

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

FILE: CUP18-0013

PROJECT NAME: AT&T CAF II Project (South Placerville)

NAME OF APPLICANT: AT&T Mobility, Epic Wireless

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO.: 096-120-72

SECTION: 24 T: 10N R: 11E

LOCATION: North side of Jim Hill Road, approximately 2400 feet west of the intersection with Fort Jim Road, in the Placerville area, El Dorado County (Attachment 1).

- GENERAL PLAN AMENDMENT:** **FROM:** **TO:**
- REZONING:** **FROM:** **TO:**
- TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP**
SUBDIVISION (NAME):
- CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT TO ALLOW:** Construction and operation of one 160 foot tall telecommunication tower.
- OTHER:**

REASONS THE PROJECT WILL NOT HAVE A SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT:

- NO SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS WERE IDENTIFIED DURING THE INITIAL STUDY.**
- MITIGATION HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED WHICH WOULD REDUCE POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACTS.**
- OTHER:**

In accordance with the authority and criteria contained in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), State Guidelines, and El Dorado County Guidelines for the Implementation of CEQA, the County Environmental Agent analyzed the project and determined that the project will not have a significant impact on the environment. Based on this finding, the Planning Department hereby prepares this MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION. A period of thirty (30) days from the date of filing this mitigated negative declaration will be provided to enable public review of the project specifications and this document prior to action on the project by COUNTY OF EL DORADO. A copy of the project specifications is on file at the County of El Dorado Planning Services, 2850 Fairlane Court, Placerville, CA 95667.

This Mitigated Negative Declaration was adopted by the Planning Commission on June 13, 2019.

Executive Secretary

Exhibit K

PLANNING AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT

EL DORADO COUNTY

**INITIAL STUDY AND PROPOSED MITIGATED
NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR
CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT CUP18-0013**

**EL DORADO COUNTY
PLANNING AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT
INITIAL STUDY & PROPOSED MITIGATED NEGATIVE
DECLARATION FOR
CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT CUP18-0013**

1.0 PROJECT INFORMATION

- A. **Applicant:** Epic Wireless Group, LLC, c/o Jared Kearsley
- B. **Owner:** Amy Swanson
- C. **Staff Contact:** Evan Mattes, Associate Planner
- D. **Project Name:** Conditional Use Permit CUP18-0013 (South Placerville)
- E. **Project Location:** North side of Jim Hill Road approximately 2,400 feet west of the intersection with Fort Jim Road in the Placerville area of El Dorado County.
- F. **Type of Application:** Conditional Use Permit
- G. **Assessor's Parcel Number:** 096-120-72
- H. **Parcel Size:** 10.16 acres
- I. **Lease area size:** Approximately 1, 800 square feet (SF) within the 10.16 project site, which equates to 0.3% of the site. A 15-foot wide access between the wireless communications facility lease area to the existing onsite driveway connecting to Jim Valley Road.
- J. **Zoning:** Rural Lands Ten-Acres (RL-10)
- K. **General Plan Designation:** Rural Residential (RR)
- L. **Environmental Setting:** The project site is approximately 0.65 miles southwest of Weber Creek, and the area consists of mixed oak and conifer woodland, and flat to moderately steep terrain. The site location's elevation is approximately 2,300 feet. All equipment is proposed to be located within a 1,800-square foot enclosed lease area. A 15-foot wide access drive between the wireless communications facility lease area to existing driveway will provide access. The area and parcels surrounding the parcel consists of similar features of mixed oak and conifer woodland with rolling hills and canyons.

The project parcel is located in the South Fork American Hydrologic Unit (Hydrologic Unit Code 18020129). There are no potentially jurisdictional waters on site. The project parcel and proposed lease area is identified as flood zone "X (Unshaded)." The parcel is not within an Airport Compatibility Zone. The site is not located within an earthquake fault zone.

M. Surrounding Land Uses:

There are rural residential land uses located to the east, west and south of the subject parcel. The Facility is approximately 250 feet east of the onsite residence and 710 feet northeast of nearest offsite residence. To the north of the subject parcel is a timber production parcel.

- N. **Project Description:** The applicant is requesting a Conditional Use Permit, pursuant to Section 130.40.130 of the El Dorado County Zoning Ordinance, to construct an unmanned wireless telecommunication facility that consisting of a 40' x 45', 1,800 square foot enclosed compound (lease area). The project is participating in a Federal Government funded project called the Connect America Fund (CAF), which is to provide undeserved areas throughout the United States, including portions of El Dorado County, with high speed broadband internet. The CAF program requires the applicant to provide broadband internet services capable of 10 Mbps download and 1 Mbps upload speeds. The compound

will include a 160 foot Stealth Monopine tower, one pre-manufactured equipment cabinet, and one 20kw AC standby diesel generator with 92 gallon belly tank (Attachment 1 & 4). The proposed lease area is centrally located on the property, and the site will not interfere with the existing use of the property. The telecommunication facility proposes to provide both broadband internet and cellular service. Maintenance workers will visit the site approximately once a month. A 15-foot wide access route will be created from the existing onsite driveway connecting to Jim Valley Road. There will be minimal noise from the standby generator, turning on once a week for 15 minutes for maintenance purposes and during emergency power outages (Attachment 5).

Co-Location: The tower will be built to allow for co-location opportunities with two future carriers located at heights of 109 and 124 feet. This current site was identified as the most optimum in providing additional services and capacity to the area. The two other candidate sites were not chosen due to Candidate Site Schreck would serve 15% fewer living units and having an increased visual impact and Candidate Site Storey serving 20% fewer living units and having greater impacts to oak resources. No potential co-locations were identified within the project vicinity (Attachment C). Five other properties were considered, however the applicant either received no response or no interest by the property owners.

Site Selection Process: The selection of a location for a wireless telecommunication facility that is needed to improve service and provide reliable coverage is dependent upon many factors, such as: topography, zoning regulations, existing structures, co-location opportunities, available utilities, access, and the existence of a willing landlord. Wireless communication utilizes line-of-sight technology that requires facilities to be in relative close proximity to the wireless handsets to be served.

After establishing the need for the proposed facility, AT&T set out to identify the least intrusive means of achieving the necessary service objective. Upon review of the region AT&T found no existing wireless facility locations that would provide co-location within the search ring (Attachment C). The majority of the search ring region is rural residential, so a new build tower becomes essential.

RF Emissions: An EMF/RF Report (Electromagnetic Fields/Radio Frequency) for the proposed wireless facility was prepared and submitted to the El Dorado County Planning Department. It demonstrates compliance with the latest FCC Wireless Facility Standards for emissions and exposure levels (Attachment 6).

Construction Schedule: The construction of the facility will be in compliance with all local rules and regulations, and will be limited to 8:00 am – 5:00 pm. The crew size will range from two to ten individuals. The construction phase of the project is anticipated to last approximately two months and will not exceed acceptable construction noise levels.

Lighting: The only lighting on the facility will be located by the entry door to the pre-fabricated shelter. The light will be shielded, down-tilted, and include a motion sensor.

Compliance with FCC standards: The proposed project will not interfere with any TV, radio, telephone, satellite, or other signals. Any interference would be against federal law and a violation of AT&T Wireless's FCC license (Attachment 6).

- O. **Public Agency Approvals:** El Dorado County Community Development Services, El Dorado County Planning and Building Department, El Dorado County Fire Protection District, El Dorado County Air Quality Management District.

2.0 POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS CHECKLIST SETTING

A. Environmental Factors Potentially Affected:

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

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.1 Aesthetics | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.2 Agriculture Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.3 Air Quality |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.4 Biological Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.5 Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.6 Geologic Processes |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.7 Greenhouse Gas Emissions | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.8 Hazards/Hazardous Material | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.9 Hydrology/Water Quality |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.10 Land Use | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.11 Mineral Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.12 Noise |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.13 Housing | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.14 Public Services | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.15 Recreation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 4.16 Transportation/Traffic | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.17 Tribal Cultural Resources | <input type="checkbox"/> 4.18 Utilities/Service Systems |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4.19 Mandatory Findings of Significance | | |

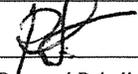
DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

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

Signature:  Date: 5-8-2019

Printed Name: Evan Mattes, Associate Planner For: El Dorado County

Signature:  Date: 5/8/19

Printed Name: Rommel Pabalinas, Principal Planner For: El Dorado County

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS:

3.1 AESTHETIC/VISUAL RESOURCES:

Would the proposal:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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 which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Setting:

The project site area is characterized as primarily rural residential. The 5.1-acre project parcel is developed with limited agricultural uses and residences. The project site has an approximate elevation of 1,720 feet above sea level. The site is not located within, or in the vicinity of, a scenic corridor or highway.

Impact Discussion:

(a) & (b) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The project parcel is located at Jim Valley Road south east of the City of Placerville. The tower will be located in a portion of the parcel that is comprised of mixed oak and confer woodland. The project site is not located along a designated state scenic-highway or an identified scenic area. The tower itself will be painted Kelly Moore Log Cabin or equal and has been designed as a stealth Monopine, and will blend into its surrounding environment. The antenna and tower will be concealed by a 13-foot diameter

branches with antenna socks. Ground equipment will be screened by a six foot tall slatted chain-link fence. A scenic vista, as designated by the county General Plan (El Dorado County, 2003, p. 5.3-3 through 5.3-5), is located directly south of the project site. The scenic vista faces south and would be unaffected by the proposed project.

The nearest off-site residential dwelling from the proposed communication tower is 710 feet northeast. The applicant supplied photo simulations of the proposed Monopine tower as seen from different locations in the project area (Attachment 4).

(c) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The project site area and immediate vicinity is of rolling hills with mixed oak and conifer woodland. A stealth Monopine is designed to resemble a pine tree to blend in better with the surrounding environment. In this case, there are various trees on the property. The Monopine would be similar in size, albeit taller, to the surrounding trees. The location proposed will not substantially degrade the existing visual character of the site and is not expected to result in a significant impact to scenic vistas and to the area’s visual aesthetics for the purpose of CEQA.

(d) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The tower will not be lighted, and the County discourages additional lighting in the area. Further, any future lighting would be subject to section 130.34.020 of the El Dorado County Zoning Code, which requires that all outdoor lighting shall be located, adequately shielded, and directed such that no direct light falls outside the property line, or into the public right-of-way. Proposed lighting for the equipment shed will meet these requirements. With the implementation of outdoor lighting regulations at the time of development, the proposed project would not create new sources of substantial lighting or glare that would generate a significant impact.

Mitigation Measure: None required.

FINDING: For this Aesthetic category, the thresholds of significance have not been exceeded and no significant impacts would be anticipated to result from the project.

3.2 AGRICULTURE RESOURCES:

Would the proposal:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, 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. Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion:

(a) **No Impact.** The project site is zoned Rural Lands Ten-Acres (RL-10). The RL-10 zone allows wireless communications facilities, with approval of a Conditional Use Permit pursuant to El Dorado County Zoning Code section 130.24.020.

The site is not on “Farmland in El Dorado County” or “Choice Agricultural Land in El Dorado County” per General Plan Figure AF-1 and AF-2. The project site and surrounding area is zoned as “residential estate”, but the Project is compatible with and would not interfere with residential uses.

(b) **No Impact.** The project parcel and parcels in the project vicinity are not under a Williamson Act Contract. The project parcel and surrounding area are zoned RL-10 and Residential Estate Five-Acres (RE-5) with a Timber Production Zone (TPZ) parcel located directly to the north.

(c) **No Impact.** The project site is not located in a timber resource zoning category such as Timber Production (TPZ), or Forest Resource (FR). The project site is also not classified as forest land, pursuant to California Public Resources Code Section 12220(g). Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with, or cause the rezoning of, a timber resource zoning designation.

(d) **No Impact.** The project site is not considered forest land and therefore, the proposed project would not result in loss or conversion of forest land to a non-forest use.

(e) **No Impact.** The project site is not farmland or considered forest land. The site is zoned for residential estate use, but the Project is compatible with and would not interfere with residential uses. The proposed project would not result in loss or conversion farmland to a non-agricultural use or the loss or conversion of forest land to a non-forest use.

Mitigation Measure: None required.

FINDING: For this Agricultural category, the thresholds of significance have not been exceeded and no impacts would be anticipated to result from the project.

3.3 AIR QUALITY:

Would the proposal:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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"/>

Setting:

El Dorado County’s air pollution management is the responsibility of the El Dorado County Air Quality Management District (EDCAQMD), and the project is subject to federal, state, and local regulations. The wider Sacramento Region, including portions of El Dorado County, is currently designated nonattainment for federal 8-hour ozone and PM2.5, while it currently meets the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, and lead.

The federal Clean Air Act (CAA) requires plans which identify how nonattainment areas will attain and/or maintain the NAAQS. The CAA requires the US EPA to review each plan and any plan revisions and to approve the plan or plan revisions if consistent with the CAA. Key elements of these plans include emission inventories, emission control strategies and rules, air quality data analyses, modeling, air quality progress and attainment or maintenance

demonstrations. The Sacramento Air Quality Management District has a prepared attainment plans, available at: <http://www.airquality.org/air-quality-health/air-quality-plans/federal-planning>.

The CARB also prepares and submits to the EPA a State Implementation Plan (SIP) explaining how the state will attain compliance with Federal clean air standards. The EDCAQMD rules are federally enforceable as parts of the SIP, and are available at: <https://www.arb.ca.gov/drdb/ed/cur.htm>.

Impact Discussion:

(a) – (d) Less Than Significant Impact. Construction activities, a source of organic gas emissions, will be limited to the Monopine, related ground equipment, utilities and access drive. During construction, various diesel-powered vehicles and equipment would be in use. Construction diesel emissions are temporary, affecting an area for a period of days or perhaps weeks. Additionally, construction-related sources are mobile and transient in nature. Because of its temporary duration and the limited area of disturbance, health risks from construction emissions of diesel particulate would be less-than-significant impact. The project is not expected to create any significant amounts of fugitive dust, oxides of nitrogen, or reactive organic gases emissions.

The applicant is proposing a propane back-up generator as part of the project. The standby generator is for emergency use only, therefore the project would not create on-going emissions. The ongoing project is not expected to generate any significant amounts of fugitive dust because the only soil disturbance would be some very minor excavation for the facility.

The effects of construction activities would be an increase in dust fall, and locally elevated levels of particulates downwind of construction activity. However, due to its limited construction and operational scope, the project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan.

Negligible amounts of emissions would be generated by construction equipment during site development activities, because of the limited amount of construction equipment and time needed to install the facility.

(e) Less Than Significant Impact. Standby generators are for emergency use only and will not result in objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. Otherwise, the proposed Monopine and ground related equipment will not use anything that will generate objectionable odors to the surrounding properties or area.

Mitigation Measure: None Required.

FINDING: The proposed project would not affect the implementation of regional air quality regulations or management plans. The proposed project would not be anticipated to cause substantial adverse effects to air quality, nor exceed established significance thresholds for air quality impacts.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES:

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

conservation plan?				
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Impact Discussion:

The 5.1-acre project parcel consists of evergreen trees, and rolling hills with rocky terrain.

Jurisdictional Waters of the United States, including Wetlands

Waters of the United States (U.S.), including wetlands, are broadly defined to include navigable waterways, and tributaries of navigable waterways, and adjacent wetlands. Although definitions vary to some degree, wetlands are generally considered to be areas that are periodically or permanently inundated by surface water or groundwater, supporting vegetation adapted to life in saturated soil. Jurisdictional wetlands are vegetated areas that meet specific vegetation, soil, and hydrologic criteria defined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The USACE holds sole authority to determine the jurisdictional status of waters of the U.S., including wetlands. Jurisdictional wetlands and Waters of the U.S. include, but are not limited to, perennial and intermittent creeks and drainages, lakes, seeps, and springs; emergent marshes; riparian wetlands; and seasonal wetlands. Wetland and waters of the U.S. provide critical habitat components, such as nest sites and reliable source of water for a wide variety of wildlife species.

The general topography of the project site is gently sloping from approximately 1,734 to 1,693 above mean sea level (MSL). The proposed cellular tower location is centrally located on property within the mixed oak woodland. The area is located in the North Fork American Hydrologic Unit (Hydrologic Unit Code 18020129). There are no wetlands or waters on the site.

Special-Status Species

Many species of plants and animals within the State of California have low populations, limited distributions, or both. Such species may be considered “rare” and are vulnerable to extirpation as the state’s human population grows and the habitats these species occupy are converted to agricultural and urban uses. A sizable number of native species and animals have been formally designated as threatened or endangered under State and Federal endangered species legislation. Others have been designated as “Candidates” for such listing; still others have been designated as “Species of Special Concern” by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) has developed its own set of lists of native plants considered rare, threatened or endangered. Collectively, these plants and animals are referred to as “special status species.”

Limited, direct and indirect impacts to biological resources may result from the small amount of development enabled by the project, including the loss and/or alteration of existing undeveloped open space that may serve as habitat. California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines Section 15065 requires a mandatory finding of significance for projects that have the potential to substantially degrade or reduce the habitat of a threatened or endangered species, and to fully disclose and mitigate impacts to special status resources.

(a) Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB Rarefind 5, Government Version, August 2017) was reviewed to determine if any special status animal and plant species or habitats occur on the project site or in the project area.

According to a records search and biological field surveys conducted (Sycamore Environmental Consultants, 2018), there is potential habitat for several special-status plant species including, Nissenan manzanita (*Arctostaphylos nissenana*), Pleasant Valley mariposa lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *avius*), Stebbins' phacelia (*Phacelia stebbinsii*), and Oval-leaved viburnum (*Viburnum ellipticum*). An onsite biological survey, by Sycamore Environmental Consultants, concluded no populations of special-status plant species were present within the project area. The project does not contain serpentine rock or gabbro soils known to support certain rare plant species. No mitigation is required.

The site provides habitat for birds listed under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and/or regulated by the CA Fish and Game Code. Birds may nest in trees, shrubs, on the ground, and on structures within and adjacent to the site. The nests of raptors and most other birds are protected under the MBTA. Raptors are also protected by Section 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code, which makes it illegal to destroy any active raptor nest. Additionally, the USFWS and CDFW identified a number of avian species of conservation concern that do not have specific statutory protection. Avian species forage and nest in a variety of habitats throughout El Dorado County. While the trees and vegetation on and surrounding the site may provide nesting and foraging habitat for raptors and other protected birds, according to a records search and a biological field survey conducted on December 8, 2018, no active bird nests were observed on the site.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1:

If any grading or construction activities occur during the nesting season (February 15 to August 31), a preconstruction survey for the presence of special-status bird species or any nesting bird species shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 500 feet of proposed construction areas, no more than three days prior to construction activities. The survey shall be submitted to Planning Services for review. If active nests are identified in these areas, CDFW and/or USFWS shall be consulted to develop measures to avoid "take" of active nests prior to the initiation of any construction activities. Avoidance measures may include establishment of a 40-foot, fenced buffer zone using construction fencing or the postponement of vegetation removal until after the nesting season, or until after a qualified biologist has determined the young have fledged and are independent of the nest site.

Monitoring Requirement: The applicant shall conduct all construction activities outside the nesting season or perform a pre-construction survey and the necessary avoidance measures prior to initiation of construction activities. This mitigation measure shall be noted on future grading and residential construction plans. If a pre-construction survey is required, the applicant shall provide evidence of the survey with the Development Services Division to verify prior to issuance of grading permit.

Monitoring Responsibility: El Dorado County Development Services Division.

(b) and (c) Less than significant impact. The project site is located in a rural residential area and does not have any, streams, creeks or riparian habitat on site. Weber Creek is approximately 0.65 miles southwest of the project site and the project will not affect the Creek. An ephemeral drainage is present on the site but is located outside of the project impact boundaries. The project site is located in an area where no federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act exists, or within proximity to the project site.

(d) Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The proposed ground equipment of the communication facility and the Monopine will be located within a 1,800 square foot fenced area and include a 15-foot access drive off of an existing driveway. The fenced area will not substantially interfere with native wildlife migration in the area. The project site area is characterized as primarily rural residential, with disturbed and vegetated areas. It is not considered a wildlife migration corridor, and therefore is not expected to result in impacts to wildlife migration corridors. The site is not located within an Important Biological Corridor identified by the El Dorado County General Plan. The proposed project will not cause significant reduction in the ecological functions of the site because the habitat in the area are already disturbed by human activities.

The construction of new communication towers creates a potentially significant impact on migratory birds covered by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 U.S.C. 703-712) and related Code of Federal Regulations designed to implement the MBTA, the Endangered Species Act and Bald and Golden Eagle Act. The guidelines are based on the best information available at this time, and are the most prudent and effective measures for avoiding bird strikes at monopoles. Some of the guidelines are:

- a. New facilities should be collocated on existing towers or other existing structures.
- b. Towers should be less than 200 feet above ground level
- c. Towers should be freestanding (i.e., no guy wires)
- d. Towers and attendant facilities should be sited, designed and constructed so as to avoid or minimize habitat loss within and adjacent to the monopole “footprint”.

- e. New towers should be designed structurally and electrically to accommodate the applicant/licensee's antennas and antennas for at least two additional users (minimum of three users for each monopole structure).
- f. Security lighting for on-ground facilities and equipment should be down-shielded to keep light within the boundaries of the site.
- g. Monopoles no longer in use or determined to be obsolete should be removed within 12 months of cessation of use.

The project is consistent with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service interim guidelines above. The footprint of the proposed lease area would not encroach onto any environmentally sensitive habitat.

Although the proposed project will be in a relatively small area of the project site, there is the potential for impact to the nesting of migratory and raptors in the project area. Mitigation Measure BIO-1, is therefore included to avoid potential impacts.

- (e) **Less than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated.:** Local protection of biological resources includes the Important Biological Corridor (IBC) oak woodland preservation, rare plants and special-status species with the goal to preserve and protect sensitive natural resources within the County. The project is not located in the IBC. The site does contain mixed oak woodland. Oak woodland is defined as areas with greater than ten percent oak canopy. Onsite oak canopy is predominantly comprised of black oaks (*Quercus kelloggii*) and blue oaks (*Quercus douglasii*). The proposed project includes the removal of oak woodland. The project is proposing impacts to one blue oak with a diameter at breast height (DBH) of 17 inches equating to the removal of 0.05 acres of oak woodland canopy. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: Alteration of on-site individual oak trees and oak tree woodland, or the implementation of on-site work that may affect on-site oak trees, including their canopy or root systems, shall adhere to the oak woodland technical report prepared by Sycamore Environmental Consultants, Inc. dated December 2018 (Attachment A). The plan identifies appropriate oak woodland and individual oak tree preservation measures, and identifies mitigation measures in accordance with the Oak Resources Management Plan (ORMP). In-lieu mitigation fees, in the amount of \$414.25 shall be submitted to Planning Services prior to issuance of Building and Grading Permits.

Monitoring Requirement: All grading and construction activities will require compliance with the oak woodland preservation measures as described in the Monitoring and Reporting Plan of the *Biological Resources Evaluation for the*

AT&T South Placerville Site CVL00789 Project prepared by Sycamore Environmental Consultants, Inc. dated December 2018 (Attachment A). The applicant shall submit all in-lieu mitigation fee payments to Planning Services prior to issuance of Building and Grading Permits.

Monitoring Responsibility: El Dorado County Development Services-Planning and Building Department.

(f) **No Impact.** This site is not located within an approved habitat conservation plan area.

Finding: With mitigation measures incorporated, impacts to biological resources will be less than significant.

3.4 CULTURAL RESOURCES:

Would the proposal:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
h. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in §15064.5?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. 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"/>
j. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion:

(a) – (d) **Less Than Significant Impact.** Cultural resources include prehistoric and historic period archaeological sites; historical features, such as rock walls, water ditches and flumes, and cemeteries; and architectural features. Cultural resources consist of any human-made site, object (i.e., artifact), or feature that defines and illuminates our past. A complete records search of the California Historic Resources Information System (CHRIS) maps for cultural resource site records and survey reports in El Dorado County within a ¼ mile radius of the proposed project area revealed that the proposed area contains zero (0) prehistoric-period resource(s) and two (2) historic-period cultural resource(s) with the property being determined to be potentially sensitive

to historic resources. A field study was conducted by Archeological Resources Technology (ART) on December 7, 2018. Portions of the Cornwall Mine, including a vertical mine shaft and several mining ditches were determined to be located within the project area. The project utility trenching would cross and disturb one mining ditch. The archeological report concluded that the mining ditch does not constitute a historical resource or unique archaeological site. As such the mining ditch was recorded and archived. Impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures: None Required.

FINDING: As conditioned and with adherence to El Dorado County Code of Ordinances (County Code), for this Cultural Resources category, impacts would be anticipated to be less than significant.

3.5 GEOLOGIC PROCESSES:

Would the proposal:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1. 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Strong seismic ground shaking?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. 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	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

wastewater disposal system where sewers are not available for the disposal or wastewater?				
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Impact Discussion:

a.1) - a.4) Less Than Significant Impact. No seismic impacts, including seismic-related ground failure impacts are anticipated since no rupture of a known earthquake fault exists in the project area. Further, the proposed project would be consistent with El Dorado County General Plan Objective 6.3.2, to address county-wide seismic hazards.

Like most of north central California, the site can be expected to be subjected to strong seismic ground shaking at some future time. Accordingly, the proposed wireless communications facility extension would be designed and installed in accordance with building code requirements. Because the project appears to be located such that the probability of significant ground shaking is low, and because any structures that are built during the course of the project will be designed and installed in accordance with building code standards for the appropriate Seismic Hazard Zone, potential geologic impacts would be less than significant. Due to the relatively level proposed project area, minimum disturbance of the project and existing vegetation on the site, the potential for a land slide is unlikely.

(b) – (d) Less Than Significant Impact. The project does not involve large amounts of soil disturbance that could result in significant soil erosion impacts. The construction activities would result in a land disturbance of less than one acre and therefore are not expected to require a Storm water Pollution Prevention Permit (SWPPP) from State Water Resources Control Board prior to construction. Due to the relatively small amount of soils disturbance required for construction, erosion potential will be minimal. Due to the relatively small amount of soils disturbance required for construction, the potential for unstable soils, liquefaction, and expansion is minimal. Further, the project would be required to comply with applicable portions of the building code, which would offset potential impacts resulting from expansive soils.

(e) No Impact. The project does not require the use of septic systems.

Mitigation Measure: None required.

FINDING: A review of the soils and geologic conditions on the project site determined that the project would not result in a substantial adverse effect. All grading activities would be required to comply with the El Dorado County Grading, Erosion Control and Sediment Ordinance which would address potential impacts related to soil erosion, landslides and other geologic impacts. Future development would be required to comply with the UBC which would address potential seismic related impacts. For this Geology and Soils category, impacts would be less than significant.

3.6 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS:

Would the proposal:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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		Mitigation Incorporated		
a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion:

Global climate change is the observed increase in the average temperature of the Earth’s atmosphere and oceans along with other significant changes in climate (such as precipitation or wind) that last for an extended period of time. The term “global climate change” is often used interchangeably with the term “global warming,” but “global climate change” is preferred to “global warming” because it helps convey that there are other changes in addition to rising temperatures. Global surface temperatures have risen by 0.74°C ± 0.18°C over the last 100 years (1906 to 2005). The rate of warming over the last 50 years is almost double that over the last 100 years.¹ The prevailing scientific opinion on climate change is that most of the warming observed over the last 50 years is attributable to human activities. The increased amounts of carbon dioxide (CO2) and other greenhouse gases (GHGs) are the primary causes of the human-induced component of warming. GHGs are released by the burning of fossil fuels, land clearing, agriculture, and other activities, and lead to an increase in the greenhouse effect.²

GHGs are present in the atmosphere naturally, are released by natural sources, or are formed from secondary reactions taking place in the atmosphere. The following are the gases that are widely seen as the principal contributors to human-induced global climate change:³

- Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
- Methane (CH₄)
- Nitrous oxide (N₂O)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF₆)

Over the last 200 years, human activities have caused substantial quantities of GHGs to be released into the atmosphere. These extra emissions are increasing GHG concentrations in the atmosphere and enhancing the natural greenhouse effect, which is believed to be causing global warming, while

¹ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2007. *Climate Change 2007: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fourth Assessment Report of the IPCC.*

² The temperature on Earth is regulated by a system commonly known as the "greenhouse effect." Just as the glass in a greenhouse allows heat from sunlight in and reduces the amount of heat that escapes, greenhouse gases like carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide in the atmosphere keep the Earth at a relatively even temperature. Without the greenhouse effect, the Earth would be a frozen globe; thus, although an excess of greenhouse gas results in global warming, the *naturally occurring* greenhouse effect is necessary to keep our planet at a comfortable temperature.

³ The greenhouse gases listed are consistent with the definition in Assembly Bill (AB) 32 (Government Code §38505).

manmade GHGs include naturally-occurring GHGs such as CO₂, methane, and N₂O, some gases, such as HFCs, PFCs, and SF₆ are completely new to the atmosphere.

Section 15064.4 of the CEQA Guidelines sets forth guidance for determining the significance of Impacts from Greenhouse Gas Emissions. The guidelines allow impacts from a particular project to be described quantitatively or qualitatively and direct that impacts should be evaluated in consideration of existing environmental setting, applicable thresholds of significance, and compliance with regulations and requirements adopted to implement the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions.

Section 15064 (h)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines specifies that a project's contribution to a cumulative effect may be found 'not cumulatively considerable' if the project will comply with the requirements in a previously approved plan or mitigation program, including plans or regulations for the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. El Dorado County has not adopted a plan or mitigation program for the reduction of greenhouse gases as of the publication of this study. Likewise, it has not adopted thresholds of significance for evaluating greenhouse gas emissions. However, the General Plan provides applicable county-wide goals and policies aimed at improving energy efficiency, improving transportation efficiency, and reducing air emissions, which could reduce or sequester GHGs, including Goal TC-1, Policies TC-1p and TC-1q, Goal 5.6, Objective 5.6.2, and Policies 5.6.2.1 and 5.6.2.2.

(a) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The proposed project is a communication tower that would not significantly contribute to the existing greenhouse gas inventory for El Dorado County. Short term construction GHG emissions will occur during installation of the tower and ground equipment. Standby generators will only be used during power outages and for short duration during testing. Vehicle trips will be associated with very limited construction and routine maintenance. GHG emissions generated by the development and vehicle trips would be of an extremely limited scope and duration. The GHG emissions would be negligible and the impact would therefore be less than significant.

(b) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The El Dorado County General Plan establishes numerous policies relative to greenhouse gases. The everyday operation of the proposed communication facility would not generate greenhouse gas emissions. Due to the short term construction, limited vehicle trips to the site and monthly testing of the standby generators, the anticipated increase in emissions would not conflict with the applicable with policies adopted for the purpose of reducing GHG emissions.

Mitigation Measure: None required.

FINDING: The project would result in less than significant impacts to greenhouse gas emissions. For this Greenhouse Gas Emissions category, there would be no significant adverse environmental effect as a result of the project.

3.7 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS:

Would the proposal:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environmental through the routine transport use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one- quarter mile of an existing or proposed schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Would the proposal:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
h. Expose people or structures to a significant risk or loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion:

a) **Less Than Significant Impact.** The project is proposed to utilize a standby propane generator for back-up power, and would include a separate propane tank. The storage of propane is required only for emergency purposes during a power outage and will not be routinely used or transported. The amount of propane stored would be similar to that for a residential use. Storage and handling of propane, or any other chemicals or hazardous materials, would be subject to a Hazardous Materials Business Plan, administered by the El Dorado County Public Health Department at the time of development of the project. The plan would include an inventory of hazardous materials and chemicals handled or stored on the site, an emergency response plan, and a training program in safety procedures.

Construction activities associated with the development of the proposed project would involve the use of potentially hazardous materials, including vehicle fuels, oils, and transmission fluids. However, all potentially hazardous materials would be contained, stored, and used in accordance with manufacturers’ instructions and handled in compliance with applicable standards and regulations. In the event of an accidental release, construction personnel who are experienced in containing accidental releases of hazardous materials will likely be present to contain and treat affected areas in the event a spill occurs. If a larger spill were to occur, construction personal would generally be on-hand to contact the appropriate agencies. Hazardous materials used during construction would ultimately disposed of by a licensed hazardous waste transporter at an authorized and licensed disposal facility or recycling facility.

Radiofrequency (RF) Emissions

Radiofrequency (RF) radiation emanates from antenna on cellular towers and is generated by the movement of electrical charges in the antenna. The energy levels it generates are not great enough to ionize, or break down, atoms and molecules, so it is known as “non-ionizing” radiation.

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) is the government agency responsible for the authorization and licensing of facilities such as cellular towers that generate RF radiation. For guidance in health and safety issues related to RF radiation, the FCC relies on other agencies and organizations for guidance, including the EPA, FDA, the National Institute for Occupational

Safety and Health (NIOSH) and OSHA, which have all been involved in monitoring and investigating issues related to RF exposure. The FCC has developed and adopted guidelines for human exposure to RF radiation using the recommendations of the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) and the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE), with the support of the EPA, FDA, OSHA and NIOSH. According to the FCC, both the NCRP exposure criteria and the IEEE standard were developed by expert scientists and engineers after extensive reviews of the scientific literature related to RF biological effects. The exposure guidelines are based on thresholds for known adverse effects, and they incorporate wide safety margins. In addition, under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) the FCC is required to evaluate transmitters and facilities for significant impacts on the environment, including human exposure to RF radiation. When an application is submitted to the FCC for construction or modification of a transmitting facility or renewal of a license, the FCC evaluates it for compliance with the RF exposure guidelines, which were previously evaluated under NEPA. Failure to show compliance with the FCC's RF exposure guidelines in the application process could lead to the additional environmental review and eventual rejection of an application. The proposed telecommunication facility is subject to the FCC exposure guidelines, and must fall under the FCC's American National Standards Institute (ANSI) public limit standard of .58 mW/cm².

Finally, it should be noted that Section 704 of the Telecommunication Act of 1996 states that "No State or local government or instrumentality thereof may regulate the placement, construction, and modification of personal wireless service facilities on the basis of the environmental effects of radio frequency emissions to the extent that such facilities comply with the Commission's regulations concerning such emissions." Because the proposed facility would operate under federally mandated limits on RF radiation for cellular towers and is regulated by the FCC in this respect, the County may not regulate the placement or construction of this facility based on the RF emissions.

An EMF/RF Report (Electromagnetic Fields/Radio Frequency) has been prepared and submitted for the project. This report summarizes the results of RF-EME modeling in relation to relevant FCC RF-EME compliance standards for limiting human exposure to RF-EME fields. It demonstrates compliance. Should the facility's emissions exceed FCC standards, the applicant would be responsible for the cost of additional tests and corrective measures to establish compliance with FCC standards. These County development standards would be reflected as conditions of approval in the use permit.

The applicant has also provided a Hazardous Materials and Emissions Questionnaire to the County. If materials exceed applicable thresholds outlined in the Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventory Law of 1985 (The Business Plan Act), a Hazardous Materials Business Plan would need to be obtained. The plan, when implemented, would address potential impacts associated with the accidental spill or release of chemicals and/or hazardous materials used during operations.

b) Less Than Significant Impact. See discussion under 3.8(a), above.

c) Less Than Significant Impact. There are no schools within one-quarter mile of the project site. As discussed above, the proposed project may require the use of potentially hazardous

materials during construction and operation of the telecommunication facility, including the storage of diesel fuel. Standard construction practices and implementation of the Business Plan Act, would minimize the potential for accidental release of hazardous materials within proximately to or on the school site to a less than significant level.

d) Less Than Significant Impact. A review of regulatory agency databases, which included lists of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to California Government Code Section 65962.5, did not identify contamination sites as being located within, or in the vicinity of, the project site.

e) Less Than Significant Impact. The Placerville Airport (FAA ID PVF) is located approximately 1.8 mile northwest of the project site. The project site is located outside of all Airport Safety Zones for the Placerville Airport. Given the distance from the Placerville Airport and use of telecommunications equipment on non-FAA frequencies the installation and operations of the Project will not affect the operations at the Placerville Airport, not will the operations of the Placerville affect construction of the proposed Project. Project impacts are less than significant.

f) No Impact. No known private airstrips have been identified within two miles of the project site. As a result, no safety hazards associated with airport operations are anticipated to affect people working or residing within the project site.

g) No Impact. The proposed project is an unmanned facility, so no evacuation and/or emergency response plans are necessary. The proposed project does not include any actions that physically interfere with any emergency response or emergency evacuation plans. Development of the proposed project would add a small amount of trips onto the area roadways; however, area roadways and intersections would continue to operate at an acceptable level of service. In the event future construction activities require work to be performed in the roadway, appropriate traffic control plans would be prepared in conjunction with County requirements.

h) No impact. The proposed use is unmanned and will not subject additional people to risk of fire.

Mitigation Measure: None required

FINDING: For this Hazards and Hazardous Materials category, the thresholds of significance have not been exceeded and no significant impacts would be anticipated to result from the project.

3.8 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY:

Would the proposal:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Violate any water quality standards or	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

waste discharge requirements?				
b. Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of preexisting nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on- or off-site?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. 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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Otherwise substantially degrade water quality?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area as mapped by Federal Flood Hazard Boundary, Flood Insurance Rate Map, or other flood hazard delineation map?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h. Place within a 100-year flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
i. Expose people or structures to a significant risk or loss, injury, or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
j. Inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion:

a) & b) No Impact. The project does not require the use of water and would not create any water discharges.

(c) - f) Less Than Significant Impact. An equipment shelter is proposed within the 1,800-square foot fenced lease area. The proposed area to be developed, including the Monopine location and the ground equipment area in oak trees and disturbed areas. The 15-foot wide access easement will not create any significant impact to drainage patterns or create significant amount of runoff.

(g) - i) No Impact. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is responsible for mapping areas subject to flooding during a 100-year flood event (i.e., 1 percent chance of occurring in a given year). According to floodplain mapping of the project area, the project site is located within the X zone (Unshaded). The X zone (Unshaded) is defined by FEMA as areas of minimal flood hazard from the principal source of flood in the area and determined to be outside of the 0.2 percent annual chance floodplain.

(j) No Impact. The project site has an approximate elevation of 2,310 feet above sea level and the height of the improvements to the tower for co-location indicate that it will not be subject to inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow.

Mitigation Measures: None required.

FINDING: The proposed project would not expose the area to hazards relating to the use, storage, transport, or disposal of hazardous materials. For this Hazards and Hazardous Materials category, impacts would be less than significant.

3.9 LAND USE:

Would the proposal:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Physically divide an established community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Conflict with an applicable land use plan, policy, or regulations 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 type="checkbox"/>
c. Conflict with any applicable habitat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?				
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Impact Discussion:

The project parcel is zoned RL-10. The Monopine tower meets the necessary setback requirements from the all property lines.

Once constructed and operational, the communications facility would provide 24-hour service to customers seven days a week. Apart from initial construction activity, no personnel will be stationed at the site. Routine maintenance and inspection of the facility would occur once a month during normal business hours. No water or sewer service is required as the site would be unmanned.

(a) Less Than Significant Impact. No new parcels or substantial development would result from this project. The project would not divide any established community.

(b) Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed project was reviewed for consistency with the zoning code and General Plan, and is consistent with both. The proposed Monopine tower is conditionally permitted use in the RL-10 zone with a Conditional Use Permit, which the proposed project is seeking. The proposed project is subject to and will meet the development standards for communication facilities contained in El Dorado County Zoning Code Section 130.40.130.D, and the impact will therefore be less than significant.

(c.) No Impact. This site is not located within a habitat conservation or natural community plan area.

Mitigation Measure: None Required.

FINDING: The proposed use of the land would be consistent with the Zoning Ordinance and General Plan. There would be no impact to land use goals or standards resulting from the project.

3.10 MINERAL RESOURCES:

Would the proposal:	Potential ly Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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"/>

Impact Discussion:

- a) **& b) No Impact.** The California Geological Survey (CGS) has not classified the project site as being located in a Mineral Resource Zone (MRZ). The proposed project would not use or extract any mineral or energy resources and would not restrict access to known mineral resource areas.

Mitigation Measure: None required.

FINDING: No impacts to mineral resources are expected either directly or indirectly. For this mineral resources category, there would be no impacts.

3.11 NOISE:

Would the proposal:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
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?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion:

The project site is located in an area with limited agricultural uses. Noise levels vary in the project area. Noise is expected to be limited to construction of the proposed facility and occasional use of the emergency generator. The proposed wireless communications facility is unmanned and would not expose people at the facility to noise levels.

a) & c) Less Than Significant Impact. Uses associated with this project would not create a significant increase in ambient noise levels within or in proximity to the project site. The potential use of onsite emergency standby generators would provide power until normal power is restored. The use of standby generators will be short term in duration and will not create significant impacts. After calculating all decibel levels at each nearby residence's property line and actual residence, the onsite Emergency Backup Generator and HVAC systems are within El Dorado County's noise level standards according to the El Dorado County Title 130 Zoning and Noise Ordinance, Chapter 130.37 – Noise Standards.

(b) No Impact. The proposed project would not include the development of land uses that would generate substantial ground-borne vibration or noise or use construction activities that would have such effects. No structures are proposed that would require heavy footings where the use of heavy pile drivers would be required.

(d) Less Than Significant Impact. Construction activity on the site has the potential to generate high noise levels on and adjacent to the project site intermittently during project development activities. During construction, the highest noise levels would result from operation of heavy equipment, which can be expected to generate noise levels of between 85 to 90 decibels (dBA) at a distance of 50 feet from the source. Noise levels will be reduced, however, by a factor of six dBA with each doubling of distance from the noise source and by intervening topography. Construction noise activities related to the construction is temporary in nature and is not seen will not be significant, given the distance, approximately 710 feet to the nearest offsite residence. Consistent with County requirements, noise generating construction activities will be limited to daytime hours between 7:00 am and 7:00 pm on weekdays and non-holidays, and 8:00 am to 5:00 pm on weekends. Given the distance from the nearest off-site residential structures, construction noise is not expected to have a significant impact on nearby residence. Furthermore, any such noise disturbance would be intermittent, short-term in nature and required to be in compliance with County requirements. The impact would therefore be less than significant.

e) & f) No Impact. The project is located more than two miles from the nearest airport or private airstrip.

Mitigation Measure: None required.

FINDING: As conditioned, and with adherence to County Code, no significant direct or indirect impacts to noise levels are expected either directly or indirectly. For this Noise category, the thresholds of significance would not be exceeded.

3.12 HOUSING:

Would the proposal:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
b. Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion:

a) **No Impact.** The project would not affect the population of the area because no new parcels would be created and no additional dwellings would be placed on the project site as a result of this project.

b) & c) **No Impact.** The project would not displace individuals or housing. The project does not require the extension of any infrastructure, such as roads, water, or sewer systems. Therefore, the project would not induce substantial population growth in the project area.

Mitigation Measure: None required.

FINDING: The project would not displace housing. There would be no potential for a significant impact due to substantial growth either directly or indirectly. For this Population and Housing category, the thresholds of significance would not be anticipated to be exceeded.

3.13 PUBLIC SERVICES:

Would the proposal:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Would the project result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of or need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services?				
b. Fire protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
c. Police Protection?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d. Schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Parks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Other public services?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion:

a) - b) **No Impact.** The project would not increase the level of fire protection service needed on the site because wireless communication facilities do not normally require such services.

c) **No Impact.** The proposal is not expected to result in an increase in demand for police services because wireless communication facilities do not normally require such services.

d) **No Impact.** The communication facility is an unmanned facility and therefore will not result in an increase in demand for school facilities in the area.

e) **No Impact.** The communication facility is an unmanned facility and therefore will not create an increase in park usage.

e) **No Impact.** The communication facility is an unmanned facility and therefore will not require other public services

Mitigation Measure: None required.

FINDING: The project would not result in a significant increase of public services to the project. For this Public Services category, impacts would be less than significant.

3.14 RECREATION:

Would the proposal:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<p>b. Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Impact Discussion:

a) & b) No Impact. The communication facility is an unmanned facility and therefore will not create an increase in park usage. No recreational facilities are proposed under this proposal and none are located on the project site. No impacts on existing or future recreational facilities would occur.

Mitigation Measure: None required.

FINDING: No significant impacts to open space or park facilities would result as part of the project. For this Recreation category, impacts would be less than significant.

3.15 TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC:

<p>Would the proposal:</p>	<p>Potentially Significant Impact</p>	<p>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</p>	<p>Less Than Significant Impact</p>	<p>No Impact</p>
<p>a.Cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>b.Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>c.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?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>d.Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment)?</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Would the proposal:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
e. Result in inadequate emergency access?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f. Result in inadequate parking capacity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g. Conflict with accepted policies, plans or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion:

Access to the facility will be provided by a 15-foot wide access drive from Cramer Court.

(a) & (b) Less Than Significant Impact. The project area is rural residential, and there are low traffic volumes. The proposed wireless communication facility would temporally generate additional vehicle traffic in the project area during construction activities. This would be minor and would not have a significant impact on vehicular circulation in the project area. Once construction has been completed, traffic will return to pre-construction levels. After construction activities have been completed, the project would require only one to two site visits per month. This very low number of vehicle trips would not have any impact on vehicular circulation in the project area.

(c) No Impact. The project site is not located within an Airport Compatibility Zone.

(d) No Impact. The project design does not involve any modifications to Jim Valley Road, nor create any additional hazards of safety concerns.

(e) – (g) No Impact. Since the project is an unmanned facility and does not involve a substantial number of vehicle trips, the project will not result in inadequate emergency access.

Mitigation Measure: None required.

FINDING: The project would not exceed the thresholds for traffic identified within the General Plan. For this Transportation/Traffic category, the thresholds of significant would not be exceeded and impacts would be less than significant.

3.16 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES:

<p>Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and this is:</p>	<p>Potentially Significant Impact</p>	<p>Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated</p>	<p>Less Than Significant Impact</p>	<p>No Impact</p>
<p>a. Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k) or</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<p>b. A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code section 5024.1. In apply the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of the Public Resources Code section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Impact Discussion:

a) Less Than Significant Impact. The United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria (UAIC), the Wilton Rancheria, the Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California, the Ione Band of Miwok Indians, the Nashville-El Dorado Miwok, the T’si Akim Maidu, and the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians were notified of the proposed project and given access to all project documents. No other tribe had requested to be notified of the proposed projects for consultation in the project area at the time. In response to requests from the Wilton Rancheria, the Cultural Resources Search and Archaeological Report was provided for this project. Pursuant to the Archaeological Report, the geographic area of the project sites are not known to contain any resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as designed in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or considered significant by a California Native American tribe. The impact would be less than significant.

b) Less Than Significant Impact. See discussion 4.17(a) – *Tribal Cultural Resources*.

Mitigation Measure: None required.

FINDING: No significant TCRs are known to exist on the project site. As a result, the proposed project would not cause a substantial adverse change to a TCR and there would be a less than significant impact.

3.17 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS:

Would the proposal:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e. Result in a determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the project's projected demand in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	<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"/>

Impact Discussion:

(a) - g) **No Impact.** Implementation of the project would not require domestic water or wastewater treatment, or solid waste facilities. It would not be in non-compliance with any statutes or regulations relating to solid waste, nor would it employ equipment that would

introduce interference into any system. Thus, the project would have no impact on any utilities or service systems.

Mitigation Measure: None required.

FINDING: No significant utility and service system impacts would be expected with the project, either directly or indirectly. For this Utilities and Service Systems category, the thresholds of significance would not be exceeded.

3.18 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE (SECTION 15065):

Would the proposal:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
a. Have the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. 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 which 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"/>

Impact Discussion:

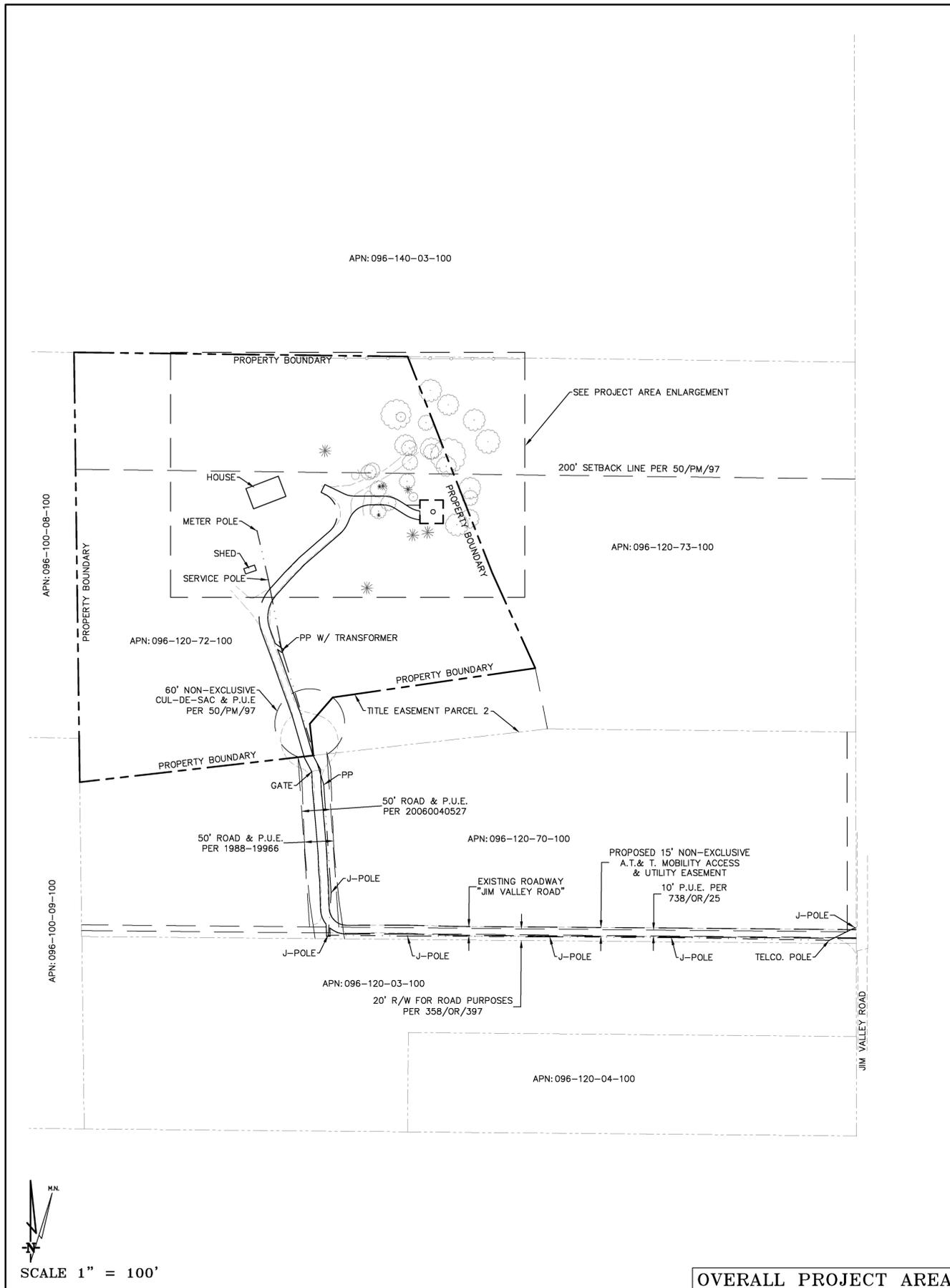
a) Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. With the implementation of mitigation measures included in this Initial Study, the proposed project would not degrade the quality of the environment; result in an adverse impact on fish, wildlife, or plant species including special status species, or prehistoric or historic cultural resources. Prehistoric or historic cultural resources would not be adversely affected because no archeological or historic resources are known to exist in the project area and project implementation includes following appropriate procedures for avoiding or preserving artifacts or human remains should they be uncovered during project excavation.

b) Less Than Significant Impact. There are no identified impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable. Past, current, and probable future projects in the vicinity of the project site were reviewed to determine if any additional cumulative impacts may occur with the approval of this project. A two-mile radius was used in determining cumulative impacts. No cumulative impacts were discovered.

c) Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. There have been no impacts discovered through the review of this application demonstrating that there would be substantial adverse effects on human beings either directly or indirectly. However, the proposed project has the potential to cause both temporary and future impacts to the area by project-related impacts relating to air, biological resources, and cultural resources. With implementation of mitigation measures included in this Initial Study, these impacts would be effectively mitigated to a less than significant level.

Attachments

Attachment 1	Site Plan
Attachment 2	Coverage Map
Attachment 3	Co-Location Analysis
Attachment 4	Photo Simulations
Attachment 5	Sound Specifications
Attachment 6	Radio Frequency Emissions
Attachment 7	Biological Resources Evaluation



Geil Engineering
 Engineering * Surveying * Planning
 1226 High Street
 Auburn, California 95603-5015
 Phone: (530) 885-0426 * Fax: (530) 823-1309

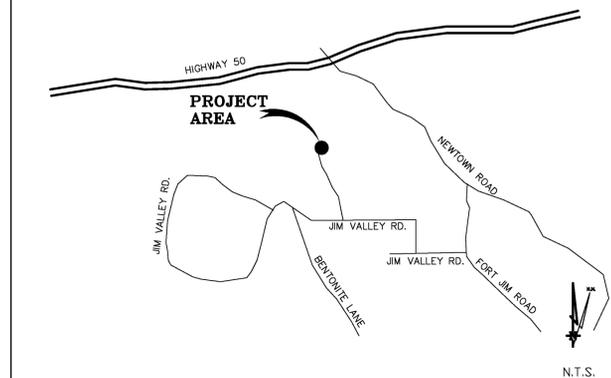
A.T. & T. Mobility
 Project No./Name: CVL00786 / S. Placerville
 Project Site Location: 500 Jim Hill Road
 Placerville, CA 95667
 El Dorado County

Date of Observation: 08-20-18
 Equipment/Procedure Used to Obtain Coordinates: Trimble Pathfinder
 Pro XL post processed with Pathfinder Office software.
 Type of Antenna Mount: Proposed MONOPINE

Coordinates (Proposed Tower Location)
 Latitude: N 38° 42' 42.26" (NAD83) N 38° 42' 42.61" (NAD27)
 Longitude: W 120° 43' 14.96" (NAD83) W 120° 43' 11.20" (NAD27)
 ELEVATION of Ground at Structure (NAVD88) 2295' AMSL

CERTIFICATION: I, the undersigned, do hereby certify elevation listed above is based on a field survey done under my supervision and that the accuracy of those elevations meet or exceed 1-A Standards as defined in the FAA ASAC Information Sheet 91.003, and that they are true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.
 Kenneth D. Geil California RCE 14803

DATE OF SURVEY: 08-20-18
 SURVEYED BY OR UNDER DIRECTION OF: KENNETH D. GEIL, RCE 14803
 LOCATED IN THE COUNTY OF EL DORADO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA
 BEARINGS SHOWN ARE BASED UPON MONUMENTS FOUND AND RECORD INFORMATION. THIS IS NOT A BOUNDARY SURVEY.
 ELEVATIONS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE BASED UPON U.S.G.S. N.A.V.D. 88 DATUM. ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
 N.G.V.D. 1929 CORRECTION: SUBTRACT 2.80' FROM ELEVATIONS SHOWN.
 CONTOUR INTERVAL: 1'
 ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER: 096-120-72-100
 LANDLORD(S): AMY SWANSON
 PO BOX 2276
 PLACERVILLE, CA 95667



PLACERVILLE, CA VICINITY MAP

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Lease Area Description
 All that certain lease area being a portion Parcel 1 as is shown on that certain Parcel Map filed for record at Book 50 of Parcel Maps at Page 97, Official Records of El Dorado County, and being located in the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of Section 24, Township 10 North, Range 11 East, M.D.B. & M., and being located in the County of El Dorado, State of California being more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at a found 3/4" CIP Stamped LS 4130 set at the Northerly terminus of that certain 379.88' tangent along the South boundary of Parcel 2 as is shown on the above referenced Parcel Map from which a CIP bears South 83°31'27" West; thence from said point of beginning North 27°01'21" West 403.16 feet to the True Point of Beginning; thence North 40.00 feet; thence West 40.00 feet; thence South 40.00 feet; thence East 40.00 feet to the point of beginning.

Together with a non-exclusive easement for access and utility purposes, fifteen feet in width, the centerline of which is described as follows: beginning at a point which bears North 13.74 feet from the Southwest corner of the above described lease area and running thence through a curve to the right, the center of which bears North 05°39'27" East 50.00 feet, through an arc length of 23.53 feet; thence tangent to the last curve North 57°22'43" West 19.74 feet; thence through a tangent curve to the left having a radius of 46.00 feet through an arc distance of 26.19 feet; thence tangent to the last curve West 22.05 feet; thence through a tangent curve to the left having a radius of 46.00 feet through an arc distance of 56.09 feet; thence tangent to the last curve South 20°08'29" West 1.59 feet; thence through a tangent curve to the right having a radius of 50.00 feet through an arc distance of 25.33 feet; thence tangent to the last curve South 49°10'03" West 38.80 feet; thence South 51°19'03" West 26.99 feet; thence South 44°24'02" West 47.32 feet; thence South 42°08'57" West 37.62 feet; thence through a tangent curve to the left having a radius of 65.00 feet through an arc distance of 71.31 feet; thence tangent to the last curve South 20°42'30" East 20.27 feet to a point hereafter defined as Point "A"; thence South 19°55'36" East 134.29 feet; thence South 16°22'47" East 72.00 feet; thence South 27°58'53" East 28.06 feet; thence South 02°19'10" East 32.58 feet; thence South 04°30'08" East 153.80 feet; thence South 01°42'47" East 49.26 feet; thence through a tangent curve to the left having a radius of 37.50 feet through an arc distance of 18.38 feet to a point hereafter defined as Point "B"; thence continuing through the previous curve for an additional arc distance of 39.48 feet; thence tangent to the last curve North 89°52'31" East 105.16 feet; thence South 88°28'28" East 80.70 feet; thence South 89°34'27" East 376.99 feet; thence South 89°29'27" East 313 feet more or less to the public right of way more commonly known as Jim Valley Road.

Also together with easement for access and utility purposes fifteen feet in width for turn around purposes as is generally shown hereon.

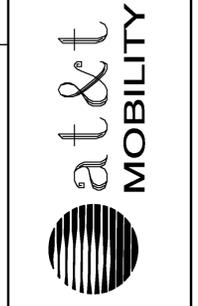
Also together with a non-exclusive easement for utility purposes six feet in width the centerline of which is described as follows: beginning at Point "A" as previously defined and running thence South 54°30'42" East 27 feet more or less to the existing utility pole.

Also together with a non-exclusive easement for utility purposes six feet in width the centerline of which is described as follows: beginning at Point "B" as previously defined and running thence South 02°09'08" East 30 feet more or less to the existing utility pole.

Also together with a non-exclusive easement for utility purposes ten feet in width the centerline of which is described as follows: beginning at a point which bears North 26.29 feet from the Southwest corner of the above described lease area and running thence West 29.68 feet.

DEPT	APPROVED	DATE
A&C		
RE		
RF		
INT		
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EE\OUT		

Surveyor
GEIL ENGINEERING
 ENGINEERING & SURVEYING
 1226 HIGH STREET
 AUBURN, CALIFORNIA 95603
 Phone: (530) 885-0426
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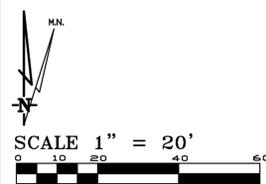
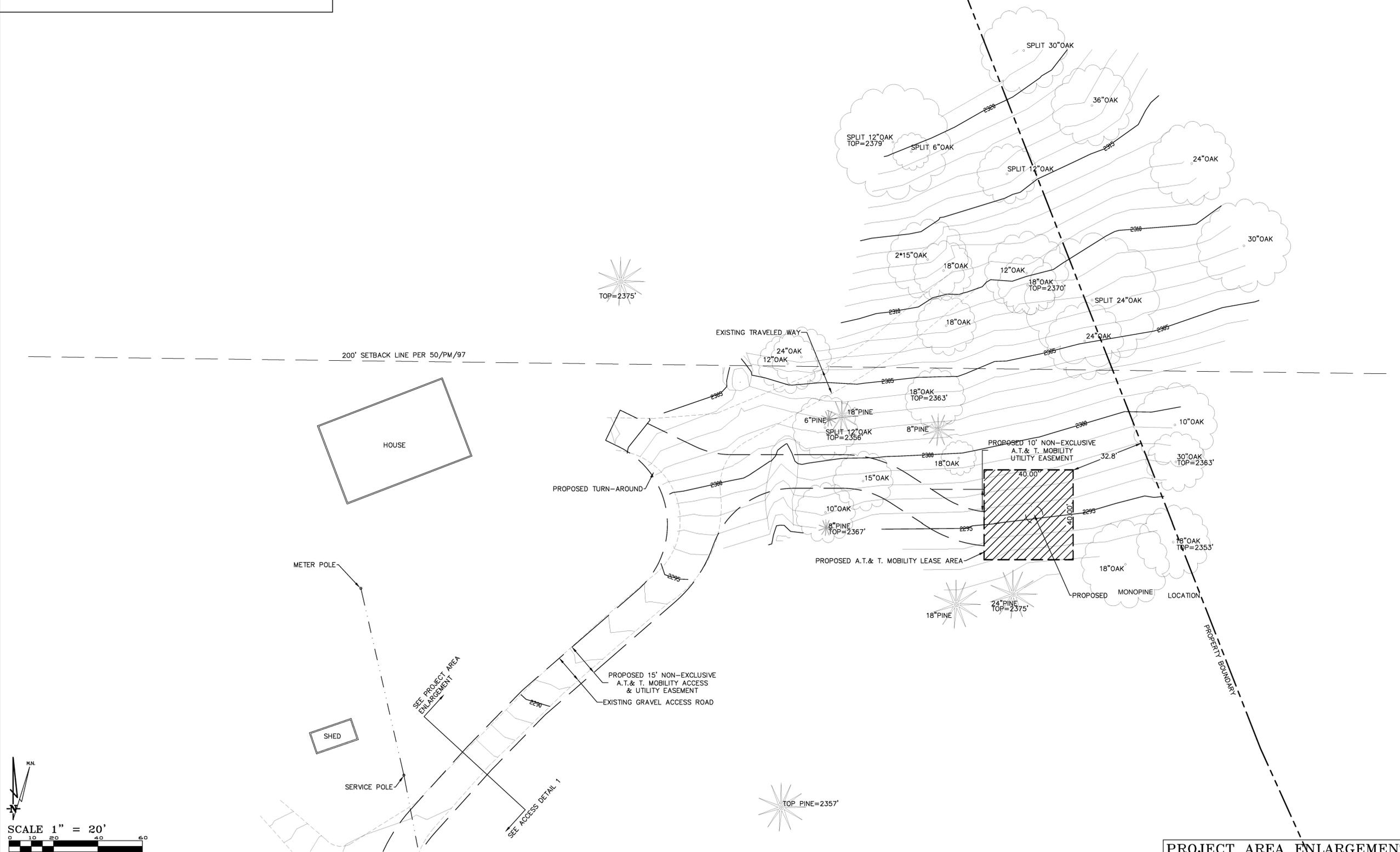
CVL00786
SOUTH PLACERVILLE
500 JIM HILL ROAD
PLACERVILLE, CA 95667
PLOT PLAN AND
SITE TOPOGRAPHY

REVISIONS	NO.	DATE	DESCRIPTION
REV	08-21-18		Preliminary Drawing
REV	11-05-18		Lease Area Placed
REV			

Sheet
C-1

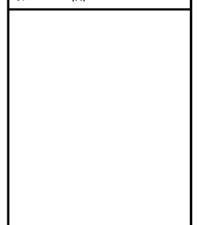
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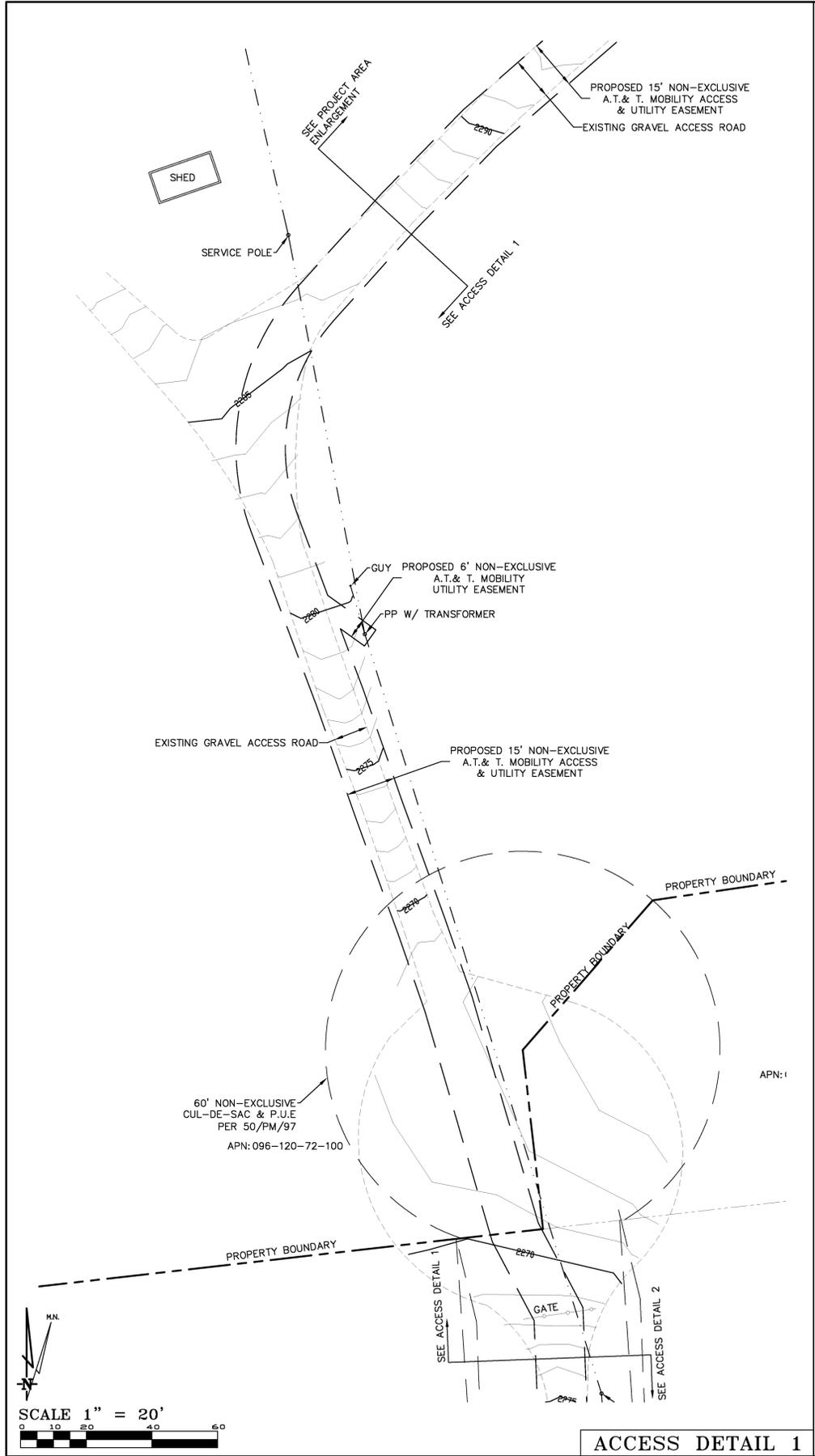
Surveyor
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 Phone: (530) 865-0428
 Fax: (530) 863-1309



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500 JIM HILL ROAD
PLACERVILLE, CA 95667
PLOT PLAN AND
SITE TOPOGRAPHY

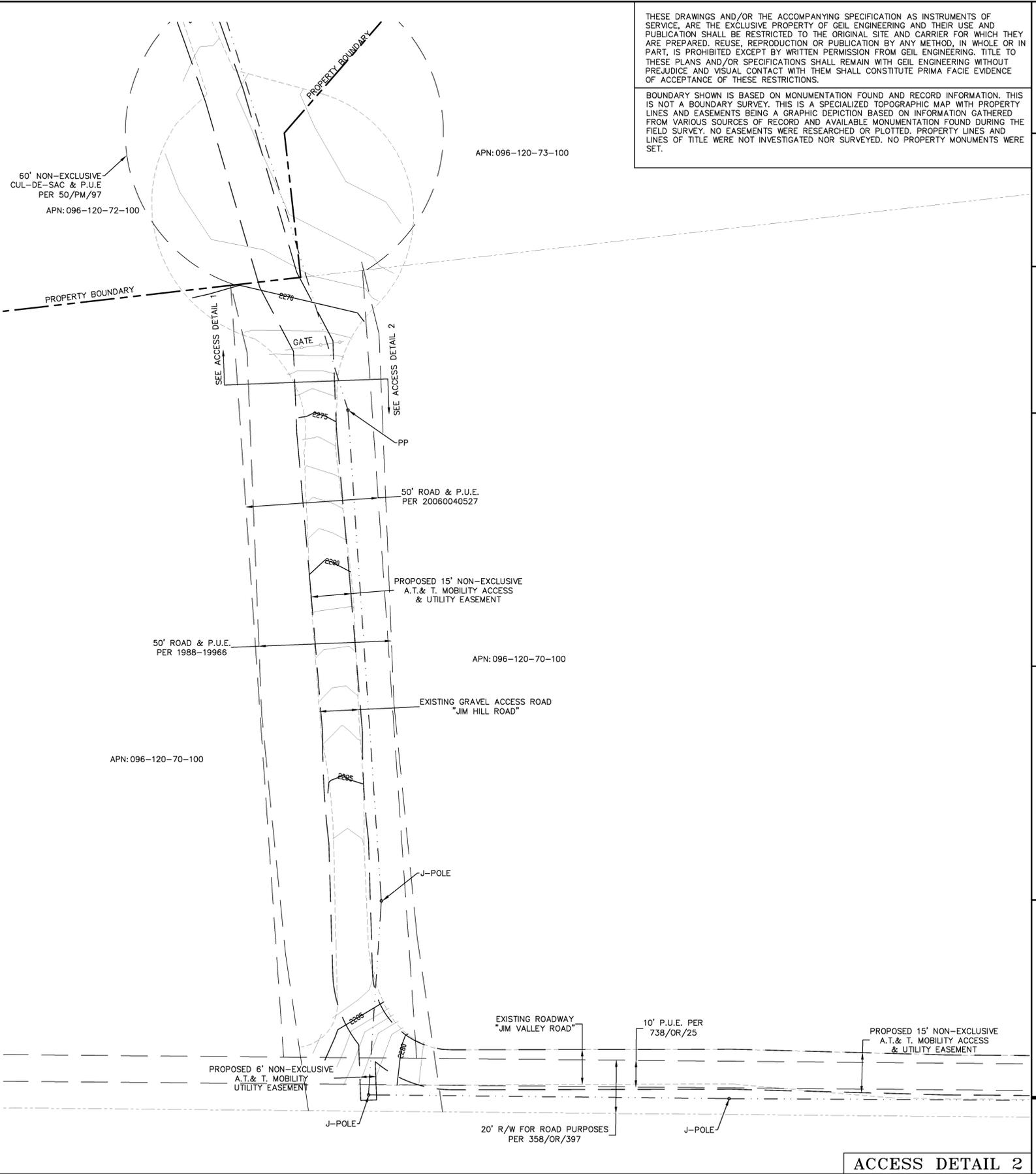
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PROJECT AREA ENLARGEMENT



SCALE 1" = 20'
 0 10 20 40 60

ACCESS DETAIL 1



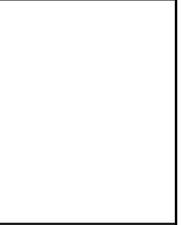
ACCESS DETAIL 2

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BOUNDARY SHOWN IS BASED ON MONUMENTATION FOUND AND RECORD INFORMATION. THIS IS NOT A BOUNDARY SURVEY. THIS IS A SPECIALIZED TOPOGRAPHIC MAP WITH PROPERTY LINES AND EASEMENTS BEING A GRAPHIC DEPICTION BASED ON INFORMATION GATHERED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES OF RECORD AND AVAILABLE MONUMENTATION FOUND DURING THE FIELD SURVEY. NO EASEMENTS WERE RESEARCHED OR PLOTTED. PROPERTY LINES AND LINES OF TITLE WERE NOT INVESTIGATED NOR SURVEYED. NO PROPERTY MONUMENTS WERE SET.

DEPT	APPROVED	DATE
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EE/OUT		

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PLOT PLAN AND
SITE TOPOGRAPHY

Sheet
C-3

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES "BMP" TABLE

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES	LOCATION	SCHEDULE IMPLEMENTATION	MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE
PRESERVING EXISTING VEGETATION	AROUND PERIMETER OF PROJECT SITE	CONTINUOUS UNTIL CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED	EDUCATE EMPLOYEES AND SUBCONTRACTORS REGARDING IMPORTANCE OF MAINTAINING EXISTING VEGETATION TO PREVENT EROSION AND FILTER OUT SEDIMENT IN RUNOFF FROM DISTURBED AREAS ON THE CONSTRUCTION SITE. INSPECT SITE PERIMETER MONTHLY TO VERIFY THE OUTSIDE VEGETATION IS NOT DISTURBED.
PROTECT GRADED AREAS AND SLOPES FROM WASHOUT AND EROSION	THROUGHOUT PROJECT SITE	CONTINUOUS	INSPECT GRADED AREAS AND SLOPES ON AT LEAST A MONTHLY BASIS TO CHECK FOR EROSION. THE GRADE TRIBUTARY AREAS OR INSTALL SAND DIKES AS NECESSARY TO PREVENT EROSION.
GRAVEL FILTER	ALONG FLOW LINES OF UNPAVED ROADWAYS WITHIN SITE	IN PLACE CONTINUOUSLY UNTIL ROADWAYS ARE PAVED	INSPECT AFTER EACH STORM. REMOVE ONSITE SEDIMENT DEPOSITED BEHIND BERM OR BARRIER TO MAINTAIN EFFECTIVENESS.
BAG INLET FILTER	INLETS TO THE STORM DRAINAGE SYSTEM	CONTINUOUS UNTIL LANDSCAPING IS IN PLACE	INSPECT WEEKLY AND AFTER EACH STORM. REMOVE SEDIMENT AND DEBRIS BEFORE ACCUMULATION HAS REACHED ONE THIRD THE DEPTH OF THE BAG. REPAIR OR REPLACE INLET FILTER BAG AS SOON AS DAMAGE OCCURS.
FIBER ROLLS	SEE NOTE 3 OF EROSION & CONTROL NOTES	CONTINUOUS	INSPECT AFTER EACH STORM. REMOVE SEDIMENT DEPOSITED BEHIND FIBER ROLLS WHENEVER NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN EFFECTIVENESS.
HYDROSEEDING	3:1 SLOPES	IN PLACE DURING BY SEPT. 15	INSPECT SLOPES ON AT LEAST A MONTHLY BASIS TO CHECK FOR EROSION. IF EROSION IS NOTED, SPREAD STRAW MULCH OVER AFFECTED AREAS.
STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE	ENTRANCES TO SITE FROM PUBLIC ROADWAYS	CONTINUOUS, UNTIL ENTRANCES AND ONSITE ROADWAYS ARE PAVED	INSPECT ON A MONTHLY BASIS AND AFTER EACH RAINFALL. ADD AGGREGATE BASE MATERIAL WHENEVER NECESSARY TO PREVENT SEDIMENT FROM BEING TRACKED INTO PUBLIC STREET.
WIND EROSION CONTROL PRACTICES	WHEREVER NECESSARY THROUGHOUT PROJECT SITE	CONTINUOUS UNTIL GRADING IS COMPLETED AND SOILS HAVE STABILIZED	INSPECT SITE DURING WINDY CONDITIONS TO IDENTIFY AREAS WHERE WIND AND EROSION IS OCCURRING AND ABATE EROSION AS NECESSARY.
GOOD HOUSEKEEPING MEASURES	THROUGHOUT PROJECT SITE	CONTINUOUS UNTIL CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED	INSPECT SITE ON AT LEAST A MONTHLY BASIS TO VERIFY GOOD HOUSEKEEPING PRACTICES ARE BEING IMPLEMENTED.
PROPER CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL STORAGE	DESIGNATED AREA	CONTINUOUS UNTIL CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED	INSPECT SITE ON AT LEAST A WEEKLY BASIS TO VERIFY THAT CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS ARE STORED IN A MANNER WHICH COULD NOT CAUSE STORM WATER POLLUTION.
PROPER CONSTRUCTION WASTE STORAGE AND DISPOSAL INCLUDING	DESIGNATED COLLECTION AREA AND CONTAINERS	CONTINUOUS UNTIL CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED	INSPECT SITE ON AT LEAST A WEEKLY BASIS TO ASSURE WASTE IS STORED PROPERLY AND DISPOSED OF AT LEGAL DISPOSAL SITE, DAILY.
CONCRETE SPILL CLEANUP PAINT & PAINTING SUPPLIES	MATERIAL HANDLING AREAS	IMMEDIATELY AT TIME OF SPILL	INSPECT MATERIAL HANDLING AREAS ON AT LEAST A MONTHLY BASIS TO VERIFY PROPER SPILL CLEANUP.
VEHICLE FUELING, MAINTENANCE & CLEANING	DESIGNATED AREA WITH SECONDARY CONTAINMENT	CONTINUOUS	KEEP AMPLE SUPPLIES OF SPILL CLEANUP MATERIALS ON SITE & INSPECT ON REGULAR SCHEDULE.
STREET AND STORM DRAINAGE FACILITY MAINTENANCE DEFINITIONS	STREETS AND STORM DRAINAGE FACILITIES	CONTINUOUS UNTIL CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED	MAINTAIN STORM DRAINAGE FACILITIES AND PAVED STREETS CLEAR OF SEDIMENT AND DEBRIS.

- WET SEASON: ENTIRE PERIOD BETWEEN OCTOBER 1 THROUGH APRIL 30. CONTRACTOR SHALL ALSO IMPLEMENT WET SEASON MEASURES IF WET WEATHER IS EXPECTED DURING THE DRY SEASON
- PHASES OF GRADING
INITIAL: WHEN CLEARING AND GRUBBING ACTIVITIES OCCUR.
ROUGH: WHEN CUT AND FILL ACTIVITIES OCCUR AND THE SITE IMPROVEMENTS ARE CONSTRUCTED, INCLUDING UNDERGROUND PIPING, STREETS, SIDEWALKS, AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.
WHEN FINAL ELEVATION IS SET, AND SITE IMPROVEMENTS ARE COMPLETED AND READY FOR CITY ACCEPTANCE.

FIBER ROLL NOTES:

- REPAIR OR REPLACE SPLIT, TORN UNRAVELING OR SLUMPING FIBER ROLLS. FIBER ROLLS TO BE STAKED 4' O.C. PARALLEL TO (E) CONTOURS.
- INSPECT FIBER ROLLS WHEN RAIN IS FORECAST, DURING AND FOLLOWING RAIN EVENTS, AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL. FOR SPECIFIC MONITORING INTERVALS REFER TO THE CURRENT VERSION OF STORM WATER "BMP" MANUAL FOR DURING THE NON-RAINY SEASON.
- SEDIMENT SHOULD BE REMOVED WHEN SEDIMENT ACCUMULATION REACHES ONE-HALF THE DESIGNATED SEDIMENT STORAGE DEPTH, USUALLY ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE TOP OF THE FIBER ROLL AND THE ADJACENT GROUND SURFACE. SEDIMENT REMOVED DURING MAINTENANCE MAY BE INCORPORATED INTO THE EARTHWORK ON THE SITE OR DISPOSED AT AN APPROPRIATE LOCATION.
- FILTER BARRIER SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED LONG ENOUGH TO EXTEND ACROSS THE EXPECTED FLOW PATH AND AS APPROVED BY THE LANDSCAPE INSPECTOR.

CONSTRUCTION EROSION/SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN NOTES:

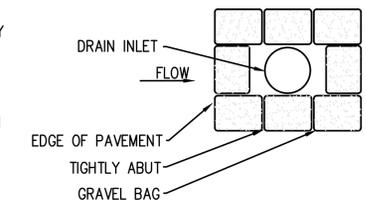
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL FOLLOW TYPICAL GUIDELINES FOR GRADING, EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL FOR THE MEASURES SHOWN OR STATED ON THESE PLANS.
- CONTRACTOR MUST ENSURE THAT THE CONSTRUCTION SITE IS PREPARED PRIOR TO THE ONSET OF ANY STORM. CONTRACTOR SHALL HAVE ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES IN PLACE FOR THE WINTER MONTHS PRIOR TO OCTOBER 1.
- ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE MAINTAINED UNTIL DISTURBED AREAS ARE STABILIZED. CHANGES TO THIS EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN SHALL BE MADE TO MEET FIELD CONDITIONS ONLY WITH THE APPROVAL OF OR AT THE DIRECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF UTILITIES.
- THIS PLAN MAY NOT COVER ALL THE SITUATIONS THAT ARISE DURING CONSTRUCTION DUE TO UNANTICIPATED FIELD CONDITIONS. VARIATIONS MAY BE MADE TO THE PLAN IN THE FIELD SUBJECT TO THE APPROVAL OF OR AT THE DIRECTION OF A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF UTILITIES.
- ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE CHECKED BEFORE DURING AND AFTER ALL STORMS TO ENSURE MEASURES ARE FUNCTIONING PROPERLY. REFER TO CURRENT VERSION OF STORMWATER "BMP" MANUAL FOR SPECIFIC SCHEDULE PER SITE CONDITIONS.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN A LOG AT THE SITE OF ALL INSPECTIONS OR MAINTENANCE OF BMPs, AS WELL AS, ANY CORRECTIVE CHANGES TO THE BMPs OR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN.
- IN AREAS WHERE SOIL IS EXPOSED, PROMPT REPLANTING WITH NATIVE COMPATIBLE, DROUGHT-RESISTANT VEGETATION SHALL BE PERFORMED. NO AREAS WILL BE LEFT EXPOSED OVER THE WINTER SEASON.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL A STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION WHEN APPLICABLE FOR SITES NOT ACCESSIBLE BY COMMERCIALLY PREPARED ACCESS. LOCATION OF THE ENTRANCE MAY BE ADJUSTED BY THE CONTRACTOR TO FACILITATE CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS. ALL CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC ENTERING THE PAVED ROAD MUST CROSS THE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE. THE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE (WHEN APPLICABLE) SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETE.
- ALL SEDIMENT DEPOSITED ON PAVED ROADWAYS SHALL BE SWEEPED AT THE END OF EACH WORKING DAY OR AS NECESSARY.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL PLACE GRAVEL BAGS AROUND ALL PROPOSED DRAINAGE STRUCTURE OPENINGS IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE STRUCTURE OPENING IS CONSTRUCTED. THESE GRAVEL BAGS SHALL BE MAINTAINED AND REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETED.
- THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION THAT WILL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAYS. THIS MAY REQUIRE TOP DRESSING, REPAIR AND/OR CLEANOUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT.
- WHEN NECESSARY, WHEELS SHALL BE CLEANED PRIOR TO ENTRANCE ONTO PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY.
- WHEN WASHING IS REQUIRED, IT SHALL BE DONE ON AN AREA STABILIZED WITH CRUSHED STONE THAT DRAINS INTO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT TRAP OR SEDIMENT BASIN.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL IMPLEMENT HOUSEKEEPING PRACTICES AS FOLLOWS:

- SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT:** PROVIDE DESIGNATED WASTE COLLECTION AREAS AND CONTAINERS. ARRANGE FOR REGULAR REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL. CLEAR SITE OF TRASH INCLUDING ORGANIC DEBRIS, PACKAGING MATERIALS, SCRAP OR SURPLUS BUILDING MATERIALS AND DOMESTIC WASTE DAILY.
- MATERIAL DELIVERY AND STORAGE:** PROVIDE A DESIGNATED MATERIAL STORAGE AREA WITH SECONDARY CONTAINMENT SUCH AS BERMING. STORE MATERIAL ON PALLETS AND PROVIDE COVERING FOR SOLUBLE MATERIALS. RELOCATE STORAGE AREA INTO BUILDING SHELL WHEN POSSIBLE. INSPECT AREA DAILY.
- CONCRETE WASTE:** PROVIDE A DESIGNATED AREA FOR A TEMPORARY PIT TO BE USED FOR CONCRETE TRUCK WASH-OUT. DISPOSE OF HARDENED CONCRETE OFFSITE. AT NO TIME SHALL A CONCRETE TRUCK DUMP ITS WASTE AND CLEAN ITS TRUCK INTO THE CITY STORM DRAINS VIA CURB AND GUTTER. INSPECT DAILY TO CONTROL RUNOFF, AND WEEKLY FOR REMOVAL OF HARDENED CONCRETE.
- PAINT AND PAINTING SUPPLIES:** PROVIDE INSTRUCTION TO EMPLOYEES AND SUBCONTRACTORS REGARDING REDUCTION OF POLLUTANTS INCLUDING MATERIAL STORAGE, USE, AND CLEAN UP. INSPECT SITE DAILY FOR EVIDENCE OF IMPROPER DISPOSAL.
- VEHICLE FUELING, MAINTENANCE AND CLEANING:** PROVIDE A DESIGNATED FUELING AREA WITH SECONDARY CONTAINMENT SUCH AS BERMING. DO NOT ALLOW MOBILE FUELING OF EQUIPMENT. PROVIDE EQUIPMENT WITH DRIP PANS. RESTRICT ONSITE MAINTENANCE AND CLEANING OF EQUIPMENT TO A MINIMUM. INSPECT AREA DAILY.
- HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT:** PREVENT THE DISCHARGE OF POLLUTANTS FROM HAZARDOUS WASTES TO THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM THROUGH PROPER MATERIAL USE, WASTE DISPOSAL AND TRAINING OF EMPLOYEES. HAZARDOUS WASTE PRODUCTS COMMONLY FOUND ON-SITE INCLUDE BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO PAINTS & SOLVENTS, PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, FERTILIZERS, HERBICIDES & PESTICIDES, SOIL STABILIZATION PRODUCTS, ASPHALT PRODUCTS AND CONCRETE CURING PRODUCTS.

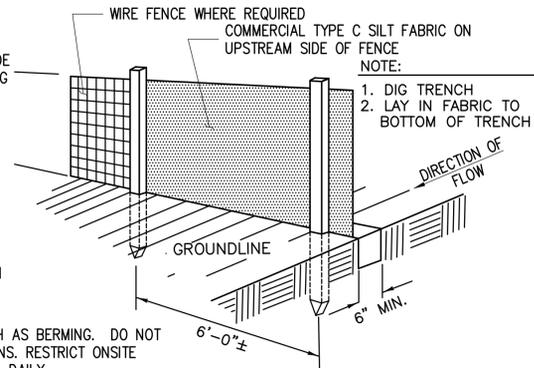
- USE "BMPs" AT ALL PHASES OF CONSTRUCTION.
- GRAVEL BAGS WITH FIBER ROLLS/ SILT BARRIER AND OR BAG INLET FILTERS TO BE USED FOR INLET PROTECTION FROM CONSTRUCTION CONTAMINATES. CONTRACTOR TO FIELD IDENTIFY ALL CONDITIONS WHERE THIS MAY APPLY AND MAINTAIN DURING THE COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION. THIS SHALL APPLY TO THE LOCAL SITE ACTIVITY AS WELL AS ANY AREA TRAVELED EXTENDING TO THE POINT OF SITE ACCESS AND ONTO THE PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAYS. NO CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS MAY ENTER ANY STORM WATER DRAIN AT ANY TIME. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMPLEMENT MEASURES TO MONITOR THIS AT ALL TIMES DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PHASE.
- ANY AN ALL STORED MATERIALS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, EXCAVATED SOIL, IMPORTED ROCK, SAND OR GRAVEL, PAINT, CONCRETE, WOOD, METAL, OR CONTAMINATED WATER SHALL BE STORED PROPERLY TO INSURE NO DISCHARGE OF CONTAMINATES.
- REMOVE DIRT, DEBRIS AND WEEDS FROM PUBLIC SIDE WALK AREAS AND STORM DRAIN SYSTEMS AND ANY CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS OR DEBRIS TO AN APPROVED LOCATION AS ON A DAILY BASIS (OR AS DIRECTED BY THE CITY ENGINEER). A CONCRETE WASHOUT SHALL BE ONSITE AT ALL TIMES. CONTRACTOR TO FIELD VERIFY LOCATION, AND BEST METHOD TO PREVENT SPILLS AND DISCHARGE OF CONCRETE/ WATER CONTAMINANTS.
- CONTRACTOR TO FIELD IDENTIFY "BMPs" (BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES) PER SITE CONDITIONS AND REFER TO CURRENT VERSION OF STORMWATER "BMP" MANUAL FOR SPECIFIC SCHEDULES OR DETAILS NOT SPECIFIED IN THIS PLAN.

STORM WATER QUALITY NOTES:

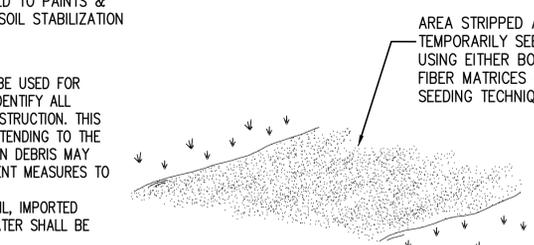
- CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE DRAIN INLET PROTECTION FOR ALL CATCH BASINS LOCATED IN THE VICINITY OF WORK. THIS INCLUDES ANY CATCH BASINS IN THE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY, AS WELL AS ANY ON-SITE CATCH BASINS ON PRIVATE PROPERTY.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL A STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EGRESS FROM PROJECT SITE TO PREVENT TRACK-OUT OF SEDIMENT ONTO THE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF WAY FROM CONSTRUCTION VEHICLES.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL ENSURE THAT CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES DO NOT DEPOSIT SEDIMENT ONTO THE PUBLIC ROADWAY, SIDEWALKS AND GUTTERS. ALL SEDIMENT AND CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS MUST BE REMOVED BY THE END OF EACH WORKING DAY. CONTRACTOR SHALL USE STREET SWEEPING OR OTHER DRY SWEEPING METHOD, AS NECESSARY, TO REMOVE CONSTRUCTION OR DEMOLITION-RELATED SEDIMENT FROM PUBLIC SIDEWALKS, GUTTERS AND ROADWAY. CONTRACTOR SHALL SCHEDULE WORK FOR DRY-WEATHER DAYS WHEN NO RAIN IS IN THE IMMEDIATE FORECAST.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL AN APPROVED WASH-OUT STRUCTURE AT THE CONSTRUCTION SITE. ALL CONCRETE, PAINT, STUCCO AND OTHER LIQUIDS WILL BE WASHED OUT IN THIS AREA. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE DUST CONTROL TO PREVENT THE NUISANCE OF BLOWING DUST WITHOUT CAUSING SEDIMENT, DEBRIS, OR LITTER TO ENTER THE ANY STORM DRAIN SYSTEM.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL ANY OTHER BMPs AS NECESSARY TO CONTROL THE DISCHARGE OF POLLUTANTS FROM THE PROJECT SITE.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTATION AND ADHERENCE TO THE LOCAL REQUIREMENTS.



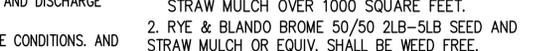
1 DRAIN INLET DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE



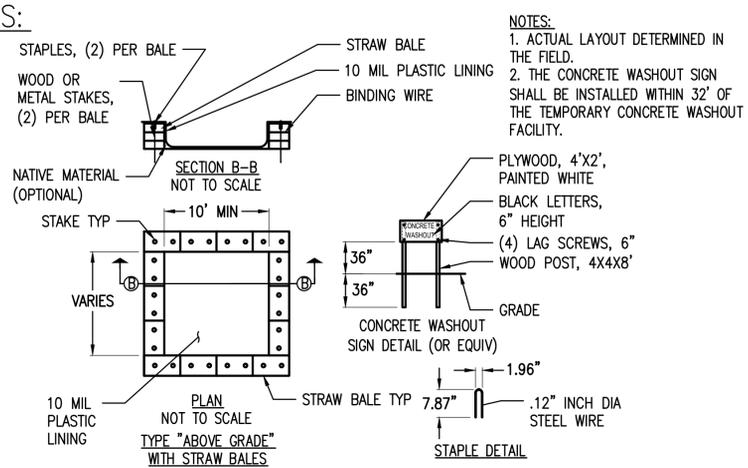
2 TYPE C SILT FENCE DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE



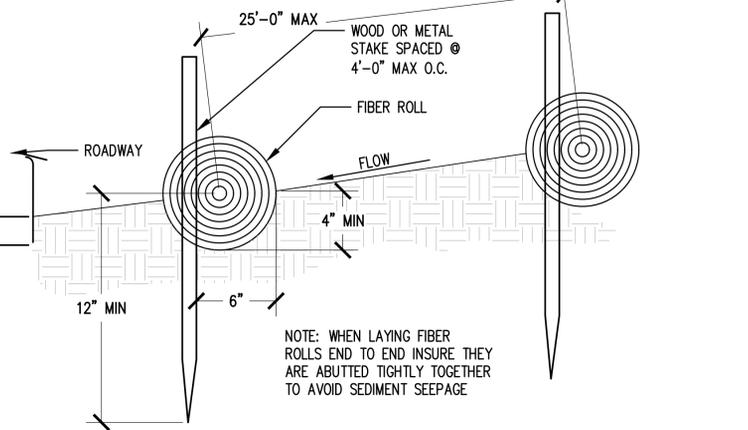
3 STRAW MULCHING
NOT TO SCALE



4 TEMP SEEDING AND MULCHING
NOT TO SCALE



5 CONCRETE WASHOUT DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE



6 FIBER ROLL DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE

- ### CONSTRUCTION NOTES FOR FABRICATED SILT FENCE
- WOVEN WIRE FENCE TO BE FASTENED SECURELY TO FENCE POSTS WITH WIRE TIES OR STAPLES.
 - FILTER CLOTH TO BE FASTENED SECURELY TO WOVEN WIRE FENCE WITH TIES SPACED EVERY 24" AT TOP AND MID SECTION.
 - WHEN TWO SECTIONS OF FILTER CLOTH ADJOIN EACH OTHER THEY SHALL BE OVER-LAPPED BY SIX INCHES AND FOLDED.
 - MAINTENANCE SHALL BE PERFORMED AS NEEDED AND MATERIAL REMOVED WHEN "BULGES" DEVELOP IN THE SILT FENCE.
- POSTS: STEEL EITHER T OR U TYPE OR 4" HARDWOOD. MINIMUM LENGTH - 5 FEET
- FENCE: WOVEN WIRE, 14 GA. 6" MAX. MESH OPENING.
- FILTER CLOTH: FILTER X, MIRAFI 100X' STABILINKA T140N OR APPROVED EQUAL.
- PREFABRICATED UNIT: GEOFAB, ENVIROFENCE OR APPROVED EQUAL.

SEEDING MIXTURES			
NAME	PROPORTIONS BY WEIGHT	% PURITY	% GERMINATION
REDTOP (AGROSTIS ALBA)	10%	92	90
ANNUAL RYE (LOLIUM MULTIFLORUM)	40%	98	90
CHEWINGS FESCUE (FETUCA RUBRA COMMUTATA)	40%	97	80
WHITE DUTCH CLOVER (TRIFOLIUM PEPENS)	40%	96	90

SEEDING MAY BE USED ONLY BETWEEN APRIL 1 AND JUNE 30, AND SEPTEMBER 1 AND OCTOBER 30.

TO PROVIDE TEMPORARY SOIL STABILIZATION BY PLANTING GRASSES AND LEGUMES TO AREAS THAT WOULD REMAIN BARE FOR MORE THAN 7 DAYS WHERE PERMANENT COVER IS NOT NECESSARY OR APPROPRIATE.

7 SEEDING MIXTURES
NOT TO SCALE

Issued For:

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WIRELESS GROUP LLC
Connecting a Wireless World

AT&T SITE NO:	CVL00786
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REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
0	10/29/18	ZD 90%
0	11/15/18	ZD 100%
1	03/18/19	ZD 100% MONOPINE

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Engineer:

ADAPTIVE RE-USE ENGINEERING

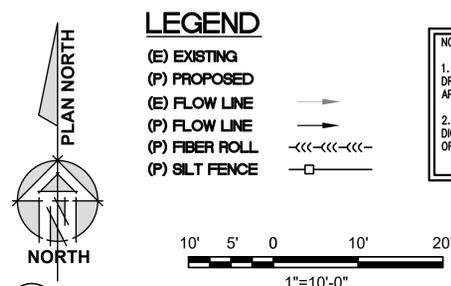
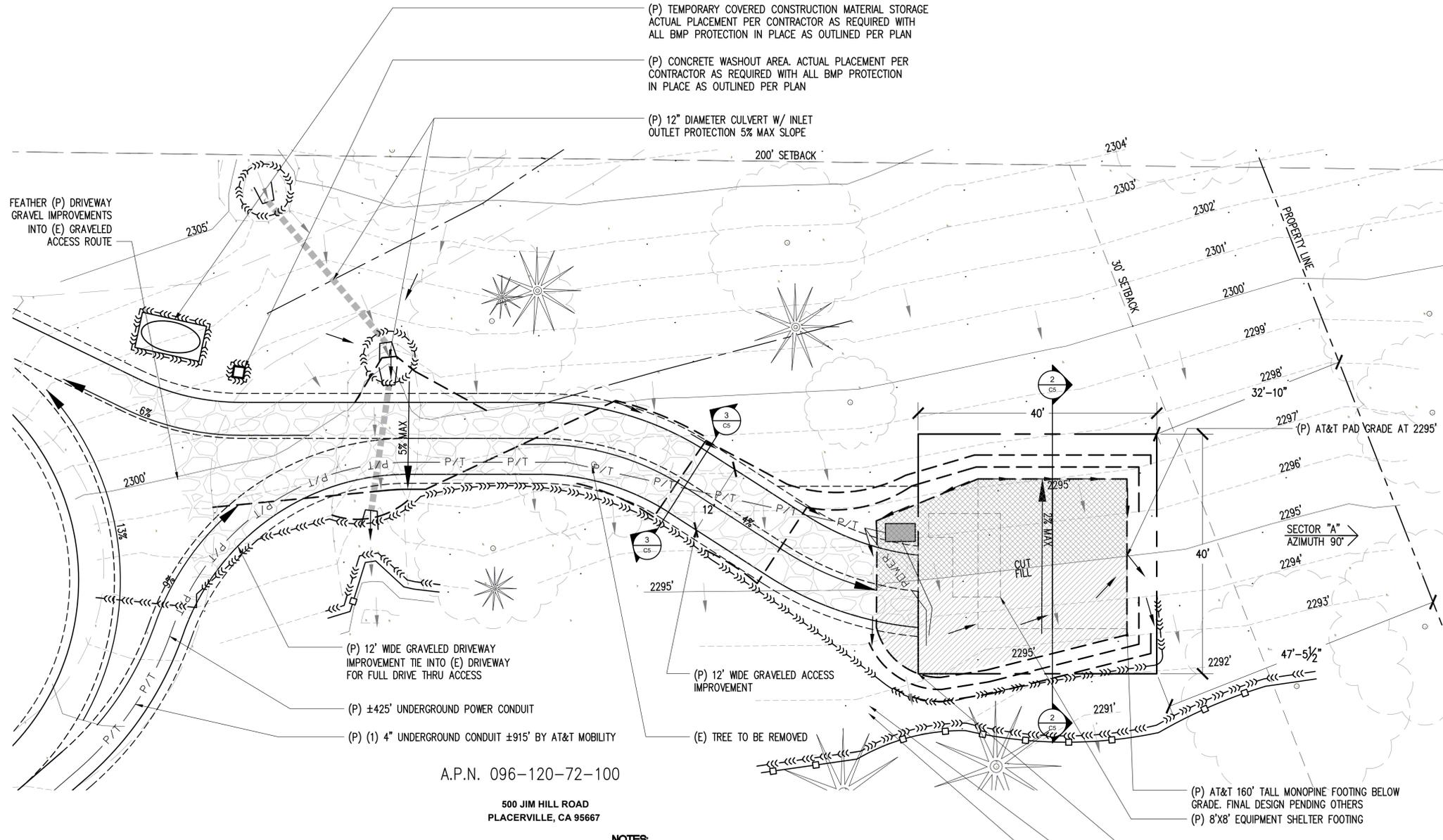
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214-407-3184
3112 LEATHA WAY
SACRAMENTO, CA 95821
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SHEET TITLE:
EROSION CONTROL NOTES

SHEET NUMBER:
C-4

**CONSTRUCTION EROSION/
SEDIMENTATION CONTROL PLAN**
NOTES:

- USE "BMP'S" AT ALL PHASES OF CONSTRUCTION.
- GRAVEL BAGS WITH FIBER ROLLS AND SILT BARRIER AS NEEDED AND/OR BAG INLET FILTERS TO BE USED FOR INLET PROTECTION FROM CONSTRUCTION CONTAMINATES. CONTRACTOR TO FIELD IDENTIFY ALL CONDITIONS WHERE THIS MAY APPLY AND MAINTAIN DURING THE COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION. THIS SHALL APPLY TO THE LOCAL SITE ACTIVITY AS WELL AS ANY AREA TRAVELED EXTENDING TO THE POINT OF SITE ACCESS AND ONTO THE PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAYS. NO CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS MAY ENTER ANY STORM WATER DRAIN AT ANY TIME. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMPLEMENT MEASURES TO MONITOR THIS AT ALL TIMES DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PHASE.
- ANY AND ALL STORED MATERIALS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, EXCAVATED SOIL, IMPORTED ROCK, SAND OR GRAVEL, PAINT, CONCRETE, WOOD, METAL OR CONTAMINATED WATER SHALL BE STORED PROPERLY TO INSURE NO DISCHARGE OF CONTAMINATES.
- REMOVE DIRT, DEBRIS AND WEEDS FROM PUBLIC SIDE WALK AREAS AND STORM DRAIN SYSTEMS AND ANY CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS OR DEBRIS TO AN APPROVED LOCATION AS ON A DAILY BASIS (OR AS DIRECTED BY THE CITY ENGINEER). A CONCRETE, STUCCO WASHOUT SHALL BE ON SITE AT ALL TIMES CONTRACTOR TO FIELD VERIFY LOCATION AND BEST METHOD TO PREVENT SPILLS AND DISCHARGE OF CONCRETE/WATER CONTAMINANTS.
- CONTRACTOR TO FIELD IDENTIFY "BMP'S" (BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES) PER SITE CONDITIONS AND REFER TO CURRENT VERSION OF STORM WATER "BMP" MANUAL FOR SPECIFIC SCHEDULES OR DETAILS NOT SPECIFIED IN THIS PLAN.
- INSTALL SEDIMENT LOGS AROUND CONSTRUCTION AREA TO KEEP DEBRIS ON PROPERTY.
- PLACE GRAVEL BAGS AROUND NEARBY, DOWN STREAM STORM INLET(S) DURING CONSTRUCTION.
- REPAIR OR REPLACE SPLIT, TORN UNRAVELING OR SLUMPING FIBER ROLLS. FIBER ROLLS TO BE STAKED 4' O.C. PARALLEL TO (E) CONTOURS.
- INSPECT FIBER ROLLS WHEN RAIN IS FORECAST, DURING AND FOLLOWING RAIN EVENTS, AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL. FOR SPECIFIC MONITORING INTERVALS REFER TO THE CURRENT VERSION OF STORM WATER "BMP" MANUAL.
- SEDIMENT SHOULD BE REMOVED WHEN SEDIMENT ACCUMULATION REACHES ONE-HALF THE DESIGNATED SEDIMENT STORAGE DEPTH, USUALLY ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE TOP OF THE FIBER ROLL AND THE ADJACENT GROUND SURFACE. SEDIMENT REMOVED DURING MAINTENANCE MAY BE INCORPORATED INTO THE EARTHWORK ON THE SITE OR DISPOSED AT AN APPROPRIATE LOCATION.
- FILTER BARRIER SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED LONG ENOUGH TO EXTEND ACROSS THE EXPECTED FLOW PATH AND AS APPROVED BY THE LANDSCAPE INSPECTOR.
- ON-SITE WATER TRUCK MAY BE REQUIRED FOR DUST MITIGATION.

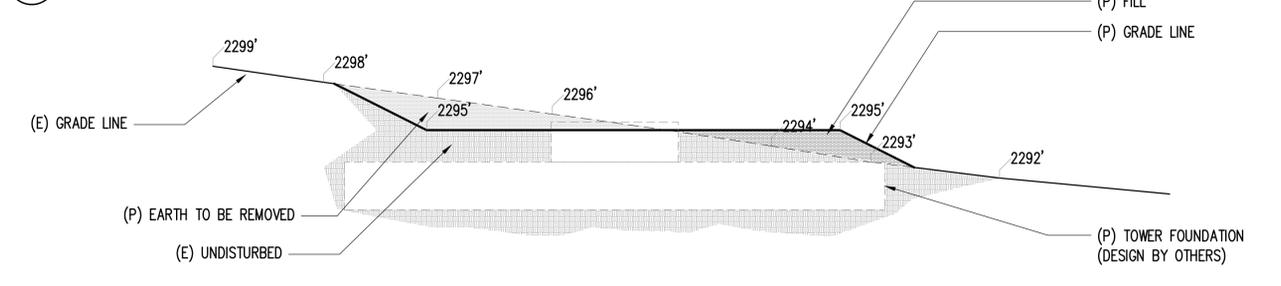


NOTES:
1. NO GRADING OR PERMANENT CONSTRUCTION SHALL OCCUR WITHIN DRIP LINES OF TREES THAT ARE TO REMAIN WITHOUT ARBORIST APPROVAL.
2. PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION, GENERAL CONTRACTOR TO CONTACT DIGALERT TO MARK OUT EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITIES. IN THE EVENT OF CONFLICTS, CONTRACTOR TO CONTACT PDC.

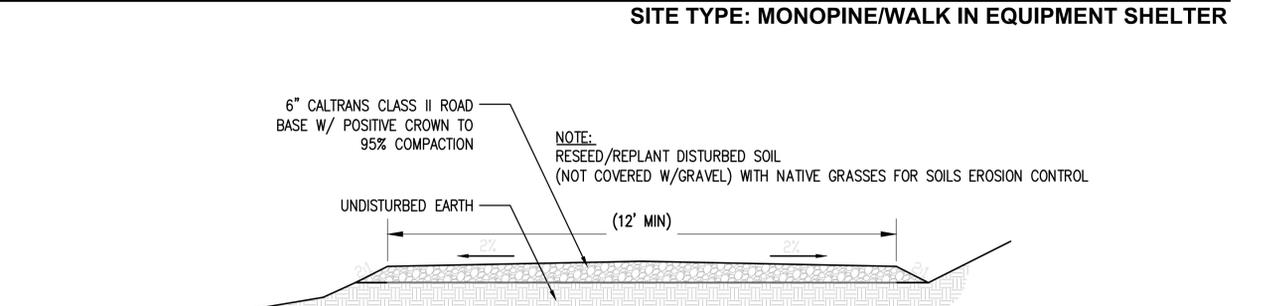
TRENCHING NOTES:
1. TOTAL TRENCHING LENGTH FOR UNDER GROUND UTILITIES IS 1447'. TOTAL CUBIC YARD OF MATERIAL REMOVED AND REPLACED FOR TRENCHING IS 161 CUBIC YARDS.
DISCOVERY OF ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES/ HUMAN REMAINS DURING GRADING/ CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES:
1. REFER TO CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL NOTE 9 AND 10 SHEET T-2 COA'S.

NOTES:
1. DISTURBED "ACTIVE AREAS" FOR ACCESS IMPROVEMENT AREA AND SITE CONSTRUCTION AT SITE LOCATION- 3871 SQ FT (10000 SQ FT)
2. TOTAL VOLUME OF GRADED MATERIAL - 183.03 CU YARDS (250 CU YARDS)
3. TOTAL CUT FOR ACCESS-8.5 CU YARDS
4. TOTAL FILL FOR ACCESS-8.5 CU YARDS
5. TOTAL CUT FOR SITE AREA-31 CU YARDS
6. TOTAL FILL FOR SITE AREA - 26 CU YARDS
7. VOLUME OF SOIL TO BE EXCAVATED FOR ALL FOOTINGS IS ESTIMATED TO BE APPROXIMATELY 70 CUBIC YARDS
8. TOTAL CUT - 39.5 CU YARDS
9. TOTAL FILL - 34.5 CU YARDS
10. TOTAL IMPORT IS - 0 TOTAL EXPORT - 0
11. TOTAL SPOILS -75 CU YARDS AND SHALL BE EVENLY SPREAD AROUND FOUNDATIONS TO DIVERT WATER AWAY FROM STRUCTURES AND OR EVENLY SPREAD ON SITE IN A MANNER AS NOT TO DISRUPT EXISTING FLOW PATTERNS.
12. MAX SLOPE NOT TO EXCEED 2:1 AND MAX HEIGHT OF CUT OR FILL SLOPE IS 36'

1 GRADING PLAN
1"=10'-0"



2 PAD SECTION DETAIL
3/16"=1'-0"



3 ACCESS ROAD DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE

Issued For:
SOUTH PLACERVILLE
500 JIM HILL ROAD
PLACERVILLE, CA 95667

PREPARED FOR
at&t
2600 Camino Ramon, 4W850 N
San Ramon, California 94583

EPIC
WIRELESS GROUP LLC
Connecting a Wireless World

AT&T SITE NO: CVL00786
PROJECT NO: 10554721
DRAWN BY: CES
CHECKED BY: CES

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
0	10/29/18	ZD 90%
0	11/15/18	ZD 100%
1	03/18/19	ZD 100% MONOPINE

Licensors:

IT IS A VIOLATION OF LAW FOR ANY PERSON, UNLESS THEY ARE ACTING UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER, TO ALTER THIS DOCUMENT.

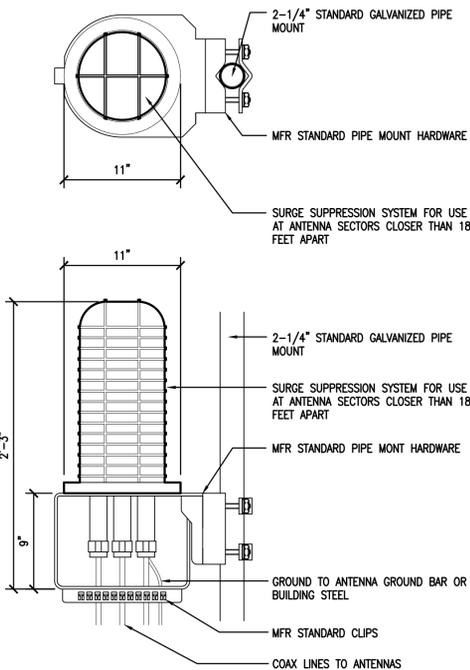
Engineer:
ADAPTIVE RE-USE ENGINEERING
Craig Horner, PE 84674
214-407-3184
3112 LEATHA WAY
SACRAMENTO, CA 95821
craighorner@yahoo.com

SHEET TITLE:
GRADING PLAN AND DETAILS

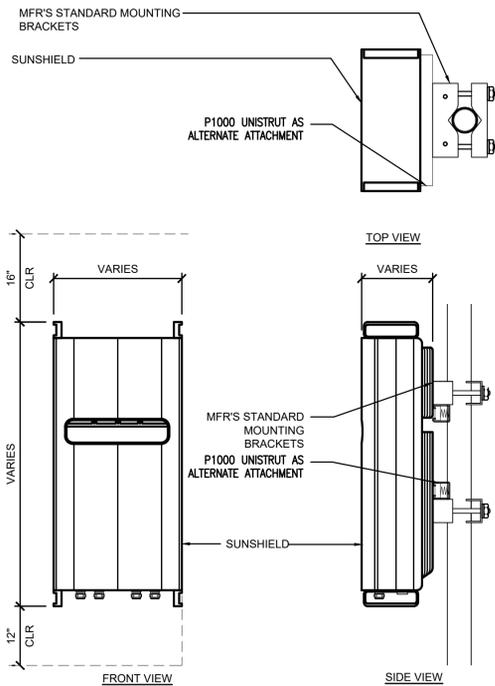
SHEET NUMBER:
C-5

RAYCAP DC6-48-60-18-8C &
DC6-48-60-0-8C SURGE SUPPRESSION
SOLUTION

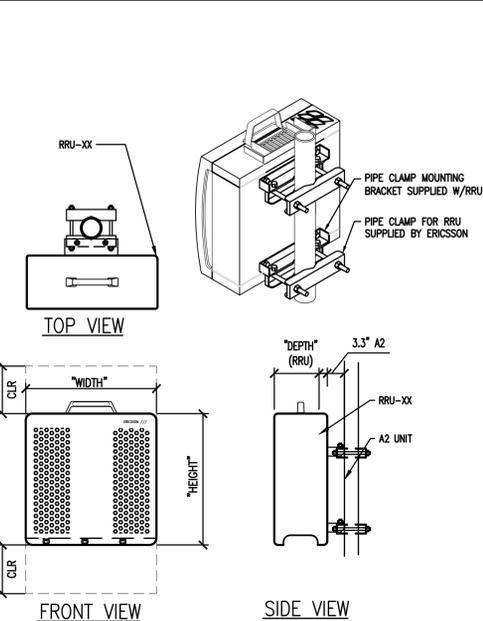
COLOR: BLACK/SILVER
DIMENSIONS: 11" DIA X 27" TALL W/ 9" BASE
WEIGHT: +/- 50 LBS. (INCLUDING MOUNTING HARDWARE)



1 DC SURGE SUPPRESSION (SQUID)
1 1/2"=1'-0"

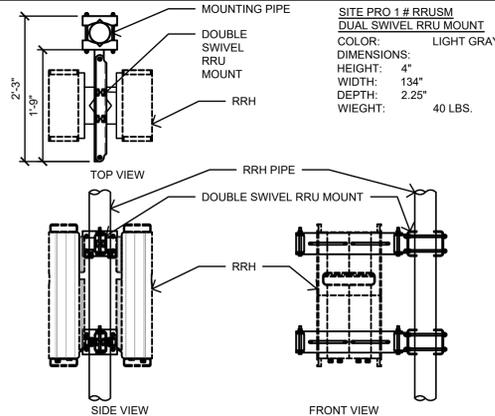


2 TYPICAL RRU MOUNTING
1 1/2"=1'-0"

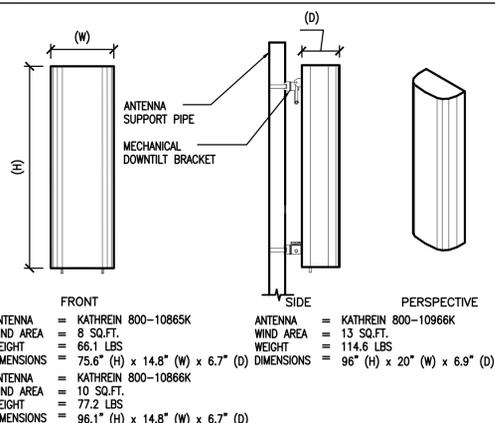


TYPE	HEIGHT	WIDTH	DEPTH	WEIGHT
RRUS-11 E	19.7"	17"	7.2"	55 LBS
RRUS-12	20.4"	18.5"	7.5"	57.5 LBS
RRUS-E2	20.4"	18.5"	7.5"	53 LBS
RRUS-4478 B14	18.1"	13.4"	8.26"	59.4 LBS
RRUS-4478 B5	16.5"	13.4"	7.7"	59.9 LBS
RRUS-4415 B25	14.96"	13.19"	5.39"	46 LBS
RRUS-4415 B30	14.96"	13.19"	5.39"	46 LBS
RRUS-4426 B66	14.96"	13.19"	5.39"	46 LBS
RRUS-4449 B5/B12	28"	15"	10"	85 LBS
RRUS-6843 B2/B66	28"	15"	10"	85 LBS

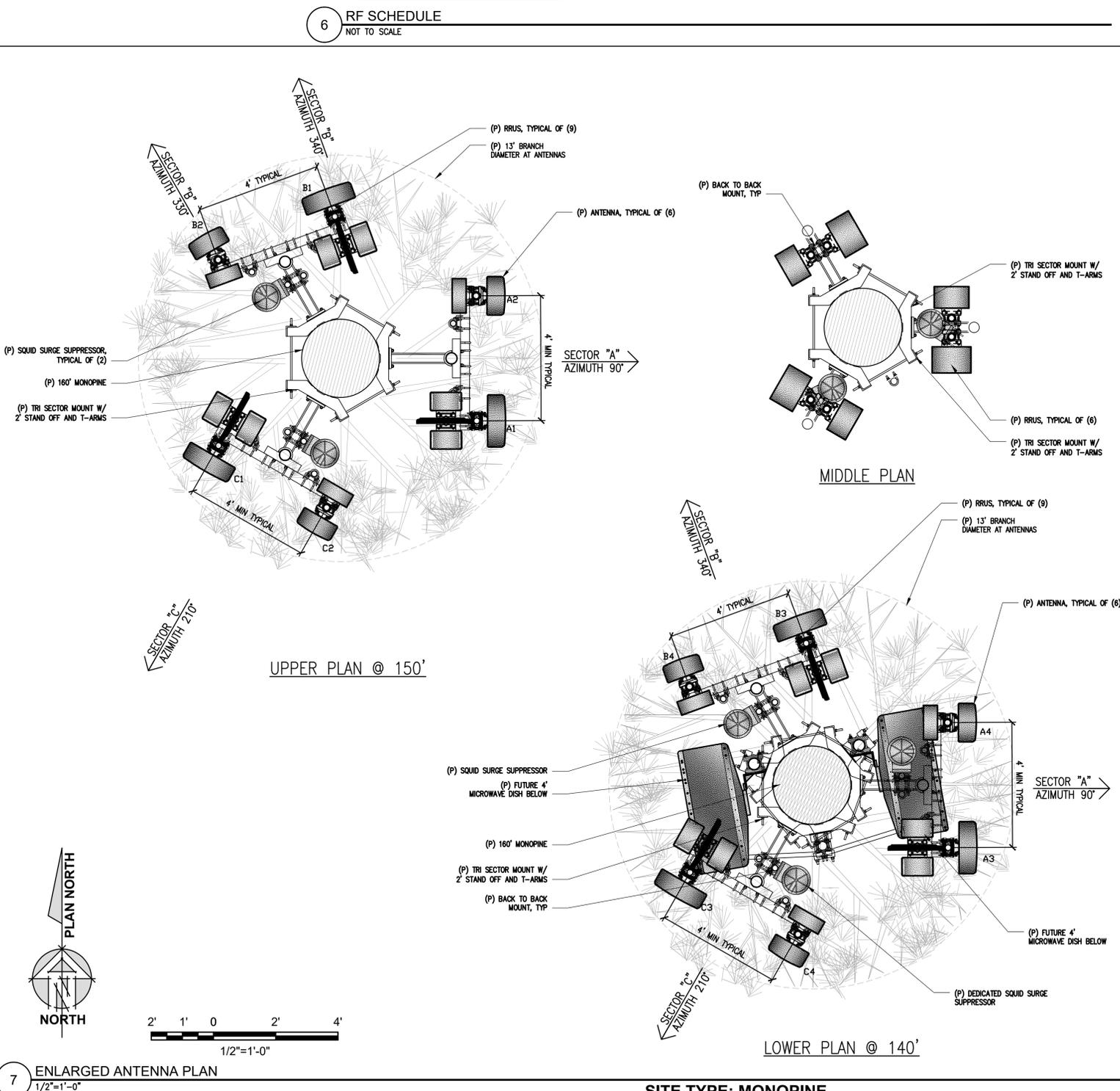
3 ERICSSON RRU- REMOTE RADIO UNIT
1 1/2"=1'-0"



4 DOUBLE SIDED RRH MOUNT
3/4"=1'-0"



5 ANTENNA SPEC
3/4"=1'-0"



7 ENLARGED ANTENNA PLAN
1/2"=1'-0"

RF SCHEDULE										
SECTOR	ANTENNA MODEL NO.	TECHNOLOGY	AZIMUTH	RAD CENTER	RRU COUNTS	TMA	FIBER LENGTH	COAX LENGTH	FIBER NO.	
A L P H A	A1	800-10966K	700/850/PCS	90°	± 150'-0"	(P) (2)	N/A	± 180'	± N/A	TRUNK 4
	A2	800-10865K	FWLL	90°	± 150'-0"	(P) (1)	N/A	± 180'	± N/A	TRUNK 1
	A3	800-10966K	FNET/AWS	90°	± 140'-0"	(P) (2)	N/A	± 170'	± N/A	TRUNK 1
	A4	800-10866K	B29	90°	± 140'-0"	(P) (1)	N/A	± 170'	± N/A	TRUNK 1
B E T A	B1	800-10966K	700/850/PCS	340°	± 150'-0"	(P) (2)	N/A	± 180'	± N/A	TRUNK 4
	B2	800-10865K	FWLL	330°	± 150'-0"	(P) (1)	N/A	± 180'	± N/A	TRUNK 2
	B3	800-10966K	FNET/AWS	340°	± 140'-0"	(P) (2)	N/A	± 170'	± N/A	TRUNK 2
	B4	800-10866K	B29	340°	± 140'-0"	(P) (1)	N/A	± 170'	± N/A	TRUNK 2
G A M M A	C1	800-10966K	700/850/PCS	210°	± 150'-0"	(P) (2)	N/A	± 180'	± N/A	TRUNK 4
	C2	800-10865K	FWLL	210°	± 150'-0"	(P) (1)	N/A	± 180'	± N/A	TRUNK 3
	C3	800-10966K	FNET/AWS	210°	± 140'-0"	(P) (2)	N/A	± 170'	± N/A	TRUNK 3
	C4	800-10866K	B29	210°	± 140'-0"	(P) (1)	N/A	± 170'	± N/A	TRUNK 3
RF DATA SHEET v1.00.01 DATED 01/21/19					(1B) PROPOSED RRUS					
					(6) FUTURE RRUS					
					(24) TOTAL RRUS					

6 RF SCHEDULE
NOT TO SCALE

Issued For:
SOUTH PLACERVILLE
500 JIM HILL ROAD
PLACERVILLE, CA 95667

PREPARED FOR
at&t
2600 Camino Ramon, 4W850 N
San Ramon, California 94583

EPIC
WIRELESS GROUP LLC
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AT&T SITE NO: CVL00786
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REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
0	10/29/18	ZD 90%
0	11/15/18	ZD 100%
1	03/18/19	ZD 100% MONOPINE

Licenser:
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
CRAIG W. HORNER
No. 84674
CIVIL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
IT IS A VIOLATION OF LAW FOR ANY PERSON, UNLESS THEY ARE ACTING UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER, TO ALTER THIS DOCUMENT.

Engineer:
ADAPTIVE RE-USE ENGINEERING
Craig Horner, PE 84674
214-407-3184
3112 LEATHA WAY
SACRAMENTO, CA 95821
craighorner@yahoo.com

SHEET TITLE:
ANTENNA PLAN & DETAILS

SHEET NUMBER:
A-3



on Behalf of



PROJECT SUPPORT STATEMENT

**AT&T PROJECT NAME: CONNECT AMERICA FUND II (CAF II) PROJECT
DEVELOPMENT APPLICATION FOR AT&T SITE "SOUTH PLACERVILLE"**

AT&T SITE NUMBER: CVL00786

AUTHORIZED AGENT:

EPIC WIRELESS GROUP, LLC

ZONING MANAGER:

JARED KEARSLEY; 916-755-1326; jared.kearsley@epicwireless.net

PROPERTY OWNER: AMY SWANSON

(530) 417-3229

APN: 096-120-72-100

500 JIM HILL ROAD, PLACERVILLE, CA 95667

- **PROJECT'S BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES**
- **SEARCH RING'S DESCRIPTION AND OBJECTIVES**
- **POTENTIAL CO-LOCATIONS**
- **ALTERNATIVE SITE ANALYSIS**
- **SUBJECT PARCEL AND SITE DETAILS AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS**
- **OPERATIONAL STATEMENT**
- **FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEM**
- **OTHER CONSIDERATIONS RELATING TO NEW WIRELESS TELECOMMUNICATION FACILITIES PURSUANT TO 17.14.210 AND 17.22.500 OF THE EL DORADO COUNTY ZONING CODE**



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Project Background and objectives:

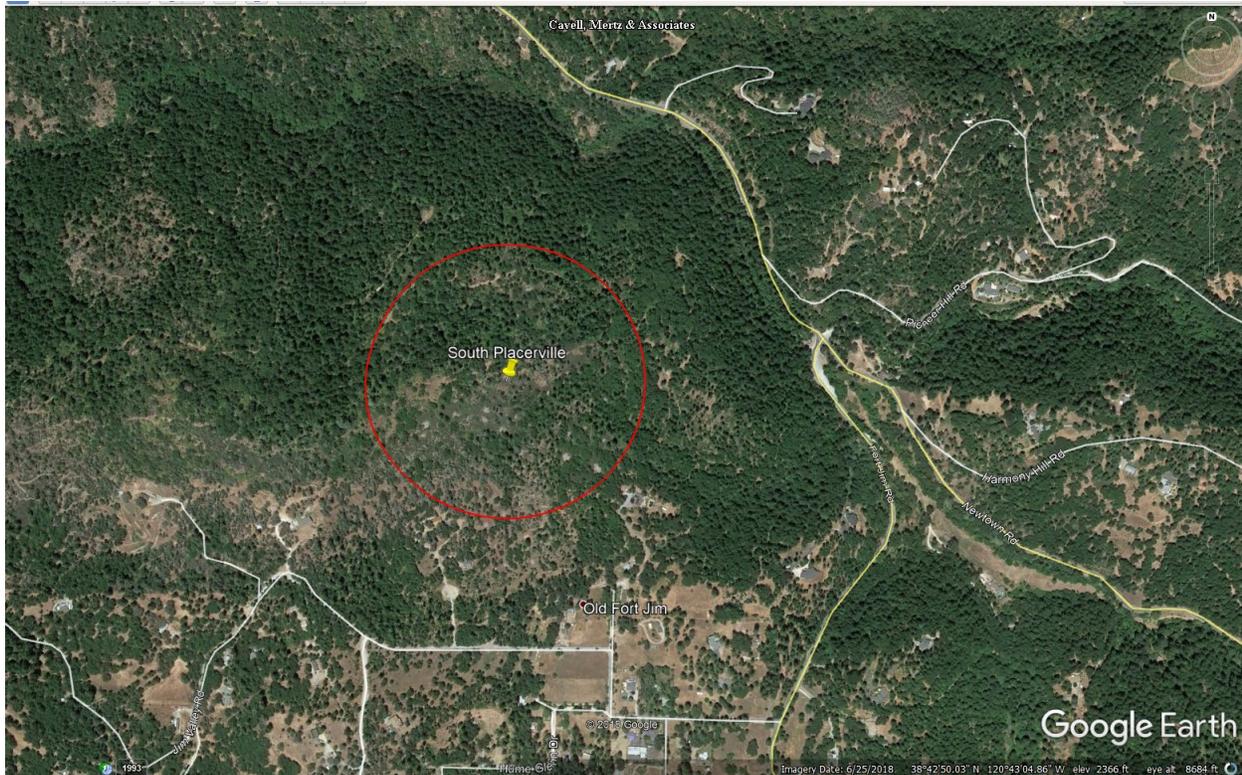
AT&T is participating in a Federal Government funded project called Connect America Fund (CAF) – which is to provide underserved areas throughout the United States in general and throughout El Dorado County in particular with hi-speed broadband internet. The build-up of hi-speed broadband internet throughout rural/underserved areas will not only drive economic growth in rural America, but will expand the online marketplace nationwide, creating jobs, educational and businesses opportunities across the country. The CAF project is required to provide broadband internet services capable of 10 Mbps download and 1 Mbps upload speeds.

AT&T has the necessary technology that allows them to build out their territory in El Dorado County with the much demanded hi-speed broadband internet to help improve the county’s rural infrastructure. AT&T’s basis for transmitting and receiving hi-speed broadband internet to residences is executed by providing one site with either a microwave fiber hop or a direct fiber line to the site and transferring the high speeds of fiber to each Living Unit (LU) via wireless signals. Each LU being provided with the service will have a small square antenna located in a vantage point on the property where it has a direct line of site to the tower. The square antenna will send and receive wireless broadband internet providing the LU with a minimum of 10/1 Mbps download and upload speeds, respectively.

AT&T’s secondary objective is to provide and enhance AT&T’s Wireless Telecommunications services (cellular services) to underserved areas. Cellular services go hand in hand with building the internet infrastructure throughout these underserved areas. People today rely on their mobile devices not only for educational and business purposes, but also for emergency services. Increasing AT&T’s cellular coverage and capacity throughout El Dorado County’s rural areas while providing wireless broadband internet will greatly assist with enhancing the county’s economic growth and the area’s infrastructure.

Given the need for direct line of site to residences, a taller than typical tower will be necessary in order to provide wireless broadband internet services to as many homes in the targeted areas as possible. During the tower design phase, the Radio Frequency (RF) engineer study many variables including surrounding tree heights, tree densities, population densities, and surrounding hill tops, in order to properly design a sufficient tower height with the goal of achieving the FCC’s track census block mandates of reaching specific LU coverage objectives per area. Living Unit (LU) coverage objectives are provided by the RF engineer using density maps and are based on the area’s approximate population. AT&T’s goal is not only to reach the coverage objective, but to outperform the coverage objective to ensure that the maximum amount of homes are being provided this service while taking into consideration a small margin of error during the simulation process.

Search Ring's Description and Objectives:

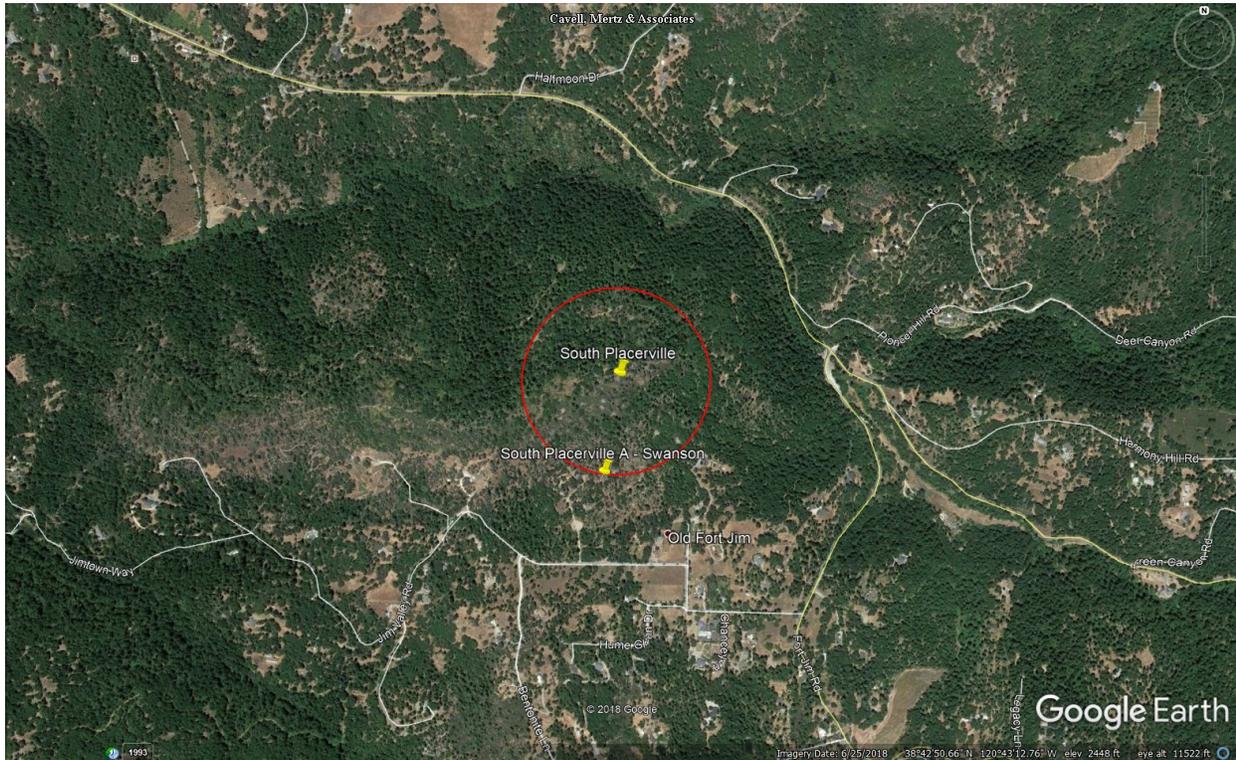


AT&T Mobility is proposing to build and maintain an unmanned wireless telecommunication facility consisting of a 40' x 45', 1,800 square foot enclosed compound (lease area). The compound will include a 145-foot Lattice tower, one pre-manufactured equipment cabinet, and one 20W standby diesel generator with a 92 gallon belly tank. This facility will be located at 500 Jim Hill Road, Placerville, within El Dorado County's jurisdiction in a 10.16 acre RL-10 zone. The site is approximately 0.5 miles southwest of the intersection of Newtown Road and Fort Jim Road. The area consists of large "evergreen" trees, mixed oak woodlands, and rolling hills with rocky terrain.

AT&T's objective for the South Placerville site is to provide wireless hi-speed broadband internet to the surrounding community and cellular services to the nearby residences in addition to the nearby public roadways. Just south, west and east of the search ring are relatively dense underserved areas. The site location's elevation is approximately 2,295 feet while the surrounding community's elevation averages around 2,000 feet, giving the homes within the surrounding community great potential for line of site to the tower. After running a coverage simulation at the site location, AT&T is anticipating meeting and beating their FCC objective for the targeted area and will fill significant coverage gap in the targeted area.

on Behalf of

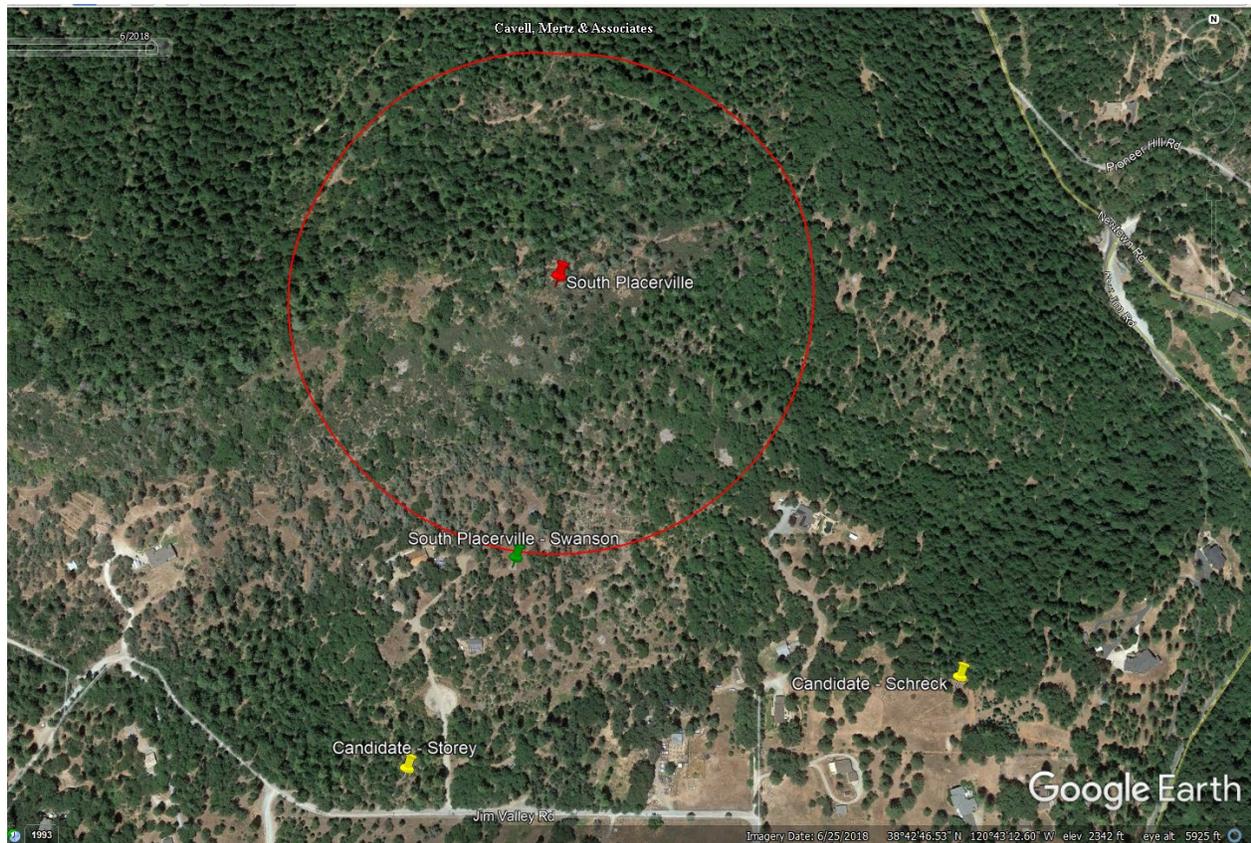
Potential Co-locations:



There are no existing towers in the targeted area. This is a relatively low populated area and typical wireless carriers are not present in such areas. AT&T's primary focal point of this project is covering the "underserved" area by servicing the most LUs as possible.

on Behalf of

Alternative Site Analysis pursuant to 17.14.210 (B) (1):



Above is a map showing the Search Ring (center is the red pin), Proposed Site (green pin) and the alternative sites (yellow pins) that were considered for placement of the telecommunications facility. Each Alternative Site is discussed below:



on Behalf of

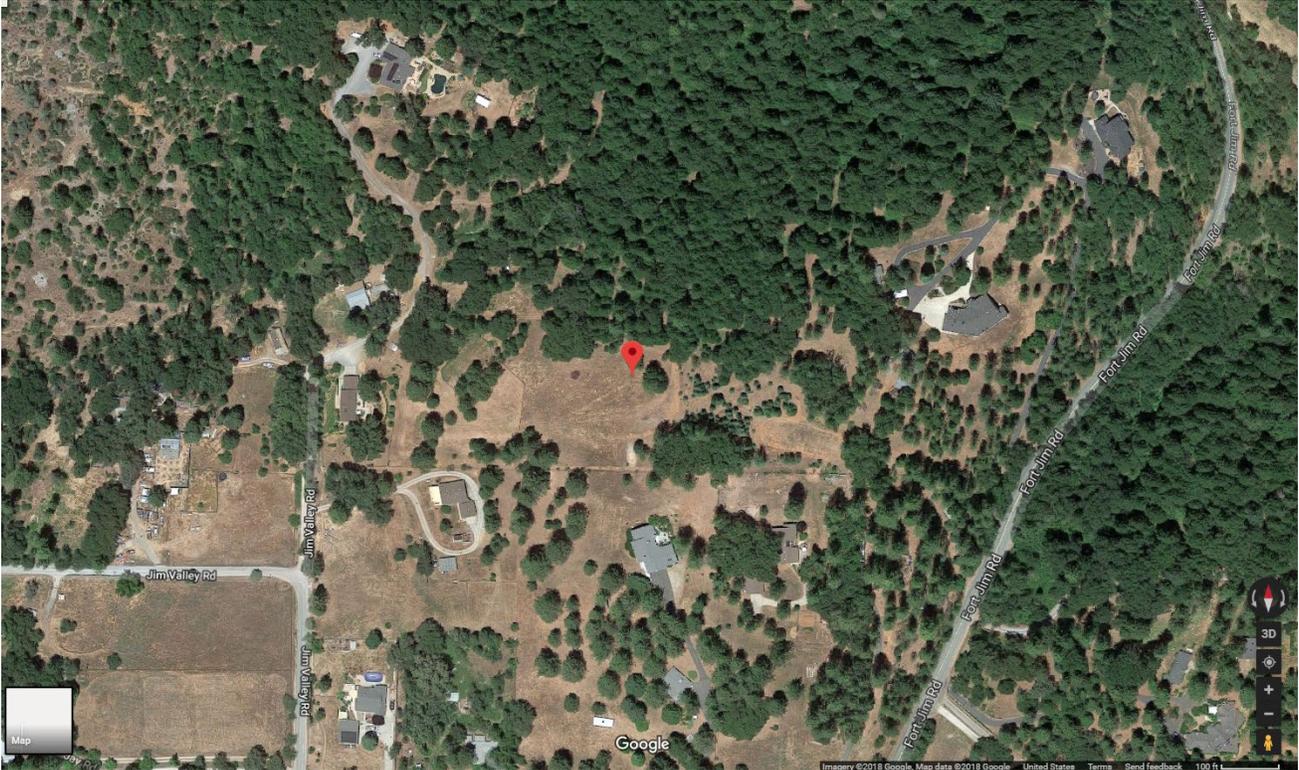
South Placerville Alternative Candidate Schreck:

2783 Jim Valley Road, Placerville

Latitude/Longitude: 38.710674, -120.716230

Proposal – New Tower

Google Earth Image



Site View:





on Behalf of



Considerations:

Candidate Schreck is located approximately 0.32 miles southeast of the center of AT&T's search ring. The proposed tower would be located on a 12 acre, RE-5 zoned property owned by Mark and Chandra Schreck. The property is located on the east side of Jim Valley Road and the site was proposed on the southeast side of the property. Candidate Schreck was chosen as AT&T's second preferred candidate as the RF Engineer's simulation yielded approximately 15% fewer LU's than the subject site located at 500 Jim Hill Road. No known oak resources would be lost at this site location. This site would have a greater visual impact on the surrounding area given a few homes are within the vicinity, however, no pristine views would be interrupted.

on Behalf of

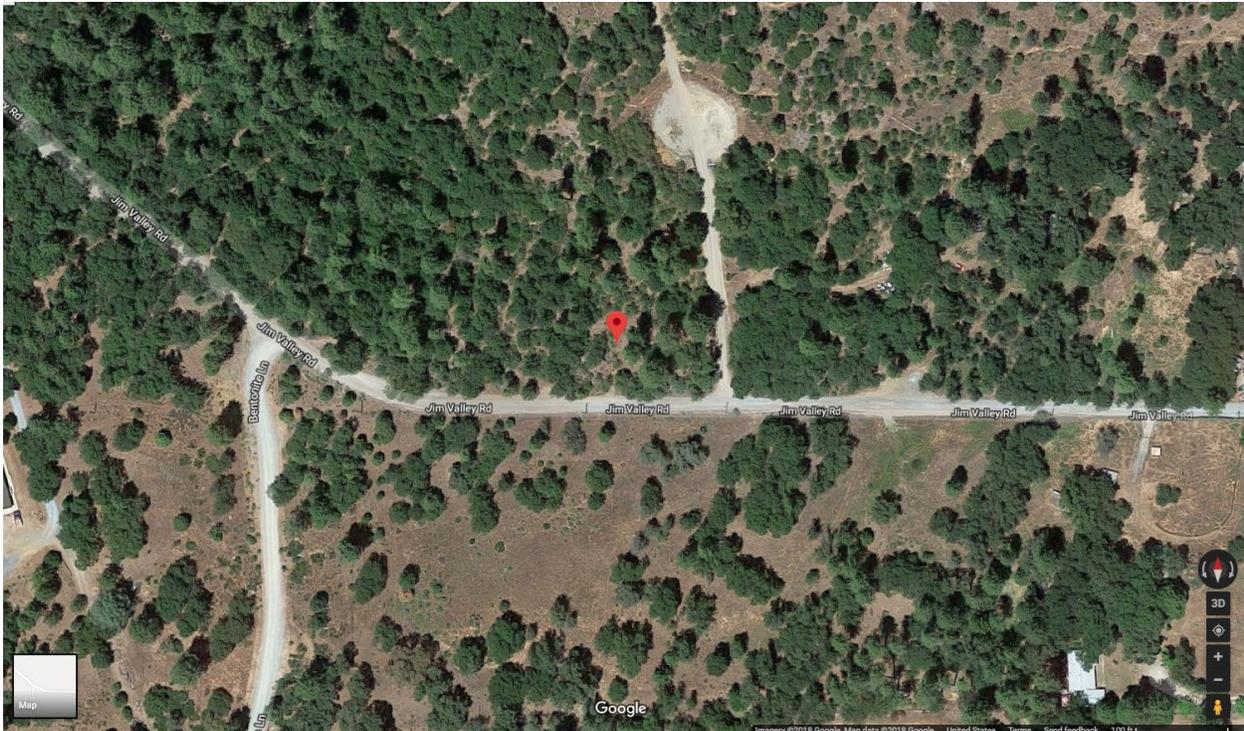
South Placerville Alternative Candidate Storey:

2781 Jim Valley Road, Placerville, CA

Latitude/Longitude: 38.709971, -120.721929

Proposal – New Tower

Google Earth Image



Site View:





on Behalf of



Considerations:

Candidate Storey is located approximately 0.30 miles southwest of the center of AT&T's search ring. The proposed tower would be located on a 10.16 acre, RE-5 zoned property owned by Karen Storey. The property is located on the north side of Jim Valley Road and the site was proposed on the southwest side of the property. Candidate Storey was chosen as AT&T's third preferred candidate as the RF Engineer's simulation yielded approximately 25% fewer LU's than the subject site located at 500 Jim Hill Road. A few oak resources would be lost at this site location. This site would have a greater visual impact on the surrounding area given the close proximity to Jim Valley Road.

Additional alternative sites considered and letters of interest sent out but received either no response by landlords, uninterested landlords, or non-qualified properties included the following parcels:

APN: 096-140-03-100; Owner: Thomas Warren Harshman – No response from letters or phone calls.

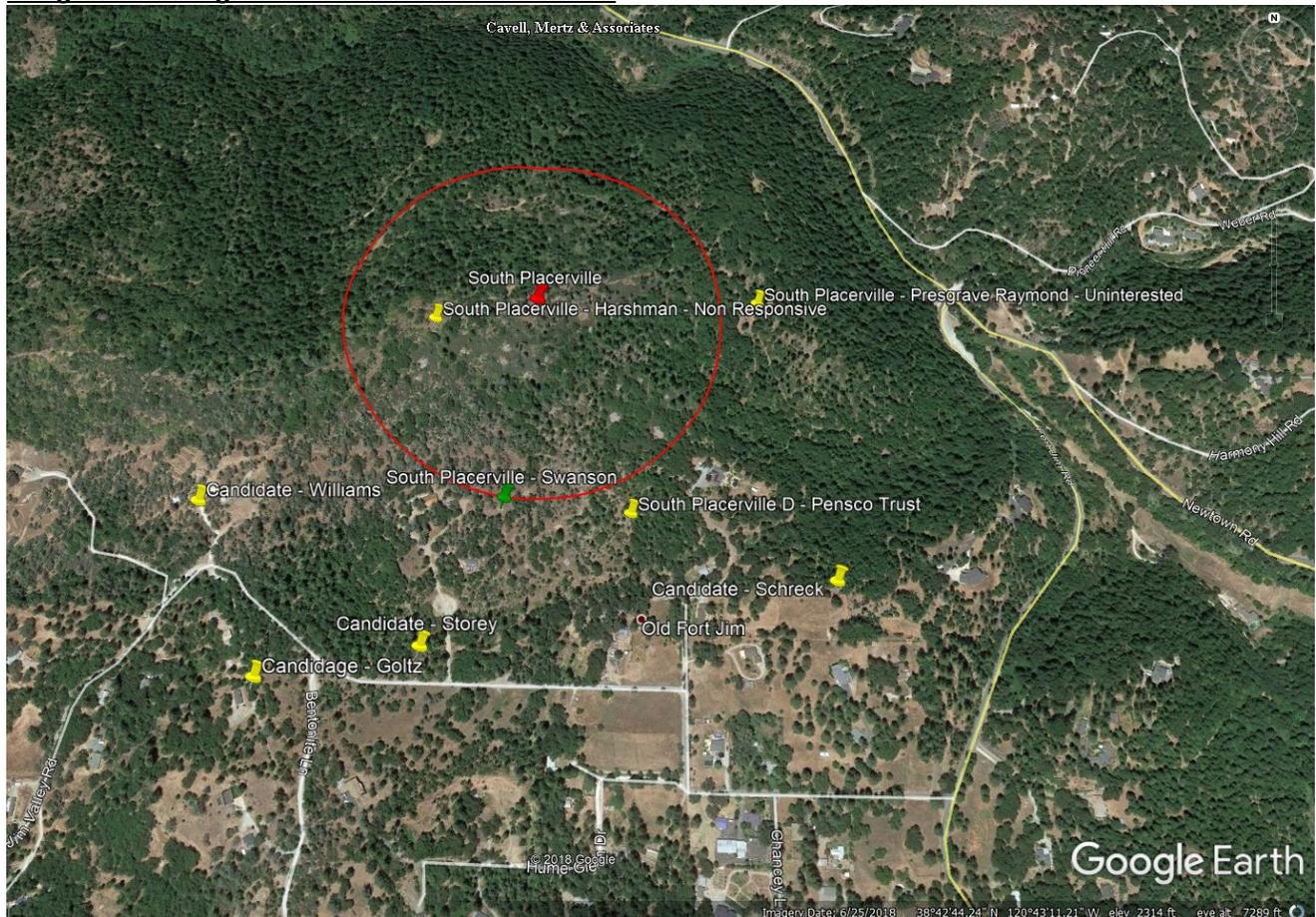
APN: 096-152-05-100; Owner: Raymond Presgrave and Jane Patricia – Responded but not interested in leasing space to AT&T.

501 Jim Hill Road; APN: 096-120-73-100; Owner: Pensco Trust – No response from letters.

2627 Jim Valley Road; APN: 096-100-08-100; Owner: Tommy and Margaret Williams – Interested but could not locate a viable and agreed upon site location.

3160 Bentonite Ln; APN: 096-100-09-100; Owner: Philip Goltz (owner at time of inquiry) – Site location was intrusive to neighboring dwelling and owner alluded to potentially selling the property in the near future.

Google Earth Image of Additional Alternative Sites:

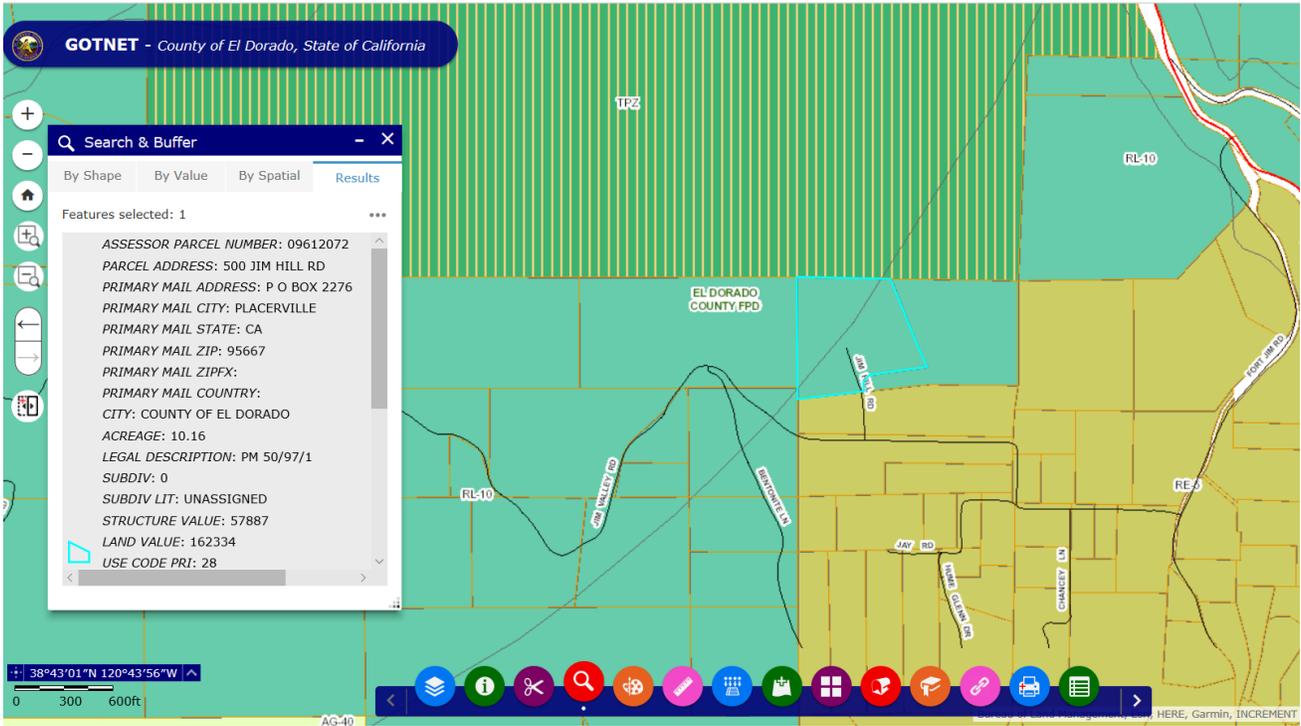


Actual View of the Proposed Location:

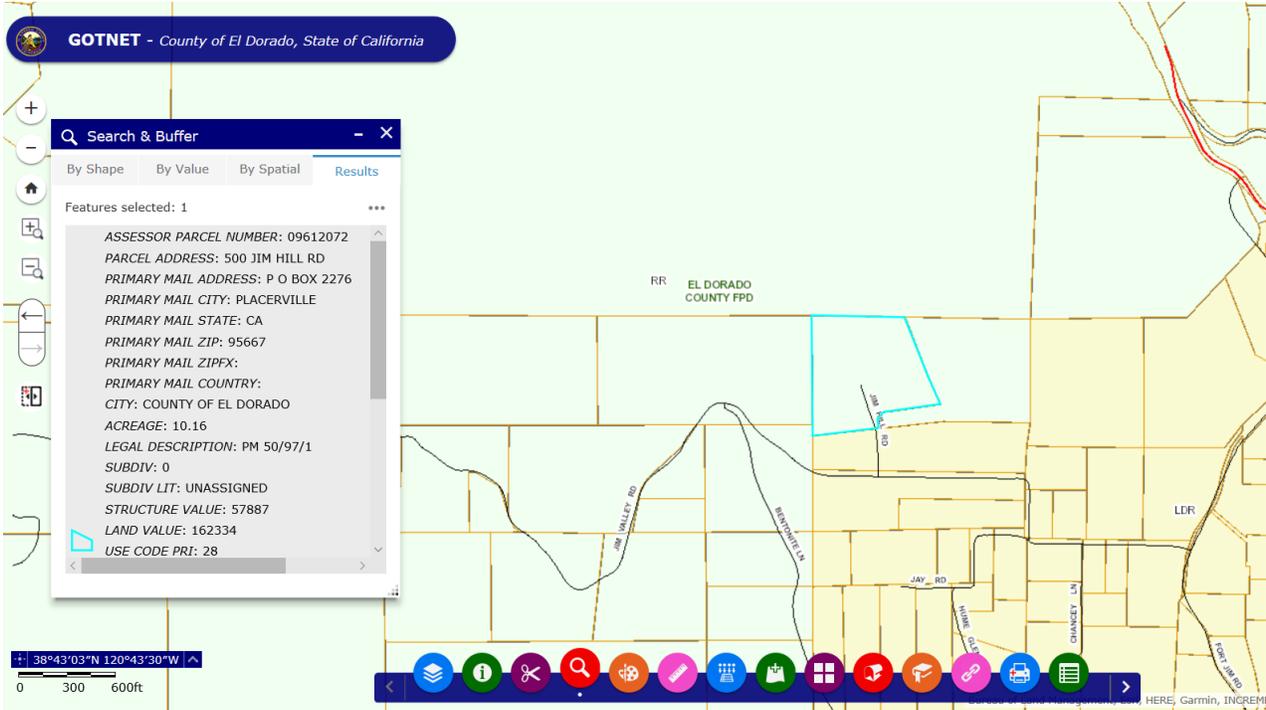
The proposed lease area is located on the east side of the property. The site will not interfere with the existing use of the property and is an allowed use for the zone subject to an approval of a Conditional Use Permit. Access will be directly off of Jim Valley Road. The site is elevated above the surrounding area and has great potential for line of site to the community down below the subject parcel. The site isn't intrusive to nearby residents nor their view points from their properties. The nearest residence is approximately 585 feet to the southeast and is AT&T's third ranked candidate (Storey). The second nearest residence is approximately 865 feet to the east and is AT&T's second ranked candidate (Schreck). The precise site location was chosen after revealing a 200-foot setback from the north property line. The 200-foot setback runs east and west through the entire property which forced the site location to move more south than originally planned. The 200-foot setback is found at Book 50 of Parcel Maps, at Page 97. Provided this site meets and exceeds the FCC's requirements for the targeted area and is aesthetically non-intrusive to the surrounding area, this is the best site location for the South Placerville Search Ring.



Zoning Map:



Land Use Map:



on Behalf of

Overhead View of Lease Area and Distances to nearby residences:



Emergency 20kw Diesel Generator and 1 Ton HVAC Noise Analysis:

○ **Equation and Calculation Method:**

The sound analysis methods and results are hypothetical only, using Sound Level and Distance calculations. These calculations do not take outside sounds, trees, hills, buildings, and other sound dampening variables into consideration, but, only raw sound levels after specific traveled distances which results in the worst case scenario for the sounds of the onsite backup generator and HVAC systems.

The use of emergency equipment is exempted from these limits per section 130.37.20(B).

Formulas to calculate the sound level L in dB (sound pressure level or sound intensity level) in dependence of the distance r .

Sound level L and Distance r

$$L_2 = L_1 - \left| 20 \cdot \log \left(\frac{r_1}{r_2} \right) \right| \quad L_2 = L_1 - \left| 10 \cdot \log \left(\frac{r_1}{r_2} \right)^2 \right|$$

$$r_2 = r_1 \cdot 10^{\left(\frac{|L_1 - L_2|}{20} \right)} \quad r_1 = \frac{r_2}{10^{\left(\frac{|L_1 - L_2|}{20} \right)}}$$

Sound pressure level (dB) = Sound intensity level (dB)

$L_2 = L_1 - \left 20 \cdot \log \left(\frac{r_1}{r_2} \right) \right $	$L_2 = L_1 - 10 \cdot \lg \left(\frac{r_1}{r_2} \right)^2$
---	---



on Behalf of

Sound Specifications:

- Emergency Generator Model: SDC020 Generac
 - Average decibel (dBa) level at 23 feet = 66 dBa
- 1 Ton HVAC Model: HVAC MarvairSlimPacECUA12ACA
 - Average decibel (dBa) level at 30 feet = 46.5 dBa
 - HVAC is intrinsically compliant with El Dorado County’s Noise Level Standards, per Table 1 below, 130.37.060.1

Findings:

1. Distance from Generator to the nearest Property Line (Vacant) of APN 096-120-73-100 = 70’
 - a. Generator Decibel level at 70’ = 56.33 dBa
2. Distance from the Generator to the nearest Residence at APN 096-120-70-100 = 585’
 - a. Generator Decibel level at 585’ = 37.89 dBa
3. **100 feet away from sensitive receptor = 485’**
 - a. **Generator Decibel level at 485’ = 39.52 dBa**

Conclusion:

After calculating all decibel levels at each nearby property line and residence, the onsite Emergency Backup Generator are within El Dorado County’s noise level standards according to El Dorado County Title 130 Zoning and Noise Ordinance, Chapter 130.37 – Noise Standards.

**Table 1 – Eldorado County Table 130.37.060.1
Noise Level Performance Standards for Noise Sensitive Land Uses
Affected by Non-Transportation Sources**

Noise Level Descriptor	Daytime 7 a.m. – 7 p.m.		Evening 7 p.m. – 10 p.m.		Night 10 p.m. – 7 a.m.	
	Community / Rural Centers	Rural Regions	Community / Rural Centers	Rural Regions	Community / Rural Centers	Rural Regions
Hourly Leq, dBA	55	50	50	45	45	40
Maximum Level, dBA	70	60	60	55	55	50



on Behalf of

Operation Statement:

This project is an AT&T Mobility unmanned Telecommunication Wireless Facility. It will consist of the following:

PROPOSED SITE BUILD UNMANNED TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY.

1. BRING POWER / TELCO / FIBER TO SITE LOCATION
2. DRIVEWAY IMPROVEMENT FROM DRIVEWAY 40'X45' FENCED LEASE AREA
3. INSTALL AT&T APPROVED PRE-MANUFACTURED WALK IN EQUIPMENT SHELTER AND ASSOCIATED INTERIOR EQUIPMENT
4. ADD (1) PROPOSED GPS UNITS
5. ADD 145'-0" LATTICE TOWER
6. ADD (12) ANTENNAS (4) PER ALPHA, BETA, GAMMA SECTOR
7. ADD (24) PROPOSED RRUS
8. ADD (4) SURGE SUPPRESSORS
9. ADD 6'-0" HIGH CHAIN LINK FENCE
10. ADD 20KW AC DIESEL GENERATOR WITH ATTACHED 92 GALLON BELLY TANK

The facility will operate 24 hours a day 7 days a week. Maintenance workers will visit the site approximately once a month to once a quarter. A 15 foot wide access route will be created directly from Jim Valley Road. There will be minimal noise from the standby generator, turning on once a week for 15 minutes for maintenance purposes and during emergency power outages. The Facility is approximately 585 feet northwest of a residence, and approximately 865 feet west of another. The location is surrounded by evergreen trees which will naturally stealth the facility in addition to being at a higher elevation than the surrounding neighbors. The surrounding area is covered with evergreen tree backdrops. The tower will be built to provide co-location opportunities. A Lattice tower was chosen provided the tall evergreen trees in the area would conceal the vast majority of the tower and the top portion of the tower would blend in well with the natural sky backdrop. Lattice Towers are safer and less challenging to maintain, modify, and to climb.

Fire Suppression System:

A 15-foot-wide access route will be created directly from Jim Valley Road with one Hammer Head Fire Turnaround at the facility. A Fire Department Knox Box will be located at the Property's access gate and at the Facility's access gate. Additionally, a 2A:20BC Rated Fire Extinguisher in a weather resistant cabinet will be mounted on the exterior wall of the proposed shelter.



on Behalf of



Conclusion:

Candidate A, 500 Jim Hill Road, meets the FCC's mandated objectives for the targeted area of South Placerville and is the best choice for the surrounding area. The chosen location will meet and exceed the FCC's mandated coverage objectives with providing hi-speed broadband internet to homes in the South Placerville's Targeted area of El Dorado County. The Lattice Tower design has been chosen to blend into the skyline and the lower portion of the tower will be totally stealthed by the surrounding trees from all nearby dwellings. This site is the least intrusive location while filling AT&T's gap in coverage. Significant Coverage Gaps will be filled along Newtown Road, Fort Jim Road and the surrounding community. One to Three oak woodlands will be impacted/removed for this location. No special species or protected animals will be impacted.

2018 DEC -7 AM 8:20

RECEIVED
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

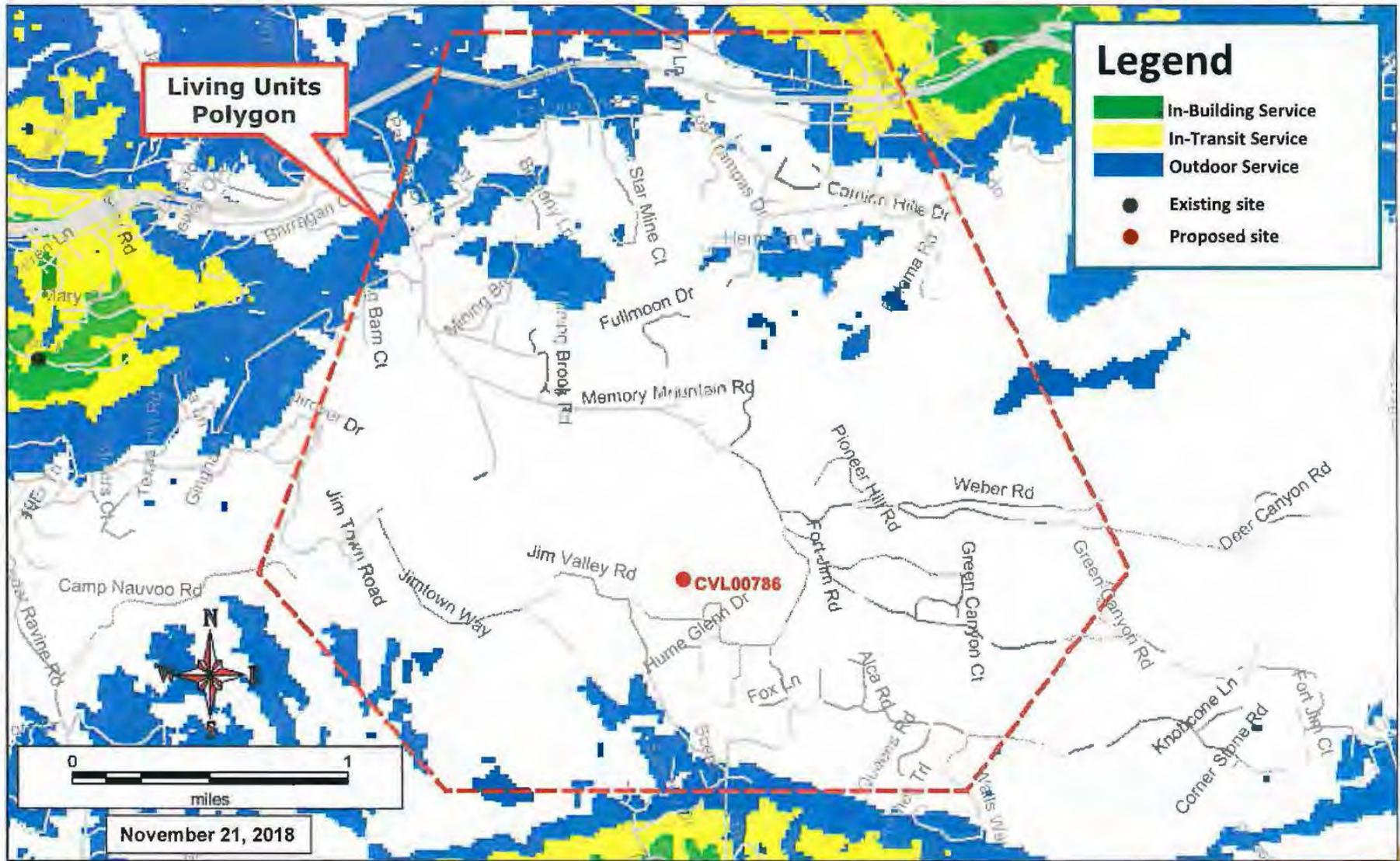
CVL00786 Zoning Propagation Map

November 21, 2018

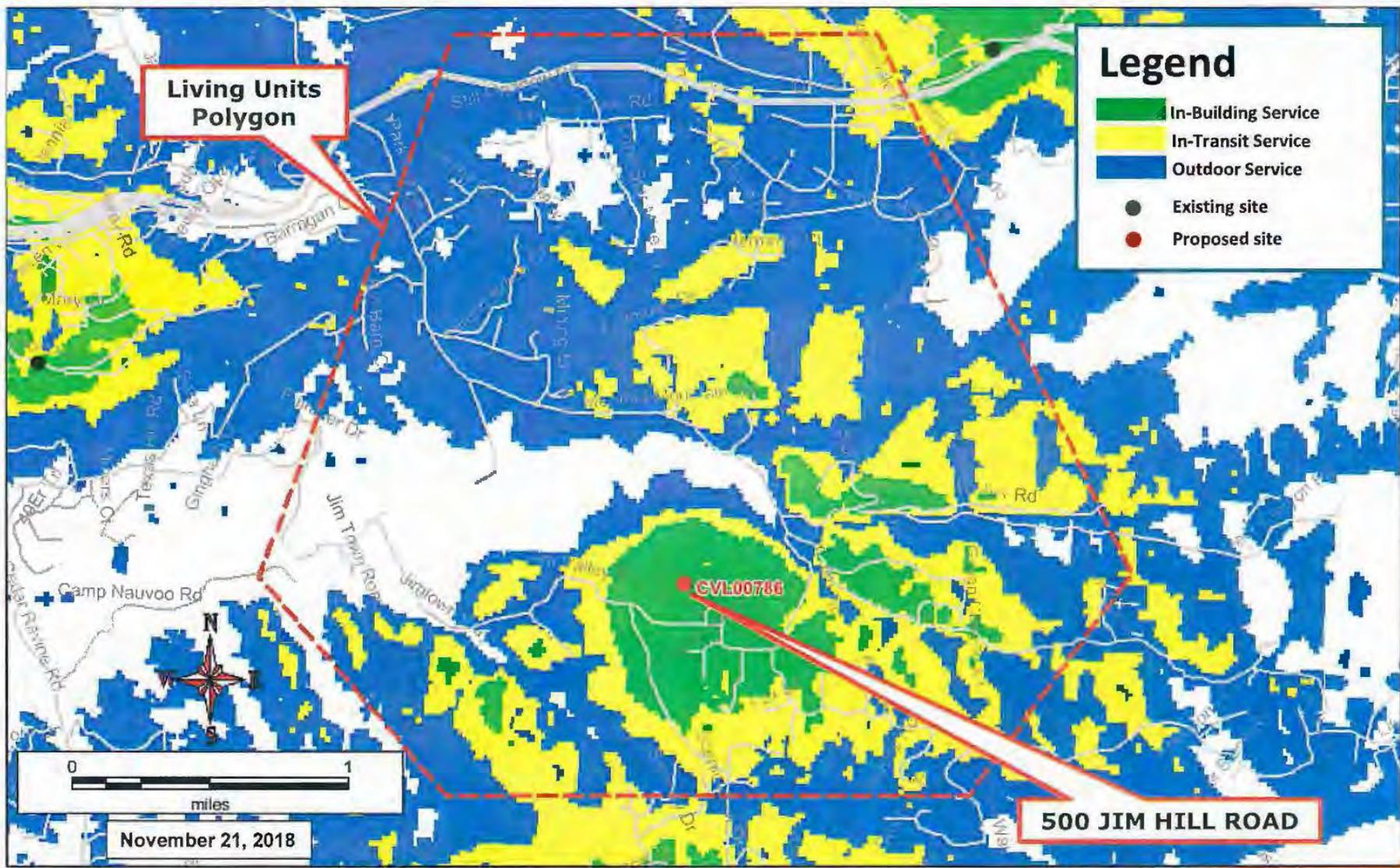
CUP18-0013

Attachment 3

Existing LTE 700 Coverage

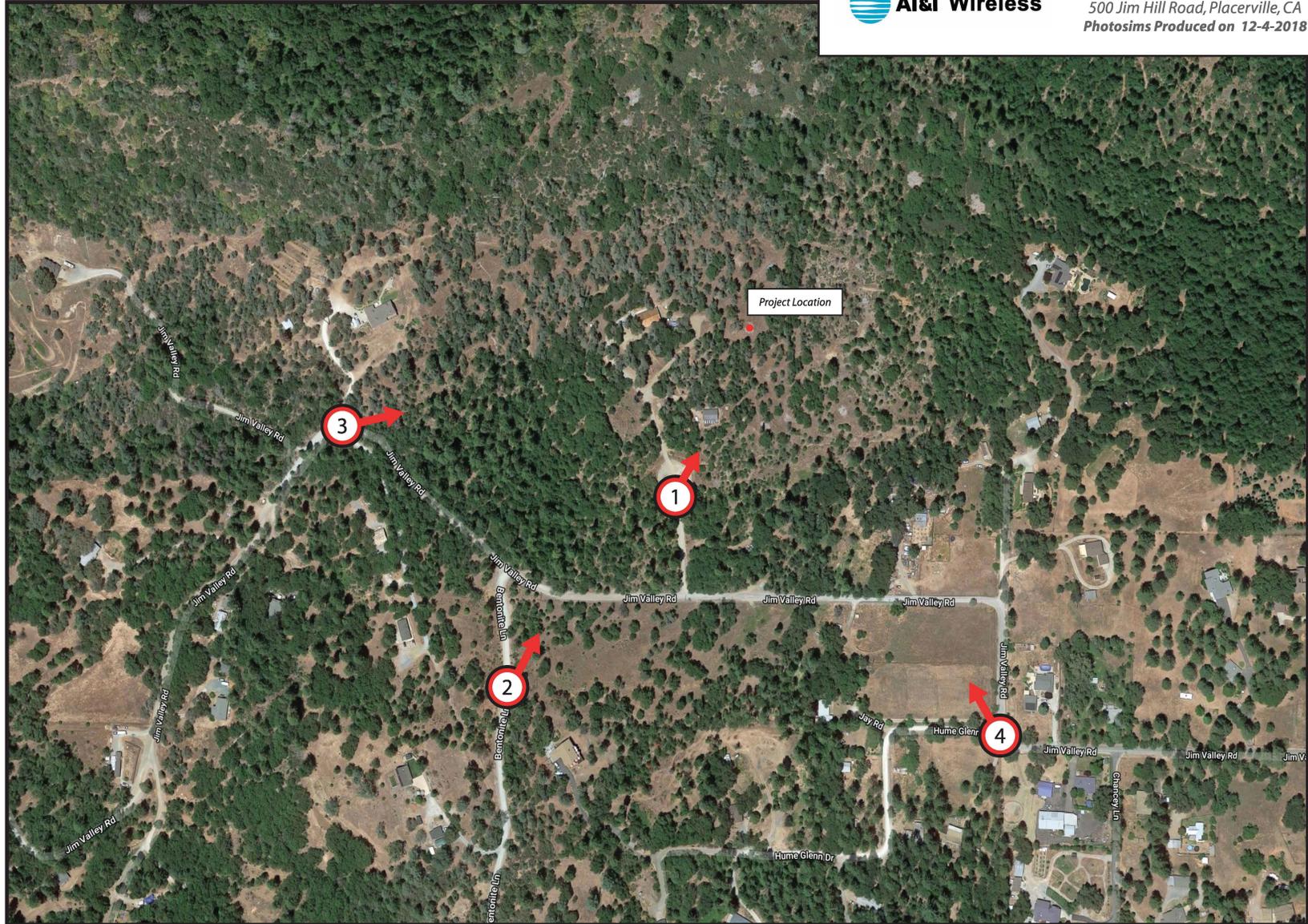


Proposed LTE 700 Coverage (RC = 140')





CVL00786 South Placerville
500 Jim Hill Road, Placerville, CA
Photosims Produced on 12-4-2018



AdvanceSim
Photo Simulation Solutions
Contact (925) 202-8507

Attachment 4

Shot Point Map

Existing



Proposed



Proposed AT&T
Installation

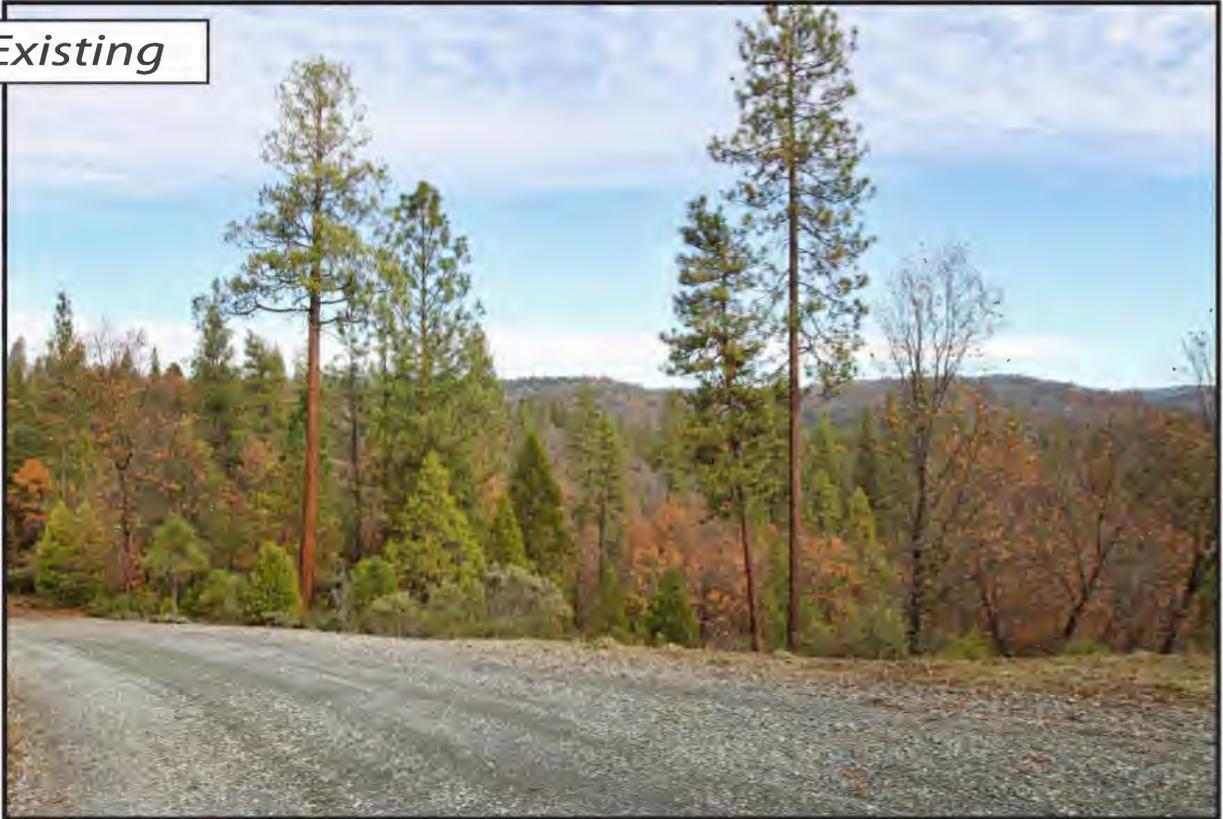
view from Jim Hill Road looking northeast at site

AdvanceSim
Photo Simulation Solutions
Contact (925) 202-8507

 **AT&T Wireless**

CVL00786 South Placerville
500 Jim Hill Road, Placerville, CA
Photosims Produced on 3-21-2019

Existing



Proposed



view from Bentonite Lane looking northeast at site



CVL00786 South Placerville
500 Jim Hill Road, Placerville, CA
Photosims Produced on 3-21-2019



Existing



Proposed



view from Jim Valley Road looking east at site



CVL00786 South Placerville
500 Jim Hill Road, Placerville, CA
Photosims Produced on 3-21-2019



Existing



Proposed



view from Jim Valley Road looking northwest at site



CVL00786 South Placerville
500 Jim Hill Road, Placerville, CA
Photosims Produced on 3-21-2019



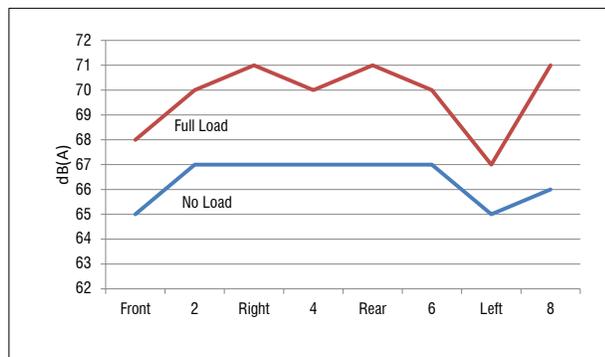
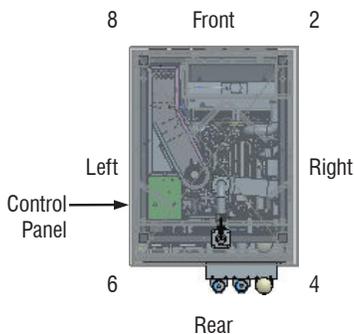
SOUND EMISSION DATA

MODEL G007098

LEVEL 2 SOUND ATTENUATED ENCLOSURE

60Hz NO-LOAD DATA, dB(A)		DISTANCE: 7 METERS								
MICROPHONE LOCATION	OCTAVE BAND CENTER FREQUENCY (Hz)									
	31.5	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000	dB(A)
Front (1)	21	59	58	58	56	54	54	46	38	65
2	22	61	60	61	56	55	54	47	39	67
Right (3)	22	61	62	62	54	54	54	47	38	67
4	22	57	61	63	56	56	55	49	38	67
Rear (5)	23	62	61	62	57	55	54	49	38	67
6	23	62	60	61	56	56	54	49	39	67
Left (7)	21	61	57	55	55	54	53	46	38	65
8	22	61	60	57	55	55	55	47	37	66
Average	22	61	60	60	56	55	54	48	38	66

60Hz FULL-LOAD DATA, dB(A)		DISTANCE: 7 METERS								
MICROPHONE LOCATION	OCTAVE BAND CENTER FREQUENCY (Hz)									
	31.5	63	125	250	500	1000	2000	4000	8000	dB(A)
Front (1)	22	61	63	61	59	58	58	54	43	68
2	23	63	65	62	60	59	58	54	44	70
Right (3)	23	63	67	64	59	58	57	53	42	71
4	24	58	65	65	59	58	56	53	41	70
Rear (5)	23	63	66	65	60	58	55	53	40	71
6	24	63	66	63	59	58	56	53	42	70
Left (7)	22	62	59	59	61	59	56	53	40	67
8	23	64	66	63	60	60	58	56	42	71
Average	23	62	65	63	60	58	57	54	42	70



1. All positions at 23 feet (7 meters) from side faces of generator set.
2. Test conducted on a 100 foot diameter asphalt surface.
3. Sound pressure levels are subject to instrumentation, installation and testing conditions.

ELECTROMAGNETIC ENERGY (EME) EXPOSURE REPORT



Site Name: South Placerville Swanson
Site ID: CVL00786
USID: 213555
FA Location: 10554721

Site Type: Self Support

Location: 500 Jim Hill Road
Placerville, CA 95667

Latitude (NAD83): 38.711739
Longitude (NAD83): -120.720822

Report Completed: November 28, 2018
AT&T M-RFSC Casey Chan

Prepared By:



Prepared for: AT&T Mobility
c/o Caldwell Compliance, Inc.
6900 Koll Center Parkway,
Ste. 401
Pleasanton, CA 94566

Attachment 6

Executive Summary

Occupational Safety & Compliance Engineering (OSC Engineering) has been contracted by Caldwell Compliance, Inc. to conduct an RF (radio frequency) computer simulated analysis. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) has set limits on RF energy exposed to humans on a wireless cell site in order to ensure safety. The FCC has also mandated that all RF wireless sites must be in compliance with the FCC limits and a compliance check should be performed routinely to ensure site compliance.

This report is an in depth analysis summarizing the results of the RF modeling provided to us by AT&T and in relation to relevant FCC RF compliance standards. A reanalysis is recommended upon the site going on air.

OSC Engineering uses the FCC OET-65 as well as AT&T Standards to make recommendations based on results and information gathered from drawings and Radio Frequency Data Sheets.

For this report, OSC Engineering utilized Roofview® software for the theoretical analysis of the AT&T Cellular Facility.

A site-specific compliance plan is recommended for each transmitting site. This report serves as a single piece of the overall compliance plan.

Site Compliance Conclusion

The AT&T site CVL00786 located at 500 Jim Hill Road Placerville, CA 95667 will comply with FCC Guidelines.

Site Overview and Description

- The antennas are mounted on a self support
- The site consists of three (3) sectors with a total of twelve (12) antennas
- The site is within a fenced in area, access to the site is via a gate
- The site is not co-located



Compliance Results of the Proposed Site (theoretical simulation)

A result over 100% does not make a site out of compliance with FCC guidelines. For results over 100% of the FCC Limit, further remediation is required to consider the site compliant per FCC Guidelines. See the last page of this report entitled **RECOMMENDATIONS** for compliance actions required for FCC and AT&T Compliance. Only areas within the demarcated areas (barriers) are over the FCC Limit. The remediation actions bring the site into compliance. Results are given in terms of the FCC General Population. Please see the page entitled **FCC MPE Limits (from OET-65)** for further information. For the purpose of theoretical simulation, OSC Engineering models antennas as if they are operating at full power (100% capacity). This assumption yields more conservative (higher) results. On-site measurements may yield different results, as antennas do not always operate at full capacity.

Max RF Exposure Level simulated (AT&T antennas @ ground):

2.70 % FCC General Population MPE Limit

Antenna Inventory

All technical data and specifications shown below are collected from drawings and/or documents provided by the client, as well as from online databases and/or a visit to this facility. Unknown wireless transmitting antennas are simulated using conservative values when information is not available.

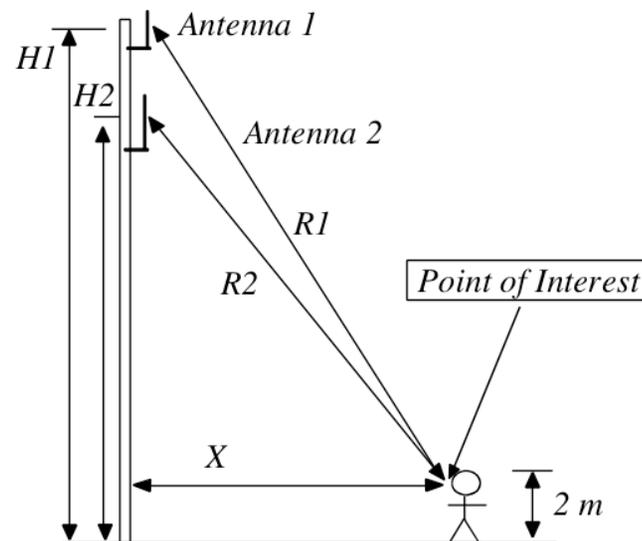
Antenna	Operator / Technology	Frequency (MHz)	Input Power (watts)	Antenna Type	Antenna Make	Antenna Model	Azimuth (°T)	Ground (Z) (ft)
A1	AT&T LTE	2300	160.00	Panel	Kathrein	800-10865 K	90	136.9
A2	AT&T LTE B17	700	120.00	Panel	Kathrein	800-10966 K	90	136
A2	AT&T LTE	850	120.00	Panel	Kathrein	800-10966 K	90	136
A2	AT&T LTE	1900	160.00	Panel	Kathrein	800-10966 K	90	136
A3	AT&T LTE B14	700	160.00	Panel	Kathrein	800-10966 K	90	136
A3	AT&T LTE	2100	160.00	Panel	Kathrein	800-10966 K	90	136
A4	AT&T LTE B29	700	80.00	Panel	Kathrein	800-10866 K	90	136
B1	AT&T LTE	2300	160.00	Panel	Kathrein	800-10865 K	330	136.9
B2	AT&T LTE B17	700	120.00	Panel	Kathrein	800-10966 K	340	136
B2	AT&T LTE	850	120.00	Panel	Kathrein	800-10966 K	340	136
B2	AT&T LTE	1900	160.00	Panel	Kathrein	800-10966 K	340	136
B3	AT&T LTE B14	700	160.00	Panel	Kathrein	800-10966 K	340	136
B3	AT&T LTE	2100	160.00	Panel	Kathrein	800-10966 K	340	136
B4	AT&T LTE B29	700	80.00	Panel	Kathrein	800-10866 K	340	136

Antenna	Operator / Technology	Frequency (MHz)	Input Power (watts)	Antenna Type	Antenna Make	Antenna Model	Azimuth (°T)	Ground (Z) (ft)
G1	AT&T LTE	2300	160.00	Panel	Kathrein	800-10865 K	210	136.9
G2	AT&T LTE B17	700	120.00	Panel	Kathrein	800-10966 K	210	136
G2	AT&T LTE	850	120.00	Panel	Kathrein	800-10966 K	210	136
G2	AT&T LTE	1900	160.00	Panel	Kathrein	800-10966 K	210	136
G3	AT&T LTE B14	700	160.00	Panel	Kathrein	800-10966 K	210	136
G3	AT&T LTE	2100	160.00	Panel	Kathrein	800-10966 K	210	136
G4	AT&T LTE B29	700	80.00	Panel	Kathrein	800-10866 K	210	136

FCC Regulations and Guidelines from OET 65

When considering the contributions to field strength or power density from other RF sources, care should be taken to ensure that such variables as reflection and re-radiation are considered. In cases involving very complex sites predictions of RF fields may not be possible, and a measurement survey may be necessary. The process for determining compliance for other situations can be similarly accomplished using the techniques described in this section and in Supplement A to this bulletin that deals with radio and television broadcast operations. However, as mentioned above, at very complex sites measurements may be necessary.

In the simple example shown in the below diagram, it is desired to determine the power density at a given location **X** meters from the base of a tower on which are mounted two antennas. One antenna is a CMRS antenna with several channels, and the other is an FM broadcast antenna. The system parameters that must be known are the total ERP for each antenna and the operating frequencies (to determine which MPE limits apply). The heights above ground level for each antenna, **H1** and **H2**, must be known in order to calculate the distances, **R1** and **R2**, from the antennas to the point of interest.¹



¹ OET Bulletin 65, Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields, Page 37- 38

Computer Simulation Analysis

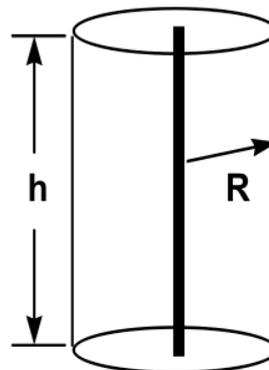
The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) governs the telecommunications services, facilities, and devices used by the public, industrial and state organizations in the United States.

“RoofView® is a software analysis tool for evaluating radiofrequency (RF) field levels at roof-top telecommunications sites produced by vertical collinear antennas of the type commonly used in the cellular, paging, PCS, ESMR and conventional two-way radio communications services.”²

“RF near-field levels are computed from selected antennas by applying a cylindrical model that takes into account the antenna's aperture height, mounting height above the roof, azimuthal beam width for directional antennas and the location of the antennas on the roof. Resulting, spatially averaged power densities are expressed as a percentage of a user selectable exposure limit depending on frequency. The entire roof is composed of one-square-foot pixels and RF fields are computed for each of these pixels for each selected antenna.”³

Computer simulations produced for clients are simulated with “Uptime = 100%”. This means that all transmitters associated with an antenna are considered to be “on”.⁴

RoofView® uses a near-field method of computing the field based on assuming that the total input power delivered to the antenna, at its input terminal, is distributed over an imaginary cylindrical surface surrounding the antenna. The height of the cylinder is equal to the aperture height of the antenna while the radius is simply the distance from the antenna at which the field power density is to be computed. Within the aperture of the antenna, this approximation is quite accurate but as the antenna is elevated above the region of interest, the model output must be corrected for mounting height.⁵



$$S = \frac{P}{2\pi Rh}$$

² Roofview User Guide 4.15, Page 7, Richard A Tell Associates

³ Roofview User Guide 4.15, Page 7, Richard A Tell Associates

⁴ Roofview User Guide 4.15, Page 10, Richard A Tell Associates

⁵ Roofview User Guide 4.15, Page 45, Richard A Tell Associates

Certification

The undersigned is a Professional Engineer, holding a California Registration No. 19677

Reviewed and approved by:



John B. Bachoua, PE

Date: November 28, 2018

The engineering and design of all related structures as well as the impact of the antennas on the structural integrity of the design are specifically excluded from this report's scope of work. This report's scope of work is limited to an evaluation of the Electromagnetic Energy (EME) RF emissions field generated by the antennas listed in this report. When client and others have supplied data, it is assumed to be correct.

FCC MPE Limits (from OET-65)

OSC Engineering uses the FCC's and clients' guidelines to model the computer simulation. Explained in detail in Office of Engineering & Technology, Bulletin No. 65 ("OET-65") "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Radiation".

Occupational/controlled⁶ exposure limits apply to situations in which persons are exposed as a consequence of their employment and in which those persons who are exposed have been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over their exposure. Occupational/controlled exposure limits also apply where exposure is of a transient nature as a result of incidental passage through a location where exposure levels may be above general population/uncontrolled limits (see below), as long as the exposed person has been made fully aware of the potential for exposure and can exercise control over his or her exposure by leaving the area or by some other appropriate means. As discussed later, the occupational/controlled exposure limits also apply to amateur radio operators and members of their immediate household.

General population/uncontrolled⁷ exposure limits apply to situations in which the general public may be exposed or in which persons who are exposed as a consequence of their employment may not be made fully aware of the potential for exposure or cannot exercise control over their exposure. Therefore, members of the general public would always be considered under this category when exposure is not employment-related, for example, in the case of a telecommunications tower that exposes persons in a nearby residential area.

⁶ OET-65 "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields pg. 9.

⁷ OET-65 "Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Fields pg. 9.

Limits for Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE)⁸

“The FCC Exposure limits are based on data showing that the human body absorbs RF energy at some frequencies more efficiently than at others. The most restrictive limits occur in the frequency range of 30-300MHz where whole-body absorption of RF energy by human beings is most efficient. At other frequencies whole-body absorption is less efficient, and, consequently, the MPE limits are less restrictive.”⁹

(A) Limits for Occupational/Controlled Exposure

Frequency Range (MHz)	Electric Field Strength (E) (V/m)	Magnetic Field Strength (H) (A/m)	Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²)	Averaging Time E ² , H ² or S (minutes)
0.3-3.0	614	1.63	(100)*	6
3.0-30	1842/f	4.89/f	(900/f ²)*	6
32-300	61.4	0.163	1.0	6
300-1500	--	--	f/300	6
1500-100,000	--	--	5	6

(B) Limits for General Population /Uncontrolled Exposure

Frequency Range (MHz)	Electric Field Strength (E) (V/m)	Magnetic Field Strength (H) (A/m)	Power Density (S) (mW/cm ²)	Averaging Time E ² , H ² or S (minutes)
0.3-1.34	614	1.63	(100)*	30
1.34-30	824/f	2.19/f	(180/f ²)*	30
30-300	27.5	0.073	0.2	30
300-1500	--	--	f/1500	30
1500-100,000	--	--	1.0	30

f= Frequency in MHz

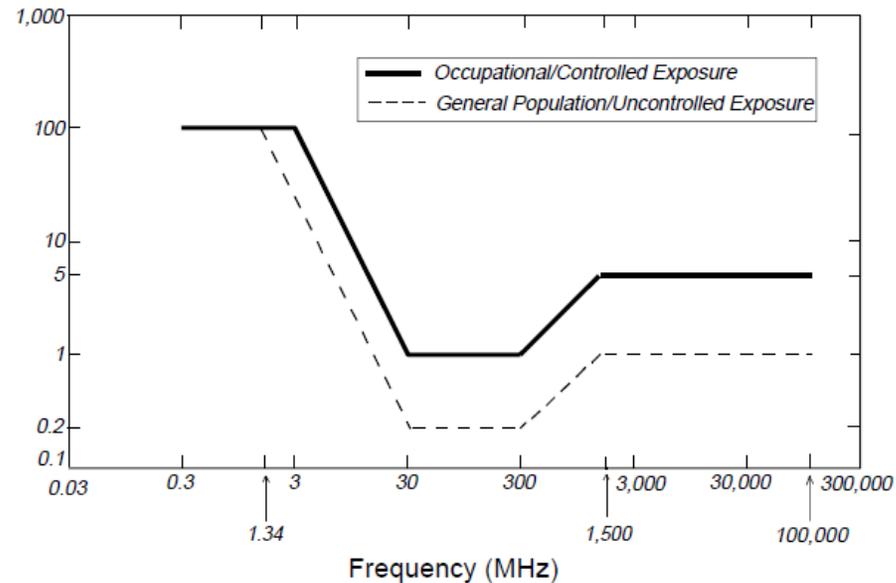
*Plane-wave equivalent power density

⁸ OET-65 “FCC Guidelines Table 1 pg. 72.

⁹ OET-65 “FCC Guidelines for Evaluating Exposure to RF Emissions”, pg. 8

Limits for Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE) continued¹⁰

Figure 1. FCC Limits for Maximum Permissible Exposure (MPE)
Plane-wave Equivalent Power Density



“MPE Limits are defined in terms of power density (units of milliwatts per centimeter squared: mW/cm²), electric field strength (units of volts per meter: V/m) and magnetic field strength (units of amperes per meter: A/m). In the far-field of a transmitting antenna, where the electric field vector (E), the magnetic field vector (H), and the direction of propagation can be considered to be all mutually orthogonal (“[plane-wave]” conditions), these quantities are related by the following equation:

$$S = \frac{E^2}{3770} = 37.7H^2$$

where: S = power density (mW/cm²)
E = electric field strength (V/m)
H = magnetic field strength (A/m)

¹⁰ OET-65 “FCC Guidelines Table 1 pg. 72.

Limitations

OSC Engineering completed this evaluation analysis based on information and data provided by the client. The data provided by the client is assumed to be accurate. Estimates of the unknown, standard, and additional transmitting sites are noted and based on FCC regulation and client requirements. These are estimated to the best of our professional knowledge. This report is completed by OSC Engineering to determine whether the wireless communications facility complies with the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Radio Frequency (RF) Safety Guidelines. The Office of Engineering and Technology (OET-65) *Evaluating Compliance with FCC Guidelines for Human Exposure to Radiofrequency Electromagnetic Radiation* has been prepared to provide assistance in determining whether proposed or existing transmitting facilities, operations or devices comply with limits for human exposure to radiofrequency (RF) fields adopted by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC)¹¹. As each site is getting upgraded and changed, this report will become obsolete as this report is based on current information per the client, per the date of the report. Use of this document will not hold OSC Engineering Inc. nor it's employees liable legally or otherwise. This report shall not be used as a determination as to what is safe or unsafe on a given site. All workers or other people accessing any transmitting site should have proper EME awareness training. This includes, but is not limited to, obeying posted signage, keeping a minimum distance from antennas, watching EME awareness videos and formal classroom training.

¹¹ OET-65 "FCC Guidelines for Evaluating Exposure to RF Emissions", pg. 1

AT&T Antenna Shut-Down Protocol

AT&T provides Lockout/Tagout (LOTO) procedures in Section 9.4¹² (9.4.1- 9.4.9) in the ND-00059. These procedures are to be followed in the event of anyone who needs access at or in the vicinity of transmitting AT&T antennas. Contact AT&T when accessing the rooftop near the transmitting antennas. Below is information regarding when to contact an AT&T representative.

9.4.7 Maintenance work being performed near transmitting antennas

Whenever anyone is working within close proximity to the transmitting antenna(s), the antenna sector, multiple sectors, or entire cell site may need to be shut down to ensure compliance with the applicable FCC MPE limit. This work may include but is not limited to structural repairs, painting or non-RF equipment services by AT&T personnel/contractors or the owner of a tower, water tank, rooftop, or other low-centerline sites. The particular method of energy control will depend on the scope of work (e.g., duration, impact to the antenna or transmission cabling, etc.) and potential for RF levels to exceed the FCC MPE limits for General Population/Uncontrolled environments

9.4.8 AT&T Employees and Contractors

AT&T employees and contractors performing work on AT&T cell sites must be trained in RF awareness and must exercise control over their exposure to ensure compliance with the FCC MPE limit for Occupational/Controlled Environments (“Occupational MPE Limit”).

The rule of staying at least 3 feet from antennas is no longer always adequate to prevent exposure above the Occupational MPE Limit. That general rule was applied early in the development of cellular when omni-directional antennas were primarily used and later when wide-beamwidth antennas were used. That application was then appropriate for the Occupational exposure category. However, the current prevalence of antennas with 60- and 70- degree horizontal half-power beamwidths at urban and suburban GSM and UMTS/HSDPA sites raises some question about the continued reliability of the 3-foot rule. Antennas with low bottom-tip heights and total input powers around 70-80 W can produce exposure levels exceeding the Occupational MPE Limits at 4 feet, and these levels can be augmented by emissions of co-located operators. Therefore, AT&T employees and contractors should apply the above general work procedures and use an RF personal monitor to assess exposure levels within the work vicinity.

9.4.9 Other Incidental Workers

All other incidental workers who are not trained in RF safety are considered general public and subject to the FCC MPE limits for General Population/Uncontrolled Environments. In such instance, the M-RFSC (primary contact) or R-RFSC (secondary contact) must refer to the Mobility RF site survey plan to assess the potential RF exposure levels associated with the antenna system. If capable of exceeding the FCC General Population/Uncontrolled MPE limit, then local sector/site shutdown is necessary. The FE/FT must also follow the local shutdown procedure and use their RF personal monitor as a screening tool for verification, as necessary.

¹² ND-00059_Rev_5.1 “Lockout/Tagout (LOTO) Procedures” Page 45.

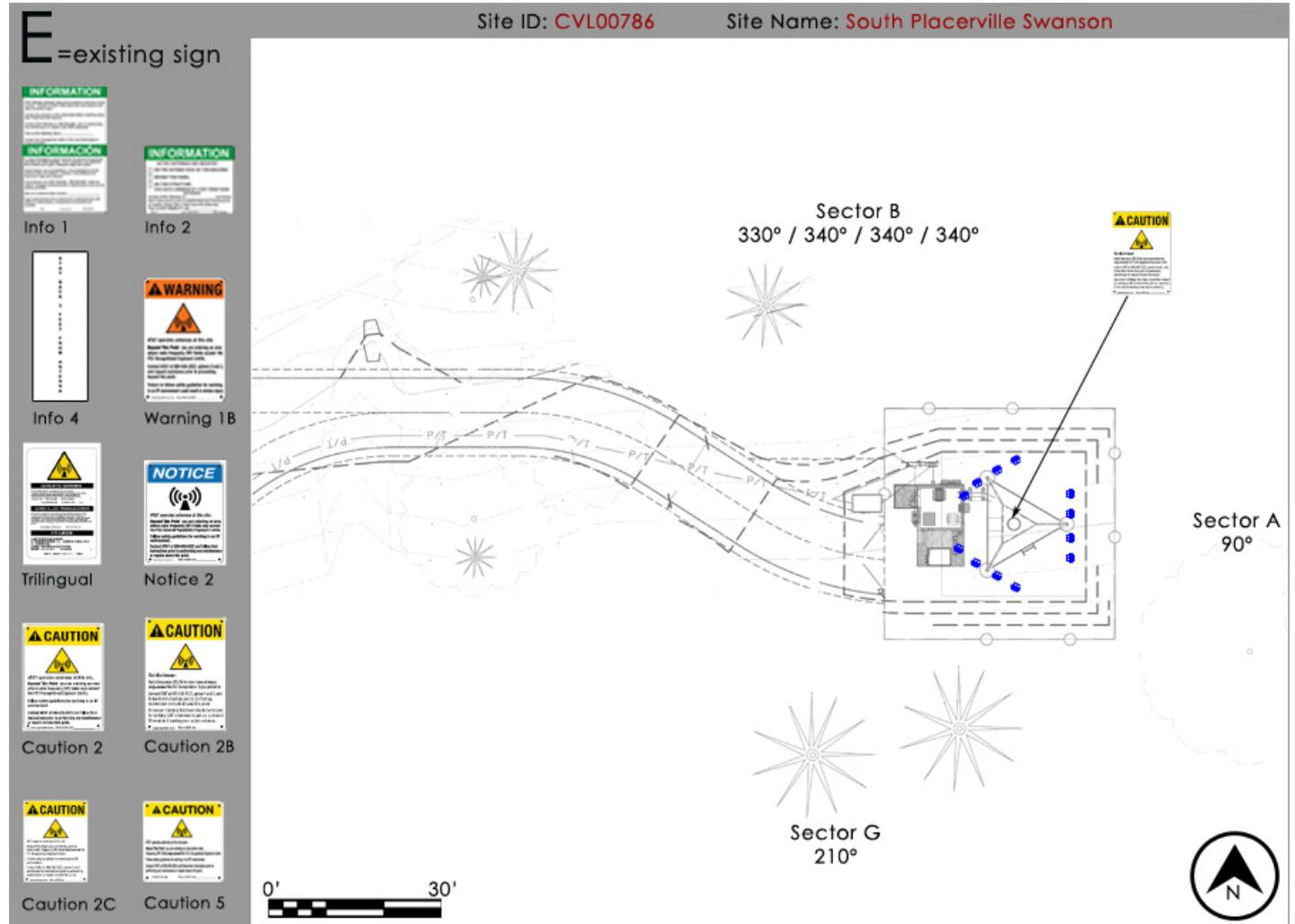
RECOMMENDATIONS

• **AT&T Access Point(s):**
Caution Sign 2B
(Tower) @ base of self support (to be posted)

• **AT&T Sector A**
No signage or barrier action required

• **AT&T Sector B**
No signage or barrier action required

• **AT&T Sector G**
No signage or barrier action required



If work is being performed in the vicinity of the transmitting antennas, site shut-down procedures must be followed. See page entitled [AT&T Antenna Shut-down protocol](#) for further information.

Biological Resources Evaluation
for the
AT&T South Placerville Site CVL00786 Project

El Dorado County, CA

Prepared by:

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Contact: Jared Kearsley

December 2018

Attachment 7

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Biological Resources Evaluation
for the
AT&T South Placerville Site CVL00786 Project

El Dorado County, CA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS 1

II. INTRODUCTION..... 2

 A. Purpose of Report 2

 B. Project Location 2

 C. Project Applicant 2

 D. Project Description..... 2

III. STUDY METHODS..... 7

 A. Studies Conducted 7

 B. Survey Dates, Personnel, and Coverage 7

 C. Problems Encountered and Limitations That May Influence Results..... 7

 D. Literature Search..... 8

 E. Field Survey Methods 8

 1. Biological/Botanical Survey..... 8

 2. Reconnaissance Wetland Survey..... 8

 3. Oak Resource Survey 8

 F. Mapping 9

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING 10

 A. Soils..... 10

 B. Weather and Climate Conditions 10

 C. Biological Communities 13

 1. Mixed Oak Woodland 13

 2. Mixed Conifer Forest 14

 3. Grassland..... 14

 4. Ephemeral Channel 14

 5. Disturbed/ Dirt Road 14

 D. The Existing Level of Disturbance 14

V. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES IN THE BIOLOGICAL STUDY AREA 17

 A. Determination of Special-Status Species in the Biological Study Area..... 17

 B. Evaluation of Special-Status Natural Communities..... 17

 C. Evaluation of Special-Status Wildlife Species..... 21

 D. Evaluation of Special-Status Plant Species..... 21

 E. Potentially Jurisdictional Waters 23

VI. LITERATURE CITED 24

VII. PREPARERS..... 25

FIGURES

Figure 1. Project Location Map 3
Figure 2. Aerial Photograph..... 5
Figure 3. Soils Map..... 11
Figure 4. Biological Resources Map..... 15
Figure 5. Oak Resource Impact Map 19

TABLES

Table 1. USGS Quads Evaluated for the AT&T South Placerville Site CVL00786 Project 8
Table 2. Biological Communities in the BSA..... 13

APPENDICES

- Appendix A. Plant and Wildlife Species Observed
- Appendix B. USFWS Species List
- Appendix C. CNDDDB Summary Report and CNPS Inventory Query
- Appendix D. Photographs
- Appendix E. Tree Table

I. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

This biological resources evaluation (BRE) was prepared for the AT&T South Placerville Site CVL00786 Project located in the unincorporated community of Fort Jim, in El Dorado County, CA. The approximately 2.10-acre Biological Study Area (BSA) consists of mixed oak woodland, mixed conifer forest, grassland, dirt roads and disturbed areas, and an ephemeral channel. The BSA is located on portions of APNs 096-120-03, 096-120-70, 096-120-72, and 096-120-73.

There is no habitat for federal- or state-listed wildlife or California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) species of special concern in the BSA. Nesting birds regulated by the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code could occur in the BSA. The nesting bird season is generally defined as 15 February through 31 August. Impacts to nesting birds are considered during project review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

There is no habitat for federal-listed plants in the BSA. The BSA provides habitat for four special-status plants ranked by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS): Nissenan manzanita, Pleasant Valley mariposa lily, Stebbins' phacelia and oval-leaved viburnum.

The BSA is located in Rare Plant Mitigation Area 2. The BSA is not located in an Important Biological Corridor, Ecological Preserve, or within Important Habitat for Migratory Deer Herds. Sensitive biological communities in the BSA are mixed oak woodland (0.41 ac) and an ephemeral channel (approximately 137 linear feet). El Dorado County Zoning Code §130.30.030(G) establishes standards for avoidance and minimization of impacts to wetlands and sensitive riparian habitat as provided in General Plan Policies 7.3.3.4 and 7.4.2.5.

The El Dorado County Oak Resources Management Plan (ORMP), adopted in September 2017, regulates both oak woodlands and individual oak trees outside of oak woodlands. Because the project requires impacts to 0.05 acre of oak woodland, mitigation will be required. AT&T intends to mitigate for impacts to oak woodlands through payment of an in-lieu fee.

II. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose of Report

The purpose of this Biological Resources Evaluation (BRE) report is to document baseline biological resources in the AT&T South Placerville Site CVL00786 Project (Project) Biological Study Area (BSA).

B. Project Location

The approximately 2.10-acre BSA is located in unincorporated community of Fort Jim in El Dorado County, CA, approximately 4.4 miles east of the City of Placerville. The BSA is located in a rural residential area at 500 Jim Hill Road (APNs 096-120-03, 096-120-70, 096-120-72, and 096-120-73), off of Jim Valley Road, 500 feet east of the intersection with Bentonite Lane (Figure 1). The BSA is on the Camino USGS topographic quad (T10N, R11E, Section 24; Figure 1) and is in the South Fork American Hydrologic Unit (Hydrologic Unit Code 18020129). The geographic coordinates of the BSA are 38.710713° north, 120.721570° west (WGS84), and the UTM coordinates (Zone 10N) are 698,105 meters east, 4,287,140 meters north. Elevation in the BSA ranges from approximately 2,280 to 2,335 ft above sea level. Topography ranges from flat to moderately steep hillsides. Figure 2 is a 7 November 2017 aerial photo of the BSA and surrounding area.

C. Project Applicant

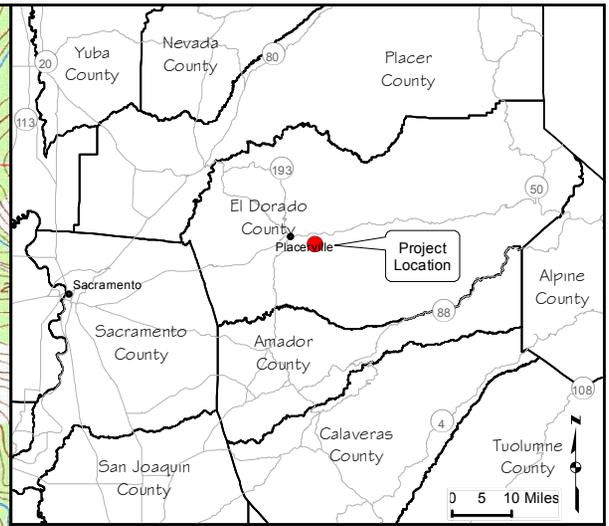
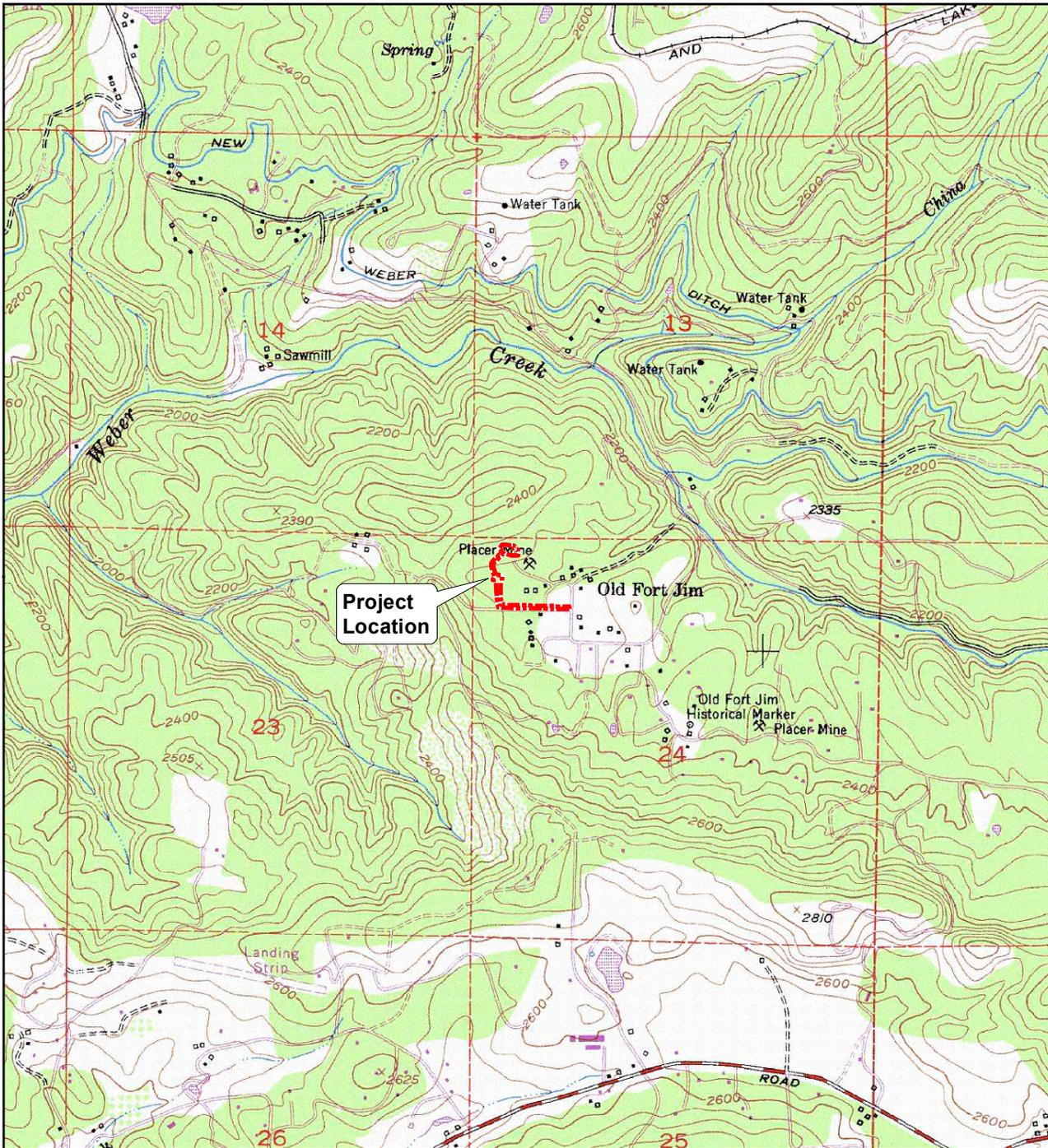
Applicant:
AT&T Mobility
2600 Camino Ramon
San Ramon, CA 94583

Consulting Planner
Epic Wireless
605 Coolidge Drive, Suite 100
Folsom, CA 95630
(916) 755-1326
Contact: Jared Kearsley

D. Project Description

The proposed AT&T South Placerville Site CVL00786 Project (Project) facility tower will be a new 145-ft lattice tower with four surge protectors, 12 wireless antennas and 24 remote radio units (RRUs) mounted at 140 ft and two microwave dishes mounted at 132 ft. In the future, the tower can also accommodate additional carrier antennas mounted at 117 ft, 102 ft, and 87 ft.

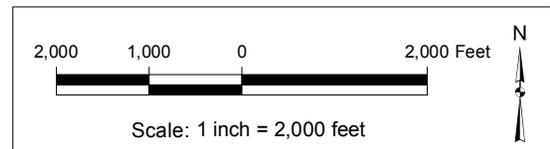
The proposed 145 ft tall lattice tower will be constructed within a 40 ft by 40 ft (1,600 sq ft) area. Grading will occur within the lease area to level a tower base. A 64 sq ft equipment shelter with a diesel generator will be constructed inside the lease area. A six-ft-tall chain link fence will be erected surrounding the tower. The Project will extend an existing 12-ft-wide gravel driveway on the property by roughly 300 ft to provide access to the proposed facility. The new section of driveway will be graded and gravel will be placed within the driveway. Connecting the facility with existing power and fiber lines will require excavation of an approximately 1,447-ft-long linear utility trench along the proposed access road through which to run cables. Excavation/trenching for power and telecommunication lines will be located along the southern edge of the driveway. A 12-inch diameter culvert will be installed northwest of the proposed tower location to provide drainage under the driveway. One blue oak tree is proposed for removal from the Project area as a result of construction activities.



AT&T South Placerville Site
 CVL00786 Project
 El Dorado County, CA
 28 November 2018

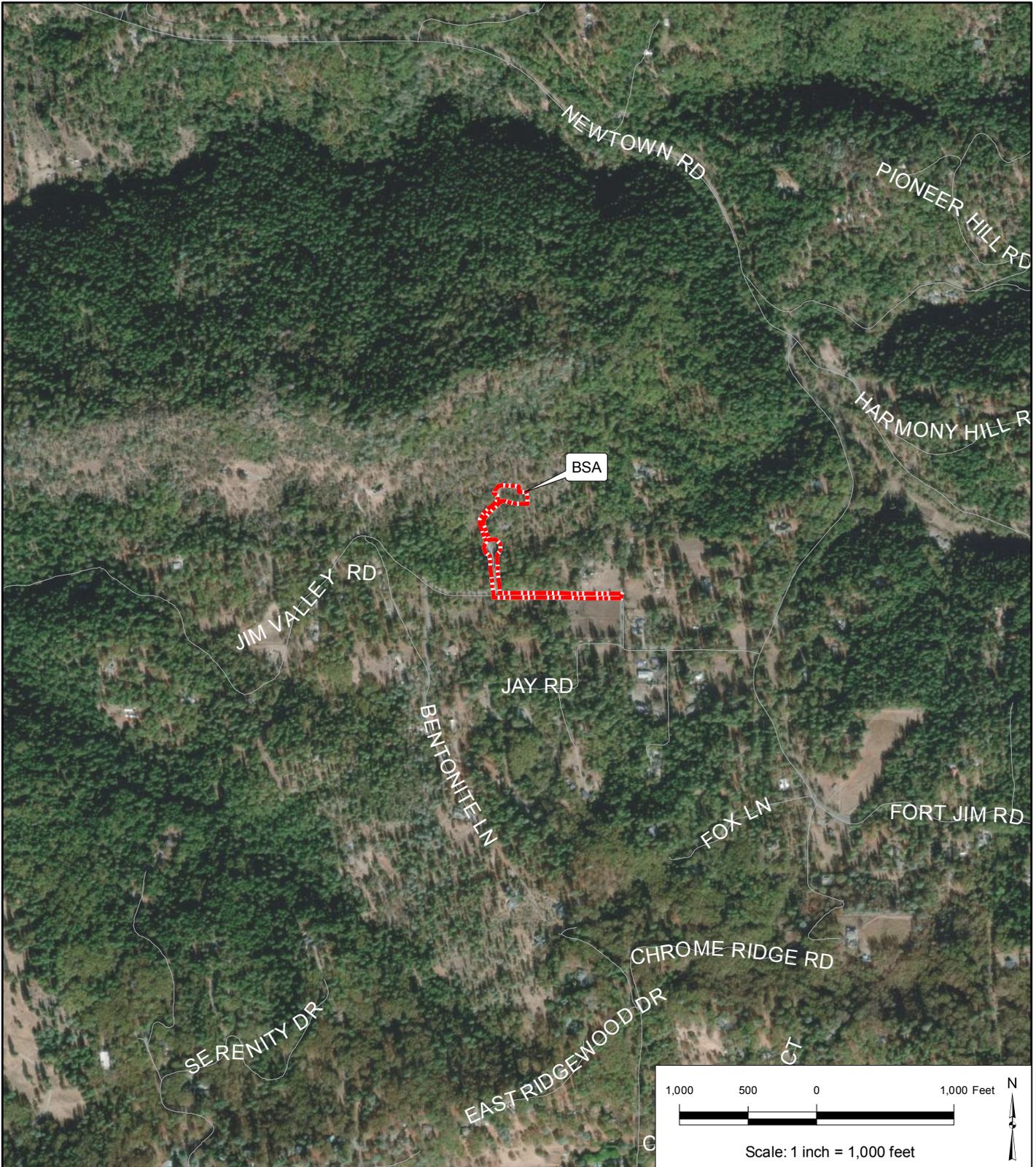
Figure 1. Project Location Map

 Project Location



Emerald Bay, CA (Revised 1992)
 CASIL California USGS Digital Raster Graphics (DRG),
 7.5 Minute (C) Series, Albers Nad83 Mosaics (MrSID)
 o_nw0102.sid

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AT&T South Placerville Site
 CVL00786 Project
 El Dorado County, CA
 28 November 2018

 Biological Study Area (BSA)



SYCAMORE
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Aerial Photograph: 7 November 2017
 NAIP2017 USDA FSA Imagery
 ESRI ArcGIS Basemap Layer

Figure 2. Aerial Photograph

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III. STUDY METHODS

A. Studies Conducted

An evaluation of biological resources was conducted to determine whether any special-status plant or wildlife species, their habitat, or sensitive habitats occur in the BSA. Data on known special-status species and habitats in the area was obtained from state and federal agencies. Maps and aerial photographs of the BSA and surrounding area were reviewed. The field survey, map review, and a review of the biology of evaluated species and habitats were used to determine the special-status species and sensitive habitats that could occur in the BSA.

Special-status species in this report are those listed under the federal or state endangered species acts, under the California Native Plant Protection Act, as a California species of special concern or as fully protected by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), as California Rare Plant Rank 1 or 2 (CNPS 2018); or are species protected under the El Dorado County General Plan EIR (2004). Special-status natural communities are waters, wetlands, riparian communities, and any natural community ranked S1, S2, or S3 by CDFW (2018a). Special-status species and communities may also include those considered locally important or sensitive. El Dorado County identifies Important Biological Corridors, Ecological Preserves, and Important Habitat for Migratory Deer Herds in its General Plan (El Dorado County 2018), and Rare Plant Mitigation areas per the Board of Supervisors Resolution No. 205-98. El Dorado County Zoning Code §130.30.030(G) establishes standards for avoidance and minimization of impacts to wetlands and sensitive riparian habitat as provided in General Plan Policies 7.3.3.4 and 7.4.2.5. El Dorado County requires all new development projects adhere to the Oak Resources Management Plan (ORMP), adopted in October 2017, which regulates oak woodlands, individual oak trees, and heritage oak trees (El Dorado County 2017). A separate oak resources technical report was not prepared; however, the information to quantify oak resources and impacts, and recommended preservation and mitigation methods based on the specifications of the ORMP, were incorporated into this BRE.

Data received from USFWS, CNDDDB, and CNPS records (Appendices B and C) were used to evaluate species and habitats of concern with potential to occur in the BSA. The CNDDDB also contains information on species that have not been designated by CDFW as a California species of special concern or as fully protected; these species were not evaluated as special-status species in this BRE.

B. Survey Dates, Personnel, and Coverage

Fieldwork for this BRE, covering the 2.10-acre BSA, was conducted by Kate Gazzo, Biologist, and Nicole Ibañez, Biologist, on 6 December 2018.

C. Problems Encountered and Limitations That May Influence Results

Some special-status plants may not have been evident and identifiable during the winter when fieldwork was conducted. The survey was not intended to be a floristic survey consistent with agency botanical survey guidelines. No other problems or limitations were encountered.

D. Literature Search

An official letter and list was obtained from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Sacramento Field Office on 13 December 2018 (Appendix B). The list identifies federal-listed, candidate, and proposed species that potentially occur in, or could be affected by, the Project.

The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) was queried prior to field surveys for known occurrences of special-status species in or near the BSA (Camino Quad and the eight surrounding quads; data dated 2 November 2018, Appendix C). The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) inventory of rare and endangered plants was queried (27 November 2018) prior to field surveys for known occurrences of special-status plants in or near the BSA (Camino Quad and the eight surrounding quads). Table 1 lists the USGS quads evaluated.

Table 1. USGS Quads Evaluated for the AT&T South Placerville Site CVL00786 Project

Garden Valley	Slate Mountain	Pollock Pines
Placerville	Camino	Sly Park
Fiddletown	Aukum	Omo Ranch

E. Field Survey Methods

1. Biological/Botanical Survey

Biological surveys conducted for this report consisted of biologists walking through the BSA to determine if any special-status species or their habitat were present. Areas adjacent to the BSA were also inspected for important habitat features such as wetlands/waters. Plant and wildlife species and natural communities were identified and recorded. Potential habitat for special-status species was evaluated. Appendix A is a list of plant and wildlife species observed. Plant species observed were either identified on-site or collected and identified later using Baldwin et al. (2012). Nomenclature and taxonomy used in this document follow Baldwin et al. (2012).

2. Reconnaissance Wetland Survey

A reconnaissance survey for potential wetlands and waters of the U.S. was conducted during the survey. Potential wetland and water features within and adjacent to the BSA were mapped using a sub-meter accurate GPS. A formal jurisdictional delineation of wetlands and waters, using U.S. Army Corps of Engineers standards (USACE 1987; USACE 2008), was not conducted. Photographs of the BSA are in Appendix D.

3. Oak Resource Survey

Individual data was collected for any oak at least 6 inches diameter at breast height (dbh) that is outside of oak woodlands, and for any tree that meets County-defined Heritage Tree criteria (described below). County application materials for oak removal permits also request individual tree data for trees between 24–36 inches dbh. Data for individual trees between 24–36 inches dbh was collected. This data is not used for impact and mitigation calculations, but for future County evaluation of the threshold for Heritage Trees.

The ORMP defines a Heritage Tree as “Any live native oak tree of the genus *Quercus* (including blue oak (*Q. douglasii*), valley oak (*Q. lobata*), California black oak (*Q. kelloggii*), interior live oak (*Q. wislizeni*), canyon live oak (*Q. chrysolepis*), Oregon oak (*Q. garryana*), oracle oak (*Q. x morehus*), or hybrids thereof) with a single main trunk measuring 36 inches dbh or greater, or with a multiple trunk with an aggregate trunk diameter measuring 36 inches or greater.” Further, the ORMP requires mitigation for the removal of Heritage Trees, regardless of whether the Heritage Tree is inside or outside oak woodland.

Heritage Trees, and oaks between 24–36 inches dbh were individually surveyed. For each individual tree surveyed, data collection included the dbh, dripline, height, and a general assessment of condition. Height was measured with a rangefinder. Dbh was measured at 4.5 feet above the ground, unless a tree characteristic, such as a branch attachment, interfered with the measurement at that height. In such cases, the diameter was measured at the narrowest point in the trunk between the ground and 4.5 ft, or above the point of interference (Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers 2000). Individual trees included in the survey were located with a global positioning system (GPS).

Tree condition was judged in five categories with respect to structure, health, vigor, defects, and conformance to generally accepted arboricultural standards of care, disease, general health, damage, danger of falling, and suitability for retention in a developed area. The five categories were good (G; no defects or minor defects), fair to good (F-G; defects), fair (F; obvious defects), fair to poor (F-P; severe defects), and poor (P; severe defects, and short-term death or structural failure of the tree is expected). Condition was judged based on an external inspection of each tree from the ground.

A grading footprint was provided by the Project engineer on November 27, 2018 and used to determine oak woodland and Heritage Tree impacts. The County in-lieu fee was estimated for mitigation for oaks proposed to be removed for the Project.

F. Mapping

Biological communities observed by Sycamore Environmental were mapped using a combination of aerial field maps and data collected with a Trimble GeoXT sub-meter accurate GPS. The 7 November 2017 aerial photo in Figure 2 was downloaded from ESRI World Imagery. The 25 June 2018 aerial photo in Figures 4 and 5 was downloaded from Google Earth aerial imagery. Biological community boundaries were mapped based on GPS data, field observations, and interpretation of the aerial photographs available on Google Earth (Google 2018).

IV. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The BSA is located in the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, approximately 4.4 miles east of the City of Placerville. Jim Valley Road occurs to the south and east of the BSA. The BSA occurs on APNs 096-120-03, 096-120-70, 096-120-72, and 096-120-73. Land use adjacent to the BSA mostly consists of rural residential properties. The BSA property and surrounding land was a historic mining site from 1913 to 1915 (Noble 2002). The land owner of the property indicated that two drainage features located within the BSA were used historically to carry water for mining operations.

A. Soils

Mapped soil units in the BSA were determined using the Soil Survey of El Dorado Area (NRCS 1974). The soil mapping units in the BSA are Argonaut very rocky loam, 3 to 30 percent slopes, Loamy Alluvial Land, and Placer Diggings. Reported colors are for moist soil. Figure 3 is a soils map.

Argonaut very rocky loam, 3 to 30 percent slopes:

This soil type consists of well-drained soils underlain by metabasic or basic rocks at a depth of 20 to 30 inches. This soil has slopes of dominantly less than 15 percent. Five to 25 percent of the surface area has outcrops of bedrock. A typical profile has yellowish red (5YR 3/6) gravelly loam from 0 to 3 inches, yellowish red (5YR 4/6) gravelly silt loam from 3 to 7 inches, yellowish red (5YR 4/6) heavy silt loam from 7 to 10 inches, yellowish red (5YR 4/8) clay from 10 to 13 inches, brown and yellowish red (7.5YR 5/4, 10YR 5/3, and 5YR 4/6) clay from 13 to 27 inches, and brown (7.5YR 4/4) gravelly clay from 27 to 30 inches. Permeability is very slow. Surface runoff is slow to medium, and the erosion hazard is slight to moderate.

Loamy alluvial land:

This soil type consists of small areas of recent alluvium that have slopes of 2 to 5 percent and are adjacent to stream channels. The alluvium is variable in color and is stratified sandy loam, loam, and clay loam, and, in places, becomes gravelly as depth increases. The depth to bedrock is greater than 48 inches. Surface runoff is slow to medium, permeability is moderate to moderately slow and the erosion hazard is slight.

Placer Diggings:

This soil consists of areas of stony, cobbly, and gravelly material, commonly in beds of creeks and other streams, or of areas that have been placer mined and contain enough fine sand or silt to support some grass for grazing. The material that makes up this land type is derived from a mixture of rocks and commonly is stratified or poorly sorted.

B. Weather and Climate Conditions

Fieldwork was conducted on 6 December 2018. Historic average precipitation for the nearby Placerville gauge from 1 July through 30 November is 7.20 inches (CDEC 2018). From 1 July 2018 through 30 November 2018, the Placerville gauge reported 5.69 inches of precipitation. Precipitation preceding the survey was 79% of normal at the nearby Placerville Gauge for the period of 1 July 2018 to 30 November 2018. The BSA had below normal hydrological conditions in the water year preceding the survey.

AT&T South Placerville Site
 CVL00786 Project
 El Dorado County, CA
 28 November 2018

Figure 3. Soils Map

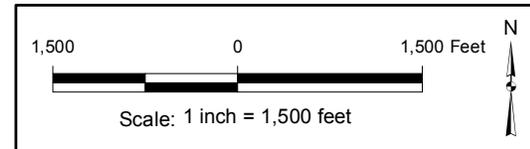
-  Biological Study Area (BSA)
-  Soil Boundary

Soil Mapping Unit
Symbol Name

AmD Argonaut very rocky loam,
 3 to 30 percent slopes

LaD Loamy alluvial land

PrD Placer Diggings



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Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) database for
 El Dorado Area, California, USDA, NRCS
 URL: <http://SoilDataMart.nrcs.usda.gov/>

Aerial Photograph: 7 November 2017
 NAIP2017 USDA FSA Imagery
 ESRI ArcGIS Basemap Layer

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C. Biological Communities

Biological communities are defined by species composition and relative abundance. Biological communities correlate where applicable with the list of California terrestrial natural communities recognized by CDFW (2018a). Descriptions of biological communities present in the BSA are included below. Biological communities are mapped in Figure 4 and their acreages are in Table 2. Photographs of the BSA are in Appendix D.

Table 2. Biological Communities in the BSA

Biological Community	Vegetation Alliances and CDFW Alliance Codes ¹	Rarity Rank ²	Acreage ³
Mixed Oak Woodland	<i>Quercus kelloggii</i> forest 071.010.00	G4 S4	0.41
Mixed Conifer Forest	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i> - <i>Calocedrus decurrens</i> forest 87.015.00	G4 S4	0.47
Grassland	<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i> semi-natural herbaceous stand 42.044.00	--	0.30
Ephemeral Channel	--	--	0.01
Disturbed/ Dirt Road	--	--	0.91
Total:			2.10

¹ Vegetation alliances based on descriptions and classification methods in Sawyer et al. (2009). Alliance codes from CDFW (2018). Some communities may lack recognized vegetation alliances or contain multiple alliances.

² Rarity ranking follows NatureServe's Heritage Methodology and is based on degree of imperilment as measured by rarity, trends, and threats. State (S) ranks of 1-3 are considered highly imperiled by CDFW (2018a). Nonnative vegetation has no rarity rank.

³ Acreages were calculated using ArcMap functions.

1. Mixed Oak Woodland

There is 0.41 acre of mixed oak woodland in the BSA. The canopy of this community is dominated by black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), Valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), and gray pine (*Pinus sabiniana*). Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) is an associate in the canopy layer. The understory shrub layer includes buckbrush (*Ceanothus cuneatus*), big-berry manzanita (*Arctostaphylos glauca*), and honeysuckle (*Lonicera* sp.). The herb layer includes spreading hedgeparsley (also known as tall sock-destroyer) (*Torilis arvensis*), bristly dogtail grass (*Cynosurus echinatus*), and blue wild rye (*Elymus glaucus*). Mixed oak woodland is not a CDFW sensitive community (CDFW 2018a).

An excavated, historic mining ditch which runs north-south, occurs in the north end of the BSA, just east of the dirt driveway to the residence. The ditch was excavated for mining drainage in 1914-1915, but no longer carries water, even ephemerally (pers. comm. resident; Noble 2002). Per conversations with the current land owner, a section of the mining ditch was filled when a dirt road was constructed through the property. There is no culvert connecting the two ends of the ditch, and no evidence that water runs between them, over the road.

2. Mixed Conifer Forest

There is 0.47 acre of mixed conifer forest along the roadsides in the BSA. The canopy of this community is dominated by ponderosa pine and incense cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*). Associates in the canopy layer include canyon live oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*), big-cone douglasfir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*) and interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*). The understory shrub layer includes toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* spp.), coffeeberry (*Frangula californica* ssp. *tomentella*), and honeysuckle. The herb layer includes tall sock-destroyer, bristly dogtail grass, and rose clover (*Trifolium hirtum*). Mixed conifer forest is not a CDFW sensitive community (CDFW 2018a).

3. Grassland

There is 0.30 acre of grassland in the BSA. The grassland community occurs in a clearing surrounded by mixed oak woodland in the north end of the BSA, and along roadsides in the south end of the BSA. This community is dominated by non-native and native grasses and forbs including bristly dogtail grass, blue wild rye, ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), and tall sock-destroyer. Associates along the roadside include gumplant (*Grindelia camporum*) and medusa head (*Elymus caput-medusae*). Within the grassland, there is a large burn area used for vegetation clearing located in the north end of the BSA. Grassland is not a CDFW sensitive community (CDFW 2018a).

4. Ephemeral Channel

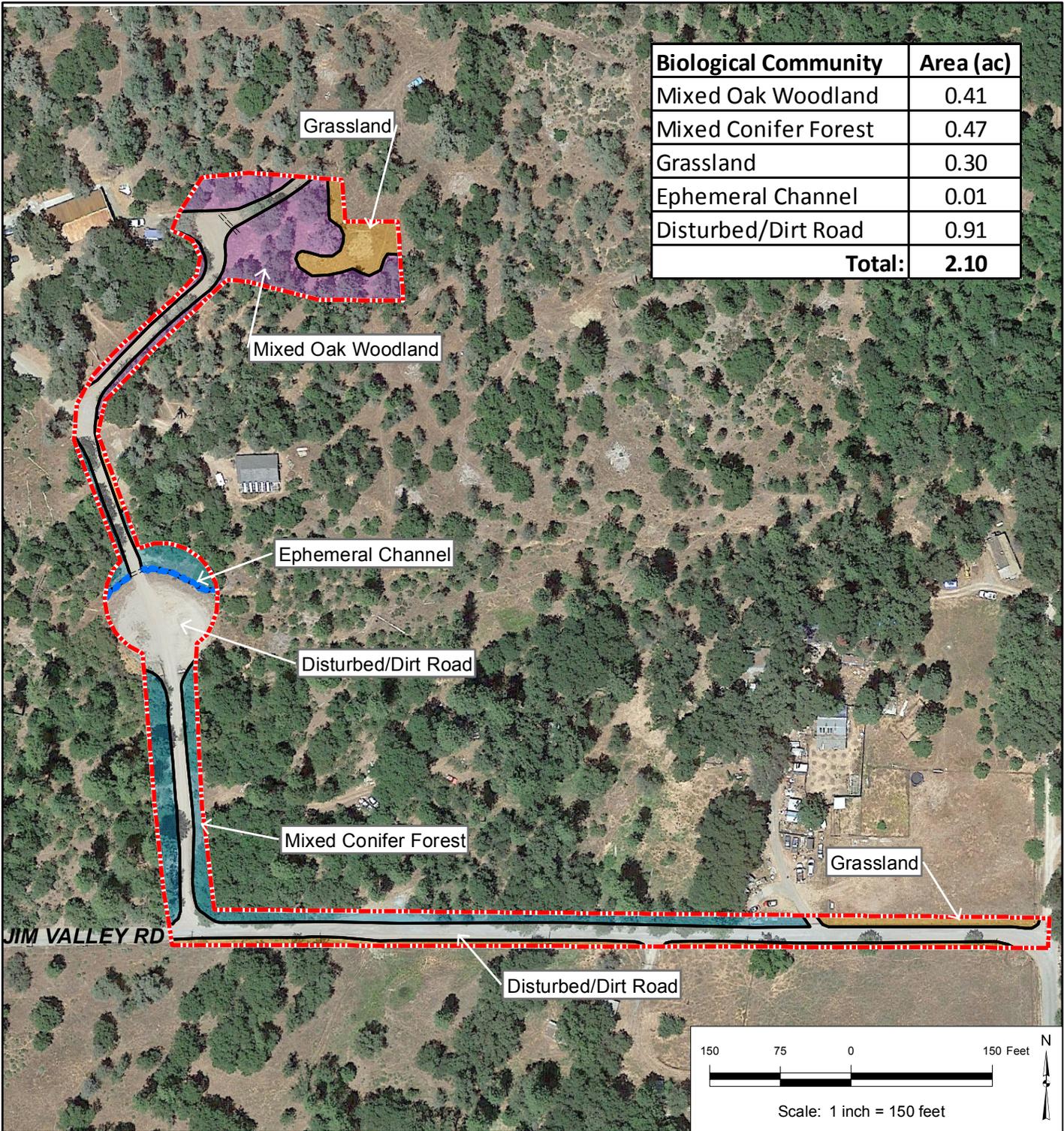
There is approximately 137 linear feet of an ephemeral channel north of the gravel turn-around in the BSA (Figure 4). The ephemeral channel was excavated as a historic mining drainage when the property was used for mining in 1913-1915 (pers comm. property resident; Noble 2002). The channel is approximately two feet wide on average and occupies approximately 0.01 acre (252 square feet) in the BSA. The bed substrate of the ephemeral drainage is soil. A few hydrophytic plant species were observed growing in the drainage such as curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), nutsedge (*Cyperus eragrostis*), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*) and rush (*Juncus* sp.). The ephemeral channel was dry during the survey. The ephemeral channel originates west of the BSA and carries stormwater runoff through a culvert beneath the dirt road, and exits the BSA to the east. There is water in this channel only after precipitation events.

5. Disturbed/ Dirt Road

There is 0.91 acre of disturbed/ dirt road in the BSA. Jim Valley Road is a dirt road that runs east-west through the southern end of the BSA. A dirt access road connects Jim Valley Road to the residence at the northern end of the BSA. At the northern end of the BSA near the residence, the access road splits. To the northwest, the road extends as a driveway for the residence. To the northeast, it becomes a disturbed dirt path through the mixed oak woodland. There is a dirt turn-around half-way up the access road south of the residence. All of these areas lack significant plant community that could be characterized. Weedy grasses and forbs occur on the edges of the dirt roads, including yellow star-thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), rose clover, and medusa head (*Elymus caput-medusae*).

D. The Existing Level of Disturbance

The BSA has disturbance from construction of historic mining drainages, dirt roads, and clearing from a burn pile.



Biological Community	Area (ac)
Mixed Oak Woodland	0.41
Mixed Conifer Forest	0.47
Grassland	0.30
Ephemeral Channel	0.01
Disturbed/Dirt Road	0.91
Total:	2.10

AT&T South Placerville Site
 CVL00786 Project
 El Dorado County, CA
 21 December 2018

- Biological Study Area (BSA)
- Biological Community Boundaries
- Disturbed/ Dirt Road
- Grassland
- Mixed Conifer Forest
- Mixed Oak Woodland
- Ephemeral Channel
- Culvert

 **SYCAMORE**
 Environmental
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 Aerial Photograph: 25 June 2018
 Google Earth Aerial Imagery

Figure 4. Biological Resource Map

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V. **BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES IN THE BIOLOGICAL STUDY AREA**

A. **Determination of Special-Status Species in the Biological Study Area**

Field surveys and file data from USFWS, CNDDDB, and CNPS were used to determine the special-status species and communities that could occur in the BSA. Special-status species for which suitable habitat is present in the BSA are discussed below.

Special-status species and communities for which suitable habitat is not present, or whose distributional limits preclude the possibility of their occurrence in the BSA, are not discussed in Section V of this report.

B. **Evaluation of Special-Status Natural Communities**

Descriptions of the special-status natural communities are in section IV.C above. The BSA is not located within an Important Biological Corridor (IBC) or an Ecological Preserve. The project is not located within Important Habitat for Migratory Deer Herds. The BSA occurs in Rare Plant Mitigation Area 2, which is the El Dorado Irrigation District (EID) service area. Development on lands in Rare Plant Mitigation Area 2 must mitigate impacts by one of two options:

- A. Pay the appropriate fee in lieu of Ecological Preserve Mitigation for the direct or indirect impacts caused by development on rare plants and rare plant habitat; or
- B. Participate in the Rare Plant Off-Site Mitigation Program.

Mixed Oak Woodland (*Quercus kelloggii* forest alliance; CDFW 071.010.00)

A total of 0.41 acres in the BSA is comprised of mixed oak woodland. Areas mapped as oak woodland have at least 10% canopy cover, consistent with the Oak Resources Management Plan (ORMP) adopted by El Dorado County in October 2017.

The ORMP requires mitigation for impacts to oak woodlands, individual oak trees outside of oak woodlands, and heritage trees. Impacts to oak woodlands, areas with at least 10% cover of oak canopy, require mitigation based on the acreage impacted. Mitigation is required for impacts to individual oak trees of at least six inches dbh. Impacts to Heritage oaks of at least 36 inches dbh require mitigation both inside and outside of oak woodlands, at a higher mitigation ratio than for impacts to smaller oaks. Mitigation may include on-site tree replacement, off-site replacement or preservation, or payment of an in-lieu fee. Oak woodlands, Heritage oaks, trees between 24–36 inches dbh, and Project impacts to these woodlands and oaks are shown on Figure 5. Individual oak tree data is in Appendix E.

Results

- Mixed oak woodland covers 0.41 acre (Figure 4) of the Project site. Most of the oaks on the Project site are black oaks, with fewer blue and valley oaks. Foothill pines are also common at the site within the mixed oak woodland.
- The Project will result in the removal of 0.05 acres of oak woodland (Figure 5). The Project would remove 12.2% of the oak woodlands at the site (0.05/0.41).
- The County ORMP requires 1:1 mitigation of impacted oak woodland for projects that remove up to 50% of onsite oak woodland.
- There is one Heritage Tree in the BSA. The Heritage Tree will not be removed (Figure 5).

- AT&T intends to mitigate for impacts to oak woodlands through payment of the County's in-lieu fee. As of 2018, the fee is \$8,285 per acre, as specified in the County ORMP. The in-lieu fee cost for a 0.05-acre impact to oak woodland is \$414.25.

Recommended Oak Tree Preservation Measures

Retained trees in oak woodland north and south of the gravel access road improvements may be affected by project activities such as clearing, grading, and pruning for clearance requirements. Oak preservation measures based on Matheny and Clark (1998) are recommended for preservation of retained trees during the construction process as follows:

Pre-construction

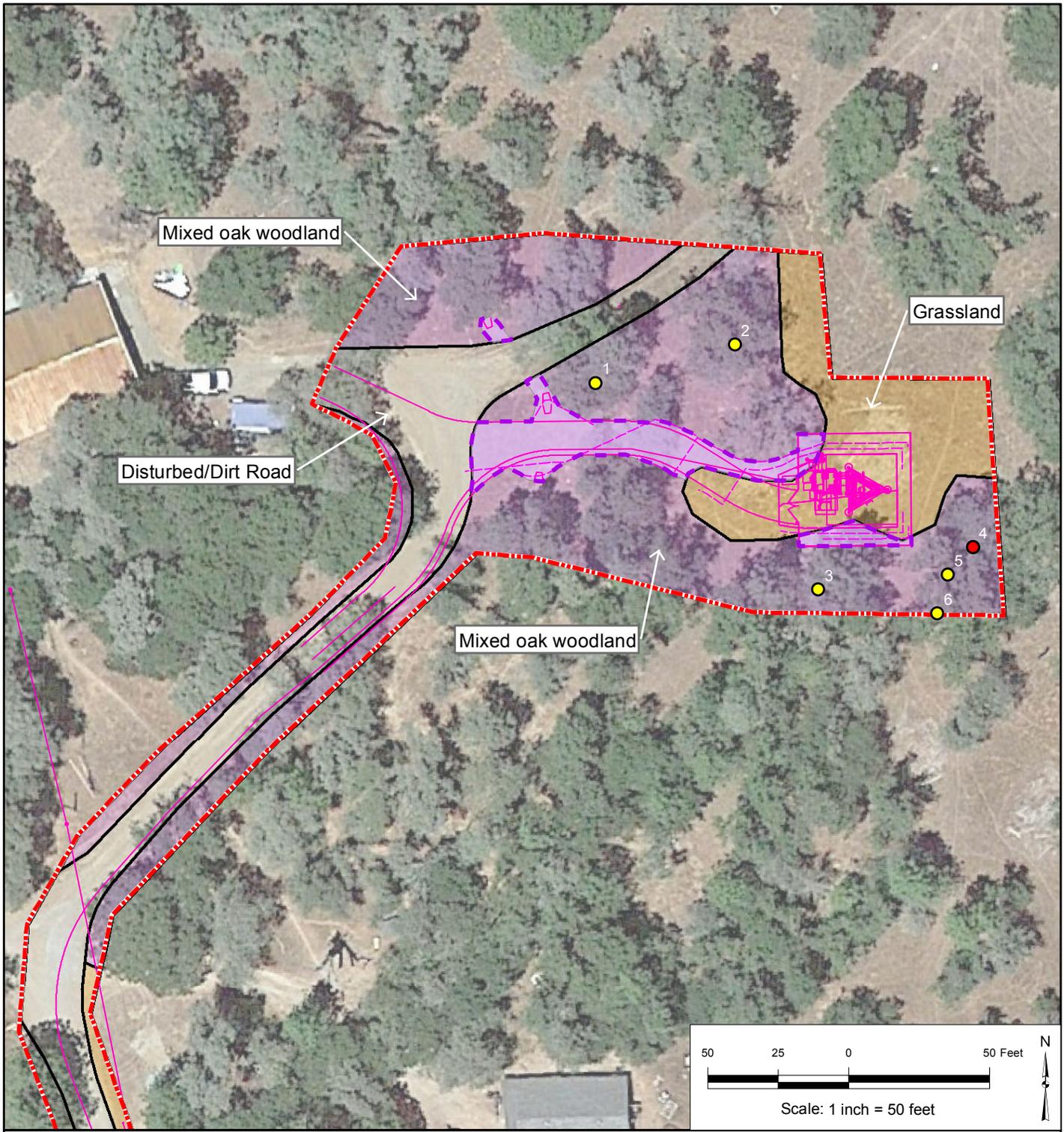
- A tree protection zone (TPZ) shall be established around retained trees. The TPZ shall extend 20 feet beyond the dripline where possible given grading limits. The TPZ around retained trees near the limit of grading will be much smaller.
- The TPZ shall be marked with minimum 4-foot high orange construction fence hung on posts (such as T-posts) before clearing occurs. The fence shall not be supported by trees or other vegetation. The fence shall remain in place until construction is complete.
- There shall be no driving, parking, or storage of supplies or equipment within the TPZ. Entry of construction personnel into the TPZ is not allowed except for maintenance of the fence or other activities undertaken for the protection of trees.
- The tree canopy along the TPZ boundary shall be inspected prior to vegetation clearing in the area of grading. The canopy of trees to be removed shall be pruned where it is intertwined with the canopy of retained trees, or wherever felling of trees to be removed may damage the canopy of retained trees. The canopy of retained trees that overhangs the area to be graded shall be pruned to the minimum height required for construction.
- Pruning of retained trees shall be conducted in accordance with American National Standard Institute (ANSI) A300 Pruning Standard and adhere to the most recent edition of ANSI Z133.1.

During Vegetation Clearing

- Brush clearing along the TPZ boundary may be necessary in some areas for installation of a fence. Brush along the TPZ boundary, outside areas to be graded, shall be cut near ground level, not removed by the roots. Brush shall be cut and removed so that trees in the TPZ are not harmed. Brush shall not be disposed of in the TPZ.
- Trees in the area of grading shall be felled in a direction away from the TPZ.

Project Operation

- Most of the trees in the areas of avoided oak woodland are mature. All of them have been growing under the natural moisture regime without irrigation and are adapted to dry summer/fall conditions. Extra irrigation water should not be applied to the trees, especially within a few feet of the trunk.



AT&T South Placerville Site
 CVL00786 Project
 El Dorado County, CA
 21 December 2018

- Biological Study Area (BSA)
- Biological Community Boundaries
- Mixed Oak Woodland
- Grassland
- Proposed Project
- Grading Limits in Oak Woodland
- Impacts to Oak Woodland (0.05 ac)

- Heritage Oak Tree
- Oak Tree (24 - 36 inch dbh)



Aerial Photograph: 25 June 2018
 Google Earth Aerial Imagery

Figure 5. Oak Resources Impact Map

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C. Evaluation of Special-Status Wildlife Species

Nesting Birds Listed Under the MBTA or Regulated by CA Fish and Game Code

STATUS: CA Fish and Game Code §3503 protects most birds and their nests. CA Fish and Game Code §3503.5 further protects all birds in the orders Falconiformes and Strigiformes (collectively known as birds of prey). Birds of prey include raptors, falcons, and owls. The federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (16 U.S.C. 703-711) also protects most birds and their nests, including most non-migratory birds in California. The MBTA makes it unlawful to take, possess, buy, sell, purchase, or barter any bird listed in 50 CFR Part 10 including feathers or other parts, nests, eggs, or products, except as allowed by implementing regulations. Any disturbance that causes direct injury, death, nest abandonment, or forced fledging of migratory birds, is restricted under the MBTA. Any removal of active nests during the breeding season or any disturbance that results in the abandonment of nestlings is considered a ‘take’ of the species under federal law.

HABITAT PRESENT IN THE BSA: The BSA provides habitat for birds listed under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and/or regulated by the CA Fish and Game Code. Birds may nest in trees, shrubs, on the ground, and on structures within and adjacent to the BSA.

DISCUSSION: No active bird nests were observed in the BSA during the biological survey on 6 December 2018. The nesting season is typically considered to be 15 February to 31 August for most bird species.

D. Evaluation of Special-Status Plant Species

Nissenan manzanita (*Arctostaphylos nissenana*)

STATUS: CNPS 1B.2

HABITAT AND BIOLOGY: Nissenan manzanita is a perennial, evergreen shrub found in rocky soils in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral and woodland from 1,475 to 3,610 ft in elevation. It blooms February through March, sometimes into June (CNPS 2018; Baldwin et al. 2012).

RANGE: El Dorado, and Tuolumne counties (CNPS 2018).

KNOWN RECORDS: The closest CNDDDB record is approximately 1 mile north of the BSA, located on Fruit Ridge, 3 miles east of Placerville. One plant was collected in 1945, from a dense stand of *Arctostaphylos viscida* at 2,500 ft elevation. The collection notes indicate the specimen may be a hybrid between *A. viscida* and *A. nissenana*.

HABITAT PRESENT IN THE BSA: The BSA provides potential habitat for Nissenan manzanita.

DISCUSSION: Nissenan manzanita was not observed during the biological survey. Nissenan manzanita is an evergreen perennial shrub, with distinctive bark characteristics that make it evident and identifiable year-round.

Pleasant Valley mariposa lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *avius*)

STATUS: CNPS 1B.2

HABITAT AND BIOLOGY: Pleasant Valley mariposa lily is a perennial, bulbiferous herb found in lower montane coniferous forest with Josephine silt loam and volcanic soils from 1,000 to 5,905 ft in elevation. It blooms May through July (CNPS 2018).

RANGE: Known from Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, and Placer counties. It is presumed extirpated from Mariposa County (CNPS 2018).

KNOWN RECORDS: The closest CNDDDB record is approximately 2.5 miles east of the BSA, located along the ridgetop between Avinsino Corner and Newtown, about 2.5 air miles south of Camino. In 1992, 350 plants were observed growing on Valley Springs formation soils and rhyolitic tuff rock, associated with *Arctostaphylos viscida*, *Adenostoma* sp., *Castilleja* sp., and *Rhamnus ilicifolia*, among others.

HABITAT PRESENT IN THE BSA: The BSA provides potential habitat for Pleasant Valley mariposa lily.

DISCUSSION: Pleasant Valley mariposa lily was not observed during the biological survey. The fieldwork was conducted outside the evident and identifiable period, and Pleasant Valley Mariposa lily could occur in the BSA.

Stebbins' phacelia (*Phacelia stebbinsii*)

STATUS: CNPS 1B.2

HABITAT AND BIOLOGY: Stebbins' phacelia is an annual herb found in cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps from 2,001 to 6,594 ft in elevation. It blooms May through July (CNPS 2018).

RANGE: Known from El Dorado, Nevada, and Placer counties (CNPS 2018).

KNOWN RECORDS: The closest CNDDDB record is approximately 9 miles northeast of the BSA, located at the east end of Poho Ridge, 2 miles north of Pollock Pines. Thirty plants were observed growing in a very steep rocky outcrop, 75 feet from a trail in 2013.

HABITAT PRESENT IN THE BSA: The BSA provides potential habitat for Stebbins' phacelia.

DISCUSSION: Stebbins' phacelia was not observed during the biological survey. The fieldwork was conducted outside the evident and identifiable period, and Stebbins' phacelia could occur in the BSA.

Oval-leaved viburnum (*Viburnum ellipticum*)

STATUS: CNPS 2B.3

HABITAT AND BIOLOGY: Oval-leaved viburnum is a perennial, deciduous shrub found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from 700 to 4,600 ft in elevation. It blooms May through August (CNPS 2018; Baldwin et al. 2012).

RANGE: Known from Alameda, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Mariposa, Napa, Placer, Shasta, Solano, Sonoma, and Tehama counties (CNPS 2018).

KNOWN RECORDS: The closest CNDDDB record is approximately 3.2 miles west of the BSA, located in the City of Placerville. The exact location is unknown, and is mapped as best guess by CNDDDB. The site is based on collections in 1900 and 1901.

HABITAT PRESENT IN THE BSA: The BSA provides potential habitat for oval-leaved viburnum.

DISCUSSION: Oval-leaved viburnum was not observed during the biological survey. The survey was conducted outside of the bloom time, but oval-leaved viburnum is a perennial, evergreen shrub with leaf characteristics that make it evident and identifiable year-round.

E. Potentially Jurisdictional Waters

A formal jurisdictional delineation of wetlands and waters using U.S. Army Corps of Engineers standards (USACE 1987; USACE 2008) was not conducted. The ephemeral channel north of the dirt turn-around in the BSA is a potential waters of the U.S. Because the project does not require fill within the ordinary high water mark of the ephemeral channel, the project will not require a Section 404 Permit from the Corps, a Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), or a 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement from CDFW.

VI. LITERATURE CITED

Books, Journal Articles, Reports:

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- Sawyer, J. O., T. Keeler-Wolf, and J. M. Evens. 2009. A manual of California vegetation, 2nd ed. California Native Plant Society, Sacramento, CA.
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- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). September 2008. Regional supplement to the Corps of Engineers wetland delineation manual: Arid West region (Version 2). Final Report. Technical Report ERDC/EL TR-08-28. U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center, Vicksburg, MS.

Personal Communications

- Resident of home at Jim Valley Road. 6 December 2018 conversation about historic mining activity and flow regimes of mining ditches.

VII. PREPARERS

Jeffery Little, Vice President, Sycamore Environmental. Over 26 years of experience with preparation of NES, BA, and NEPA/CEQA compliance documents, impact analysis, agency formal and informal consultations and permitting. Project management, conducts special-status species surveys, jurisdictional delineations, and prepares mitigation and monitoring plans. CAD/ GIS Manager responsible for data collection, map creation, impact analyses, and report preparation.

Responsibilities: Principal-in-Charge.

Jessica Quinn, Ph.D., Ecology, University of California, Davis, CA. Over 20 years of experience in ecological and wildlife research, including over 7 years of experience as an environmental consultant. She serves as project manager and assistant project manager. She conducts botanical and wildlife surveys and provides technical support for wetland delineations. She prepares reports used in the CEQA/NEPA process that document resources, identify impacts, and recommends mitigation measures. She has managed and conducted wetland functional analyses, environmental risk assessments, and restoration design evaluations, and has received training for CA red-legged frog, NEPA, and habitat conservation planning. Her research included managing and conducting ecological research on mammals, birds, and grasslands.

Responsibilities: Report preparation.

Kate J. Gazzo, M.S., Environmental Management, University of San Francisco, San Francisco, CA. Over 7 years of experience as an ecologist. Ms. Gazzo conducts habitat assessments, natural resource inventories, surveys for special-status wildlife, and wetland delineations. She assists with preparation of biological resource reports, permit applications, mitigation plans, and other documents used in CEQA/NEPA review. She has experience with ecological functional assessments, restoration and mitigation planning, land conservation, ecosystem service valuations, invasive species management, and water quality assessments.

Responsibilities: Fieldwork, report preparation.

Nicole Ibañez, B.S., Biological Sciences (concentration in Field and Wildlife Biology), California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo, CA. Over 2 years of experience as a biologist. Ms. Ibañez serves as both field biologist and technical report writer. She conducts preconstruction and construction monitoring, assists with plant and wildlife surveys, and wetland delineations and prepares biological resource evaluations, and permit applications. She prepares project maps and figures using ArcGIS.

Responsibilities: Fieldwork, report and figure preparation.

APPENDIX A

Plant and Wildlife Species Observed

Plant Species Observed. Taxonomy follows Baldwin et al. 2012.

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	N/I ¹	Cal-IPC ²
GYMNOSPERMS				
Cupressaceae	<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	Incense cedar	N	
Pinaceae	<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>	Ponderosa pine, western yellow pine	N	
	<i>Pinus sabiniana</i>	Gray, or foothill pine	N	
	<i>Pseudotsuga macrocarpa</i>	Bigcone douglas-fir	N	
EUDICOTS				
Apiaceae	<i>Daucus pusillus</i>	Daucus	N	
	<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	Tall sock-destroyer	I	Moderate
Asteraceae	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Coyote brush	N	
	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	Yellow star-thistle	I	High
	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull thistle	I	Moderate
	<i>Grindelia camporum</i>	Gumplant	N	
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera</i> sp.	Honeysuckle	--	
Ericaceae	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Pacific madrone	N	
	<i>Arctostaphylos glauca</i>	Manzanita	N	
	<i>Arctostaphylos viscida</i>	Manzanita	N	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton setigerus</i>	Turkey-mullein	N	
Fabaceae	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch broom	I	High
	<i>Trifolium hirtum</i>	Rose clover	I	Limited
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus chrysolepis</i>	Maul oak, canyon live oak	N	
	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue oak	N	
	<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	California black oak	N	
	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	Valley oak	N	
	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	Interior live oak	N	
Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> ssp. <i>perforatum</i>	Klamathweed	I	Moderate
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	English plantain	I	Limited
Polemoniaceae	<i>Navarretia</i> sp.	Navarretia	N	
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curly dock	I	Limited
Rhamnaceae	<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>	Buckbrush	N	
	<i>Frangula californica</i> ssp. <i>tomentella</i>	California coffee berry	N	
Rosaceae	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Christmas berry, toyon	N	
	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	Himalayan blackberry	I	High
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	Woolly mullein	I	Limited
MONOCOTS				
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Nutsedge	N	
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus</i> sp.	Rush	N	
Poaceae	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Ripgut grass	I	Moderate
	<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	Bristly dogtail grass	I	Moderate
	<i>Elymus caput-medusae</i>	Medusa head	I	High
	<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	Blue or western wild-rye	N	

¹ N = Native to CA; I = Introduced.

² Negative ecological impact according to the California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC 2017).

Wildlife Species Observed

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
AMPHIBIANS	
Sierran treefrog	<i>Pseudacris sierra</i>
BIRDS	
Acorn woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>
Common raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
Hutton's vireo	<i>Vireo huttoni</i>
Turkey vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
Western scrub-jay	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>

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APPENDIX B

USFWS Species List

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IPaC

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

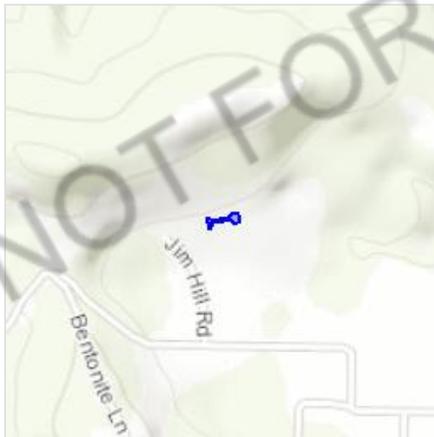
Project information

NAME

South Placerville

LOCATION

El Dorado County, California



DESCRIPTION

Construction of a 145' lattice tower; driveway improvements (grading and gravel) and 1,400 ft of trenching to connect power and telecommunication lines.

Local office

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

☎ (916) 414-6600

11/16/2018

IPaC: Resources

 (916) 414-6713

Federal Building
2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605
Sacramento, CA 95825-1846

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population, even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Log in to IPaC.
2. Go to your My Projects list.
3. Click PROJECT HOME for this project.
4. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact [NOAA Fisheries](#) for [species under their jurisdiction](#).

1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information.
2. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
------	--------

California Red-legged Frog *Rana draytonii*

Threatened

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891>

Fishes

NAME

STATUS

Delta Smelt *Hypomesus transpacificus*

Threatened

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/321>

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described [below](#).

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.pdf>

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the [USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ

[below](#). This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the [E-bird data mapping tool](#) (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found [below](#).

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME

BREEDING SEASON (IF A BREEDING SEASON IS INDICATED FOR A BIRD ON YOUR LIST, THE BIRD MAY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA SOMETIME WITHIN THE TIMEFRAME SPECIFIED, WHICH IS A VERY LIBERAL ESTIMATE OF THE DATES INSIDE WHICH THE BIRD BREEDS ACROSS ITS ENTIRE RANGE. "BREEDS ELSEWHERE" INDICATES THAT THE BIRD DOES NOT LIKELY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA.)

Cassin's Finch *Carpodacus cassinii*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9462>

Breeds May 15 to Jul 15

Lewis's Woodpecker *Melanerpes lewis*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9408>

Breeds Apr 20 to Sep 30

Olive-sided Flycatcher *Contopus cooperi*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914>

Breeds May 20 to Aug 31

Rufous Hummingbird *selasphorus rufus*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8002>

Breeds elsewhere

Williamson's Sapsucker *Sphyrapicus thyroideus*

Breeds May 1 to Jul 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8832>

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

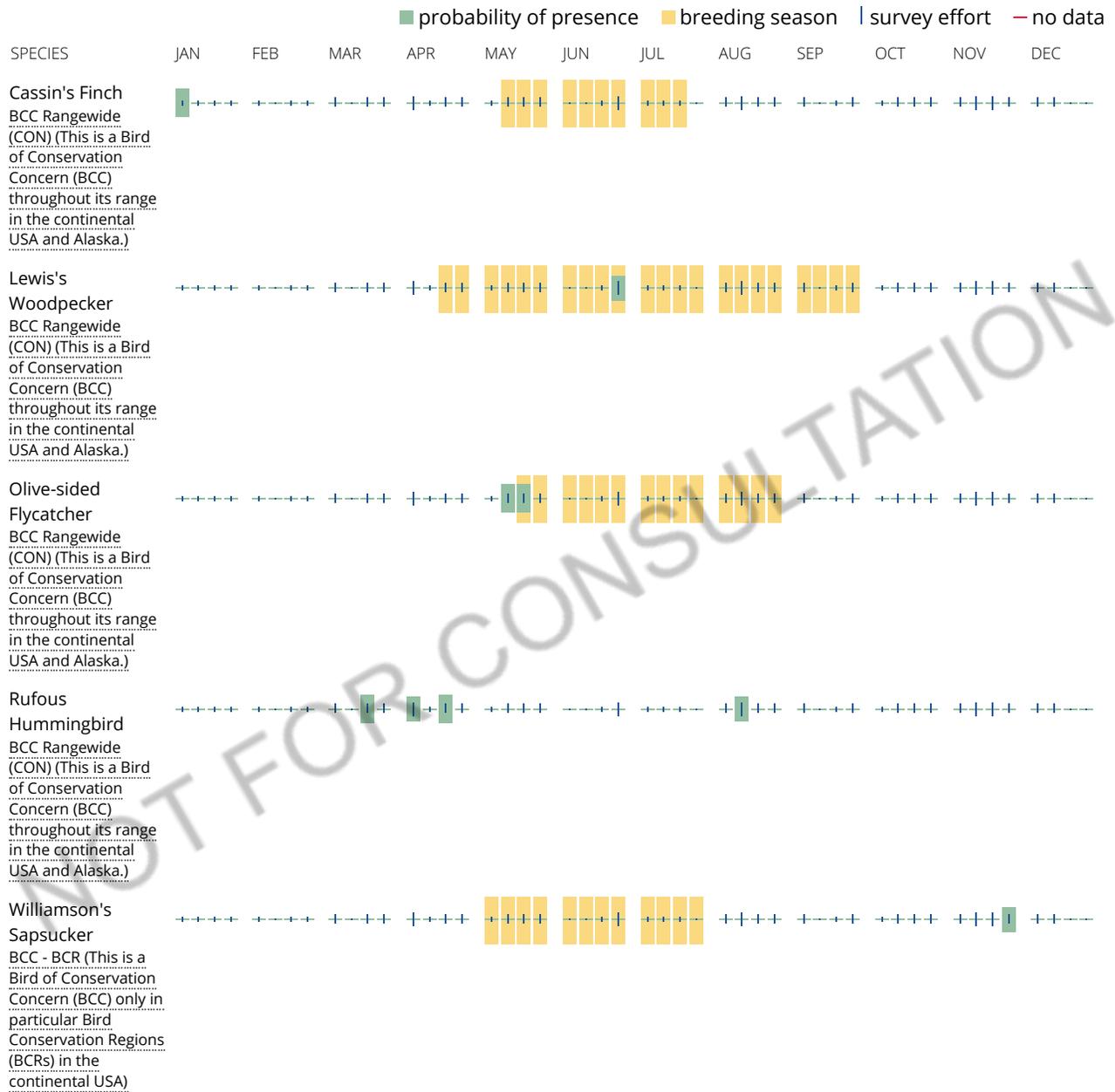
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (—)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

[Nationwide Conservation Measures](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. [Additional measures](#) and/or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [E-bird Explore Data Tool](#).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: [The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide](#), or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the [Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide](#). If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Eagle Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the [Diving Bird Study](#) and the [nanotag studies](#) or contact [Caleb Spiegel](#) or [Pam Loring](#).

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to [obtain a permit](#) to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

THERE ARE NO KNOWN WETLANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

APPENDIX C

CNDDDB Summary Report CNPS Inventory Query

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Selected Elements by Scientific Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad IS (Camino (3812066) OR Garden Valley (3812077) OR Pollock Pines (3812075) OR Placerville (3812067) OR Slate Mtn. (3812076) OR Sly Park (3812065) OR Fiddletown (3812057) OR Aukum (3812056) OR Omo Ranch (3812055))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i> northern goshawk	ABNKC12060	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Candidate Endangered	G2G3	S1S2	SSC
<i>Aplodontia rufa californica</i> Sierra Nevada mountain beaver	AMAF01013	None	None	G5T3T4	S2S3	SSC
<i>Arctostaphylos nissenana</i> Nissenan manzanita	PDERI040V0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
<i>Ardea alba</i> great egret	ABNGA04040	None	None	G5	S4	
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i> western bumble bee	IIHYM24250	None	None	G2G3	S1	
<i>Calochortus clavatus var. avius</i> Pleasant Valley mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D095	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Calystegia vanzuukiae</i> Van Zuuk's morning-glory	PDCON040Q0	None	None	G2Q	S2	1B.3
<i>Carex cyrtostachya</i> Sierra arching sedge	PMCYP03M00	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Central Valley Drainage Hardhead/Squawfish Stream</i> Central Valley Drainage Hardhead/Squawfish Stream	CARA2443CA	None	None	GNR	SNR	
<i>Central Valley Drainage Resident Rainbow Trout Stream</i> Central Valley Drainage Resident Rainbow Trout Stream	CARA2421CA	None	None	GNR	SNR	
<i>Chlorogalum grandiflorum</i> Red Hills soaproot	PMLIL0G020	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Clarkia biloba ssp. brandegeae</i> Brandegee's clarkia	PDONA05053	None	None	G4G5T4	S4	4.2
<i>Cosumneria hypocrena</i> Cosumnes stripetail	IIPLE23020	None	None	G2	S2	
<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i> North American porcupine	AMAFJ01010	None	None	G5	S3	
<i>Horkelia parryi</i> Parry's horkelia	PDROS0W0C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i> silver-haired bat	AMACC02010	None	None	G5	S3S4	



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Lewisia serrata</i> saw-toothed lewisia	PDPOR040E0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Myotis thysanodes</i> fringed myotis	AMACC01090	None	None	G4	S3	
<i>Myotis volans</i> long-legged myotis	AMACC01110	None	None	G5	S3	
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i> Yuma myotis	AMACC01020	None	None	G5	S4	
<i>Packera layneae</i> Layne's ragwort	PDAST8H1V0	Threatened	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Pekania pennanti</i> fisher - West Coast DPS	AMAJF01021	None	Threatened	G5T2T3Q	S2S3	SSC
<i>Phacelia stebbinsii</i> Stebbins' phacelia	PDHYD0C4D0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Rana boylei</i> foothill yellow-legged frog	AAABH01050	None	Candidate Threatened	G3	S3	SSC
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
<i>Rana sierrae</i> Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog	AAABH01340	Endangered	Threatened	G1	S1	WL
<i>Rhynchospora capitellata</i> brownish beaked-rush	PMCYP0N080	None	None	G5	S1	2B.2
<i>Riparia riparia</i> bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S2	
<i>Sacramento-San Joaquin Foothill/Valley Ephemeral Stream</i> Sacramento-San Joaquin Foothill/Valley Ephemeral Stream	CARA2130CA	None	None	GNR	SNR	
<i>Sphagnum Bog</i> Sphagnum Bog	CTT51110CA	None	None	G3	S1.2	
<i>Strix nebulosa</i> great gray owl	ABNSB12040	None	Endangered	G5	S1	
<i>Viburnum ellipticum</i> oval-leaved viburnum	PDCPR07080	None	None	G4G5	S3?	2B.3

Record Count: 34



Plant List

Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants

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

Search Criteria

California Rare Plant Rank is one of [1A, 1B, 2A, 2B], Found in Quads 3812077, 3812076, 3812075, 3812067, 3812066, 3812065, 3812057 3812056 and 3812055;

[Modify Search Criteria](#)
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Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Lifeform	Blooming Period	CA Rare Plant Rank	State Rank	Global Rank
Arctostaphylos nissenana	Nissenan manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Feb-Mar(Jun)	1B.2	S1	G1
Calochortus clavatus var. avius	Pleasant Valley mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul	1B.2	S2	G4T2
Calystegia vanzuukiae	Van Zuuk's morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	May-Aug	1B.3	S2	G2Q
Carex cyrtostachya	Sierra arching sedge	Cyperaceae	perennial herb	May-Aug	1B.2	S2	G2
Chlorogalum grandiflorum	Red Hills soaproot	Agavaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jun	1B.2	S3	G3
Horkelia parryi	Parry's horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Sep	1B.2	S2	G2
Lewisia serrata	saw-toothed lewisia	Montiaceae	perennial herb	May-Jun	1B.1	S2	G2
Packera layneae	Layne's ragwort	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Apr-Aug	1B.2	S2	G2
Phacelia stebbinsii	Stebbins' phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae	annual herb	May-Jul	1B.2	S3	G3
Rhynchospora capitellata	brownish beaked-rush	Cyperaceae	perennial herb	Jul-Aug	2B.2	S1	G5
Viburnum ellipticum	oval-leaved viburnum	Adoxaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	May-Jun	2B.3	S3?	G4G5

Suggested Citation

California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2018. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (online edition, v8-03 0.39). Website <http://www.rareplants.cnps.org> [accessed 27 November 2018].

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Questions and Comments

rareplants@cnps.org

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APPENDIX D

Photographs



Photo 1. View looking east towards the tower location which is adjacent to a mixed oak woodland community in the north end of the BSA. 6 December 2018.



Photo 2. View looking east towards Jim Valley Road, at the southern end of the BSA. 6 December 2018.



Photo 3. View looking northeast towards the dirt road that leads to the residence. 6 December 2018.



Photo 4. View looking southwest towards the mixed conifer forest along the dirt road in the BSA. 6 December 2018.



Photo 5. View looking west towards the grassland community and proposed tower location, surrounded by mixed oak woodland. A burn pile occurs in the center of the grassland indicated by the arrow. 6 December 2018.



Photo 6. View looking southeast from the road, towards the ephemeral channel in the center of the BSA. The channel was dry during fieldwork. 6 December 2018.



Photo 7. View looking northeast towards culvert inlet in the ephemeral channel. 6 December 2018.



Photo 8. View looking northwest toward the dirt turn-around in the center of the BSA. This disturbed area lacks a significant vegetative community, besides scattered turkey mullein (*Croton setigerus*). 6 December 2018.

APPENDIX E

Tree Table

Tree	Common Name	Scientific Name	DBH (Each Trunk in Inches)	Total DBH (Total Inches)	Dripline (ft)	Height (ft)	Condition	Retained/Removed
1	Valley Oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	12, 12	24	15	39	G	Retained
2	Black oak	<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	7, 7, 20	34	15	40	G	Retained
3	Black oak	<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	12, 18	30	12	30	G	Retained
4*	Black oak	<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	16, 17, 13	46	23	54	G	Retained
5	Black oak	<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	15, 17	32	13	48	G	Retained
6	Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	13, 12	25	15	36	G	Retained

*Heritage oak