

INITIAL STUDY/MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

WESTERN SLOPE ANIMAL SHELTER
EL DORADO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA



EL DORADO COUNTY
2850 FAIRLANE COURT
PLACERVILLE, CALIFORNIA 95667

PMC

PACIFIC MUNICIPAL
CONSULTANTS

SEPTEMBER 12, 2006

El Dorado County
Western Slope Animal Shelter
Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration

Prepared for:

EL DORADO COUNTY
Department of General Services –
Division of Airports,
Parks and Grounds
3000 Fairlane Court, Ste. 1
Placerville, CA 95667

Prepared by:

PACIFIC MUNICIPAL CONSULTANTS
10461 Old Placerville Road, Suite 110
Sacramento, CA 95827

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND REGULATORY GUIDANCE

This document is an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) for the proposed Western Slope Animal Shelter ("Project" or "project"). An initial study is conducted by a lead agency to determine if a project may have a significant effect on the environment. In accordance with the State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15064, an environmental impact report (EIR) must be prepared if the initial study indicates that the proposed project under review may have a potentially significant impact on the environment. A negative declaration may be prepared instead, if the lead agency prepares a written statement describing the reasons why a proposed project would not have a significant effect on the environment, and, therefore, why it does not require the preparation of an EIR (State CEQA Guidelines Section 15371). According to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15070, a negative declaration shall be prepared for a project subject to CEQA when either:

- a) *The initial study shows there is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the proposed project may have a significant effect on the environment, or*
- b) *The initial study identified potentially significant effects, but:*
 - (1) *Revisions in the project plans or proposals made by or agreed to by the applicant before the proposed negative declaration is released for public review would avoid the effects or mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effects would occur, and*
 - (2) *There is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the proposed project as revised may have a significant effect on the environment.*

If revisions are adopted into the proposed project in accordance with State CEQA Guidelines Section 15070(b), a mitigated negative declaration is prepared.

1.2 LEAD AGENCY

The lead agency is the public agency with primary responsibility over a proposed project. Where two or more public agencies will be involved with a project, State CEQA Guidelines Section 15051 provides criteria for identifying the lead agency. In accordance with State CEQA Guidelines Section 15051(b) (1), "the lead agency will normally be the agency with general governmental powers, such as a city or county, rather than an agency with a single or limited purpose." Based on these criteria, El Dorado County (County) will serve as lead agency for the proposed project.

1.3 PURPOSE AND DOCUMENT ORGANIZATION

The purpose of this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration is to evaluate the potential environmental impacts of the proposed project.

This document is divided into the following sections:

1.0 Introduction - Provides an introduction and describes the purpose and organization of this document;

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The proposed project is located south of the intersection of Pleasant Valley Road and Mother Lode Drive in the community of El Dorado, which is located in the unincorporated area of western El Dorado County (see **Figure 2-1** and **Figure 2-2**).

The project site (APN 331-620-01 and 331-620-02) is owned by El Dorado County and is adjacent to privately held lands. Slate Creek borders the southern end of the site, while the remaining surrounding land uses are low-density residential and commercial. The General Plan land use designation for the subject property is Rural Residential (RR) and Commercial (C). The zoning designation for the parcel is Residential Agriculture 20-acre (RA-20) and General Commercial (CG). The land west of the site is designated as High-Density Residential and Industrial. Land use designations to the south and east include Rural Residential and High-Density Residential and Rural Residential. Land uses within the vicinity of the project site include a storage facility and CDF Fire Station (0.33 mile south), and various other commercial facilities and private residences.

2.2 PROJECT PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

The goal of the proposed project is to construct and operate an animal control facility for the western slope of El Dorado County. The proposed project would replace the existing Western Slope Animal Shelter currently located in Placerville. The facility will provide the County and its residents with improved animal control facilities intended to facilitate improved adoption and animal recovery rates.

2.3 PROJECT CHARACTERISTICS

Key elements of the main building would consist of space to house animals, office space, together with an area for the public to interact with animals available for adoption. Additional outbuildings and fencing will be constructed for the housing of larger livestock, together with a fenced area for an outdoor exercise area for dogs and a dog park available for public use.

The facility would provide good public access with state of the art technology. The animal shelter would be operated by the El Dorado County, Public Health Department, and Animal Control Division. The overall impression of the facility would be that of a community center with areas designed to encourage bonding between animals and those intending to adopt. The facility would provide good access to the public which would enhance adoption, allow for easy redemption of lost animals and encourage volunteer assistance in working with the animals. The proposed facility would be one story high, with an architectural design that blends in with the surroundings. The facility would include a crematorium that would operate one to two times per week.

Water and Sewer services would be provided by the El Dorado Irrigation District. Utilities (phone, electric, gas, etc) would connect to the project site from Pleasant Valley Road and would run underground within the right of way of the proposed access road. The project will utilize the existing natural drainage features on the site in addition to the construction of natural detention facilities that utilize best management practices (BMPS) to filter constituents and other pollutants from storm water runoff.

The project would require the removal of the existing barn on the property. In addition to the 15,000 square foot main building, the site improvements would include outbuildings, together with field fencing for livestock and parking areas for both staff and visitors. The project includes

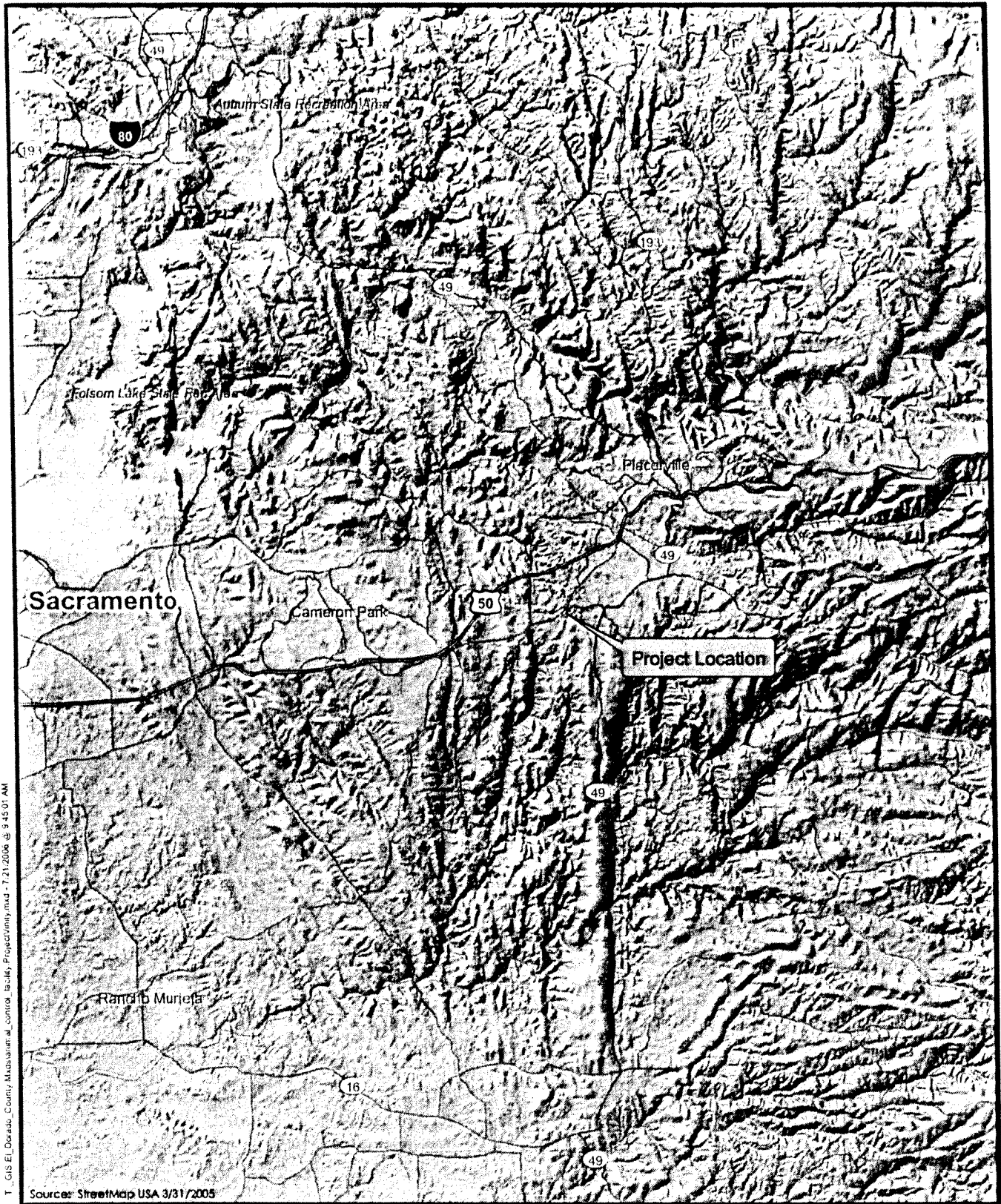


FIGURE 2-1
PROJECT LOCATION





1,000 0 1,000
 Feet

FIGURE 2-2
 PROJECT LOCATION MAP

PMC

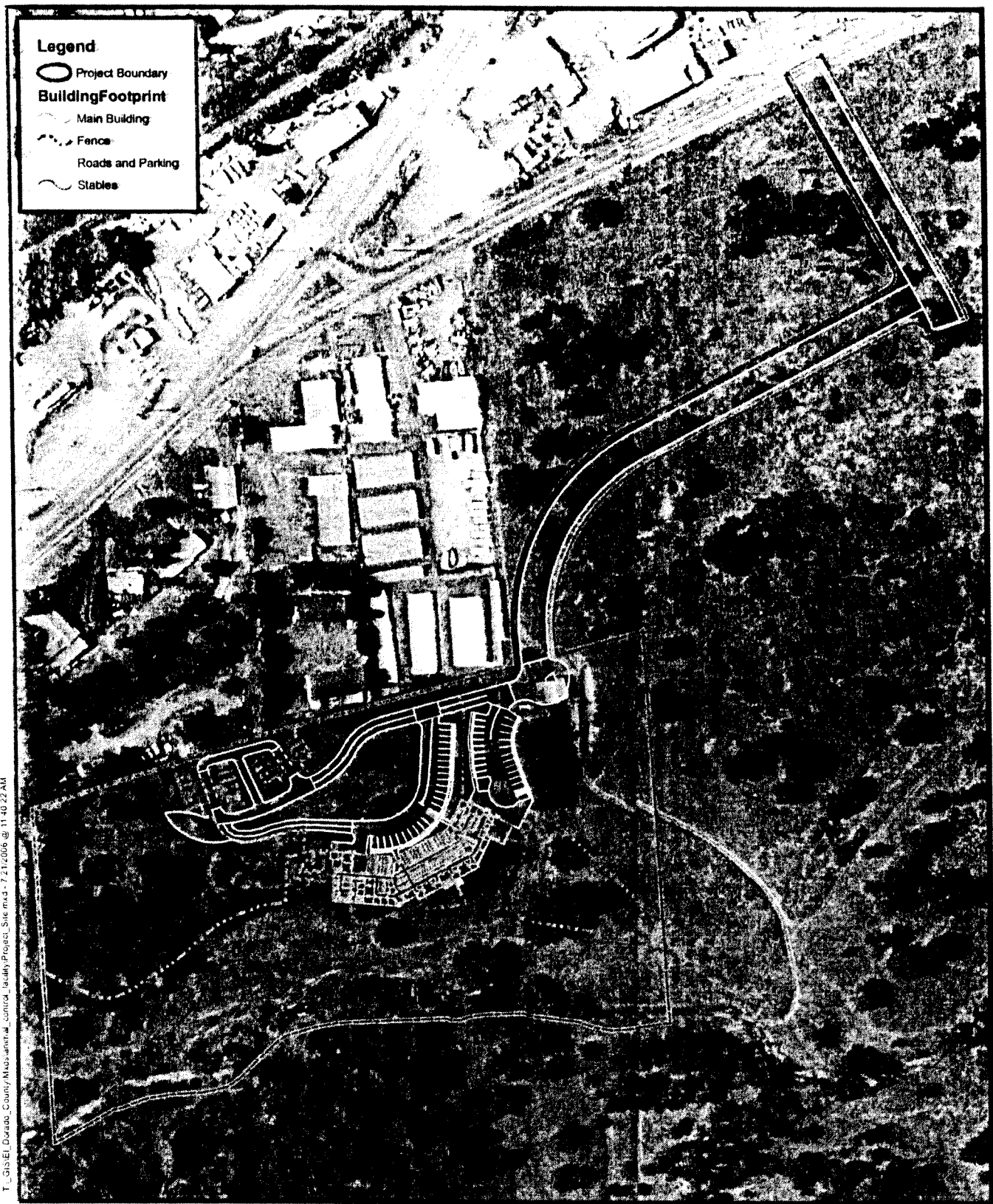


FIGURE 2.3
PROJECT SITE



3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.1	AESTHETICS Would the project:				
a)	Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b)	Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c)	Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d)	Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project site is located on a south-trending slope with hills to the east and west. Approximately 600 feet south of Pleasant Valley Road, the site includes vegetation such as annual grasslands and mixed oak woodlands. Surrounding land uses to the north consist of commercial uses such as the nearby storage facility. A dirt road runs south and southwest from Pleasant Valley Road to the northeastern corner of the project site. Slate Creek delineates the southern boundary of the site. Slopes and vegetation on the site shield views of the majority of the project site from the surrounding areas. Due to the natural topography and existing vegetative screening, the project site is not visible from the surrounding area.

DISCUSSION OF IMPACTS

- a) *Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?*

Less than Significant. Scenic vistas include natural features such as topography, water courses, rock outcrops, natural vegetation and man-made alterations to the landscape. As described above, the project site and surrounding vicinity is vegetated with scrub oak trees and low-growing grasses and shrubs. The project site does not contain unique visual features that would distinguish this site from the surrounding forested area and is not located within a designated scenic vista. Slate Creek forms the southern border of the project site. In addition, there are no distinct or distinguishing rock features.

Construction of the proposed project may require the removal of trees from the project site (See **Appendix A-** Arborist Report). While the project site is largely covered with oak trees, there are also sporadic coniferous trees located throughout the site. The project site and associated facilities have been designed and located so that the majority of oak trees would be retained, thereby preserving the existing visual character of the site. The project would be designed to protect the minimum required percentage of canopy as outlined in the General Plan (Policy 7.4.4.4). Trees and vegetation around the perimeter of the project site would largely be retained to provide a visual buffer between the project site and the surrounding land uses. As a result, the project is anticipated to have a less than significant impact on a scenic vista.

3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<p>3.2 AGRICULTURE 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), prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model to use in assessing impacts on agriculture and farmland. Would the project:</p>				
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project site is located in El Dorado County in the community of El Dorado. The surrounding project area consists of commercial development that has not been historically used for agricultural operations.

DISCUSSION OF IMPACTS

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

No Impact. No agricultural resources or agricultural operations exist within or adjacent to the project area. Implementation of the proposed project would not convert any Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland or Farmland of Statewide Importance. There is no impact.

- b) *Would the project conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?*

No Impact. No land zoned for agricultural uses exists within or adjacent to the project area. The proposed project would not disrupt agricultural activities, and does not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract.

3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.3 AIR QUALITY Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied upon to make the following determinations. Would the project:				
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions that exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY

The project site is located in the western portion of the Mountain Counties Air Basin (Basin) of California, an approximately 11,000-square-mile area encompassing Plumas, Sierra, Nevada, Amador, Calaveras, Tuolumne, and Mariposa counties, in addition to the western slope of El Dorado County and the central portion of Placer County. The majority of the Basin is located in the northern Sierra Nevada with the western boundary of the basin extending into the Sacramento Valley. The project site lies within the jurisdiction of the El Dorado County Air Quality Management District (EDCAQMD).

The general climate of the Basin varies considerably with elevation and proximity to mountains. The terrain features of the Basin make it possible for various climates to exist within the general area. The pattern of mountains and hills is primarily responsible for the wide variations of rainfall, temperatures, and localized winds that occur throughout the region. Temperature variations have an important influence on basin wind flow, dispersion along mountain ridges, vertical mixing, and photochemistry. The Sierra Nevada receives large amounts of precipitation from storms moving over the continent from the Pacific Ocean. Precipitation in the Basin is highly variable, depending on elevation and location. Areas in the eastern portion of the Basin, with relatively high elevations, receive the most precipitation. Precipitation levels decline toward the western areas of the Basin. Climates vary from alpine in the high elevations of the eastern areas to more arid at the western edge of the Basin.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Various local, regional, state, and federal government agencies share the responsibility for air quality management in El Dorado County. At the local level, the EDCAQMD adopts and enforces regulations to control emissions from stationary sources. At the state level, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) sets emission standards for motor vehicles and oversees the actions of all air districts in the state in their efforts to control stationary sources emissions. Together, CARB and the air districts have the responsibility for attaining and maintaining the national and state ambient air quality standards. The air districts and CARB work jointly with the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) to develop and implement the State Implementation Plan, or SIP, which is designed to achieve and maintain federal ambient air quality standards. The US EPA has authority under federal law to step in if state authorities do not meet their obligations in this regard. Local Councils of Governments, county transportation agencies, cities and counties, and various nongovernmental organizations are also involved in efforts to improve air quality through a variety of programs. These programs include the adoption of regulations and policies, as well as implementation of extensive education and public outreach programs (EDCAQMD 2002).

Air Quality Standards

Ambient air quality is described in terms of compliance with state and national standards. Ambient air quality standards are the level of air pollutant concentration considered safe to protect the public health and welfare. These standards are designed to protect people most sensitive to respiratory distress, such as asthmatics, the elderly, very young children, people already weakened by other disease or illness, and persons engaged in strenuous work or exercise. National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) were originally established by the US EPA in 1971 for six air pollution constituents. The NAAQS have been periodically revised since 1971. States have the option to add other pollutants, to require more stringent compliance, or to include different exposure periods. California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) and NAAQS are listed in **Table 3.3-1**.

Criteria Pollutants

Criteria pollutants are those pollutants for which state or federal ambient air quality standards have been adopted. These pollutants and their health effects are described below. Applicable ambient air quality standards are summarized in **Table 3.3-1**.

Ozone

Ozone (O₃) is a colorless gas with a pungent odor that causes eye irritation and impairment of respiratory function. Ozone is a secondary pollutant, meaning that it is formed in the atmosphere as a result of the interaction of ultraviolet light, reactive organic gases, and nitrogen oxides (NO_x). ROG is composed of non-methane hydrocarbons. NO_x is made of different chemical combinations of nitrogen and oxygen, mainly nitrogen oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). Motor vehicles are the primary source of VOC and NO_x.

Carbon Monoxide

Carbon monoxide (CO) is an odorless, colorless gas that causes a number of health problems including fatigue, headache, confusion, and dizziness. The incomplete combustion of petroleum fuels in on-road vehicles is a major cause of CO. CO is also produced during the

3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

California 1		National 2	
Air Pollutant	Concentration	Primary (>)	Secondary (>)
	30-day avg	calendar quarter	calendar quarter
Sulfates	25 µg/m ³ , 24-hr avg	-	-
Hydrogen Sulfide	0.03 ppm, 1-hr avg	-	-
Vinyl Chloride	0.01 ppm, 24-hr avg	-	-
Visibility Reducing Particles	In sufficient amount to produce an extinction coefficient of 0.23 per kilometer due to particles when the relative humidity is less than 70%.	-	-

¹ California standards for ozone, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide (1-hour), suspended particulate matter-PM₁₀ visibility reducing particles, are values that are not to be exceeded. The sulfur dioxide (24-hour), sulfates, lead, hydrogen sulfide, and vinyl chloride standards are not to be equaled or exceeded.

² National standards, other than ozone and those based on annual averages or annual arithmetic means are not to be exceeded more than once a year. The ozone standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with maximum hourly average concentrations above the standard is equal to or less than one.

³ Based on newly established 8-hour EPA standard. The 0.12 ppm 1-hour standard will not be revoked in a given area until that area has achieved 3 consecutive years of air quality data meeting the 1-hour standard.

⁴ Based on newly established 8-hour EPA standard.

ppm = parts per million by volume

µg/m³ = micrograms per cubic meter

Source: California Air Resources Board 2005

microns or less in diameter. In July 1997, EPA adopted a new federal ambient air quality standard for finer particulate matter, particulate matter of 2.5 microns or less in diameter (PM_{2.5}), to be used in conjunction with the federal PM₁₀ standard.

Sulfur Dioxide and Lead

Sulfur dioxide (SO₂), used interchangeably with SO_x, is a colorless gas with a pungent, irritating odor. The major source of SO₂ emissions is fuel-burning equipment in which fuel oil and/or coal are consumed. SO₂ can cause a number of health problems including aggravation of chronic obstructive lung disease.

Lead is present in the atmosphere in particulate form. Sources include lead smelters and industrial operations. The health effects of lead poisoning include loss of appetite, weakness, apathy, and miscarriage; it can also cause lesions of the neuromuscular and circulatory system.

Toxic Air Contaminants

Toxic air contaminants (TACs) are pollutants that may result in an increase in mortality or serious illness or that may pose a present or potential hazard to human health. Health effects of TACs include cancer, birth defects, neurological damage, damage to the body's natural defense system, and diseases that lead to death. Since it is not practical to eliminate all TACs from our lives, these compounds are regulated through risk management programs. These programs are designed to ensure that the risk of adverse health effects from exposures to TACs is not significant. Toxic air contaminants and regulatory requirements applicable to the proposed project are summarized below:

TABLE 3.3-2
ATTAINMENT STATUS DESIGNATIONS
MOUNTAIN COUNTIES AIR BASIN- EL DORADO COUNTY PORTION

State Designation	Pollutant	Federal Designation
nonattainment	ozone – 1 Hour	Severe nonattainment
unclassified	carbon monoxide	unclassified/attainment
nonattainment	particulate matter (PM ₁₀)	unclassified
attainment	nitrogen dioxide	attainment
attainment	sulfur dioxide	attainment
attainment	sulfates	no federal standard
attainment	lead (Particulate)	no designation
attainment	hydrogen sulfide	no federal standard
unclassified	visibility reducing particulates	unclassified

Source: EDCAQMD 2002

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

STANDARDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The El Dorado County Air Quality Management District (EDCAQMD) recognizes both qualitative and quantitative thresholds of significance for air quality.

Qualitative thresholds include:

- Land use conflicts and exposure of sensitive receptors.
- Compliance with District rules and regulations.
- Potential to generate nuisance odors.

Quantitative thresholds established by the El Dorado County AQMD are:

- A project results in new direct or indirect emissions of ozone precursors (ROG or NO_x) in excess of 82 pounds per day (lbs/day).
- A project will cause or significantly contribute to a violation of the applicable ambient air quality standard for other criteria pollutants, including carbon monoxide, PM₁₀, SO₂, and NO₂.
- For toxic air contaminants (TAC) a lifetime probability of contracting cancer greater than one in one-million (10 in one-million if Toxic-Best Available Control Technology is utilized); or the ground level concentration of non-carcinogenic toxic air contaminants would result in a Hazard Index of greater than 1.

preparation of this initial study, detailed construction information (e.g., type of equipment, number of pieces of equipment, number of employees, etc.) was not available. Construction-generated emissions were, therefore, modeled using the URBEMIS2002 (version 8, 7) computer program, based on default model input data recommended by the EDCAQMD for similar construction projects. Emissions associated with construction of the access road were calculated using the SMAQMD Road Construction Emissions Model (version 5.1). Estimated daily emissions of ROG, NO_x, and PM₁₀ are summarized in **Table 3.3-4**.

TABLE 3.3-4
SHORT-TERM CONSTRUCTION EMISSIONS

Source	Estimated Fuel Usage (gallons) ¹	Emissions (lbs/day) ¹		
		ROG	NO _x	PM ₁₀
Site Grading ²	73	8.0	52.0	8.0
Building Construction ²	41	58.7	53.6	2.1
Road Construction ³	78	8.0	52.0	4.0
Maximum Daily Emissions:		58.7	53.6	8.0
EDCAQMD Thresholds:	337	82	82	–

1. Fuel usage estimated assuming a conversion factor of 0.066 gal/bhp-hr (SCAQMD 1993).
2. Emissions were calculated using the URBEMIS2002 computer program, based on default model parameters recommended by the EDCAQMD.
3. Emissions were calculated using the SMAQMD Road Construction Emissions Model. Assumes roadway length of 1,000 feet and maximum of 1.0 acre of disturbance/day. Import/export of soil is not anticipated to be required for construction of the access road.

As indicated in **Table 3.3-4**, construction of the proposed facility would generate maximum daily emissions of approximately 59 lbs/day of ROG, 54 lbs/day of NO_x, and 8 lbs/day of PM₁₀. Estimated construction-generated emissions would not exceed EDCAQMD's significance thresholds of 82 lbs/day for ROG and NO_x. In addition, based on equipment and number of employees typically required for similar projects, maximum daily fuel usage for the proposed project would be approximately 141 gallons per day, or less. Maximum daily fuel usage for the project is not expected to exceed even the most conservative EDCAQMD screening-level threshold of 337 gallons per day, assuming pre-1996 equipment.

Based on the modeling conducted, construction activities associated with the proposed project would not be anticipated to exceed the EDCAQMD's significance thresholds of 82 pounds/day (lbs/day) for ROG and NO_x and would be considered less than significant. Because estimated fuel use would not exceed EDCAQMD's screening-level thresholds and in accordance with EDCAQMD-recommended screening-level methodologies, localized concentrations of construction-generated exhaust emissions, including emissions of CO and diesel-exhaust PM, would, likewise, be considered less than significant. However, because the proposed project does not include EDCAQMD-recommended measures for the control of fugitive dust, the generation of fugitive dust would be considered potentially significant.

It is also important to note that the project site is located in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada where naturally-occurring asbestos is present in surface deposits of ultramafic rock (serpentinite). Airborne entrainment of asbestos may occur from the disturbance of ultramafic rock due to construction operations such as grading or excavating, as well as vehicle traffic on unpaved roads. Asbestos is listed as a Toxic Air Contaminant by California ARB and as a Hazardous Air Pollutant by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The risk of disease is dependent upon

TABLE 3.3-5
LONG-TERM OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS

Source	Emissions (lbs/day) ¹	
	ROG	NOx
Crematorium ²	1.0	2.7
Mobile Sources	2.41	3.86
Area Sources		
Natural Gas	0.01	0.10
Landscape Maintenance	0.11	0.00
Architectural Coatings	0.21	–
Total	3.74	6.67
EDCAQMD Thresholds:	82	82

¹ Area and mobile source emissions were calculated using the URBEMIS2002 computer program, based on default model parameters and vehicle trip generation rates obtained from the traffic analysis prepared for this project. Emissions may not sum due to rounding.

² Calculated based on uncontrolled incinerator emission factors derived from U.S. EPA AP-42, SCC 50100505, 50200505. Includes emissions from natural gas combustion based emission factors derived from U.S. EPA AP-42, Table 1.4-2 (07/98). Assumes an average operational period of 8 hours/day.

Impact Summary

Implementation of the proposed project would not result in a long-term increase in emissions that would exceed EDCAQMD-recommended significance thresholds of significance. However, the proposed project does not include mitigation measures for the control of fugitive dust emissions generated during the construction process. Construction-generated emissions of fugitive dust would, therefore, be considered potentially significant.

Mitigation Measures

MM 3.3.1 All grading activities shall comply with EDCAQMD's Best Management Practices (BMP's), sufficient to prevent visible emissions beyond the property lines of the project site, pursuant to EDCAQMD Rule 223. The El Dorado County AQMD shall be consulted, prior to finalization of the Dust Mitigation Plan, to ensure that all feasible measures deemed necessary to reduce project-related impacts to a less-than-significant level have been incorporated.

Timing/Implementation: Prior to grading or construction activities.

Enforcement/Monitoring: El Dorado County General Services Department and EDCAQMD.

SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

Compliance with State and local regulatory requirements would be sufficient to ensure that airborne concentrations of fugitive dust are reduced to a less-than-significant level.

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The EDCAQMD's primary criterion for determining whether a project has significant cumulative impacts is whether the project is consistent with an approved plan or mitigation program. This criterion is applicable to both the construction and operational phases of a project.

As noted in Impact a), implementation of the proposed project would not result in significant increases in operational emissions. However, significant increases in emissions of airborne particulate matter associated with short-term construction activities may occur. Because the project site is located in an area designated non-attainment for PM₁₀, this impact is considered potentially significant.

Mitigation Measure

Implement Mitigation Measure 3.3.1.

SIGNIFICANCE AFTER MITIGATION

The EDCAQMD has determined that implementation of the above mitigation measure would be sufficient to ensure that airborne concentrations of fugitive dust are reduced to a less-than-significant level.

d) *Would the project expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?*

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. "Sensitive receptors" to air quality issues are considered residences, schools, parks, hospitals, or other land uses where children or the elderly congregate, or where outdoor activity is the primary land use. Sensitive receptors located in the vicinity of the proposed project consist primarily of rural residential dwellings, the nearest of which is located approximately .34 mile southeast of the proposed project site.

Short-Term Construction

As noted in Impact a), the proposed project does not include EDCAQMD-recommended measures for the control of fugitive dust. As a result, short-term construction activities may result in increased concentrations of airborne particulate matter at nearby sensitive receptors for brief periods of time. This impact is considered potentially significant.

Long-Term Operation

As discussed in Impacts a)-c) above, implementation of the proposed project would not result in a significant increase in emissions of criteria air pollutants. The onsite operation of the proposed crematorium may result in emissions of toxic air contaminants (TACs) resulting from the incineration process. However, pursuant to EDCAQMD rules and regulation, all stationary sources having the potential to emit TACs are required to obtain permits from the EDCAQMD. Permits may be granted to these operations if they are constructed and operated in accordance with applicable regulations, including Rule 523 (New Source Review), and Rule 526 (Toxic New Source Review). In accordance with permitting requirements, the EDCAQMD evaluates sources to determine potential health-related impacts and to identify the appropriate control measures to be implemented to ensure protection of nearby receptors. Given that compliance with applicable standards and regulations would be required and given the distance to the nearest existing sensitive

3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES 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 Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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 Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands, as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal wetlands, etc.), through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption or other means?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Information necessary for this biological resources analysis was developed through a combination of literature review, database queries and field/site review. Pacific Municipal Consultant's biologists conducted pedestrian reconnaissance-level surveys on June 20 and June 23, 2006 to identify general plant and wildlife species occurring on-site and conducted a habitat assessment of the project study area (PSA). The PSA includes the entire site for the Animal Shelter as well as the road easement leading to the site. Field investigations included a general inspection of the PSA to adequately characterize existing habitat with emphasis on areas having the potential to support special-status species or critical habitats. Prior to initiating field surveys, aerial photography was reviewed for potential habitat for the special-status

species identified from the literature and database search. A species was determined to have potential to occur in the PSA, if its documented geographic range from the literature and database search includes the project vicinity and if suitable habitat for the species was identified within or near the PSA. It should be noted that species-specific protocol level surveys were not conducted during this survey.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Federal

Endangered Species Act

Provisions of the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA), as amended (16 USC 1531), protect federally listed threatened and endangered species and their habitats from unlawful take. "Take" under FESA includes activities such as "harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct." The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) regulations define harm to include some types of "significant habitat modification or degradation." The United States (U.S.) Supreme Court ruled on June 29, 1995, that "harm" may include habitat modification "...where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding or sheltering." For projects with a federal nexus, Section 7 of the FESA requires that federal agencies, in consultation with the USFWS or the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Fisheries, use their authorities to further the purpose of FESA and to ensure that their actions are not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of listed species or result in destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat. Section 10(a) (1) (B) allows non-federal entities to obtain permits for incidental taking of threatened or endangered species through consultation with USFWS or NOAA Fisheries.

Clean Water Act, Section 404

The objective of the Clean Water Act (CWA 1977, as amended) is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the Nation's waters. Discharge of fill material into "waters of the U.S.," including wetlands, is regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) under Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act (33 USC 1251-1376). ACOE regulations implementing Section 404 define "waters of the U.S." to include intrastate waters, including lakes, rivers, streams, wetlands, and natural ponds, the use, degradation or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce. Wetlands are defined for regulatory purposes as "areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions" (33 CFR 328.3; 40 CFR 230.3). The placement of structures in "navigable waters of the U.S." is also regulated by the ACOE under Section 10 of the federal Rivers and Harbors Act (33 USC 401 et seq.). Projects are permitted under either individual or general (e.g., nationwide) permits. Specific applicability of permit type is determined by the ACOE on a case-by-case basis.

In 1987 the ACOE published a manual that standardized the manner in which wetlands were to be delineated nationwide. To determine whether areas that appear to be wetlands are subject to ACOE jurisdiction (i.e., are "jurisdictional" wetlands), a wetlands delineation must be performed. Under normal circumstances, positive indicators from three parameters, (1) wetland hydrology, (2) hydrophytic vegetation, and (3) hydric soils must be present to classify a feature as a jurisdictional wetland. In addition to verifying wetlands for potential jurisdiction, the ACOE is

Section 401 of the Clean Water Act requires any applicant for a federal license or permit to conduct any activity that may result in a discharge of a pollutant into waters of the U. S. obtain a certification that the discharge will comply with the applicable effluent limitations and water quality standards. The appropriate Regional Water Quality Control Board (in California) regulates section 401 requirements.

California Department of Fish and Game

Streambed Alteration Agreement (Sections 1600-1607 of the California Fish and Game Code)

State and local public agencies are subject to Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code, which governs construction activities that will substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow or substantially change the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake designated by the CDFG. Under Section 1602, a discretionary Stream Alteration Agreement permit from the CDFG (Region 2 for the proposed Project) must be issued by the CDFG to the project developer prior to the initiation of construction activities within lands under CDFG jurisdiction. As a general rule, this requirement applies to any work undertaken within the 100-year floodplain of a stream or river containing fish or wildlife resources.

Native Plant Protection Act

The Native Plant Protection Act (*California Fish and Game Code Section. 1900-1913*) prohibits the taking, possessing, or sale within the state of any plants with a state designation of rare, threatened, or endangered (as defined by the CDFG). An exception to this prohibition in the Act allows landowners, under specified circumstances, to take listed plant species, provided that the owners first notify CDFG and give that state agency at least 10 days to come and retrieve (and presumably replant) the plants before they are plowed under or otherwise destroyed (*Fish and Game Code, § 1913* exempts from "take" prohibition "the removal of endangered or rare native plants from a canal, lateral ditch, building site, or road, or other right of way"). Project impacts to these species are not considered significant unless the species are known to have a high potential to occur within the area of disturbance associated with construction of the proposed project.

Birds of Prey

Under Section 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code it is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders of Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds of prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto.

"Fully Protected" Species

California statutes also accord "fully protected" status to a number of specifically identified birds, mammals, reptiles, and amphibians. These species cannot be "taken," even with an incidental take permit.

Section 3505 of the California Fish and Game Code makes it unlawful to "take" "any egret or egret, osprey, bird of paradise, goura, numidi, or any part of such a bird." Section 3511 protects from "take" the following "fully protected birds": (a) American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*); (b) brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*); (c) California black rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*); (d) California clapper rail (*Rallus longirostris obsoletus*); (e)

BIOLOGICAL CONDITIONS IN THE PSA

The PSA is characterized by gently sloping terrain, generally sloping south towards Slate Creek. The geography of the project site includes rolling hills and sloping valley bottoms. An ephemeral creek is contained within gently incised banks with a high water mark of approximately 4 feet. Elevation in the PSA ranges from approximately 471 to 477 meters (1,520 to 1,580 feet) above mean sea level. The average temperature in Placerville is 57.2 degrees Fahrenheit, ranging from 32.3 to 92.4 degrees Fahrenheit throughout the year. Climate is characterized as Mediterranean with cool, wet winters and hot, dry summers.

The PSA is surrounded generally by rural residential with some commercial development along the major roadways. The site is generally undisturbed with only a small barn in the northeast corner and barbed wire fencing within the property. The property is bordered on the north side by a commercial development and a California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) station. Immediately east of the PSA where the access road will be constructed, the vegetation consists primarily of blackberry scrub and is relatively undisturbed. To the west of the PSA the area is largely undisturbed. Slate Creek is a perennial creek that runs through the PSA along the southern boundary. To the west of the PSA, Slate Creek flows behind a veterinary clinic and through a culvert under Mother Lode Drive.

Vegetation Communities

The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB 2006), California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CCDFG 2002) and site surveys were used in the determination of communities present. The vegetation composition of the site is predominately oak woodland. Other vegetative communities within the PSA include ruderal, riparian, and annual grassland which has the potential to contain seasonal wetlands (**Figure 3.4-1 Vegetation Communities within and Surrounding the Project Site**). **Table 3.4-1** lists the vegetation communities and the approximate acreages for each within the PSA. A full list of plant species occurring within the PSA is included in **Appendix C**.

**TABLE 3.4-1
VEGETATION COMMUNITIES SUMMARY**

Type	Acreage
Annual Grassland	1.73
Mixed Oak Woodland	6.56
Mixed Oak-Foothill Pine	2.67
Riparian	0.38
Ruderal	0.37
Total	11.72

Ruderal

The PSA includes ruderal vegetation along Pleasant Valley Road and the dirt road within the PSA. Dominant species include introduced grasses such as: bromes (*Bromus sp.*), Italian wild rye (*Lolium multiflorum*), turkey mullein (*Eremocarpus setigerus*), and wild oats (*Avena fatua*). Common forbs include clover (*Trifolium sp.*), filaree (*Erodium sp.*), field bindweed (*Convolvulus*

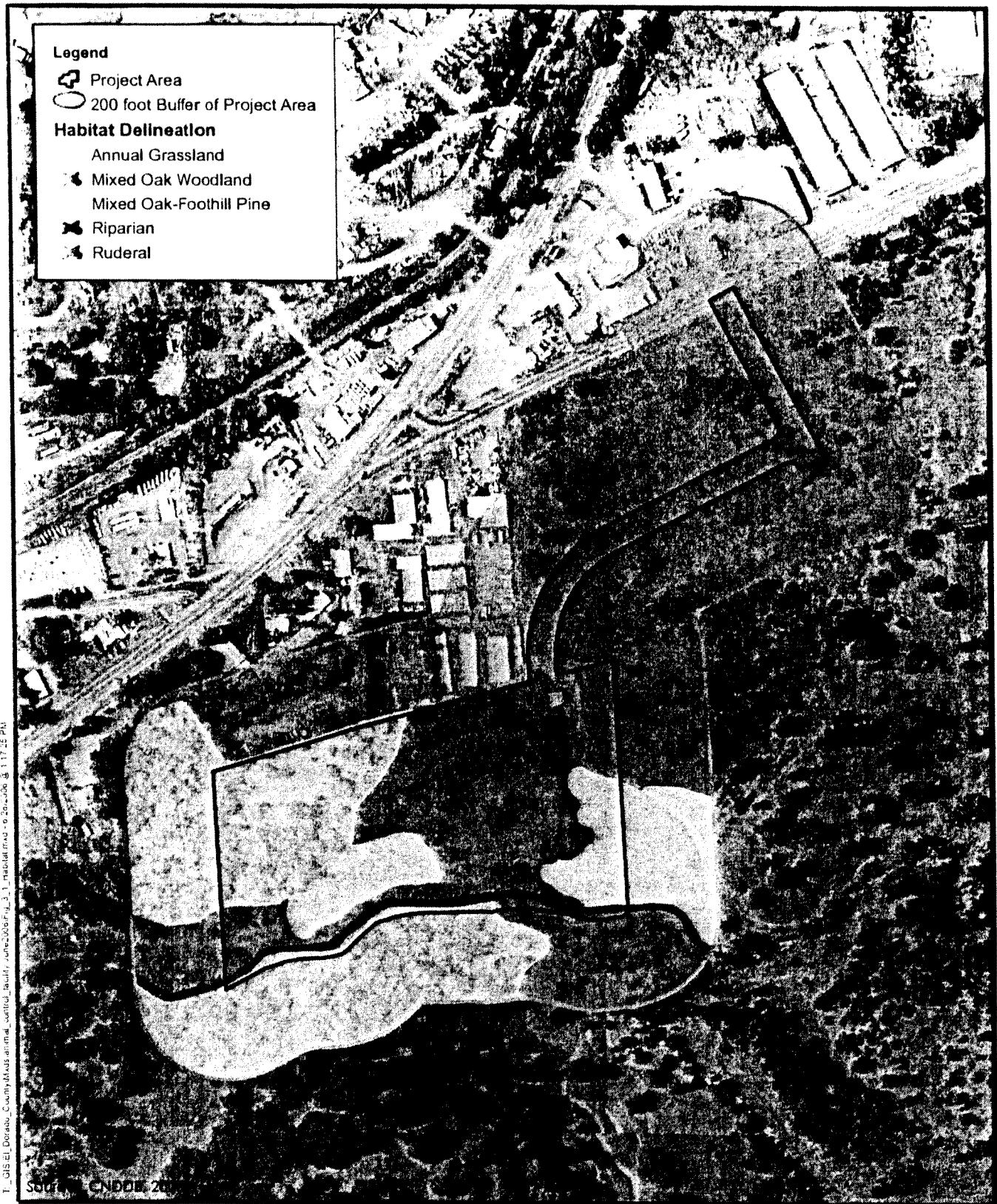


FIGURE 3.4-1
VEGETATION COMMUNITIES
PMC

Mixed Oak-Foothill Pine Woodland

The upper slopes of the oak woodland can be characterized as Mixed Oak-Foothill Pine Woodland and occurs along the west side of the PSA. This community is dominated by oaks and gray or foothill pines (*Pinus sabiniana*). Western poison oak, holly-leaved redberry, California coffeeberry (*Rhamnus tomentella* ssp. *tomentella*) are common in the understory. Wildlife observed in this community includes those found in oak woodland.

Riparian

Slate Creek is a perennial creek running east to west through the PSA along the southern boundary and was dry at the time of the field visit except for a few ponded areas. Pacific tree frogs (*Pseudacris regilla*), unidentified tadpoles, and aquatic larvae were observed within the creek. Slate Creek is a tributary of Dry Creek, which is in turn a tributary of Weber Creek and eventually flows into Folsom Lake. Vegetation along the creek includes spikerush and other rushes (*Juncus* sp.), water plantain (*Alisma plantago-aquatica*), nutsedge (*Cyperus rotundas*), hedgehog dogtail (*Cynosurus echinatus*), mint (*Mentha* sp.), Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), blackberry, willow (*Salix* sp.), hardstem bulrush (*Scripus acutus*), tobacco (*Nicotiana* sp.), Hyssop Loosestrife (*Lythrum hyssopifolia*), mules ears (*Wyethia* sp.), hayfield tarplant (*Hemizonia congesta*), showy tarweed (*Madia elegans*), knotweed (*Polygonum* sp.), common large monkeyflower (*Mimulus guttatus*), moth mullein (*Verbascum blattaria*), sticky cinquefoil (*Potentilla glandulosa*), and chaparral honeysuckle (*Lonicera interrupta*).

Wetland Features

Within the annual grasslands are shallow swales that support what appeared to be seasonal wetlands. These uncommon inclusions are dominated by annual ryegrass (*Lolium* sp.). Other species occasionally encountered include Hyssop loosestrife (*Lythrum hyssopifolia*; FACW), Torrey's spike-primrose (*Eremocarpus setigerus*), round-leaved fluellin (*Kickxia spuria*), pennyroyal (*Mentha pulegium*; OBL), rabbit's foot grass (*Polypogon* sp.), and clover (*Trifolium* sp.). A highly invasive wetland grass, small mannagrass (*Glyceria declinata*) was observed near the eastern edge of the property. Species such as needle-leaf navarretia (*Navarretia intertexta* ssp. *intertexta*; FACW), and narrow-leaved willowherb (*Epilobium torreyi*; found on moist slopes) were also observed. The potential wetland features are located within the 100-foot setback from Slate Creek and are, therefore, outside of the footprint of all proposed site improvements. Proposed site improvements are 50 feet or further from existing wetlands.

Listed and Special-Status Species

Special-status species are plant and animal species that have been afforded special recognition by federal, state, or local resource agencies or organizations. Listed and special-status species are of relatively limited distribution and may require specialized habitat conditions. Listed and special-status species are defined as:

- Listed or proposed for listing under the state or Federal Endangered Species acts;
- Protected under other regulations (e.g. Migratory Bird Treaty Act, Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act);
- CDFG Species of Special Concern;

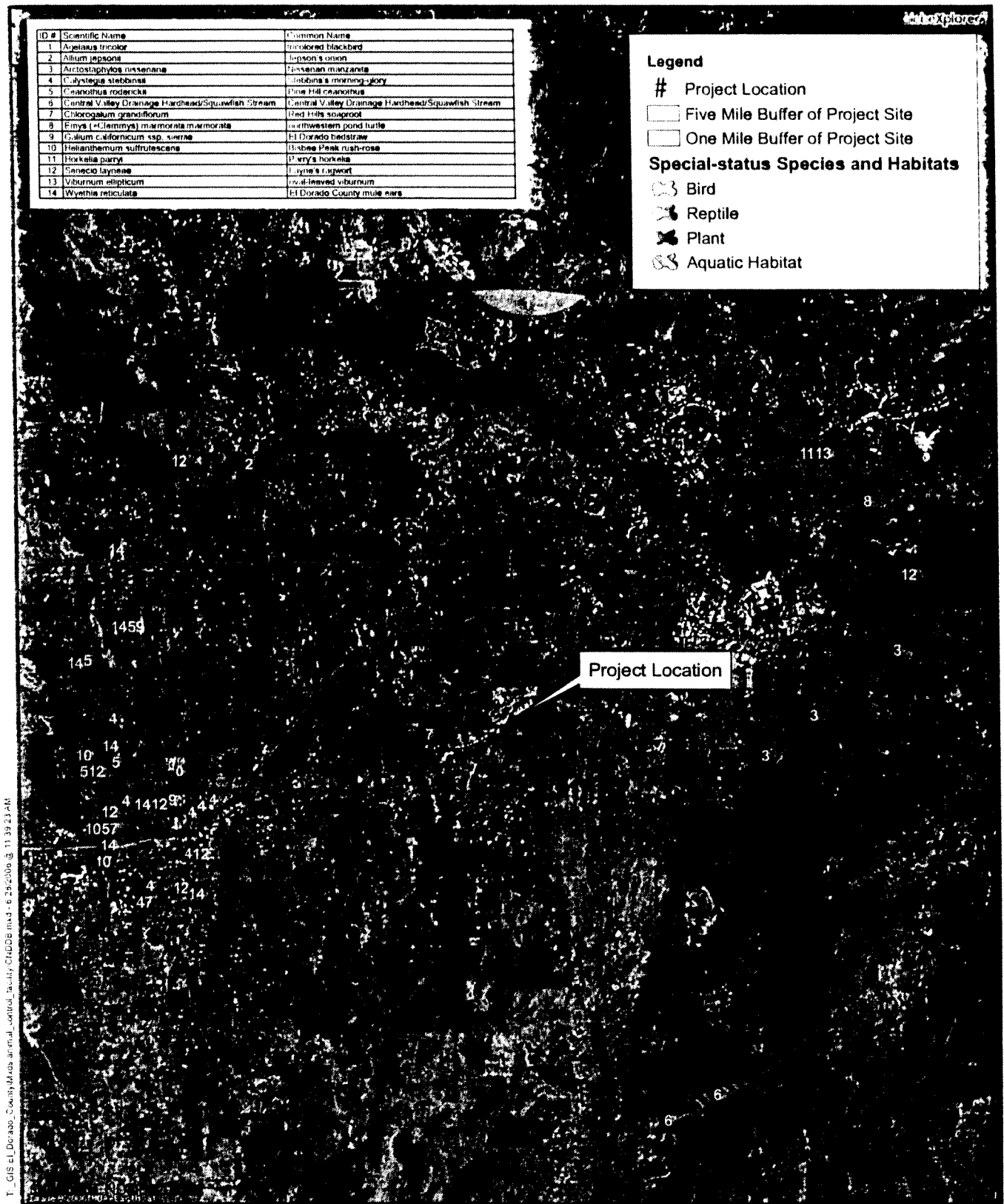
ID #	Scientific Name	Common Name
1	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Tricolored Blackbird
2	<i>Allium lepponi</i>	Leppon's onion
3	<i>Arctostaphylos nuttalliana</i>	Dracopis manzanita
4	<i>Calyptega sabbinea</i>	Sabbinea's mormon poppy
5	<i>Ceanothus rodericus</i>	Pine Hill ceanothus
6	Central Valley Drainage Hardhead/Squawfish Stream	Central Valley Drainage Hardhead/Squawfish Stream
7	<i>Chlorocalum grandiflorum</i>	Red Hills soaproot
8	<i>Emys (Clemmys) marmorata marmorata</i>	Northwestern pond turtle
9	<i>Galium californicum ssp. sierrae</i>	El Dorado bedstraw
10	<i>Helianthemum suffrutescens</i>	Bobee Peak rush-rose
11	<i>Horkelia parryi</i>	Parry's horkelia
12	<i>Senecio layneae</i>	Layne's ragwort
13	<i>Viburnum ellipticum</i>	oval-leaved viburnum
14	<i>Wyethia reticulata</i>	El Dorado County mule ears

Legend

- # Project Location
- Five Mile Buffer of Project Site
- One Mile Buffer of Project Site

Special-status Species and Habitats

- 🐦 Bird
- 🐍 Reptile
- 🌿 Plant
- 🌊 Aquatic Habitat



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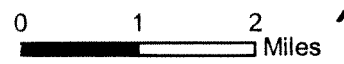


FIGURE 3.4-2
SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES LOCATIONS
PMC

The site was surveyed by PMC biologists on June 20 and 23, 2006. Methodology follows *Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting Botanical Inventories for Federally Listed, Proposed and Candidate Plants* (USFWS 1996). These surveys concluded that no special-status plant species are present within the PSA.

Listed and Special-status Animals

A search of the CNDDDB and USFWS list has identified 16 special-status wildlife species as potentially occurring within the project area (**Table 3.4-2**). Based on field observations and literature review, the potential for occurrence has been evaluated for each species. Species that have a moderate potential to occur on site include: California red-legged frog, Foothill yellow-legged frog, and Northwestern pond turtle. The species that are considered to have a low potential or are unlikely to occur onsite include: California horned lizard, Silver-haired bat, and Yuma Myotis.

Raptors

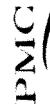
Several raptor species (e.g. red-tailed hawk and red-shouldered hawk) forage and nest in a variety of habitats throughout El Dorado County. Raptor nests are protected under the MBTA and Section 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code, which makes it illegal to destroy any active raptor nest. Large trees onsite and in the vicinity of the PSA may provide nesting habitat for raptor species. In addition, foraging habitat for raptors occurs within the annual grassland within the PSA. Consequently, raptors and other migratory birds have a high potential to occur within the PSA.

Tree Preservation

The project site contains 323 trees, that are 4" dbh or larger. Species composition includes one black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*) of approximately 18" dbh, seventy one (71) blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*) totaling approximately 760 aggregate diameter inches, eleven (11) grey pine (*Pinus sabiniana*) totaling approximately 164 aggregate diameter inches, one hundred ninety four (194) interior live oak (*Quercus wislizenii*) totaling approximately 5428 aggregate diameter inches, thirty four (34) valley oak (*Quercus lobata*) totaling approximately 697 aggregate diameter inches, and twelve (12) native willow (*Salix* sp.) totaling approximately 376 aggregate diameter inches. The mapped locations of all trees are identified in **Figure 3.4-3. Table 1** in **Appendix A** (Arborist Report) summarizes the information collected in the field for each tree.



FIGURE 3-4-3
TREE MAP



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3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

TABLE 3.4-2
SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE VICINITY OF THE PROJECT

Common Name (<i>Scientific Name</i>)	Status	General Habitat Description	Potential to Occur	Rationale
	FED/ST/ CNPS			
Plants				
Jepson's onion <i>Allium jepsonii</i>	~ / ~ / 1B	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest/serpentinite or volcanic Blooming period: May – August Elevation: 300 – 1,320 m.	None	There is one known occurrence within 5 miles of the site. Species-specific surveys performed during this species blooming period concluded that this species is not present within the PSA.
Congdon's onion <i>Allium sanbornii</i> var. <i>congdonii</i>	~ / ~ / 4	Bulbiferous herb. Chaparral, Cismontane woodland/serpentinite or volcanic. Blooming period: April - July Elevation: 300- 700 m.	None	There are no known occurrences within 5 miles of the site. Species-specific surveys performed during this species blooming period concluded that this species is not present within the PSA.
Nissenan manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos nissenana</i>	FSC / ~ / 1B	Perennial evergreen shrub. Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral/rocky. Blooming period: February – March Elevation: 305 – 1,800 m.	None	Although there are eight known occurrences within 5 miles of the PSA, suitable habitat for this species not present. Species-specific surveys concluded that this species is not present within the PSA.
Pleasant Valley mariposa lily <i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>avius</i>	~ / ~ / 1B	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Lower montane coniferous forest (Josephine silt loam and volcanic). Blooming period: May – July Elevation: 450 – 1,100 m.	None	Suitable habitat for this species not present within the PSA. Species-specific surveys concluded that this species is not present within the PSA.
Stebbins's morning-glory <i>Calystegia stebbinsii</i>	FE/CE/1B	Perennial herb. Chaparral (openings) and cismontane woodland / serpentinite or gabbroic soils. Blooming period: April - July Elevation: 185-730 m.	None	There are no known occurrences within 5 miles of the site. Species-specific surveys concluded that this species is not present within the PSA.
Pine Hill ceanothus	FE/Rare/1B	Perennial evergreen shrub. Chaparral, Cismontane	None	There are five known occurrences within 5 miles of

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Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status FED/ST/ CNPS	General Habitat Description	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Parry's horkelia <i>Horkelia parryi</i>	~ / ~ / 1B	Elevation: 45 - 840 m. Perennial herb. Chaparral, Cismontane woodland/especially lone formation. Blooming period: April - June (Sept.) Elevation: 80 - 1,035 m.	None	PSA. There is one known occurrence within 5 miles of the site. Species-specific surveys concluded that this species is not present within the PSA.
Layne's ragwort <i>Senecio layneae</i>	FT/R/1B	Perennial herb. Chaparral and cismontane woodland / rocky, serpentinite or gabbroic soils. Blooming period: April - July. Elevation: 200-1,000 m.	None	There are 7 known occurrences within 5 miles of the site. Species-specific surveys concluded that this species is not present within the PSA.
Oval-leaved viburnum <i>Viburnum ellipticum</i>	~ / ~ / 2	Perennial deciduous shrub. Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest. Blooming period: May - June Elevation: 215 - 1,400 m.	None	There is 1 known occurrence within 5 miles of the site. Species-specific surveys concluded that this species is not present within the PSA.
El Dorado County mule eats <i>Wyethia reticulata</i>	~ / ~ / 1B	Perennial herb. Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest/clay or gabbroic. Blooming period: May - July Elevation: 185 - 630 m.	None	There are 7 known occurrences within 5 miles of the site. Species-specific surveys concluded that this species is not present within the PSA.
Invertebrates				
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle (VELB) <i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>	FT / ~	Associated exclusively with elderberry shrubs (<i>Sambucus spp.</i>) in Central Valley and foothills during its entire life cycle; larvae bore into elderberry stems and feed upon the pith during their 2-year life cycle.	None	No suitable habitat is present. Elderberry shrubs were not found within the PSA.
Fish				
Delta smelt <i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i>	FT/CT	Located exclusively in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. They have been found as far upstream as the mouth of the American River on the Sacramento River and Mossdale on the San Joaquin River. They extend downstream as far as	None	No suitable habitat is present. Slate Creek is outside of the range for this species since Folsom Lake Dam provides a barrier for this species.

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3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status FED/ST/ CNPS	General Habitat Description	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Reptiles				
Northwestern pond turtle <i>Emys (= Clemmys) marmorata marmorata</i>	FSC/CSC	Permanent or nearly permanent water in various habitats (e.g. ponds, streams, perennial drainages). Requires basking sites particularly in areas vegetated with riparian habitats.	Moderate	One CNDDB record for this species occurs within five miles of the PSA. Although not observed during the field reconnaissance, suitable habitat is present within the PSA along Slate Creek and the surrounding woodland. Therefore there is moderate potential for this species to occur within the PSA.
California horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma coronatum frontale</i>	FSC/CSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats including scrubland, grassland, coniferous woods, and broadleaf woodlands; most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Eggs are laid late April-June.	Low	Although no known occurrences of this species within five miles of the PSA and it was not observed during the field reconnaissance, marginal habitat does occur in the sandy washes of Slate Creek and the surrounding woodland therefore there is a low potential for this species to occur within the PSA.
Birds				
<i>Northern goshawk</i> Accipiter gentilis	~/CSC	A fairly large hawk. Found in riparian, cropland/hedgerow, Conifer, Hardwood and Mixed forests and woodlands. Typically nests in mature or old-growth forests, and generally selects larger tracts of forest over smaller tracts. Forages in both heavily forested and relatively open habitats. Usually one clutch produced per year, from late April through early May.	None	There are no known occurrences of this species within 5 miles of the PSA, although marginal habitat is present within the PSA, the site is surrounded by urbanized area, therefore there is no potential for this species to occur within the PSA.
<i>Tricolored blackbird</i> <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	FSC/CSC	Breeds in freshwater wetlands, with tall dense vegetation including tule, cattail, blackberry and rose. Forages in grasslands and croplands. Resident year-round. Breeds April to July.	None	Although there is one known occurrence within 5 miles of the PSA, suitable habitat for this species is not present within the PSA.
Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	FT/CE/CFP MBTA BGEPA	Permanent resident, and uncommon winter migrant, now restricted to breeding mostly in Butte, Lake, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Siskiyou, and Trinity counties. Ocean shore, lake margins, and rivers, both nesting and wintering. Build stick nests within large tall trees and typically	None	The PSA is outside the range for this species and suitable nesting habitat is not present, therefore there is no potential that this species would occur within the PSA.

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3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

Common Name (<i>Scientific Name</i>)	Status	General Habitat Description	Potential to Occur	Rationale
	FED/ST/ CNPS			
FSC = Species of Concern as identified by USEWS	CSC = Species of Concern as identified by the CCDFG	List 2 = Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.	ESU = Evolutionary Significant Unit is a distinctive population.	
FC = Candidate for listing (threatened or endangered) under Endangered Species Act	CFP = Listed as fully protected under CCDFG code	List 3 = More information is needed about this plant.		
D = Delisted in accordance with the Endangered Species Act	CR = Rare in California	List 4 = Plants with a limited distribution		

Potential for Impacts

A population of California red-legged frog is known to occur approximately 11 miles from the PSA upstream from Weber Reservoir. Slate Creek at the southern edge of the PSA provides suitable habitat for the California red-legged frog. Since there is suitable habitat within the PSA and there is a CNDDDB occurrence within the vicinity of the PSA, there is moderate potential for this species to occur within the PSA. The proposed project does not include construction or operational activities that would impact the creek and includes a 100-foot buffer from the creek bed. Implementation of the proposed project would have **a less than significant** impact on the California red-legged frog, and no mitigation is required.

Foothill Yellow-Legged Frog

The foothill yellow-legged frog is a federal species of concern and California species of special concern. The foothill yellow-legged frog occurs from northern Oregon west of the Cascades south along the coast to the San Gabriel mountains, and south along the western side of the Sierra Nevada mountains to Kern county, with an isolated population in the San Pedro Martir mountains of Baja California. It is found in partly shaded shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. It frequents shallow, slow, gravelly streams and rivers with sunny banks, in forests, chaparral, woodlands from sea level to 6,700 ft. (2,040 m.).

Potential for Impacts

Although there are no known occurrences of this species within 5 miles of the PSA, Slate Creek at the southern edge of the PSA provides suitable habitat for the Foothill yellow-legged frog and the potential for occurrence within the PSA is considered moderate. The proposed project does not include construction or operational activities that would impact the creek and includes a 100-foot buffer from the creek bed. Implementation of the proposed project would have **a less than significant** impact on the Foothill yellow-legged frog, and no mitigation is required.

Northwestern Pond Turtle

Northwestern pond turtle is a federal species of concern and California species of special concern. This species is typically found along quiet streams and ponds, and feeds on aquatic plants, fish, and invertebrates (Zeiner et al. 1988). Northwestern pond turtle's nest and over winters in uplands habitats such as annual grassland and oak woodland habitats adjacent to summer aquatic habitat. One CNDDDB record for this species occurs within five miles of the PSA.

Potential for Impacts

Although not observed during the field reconnaissance, suitable habitat is present within the PSA along Slate Creek and the surrounding woodland. Therefore there is moderate potential for this species to occur within the PSA. The proposed project does not include construction or operational activities that would impact the creek and includes a 100-foot buffer from the creek bed. Implementation of the proposed project would have **a less than significant** impact on the northwestern pond turtle, and no mitigation is required.

RAPTORS AND MIGRATORY BIRDS

Habitat within the PSA provides suitable foraging opportunities for many avian species, including some raptors and migratory birds. Raptors and raptor nests are considered to be a special

RIPARIAN HABITAT

The proposed project does not include construction or operational activities that would impact the riparian habitat surrounding Slate Creek. The proposed project includes a 100-foot buffer from the creek bed. Even though there is a 100-foot buffer from the creek, construction and operation of the proposed project may discharge sediment or other pollutants into the creek. Potential impacts associated with sediment discharge and water quality are addressed in Section 3.8. The discussion of impacts to wetland features is addressed under Impact c) below.

OAK WOODLANDS

As shown on **Figure 3.4-3**, there are 299 oak trees (including 1 non-native black oak) located on the PSA ranging in size from 4-inch dbh to a single trunk with 39.5-inch dbh and multi-stem trunk with 156-inch dbh. Policy 7.4.5.2 of the County General Plan states, "It shall be the policy of the County to preserve native oaks wherever feasible." The project site has been designed to retain the largest number of oak trees feasible, while still meeting the project objectives and facility requirements.

The proposed project site was estimated to contain approximately 20-30% canopy coverage by native oak woodland type habitats. Per the General Plan, this level of canopy coverage would require 85% of the existing canopy to be retained. The current site design meets the 85% existing canopy retention required by Policy 7.4.4.4 of the General Plan.

Construction of the proposed project would result in the disturbance of up to 9.26 acres of mixed oak woodlands and the removal of approximately 35 oak trees, which are protected under General Plan policies 7.4.4.4 and 7.4.5.2.

All trees removed to accommodate the project, excluding the non-native black oak, and the unhealthy trees recommended for removal by the arborist report (**Appendix A**) must be replaced at a 1:1 ratio as required by Policy 7.4.4.4 of the General Plan. In order to assist in determining impacts and mitigation requirements, **Figure 3.4-3** includes the footprint of disturbance for the proposed site design, and the location of all surveyed trees.

Mitigation Measures

Protected oak trees which are removed as a result of project construction shall be subject to the following mitigation requirements.

MM 3.4.2 The County shall mitigate the removal of native oaks consistent with the requirements specified in Policy 7.4.5.2 (A) and Policy 7.4.4.4 of the County General Plan. The replacement requirement shall be calculated based upon an inch for inch replacement of removed oaks. The total of replacement trees shall have a combined diameter of the tree(s) removed. Replacement trees may be planted onsite or in other areas to the satisfaction of the County Planning Department.

Timing/Implementation: Prior to on-site tree removal.

Enforcement/Monitoring: El Dorado County General Services Department and the El Dorado County Planning Department.

General Plan. Implementation of MM 3.4.2, which requires the replacement of native oaks at a 1:1 ratio, would reduce this impact to a less-than-significant level.

In order to ensure that significant impacts to native oaks that are to be preserved on the project site do not occur, the following mitigation measure shall be implemented.

Mitigation Measures

MM 3.4.3

The following protective measures are recommended to avoid damage during construction to trees proposed for preservation:

- 1) A circle with a radius measurement from the trunk of the tree to the tip of its longest limb shall constitute the dripline protection area of each tree. Limbs must not be cut back in order to change the dripline. The area beneath the dripline is a critical portion of the root zone and defines the minimum protected area of each tree. Removing limbs that make up the dripline does not change the protected area.
 - a) Temporary protective fencing shall be installed at least one foot outside the driplines of the protected trees prior to the start of construction work, in order to avoid damage to the trees and their root systems. This fencing may be installed around the outermost dripline of clusters of trees proposed for protection, rather than individual trees. Fencing shall be shown all project plans.
 - b) No vehicles, construction equipment, mobile home/office, supplies, materials or facilities shall be driven, parked, stockpiled or located within the driplines of protected trees. A laminated sign indicating such shall be attached to fencing surrounding trees on-site.
 - c) No grading (grade cuts or fills) shall be allowed within the driplines of protected trees.
 - d) Drainage patterns on the site shall not be modified so that water collects or stands within, or is diverted across, the dripline of any protected tree.
 - e) No trenching shall be allowed within the driplines of protected trees. If it is absolutely necessary to install underground utilities within the dripline of a protected tree, the utility line shall be bored and jacked under the supervision of a certified arborist.
 - f) The construction of impervious surfaces within the driplines of protected trees shall be stringently minimized. When it is absolutely necessary, a piped aeration system shall be installed under the supervision of a certified arborist. Wherever possible, pervious concrete shall be used as an alternative to traditional concrete, when it is required under tree driplines.
 - g) No sprinkler or irrigation system shall be installed in such a manner that sprays water or requires trenching within the driplines of protected trees. An above ground drip irrigation system is recommended.
 - h) Landscaping beneath protected trees may include non-plant materials such as bark mulch or wood chips. The only plant species

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES Would the project:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in § 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to § 15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geological feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

PREHISTORY

The earliest evidence of prehistoric occupation within the Sierra Nevada is several sites on the eastern flanks of the Sacramento Valley, indicating use of the area about 10,000 years ago. It was not until about 4,000 years ago that the Sierra Nevada became more intensively used, as evidenced by burials, associated funerary goods, and small and large village sites near drainages. Archaeological remains indicate reliance on the acorn as a dietary staple, and the more frequent use of mortars and pestles, large projectile points, and shell beads and ornaments. About A.D. 500, prehistoric subsistence included an intensive fishing industry, along with the hunting of game and the continued use of acorns. These patterns existed until the time of Euroamerican contact.

ETHNOGRAPHY

The project lies within the territory of the Nisenan. The Nisenan territory includes the drainages of the Yuba, Bear, and American rivers (Levy 1978:387). The western boundary extends to the west bank of the Sacramento River. The basic political unit of the Nisenan was the tribelet. Each tribelet consisted of several permanent villages and a number of seasonal campsites utilized during various hunting, fishing, and gathering activities. Villages were generally situated on elevated landforms along streams and rivers (Moratto 1984:172). Early missionization, disease, and American settlement contributed greatly to the near decimation of the Nisenan populations (Levy 1978:400; Moratto 1984:172). Few records exist documenting their culture. Information has been retrieved primarily by archaeological methods (Moratto 1984:172).

HISTORY

The discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill in Coloma in 1848 was the catalyst that caused a dramatic alteration of both Native American and Euroamerican cultural patterns in California. Once news of the discovery spread, a flood of Euroamericans began to enter the region, and

3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.6 GEOLOGY AND SOILS Would the project:				
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury or death, involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
iv) Landslides?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

El Dorado County is located in the Sierra Nevada geomorphic province of California, which is east of the Great Valley province and west of the Range and Basin provinces. The Sierra Nevada province is characterized by steep-sided hills and narrow, rocky stream channels. This province consists of Pliocene and older deposits that have been uplifted as a result of plate tectonics, granitic intrusion, and volcanic activity. Subsequent glaciation and additional volcanic activity are factors that led to the east-west orientation of stream channels.

The southwestern foothills of El Dorado County are composed of rocks of the Mariposa Formation that include amphibolite, serpentine, and pyroxenite. The northwestern areas of the county consist of the Calaveras Formation, which includes metamorphic rock such as chert,

slate, quartzite, and mica schist. In addition, limited serpentine formations are located in this area. The higher peaks in the county consist primarily of igneous and metamorphic rocks with granite intrusions, a main soil parent material at the higher elevations.

SEISMICITY

Seismicity is defined as the geographic and historical distribution of earthquakes, or more simply, earthquake activity. Seismic activity may result in geologic and seismic hazards including seismically induced fault displacement and rupture, ground shaking, liquefaction, lateral spreading, landslides and avalanches, and structural hazards. Based on historical seismic activity and fault and seismic hazards mapping, El Dorado County is considered to have relatively low potential for seismic activity, and is located beyond the highly active fault zones of the coastal areas of California. The County's fault systems and associated seismic hazards are described below.

FAULT SYSTEMS

Earthquake activity is intrinsically related to the distribution of fault systems (i.e., faults or fault zones) in a particular area. The distribution of known faults in El Dorado County is concentrated in the western portion of the county, with several isolated faults in the central county area and the Lake Tahoe Basin. Fault systems mapped in western El Dorado County include the West Bear Mountains Fault; the East Bear Mountains Fault; the Maidu Fault Zone; the El Dorado Fault; the Melones Fault Zone of the Clark, Gillis Hill Fault; and the Calaveras-Shoo Fly Thrust. No active faults have been identified in El Dorado County. One fault, part of the Rescue Lineament-Bear Mountains fault zone, is classified as a well located late-Quaternary fault (DOC 2000); therefore, it represents the only potentially active fault in the county. It is part of the Foothill Fault Suture Zone system, which was considered inactive until a Richter scale magnitude 5.7 earthquake occurred near Oroville on August 1, 1975 (DOC 1990). All other faults located in El Dorado County are classified as pre-Quaternary (inactive).

SOILS

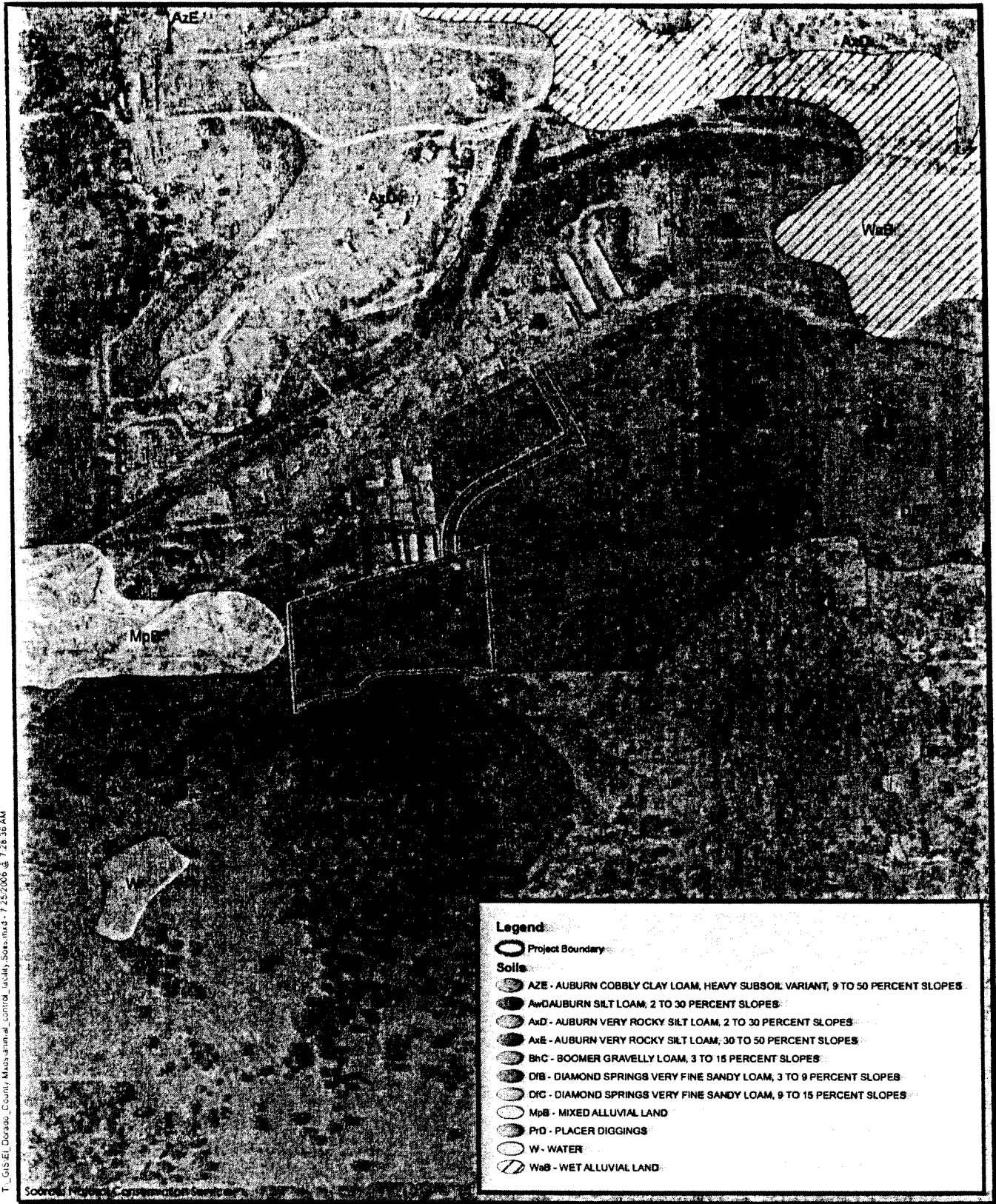
According to the Soil Survey of the El Dorado Area, California prepared by the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service in April 1974, soils on the project site consist of Auburn silt loam of 2 to 30 percent slopes (AwD) (see **Figure 3.6-1**). The Auburn series consists of well-drained soils that are underlain by bedrock at 10-20 inches deep. AwD soils have high surface runoff and moderate permeability. Since these soils are well drained, they do not meet the requirements for a hydric soil.

DISCUSSION OF IMPACTS

- a) *Would the project expose people or structures to 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?*

No Impact. There are no known faults crossing through the project site or in the vicinity of the project site. The site is not located within an Alquist-Priolo earthquake hazard zone.

- ii) *Strong seismic ground shaking?*



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300 0 300
 Feet

FIGURE 3.6-1
 SOILS MAP



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

Less than Significant. Expansive soils are soils that increase in volume when they absorb water and shrink when they dry out. When buildings are placed on expansive soils, foundations may rise during each wet season and fall during each dry season. This movement may result in cracking foundations, distortion of structures, and warping of doors and windows, which may result in structural hazards.

Expansive soils are directly related to areas with a high shrink-swell potential. Soil surveys typically rate shrink-swell potential in soils on a low, medium, and high basis. Generally, soils in western El Dorado County have a low to moderate shrink-swell potential. Data from the digital soil survey indicate that 68% of soils in western El Dorado County have a low or moderate shrink-swell rating, but only 0.01% has a high rating; the remaining areas are typically rock formations and are not rated (NRCS 2002). The project area is not identified as being in an area of expansive soils. This is a less than significant 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?

No Impact. The proposed project does not include the use of septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems. There is no impact.

CONCLUSION REGARDING GEOLOGY AND SOILS

Through adherence to adopted County policies and ordinances the project would not result in significant impacts to geology and soils.

or incapacitating reversible, illness; or (2) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or environment when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed of or otherwise managed. (California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 66261.10)

Chemical and physical properties cause a substance to be considered hazardous. Such properties include toxicity, ignitability, corrosivity, and reactivity. CCR, Title 22, Sections 66261.20-66261.24 define the aforementioned properties. The release of hazardous materials into the environment could potentially contaminate soils, surface water, and groundwater supplies.

Under Government Code Section 65962.5, the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) maintains a list of hazardous substance sites. This list, referred to as the "Cortese List", includes CALSITE hazardous material sites, sites with leaking underground storage tanks, and landfills with evidence of groundwater contamination. In addition, the El Dorado County Environmental Management Department maintains records of toxic or hazardous material incidents, and the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) keeps files on hazardous material sites.

Most hazardous materials regulation and enforcement in El Dorado County is overseen by the El Dorado County Environmental Management Department. However, large cases of hazardous materials contamination or violations are reported to the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) and the California State Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). It is not at all uncommon for other agencies such as the Air Pollution Control District and both the Federal and State Occupational Safety and Health Administrations (OSHA) to become involved when issues related to hazardous materials arise.

A hazardous materials databases search was conducted by PMC staff on July 20, 2006 in order to identify potential environmental liabilities associated with the presence, use, storage, and disposal of hazardous materials that may have occurred on the subject property. The database search included regulatory agency lists of known or potential hazardous waste sites, landfills, hazardous waste generators, and disposal facilities in addition to sites under investigation. The search revealed no evidence of recognized environmental conditions or hazardous waste sites on the proposed park site or adjacent properties. Databases searched are as follows:

FEDERAL RECORD SOURCES

NPL – National Priority List;

CERCLIS – Comprehensive Environmental Response, compensation, and Liability Information System;

CERCLIS-NFRAP – CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned;

RCRIS – Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System;

ERNS – Emergency Response Notification System;

BRS – Biennial Reporting System;

ROD – Records of Decision;

TRIS – Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System;

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

Less Than Significant. See discussion a) above and Section 3.3 Air Quality. This impact is less than significant.

- c) *Would the project emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?*

Less Than Significant. The nearest school to the project site is Charles Brown Elementary, located approximately 1.3 miles to the east of the project site. As discussed under Impact a) above, construction and operation of the proposed project would not emit hazardous emissions or involve the handling of hazardous materials during operation. This impact is considered less than significant and no mitigation is required.

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

Less Than Significant. PMC completed a hazardous material list database search on July 20, 2006. The search found no hazardous materials sites within the project area, and it is unlikely that the project would be affected by contamination from hazardous materials outside of the project boundary. The project site is not included on a list of hazardous materials sites.

According to a Phase II Limited Soil Investigation prepared by Youngdahl Consulting Group (June 2006), there is the potential for naturally occurring asbestos (NOA) to occur along Slate Creek at the southern edge of the project site. Airborne entrainment of asbestos may occur from the disturbance of ultramafic rock due to construction operations such as grading or excavating, as well as vehicle traffic on unpaved roads. Asbestos is listed as a Toxic Air Contaminant by California ARB and as a Hazardous Air Pollutant by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. The risk of disease is dependent upon the intensity and duration of exposure. When inhaled asbestos fibers may remain in the lungs and are linked to such diseases as asbestosis, lung cancer, and mesothelioma.

There are no construction or ground-disturbing activities that would impact the area adjacent to Slate Creek where NOA may be present on the project site. However, it is assumed that NOA would be present on the project site once site grading begins. It is also assumed that the NOA would be at levels that can be mitigated to a less than significant level by compliance with AQMD regulations and El Dorado County Contract Standard Special Provisions, as approved by AQMD. Specifically, measures found in the El Dorado County AQMD Rule 223-2-Fugitive Dust – Asbestos Hazard Mitigation (adopted July 19, 2005) would be implemented, which includes monitoring and mitigation that is standardized and approved by the AQMD. The applicable Best Available Control Measures listed in Tables 1 through 6 of Rule 223-2 would be implemented, including application of water or stabilizing agents to all disturbed soils on a regular basis to prevent the generation of visible dust, pre-watering soils prior to excavation, minimizing drop heights and emptying speeds from loader buckets to avoid dust plumes, hydro seeding, and limiting stockpile sizes among other measures. Adherence to the measures identified above would ensure that impacts related to NOA would be less than significant.

CONCLUSION REGARDING HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Implementation of the proposed project would not result in significant impacts related to hazards or hazardous materials.

natural sheet flow to the north, where stormwater enters the roadside drainage ditch along the southern edge of Pleasant Valley Road.

DISCUSSION OF IMPACTS

a) *Would the project violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?*

Less Than Significant with Mitigation. Construction activities associated with development of the proposed shelter will alter the ground surface conditions on the project site. When ground cover such as grasses, trees, shrubs and natural detritus is removed, the exposed soil is more susceptible to erosion during a storm event. Without proper mitigation techniques in place, the storm water that is discharged into local streams and rivers can carry excess amounts of sediment and toxins, which can negatively impact surface water quality.

Construction-Related Impacts

Construction and site grading activities associated with the proposed project would be subject to the provisions of El Dorado County's National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit, the County's Grading, Erosion and Sediment control ordinance, which is Title 15, Chapter 15.14 of the County code, and the Minimum Construction Site Storm Water Management Practices for El Dorado County dated March 31, 2004, all of which require the use of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to minimize water quality impacts from construction projects. BMPs applicable to the project shall be included in the project site plans. The project site plans shall include a series of required BMPs to ensure that water quality standards are not violated during construction and site grading activities. Required BMPs related to grading and drainage includes, but is not limited to:

- All cuts and fills will have maximum slopes of 2:1. If cuts expose subsurface rock, the project engineer should identify stabilization measures that will be required.
- Adequate erosion control practices will be installed to ensure that sediment in excess of pre-project site conditions will not leave the project site.
- Areas involving extensive grading and shaping will require stockpiling and re-use of topsoil to provide adequate re-vegetation.
- Erosive velocities in water conveyance structures will be identified by the project engineer. Where necessary, rip rap or similar practices will be required.

The use BMPs as required by El Dorado County and the NPDES permit would ensure that construction activities associated with the site improvements would cause less than significant impacts to water quality and would not violate any existing waste discharge requirements.

Operational Impacts

Development of the project site would increase local runoff production, and would introduce constituents into storm water that are typically associated with urban runoff. These constituents include sediments, heavy metals (such as lead, zinc, and copper), petroleum hydrocarbons, pesticides and fertilizers. Structural Best Management Practices (BMPs) are available that may be applied to the proposed project to limit the

would flow towards the southern portion of the project site and enter the natural drainage channels currently existing on site.

The addition of 15,000 square feet of impervious surface area to the project site would have no measurable impact on the groundwater recharge rate. This impact is less than significant.

- c) *Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner, which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?*

Less than Significant. As discussed above under Impact a), the site would be designed to utilize natural drainage features and storm water would drain to the south into Slate Creek. The implementation of BMPs will effectively reduce sediment levels and pollutant concentrations from site run-off to acceptable levels prior to discharge into Slate Creek. The drainage pattern of the surrounding area would not be altered as a result of project construction and operation. As discussed in Impact a), BMPs and NPDES and MM 3.8.1 requirements would ensure that any run-off from the project site will not result in substantial erosion or on- or off-site siltation. The course of the Slate Creek would not be altered or impacted as a result of project construction or implementation. This impact is less than significant and no mitigation is required.

- d) *Would the project substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in flooding on- or off-site?*

Less than Significant. Construction and operation of the proposed project would not result in on- or off-site flooding. Run-off from the site would discharge into Slate Creek to the south of the site. The course of the Slate Creek would not be altered by the proposed project, and no construction activities would occur within 100-feet of the creek. As stated in MM 3.8.1, the project is required to construct on-site drainage facilities in compliance with the standards identified in the El Dorado County Drainage Manual. Compliance with these standards would ensure that post-construction stormwater runoff flows discharged into Slate Creek do not exceed pre-construction stormwater runoff flows. Therefore, the project will not result in discharges into Slate Creek in excess of existing conditions, and this impact is less than significant.

- e) *Would the project create or contribute runoff water, which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?*

Less than Significant. Refer to discussions in Impact a), c) and d) above. This impact is less than significant.

- f) *Would the project otherwise substantially degrade water quality?*

Less than Significant. Refer to questions a) through e) above. This impact is less than significant.

- g) *Would the project place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map or other flood hazard delineation map?*

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.9	LAND USE AND PLANNING	Would the project:			
a)	Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b)	Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to, the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c)	Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project site is owned by El Dorado County and is adjacent to privately held lands. Slate Creek borders the southern end of the site, while the remaining surrounding land uses are low-density residential and commercial. The General Plan land use designation for the subject property is Rural Residential (RR) and Commercial (C). The zoning designation for the parcel is Residential Agriculture 20-acre (RA-20) and General Commercial (CG). The land west of the site is designated as High-density Residential and Industrial. Land uses to the south and east include Rural Residential and High-Density Residential. Land uses within the vicinity of the project site include a storage facility and CDF Fire Station (0.33 mile south), and various other commercial facilities and private residences.

DISCUSSION OF IMPACTS

a) *Would the project physically divide an established community?*

No Impact. Surrounding land uses are primarily rural residential single-family parcels. Construction and operation of the proposed animal shelter would not physically divide an established community. There is no impact.

b) *Would the project conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to, the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?*

Less Than Significant. The proposed project is consistent with the El Dorado County General Plan. The General Plan includes several policies designed to protect the environment and mitigate environmental impacts. The project's consistency with these policies is identified throughout this environmental analysis. Compliance with the mitigation measures identified throughout this document would ensure that the project does not conflict with the General Plan. The project is not subject to the provisions of any other local or regional plan, and this impact is less than significant.

		Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.10	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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

El Dorado County is considered a mining region capable of producing a wide variety of mineral resources. Metallic mineral deposits, gold in particular, are considered the most significant extractive mineral resources. No mineral extraction activities occur within or in the vicinity of the project site. The project area is not within an area of known mineral resources as identified in the 2004 El Dorado County General Plan. In addition, the nature of the project (i.e., a community park) would not preclude any future extraction of minerals resources.

DISCUSSION OF IMPACTS

- a) *Would the project 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?*

No Impact. The proposed project would not use or extract any significant mineral or energy resources and would not restrict access to known mineral resource areas. The proposed project would not conflict with energy conservation plans, use non-renewable resources in a wasteful manner or result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource; therefore, there would be no impact created from the implementation of the proposed project.

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

No Impact. See response to a) above. The project would have no impact on mineral resources.

CONCLUSION REGARDING MINERAL RESOURCES

Implementation of the proposed project would not result in any significant impacts to mineral resources.

hour average of the noise intensity, with a 10 dBA penalty added for nighttime noise (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.) to account for the greater sensitivity to noise during this period. Similarly, the community noise equivalent level (CNEL) includes a 10 dBA penalty added for nighttime noise (10:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.), but also includes an additional 5 dBA penalty for evening noise (7 p.m. to 10 p.m.). Typically, L_{dn} and CNEL are used interchangeably, because the difference between these noise scales is usually less than 1 dBA.

NOISE-SENSITIVE LAND USES

Noise-sensitive land uses are generally considered to include those uses where noise exposure could result in health-related risks to individuals, as well as places where quiet is an essential element of their intended purpose. Residential dwellings are of primary concern because of the potential for increased and prolonged exposure of individuals to both interior and exterior noise levels. Additional land uses such as parks, historic sites, cemeteries, and recreation areas are also considered sensitive to increases in exterior noise levels. Schools, churches, hotels, libraries, and other places where low interior noise levels are essential are also considered noise-sensitive land uses.

EXISTING NOISE ENVIRONMENT IN PROJECT VICINITY

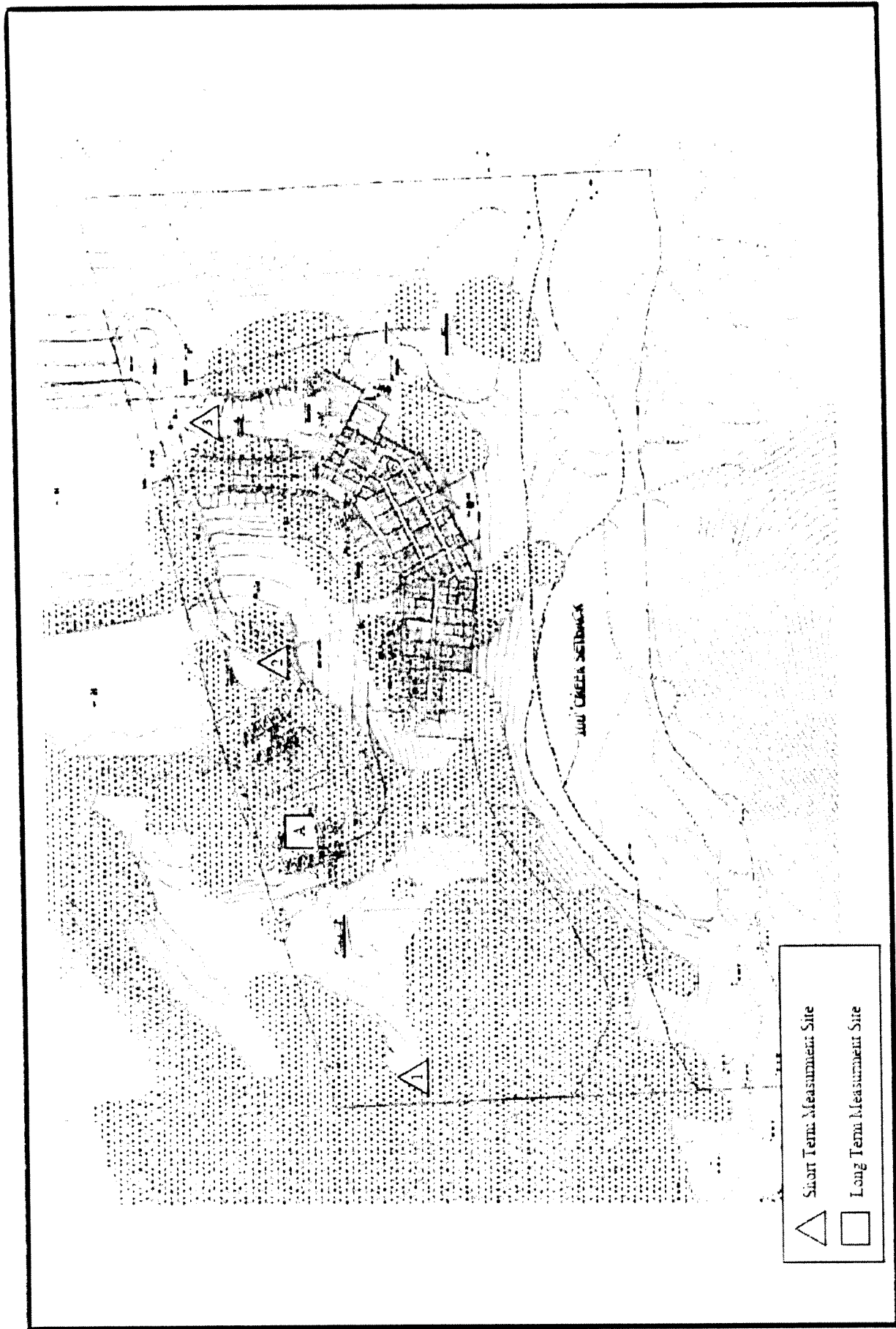
The project area noise environment is subjectively considered fairly quiet, as it is defined primarily by roadway traffic. Noted noise sources which were audible at the project site during the noise measurement surveys consisted of roadway traffic, and paging speaker noise from the US Forest Service offices located adjacent to the northern property line.

To quantify existing ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project site, j.c. brennan & associates, Inc., conducted a continuous 24 hour noise measurement on the project site. Additionally j.c. brennan & associates, Inc. conducted two sets of short-term noise measurements at three locations on the project site (See **Figure 3.11-1** for noise measurement locations). The noise level measurements were conducted on July 18-19, 2006. The noise level measurements were conducted to determine typical existing background noise levels and for comparison to the project noise levels. A summary of the results of the continuous hourly ambient noise survey are shown in **Table 3.11-1**.

Larson Davis Laboratories (LDL) Model 820 precision integrating sound level meters were used for the noise level measurement survey. The meters were calibrated with an LDL Model CAL200 acoustical calibrator to ensure the accuracy of the measurements. The equipment used meets all pertinent specifications of the American National Standards Institute for Type 1 sound level meters (ANSI S1.4).

**TABLE 3.11-1
SUMMARY OF CONTINUOUS MEASURED AMBIENT NOISE LEVELS AT SITE A
WESTERN SLOPE ANIMAL SHELTER
JULY 18-19, 2006**

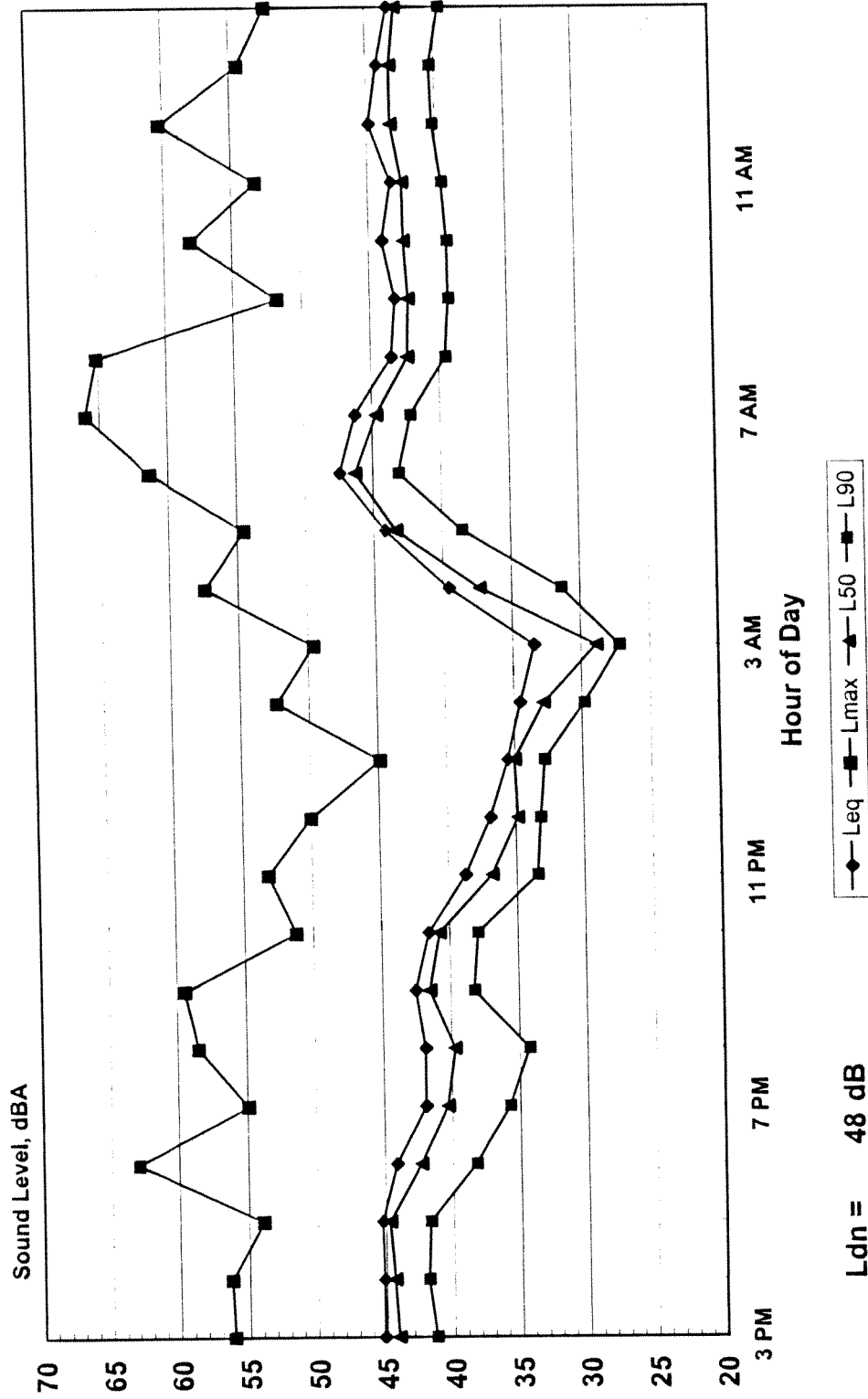
L _{dn}	Average Hourly Daytime (7:00am - 10:00pm)			Average Hourly Nighttime (10:00pm – 7:00am)		
	Leq	L50	Lmax	Leq	L50	Lmax
48.4 dB	41.9 dB	39.8 dB	51.8 dB	33.4 dB	28.9 dB	44.9 dB
<i>Source: j.c. brennan & associates, Inc. - 2006</i>						



File Name and Date

FIGURE 3.11-1
NOISE MEASUREMENT LOCATIONS





File Name and Date

FIGURE 3.11-2
CONTINUOUS HOURLY NOISE MEASUREMENTS



TABLE 3.11-3
PREDICTED EXISTING TRAFFIC NOISE LEVELS
WESTERN SLOPE ANIMAL SHELTER

Roadway	Segment	*Ldn at 75' (dBA)	*Distance to Ldn Contour in feet	
			60 dBA	65 dBA
Baseline No Project				
El Dorado	Mother Lode to 50	61	90	42
El Dorado	Mother Lode to Pleasant Valley	58	57	27
Greenstone	Mother Lode to 50	56	43	20
Mother Lode	Greenstone to Pleasant Valley	63	118	55
Mother Lode	West of Greenstone	65	169	78
Mother Lode	El Dorado to Missouri Flat	62	104	48
Mother Lode	Pleasant Valley to El Dorado	59	67	31
Pleasant Valley	East of Mother Lode	62	102	47

*Distances to roadway noise contours and predicted noise levels are relative to the roadway centerlines.

Source: j.c. brennan & associates, Inc. - 2006

APPLICABLE NOISE CRITERIA

El Dorado County

The Public Health, Safety, and Noise Element of the El Dorado General Plan (2004) provides goals, objectives, and policies designed to ensure that County residents are not subjected to noise beyond acceptable levels. The General Plan provides maximum allowable noise exposure for transportation noise sources (**Table 3.11-4**) and noise performance standards for noise-sensitive land uses (e.g., residences, schools, hospitals) affected by non-transportation noise (**Table 3.11-5**). The noise element also established maximum allowable noise levels for construction-related activities within various areas of the county, including urban and rural areas. Noise standards for construction activities in rural areas are summarized in **Table 3.11-6**. General Plan policies applicable to the proposed project are presented, as follows:

- Policy 6.5.1.1 Where noise-sensitive land uses are proposed in areas exposed to existing or projected exterior noise levels exceeding the levels specified in Table 6-1 (**Table 3.11-4** of this report) or the performance standards of Table 6-2 (**Table 3.11-5** of this report), an acoustical analysis shall be required as part of the environmental review process so that noise mitigation may be included in the project design.
- Policy 6.5.1.3 Where noise mitigation measures are required to achieve the standards of Tables 6-1 (**Table 3.11-4** of this report) and 6-2 (**Table 3.11-5** of this report), the emphasis of such measures shall be placed upon site planning and project design. The use of noise barriers shall be considered a means of achieving the noise standards only after all other practical design-related noise mitigation measures have been integrated into the project and the noise barriers are not incompatible with the surroundings.

TABLE 3.11-4
 MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE NOISE EXPOSURE FOR TRANSPORTATION NOISE SOURCES
 (EL DORADO COUNTY GENERAL PLAN TABLE 6-1)

Land Use	Outdoor Activity Areas ¹ Ldn/CNEL, dB	Interior Spaces	
		Ldn/CNEL, dB	Leq, dB ²
Residential	60 ³	45	–
Transient Lodging	60 ³	45	–
Hospitals, Nursing Homes	60 ³	45	–
Theaters, Auditoriums, Music Halls	–	–	35
Churches, Meeting Halls, Schools	60 ³	–	40
Office Buildings	–	–	45
Libraries, Museums	–	–	45
Playgrounds, Neighborhood Parks	70	–	–

¹ In Communities and Rural Centers, where the location of outdoor activity areas is not clearly defined, the exterior noise level standard shall be applied to the property line of the receiving land use. For residential uses with front yards facing the identified noise source, an exterior noise level criterion of 65 dB L_{dn} shall be applied at the building facade, in addition to a 60 dB L_{dn} criterion at the outdoor activity area. In Rural Regions, an exterior noise level criterion of 60 dB L_{dn} shall be applied at a 100 foot radius from the residence unless it is within Platted Lands where the underlying land use designation is consistent with Community Region densities in which case the 65 dB L_{dn} may apply. The 100-foot radius applies to properties which are five acres and larger; the balance will fall under the property line requirement.

² As determined for a typical worst-case hour during periods of use.

³ Where it is not possible to reduce noise in outdoor activity areas to 60 dB L_{dn}/CNEL or less using a practical application of the best-available noise reduction measures, an exterior noise level of up to 65 dB L_{dn}/CNEL may be allowed provided that available exterior noise level reduction measures have been implemented and interior noise levels are in compliance with this table.

Source: El Dorado County General Plan, 2004

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

STANDARDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

For the purposes of this analysis, the El Dorado County General Plan standards and community ambient noise degradation guidelines are used to determine significance. An impact would be considered significant if one or more of the following would occur with project implementation:

- Short-term construction noise that results in noise exposure in excess of the County's non-transportation noise standards, as presented in **Table 3.11-6** (Tables 6-3, 6-4 and 6-5 [consolidated] of the General Plan), at noise-sensitive land uses;
- Long-term operational noise that exceeds the County's exterior noise standards, as presented in **Tables 3.11-4** and **3.11-5** (Table 6-1 and 6-2 of the General Plan) or results in an increase in ambient noise levels of more than 5 dBA at noise-sensitive land uses.
- Exposure of individuals to excessive ground borne vibration or aircraft noise in excess of applicable noise standards.

DISCUSSION OF IMPACTS

- a) *Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies?*

Less Than Significant. Exposure of persons to noise levels attributable to the proposed project would occur during both construction and operation of the proposed project. Noise-related impacts associated with short-term construction and long-term operation of proposed park facilities are discussed separately, as follows:

SHORT-TERM CONSTRUCTION NOISE

During the construction phases of the project, noise from construction activities would add to the noise environment in the immediate project vicinity. Activities involved in construction would generate maximum noise levels, as indicated in **Table 3.11-7**, ranging from 85 to 90 dB at a distance of 50 feet. Construction activities would be temporary in nature and are anticipated to occur during normal daytime working hours.

Noise would also be generated during the construction phase by increased truck traffic on area roadways and on-site grading. A significant project-generated noise source would include truck traffic associated with transport of heavy materials and equipment to and from construction sites and the movement of heavy construction equipment on the project site, especially during site grading. This noise increase would be of short duration, and would likely occur primarily during daytime hours.

Using the equations and operations data described above, the on-site traffic would result in noise levels of approximately 54 dB L_{eq} at a distance of 50 feet. Assuming that the closest residential receivers to the south are approximately 2000 feet from the center of the proposed parking lot, the predicted noise level due to on-site traffic would be less than 30 dB L_{eq} . This impact is less than significant.

DOG BARKING

The dogs which are located internal to the animal control center building are not considered to be a potential noise source which may disturb adjacent residences, or exceed any of the applicable standards described earlier in this report. However, there will be some dogs which may be in outdoor exercise areas and dog runs during daytime hours. To determine the potential noise levels associated with barking dogs, j.c. brennan & associates, Inc. utilized noise level measurements conducted for the Red Barn Boarding Kennel in Loomis, California. The noise level measurements were conducted at a distance of 75 feet from the kennel. Continuous noise level measurements were conducted for a four day period with approximately 15 dogs at the kennel.

During the continuous noise level measurements, a log was kept by the kennel owner which indicated when the dogs were let outside. During the four day period, the dogs were let outside on 17 different occasions. During the times the dogs were let out, maximum noise levels ranged between 60 dB and 65 dB L_{max} at the noise monitoring site (75-feet from the kennel). Hourly median noise levels were typically 45 dB L_{50} , with hourly average noise levels up to 55 dB L_{eq} .

The nearest residential back yards are located approximately 1800 feet from the exercise areas. Based upon the noise level data described above, it can be expected that overall hourly noise levels due to barking dogs (assuming no more than 15 dogs outside at any given time) would be up to 34 dB L_{max} and less than 20 dB L_{eq} . If one assumes twice the number of dogs outside (30 dogs), the noise levels would be expected to increase by only 3 dB. Therefore, the noise levels are predicted to comply with the standards described earlier in this report. In addition, the predicted noise levels are less than existing measured ambient noise levels. This impact is less than significant.

OUTDOOR PAGING SYSTEM

Outdoor paging and public address systems are often considered potentially significant noise sources which could adversely affect adjacent noise-sensitive land uses. Assessing the affects of noise levels associated with paging systems at adjacent land uses can be difficult to quantify due to variations in terms of frequency of use, noise levels, and system design.

To allow for good speech intelligibility, paging system levels would need to be approximately 10 dB louder than existing ambient noise levels. Existing ambient noise levels at the project site were measured to be approximately 51 dB. Assuming an individual loudspeaker would have a 100 foot coverage area, paging system levels would need to be 61 dB at the boundary of the desired coverage areas. Locating coverage areas at the dog park, horse paddocks/pasture, and garage areas would result in paging system noise levels of 63 dB L_{eq} at the northern property line, and 55 dB L_{eq} at the southern and eastern property lines.

The nearest residential back yards are located approximately 1800 feet from the eastern property line. Based upon the assumptions and methodology described above, it can be expected that maximum noise levels due to outdoor paging systems would be approximately

TABLE 3.11-8
SIGNIFICANCE OF CHANGES IN NOISE EXPOSURE

Ambient Noise Level Without Project, $L_{Aeq,1hr}$	Increase Required for Significant Impact
< 60 dB	+ 5.0 dB or more
60-65 dB	+ 3.0 dB or more
> 65 dB	+ 1.5 dB or more

Source: Federal Interagency Committee on Noise (FICON)

- b) Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels?

Less Than Significant. Ground vibration spreads through the ground and diminishes in strength with distance. The effects of ground vibration can vary from no perceptible effects at the lowest levels, low rumbling sounds and detectable vibrations at moderate levels, and slight damage to nearby structures at the highest levels. At the highest levels of vibration, damage to structures is primarily architectural (e.g., loosening and cracking of plaster or stucco coatings) and rarely result in structural damage. For most structures, a peak particle velocity (ppv) threshold of 0.5 inches per second (in/sec) is sufficient to avoid structure damage, with the exception of fragile historic structures or ruins. At the request of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency the Committee of Hearing, Bio-Acoustics, and Bio-Mechanics (CHABA) have developed guidelines for safe vibration limits for ruins and ancient and/or historic buildings. For fragile structures, the CHABA recommends a maximum limit of 0.25 inches per second ppv (U.S. Department of Transportation 1995). For the protection of fragile, historic, and residential structures, the California Department of Transportation recommends a more conservative threshold of 0.2 inches per second ppv. This same threshold would represent the level at which vibrations would be potentially annoying to people in buildings (Caltrans 1996).

Long-term operational activities associated with the proposed project would not involve the use of any equipment or processes that would result in potentially significant levels of ground vibration. Increases in ground borne vibration levels attributable to the proposed project would be primarily associated with short-term construction-related activities. Ground borne vibration levels associated with construction equipment are summarized in **Table 3.11-9**. Construction activities associated with the proposed improvements would likely require the use of various tractors, trucks, and jackhammers. The use of pile drivers is not anticipated to be required for this project.

Based on the vibration levels presented in **Table 3.11-9**, ground vibration generated by construction equipment would be less than 0.09 inches per second ppv at 25 feet. Predicted vibration levels at the nearest onsite and offsite structures would, therefore, not be anticipated to exceed the most conservative threshold of 0.2 inches per second ppv. Short-term ground borne vibration impacts would be considered less than significant.

CONCLUSION REGARDING NOISE

Noise impacts associated with construction and operation of the proposed project are less than significant and no mitigation is required.

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
<p>3.13 PUBLIC SERVICES Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the following public services:</p>				
a) Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Police protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c) Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) Other public facilities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project is located within the community of El Dorado and is served by County, State, and Federal services. The Diamond Springs/El Dorado Fire Protection District, located on Main Street in Diamond Springs is approximately 1.75 miles from the project site and provides fire protection for the area and may receive assistance from the CDF during severe fire events. The El Dorado County Sheriff's Department provides law enforcement protection to the County with 150 patrol deputies covering 1,800 square miles.

The project is located within the Mother Lode Union School District. Schools within this District include Herbert Green Middle School, Indian Creek Elementary School, and Charles Brown Elementary School, which is located approximately 1.3 miles east of the proposed project site. The site is surrounded by rural residential-zoned land, commercial and industrial land uses.

DISCUSSION OF IMPACTS

Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the following public services:

a) *Fire protection?*

No Impact. The proposed project would not increase human presence in an appreciable way nor include the development of a facility that would expand the need for fire protection in the area; therefore there would be no need for additional governmental facilities to provide fire protection.

b) *Police protection?*

No Impact. The County Sheriff's Department would continue to provide law enforcement in the area. The proposed project would not increase human presence in an appreciable way nor include the development of a facility that would expand the need for law enforcement

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.14 RECREATION				
a) Would the project 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b) Does the project include recreational facilities, or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities, which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project is located within the Town of El Dorado and does not directly or indirectly contribute to an increase in human population. As an animal shelter, the project would have no impact on parks or recreational facilities.

DISCUSSION OF IMPACTS

- a) *Would the project 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?*

No Impact. See discussion above. The proposed project would not result in an impact to recreation.

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

Less than Significant. The proposed project includes a dog park that will be accessible to the public. This is considered a beneficial impact. The potential environmental impacts associated with construction and operation of the on-site dog park have addressed throughout this environmental document. This impact is less than significant.

CONCLUSION REGARDING RECREATION

Implementation of the proposed project would not result in significant impacts to recreation.

Greenstone Road is a north-south major two-lane road with no sidewalk and unpaved shoulder. It provides connection between US-50 and Mother Lode Drive. It has posted speed limit of 30mph.

El Dorado Road is a north-south major two-lane road with no sidewalk and unpaved shoulder. It provides connection between US-50 and Mother Lode Drive. It has posted speed limit of 30mph.

Pleasant Valley Road is east-west major two-lane road that provides connection between Mother Lode Dr and State Highway 49. Pleasant Valley Road between Missouri Street and Diamond Road is designated as State Highway 49. For analysis purposes, at its intersection with Mother Lode Dr is assumed as south leg of the intersection. Access to the project site is planned via new driveway connection with Pleasant Valley Road.

METHODOLOGY

The analysis in this section is based on a project-specific traffic study prepared by Dowling Associates, Inc. The full traffic study is attached as **Appendix E**.

SIGNIFICANCE IMPACT CRITERIA

Level of service impacts of a proposed project is determined based on methodology described above and is identified in this study as either "significant" or "less-than significant". According to El Dorado County's *Traffic Impact Study Protocols and Procedures*, the following are thresholds of significance, which are used to determine if an impact is significant and requires mitigation.

Signalized Intersections: A project is considered to have a significant effect if it would:

1. Result in a signalized intersection operating at an acceptable LOS E to degrade to an unacceptable LOS F; or
2. At a signalized intersection that is operating at an unacceptable LOS F without the project and project traffic significantly worsen conditions if any of following conditions apply.
 - A. A two percent increase in traffic during the AM peak hour, PM peak hour or daily, or
 - B. The addition of 100 or more daily trips, or
 - C. The addition of 10 or more trips during the AM peak hour or the PM peak hour.

Unsignalized Intersections: A project is considered to have a significant effect if it would:

1. Result in an unsignalized intersection movement/approach operating at an acceptable LOS E to degrade to an unacceptable LOS F, and also cause the intersection to meet a traffic signal warrant; or
2. For an unsignalized intersection that meets a signal warrant, and is operating at an unacceptable LOS F without the project. The addition of projects would significantly worsen conditions if any of following conditions apply:
 - A. A two percent increase in traffic during the AM peak hour, PM peak hour or daily, or
 - B. The addition of 100 or more daily trips, or

TABLE 3.15-1
EXISTING INTERSECTIONS LOS AND SIGNAL WARRANT SUMMARY

No. Intersection	Approach	Control Type	AM Peak Hour			PM Peak Hour		
			Warrant			Warrant		
			Delay	LOS	Met?	Delay	LOS	Met?
1 Greenstone Rd. & Mother Lode Dr.	SB Approach EB Left	OWSC	15.3	C	No	16.6	C	No
2 El Dorado Rd. & Mother Lode Dr.	NB Approach SB Approach EB Left WB Left	TWSC	14.0	B	No	13.9	B	No
3 Pleasant Valley Rd. & Mother Lode Dr.	Average	AWSC	12.7	B	Yes	10.5	B	Yes

Notes:
LOS for unsignalized and signalized intersection is based on HCM 2000 methodology
Peak Hour Warrant 3 analysis based on Caltrans Supplement to MUTCD 2003.

TRIP GENERATION

The proposed project would staff 16 employees at the new relocated facility.

Standard trip generation rates from ITE *Trip Generation, 7th Edition* (commonly referred to as the ITE Trip Generation Manual), were used to estimate trip-making characteristics of the proposed project. The ITE rates are based on survey data collected at similar types of development. Based on the proposed size of the development and corresponding ITE trip generation rates, the number of trips to and from the project were calculated for daily, weekday AM peak hour, and weekday PM peak hour. Comparison of the trip generation based on the different type of office building and existing driveway counts at Animal Control Facility yields to the existing facility being the highest traffic generator. Therefore, existing traffic counts at the driveway would be used for project trip generation. Additionally, the project's operating hours are at 9:30 on a typical weekday, it would offset the proposed project traffic from the adjacent street traffic. But, for conservative analysis, it is assumed that AM peak hour trips would occur with the adjacent street peak hour traffic. It is estimated that the proposed project would generate 190 new primary daily trips, with 27 trips occurring during the AM peak hour and 19 trips during the PM peak hour. The project trip generation estimates are presented in **Table 3.15-2**.

TABLE 3.15-2
PROJECT TRIP GENERATION ESTIMATES

Land Use	Size	Units	Daily Trips	AM Peak Hour			PM Peak Hour		
				In	Out	Total	In	Out	Total
Animal Control Facility	16	employee	190	13	14	27	9	10	19

Notes:
Daily Trips are estimated by 10 times the PM peak hour counts.
Trip Generation estimates are based on the manual driveway counts at the existing facility.

- b) *Would the project exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?*

Less than Significant. Refer to Impact a), above. The project would not result in substantial increase in vehicles trips in the area, and the addition of project-generated traffic would not exceed a County LOS standard. This impact is considered less than significant and no mitigation is required.

- c) *Would the project result in a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location that results in substantial safety risks?*

No Impact. The proposed project would not result in a change in air traffic patterns or increase traffic levels that would result in a substantial safety risk. The project does not propose any structures that would impede a height limitation in close proximity to an airport. Therefore, no impacts on air traffic patterns would occur as a result of this project.

- d) *Would the project substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?*

Less than Significant. The access road for the proposed project has been designed consistent with the standards of safety established by the El Dorado County Department of Transportation (DOT) and does not include any hazardous curves or other design features. Compliance with DOT's roadway construction standards would ensure that this impact is less than significant.

- e) *Would the project result in inadequate emergency access?*

Less than Significant. The proposed project would not result in inadequate emergency access to the site. The construction and operation of the proposed project would not interfere with emergency access to the site or the surrounding project area. As stated under Impact d) the project's access road shall be constructed in compliance with DOT standards, which will ensure adequate emergency vehicle access to the site. This impact is less than significant.

- f) *Would the project result in inadequate parking capacity?*

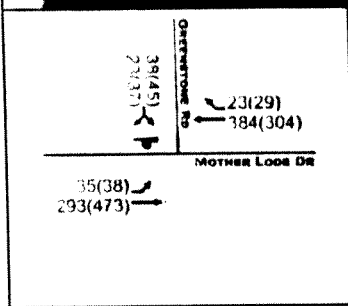
Less than Significant. The project includes approximately 24 parking spaces for staff and volunteers and 23 parking spaces for guests and visitors.

As stated under Impact a), the project may generate up to 13 peak-hour vehicle trips per day. The installation of approximately 47 on-site parking spaces would ensure that there is adequate parking to accommodate visitors and staff during peak-hour operations. This impact is less than significant.

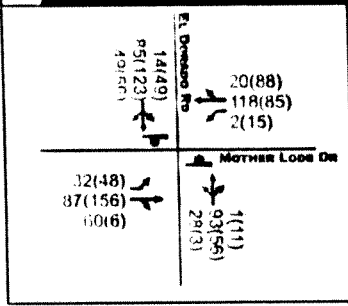
- g) *Would the project conflict with adopted policies, plans or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?*

No Impact. Construction and operation of the proposed project would not conflict with any adopted policies, plans or programs supporting alternative transportation. The project would include a parking lot that is large enough to accommodate buses and vans and would be readily accessible to bicyclists and pedestrians. There is no impact.

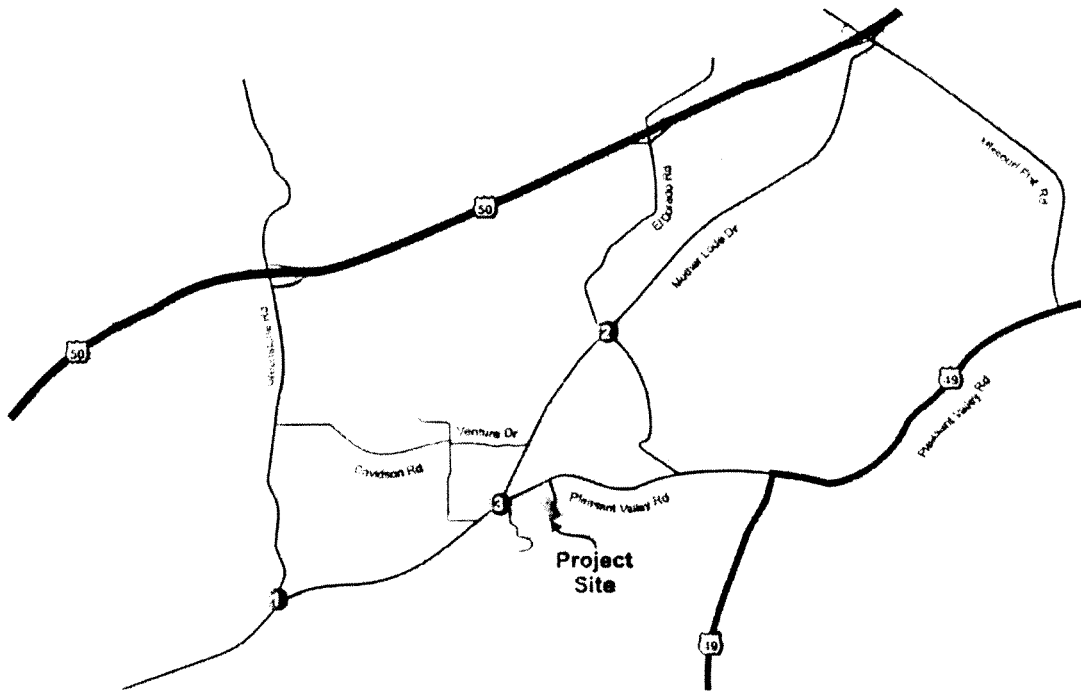
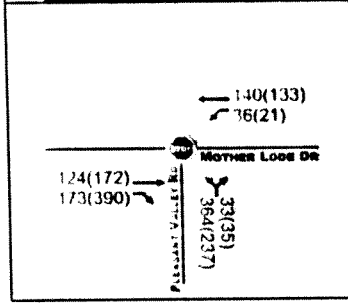
1 Greenstone Rd - Mother Lode Dr



2 El Dorado Rd - Mother Lode Dr



3 Pleasant Valley Rd - Mother Lode Dr



LEGEND

- 34(12) AM(PM) Peak Hour Volumes
- Traffic Signal
- Stop Sign
- All-way Stop

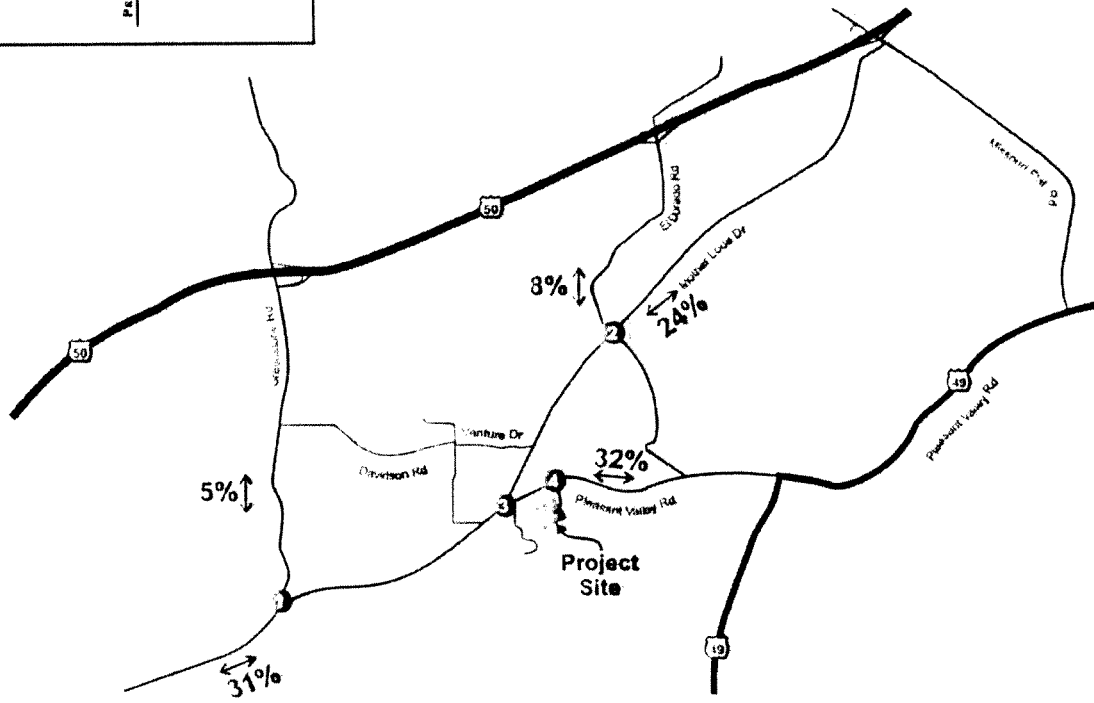
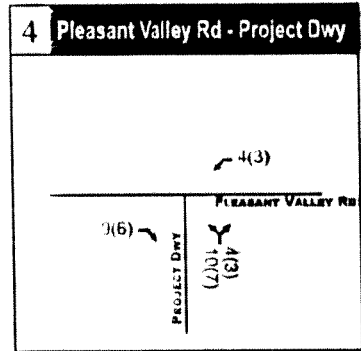
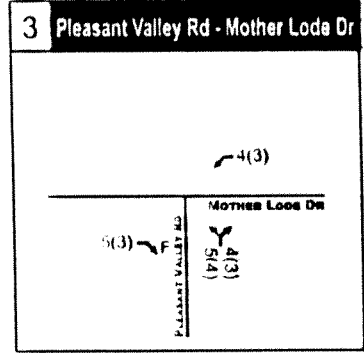
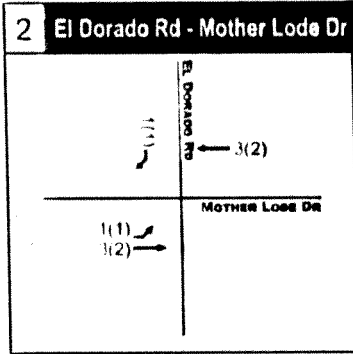
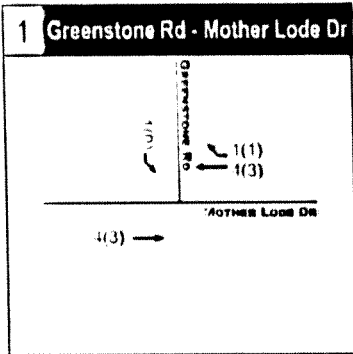


Not to Scale

Relocation of Animal Control Facility
Traffic Impact Analysis

**FIGURE 3.15-1
EXISTING TRAFFIC VOLUMES**





LEGEND
 34(12) AM(PM) Peak Hour Project Only
 34% Trip Distribution



Relocation of Animal Control Facility
 Traffic Impact Analysis

FIGURE 3.15-2
TRIP DISTRIBUTION



	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.16 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS Would the project:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e) 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Comply with federal, state and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project site is owned by El Dorado County. According to the County Assessor's Office data, the proposed animal shelter site was once developed with a residence and several other structures such as barns and a corral. Currently, only one barn remains. Water and sewer services would be provided by the El Dorado Irrigation District (EID). Additionally, the County provides maintenance of public facilities, including the project area roadways.

DISCUSSION OF IMPACTS

- a) *Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?*

Less Than Significant. Wastewater generated at the project site would be handled by EID. Wastewater uses at the site would not require additional or special types of treatment and would be treated in the same manner as other commercial wastewater in the area. The

3.0 INITIAL STUDY CHECKLIST

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
3.17 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE Would the project:				
a) Does the project have the potential to 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 rare or endangered plants or animals, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Does the project have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

DISCUSSION OF IMPACTS

a) *Does the project have the potential to 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 rare or endangered plants or animals, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?*

Less than Significant. As discussed in Section 3.4 of this Initial Study, the project has the potential to result in adverse impacts to natural and biological resources within the project vicinity. Potential impacts to sensitive natural habitat, special-status species (including raptors) and wetlands would be reduced to less than significant levels through implementation of mitigation measures identified in Section 3.4.

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.*

Less Than Significant. The project would not involve development or changes in land use that would result in increased population growth, or any additional requirements for public services associated with population growth. The project would not contribute substantially to increased traffic in the area and the project would not increase the wastewater

treatment capacity of the County, which could lead indirectly to population growth. As discussed throughout this environmental document, the project would not contribute to a substantial decline in water quality, air quality, noise, biological resources, agricultural resources, or cultural resources under cumulative conditions. Cumulatively considerable impacts associated with the project are less than significant as discussed in greater detail in Section 4.0 of this document.

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

Less Than Significant. As discussed in Section 3.11 of this Initial Study, the project is not anticipated to generate noise levels in excess of County noise standards that may result in adverse effects on human beings, and this impact was determined to be less than significant. There are no other aspects of the proposed project that would result in substantial adverse impacts to human beings.

4.1 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

INTRODUCTION

This section addresses the project's potential to contribute to cumulative impacts in the region. State CEQA Guidelines Section 15355 defines cumulative impacts as "two or more individual effects that, when considered together, are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts."

CUMULATIVE SETTING

This analysis is based on planned growth assumptions under the 2004 El Dorado County General Plan and its associated EIR. The 2004 General Plan EIR was used as the basis for the setting considered in the cumulative impact assessment for the proposed project.

CUMULATIVE IMPACT ANALYSIS

Aesthetics

Implementation of the proposed project will not substantially alter the existing visual character of the project area. Implementation of the proposed improvements would not result in an increase in severity of visual resource impacts. Thus, a less than cumulatively considerable impact to aesthetics is anticipated under cumulative conditions.

Air Quality

The proposed project has the potential to result in temporary impacts to air quality related to construction activities. Compliance with El Dorado County APCD Rule 223, Rule 223-1 and mitigation measure MM 3.3.1 would ensure that construction PM₁₀ emissions don't exceed the AAQS. Construction related air quality impacts would be short-term in nature, and compliance with the mitigation measures included in this document would ensure that these short-term impacts are less than significant. The project would not result in operational air quality impacts that would be cumulatively considerable. The project would result in a less than cumulatively considerable contribution to air quality impacts under cumulative conditions.

Biological Resources

Construction of the proposed animal shelter would result in site-specific impacts to biological resource impacts (oak woodland habitat) that would be fully mitigated with the implementation of mitigation measures identified in Section 3.4. These mitigation measures would also reduce the project's contribution to cumulative impacts to these resources to less than cumulatively considerable.

Cultural Resources

No cultural resources have been identified within the project site. However, there is a possibility, of unanticipated and accidental archaeological discoveries during ground-disturbing project-related activities. The project would implement the El Dorado County General Plan policies and CEQA statutes and guidelines for the protection of cultural resources should there be any unanticipated or accidental discoveries of cultural resources. This proposed project would not result in cumulatively considerable impacts associated with the destruction of undiscovered cultural resources.

Population and Housing

As described in this Initial Study, the proposed project consists of the construction and operation of an animal shelter. No housing is proposed as part of the project, and no housing will be removed or displaced as a result of the project. The proposed project will not contribute to population growth beyond what was identified in the El Dorado County General Plan EIR and would have no cumulatively considerable impact to population and housing.

Public Services

The project is not expected to contribute to cumulative public service impacts. The project may result in impacts to fire and police protection during construction. However, these activities are temporary in nature. Implementation of the proposed animal shelter would not result in a cumulative increase in severity of public service impacts. Thus, no cumulatively considerable impact to public services is anticipated.

Recreation

The project is not expected to contribute to cumulative parks and recreation impacts associated with construction and operation of an animal shelter. Implementation of the proposed project would not result in cumulatively considerable recreation impacts.

Transportation/Circulation

The proposed project is not anticipated to result in significant increases in traffic that would impact area roadways under cumulative conditions. The project's cumulative contribution to traffic on area roadways would not result in decreased LOS conditions. Thus, transportation and circulation impacts would be less than cumulatively considerable under cumulative conditions. Further analysis regarding cumulative traffic conditions are contained in **Appendix E**.

Utilities and Service Systems

Adherence to the California Streets and Highways Code and the Public Utility Code would reduce cumulative impacts to less than considerable.

5.0 DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

- I find that although the proposed project is subject to CEQA, the project is exempt because the project will not have a significant effect on the environment (based on the attached Initial Study) pursuant to State CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3).
- 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 the mitigation measures described in the attached report have been added to the Project. A **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 significant effect(s) on the environment, but one or more of such significant effects: 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, all potentially significant effects: (a) have been analyzed and adequately addressed in an earlier EIR pursuant to applicable standards, or (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier EIR, previous Mitigated Negative Declaration, or this Subsequent Mitigated Negative Declaration, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project.

Signature  Date: 9/12/06

Printed name: Ben Ritchie - PMC Project Manager

6.0 REFERENCES

6.1 REFERENCES

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7.0 MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM

7.0 MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

7.1 INTRODUCTION

This document is the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) for the Western Slope Animal Shelter project. This MMRP has been prepared pursuant to Section 21081.6 of the California Public Resources Code, which requires public agencies to "adopt a reporting and monitoring program for the changes made to the project or conditions of project approval, adopted in order to mitigate or avoid significant effects on the environment." A MMRP is required for the proposed project because the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration has identified significant adverse impacts, and measures have been identified to mitigate those impacts.

The numbering of the individual mitigation measures follows the numbering sequence as found in the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration.

7.2 MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

The MMRP, as outlined in the following table, describes mitigation timing, monitoring responsibilities, and compliance verification responsibility for all mitigation measures identified in this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration.

The El Dorado County Department of General Services will be the primary agency, but not the only agency responsible for implementing the mitigation measures. In some cases, the County Planning Department or other public agencies will implement measures. In other cases, the construction contractor will be required to implement specific mitigation measures prior to and/or during construction. The County Department of General Services will continue to monitor mitigation measures that are required to be implemented during the operation of the project.

The MMRP is presented in tabular form on the following pages. The components of the MMRP are described briefly below:

- **Mitigation Measures:** The mitigation measures are taken from the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration, in the same order that they appear in the document.
- **Mitigation Timing:** Identifies at which stage of the project mitigation must be completed.
- **Monitoring Responsibility:** Identifies the department within the County, or other public agency responsible for mitigation monitoring.
- **Verification:** Identifies that a mitigation measure has been adequately implemented or completed to the satisfaction of the appointed monitor or responsible County department.

7.0 MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

Proposed Mitigation	Summary of Measure	Monitoring Responsibility	Timing	Verification (Date and Initials)
	<p>materials such as bark mulch or wood chips. The only plant species that shall be planted within the driplines of protected trees are those that are tolerant of the natural environs of the trees. Limited drip irrigation approximately twice per summer is recommended for the understory plants.</p> <p>2) Any protected trees on the site, which require pruning, shall be pruned by a certified arborist prior to the start of construction work. All pruning shall be in accordance with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300 pruning standards and the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) "Tree Pruning Guidelines."</p> <p>3) No signs, ropes, cables (except those which may be installed by a certified arborist to provide limb support) or any other items shall be attached to the protected trees.</p>			
Hydrology and Water Quality				
MM 3.8-1	<p>Drainage and water quality facilities shall be constructed concurrent with site development activities. The drainage and water quality facilities shall comply with the standards established in the El Dorado County Drainage Manual and shall meet County requirements to ensure no increase in existing run-off volumes.</p>	El Dorado County Department of Environmental Management.	Prior to completion of site improvements.	

APPENDIX A

ARBORIST

ARBORIST REPORT

El Dorado County Western Slope
Animal Control Facility

EL DORADO COUNTY,
DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES
360 FAIR LANE
PLACERVILLE, CA 95667

PREPARED BY
ROCHELLE WICKY AMRHEIN
ISA CERTIFIED ARBORIST
#WE-6783A

2006
J U L Y

PMC

Introduction

Background

June 29 and July 7, 20006 , Brandon Amrhein and Rochelle Wicky Amrhein (ISA Certified Arborist #WE-6783A) conducted a site visit of the El Dorado County Western Slope Animal Control Facility project site located on Pleasant Valley Road just east of the junction with Mother Lode Drive, within El Dorado County, California. The purpose of this site visit was to conduct a field inspection and collect data on all trees on the proposed project site. This report will evaluate all on-site trees, and determine if any may be subject to local policies regarding tree protection or preservation. In addition, this report will assist the applicant in determining which trees should be removed due to potential site conflicts or safety hazards, and the best candidates for long-term protection. By preserving the maximum number of healthy, established trees, the completed project will have more shaded areas, will be more energy efficient, and will have more aesthetic appeal.

Local Policies

Currently, El Dorado County protects individual native oaks, landmark and heritage trees, as well as native trees associated with oak woodland habitat through the General Plan Conservation and Open Space Element. Objective 7.4.4 includes policies that require the protection of forest and woodland resources "for their wildlife habitat, recreation, water protection, domestic livestock grazing, production of a sustainable flow of wood products, and aesthetic values." Objective 7.4.5 includes policies that require the protection and maintenance of "native trees including oaks and landmark and heritage trees."

The proposed project site contains native oak trees; therefore, Policies 7.4.5.1 and 7.4.5.2 are applicable. Policy 7.4.5.1 requires a tree survey and a preservation and replacement plan for all native oaks, landmark, and heritage trees on all sites proposed for development, regardless of the existing habitat or use. Policy 7.4.5.2 specifically calls for protection of native oaks "with a single main trunk of at least 6 inches diameter at breast height (dbh), or a multiple trunk with an aggregate of at least 10 inches dbh." This policy requires that an Arborist Report be prepared for all such trees on proposed development sites, and that a site map plan identifying all native oaks, and a protection/preservation plan be provided to the County.

In addition, the proposed project site is over one acre and consists of native habitats, including oak woodland and oak savannah; therefore, Policy 7.4.4.4 also applies to the project. This Policy requires protection of on-site

native willow (*Salix* sp.) totaling approximately 376 aggregate diameter inches. The mapped locations of all trees are identified in **Figure 1**.

Details and Recommendations

The attached table (**Table 1**) summarizes the information collected in the field for each tree. The term "Multi", heading column five, refers to trees with multiple trunks. The diameter for each trunk of all multi-trunked trees is listed in the "Multi" column and the dbh listed for these trees is the sum of all trunks. All single-trunked trees have "N/A" listed in the "Multi" column.

In addition to information recorded in the field pertaining to each tree (including species, dbh, and overall condition), the attached table gives recommendations for each tree. All trees in poor, diseased, dying, declining, or dead condition are recommended for removal. Although some of these trees may be located in areas where they could be protected, it is recommended that they be removed as that they may pose a hazard to nearby traffic and pedestrians. Other recommendations may be carried out at the discretion of the applicant. Although not specifically called out in the table, it is recommended that a Certified Arborist perform minor crown cleaning to remove dead and dying branches from all trees proposed for protection that are near future structures or areas of frequent use.

All trees in fair or good condition are recommended for preservation. If poor to fair trees are preserved, recommendations should be followed in order to avoid future hazards.

The proposed project site was estimated to contain approximately 20-30% canopy coverage by native oak woodland type habitats. Per the General Plan, this level of canopy coverage would require 85% of the existing canopy to be retained. It is, therefore, recommended that the project be designed to protect a minimum of 85% of the existing canopy. All trees removed to accommodate the project, excluding the non-native black oak, and trees recommended for removal by this report must be replaced on-site at a 1:1 ratio. In order to assist in determining impacts and mitigation requirements, **Figure 1** includes the footprint of disturbance for the current site design, and the location of all surveyed trees. Minor modifications to site layout could be made to allow retention of additional trees, however, the current design meets the 85% existing canopy retention required by the General Plan.

absolutely necessary, a piped aeration system shall be installed under the supervision of a certified arborist. Wherever possible, pervious concrete shall be used as an alternative to traditional concrete, when it is required under tree driplines.

- g. No sprinkler or irrigation system shall be installed in such a manner that sprays water or requires trenching within the driplines of protected trees. An above ground drip irrigation system is recommended.
 - h. Landscaping beneath protected trees may include non-plant materials such as bark mulch or wood chips. The only plant species that shall be planted within the driplines of protected trees are those that are tolerant of the natural environs of the trees. Limited drip irrigation approximately twice per summer is recommended for the understory plants.
2. Any protected trees on the site, which require pruning, shall be pruned by a certified arborist prior to the start of construction work. All pruning shall be in accordance with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300 pruning standards and the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) "Tree Pruning Guidelines."
 3. No signs, ropes, cables (except those which may be installed by a certified arborist to provide limb support) or any other items shall be attached to the protected trees.

In accordance with the General Plan, mitigation is required for any trees removed on this site excluding the black oak and any trees recommended for removal by this report. The following measure is recommended to compensate for trees removed by the proposed project.

Prior to the approval of Improvement Plans or building permits, a Replacement Tree Planting Plan shall be prepared by a certified arborist or licensed landscape architect and shall be submitted to the County for review and approval. The Replacement Tree Planting Plan(s) shall follow the standards set forth in the El Dorado County General Plan and shall include the following minimum elements:

- a) Species, size, and locations of all replacement plantings.
- b) Method of irrigation.

<u>Free ID</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>dbh</u>	<u>Multi</u>	<u>Dripline</u>	<u>Condition</u>	<u>Recommendations</u>
10	willow	<i>Salix sp.</i>	9	N/A	20	poor/fair	watch for decline, clean crown, remove if necessary
11	blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	10	N/A	11	poor/fair	watch for decline, clean crown, remove if necessary
12	valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	33	N/A	37	good	
13	valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	22	N/A	28	good	
14	valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	41	21+19.5	30	fair	
15	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	52	39.5+12.5	30	fair	remove mistletoe, heavy crown cleaning
16	valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	27	N/A	35	good	
17	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	55	7.5+33.5+10+14	33	fair	
18	valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	14	N/A	20	fair/good	
19	valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	35	N/A	50	fair/good	
20	valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	5	N/A	10	fair	
21	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	69	11+12+11+17+6+12	30	fair	
22	valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	14	N/A	30	fair	
23	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	38	13+12+13	35	fair	
24	valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	17	N/A	30	good	
25	valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	36	19+17	44	fair	
26	valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	53	10+16+10+17	45	fair	
27	valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	38	9+29	30	fair	
28	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	62	9+5+9+5+19+12+3	25	fair	remove mistletoe
29	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	71	10+10+10+8+20+7+6	25	fair	
30	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	41	10+10+6+15	32	fair	
31	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	60	8+7+13+16+8+8	25	fair	
32	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	20	11+9	20	fair	
33	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	16	4+6+3+3	15	fair	
34	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	10	4+2+4	15	fair	

<u>Tree ID</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>dbh</u>	<u>Multi</u>	<u>Dripline</u>	<u>Condition</u>	<u>Recommendations</u>
63	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	19	4+3+3+4+3+2	15	fair	
64	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	25	5+4+4+3+3+2+1 +1+1+1	15	fair	
65	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	52	3+4+2+2+4+4+5 +4+4+2+2+3+4+ 4+3+1+1	20	fair	
66	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	49	7+7+5+4+4+2+4 +3+3+4+6	30	poor	remove
67	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	58	8+6+5+5+4+3+3 +3+2+3+3+2+3+ 4+3+1	30	fair	
68	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	16	4+3+3+3+2+1	16	fair	
69	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	15	3+3+3+3+3	15	fair	
70	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	14	6+6+2	20	fair	
71	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	9	4+3+2	15	fair	
72	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	21	11+6+4	22	fair/good	
73	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	23	7+4+4+3+2+3	20	fair	
74	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	7	4+3	12	fair	
75	blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	11	N/A	15	fair/good	
76	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	10	3+2.5+2.5+2	12	fair	
77	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	61	4+4+2+1+1+2+2 +3+2+3+2+2+2+ 1+1+1+3+2+2+2 +4+2+3+3+3+3+ 1+1+3+1	20	fair	
78	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	20	8+6+6	22	fair	
79	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	35	5+1+1+1+3+4+3 +3+1+4+2+2+3+ 2	15	fair	
80	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	17	6+1+1+1+1+1+3 +3	15	fair	
81	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	23	5+6+6+4+2	20	fair	
82	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	36	7+8+3+3+3+1+4 +3+2+2	20	fair	
83	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	17	5+5+4+3	20	fair	
84	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	26	6+6+7+7	20	fair	
85	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	4	N/A	12	fair	

<u>Free ID</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>dbh</u>	<u>Multi</u>	<u>Dripline</u>	<u>Condition</u>	<u>Recommendations</u>
109	blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	4	N/A	9	fair	
110	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	16	N/A	30	fair/good	
111	blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	15	N/A	25	fair/good	
112	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	32	10+4+4+2+4+4+4	20	fair	
113	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	15	2+2+3+1+1+1+1+1+2+1+3	15	poor/fair	watch for decline, clean crown, remove if necessary
114	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	23	1+4+3+3+1+1+1+2+3+3+1	15	fair	
115	blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	20	N/A	25	fair/good	
116	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	17	2+2+2+3+3+2+3	10	fair	
117	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	10	1+1+1+2+2+2+1	10	fair	
118	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	12	3+3+3+3	10	fair	
119	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	33	4+3+3+2+4+3+3+3+3+3+1+1	12	fair	
120	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	5	N/A	12	fair	
121	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	9	4+2+2+1	12	fair	
122	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	28	6+6+5+4+4+3	15	fair	
123	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	19	6+4+3+3+2+1	15	fair	
124	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	12	4+2+2+3+1	16	fair	
125	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	7	4+2+1	15	fair	
126	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	18	4+4+4+2+2+1+1	15	fair	
127	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	11	4+4+2+1	15	fair	
128	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	16	4+2+7+2+1	15	poor/fair	watch for decline, clean crown, remove if necessary
129	blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	7	N/A	12	fair	
130	grey pine	<i>Pinus sabiniana</i>	19	N/A	20	fair	
131	blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	9	N/A	20	fair/good	
132	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	62	8+10+9+10+9+10+6	30	fair	
133	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	21	8+7+6	20	poor/fair	watch for decline, clean crown, remove if necessary

Free ID	Common Name	Scientific Name	dbh	Multi	Dripline	Condition	Recommendations
	oak	wislizenii		+3+1+1+1			
159	interior live oak	Quercus wislizenii	39	7+6+3+3+7+2+8+3	22	fair	
160	interior live oak	Quercus wislizenii	71	7+7+7+4+4+4+4+3+5+3+1+1+3+6+2+6+4	25	fair	
161	interior live oak	Quercus wislizenii	21	6+6+6+3	25	fair	
162	interior live oak	Quercus wislizenii	16	N/A	30	fair/good	
163	interior live oak	Quercus wislizenii	11	7+4	25	fair	
164	blue oak	Quercus douglasii	5	N/A	10	fair/good	
165	interior live oak	Quercus wislizenii	22	12+10	18	fair	
166	interior live oak	Quercus wislizenii	16	8+8	20	poor/fair	watch for decline, clean crown, remove if necessary
167	blue oak	Quercus douglasii	11	N/A	25	fair/good	
168	blue oak	Quercus douglasii	13	N/A	15	poor	remove
169	interior live oak	Quercus wislizenii	10	3+3+1+1+1+1	12	fair	
170	blue oak	Quercus douglasii	9	N/A	12	fair	
171	blue oak	Quercus douglasii	5	N/A	7	fair	
172	blue oak	Quercus douglasii	11	N/A	15	fair/good	
173	blue oak	Quercus douglasii	10	N/A	12	fair	
174	blue oak	Quercus douglasii	13	N/A	15	fair	
175	interior live oak	Quercus wislizenii	42	1+2+2+2+2+2+3+1+4+3+1+1+2+2+1+4+6+2+1	16	fair	
178	blue oak	Quercus douglasii	10	N/A	12	fair/good	
179	grey pine	Pinus sabiniana	21	N/A	20	poor/fair	watch for decline, clean crown, remove if necessary
180	blue oak	Quercus douglasii	9	N/A	20	fair/good	
181	blue oak	Quercus douglasii	7	N/A	15	fair	
182	interior live oak	Quercus wislizenii	29	2+1+3+1+1+2+1+3+3+3+1+2+1+1+1+2+1	12	fair	
183	interior live oak	Quercus wislizenii	34	9+8+8+6+3	20	poor/fair	watch for decline, clean crown, remove if

Free ID	Common Name	Scientific Name	dbh	Multi	Dripline	Condition	Recommendations
206	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	20	5+5+2+4+2+2	15	fair	
207	blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	5	4+1	10	fair	
208	blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	13	5+3+3+1+1	10	fair	
209	blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	12	5+4+3	12	fair	
210	blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	6	4+2	6	fair	
211	blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	4	N/A	10	fair	
212	blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	11	3+6+2	12	fair	
213	blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	4	N/A	6	fair	
214	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	20	4+4+4+4+3+1	16	fair	
215	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	10	N/A	15	fair	
216	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	15	4+2+2+2+2+3	15	fair	
217	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	21	6+5+4+3+2+1	15	fair	
218	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	16	6+7+3	15	fair	
219	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	32	1+1+2+1+2+3+1 +1+2+3+2+1+1+ 1+1+3+2+3+1+1	15	fair	
220	blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	12	6+6	10	fair	
221	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	33	6+4+7+6+4+6	20	fair	
222	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	8	4+2+2	10	fair	
223	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	33	4+2+3.5+1+1+1+ 2	10	fair	
224	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	6	N/A	10	fair	
225	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	19	6+4+4+3+1+1	12	fair	
226	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	14	5+2+3+4	20	fair	
227	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	35	3+1+1+1+1+3+1 +3+3+2+1+1+4+ 2+1+2+2+1+2	12	fair	
228	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	14	3+3+3+2+1+1+1	15	fair	
229	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	47	5+4+3+4+4+6+2 +2+3+2+3+2+1+ 1+1+4	18	fair	
230	interior live	<i>Quercus</i>	74	4+3+1+2+1+6+7	22	fair	

Tree ID	Common Name	Scientific Name	dbh	Multi	Dripline	Condition	Recommendations
				+4+6+3+8+14+3			
252	blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	16	12+4	20	fair	
253	blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	57	9+8+15+12+13	23	fair	
254	blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	15	5+5+5	10	fair	
255	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	28	7+6+7+8	16	fair/good	
256	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	54	8+7+7+5+4+4+5+14	18	fair	
257	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	47	13+9+9+16	20	fair/good	remove mistletoe
258	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	52	11+9+7+17+8	20	fair	
259	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	10	3+3+2+2	8	fair	
260	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	62	3+4+3+2+2+6+4+2+2+3+2+3+6+3+6+4+5+1+1	15	fair	
261	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	32	2+2+2+1+3+5+4+4+3+3+3	12	fair	
262	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	9	4+5	12	fair	
263	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	34	4+4+3+4+4+4+3+3+2+1+1+1	10	fair	
264	grey pine	<i>Pinus sabiniana</i>	7	N/A	10	good	
265	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	18	7+4+4+3	10	fair	
266	blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	5	N/A	10	fair/good	
267	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	46	7+8+4+7+16+4	20	fair/good	
268	blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	6	N/A	10	good	
269	valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	5	N/A	6	fair	
270	valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	39	21+9+9	20	fair	
271	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	8	N/A	12	good	
272	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	6	4+2	11	fair	
273	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	6	4+2	11	fair	
274	blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	6	4+2	6	fair/good	
275	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	36	8+7+2+4+3+1+11	16	fair	
276	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	15	N/A	22	fair/good	remove mistletoe

<u>Free ID</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>dbh</u>	<u>Multi</u>	<u>Dripline</u>	<u>Condition</u>	<u>Recommendations</u>
		<i>douglasii</i>					
302	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	6	N/A	15	poor/fair	remove mistletoe, watch for decline, remove if necessary
303	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	26	10+13+3	22	poor/fair	remove mistletoe, watch for decline, remove if necessary
304	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	31	8+8+15	25	poor/fair	remove mistletoe, watch for decline, remove if necessary
305	valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	33	15+18	30	fair	
306	valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	35	26+9	35	fair/good	
307	valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	13	9+4	25	fair/good	
308	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	53	12+12+13+10+6	25	poor/fair	remove mistletoe, watch for decline, remove if necessary
309	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	47	6+6+18+17	25	poor/fair	remove mistletoe, watch for decline, remove if necessary
310	valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	13	N/A	17	fair/good	remove mistletoe
311	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	83	10+9+16+14+8+8+8+10	30	poor/fair	remove mistletoe, watch for decline, remove if necessary
312	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	46	6+8+10+8+7+4+3	25	poor/fair	remove mistletoe, watch for decline, remove if necessary
313	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	6	N/A	12	fair/good	
314	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	20	10+10	15	poor	remove
315	blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	4	N/A	8	fair/good	
316	blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	7	5+2	7	fair	
317	valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	5	N/A	6	fair	
318	blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	7	4+3	6	good	
319	blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	5	N/A	6	good	
320	valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	17	N/A	25	fair/good	remove mistletoe
321	valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	25	18+7	30	fair	remove mistletoe
322	valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	11	N/A	15	fair/good	remove mistletoe
323	interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	9	5+4	10	good	

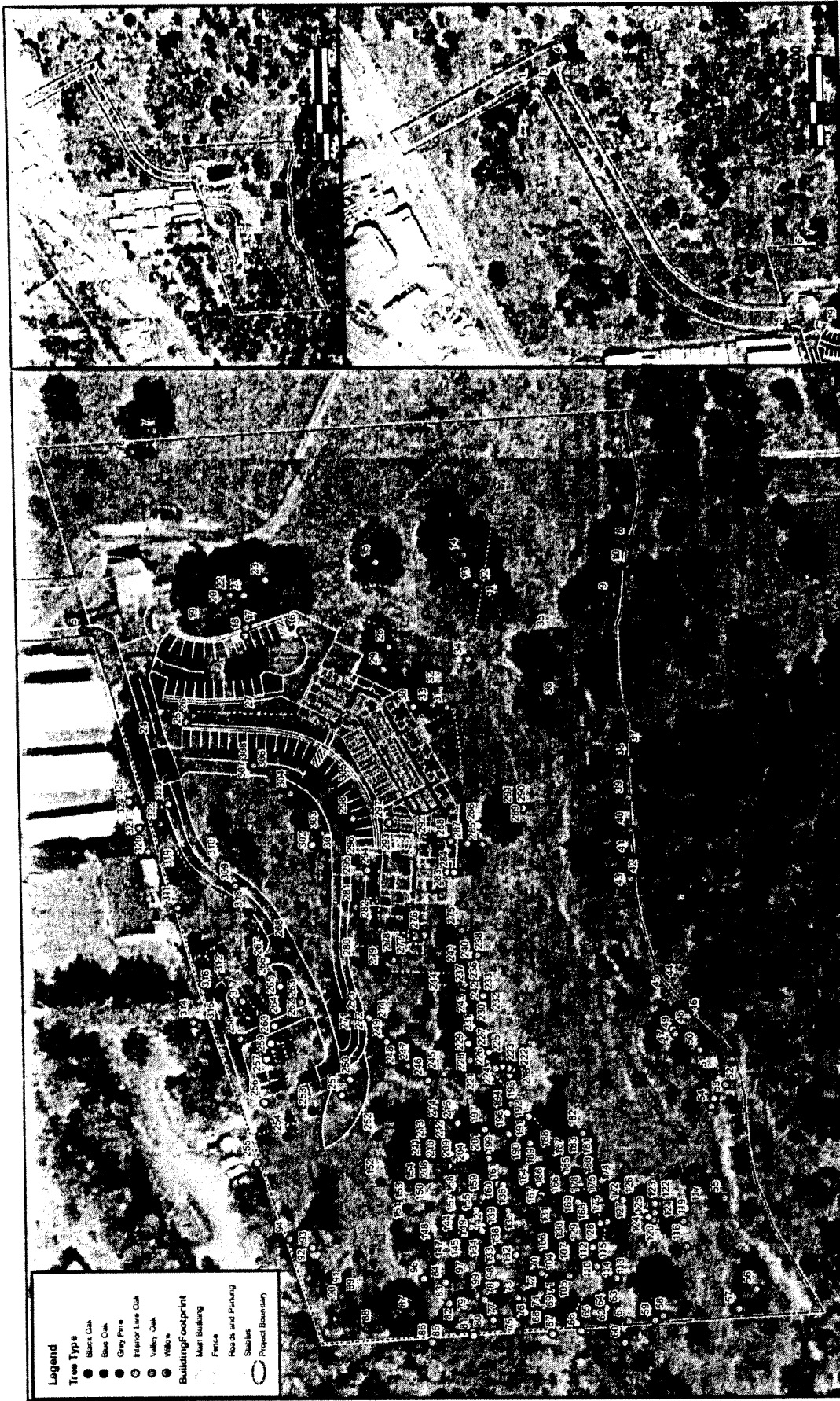


FIGURE 1
ANIMAL CONTROL FACILITY TREE MAP

PMC

T:\GIS\Drawings\Control\Control\TreeMap.mxd

APPENDIX B

AIR QUALITY

URBEMIS EMISSIONS MODELING

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URBEMIS 2002 For Windows 8.7.0

File Name: C:\Program Files\URBEMIS 2002 Version
 8.7\Projects2k2\EI DoCo Animal Shelter.urb
 Project Name: EI DoCo Animal Shelter
 Project Location: Mountain Counties and Rural Counties
 On-Road Motor Vehicle Emissions Based on EMFAC2002 version 2.2

SUMMARY REPORT
 (Pounds/Day - Summer)

CONSTRUCTION EMISSION ESTIMATES

PM10	PM10					PM10
*** 2006 ***	***	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	TOTAL
EXHAUST	DUST					
TOTALS (lbs/day, unmitigated)		4.34	34.53	32.09	0.00	3.59
1.59	2.00					

PM10	PM10					PM10
*** 2007 ***	***	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	TOTAL
EXHAUST	DUST					
TOTALS (lbs/day, unmitigated)		58.69	53.61	67.83	0.00	2.10
2.07	0.03					

AREA SOURCE EMISSION ESTIMATES

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10
TOTALS (lbs/day, unmitigated)	0.33	0.10	0.80	0.00	0.00

OPERATIONAL (VEHICLE) EMISSION ESTIMATES

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10
TOTALS (lbs/day, unmitigated)	1.88	3.22	22.90	0.01	2.50

SUM OF AREA AND OPERATIONAL EMISSION ESTIMATES

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10
TOTALS (lbs/day, unmitigated)	2.21	3.33	23.70	0.01	2.50

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URBEMIS 2002 For Windows 8.7.0

File Name: C:\Program Files\URBEMIS 2002 Version
 8.7\Projects2k2\EI DoCo Animal Shelter.urb
 Project Name: EI DoCo Animal Shelter
 Project Location: Mountain Counties and Rural Counties
 On-Road Motor Vehicle Emissions Based on EMFAC2002 version 2.2

SUMMARY REPORT
 (Pounds/Day - Winter)

Off-Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
0.00 0.00					
On-Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00 0.00					
Worker Trips	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00 0.00					
Maximum lbs/day	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00 0.00					

Phase 2 - Site Grading Emissions

Fugitive Dust	-	-	-	-	2.00
- 2.00					
Off-Road Diesel	4.31	34.45	30.66	-	1.59
1.59 0.00					
On-Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00 0.00					
Worker Trips	0.03	0.08	0.77	0.00	0.00
0.00 0.00					
Maximum lbs/day	4.34	34.53	31.43	0.00	3.59
1.59 2.00					

Phase 3 - Building Construction

Bldg Const Off-Road Diesel	3.94	30.03	29.16	-	1.34
1.34 0.00					
Bldg Const Worker Trips	0.13	0.26	2.93	0.00	0.02
0.01 0.01					
Arch Coatings Off-Gas	0.00	-	-	-	-
- -					
Arch Coatings Worker Trips	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00 0.00					
Asphalt Off-Gas	0.00	-	-	-	-
- -					
Asphalt Off-Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
0.00 0.00					
Asphalt On-Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00 0.00					
Asphalt Worker Trips	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00 0.00					
Maximum lbs/day	4.07	30.30	32.09	0.00	1.36
1.35 0.01					
Max lbs/day all phases	4.34	34.53	32.09	0.00	3.59
1.59 2.00					

*** 2007***

Phase 1 - Demolition Emissions

Fugitive Dust	-	-	-	-	0.00
- 0.00					
Off-Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
0.00 0.00					
On-Road Diesel	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00 0.00					
Worker Trips	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00 0.00					
Maximum lbs/day	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00 0.00					

No.	Type	Horsepower	Load Factor
Hours/Day			
1	Concrete/Industrial saws	84	0.730
8.0			
1	Other Equipment	190	0.620
3.0			
1	Rough Terrain Forklifts	94	0.475
8.0			

Start Month/Year for SubPhase Architectural Coatings: Feb '07
SubPhase Architectural Coatings Duration: 0.5 months
Start Month/Year for SubPhase Asphalt: Feb '07
SubPhase Asphalt Duration: 0.3 months
Acres to be Paved: 0.2
Off-Road Equipment

No.	Type	Horsepower	Load Factor
Hours/Day			
1	Graders	174	0.575
8.0			
1	Pavers	132	0.590
8.0			
1	Rollers	114	0.430
8.0			

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AREA SOURCE EMISSION ESTIMATES (Winter Pounds per Day, Unmitigated)

Source	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10
Natural Gas	0.01	0.10	0.08	0	0.00
Hearth	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Landscaping - No winter emissions					
Consumer Prdcts	0.00	-	-	-	-
Architectural Coatings	0.21	-	-	-	-
TOTALS (lbs/day, unmitigated)	0.22	0.10	0.08	0.00	0.00

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UNMITIGATED OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10
Animal Control Facility	2.41	3.86	27.19	0.01	2.50
TOTAL EMISSIONS (lbs/day)	2.41	3.86	27.19	0.01	2.50

Includes correction for passby trips.

Does not include double counting adjustment for internal trips.

OPERATIONAL (Vehicle) EMISSION ESTIMATES

Analysis Year: 2007 Temperature (F): 40 Season: Winter

EMFAC Version: EMFAC2002 (9/2002)

Summary of Land Uses:

Unit Type	Acreage	Trip Rate	No. Units	Total Trips
Animal Control Facility		12.67 trips/1000 sq. ft.	15.00	190.05
		Sum of Total Trips		190.05
		Total Vehicle Miles Traveled		1,644.53

Vehicle Assumptions:

Fleet Mix:

Vehicle Type	Percent Type	Non-Catalyst	Catalyst
Diesel			

PM10	PM10	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10
Source	Source					TOTAL
EXHAUST	DUST					
*** 2006***						
Phase 1 - Demolition Emissions						
Fugitive Dust		-	-	-	-	0.00
-	0.00					
Off-Road Diesel		0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
0.00	0.00					
On-Road Diesel		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00					
Worker Trips		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00					
Maximum lbs/day		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00					
Phase 2 - Site Grading Emissions						
Fugitive Dust		-	-	-	-	2.00
-	2.00					
Off-Road Diesel		4.31	34.45	30.66	-	1.59
1.59	0.00					
On-Road Diesel		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00					
Worker Trips		0.03	0.08	0.77	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00					
Maximum lbs/day		4.34	34.53	31.43	0.00	3.59
1.59	2.00					
Phase 3 - Building Construction						
Bldg Const Off-Road Diesel		3.94	30.03	29.16	-	1.34
1.34	0.00					
Bldg Const Worker Trips		0.13	0.26	2.93	0.00	0.02
0.01	0.01					
Arch Coatings Off-Gas		0.00	-	-	-	-
-	-					
Arch Coatings Worker Trips		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00					
Asphalt Off-Gas		0.00	-	-	-	-
-	-					
Asphalt Off-Road Diesel		0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00
0.00	0.00					
Asphalt On-Road Diesel		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00					
Asphalt Worker Trips		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	0.00					
Maximum lbs/day		4.07	30.30	32.09	0.00	1.36
1.35	0.01					
Max lbs/day all phases		4.34	34.53	32.09	0.00	3.59
1.59	2.00					
*** 2007***						
Phase 1 - Demolition Emissions						
Fugitive Dust		-	-	-	-	0.00
-	0.00					

1 Tractor/Loaders/Backhoes 70 0.465
8.0

Phase 3 - Building Construction Assumptions

Start Month/Year for Phase 3: Sep '06

Phase 3 Duration: 5.3 months

Start Month/Year for SubPhase Building: Sep '06

SubPhase Building Duration: 5.3 months

Off-Road Equipment

No.	Type	Horsepower	Load Factor
Hours/Day			
1	Concrete/Industrial saws	84	0.730
8.0			
1	Other Equipment	190	0.620
8.0			
1	Rough Terrain Forklifts	94	0.475
8.0			

Start Month/Year for SubPhase Architectural Coatings: Feb '07

SubPhase Architectural Coatings Duration: 0.5 months

Start Month/Year for SubPhase Asphalt: Feb '07

SubPhase Asphalt Duration: 0.3 months

Acres to be Paved: 0.2

Off-Road Equipment

No.	Type	Horsepower	Load Factor
Hours/Day			
1	Graders	174	0.575
8.0			
1	Pavers	132	0.590
8.0			
1	Rollers	114	0.430
8.0			

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AREA SOURCE EMISSION ESTIMATES (Summer Pounds per Day, Unmitigated)

Source	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10
Natural Gas	0.01	0.10	0.08	0	0.00
Hearth - No summer emissions					
Landscaping	0.11	0.00	0.72	0.00	0.00
Consumer Prdcts	0.00	-	-	-	-
Architectural Coatings	0.21	-	-	-	-
TOTALS (lbs/day, unmitigated)	0.33	0.10	0.80	0.00	0.00

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UNMITIGATED OPERATIONAL EMISSIONS

	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10
Animal Control Facility	1.88	3.22	22.90	0.01	2.50
TOTAL EMISSIONS (lbs/day)	1.88	3.22	22.90	0.01	2.50

Includes correction for passby trips.

Does not include double counting adjustment for internal trips.

OPERATIONAL (Vehicle) EMISSION ESTIMATES

Analysis Year: 2007 Temperature (F): 60 Season: Summer

EMFAC Version: EMFAC2002 (9/2002)

Summary of Land Uses: