

Focused Environmental Report (Biological & Cultural Resources)

El Dorado County Placerville Health Center

Prepared For:



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INTRODUCTION

Document Structure

Bargas Environmental Consulting has prepared this focused Environmental Report for the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and other relevant Federal and State laws and regulations. This Environmental Report discloses the direct, indirect, and cumulative environmental impacts that would result from the proposed action. The document is organized into four parts:

Introduction: The section includes information on the history of the project proposal, the purpose of and need for the Project, and the agency's proposal for achieving that purpose and need.

Environmental Consequences: This section describes the environmental effects of implementing the proposed action. This analysis is organized by Bargas Environmental Consulting.

Agencies and Persons Consulted: This section provides a list of preparers and agencies consulted during the development of the environmental report.

Tables, Figures, Attachments: This section provides more detailed information on supporting documents presented in the environmental report.

Additional documentation, including more detailed analyses of project-area resources, may be found in the listed attachments.

Background

The project name is The El Dorado Community Health Center (EDCHC), and the project area is located on Missouri Flat Road, southeast of U.S. Route 50 and northwest of Forni Road near Placerville in the western portion of El Dorado County. Elevation ranges between \pm 1,760 to 1,925 feet above sea level. The Biological Study Area (BSA) consists of the approximately 12.46-acre Parcel B (APN 327-213-034) located at 4212 Missouri Flat Road in unincorporated El Dorado County, CA. The approximately 1.08-acre Parcel A (APN 327-213-033), which contains an access road to the BSA, was also surveyed. The BSA is sloped northeast toward Missouri Flat Road. The BSA is mostly undeveloped and consists of oak woodland, grassland, a private residence, a cell tower BSA, and access roads. The BSA is bordered by Missouri Flat Road to the north/east, commercial development on the east, and residential lots on the south and west. The surrounding landscape is a mixture of commercial development, residential areas, roads, and U.S. Route 50.

Biological botanical and wetland surveys were conducted by Sycamore Environmental biologists Mike Bower M.S. Biologist Botanist and Professional Wetland Scientist and Kate Gao M.S. Ecologist, on 30 July 2019. The biological survey consisted of walking through the BSA while recording plants, wildlife, and habitat for special-status species. The botanical survey was conducted in accordance with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW 2018a) protocol. The BSA and adjacent areas were searched for potential raptor nesting trees and sensitive aquatic resources. Binoculars were used to assist with detection and identification of wildlife. Plants were identified on sight or keyed using the Jepson Manual, 2nd ed. (Baldwin et al., eds. 2012). Vegetation was classified, photographed, and mapped. The wetland survey was conducted using the Routine On-Site Determination Method (Corps 1987). Soil, vegetation, and hydrology data were recorded at data points using the Wetland Determination Data Form for the Arid West Region (Corps 2008). Approximately 12 person-hours were spent surveying the BSA on 30 July 2019. The site provides marginal habitat for Blainville's [coast] horned lizard, pallid bat, migratory birds, and birds of prey. These species are considered during CEQA review.

The site provides habitat for special-status plant species. Based on the survey conducted during the evident and identifiable period for these species, these species do not occur on the site. Oak trees and woodland are regulated by El Dorado County. Oak mitigation will be required according to the County's Oak Woodland Management Plan and current fee structure. The ephemeral channel arid seasonal wetland is potentially jurisdictional under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). Placement of fill within these features will require coverage under a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) Section 404 Nationwide Permit (NWP), and the Project would need to obtain a Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) Section 401 Water Quality Certification. Corps mitigation is typically not needed for impacts less than 1/10 ac. The RWQCB may require mitigation or payment of fees for the impact, regardless of the size.

A Cultural Resources Study was completed in July of 2019. The record search entailed a review for all previously recorded cultural resources within an approximate ¼ mile radius of the project boundaries. There were no prehistoric or historical archaeological sites recorded in the area. Based upon historic maps, there may have been other structures fronting Missouri Flat Road, however, the lower half of the northern side of the project area has been graded and cut, which likely resulted in the demolition and loss of any structures or structural remains along the roadway. The Missouri Flat Ditch Segment 1 was found in the record search and the field inventory. It is an open ditch or canal that bisects the entire project area, running north to south along the upper or western end of the parcel, creating the zoning division from commercial to residential, and is outside of the area of work. The Missouri Flat Ditch Segment 1 has been determined to lack integrity, due to substantial losses that have occurred through natural erosion and modern development; therefore the property is not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, nor is it eligible for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources.

Figure B: Natural Resources Map

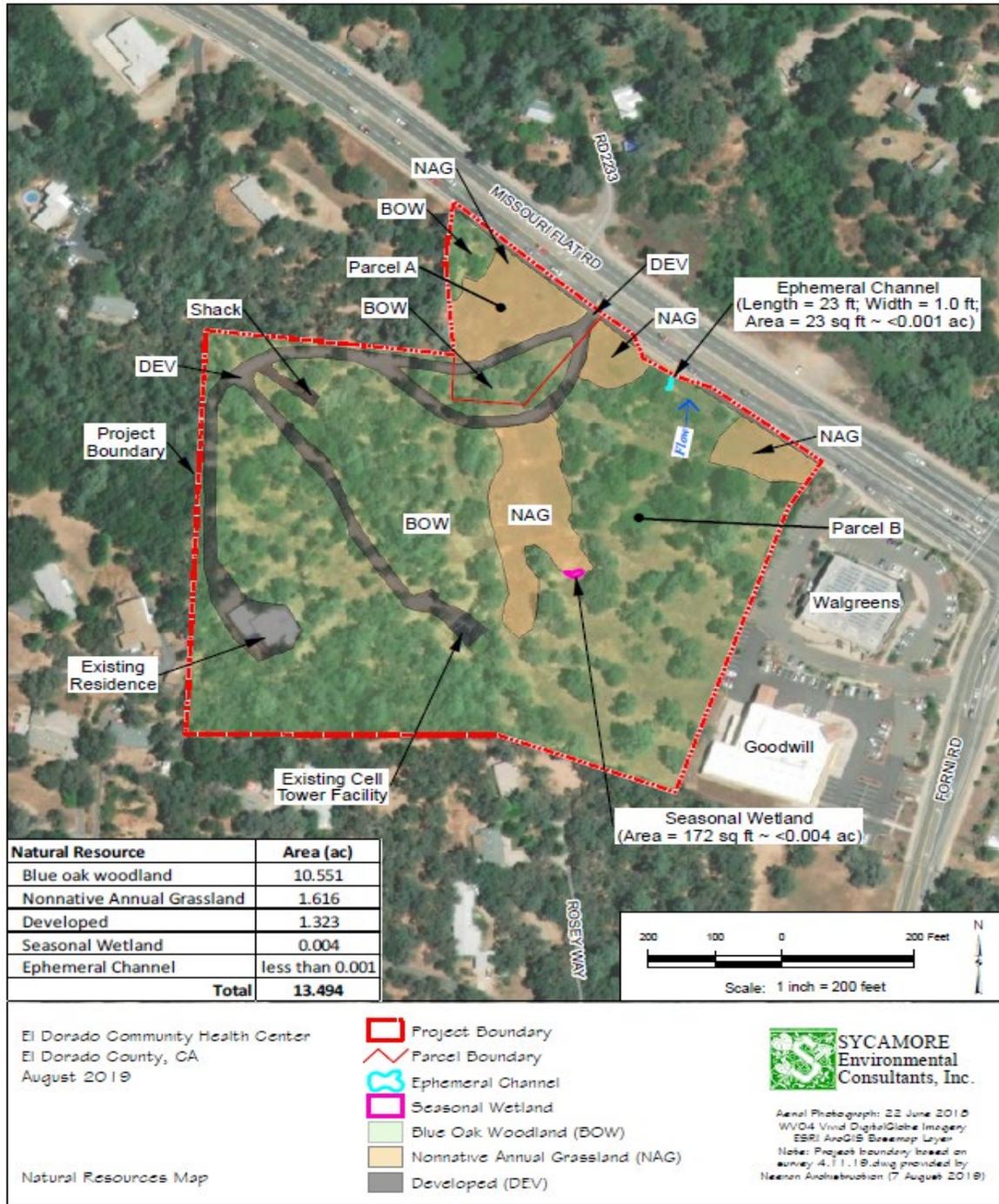


Figure C: Aerial Photograph of Missouri Flat Ditch Segment 1



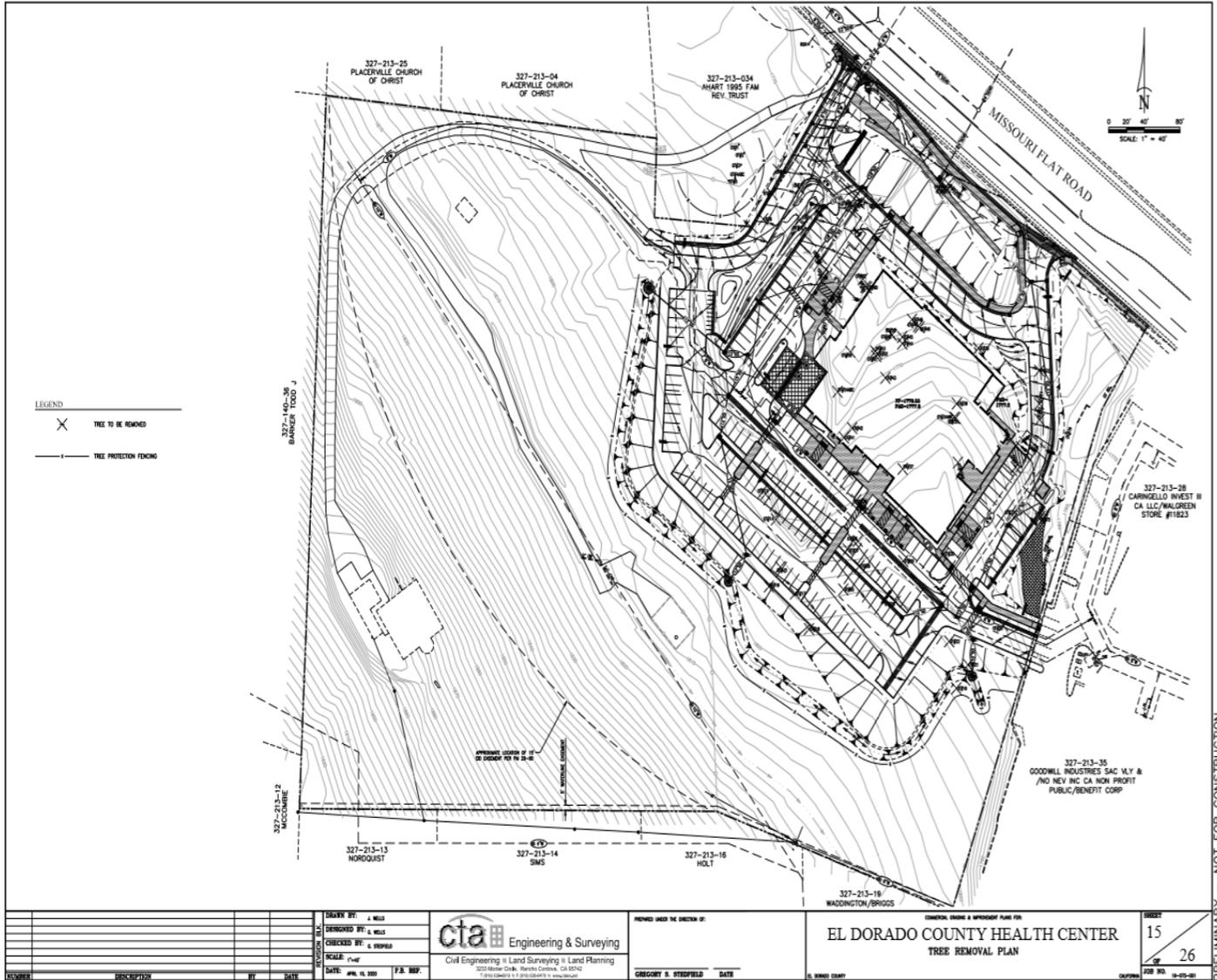
Purpose and Need for Action

The El Dorado Community Health Center (EDCHC) started in 2003 and is recognized as a Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC), certifying that EDCHC provides comprehensive primary health care services providing eligibility for federal funds. The new facility analyzed in this document will enable EDCHC to expand medical & dental services, improve efficiency, and create a comprehensive medical home to better serve this community. The anticipated increased demand for healthcare services in the Placerville/Diamond Springs area exceeds current EDCHC clinic spaces and parking for patients and staff.

The property is zoned as commercial and the neighboring buildings are commercial with one of them serving low-income population (Goodwill). Given that EDCHC already has a patient population of 70 % low-income/minority groups, any neighboring people that fall into this category, could benefit from having this expansion of health care services nearby.

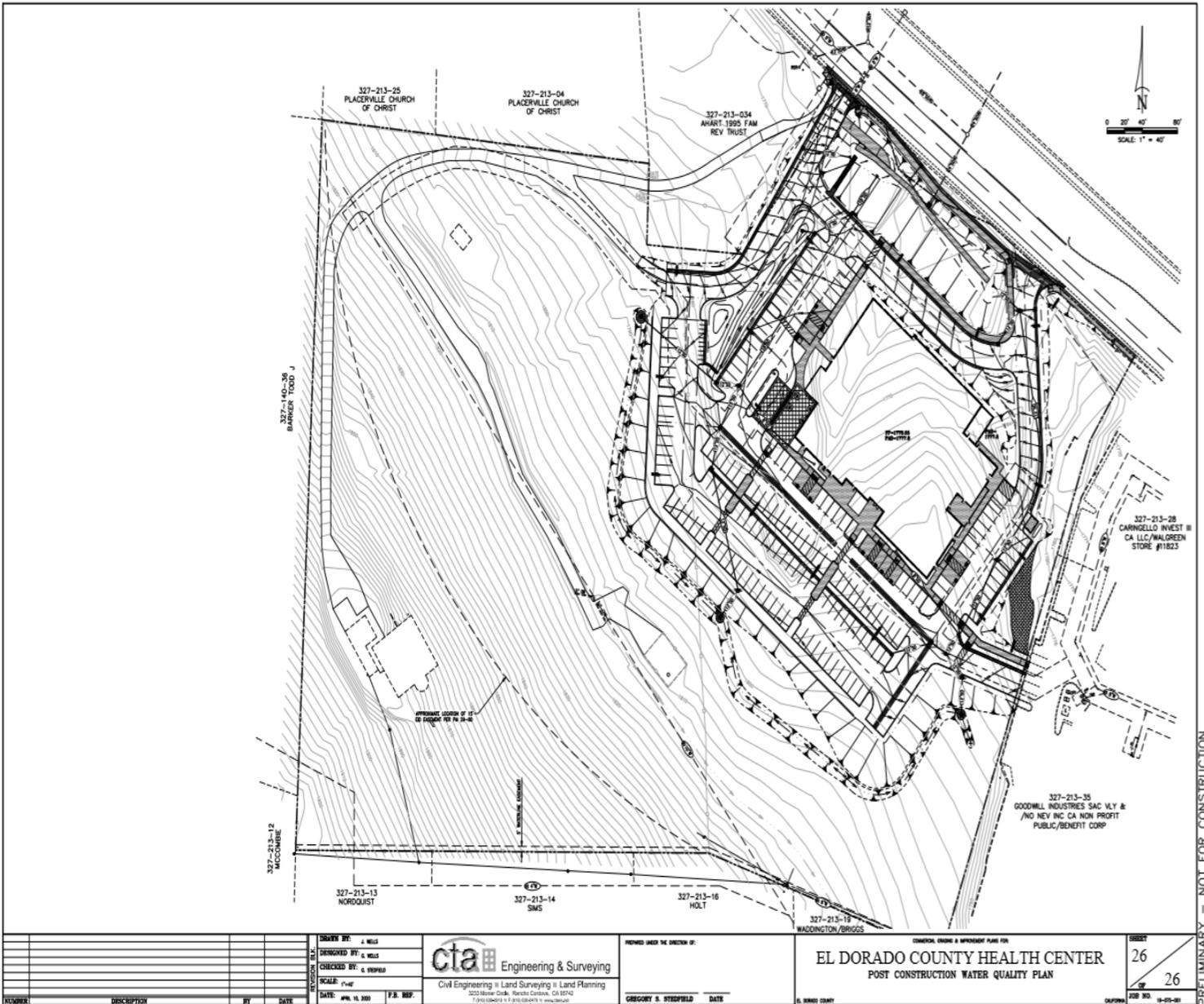
The current facilities in Diamond Springs and Placerville are over 30-40 years old, and both structures have septic issues, structural issues, and outdated (fire-risk) exterior materials. Between the two facilities, there are 30 points of care, but the workflow is inefficient, and the clinics are not OSHPD-3 compliant. The Diamond Springs clinic has an insufficient and non-ADA compliant parking lot and is remote from public transportation.

Figure E: Tree Removal Plan



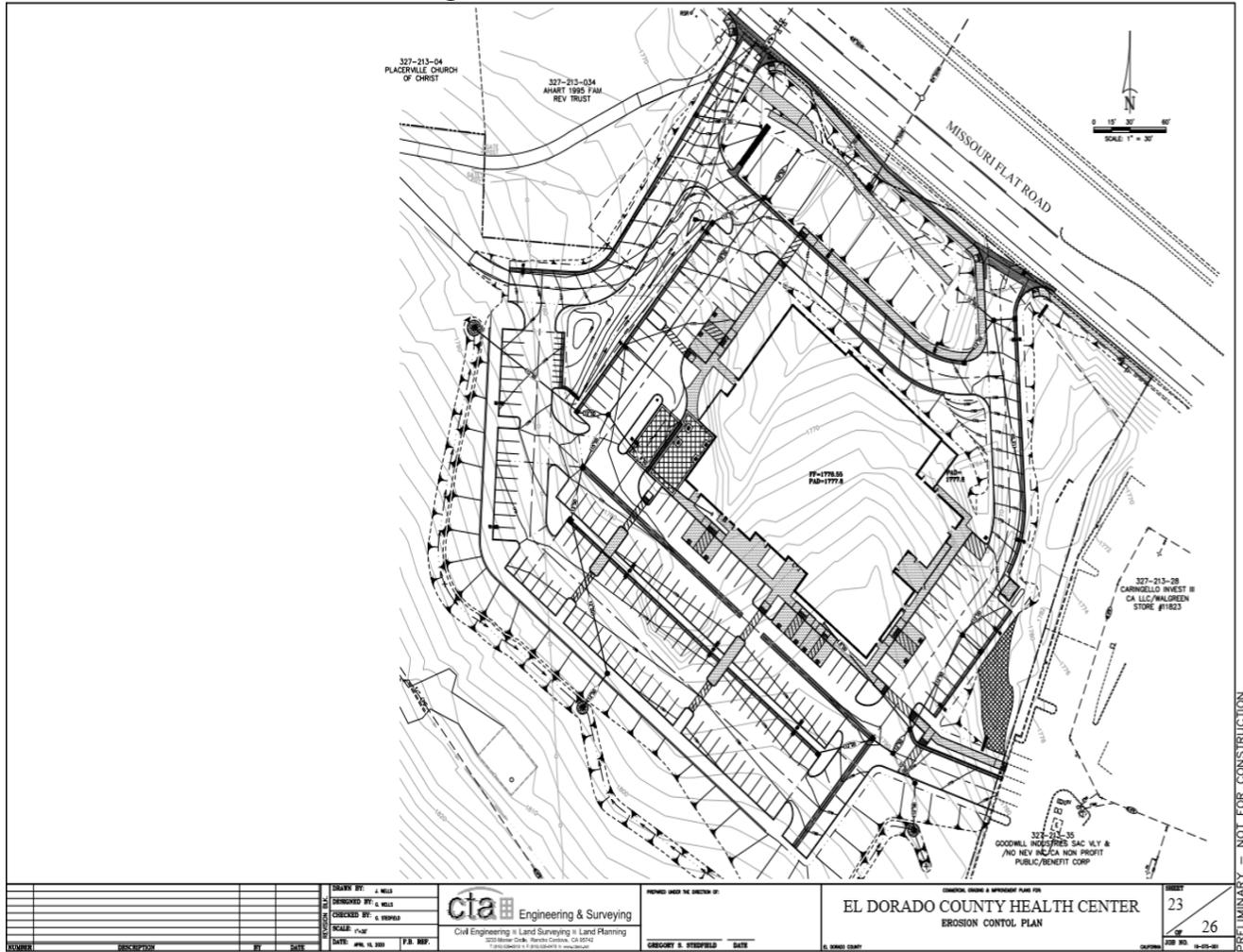
DRAWN BY: J. WELLS ENGINEERED BY: G. WELLS CHECKED BY: G. WELLS SCALE: 1"=40' DATE: APR. 16, 2009 P.B. REF.		cta Engineering & Surveying Civil Engineering • Land Surveying • Land Planning 1023 Maple Grove, Nevada City, CA 95952 530.264000 • 530.264000 • www.cta.com		PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF: GREGORY S. STREIFELD DATE:		CONSTRUCTION & IMPROVEMENT PLANS FOR EL DORADO COUNTY HEALTH CENTER TREE REMOVAL PLAN		SHEET 15 OF 26	
NUMBER	DESCRIPTION	BY	DATE	CALIFORNIA	FOR NO.	0-05-06	PRELIMINARY — NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION		

Figure F: Post Construction Water Quality Plan



PRELIMINARY - NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

Figure G: Erosion Control Plan



Building Site: Amount of land required: 4.5 acres of the 12-acre parcel:

The parcel has a split General Plan land use designation and zoning. The commercial area is at the bottom adjacent to Missouri Flat Road, and the residential area is further up the hill. Three existing structures are on the property: an unoccupied single-family residence at the top of the hill, an abandoned shed, and a working cell tower. All three structures are outside the area of work, and no changes to land use or zoning are necessary with this Project; therefore the existing structures will not be disturbed. EDCHC is still considering the long-term use of the residence if it is financially feasible. The existing dirt road access to the residence and the cell tower may be conditioned to be improved/widened by the County.

Land Acquisition status:

EDCHC put a down payment of half the selling price for the property in October 2018 and in October 2019 paid off the property with a loan from Marshall Medical Foundation, which is expected to be paid off in the Fall of 2020.

Alternate Sites considered:

Two other building sites were reviewed and considered near Placerville, but ultimately eliminated from consideration due to the effects of topography on construction costs. EDCHC did explore existing buildings that met other desired criteria; however, renovation costs to meet OSHPD-3 requirements in California were cost-prohibitive.

Site Suitability:

The undeveloped property is in a section of the Missouri Flat commercial corridor that is underutilized. The proposed Project will encourage further development in this area, expand public utilities, and the hillside creates high visibility for EDCHC from Missouri Flat Road.

Infrastructure:

Utilities: Water service, sewer service, private fire service, and fire hydrants to be provided by El Dorado Irrigation District (EID). A copy of the Facility Improvement Letter (FIL) is attached (Exhibit E). Onsite and offsite proposed water and sewer services to be extensions of existing systems and located within easements accessible by maintenance vehicles.

Access/Traffic/Parking:

This property is conveniently located on Missouri Flat Road, which is a north-south arterial roadway with an off ramp off Highway 50 (1/4 of a mile to the north), providing access to the site by vehicle, public transportation, bicycles, and/or sidewalks/paths. El Dorado Transit provides local transit services within and between community areas of the county, including Placerville with the Missouri Flat Transfer Center on the west side of Missouri Flat Road, just south of the Forni Road intersection. Within the project vicinity, there are existing (class 2) bike lanes along Missouri Flat Road, Mother Load Drive, Forni Road, and Pleasant Valley Road and the “El Dorado Trail,” which is a shared-use path running from Forni Road near Ray Lawyer Drive to Missouri Flat Road.

Three access points to the new facility are proposed: two existing driveways on Missouri Flat Road (one right-in/right-out and the other emergency access only) and a new connection to the Goodwill/Walgreens Center. The new connection will be a shared driveway into the Goodwill Industries store fronting Forni Road (APN 327-213-035) through an access and utility easement agreement between the parties.

The Traffic Impact Study, prepared by T.Kear Transportation Planning & Management, looked at multiple study intersections, freeway segments, existing 2019 conditions, existing plus planned and approved projects (EPAP), 2030 conditions, and 2040 conditions. The project impacts at all study intersections and segments are anticipated to be less-than-significant under all study scenarios and does not result in cumulative transportation-related impacts. The study also reviewed internal circulation focused on the geometry of driveway access to Missouri Flat Road and conformance to required turning radius on internal drive isles to accommodate emergency vehicles, and parking. The preliminary site plan includes an approximately 90-foot right turn pocket plus a 90-foot bay taper on Missouri Flat Road for vehicles turning right into the EDCHC project. This turn pocket is not needed to maintain level-of-service but is appropriate to facilitate safe access given that Missouri Flat Road is a relatively high-speed roadway. All internal drive isles adequately provide inner and outer radiuses to accommodate emergency vehicles.

The proposed site plan complies with the County Zoning Ordinance and State Fire Safe Regulations requirements for setbacks and parking requirements. The proposed building location is more than 100' away from all property lines, which exceeds the largest setback requirement of 30 feet. El Dorado County requires one space per 200 square feet of "active use area," or 170 spaces for the proposed EDCHC facility. The preliminary site plan provides 183 parking spaces, exceeding the requirement and a much need improvement from the insufficient and non-ADA compliant parking at the existing facilities.

Decision Framework

Given the purpose and need, the deciding official reviews the proposed action and the other alternatives to make the following decisions:

This EA evaluates the site-specific issues the public has with the proposed action and analyzes the effects of the Proposed Action on the environment. The environmental analysis, given the purpose, need, and other alternatives will provide the deciding official the information to make the following decisions regarding the El Dorado Community Health Center:

- Which actions, if any, will be approved, and
- Any additional mitigation measures and monitoring requirements that may be needed to protect resources

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

This section summarizes the physical, biological, social, and economic environments of the affected project area and the potential changes to those environments due to mitigation and monitoring requirements. It also presents the scientific and analytical basis for the proposed Project.

Flood Plains

The Project is not located in any flood plain per FEMA FIRM Panel 06017C0775E. The project site is identified as being in Zone 'X'. Weber Creek and Depot Lake are both half-mile away; therefore, the Project will not result in any indirect discharge of silt or any other particles. See Attachment B: Flood Insurance Rate Map.

Wetlands

Seasonal wetland: The proposed Project will convert approximately 172 square feet . acres of seasonal wetlands through the grading and construction of the facility's parking lot. The seasonal wetland occurs within a local depression in an open area in the middle of the BSA. The seasonal wetland appears to have been created by historic (pre-1993) grading, which created a depression on top of shallow, hard rock. The wetland met all three parameters used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) to identify wetlands (Corps 2008). See Attachment C: NWI Map.

Water Resources

Ephemeral channel: The ephemeral channel is located on the northeast edge of the BSA. During storms, the channel drains northeast into a culvert that goes beneath Missouri Flat Road. The channel is approximately one (1) foot wide and 23 feet long. The channel bed and banks are weakly defined. The channel does not appear to carry much water. The channel was dry during the survey. No riparian corridor is associated with the ephemeral channel in the BSA. No vegetation was growing in the channel.

Important Farmland

This project will not convert agricultural land to non-agricultural uses. This site consists of 4.5 acres for development, within an approximate 12 acre parcel which is considered an “Urban Built-up” area with more than 30 structures within 40 circumference acres and therefore does not need NRCS direct comments. The project involves the construction of a new 30,642 square foot single-story health care center. The new facility will be a whole-patient care facility providing primary physician care, optometry, podiatry, dental, and pharmacy services. on property specifically designated for a health care facility commercial use.

See Attachment D: Farmland, Mapping, and Monitoring Program (FMMP) Map.

Soil

See Attachment E: USDA-NRCS Soil Survey Map.

Biological Resources

Per the Sycamore Environmental Consultants Natural Resources Report (19 August 2019) and the Bargas Environmental Consulting Survey (26 May 2020) – Attachment F

Vegetation Communities and Other Land Cover

The Project site consists of blue oak woodland and non-native annual grassland vegetation communities. **Table 1** below summarizes the vegetation communities and other land cover documented within the Project site; see also **Figure A Natural Resources Map**.

Table 1: Vegetation Communities and Other Land Cover in the Project Site

Vegetation Community / Other Land Cover	Acreage
Blue oak woodland	10.551
Non-native annual grassland	1.616
Developed (gravel roads, residence, cell tower)	1.323
Seasonal wetland	0.004
Ephemeral channel	< 0.001
Total:	13.494

The blue oak woodland community was observed to be dominated by blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*) with other trees including interior live oak (*Q. wislizeni*), black oak (*Q. kellogii*), gray pine (*Pinus sabiniana*), Northern California black walnut (*Juglans hindsii*), and California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*) also present.

Shrubs present included toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*) and poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*) with an understory herb layer dominated by yellow star-thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), non-native grasses, and native and non-native forbs.

Federal Endangered Species Act

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) implement the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) of 1973 (16 USC Section 1531 et seq.). Under FESA, threatened and endangered species on the federal list and their habitats (50 CFR Subsection 17.11, 17.12) are protected from “take” (i.e., activities that harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect) as well as any attempt to engage in any such conduct unless a Section 10 Permit is granted to an individual or a Section 7 consultation and a Biological Opinion with incidental take provisions are rendered from the lead federal agency. Under FESA, habitat loss is considered to be an impact on the species. Under Section 7 of FESA, all federal agencies (including the USFWS and NMFS) are required to ensure that any action they authorize, fund, or carry out will not likely jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species or modify their critical habitat.

The site survey conducted in July 2019 for the Project site did not identify the presence of federally-listed wildlife or plant species. One federally-listed plant species known to occur within the Project vicinity and identified as having the potential to occur in the Project site, Layne’s ragwort (*Packera layneae*; Federally Threatened), was confirmed to be absent through a protocol-level botanical survey. Therefore, the proposed Project will not affect federally-listed plant species.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

Most bird species, especially those that are breeding, migrating, or of limited distribution, are protected under federal and/or state regulations. The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (16 USC Subsection 703-712), prohibits any person unless permitted by regulation, to:

...pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill, attempt to take, capture or kill, possess, offer for sale, sell, offer to purchase, purchase, deliver for shipment, ship, cause to be shipped, deliver for transportation, transport, cause to be transported, carry, or cause to be carried by any means whatsoever, receive for shipment, transportation or carriage, or export, at any time, or in any manner, any migratory bird, included in the terms of this Convention . . . for the protection of migratory birds . . . or any part, nest, or egg of any such bird (16 USC 703).

Activities that result in the removal or destruction of an active nest (a nest with eggs or young being attended by one or more adults) would violate the MBTA. As such, project-related disturbances must be reduced or eliminated during the nesting cycle.

The Project site provides a variety of nesting habitats, including trees, shrubs, bare ground, and human-made structures (i.e., buildings, cell tower), bird species protected by the MBTA may utilize that. The survey conducted in July 2019 identified remnants of mud and stick nests in the old shack present on the Project site. If the proposed Project is constructed during the typical nesting migratory bird season (February 15 through August 31), the Project may impact migratory birds if they are nesting within or near the site.

El Dorado County Oak Resources Management Plan (ORMP) and Oak Conservation

Ordinance

Per the El Dorado Community Health Center Oak Resources Technical Report (27 April 2019) – Attachment G

The site consists of blue oak woodland and non-native annual grassland. El Dorado County regulates oak trees and oak woodland. Oak mitigation will be required according to the County's Oak Woodland Management Plan and current fee structure. An Oak Resources Technical Report was prepared on April 27, 2019, by Turner Surveying. The +/- 5-acre area to be developed has 50% cover with larger grass openings. Canopy removal will occur on a cumulative 2.5 acres or 20% of total oak woodland canopy. Approximately 59% of the oaks are Blue Oaks, 35% interior Live Oak, 5% Black Oak, and 1% Valley Oak. There was a high incidence of rot in the majority of the trees. There were four heritage trees noted in the tree survey (two in poor health), and there was only one valley oak observed on the project site, and it was noted to be in good health. This Project cannot retain the oak trees due to the proposed grade change and hazardous conditions these trees would present to the safety of the public coming to utilize the facilities once the health center is constructed. The remaining portion of the total parcel is heavily wooded and does not provide an adequate site for tree replacement planting; therefore, "In-lieu" fees are the only reasonable option for this Project. The remaining 7.59 acres will need to be treated after the development of a Wildland Fire Safe Plan to ensure the safety of the Community Health Center and adjacent properties. Total fees owed for the elimination of 2.5 acres of oak woodland and the removal of two Heritage oak trees is \$59,731.73.

Cultural Resources

Regulatory Framework

Numerous laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards on federal, state, and local levels seek to protect and manage cultural resources. The key federal regulation relevant to this Project is the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) described in more detail below. California state regulations include the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5097. Local regulations include the 2013 Placer County General Plan.

National Historic Preservation Act of as Amended (NHPA)

NHPA sets forth the responsibilities that federal agencies must meet regarding cultural resources. Based on Section 106 and its regulations in 36 CFR Part 800, federal agencies must conduct the necessary studies and consultations to identify cultural resources that may be affected by an undertaking, evaluate cultural resources that may be affected to determine if they are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) (that is, whether identified resources constitute historic properties), and assess whether such historic properties would be adversely affected. Historic properties are resources that are listed on or eligible for listing on the NRHP (36 CFR 800.16[1]). A property may be listed in the NRHP if it meets criteria provided in the NRHP regulations (36 CFR 60.4). Typically, such properties must also be 50 years or older (36 CFR 60.4[d]).

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association and:

- (A) That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (B) That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (C) That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess artistic value, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (D) That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Section 106 defines an adverse effect as an effect that alters, directly or indirectly, the qualities that make a resource eligible for listing in the NRHP (36 CFR 800.5[a][1]). Consideration must be given to the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, to the extent that these qualities contribute to the integrity and significance of the resource. Adverse effects may be direct and reasonably foreseeable or may be more remote in time or distance (36 CFR 800.5[a][1]).

Affected Environment

Three elements of the cultural setting of the study area are important to understanding the cultural resources present: Prehistoric, Ethnographic, and Historic periods. The prehistoric overview covers the era prior to sustained European contact (AD 1770), while the historic period overview covers the period after that contact. The ethnographic overview covers the overlap between the two, presenting information regarding the Native American inhabitants of the region, as understood through historical accounts and information given to anthropologists by Native Californians.

Prehistoric Overview

Human populations have occupied the western slope of the Sierra Nevada for at least 10,000 years (Moratto 1984). However, little is known about the prehistory of the region. During the Lower Archaic (8550 to 5550 BC) the Sierra Nevada was initially occupied small, relatively mobile groups. The Middle Archaic (5550 to 550 BC) was marked by a shift to grinding seeds with mortar and pestle, more intensive subsistence practices, and greater residential stability. The Upper Archaic (550 BC to AD 1100) in the project vicinity was associated with a substantial population decline. Archaeological sites are characterized by short-term residential bases and limited subsistence resource acquisition. The Emergent period (AD 1100 to Historic) was characterized by the onset of cultural patterns similar to those existing at the time of European contact (Jones and Klar 2007). Cultural resources associated with the prehistoric and ethnographic periods include lithic scatters, habitation debris, quarries, cemeteries, and bedrock milling features. The direct descendants of the prehistoric Native American peoples of the area still live locally, and these resources are considered an important part of their current religious and secular lives.

Ethnographic Overview

The project area lies within the territory commonly attributed to the ethnographic Nisenan, sometimes referred to as the Southern Maidu. The Nisenan territory included the drainages of the Bear, American, Yuba, and southern Feather Rivers and extended from the Sacramento River east to the crest of the Sierra Nevada (Kroeber 1925). The project area was occupied by a subgroup or tribelet called the Hill Nisenan. The Hill Nisenan were hunter-gatherers who spent the winter in larger villages at lower elevations. During the summer and fall families dispersed to higher elevation zones, following the seasonal migration of game and availability of seasonal plant resources. Mortars were created in bedrock outcrops for pounding foodstuffs such as acorns, manzanita berries, and small game. Because early contact with Spanish explorers and missionaries was limited to the southern edge of their territory, the Nisenan were not directly affected

by the Spanish incursions during the late 1700s and late 1800s. But with the discovery of gold, the lands of the Hill Nisenan were overrun in a period of two or three years. Most of the Nisenan population was eliminated by the mid-1850s (Cook 1976). Historic accounts mention that the Nisenan village *Wubulak* was located in the Project vicinity (Wilson and Towne 1978). Today the Nisenan/Southern Maidu are associated with the following federally recognized tribes: Berry Creek Rancheria of Maidu Indians, Enterprise Rancheria of Maidu Indians, Greenville Rancheria of Maidu Indians, Mechoopda Indian Tribe of Chico Rancheria, Mooretown Rancheria of Maidu Indians, Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians, Susanville Indian Rancheria, and United Auburn Indian Community.

Historic Overview

Post-contact history of California, including the western slope of the Sierra Nevada is generally divided into three major periods: the Spanish period (1769–1821), the Mexican period (1822–1848), and the American period (1848–present). Historic-era activities in the project vicinity were primarily during the American period and associated with the Gold Rush of the 1850s and subsequent economic and agricultural development of El Dorado County. The discovery of gold in 1848 at Sutter’s Mill (now Coloma), approximately 10 miles to the north of the Project Area on the south fork of the American River drew thousands of miners to the region. One year later, thousands of would-be gold seekers arrived in the project vicinity. Many eventually settled in the townsites of Missouri Flat and Shingle Springs. The historic community of Missouri Flat was located near Diamond Springs, east of Shingle Springs (Gudde 1975). Types of historic-era resources common in the region include resources associated with mining for gold (prospecting pits, mines, tailings, food debris, tools, hardware, ditches); agriculture and ranching (historic camps, residential structures, wells, windmills, fences, privies, ramps, refuse scatters, irrigation canals); and transportation (stage stops, roads, railroad lines, trails, bridges).

On August 06, 2020 Dr. Elizabeth Bagwell of Pinon Heritage Solutions requested a Sacred Lands File and Native American Contacts List for the El Dorado Community Health Center – Placerville Project from the Native American Heritage Commission (**See Attachment 2**). On August 10, 2020 the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) responded to Ms. Bagwell’s request (**See Attachment 3**) after conducting a records search of the Sacred Lands File with a negative result. However, the result is not conclusive and the NAHC recommended that the applicant contact five Native American tribes in the region through consultation letters to request input regarding their knowledge of possible cultural resources on the subject property site. On August 11, 2020 the USDA Rural Development office mailed consultation letters to the five tribes provided by the NAHC, that detailed the location of the project, purpose of the project and inquiring whether the tribes had information regarding potential sensitive resources of importance to the tribe within or near the project area.

Impacts/Avoidance

Biological

Given that the proposed site design must adhere to local ordinances and requirements such as the number of parking spaces per square footage of the proposed development and the inherent topographic constraints of the subject property, combined with the existing oak tree canopy this has resulted in the parking lot being designed in a flat area that will result in an unavoidable impact to a small wetland feature (172 sq. feet / <0.004 acre) as detailed in Figure A. It should be noted that previous surveys by Sycamore Environmental Consulting did not identify state or federally protected

species within the feature. However, given that the site layout will directly impact a wetland, when complying with NEPA requirements, the US Army Corps of Engineers may have to be consulted regarding the unavoidable wetland fill activity. Since the proposed Project is a *‘Commercial and / or Institutional Development’* the Army Corps regulatory permitting process would be vectored through the Nationwide 39 program. It should be noted however, that the proposed wetland fill is much less than 1/10th of an acre, and since it is devoid of protected species, the unavoidable fills are anticipated to be viewed as ‘minimal’ by the Army Corps. Irrespective of the less than 1/10th of an acre of impact, a requirement of the NWP-39 is to prepare and submit to the Army Corps a Pre-Construction Notification (PCN) for review so that a determination of ‘minimal’ can be formally made as well as to determine if there is a compensatory requirement to replace the filled wetland feature.

Bargas is coordinating closely with Army Corps project managers at the Sacramento District regarding the soon to be implemented modifications to what hydrologic parameters constitute a jurisdictional “Waters of the United States” (WOTUS). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency have issued a proposed rule to redefine WOTUS pursuant to the Clean Water Act. The Proposed Rule reduces the array of wetlands that would be regulated under the Clean Water Act. The current 2015 WOTUS Rule regulated all wetlands with any possible nexus to a traditionally navigable water, whereas the Proposed Rule limits jurisdiction to wetlands that abut or have a direct hydrologic surface connection with traditional navigable waters. The rule change is to be implemented in 5-days (22 June, 2020) from the date of this document, so there is no certainty that the rule change will directly affect the status of the proposed wetland feature to be filled with this Project, but our discussions with Army Corps staff regarding similar development projects further along in the process are indicating that the Sacramento District will not take jurisdiction over features similar to the proposed impacted wetland. The regulatory permitting change would remove the requirement to adhere to the NWP-39 process as detailed above. We are of the opinion that the unavoidable project-related impacts are consistent with a ‘Categorical Exclusion Involving No or Minimal Disturbance’ and would have no effect to these resources.

Mitigation

El Dorado County Placerville Health Center is responsible for implementation of both mitigation measures. **See Attachment 11.**

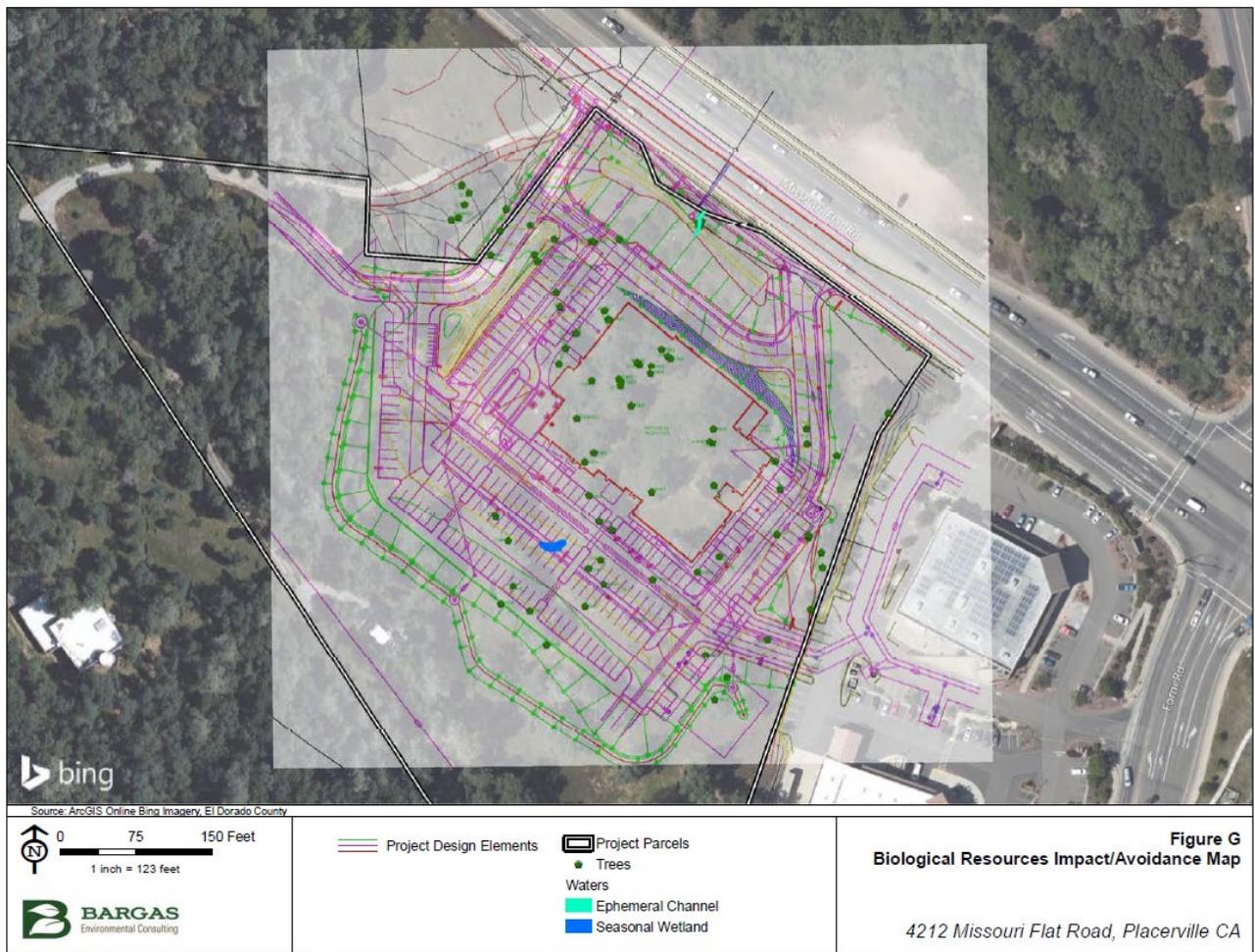
MM Bio-1 Standard Biological Construction Measures

- All equipment shall be washed prior to entering the construction site for the first time to reduce the potential spread of noxious weeds.
- Project vehicles will not exceed 20 mph off paved roads.
- All excavated trenches over two feet in depth will be sloped or have escape ramps installed, which are suitable for the escape of wildlife. All trenches shall be inspected for wildlife prior to backfilling.
- Any open-ended pipes shall be capped if left overnight or inspected for wildlife prior to moving them.
- All trash shall be properly contained, especially food-related items.
- No pets are allowed on the project site.

MM Bio-2 Nesting Birds

To comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), it is recommended that pre-construction surveys for nesting birds by a qualified biologist take place within 500 feet of all project work areas within one week of the commencement of project infrastructure construction if work occurs during the nesting bird season, which is generally accepted as February 1 to September 30. The biologist will also determine if areas near the proposed work areas are occupied by any special-status wildlife species just prior to construction. In the event that special-status species are found close enough to work areas that incidental take could occur; project activities may need to be curtailed until the species have departed. Likewise, to avoid potential take under the MBTA, construction activities should not take place in the vicinity of any active bird nests. The recommended construction buffer zone around active bird nests vary by species and would need to be determined on an individual basis based on the opinion of the surveying biologist as agreed upon by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Figure H: Biological Resources Map



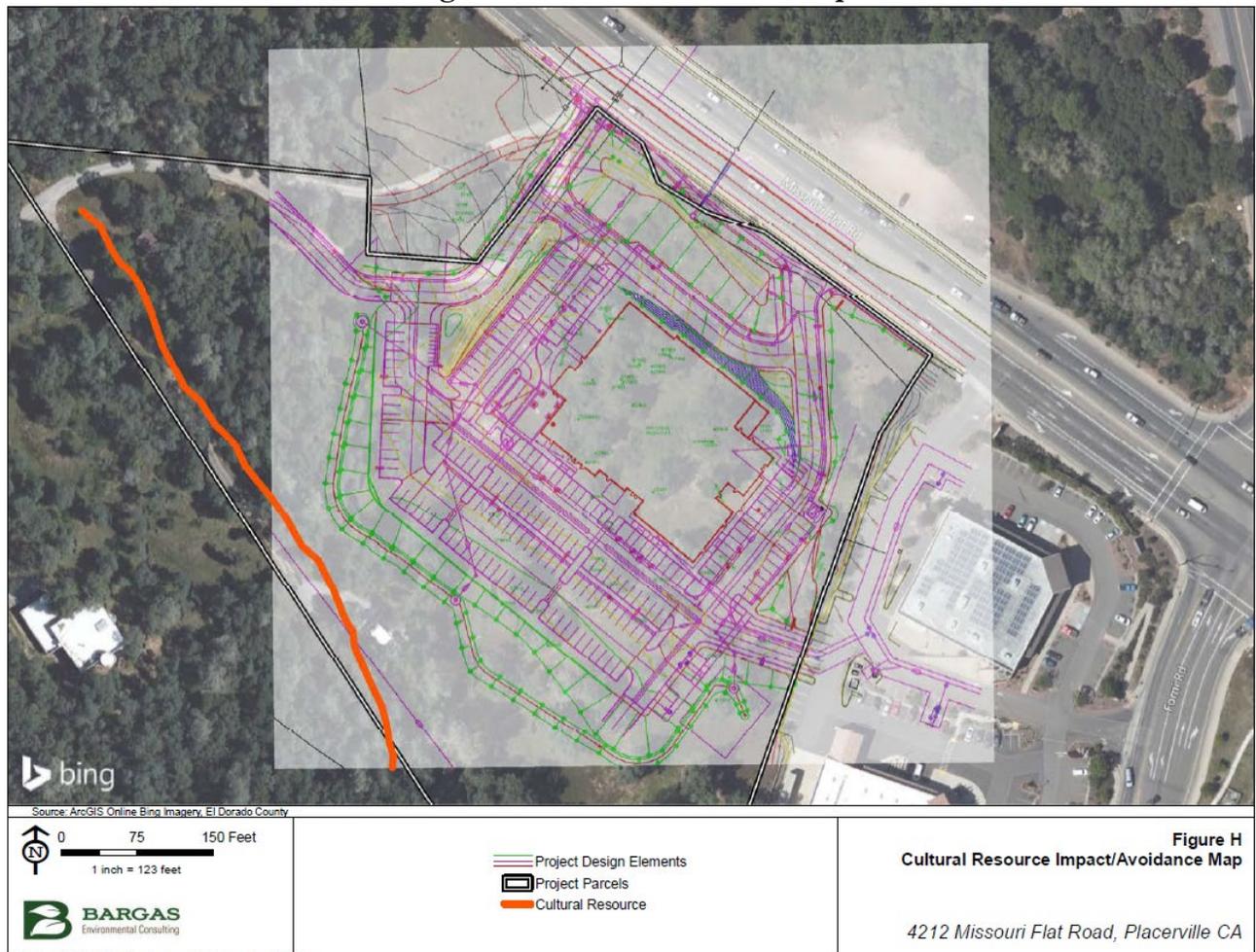
Map Created: 5/17/2020, Map Revised: N/A, Bargas Project Number:

Cultural

Resources in the Area of Potential Effects

The Area of Potential Effects (APE) for this undertaking is 12.92 acres in size and is the same as the Project Area. A record search of the APE and ¼ mile buffer and intensive pedestrian survey of the APE was conducted by Historic Resource Associates in June of 2019. Four previous projects were conducted in the record search area between 1984 and 2009. Two previously recorded resources are located within the record search area one of which is in the APE: Missouri Flat Ditch Segment 1 (P-9-00942/CA-ELD-854H). The pedestrian survey revisited Missouri Flat Ditch Segment 1. No other resources were identified during the survey (HRA 2019).

Figure I: Cultural Resources Map



Missouri Flat Ditch Segment 1 (P-9-00942/CA-ELD-854H): The resource is a segment of an earthen ditch. This resource extends from northwest to southeast across the center of the project area downslope and northeast of the existing dirt access road leading to the telecommunications site. This resource was designed by John Kirk and F. A. Bishop and constructed by the El Dorado Water and Deep Gravel Mining Company between 1873-1880 in order to provide water for placer and hydraulic mining in the

Central Belt of the Mother Lode. It ran from Coon Hollow Reservoir to the terminus at El Dorado Reservoir. Later it was converted to supply light industry and agriculture in the county (Starns 1992).

As a whole, the resource appears eligible for the NRHP at the local level for an association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history under Criteria A – specifically the California Gold Rush and the Mother Lode. In addition, the resource appears eligible under Criteria B as it was designed by the well-known engineers John Kirk and F. A. Bishop. However, the resource does not appear to be eligible under Criteria C, as it is a common type of ditch built for gold mining and agriculture and does not represent important engineering achievements. Similarly, the resource does not appear to be eligible for the NRHP under Criteria D because a scientific analysis of the resource is unlikely to result in information about local history.

While the Missouri Flat Ditch as a whole appears eligible for the NRHP, the segment that crosses the project area has lost integrity. The ditch segment that crosses the project area has been breached in a number of locations by roads and eroded in other locations. As such, it has lost integrity of design and workmanship. In addition, because the resource was formerly associated with mining and agricultural activities and is now surrounded by modern residential and commercial development – it has lost integrity of setting, feeling and association. Therefore, this segment of the resource is not eligible for the NRHP (HRA 2019).

Environmental Effects

In accordance with 36 CFR 800.5 of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation’s implementing regulations, which describe criteria for adverse effects, impacts on cultural resources are considered significant if one or more of the following conditions would result from implementation of the Proposed Action:

- a. An undertaking has an effect on a historic property when the undertaking may alter characteristics of the property that may qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP. For the purpose of determining the type of effect, alteration to features of a property’s location, setting, or use may be relevant, depending on the property’s significant characteristics, and should be considered.
- b. An undertaking is considered to have an adverse effect when the effect on a historic property may diminish the integrity of the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Adverse effects on historic properties include, but are not limited to:
 - Physical destruction, damage, or alteration of all or part of the property;
 - Isolation of the property from or alteration of the character of the property’s setting when that character contributes to the property’s qualification for the NRHP;
 - Introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property or that alter its setting;
 - Neglect of the property, resulting in its deterioration or destruction; and
 - Transfer, lease, or sale of the property.

Consideration is given to all qualifying characteristics of a historic property, including those that may have been identified subsequent to the original evaluation of the property's eligibility for the NRHP. Adverse effects may include reasonably foreseeable effects caused by the undertaking that may occur later in time, be farther removed in distance or be cumulative.

Direct Effects

Ground-disturbing activities associated with the construction and operation of the Proposed Action would have a direct impact on cultural resources by damaging and displacing artifacts, diminishing site integrity and altering the characteristics that make the resources significant. One cultural resource, a segment of Missouri Flat Ditch Segment 1 (P-9-00942/CA-ELD-854H), is present in the Project Area and may be subject to direct effects. However, as this segment is not eligible for the NRHP, there are no direct impacts to historic properties as a result of the Project. *[Note: At time of writing, documentation of consultation with SHPPO/THPO is being obtained from EDCHC. It is anticipated that this will show the properties are either not eligible or the undertaking will have no effect on the property discussed.]*

Indirect Effects

The construction and operation of the Proposed Action could have an indirect impact on historic-era architectural resources and culturally sensitive areas. While auditory and atmospheric intrusions are possible, the primary indirect impact is expected to be associated with visual impacts associated with the introduction of a large facility to the landscape. Two cultural resources - Missouri Flat Ditch Segment 1 (P-9-942/CA-ELD-854-H) and Dunlop Ranch (P-9-1830/CA-ELD-1346-H) – may be subject to indirect effects. However, neither of these resources are eligible for the NRHP, therefore there are no direct impacts to historic properties as a result of the Project.

Mitigation

Impacts to historic properties as a result of the Proposed Project are not anticipated, as no historic properties are present in the Project Area. However, buried as-yet-unidentified resources may be present. If a resource is identified during construction, damage to those resources would be mitigated by MM Cul-1 and MM Cul-2. El Dorado County Placerville Health Center is responsible for implementation of both mitigation measures. **See Attachment 11.**

MM Cul-1: Inadvertent Discovery of an Historic Property. If previously unidentified cultural resources are identified during construction activities, construction work within 50 feet of the find shall be halted and directed away from the discovery until a Secretary of the Interior qualified archaeologist assesses the significance of the resource. The archaeologist, in consultation with the USDA, Placer County, any interested Tribes, and any other responsible public agency, shall make the necessary plans for treatment of the find(s) and for the evaluation and mitigation of impacts if the finds are found to be eligible to the National or California Registers, qualify as a unique archaeological resource under California Environmental Quality Act Section 21083.2, or are determined to be tribal cultural resource as defined in Section 21074.

MM Cul-2: Treatment of Human Remains. All human remains discovered are to be treated with respect and dignity. Upon discovery of human remains, all work within 50 feet of the discovery area must cease immediately, nothing is to be disturbed, and the area must be secured. The Coroner's Office must be called. The Coroner has two working days to examine the remains after notification. The appropriate land manager/owner of the site is to be called and informed of the discovery. It is very important that the suspected remains, and the area around them, are undisturbed and the proper authorities called to the scene as soon as possible, as it could be a crime scene. The Coroner will determine if the remains are archaeological/historic or of modern origin and if there are any criminal or jurisdictional questions.

After the Coroner has determined the remains are archaeological/historic era, the Coroner will make recommendations concerning the treatment and disposition of the remains to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative. If the Coroner believes the remains to be those of a Native American, he/she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by telephone within 24 hours.

The NAHC will immediately notify the person it believes to be the most likely descendant (MLD) of the remains. The MLD has 48 hours to make recommendations to the landowner for treatment or disposition of the human remains. If the descendant does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the landowner shall reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from further disturbance. If the landowner does not accept the descendant's recommendations, the owner or the descendant may request mediation by NAHC.

According to the California Health and Safety Code, six (6) or more human burials at one (1) location constitute a cemetery (Section 8100), and willful disturbance of human remains is a felony (Section 7052).

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Figure B: Natural Resources Map Figure
Figure C: Aerial Photograph of Missouri Flat Ditch Segment 1
Figure D: Site Plan
Figure E: Tree Removal Plan
Figure F: Post Construction Water Quality Plan
Figure G: Erosion Control Plan
Figure H: Biological Resources Map
Figure I: Cultural Resources Map

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Attachement 1: USDA State Clearinghouse

Historic Preservation

Attachment 2: Pinon Heritage Solutions Request Letter
Attachment 3: Native American Heritage Commission Response and Native American Contact List
Attachment 4: Tribal Letter to Tsi Akim Maidu
Attachment 5: Tribal Letter to Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California
Attachment 6: Tribal Response - Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California
Attachment 7: Tribal Letter to Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe
Attachment 8: Tribal Letter to Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
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Mitigation Measures and Permitting

Attachment 11: Biological and Cultural Resource Mitigation Measures

Phase 1

Attachment 12: Phase 1 (pending - anticipated completion date 7 August)

Proof of Publications of Preliminary and Final on Wetlands

Attachment 13: Wetland Impact Prohibition Certification

Attachment 14: Final Public Notice

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Attachment A: Cultural Resources Study of Assessor's Parcel NO. 327-213-34

Attachment B: Flood Insurance Rate Map

Attachment C: NWI Map

Attachment D: Farmland, Mapping, and Monitoring Program (FMMP) Map

Attachment E: USDA-NRCS Soil Survey Map

Attachment F: Sycamore Environmental Consultants, Inc. Natural Resources Due Diligence (NRDD)

Attachment G: El Dorado Community Health Center Oak Resources Technical Report

INTERGOVERNMENTAL REVIEW
ATTACHEMENT 1: USDA STATE
CLEARINGHOUSE

February 21, 2020

Sacramento Area COG
1415 L Street., Ste. 300
Sacramento, CA 95814

Regarding: Submission of Form SF-424

On behalf of the El Dorado Community Health Center (EDCHC), I would like to submit the cover sheet of Form SF-424 with this cover letter, to USDA clearinghouse as our notice of intent for submission of a pre-application for USDA Rural Development loan consideration.

We look forward to working with the USDA Rural Development office as we go through this process of loan consideration. Thank you.

Sincerely,



Terri Stratton, MPH
Chief Executive Officer
El Dorado Community Health Center
4340 Golden Center Drive
Placerville, CA 95667
530-748-3105 or 530-556-2057 Office
530-556-2057
tstratton@edchc.org

Application for Federal Assistance SF-424		
* 1. Type of Submission: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Preapplication <input type="checkbox"/> Application <input type="checkbox"/> Changed/Corrected Application	* 2. Type of Application: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision	* If Revision, select appropriate letter(s): _____ * Other (Specify): _____
* 3. Date Received: 02/21/2020	4. Applicant Identifier: _____	
5a. Federal Entity Identifier: _____	5b. Federal Award Identifier: _____	
State Use Only:		
6. Date Received by State: _____	7. State Application Identifier: _____	
8. APPLICANT INFORMATION:		
* a. Legal Name: El Dorado County Community Health Center		
* b. Employer/Taxpayer Identification Number (EIN/TIN): 42-1533531	* c. Organizational DUNS: 1265445970000	
d. Address:		
* Street1: 4327 Golden Center Drive	Street2: _____	
* City: Placerville	County/Parish: El Dorado	
* State: CA: California	Province: _____	
* Country: USA: UNITED STATES	* Zip / Postal Code: 956676259	
e. Organizational Unit:		
Department Name: Administration	Division Name: _____	
f. Name and contact information of person to be contacted on matters involving this application:		
Prefix: _____	* First Name: Terri	
Middle Name: _____	* Last Name: Stratton	
Suffix: _____	Title: CEO	
Organizational Affiliation: El Dorado County Community Health Center		
* Telephone Number: 530-748-3105	Fax Number: _____	
* Email: tstratton@edchc.org		

Terri Stratton

Subject: FW: Application Received

From: DonotReply@state.ca.gov <DonotReply@state.ca.gov>
Sent: Tuesday, February 25, 2020 12:12 PM
To: Judy Stein <jstein@edchc.org>
Subject: Application Received

Dear El Dorado County Community Health Center,

Your application was made available to the State Clearinghouse under the [Executive Order 12372 Process](#) for review.

Thank you,
OPR State Clearinghouse
State.Clearinghouse@opr.ca.gov
916-445-0613

IMPORTANT: This email and any files transmitted with it are confidential and intended to be received only by individual or entity to whom they are addressed. If you are not the intended recipient, you are hereby cautioned that any dissemination, disclosure, copying, distribution or taking any action related to the contents of this message or any accompanying attachment is strictly prohibited and is unlawful. Please notify the sender immediately if you have received this email and any related files in error then delete this email from your system.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ATTACHMENT 2: PINON HERITAGE
SOLUTIONS REQUEST LETTER



Cultural Resources Services

Quality • Integrity • Responsiveness

August 6, 2020

Native American Heritage Commission
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100
West Sacramento, CA 95691
NAHC@nahc.ca.gov

RE: Sacred Lands File and Native American Contacts List Request – El Dorado Community Health Centers – Placerville Project

To Whom It May Concern,

The El Dorado Community Health Centers is seeking to construct a new health center to serve the Placerville/Diamond Springs community in El Dorado County. The project is located southwest of the intersection of Missouri Flat Road and Forni Road. The Accessor's Parcel Number is 327-213-34. The project is located on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Placerville Quadrangle in Township 10 North, Range 10 East, Section 24 Mount Diablo Base and Meridian (MDBM) (Figure 1).

The project area consists of the entire 12.92-acre parcel, which is bounded by Missouri Flat Road to the northeast, Wallgreens and Goodwill stores to the southeast and fences along all other property boundaries (Figure 2). The project area was surveyed in 2019 by Historic Resource Associates. One resource, a segment of a gold-rush era ditch Missouri Flat Ditch Segment 1 (P-9-00942/CA-ELD-854H), is present in the project area. No other resources were identified.

At the request of El Dorado Community Health Centers, Piñon Heritage Solutions' (Piñon) Owner and Principal, Dr. Elizabeth Bagwell, respectfully submits this request for a search of the Sacred Lands File for the proposed project area and immediate surrounding area (see Figure 1). Piñon also requests a list of Native American contacts who may have an interest in learning about the proposed project.

Thank you for your assistance in completing these tasks. If you have questions or need additional information, please contact me at 916-926-2736 or bbagwell@pinonheritage.com.

Regards,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "EBagwell".

Elizabeth (Beth) A. Bagwell, PhD, RPA
Owner and Principal
Piñon Heritage Solutions
3733 E. Pacific Ave.
Sacramento, CA 95820
bbagwell@pinonheritage.com
916-926-2736

Enclosures: Sacred Lands File and Native American Contacts List Request, Figure 1

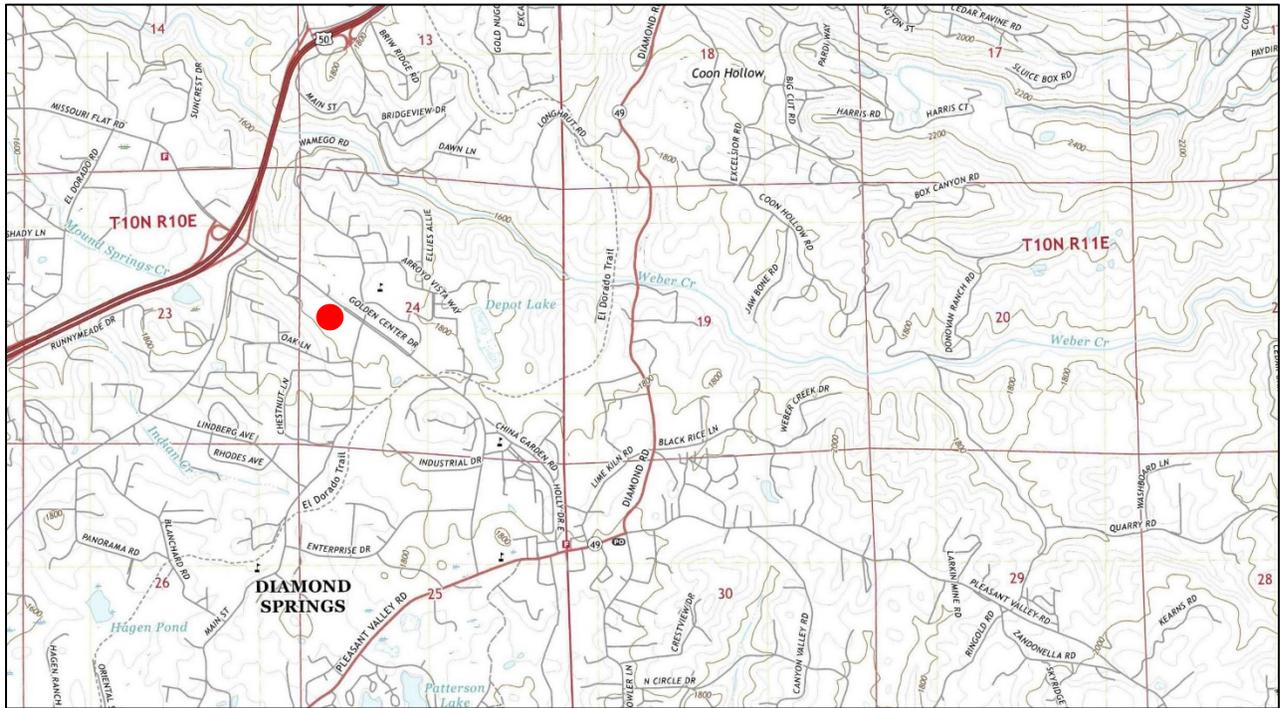
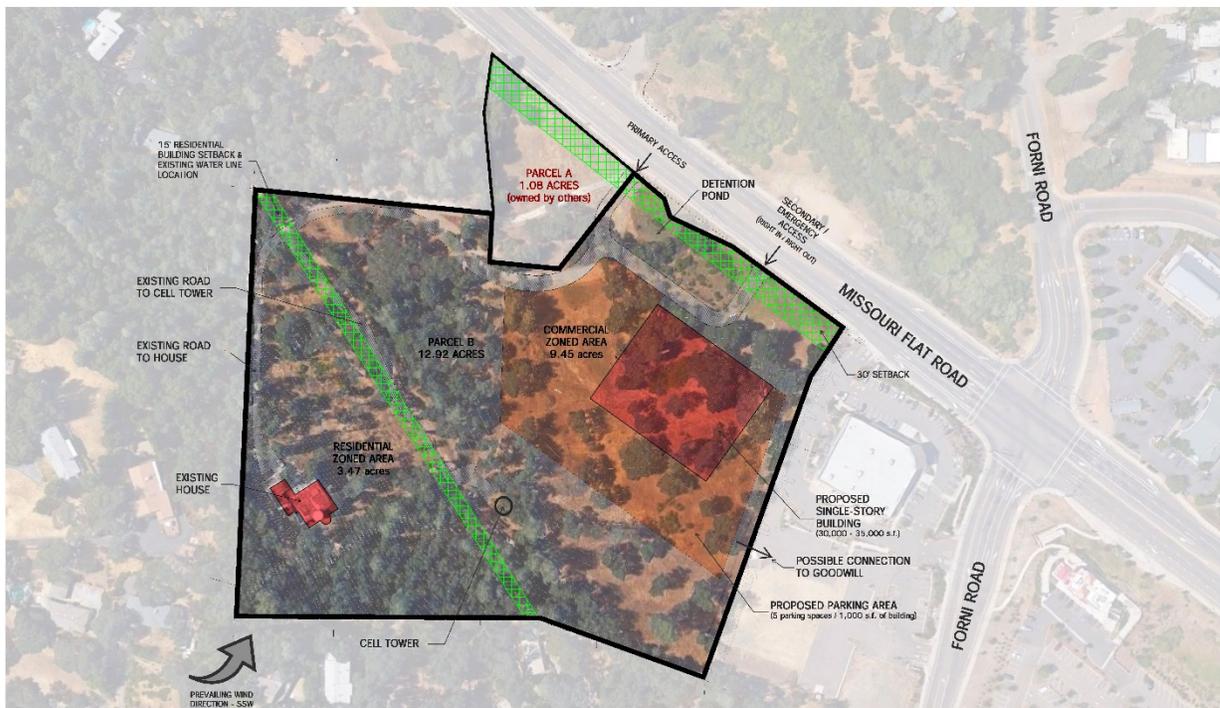


Figure 1: 2018 USGS 7.5-minute Placerville Quadrangle showing project location



SITE PLAN - concept
11-21-17

Figure 2: Site plan

Sacred Lands File & Native American Contacts List Request

Native American Heritage Commission

1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100

West Sacramento, CA 95691

916-373-3710

916-373-5471 – Fax

nahc@nahc.ca.gov

Information Below is Required for a Sacred Lands File Search

Project: El Dorado Community Health Centers - Placerville

County: El Dorado County (APN 327-213-34)

USGS Quadrangle Name: Placerville 7.5' Quad

Township: 10 **Range:** 10 **Section(s):** 24

Company/Firm/Agency: Pinon Heritage Solutions

Street Address: 3733 E Pacific Ave

City: Sacramento **Zip:** 95820

Phone: 916-926-2736

Fax: N/A

Email: bbagwell@pinonheritage.com

Project Description:

El Dorado Community Health Centers proposes to construct a new health care center to serve the Placerville/Diamond Springs area.

ATTACHMENT 3: NATIVE
AMERICAN HERITAGE
COMMISSION RESPONSE AND
NATIVE AMERICAN CONTACT LIST



August 10, 2020

Elizabeth A. Bagwell

Piñon Heritage Solutions

Via Email to: bbagwell@pinonheritage.com

CHAIRPERSON
Laura Miranda
Luiseño

VICE CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
Chumash

SECRETARY
Merri Lopez-Keifer
Luiseño

PARLIAMENTARIAN
Russell Attebery
Karuk

COMMISSIONER
Marshall McKay
Wintun

COMMISSIONER
William Mungary
*Paiute/White Mountain
Apache*

COMMISSIONER
**Julie Tumamait-
Stenslie**
Chumash

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

COMMISSIONER
[Vacant]

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
Christina Snider
Pomo

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov

Re: El Dorado Community Health Centers - Placerville Project, El Dorado County

Dear Ms. Bagwell:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information you have submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. However, the absence of specific site information in the SLF does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated; if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify me. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Nancy.Gonzalez-Lopez@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Nancy Gonzalez-Lopez

Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment

Native American Heritage Commission
Native American Contact List
El Dorado County
8/10/2020

**Shingle Springs Band of Miwok
Indians**

Regina Cuellar, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1340 Maidu
Shingle Springs, CA, 95682 Miwok
Phone: (530) 387 - 4970
Fax: (530) 387-8067
rcuellar@ssband.org

Tsi Akim Maidu

Grayson Coney, Cultural Director
P.O. Box 510 Maidu
Browns Valley, CA, 95918
Phone: (530) 383 - 7234
tsi-akim-maidu@att.net

**United Auburn Indian
Community of the Auburn
Rancheria**

Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson
10720 Indian Hill Road Maidu
Auburn, CA, 95603 Miwok
Phone: (530) 883 - 2390
Fax: (530) 883-2380
bguth@auburnrancheria.com

**Washoe Tribe of Nevada and
California**

Darrel Cruz, Cultural Resources
Department
919 Highway 395 North Washoe
Gardnerville, NV, 89410
Phone: (775) 265 - 8600
darrel.cruz@washoetribe.us

**Colfax-Todds Valley
Consolidated Tribe**

Pamela Cubbler, Treasurer
P.O. Box 4884 Maidu
Auburn, CA, 95604 Miwok
Phone: (530) 320 - 3943
pcubbler@colfaxrancheria.com

**Colfax-Todds Valley
Consolidated Tribe**

Clyde Prout, Chairperson
P.O. Box 4884 none Maidu
Auburn, CA, 95604 Miwok
Phone: (530) 577 - 3558
miwokmaidu@yahoo.com

This list is current only as of the date of this document. Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resource Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting local Native Americans with regard to cultural resources assessment for the proposed El Dorado Community Health Centers - Placerville Project, El Dorado County.

ATTACHMENT 4: TRIBAL LETTER
TO TSI AKIM MAIDU

August 11, 2020

Grayson Coney, Cultural Director
Tsi Akim Maidu
P.O. Box 510
Browns Valley, CA, 95918
tsi-akim-maidu@att.net

Subject: El Dorado Community Health Centers – Placerville Project, El Dorado County

Director Coney:

USDA Rural Development is processing a loan application from the El Dorado Community Health Centers. The El Dorado Community Health Centers is seeking to construct a new health center to serve the Placerville/Diamond Springs community in El Dorado County. The purpose of the loan is to fund the construction of the health center. As part of our NEPA and environmental review process, we are required to examine any potential impacts to Native Americans and federally recognized tribes.

As part of the cultural resource assessment of the Project Area, Pinon requested a search of the Sacred Lands File by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on August 7, 2020. The NAHC responded on August 10, 2020 noting that the Sacred Lands File search was negative for the Project area and immediate vicinity. In addition, the NAHC provided a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area – which included your name.

The project is located southwest of the intersection of Missouri Flat Road and Forni Road. The Accessor's Parcel Number is 327-213-34. The project is located on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Placerville Quadrangle in Township 10 North, Range 10 East, Section 24 Mount Diablo Base and Meridian (MDBM) (Figure 1).

The project area consists of the entire 12.92-acre parcel, which is bounded by Missouri Flat Road to the northeast, Walgreens and Goodwill stores to the southeast and fences along all other property boundaries (Figure 2). The project area was surveyed in 2019 by Historic Resource Associates. One resource, a segment of a gold-rush era ditch Missouri Flat Ditch Segment 1 (P-9-00942/CA-ELD-854H), is present in the project area. No other resources were identified.

If your records show that sensitive resources of importance to your tribe exist within or near the project area shown on the enclosed map, or if you have any concerns regarding the overall project, please contact me expressing your concerns.

Please submit any comments, no later than August 18, 2020 to the USDA Rural Development Area Office located at:

USDA Rural Development
430 G Street #4169
Davis, CA 95616

Please feel free to contact me if you have questions.

Sincerely,

Michael Vukas

Michael Vukas
Area Specialist
530-792-5824
michael.vukas@usda.gov

Enclosures: Figures 1 and 2– Project Location Map and Site Plan Map

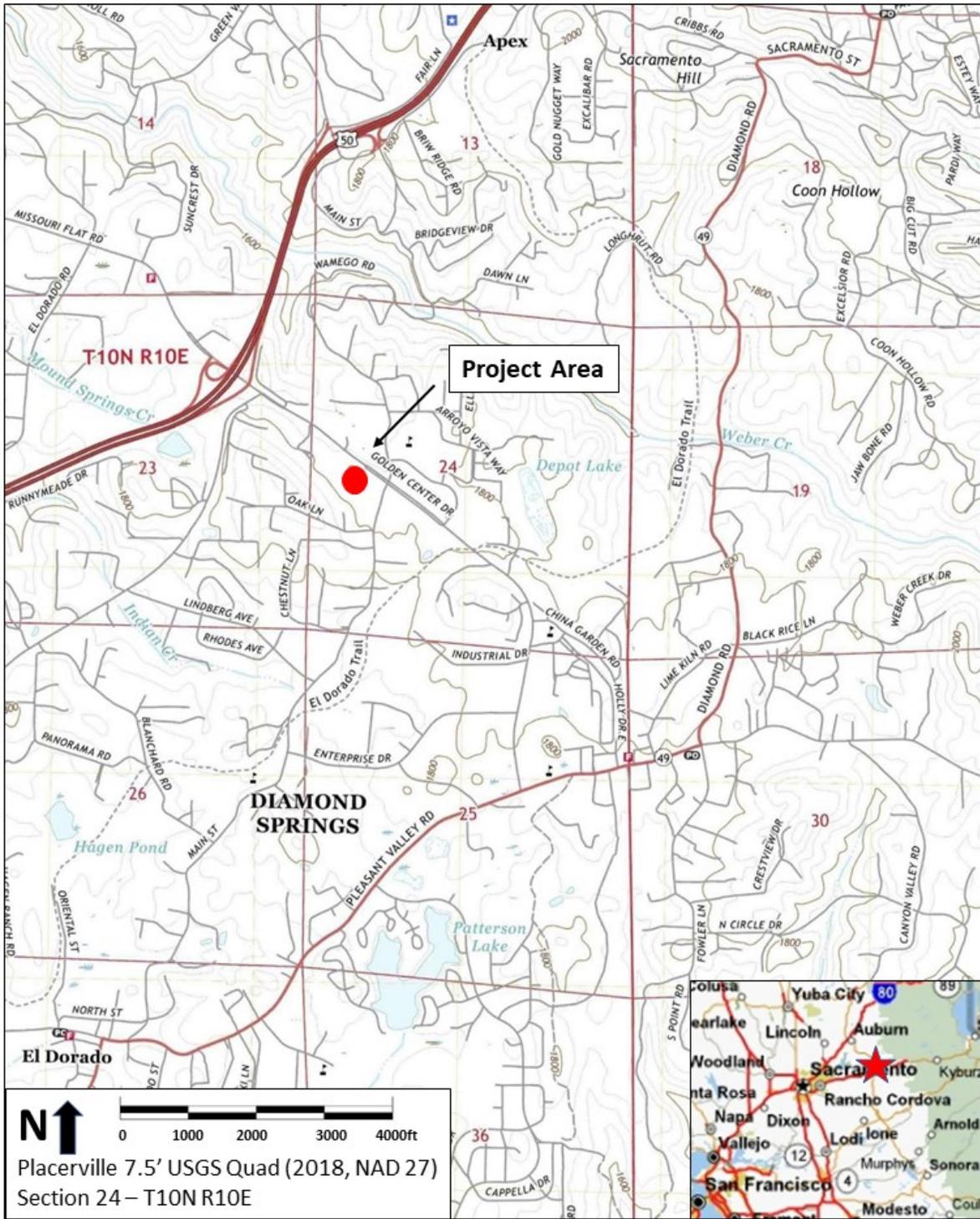
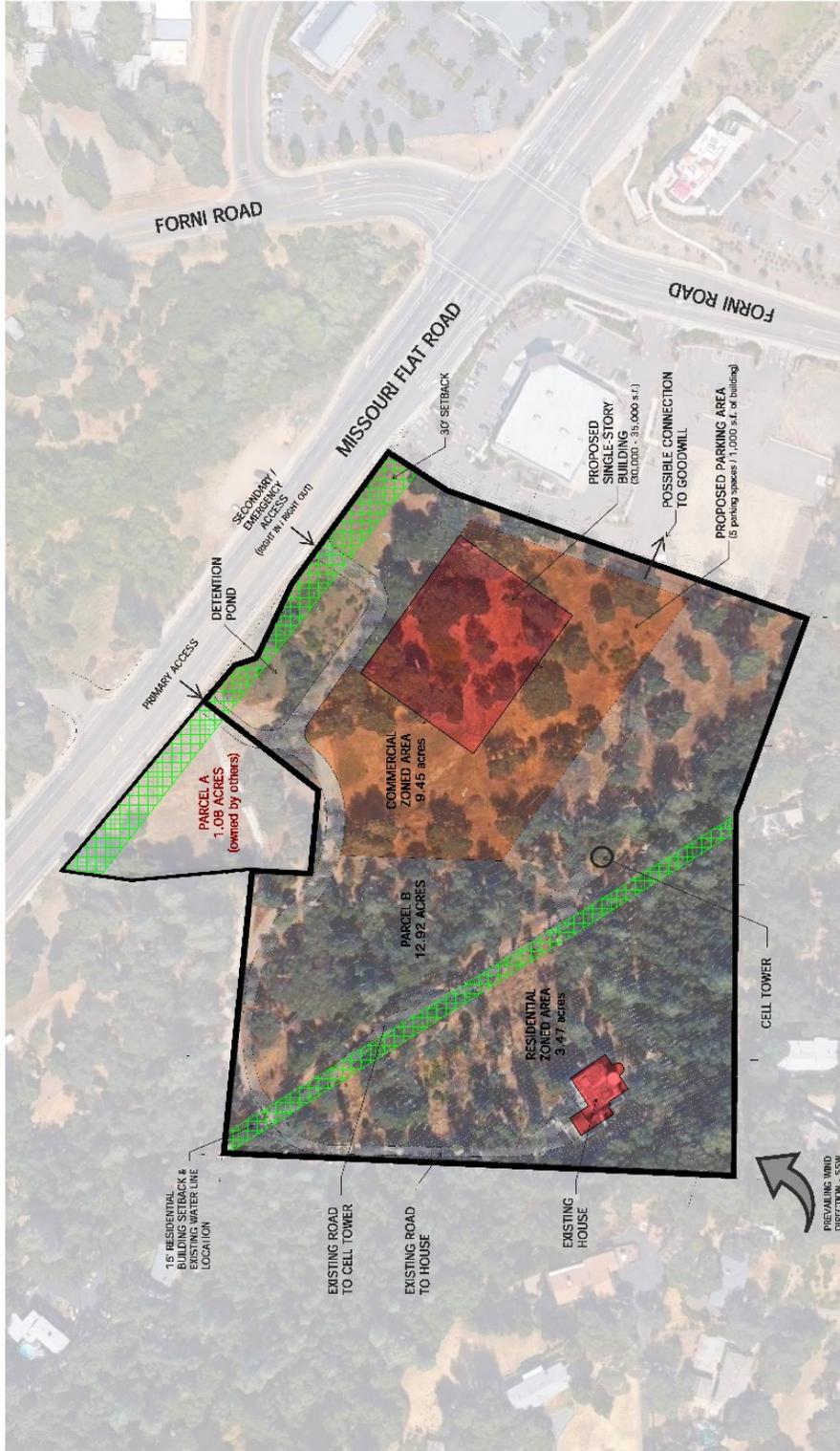


Figure 1: El Dorado Community Health Centers – Placerville Project Location



SITE PLAN - concept
1" = 40'

Figure 2: Site Plan

ATTACHMENT 5: TRIBAL LETTER
TO WASHOE TRIBE OF NEVADA
AND CALIFORNIA

August 11, 2020

Darrel Cruz, Cultural Resources Department
Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California
919 Highway 395 North
Gardnerville, NV, 89410
darrel.cruz@washoetribe.us

Subject: El Dorado Community Health Centers – Placerville Project, El Dorado County

Mr. Cruz:

USDA Rural Development is processing a loan application from the El Dorado Community Health Centers. The El Dorado Community Health Centers is seeking to construct a new health center to serve the Placerville/Diamond Springs community in El Dorado County. The purpose of the loan is to fund the construction of the health center. As part of our NEPA and environmental review process, we are required to examine any potential impacts to Native Americans and federally recognized tribes.

As part of the cultural resource assessment of the Project Area, Pinon requested a search of the Sacred Lands File by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on August 7, 2020. The NAHC responded on August 10, 2020 noting that the Sacred Lands File search was negative for the Project area and immediate vicinity. In addition, the NAHC provided a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area – which included your name.

The project is located southwest of the intersection of Missouri Flat Road and Forni Road. The Accessor's Parcel Number is 327-213-34. The project is located on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Placerville Quadrangle in Township 10 North, Range 10 East, Section 24 Mount Diablo Base and Meridian (MDBM) (Figure 1).

The project area consists of the entire 12.92-acre parcel, which is bounded by Missouri Flat Road to the northeast, Walgreens and Goodwill stores to the southeast and fences along all other property boundaries (Figure 2). The project area was surveyed in 2019 by Historic Resource Associates. One resource, a segment of a gold-rush era ditch Missouri Flat Ditch Segment 1 (P-9-00942/CA-ELD-854H), is present in the project area. No other resources were identified.

If your records show that sensitive resources of importance to your tribe exist within or near the project area shown on the enclosed map, or if you have any concerns regarding the overall project, please contact me expressing your concerns.

Please submit any comments, no later than August 18, 2020 to the USDA Rural Development Area Office located at:

USDA Rural Development
430 G Street #4169
Davis, CA 95616

Please feel free to contact me if you have questions.

Sincerely,

Michael Vukas

Michael Vukas
Area Specialist
530-792-5824
michael.vukas@usda.gov

Enclosures: Figures 1 and 2– Project Location Map and Site Plan Map

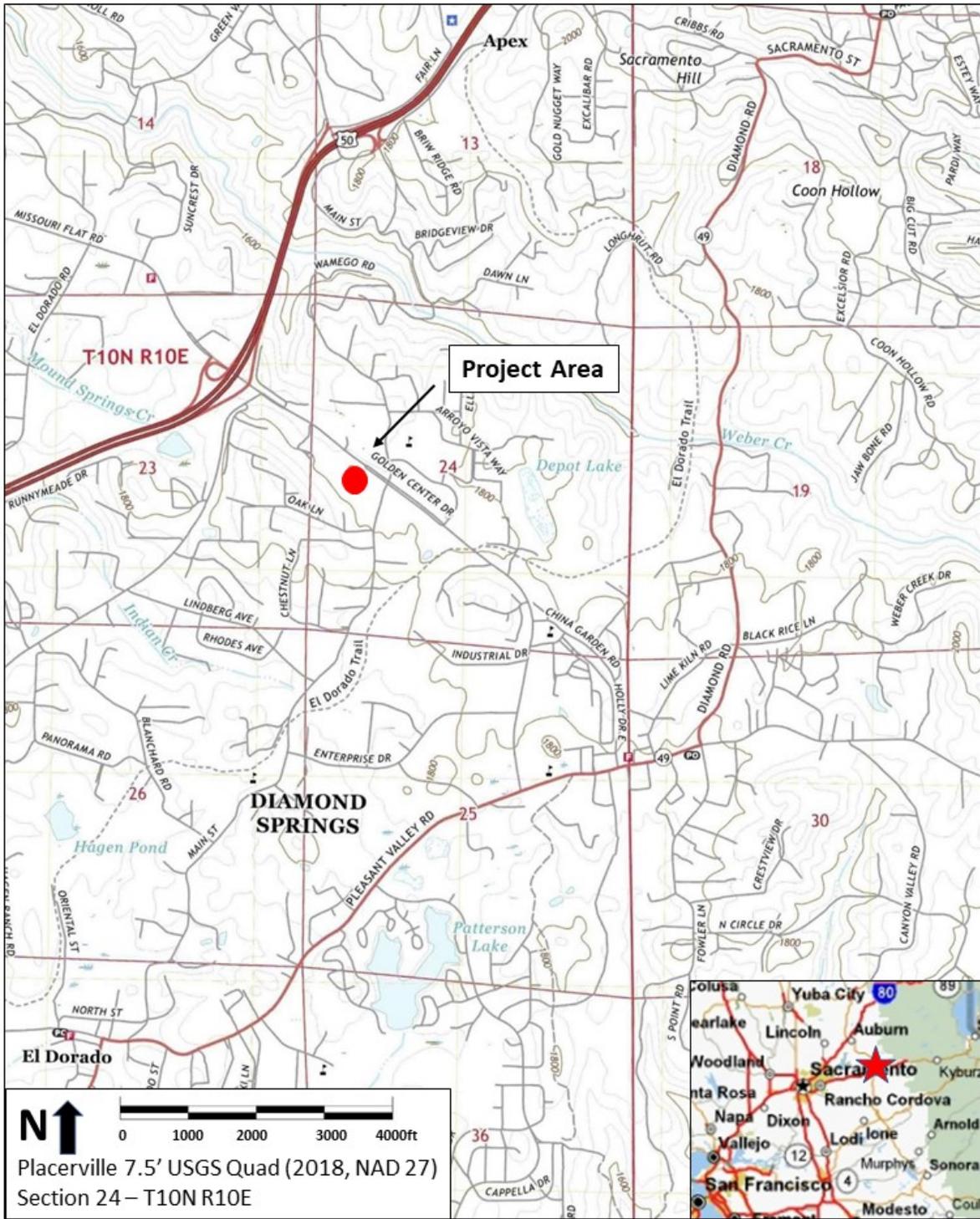
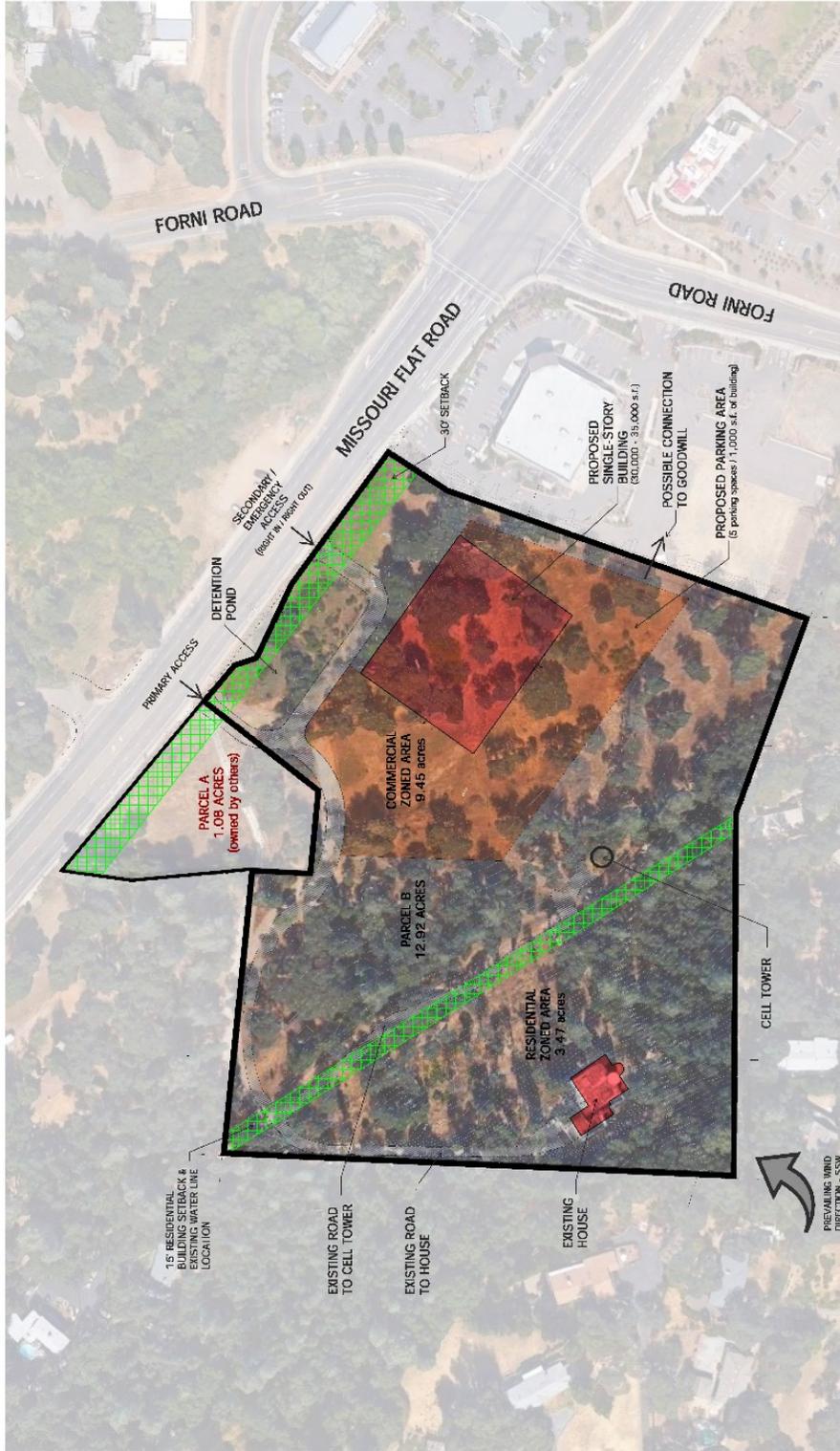


Figure 1: El Dorado Community Health Centers – Placerville Project Location



SITE PLAN - concept
1" = 40'

Figure 2: Site Plan

ATTACHMENT 6: TRIBAL RESPONSE-
WASHOE TRIBE OF NEVADA AND
CALIFORNIA

-----Original Message-----

From: Darrel Cruz <Darrel.Cruz@washoetribe.us>

Sent: Tuesday, August 11, 2020 12:50 PM

To: Elizabeth Bagwell <bbagwell@pinonheritage.com>

Subject: Re: Urgent Request: El Dorado Community Health Centers – Placerville Project, El Dorado County

Hello Elizabeth

Thank for consulting with Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California on the El Dorado Health Center projects At this time I am deferring to the Shingle Springs Miwuk Tribe

Darrel

Sent from my iPhone

On Aug 11, 2020, at 12:04 PM, Elizabeth Bagwell <bbagwell@pinonheritage.com> wrote:

Mr. Cruz:

I am contacting you at the request of the USDA. USDA Rural Development is processing a loan application from the El Dorado Community Health Centers. The El Dorado Community Health Centers is seeking to construct a new health center to serve the Placerville/Diamond Springs community in El Dorado County. The NAHC provided a list of Native American tribes who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project areas – which included your name.

I've attached letters with more information about this project. The recent record searches and pedestrian surveys found no prehistoric resources and no CRHR/NRHP eligible resources in any of the project areas. If there is any information you would like to share about resources in the project area or project vicinity, we would be grateful for your assistance.

The USDA requests that you submit any comments, no later than August 18, 2020 to the USDA Rural Development Area Office. Thank you for your time. Please let me know if you have any questions.

Regards,
Beth Bagwell

Elizabeth A. Bagwell, PhD, RPA
Owner and Principal
Piñon Heritage Solutions – SB/DBE/WBE
bbagwell@pinonheritage.com<<mailto:bbagwell@pinonheritage.com>>
Office/Cell: 916-926-2736
<https://pinonheritage.com/>

<<https://www.linkedin.com/in/elizabeth-bagwell-phd-rpa-0baa1823>>
<image001.png>

<081120 El Dorado Cruz.pdf>

This email and any files transmitted with it are confidential and intended solely for the use of the individual or entity to whom they are addressed. Please notify the sender immediately by e-mail if you have received this e-mail by mistake and delete this e-mail from your system. If you are not the intended recipient you are notified that disclosing, copying, distributing or taking any action in reliance on the contents of this information is strictly prohibited.

ATTACHMENT 7: TRIBAL LETTER
TO COLFAX-TODDS VALLEY
CONSOLIDATED TRIBE

August 11, 2020

Clyde Prout, Chairperson
Pamela Cubbler, Treasurer
Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe
P.O. Box 4884
Auburn, CA, 95604
miwokmaidu@yahoo.com
pcubbler@colfaxrancheria.com

Subject: El Dorado Community Health Centers – Placerville Project, El Dorado County

Chairperson Prout and Ms. Cubbler:

USDA Rural Development is processing a loan application from the El Dorado Community Health Centers. The El Dorado Community Health Centers is seeking to construct a new health center to serve the Placerville/Diamond Springs community in El Dorado County. The purpose of the loan is to fund the construction of the health center. As part of our NEPA and environmental review process, we are required to examine any potential impacts to Native Americans and federally recognized tribes.

As part of the cultural resource assessment of the Project Area, Pinon requested a search of the Sacred Lands File by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on August 7, 2020. The NAHC responded on August 10, 2020 noting that the Sacred Lands File search was negative for the Project area and immediate vicinity. In addition, the NAHC provided a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area – which included your name.

The project is located southwest of the intersection of Missouri Flat Road and Forni Road. The Accessor's Parcel Number is 327-213-34. The project is located on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Placerville Quadrangle in Township 10 North, Range 10 East, Section 24 Mount Diablo Base and Meridian (MDBM) (Figure 1).

The project area consists of the entire 12.92-acre parcel, which is bounded by Missouri Flat Road to the northeast, Walgreens and Goodwill stores to the southeast and fences along all other property boundaries (Figure 2). The project area was surveyed in 2019 by Historic Resource Associates. One resource, a segment of a gold-rush era ditch Missouri Flat Ditch Segment 1 (P-9-00942/CA-ELD-854H), is present in the project area. No other resources were identified.

If your records show that sensitive resources of importance to your tribe exist within or near the project area shown on the enclosed map, or if you have any concerns regarding the overall project, please contact me expressing your concerns.

Please submit any comments, no later than August 18, 2020 to the USDA Rural Development Area Office located at:

USDA Rural Development
430 G Street #4169
Davis, CA 95616

Please feel free to contact me if you have questions.

Sincerely,

Michael Vukas

Michael Vukas
Area Specialist
530-792-5824
michael.vukas@usda.gov

Enclosures: Figures 1 and 2– Project Location Map and Site Plan Map

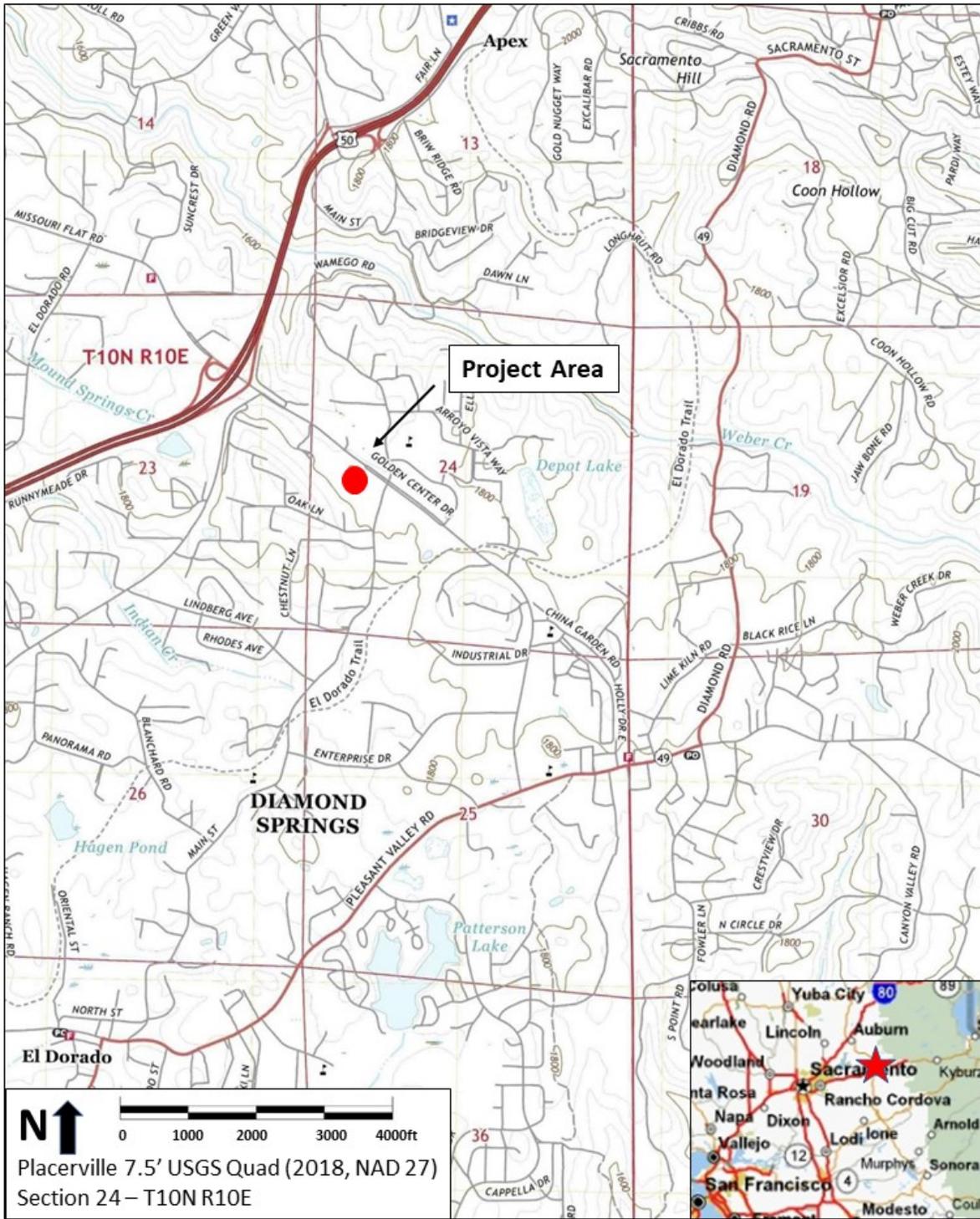
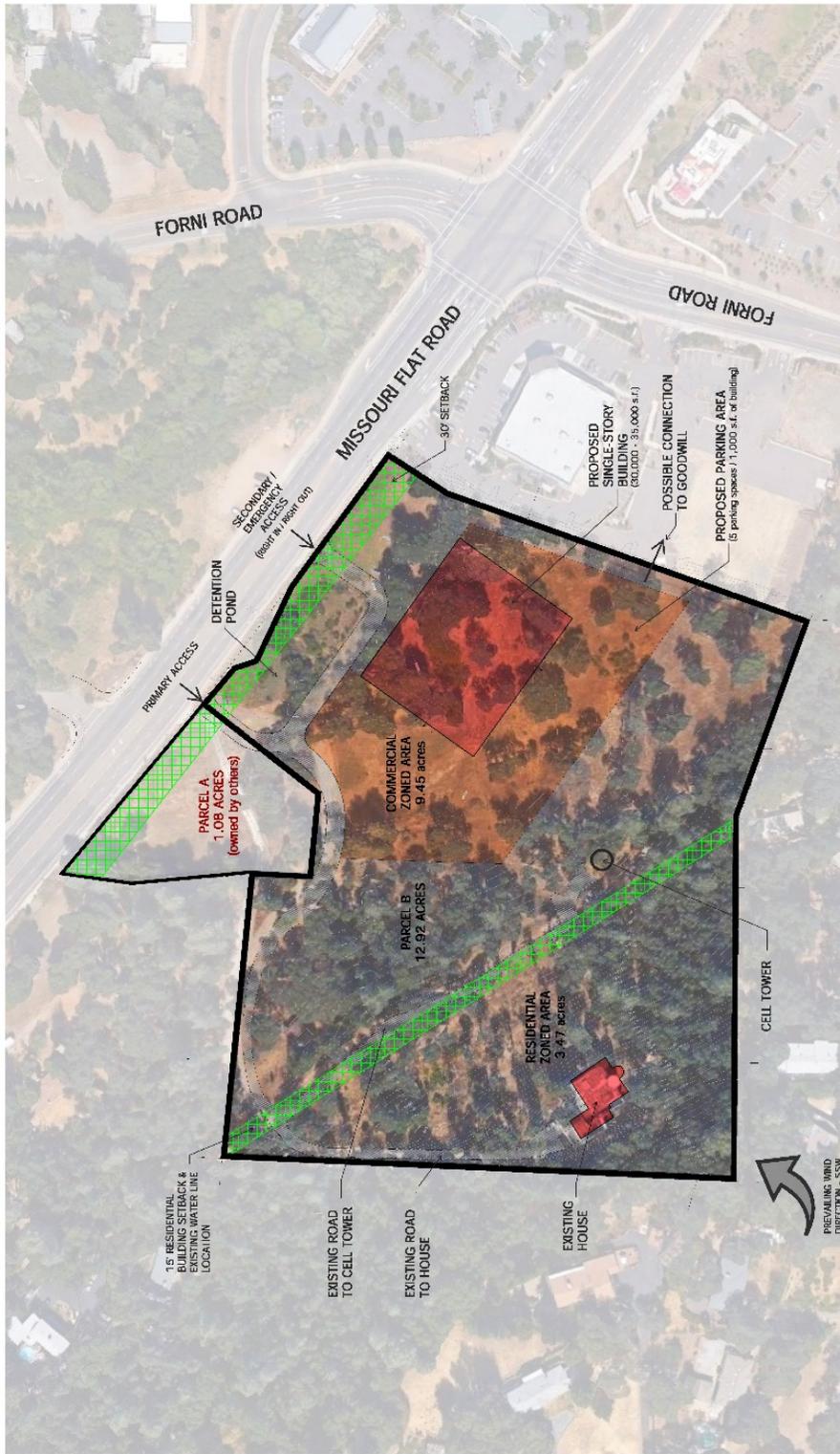


Figure 1: El Dorado Community Health Centers – Placerville Project Location



SITE PLAN - concept
1" = 40'

Figure 2: Site Plan

ATTACHMENT 88: TRIBAL
LETTER TO SHINGLE SPRINGS
BAND OF MIWOK INDIANS

August 11, 2020

Regina Cuellar, Chairperson
Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
P.O. Box 1340
Shingle Springs, CA, 95682
rcuellar@ssband.org

Subject: El Dorado Community Health Centers – Placerville Project, El Dorado County

Chairperson Cuellar:

USDA Rural Development is processing a loan application from the El Dorado Community Health Centers. The El Dorado Community Health Centers is seeking to construct a new health center to serve the Placerville/Diamond Springs community in El Dorado County. The purpose of the loan is to fund the construction of the health center. As part of our NEPA and environmental review process, we are required to examine any potential impacts to Native Americans and federally recognized tribes.

As part of the cultural resource assessment of the Project Area, Pinon requested a search of the Sacred Lands File by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on August 7, 2020. The NAHC responded on August 10, 2020 noting that the Sacred Lands File search was negative for the Project area and immediate vicinity. In addition, the NAHC provided a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area – which included your name.

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USDA Rural Development
430 G Street #4169
Davis, CA 95616

Please feel free to contact me if you have questions.

Sincerely,

Michael Vukas

Michael Vukas
Area Specialist
530-792-5824
michael.vukas@usda.gov

Enclosures: Figures 1 and 2– Project Location Map and Site Plan Map

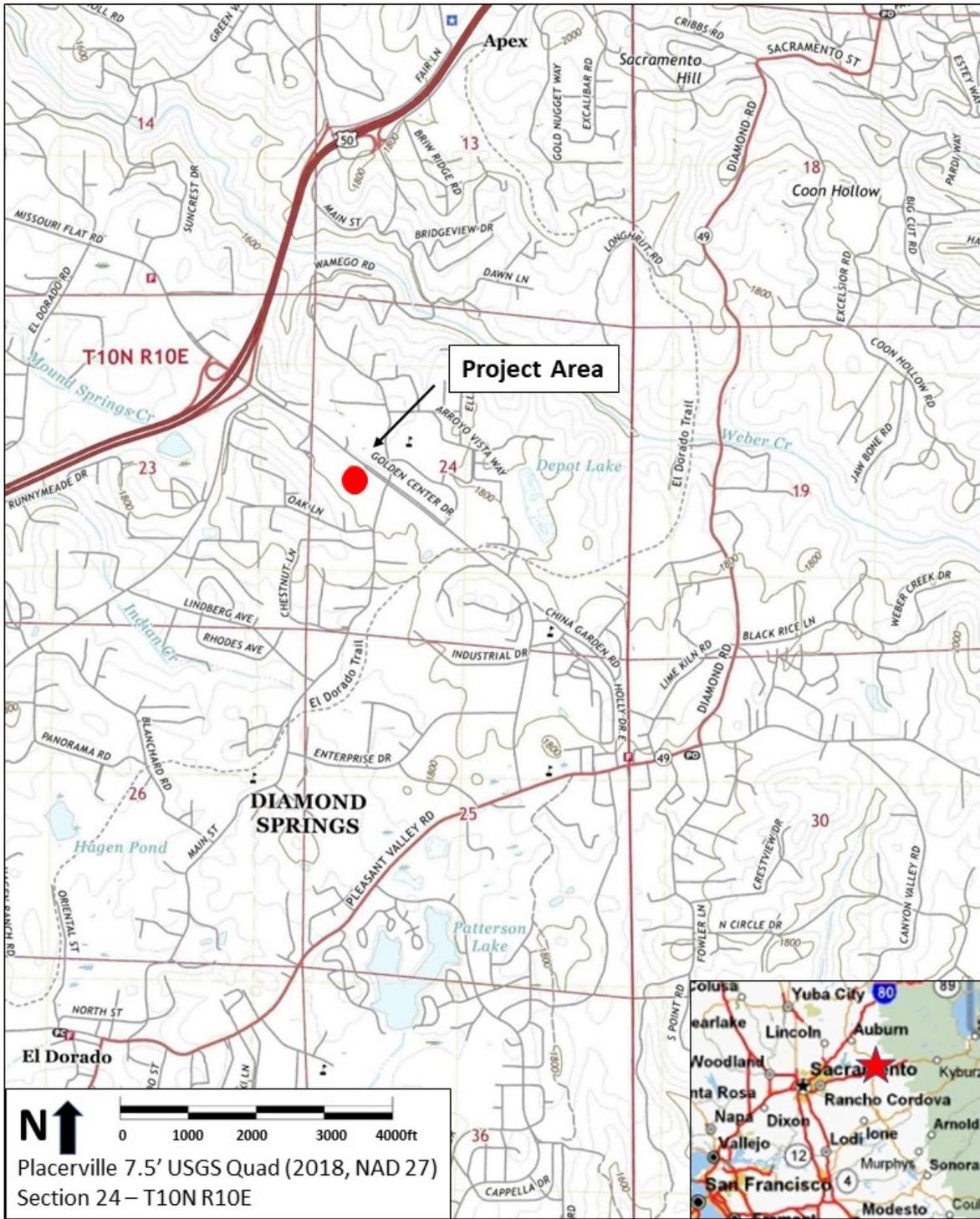


Figure 1: El Dorado Community Health Centers – Placerville Project Location

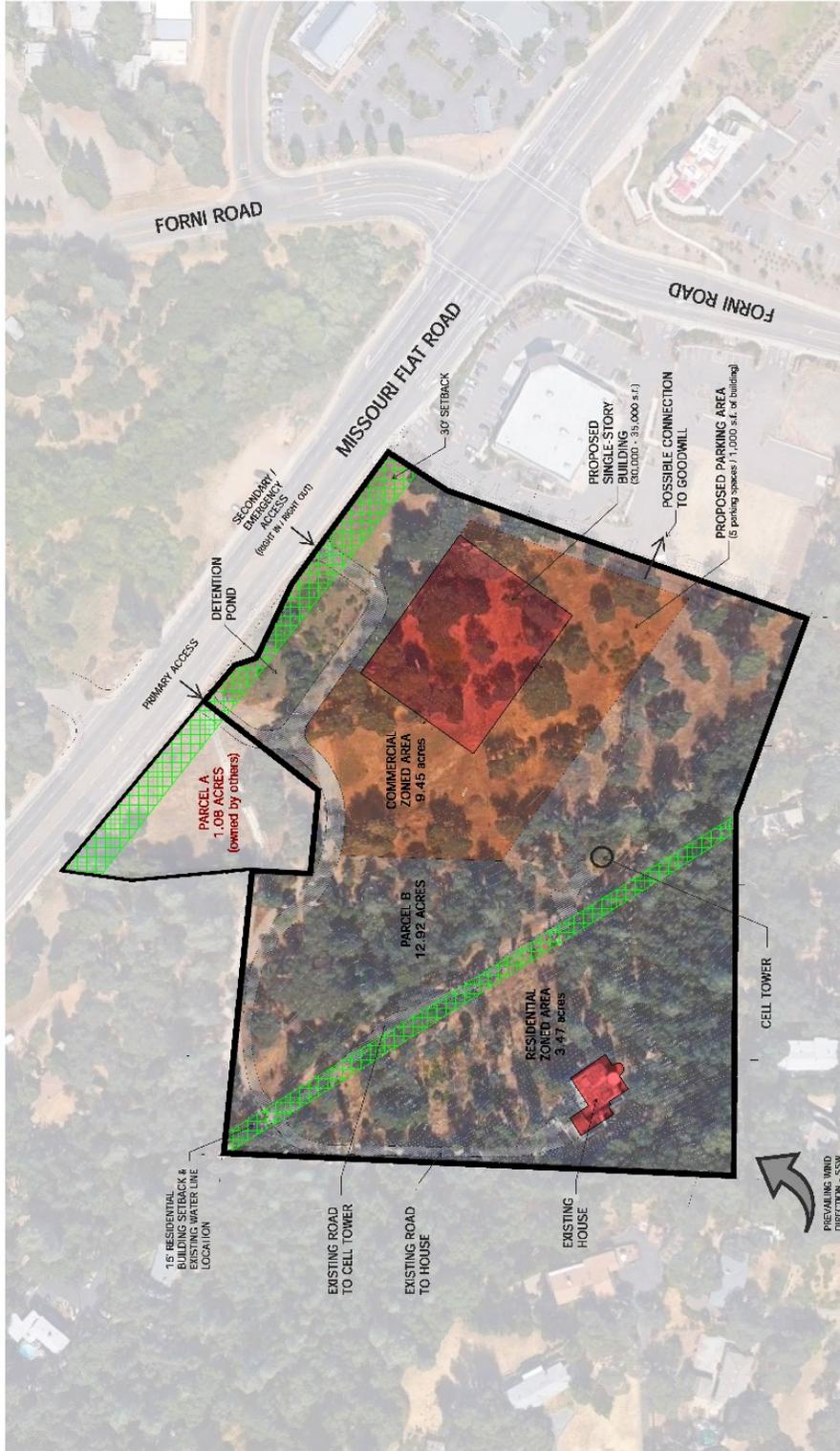


Figure 2: Site Plan

ATTACHMENT 99: TRIBAL
LETTER TO UNITED AUBURN
INDIAN COMMUNITY OF THE
AUBURN RACNHERIA

August 11, 2020

Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson
Cherilyn Neider, Tribal Historic Preservation
United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria
10720 Indian Hill Road
Auburn, CA, 95603
bguth@auburnrancheria.com
cneider@auburnrancheria.com

Subject: El Dorado Community Health Centers – Placerville Project, El Dorado County

Chairperson Whitehouse and Ms. Neider:

USDA Rural Development is processing a loan application from the El Dorado Community Health Centers. The El Dorado Community Health Centers is seeking to construct a new health center to serve the Placerville/Diamond Springs community in El Dorado County. The purpose of the loan is to fund the construction of the health center. As part of our NEPA and environmental review process, we are required to examine any potential impacts to Native Americans and federally recognized tribes.

As part of the cultural resource assessment of the Project Area, Pinon requested a search of the Sacred Lands File by the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on August 7, 2020. The NAHC responded on August 10, 2020 noting that the Sacred Lands File search was negative for the Project area and immediate vicinity. In addition, the NAHC provided a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area – which included your name.

The project is located southwest of the intersection of Missouri Flat Road and Forni Road. The Accessor's Parcel Number is 327-213-34. The project is located on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Placerville Quadrangle in Township 10 North, Range 10 East, Section 24 Mount Diablo Base and Meridian (MDBM) (Figure 1).

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USDA Rural Development
430 G Street #4169
Davis, CA 95616

Please feel free to contact me if you have questions.

Sincerely,

Michael Vukas

Michael Vukas
Area Specialist
530-792-5824
michael.vukas@usda.gov

Enclosures: Figures 1 and 2– Project Location Map and Site Plan Map

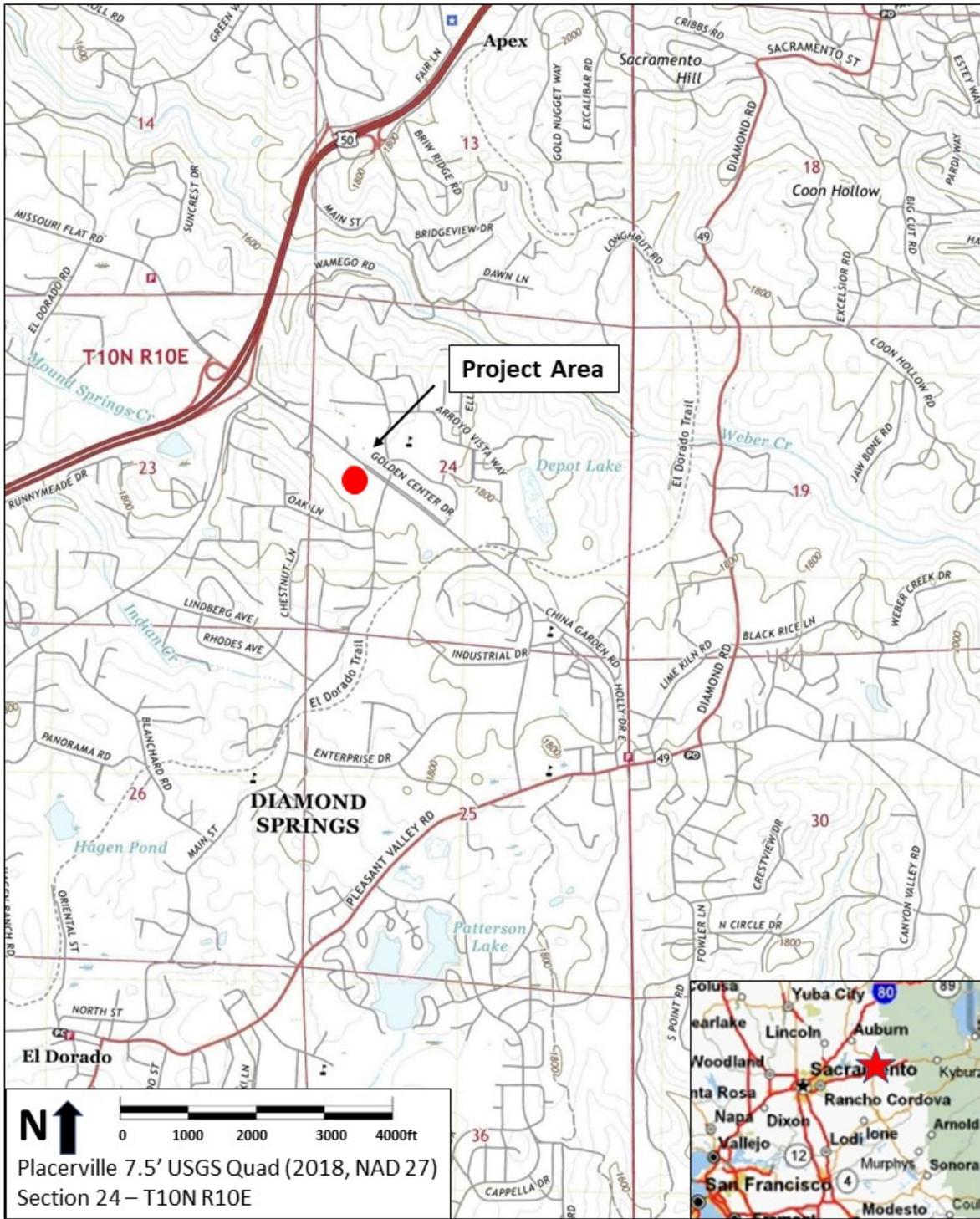
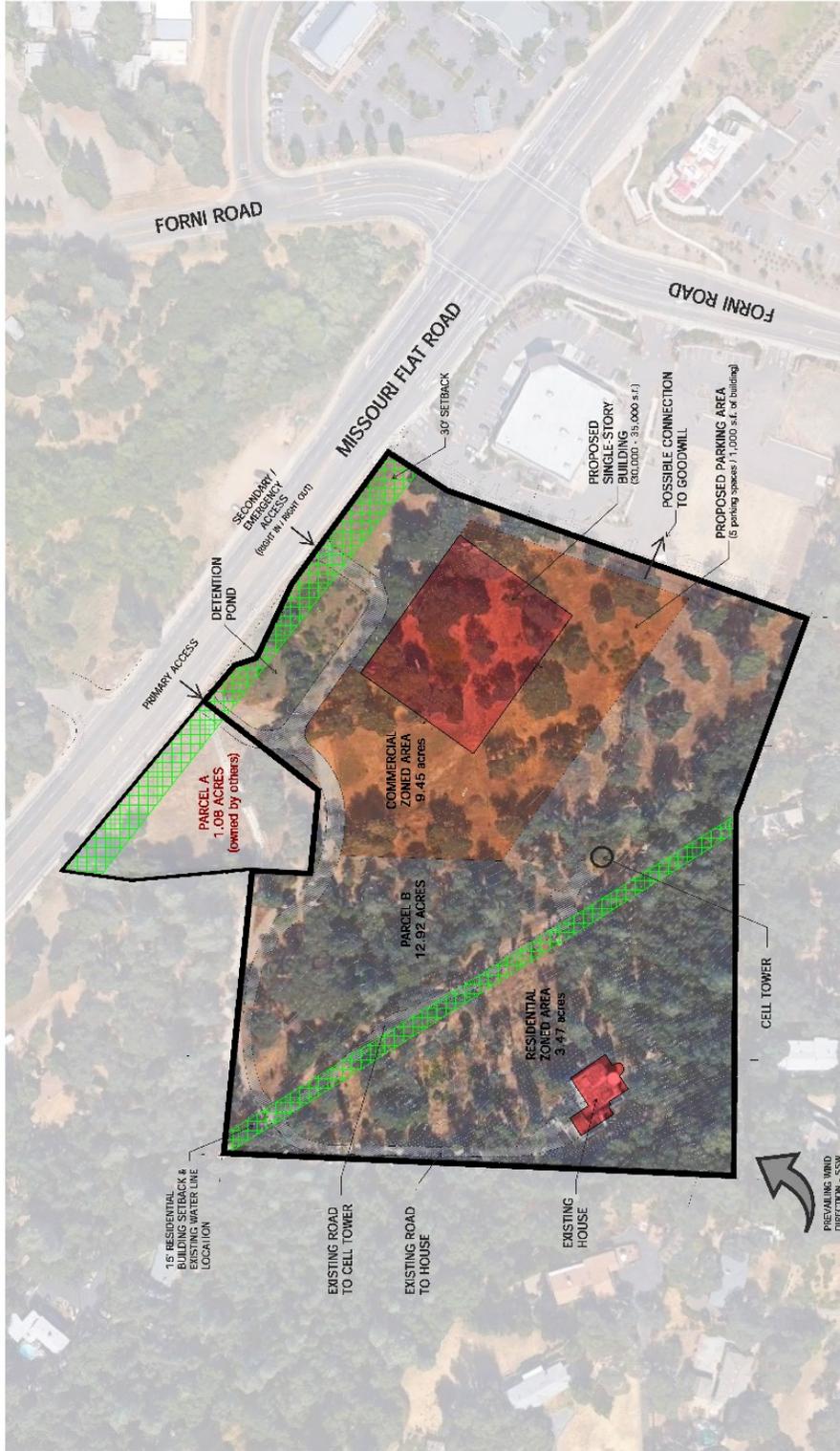


Figure 1: El Dorado Community Health Centers – Placerville Project Location



SITE PLAN - concept
1" = 40'

Figure 2: Site Plan

ATTACHMENT : CEQA-AB 52,
COUNTY TRIBAL CONSULTATION



PLANNING AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT

PLANNING SERVICES DIVISION

<http://www.edcgov.us/DevServices/>

PLACERVILLE OFFICE:

2850 Fairlane Court, Placerville, CA 95667

BUILDING

(530) 621-5315 / (530) 622-1708 Fax

bldgdept@edcgov.us

PLANNING

(530) 621-5355 / (530) 642-0508 Fax

planning@edcgov.us

LAKE TAHOE OFFICE:

924 B Emerald Bay Rd

South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150

(530) 573-3330

(530) 542-9082 Fax

December 19, 2019

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
Regina Cuellar, Chairwoman
P.O. Box 1340
Shingle Springs, CA 95682

CERTIFIED MAIL

RE: Assembly Bill 52 Consultation for **DR19-0007/El Dorado Community Health Center** a Proposed Project within the County of El Dorado

Dear Ms. Cuellar,

This letter is in response to your request received on July 15, 2016 for formal notification of proposed projects within the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians Geographic Area of Traditional and Cultural Affiliation.

DR19-0007/El Dorado Community Health Center (Neenan Company/Angie Aguilera, El Dorado County Community Health Center). The proposed project will be located on property, identified by Assessor's Parcel Number 327-213-034, consists of 12.42 acres, and is located on the south side of Missouri Flat Road, approximately 0.1 miles north of the intersection with Forni Road, in the Missouri Flat Road Commercial Corridor.

County Planner: Tom Purciel, 530-621-5903

Project Documentation can be viewed: <https://edcgov.trakit.net/eTRAKiT/Search/project.aspx>

This project is subject to the cultural resources provisions of CEQA Assembly Bill 52 (AB52), which require Native American outreach. Pursuant to AB52, the County is soliciting input from Native American organizations and representatives listed with the Native American Heritage Commission to identify cultural resources and properties of concern to the Native American Community.

Please respond within 30 days of receipt of this letter to provide any information regarding archaeological sites, tribal cultural resources or areas of cultural importance known to occur within or near the project area and/or to request consultation with the County, if desired. In accordance with federal and state laws, information received in response to this letter will be kept confidential. If you have any questions regarding this project or require further information, please do not hesitate to contact us. We can be reached by phone 530-621-5355 or via email at planning@edcgov.us.

benefits
receipt, see a
to receive a d
al fee, pres
mail receiv
provides
name



Tom Purciel <tom.purciel@edcgov.us>

Copy of Cultural Resources Study for County Project No. DR19-0007 (El Dorado County Community Health Center)

1 message

Tom Purciel <tom.purciel@edcgov.us>
To: kperry@ssband.org

Fri, Jan 31, 2020 at 5:17 PM

Kara,

Please see the attached Cultural Resources Study for this project, as requested by Mr. Sarmiento on January 13, 2020. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions.

Cordially,

--

Tom Purciel
Project Planner

County of El Dorado
Department of Planning and Building
Planning Services Division
2850 Fairlane Court
Placerville, CA 95667
(530) 621-5903
tom.purciel@edcgov.us
<https://www.edcgov.us/government/Planning>

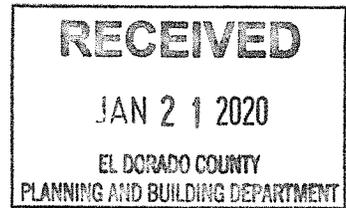


DR - Cultural Resources Study.pdf
20337K



**SHINGLE SPRINGS BAND
OF MIWOK INDIANS**

Shingle Springs Rancheria
(Verona Tract), California
5168 Honpie Road
Placerville, CA 95667
Phone: 530-676-8010
shinglespringsrancheria.com



CULTURAL RESOURCES

January 13, 2020

El Dorado County
Tom Purciel
2850 Fairlane Court
Placerville, CA 95667

Dear Tom Purciel,

The Most Likely Descendant, Daniel Fonseca would like to initiate consultation process with you in regard to the El Dorado Community Health Center in El Dorado County. Among other things, we would like this consultation to address the cultural and historic resource issues, pursuant to the regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and Assembly Bill 52.

Prior to meeting we would like to request any and all completed record searches and/or surveys that were done in/around the project area up to and including environmental, archaeological and cultural reports.

Please let this letter serve as a formal request for the Shingle Springs Band Of Miwok Indians to be added as a consulting party in identifying any Tribal Cultural Properties (TCPs) that may exist within the project's Area of Potential Effects (APE).

Please contact Kara Perry, Site Protection Manager, (530) 488-4049, kperry@ssband.org, to schedule a consultation pursuant to Section 106 of the NHPA and AB 52.

Sincerely,

James Sarmiento
Executive Director of Cultural Resources

**MITIGATION MEASURES AND
PERMITTING**
ATTACHMENT 1 : BIOLOGICAL
AND CULTURAL RESOURCE
MITIGATION MEASURES

El Dorado County Placerville Health Center is responsible for the implementation of these mitigation measures.	
<u>MM Bio-1 Standard Biological Construction Measures</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All equipment shall be washed prior to entering the construction site for the first time to reduce the potential spread of noxious weeds. • Project vehicles will not exceed 20 mph off paved roads. • All excavated trenches over two feet in depth will be sloped or have escape ramps installed, which are suitable for the escape of wildlife. All trenches shall be inspected for wildlife prior to backfilling. • Any open-ended pipes shall be capped if left overnight or inspected for wildlife prior to moving them. • All trash shall be properly contained, especially food-related items. • No pets are allowed on the project site.
<u>MM Bio-2 Nesting Birds</u>	To comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), it is recommended that pre-construction surveys for nesting birds by a qualified biologist take place within 500 feet of all project work areas within one week of the commencement of project infrastructure construction if work occurs during the nesting bird season, which is generally accepted as February 1 to September 30. The biologist will also determine if areas near the proposed work areas are occupied by any special-status wildlife species just prior to construction. In the event that special-status species are found close enough to work areas that incidental take could occur; project activities may need to be curtailed until the species have departed. Likewise, to avoid potential take under the MBTA, construction activities should not take place in the vicinity of any active bird nests. The recommended construction buffer zone around active bird nests vary by species and would need to be determined on an individual basis based on the opinion of the surveying biologist as agreed upon by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.
Impacts to historic properties as a result of the Proposed Project are not anticipated, as no historic properties are present in the Project Area. However, buried as-yet-unidentified resources may be present. If a resource is identified during construction, damage to those resources would be mitigated by MM Cul-1 and MM Cul-2. El Dorado County Placerville Health Center is responsible for the implementation of these mitigation measures.	
<u>MM Cul-1: Inadvertent Discovery of an Historic Property</u>	If previously unidentified cultural resources are identified during construction activities, construction work within 50 feet of the find shall be halted and directed away from the discovery until a Secretary of the Interior qualified archaeologist assesses the significance of the resource. The archaeologist, in consultation with the USDA, Placer County, any interested Tribes, and any other responsible public agency, shall make the necessary plans for treatment of the find(s) and for the evaluation and mitigation of impacts if the finds are found to be eligible to the National or California Registers, qualify as a unique archaeological resource under California Environmental Quality Act Section 21083.2, or are determined to be tribal cultural resource as defined in Section 21074.
<u>MM Cul-2: Treatment of Human Remains</u>	<p>All human remains discovered are to be treated with respect and dignity. Upon discovery of human remains, all work within 50 feet of the discovery area must cease immediately, nothing is to be disturbed, and the area must be secured. The Coroner's Office must be called. The Coroner has two working days to examine the remains after notification. The appropriate land manager/owner of the site is to be called and informed of the discovery. It is very important that the suspected remains, and the area around them, are undisturbed and the proper authorities called to the scene as soon as possible, as it could be a crime scene. The Coroner will determine if the remains are archaeological/historic or of modern origin and if there are any criminal or jurisdictional questions.</p> <p>After the Coroner has determined the remains are archaeological/historic era, the Coroner will make recommendations concerning the treatment and disposition of the remains to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative. If the Coroner believes the remains to be those of a Native American, he/she shall contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by telephone within 24 hours.</p> <p>The NAHC will immediately notify the person it believes to be the most likely descendant (MLD) of the remains. The MLD has 48 hours to make recommendations to the landowner for treatment or disposition of the human remains. If the descendant does not make recommendations within 48 hours, the landowner shall reinter the remains in an area of the property secure from further disturbance. If the landowner does not accept the descendant's recommendations, the owner or the descendant may request mediation by NAHC. According to the California Health and Safety Code, six (6) or more human burials at one (1) location constitute a cemetery (Section 8100), and willful disturbance of human remains is a felony (Section 7052).</p>

PHASE 1

ATTACHMENT 1 : PHASE 1

(PENDING- anticipated
completion date 7 August
)

**PROOF OF PUBLICATIONS OF
PRELIMINARY AND FINAL ON
WETLANDS**

**ATTACHMENT 1 : WETLAND
IMPACT PROHIBITION
CERTIFICATION**

Wetland Impact Prohibition Certification

Section 363 of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act
(7 U.S.C. 2006e) (CONACT) Wetland Impact Prohibition
Borrower Certification Form

I Terri Stratton (name of Borrower's Representative El Dorado County Community Health Center, Borrower, hereby certify that the use of Rural Development funds for the following proposal New Clinic for El Dorado County Community Health Center (name of proposal) USDA Rural Development Loan will not be utilized to drain, dredge, fill or level or otherwise manipulate a wetland. This includes financial assistance for obtaining wetland permits.



Borrower Representative Signature

8/13/2020
Date

ATTACHMENT 1 : FINAL PUBLIC NOTICE



Order Confirmation

Customer

EDCHC

Customer Account

785865

Customer Address

3108 PONTE MORINO DRIVE, SUITE 122
 SHINGLE SPRINGS CA 95682 USA

Customer Phone

530-350-7837

Customer Fax

Sales Rep

alizarraga@mcclatchy.com

Payor Customer

EDCHC

Payor Account

785865

Payor Address

3108 PONTE MORINO DRIVE, SUITE 122
 SHINGLE SPRINGS CA 95682 USA

Payor Phone

530-350-7837

Customer EMail

Order Taker

alizarraga@mcclatchy.com

<u>PO Number</u>	<u>Payment Method</u>	<u>Blind Box</u>	<u>Tear Sheets</u>	<u>Proofs</u>	<u>Affidavits</u>
Public Notice	Credit Card		0	0	1

<u>Net Amount</u>	<u>Tax Amount</u>	<u>Total Amount</u>	<u>Payment Amount</u>	<u>Amount Due</u>
\$562.59	\$0.00	\$562.59	\$0.00	\$562.59

<u>Ad Order Number</u>	<u>Order Source</u>	<u>Ordered By</u>	<u>Special Pricing</u>
0004721760		Andrea Campbell	
			<u>Promo Type</u>
			<u>Materials</u>

Invoice Text
 Preliminary Public Notice for Potential Impacts to Wetlands

Package Buy

Ad Order Information

<u>Ad Number</u>	<u>Ad Type</u>	<u>Production Method</u>	<u>Production Notes</u>
0004721760-01	SAC-Class Liner	AdBooker	

<u>External Ad Number</u>	<u>Ad Attributes</u>	<u>Ad Released</u>	<u>Pick Up</u>
		No	

<u>Ad Size</u>	<u>Color</u>
1 X 73 li	

<u>Product</u>	<u>Placement</u>	<u>Times Run</u>	<u>Schedule Cost</u>
SAC-The Sacramento Bee	0300 - Legals Classified	1	\$462.59

<u>Run Schedule Invoice Text</u>	<u>Position</u>
Preliminary Public Notice for Potential	0301 - Legals & Public Notices

Run Dates
08/09/2020

<u>Product</u>	<u>Placement</u>	<u>Times Run</u>	<u>Schedule Cost</u>
SAC-upsell.sacbee.com	0300 - Legals Classified	1	\$100.00

<u>Run Schedule Invoice Text</u>	<u>Position</u>
Preliminary Public Notice for Potential	0301 - Legals & Public Notices

Run Dates
08/09/2020

**Preliminary Public Notice for
Potential Impacts to Wetlands**

The El Dorado Community Health Center intends to seek financial assistance from USDA, Rural Housing Service (RHS) for the construction of a new community health center.

The proposed project will construct a new 30,642 square foot single-story health care center. The new facility will be a whole-patient care facility providing primary physician care, optometry, podiatry, dental, and pharmacy services.

The proposed project is located near Placerville California in an unincorporated area of El Dorado County. The proposed facility will be located on Missouri Flat Road, southeast of U.S. Route 50 and northwest of Forni Road. The new health center will be constructed on approximately 4.5 acres of a twelve-acre parcel (APN 327-213-034).

If implemented, the proposed project will convert approximately 172 square feet of seasonal wetlands through the grading and construction of the facility's parking lot. The seasonal wetland appears to have been created by historic (pre-1993) grading, which created a depression on top of shallow, hard rock. The wetland met all three parameters used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to identify wetlands.

In accordance with Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands, and USDA Departmental Regulation 9500-3, Land Use Policy, the purpose of this notice is to inform the public of this proposed conversion or effect and request comments concerning the proposal, alternative sites or actions that would avoid these impacts, and methods that could be used to minimize these impacts.

The environmental documentation regarding this proposal is available for review at United States Department of Agriculture, 430 G Street, Davis, CA 95616 or El Dorado Community Health Center, 4327 Golden Center Drive, Placerville, CA 95667. For questions regarding this proposal, contact Michael Vukas of USDA Rural Development at 530-792-5824 or michael.vukas@usda.gov.

Any person interested in commenting on this proposal should submit comments to the address above by 5:00pm on August 23, 2020.

Final Public Notice for Potential Impacts to Wetlands

The El Dorado Community Health Center intends to seek financial assistance from USDA, Rural Housing Service (RHS) for the construction of a new community health center. The proposed action consists of a new 30,642 square foot single-story health care center. The new facility will be a whole-patient care facility providing primary physician care, optometry, podiatry, dental, and pharmacy services.

The proposed project is located near Placerville California in an unincorporated area of El Dorado County. The proposed facility will be located on 4212 Missouri Flat Road, southeast of U.S. Route 50 and northwest of Forni Road. The new health center will be constructed on approximately 4.5 acres of a twelve-acre parcel (APN 327-213-034).

RHS has assessed the environmental impacts of this proposal and determined that the location of construction of this new community health center in Placerville will convert or effect a wetland(s). In accordance with Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands, and USDA Departmental Regulation 9500-3, Land Use Policy, the Agency is notifying the interested public of this land conversion. It has been determined that there is no practicable alternative to avoiding this conversion or effect and that there is a significant need for the proposal.

The basis of this determination is the proposed conversion of approximately 172 square feet of seasonal wetlands through the grading and construction of the facility's parking lot. The seasonal wetland appears to have been created by historic (pre-1993) grading, which created a depression on top of shallow, hard rock. The wetland met all three parameters used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to identify wetlands however under new rules they have responded that this feature would not be considered jurisdictional under the Navigable Waters Protection Rule. No public comment has been received to date.

For information regarding this notice, contact Michael Vukas of USDA Rural Development at 530-792-5824 or michael.vukas@usda.gov. Any person interested in commenting on this decision should submit comments to the address above by 5:00pm on August 23, 2020.

ATTACHMENT A: Cultural
Resources Study of Assessor's
Parcel. 7- -

**CULTURAL RESOURCES STUDY OF
ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NO. 327-213-34,
WEST SIDE OF MISSOURI FLAT ROAD, PLACERVILLE,
EL DORADO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA 95667**

JULY 2019



PREPARED FOR:

Neenan Archistruction
3325 S. Timberline Road, Suite 100
Fort Collins, CO 80525

PREPARED BY:

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2001 Sheffield Drive
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762

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ATTACHMENTS

DPR Site Records

I. INTRODUCTION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This cultural resources study was prepared at the request of the applicant, El Dorado County Community Health Center, as required by the El Dorado County Planning Department before approving the rezoning application. The project site, identified as Assessor’s Parcel Number (APN) 327-213-34, is situated in Township 10 North, Range 10 East, being the west 1/2 of Section 24, Parcels 1 and 2 of P.M. 29-60. This report documents the results of a cultural resource survey for the parcels (approximately 13.50 acres), which are located on the west side of Missouri Flat Road, approximately 1/2 mile east of U.S. Highway 50 and just north of Forni Road (Figure 1).

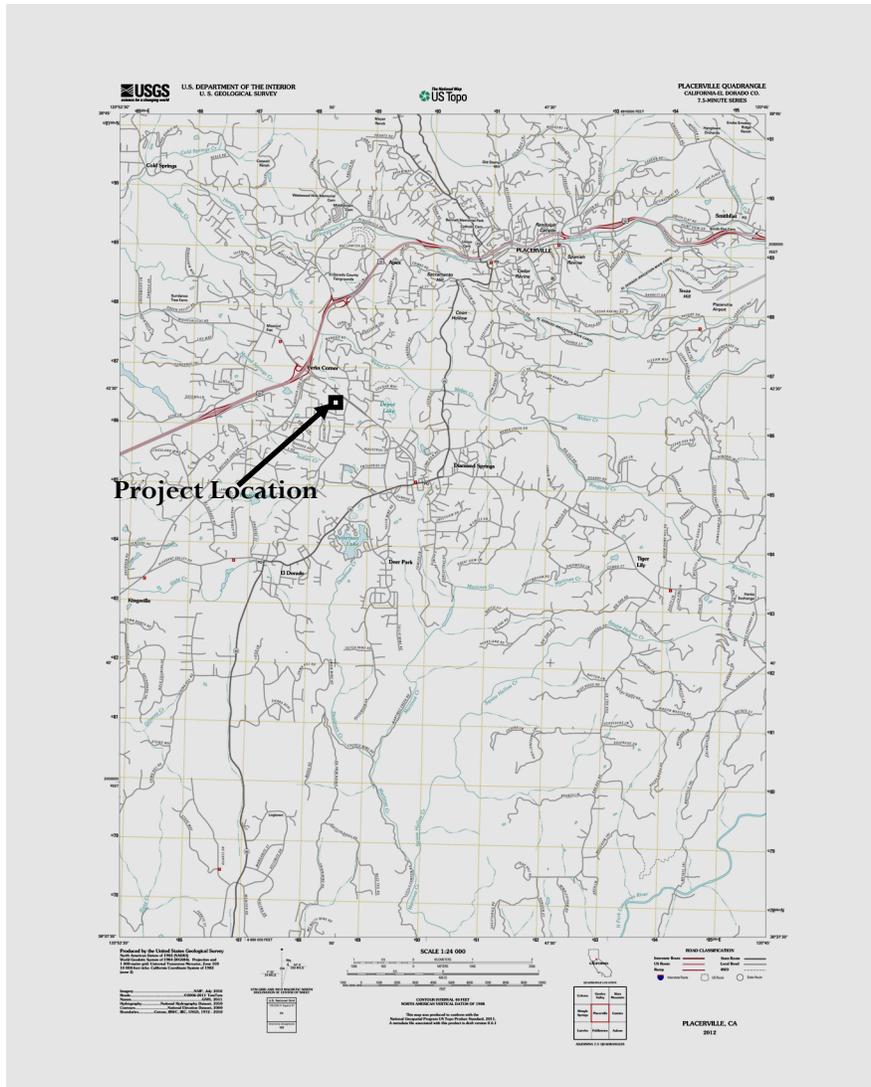


Figure 1: Project Location Map (USGS 7.5’ Placerville, CA Topographic Map 1973).

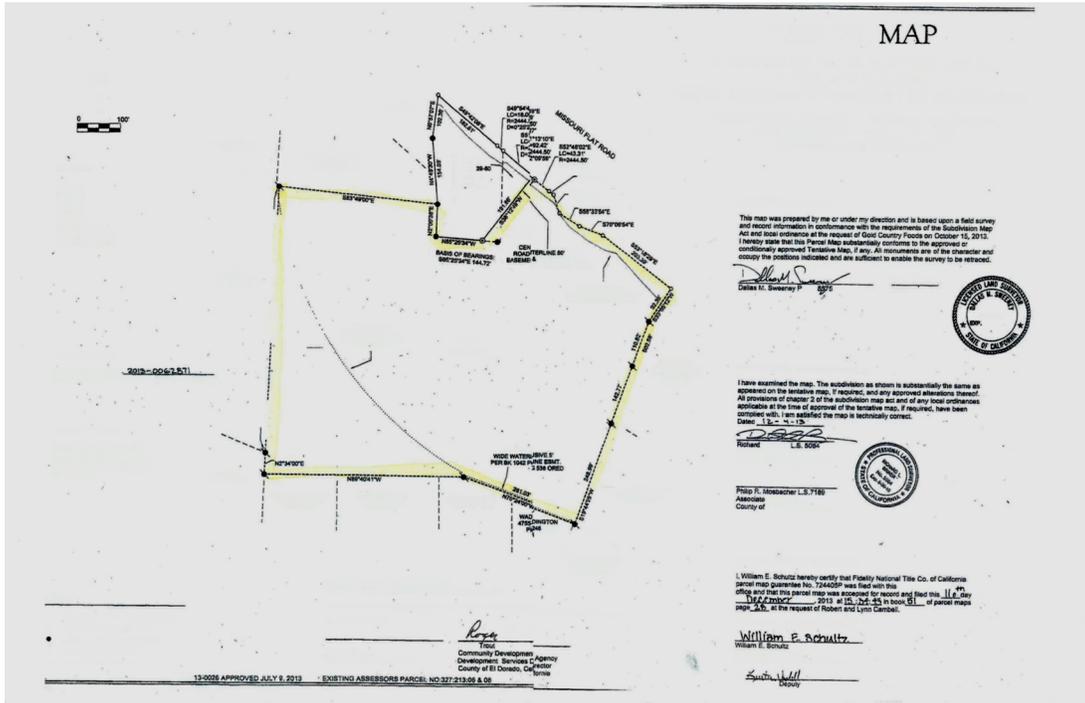


Figure 2: Project Parcel Map

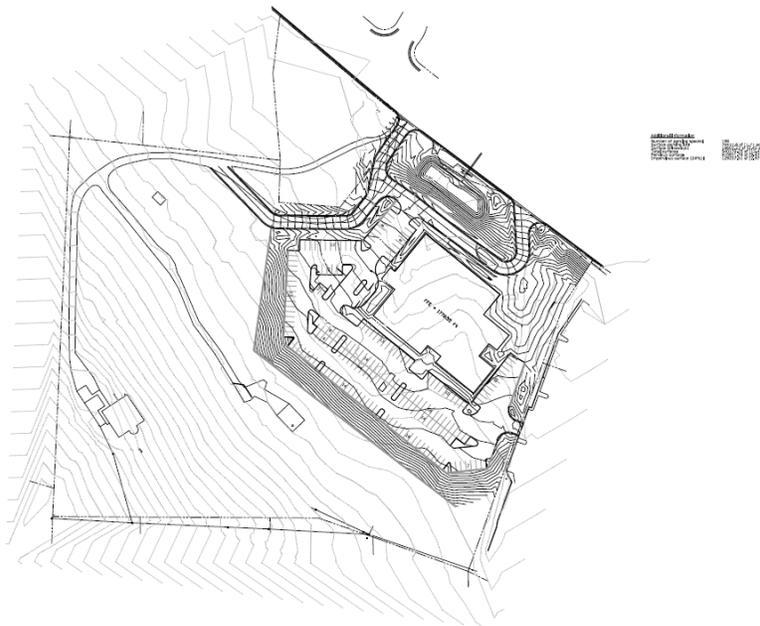


Figure 3: Proposed Project Design

II. CULTURAL SETTING

A. Environment

The project area lies in the western slope of the central Sierra Nevada mountains, in an area classified as the Foothill Gray Pine Belt (Storer and Usinger 1963:27). The project area lies at an elevation of approximately 1753-1918 feet above mean sea level. Within this zone are found gray pine (*Pinus sabiniana*), yellow pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), interior live oak (*Quercus wislizenii*), scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*), blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), ceanothus (*Ceanothus*), madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), manzanita (*Arctostaphylos*), California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), yerba santa (*Eriodictyon californicum*), California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), and redbud (*Cercis occidentalis*). Geological composition within and adjacent to the property consists of shallow, rocky soils, with scattered quartz cobbles. A seasonal drainage bisects all three parcels.

Species identified within or near the project area include: interior live oak (*Quercus wislizenii*), gray pine (*Pinus sabiniana*), blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), willow (*Salix*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), manzanita (*Arctostaphylos manzanita*), poison oak (*Rhus diversiloba*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), buckbrush (*Ceanothus cuneatus*), California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), yerba santa (*Eriodictyon californicum*), California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), and perennial grasses (*Gramineae*).

Fauna commonly found within the project area include mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), spotted skunk (*Spilogale putorius*), mountain coyote (*Canis latrans*), gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), ring-tail (*Bassariscus astutus*), brush rabbit (*Sylvilagus bachmani*), plain titmouse (*Parus inornatus*), canyon wren (*Catherpes mexicanus*), wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), California thrasher (*Toxostoma redivivum*), brown towhee (*Pipilo fuscus*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), and California Quail (*Lophortyx californica*) (Storer and Usinger 1963:27). At one time grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*) and black bear (*Ursus americanus*) were common throughout this elevation range, but were exterminated during the nineteenth century.

The project area lies in the western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, which slopes gently to the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys, between 35 to 80 miles west of the crest. Around 350 million years ago, in the Paleozoic era, a large inland sea occupied the area of the present Sierra Nevada Mountains. A land mass west of the present coastline and the continental land mass provided mud, sand, silts, and marl for deposition during the 200 million year life span of the sea. Deformation and uplift with volcanic eruptions caused a great body of sediments and volcanic rocks to accumulate. The accumulation has been referred to as the "Calaveras group" and consisted of slate, sandstone, limestone, chert, metavolcanic rocks, schist, and gneiss. Although most of these rock groups lie west of the study area, other minerals occur in the study area, including granite and quartz. Many, if not all, of these mineral resources were procured by native peoples and used for tool making.

During the Mesozoic time there was a long interval (Triassic Period) during which no sediments were deposited in the inland sea, except in the present Sacramento Valley. Deposition of sediments was renewed during the late Jurassic Period and the topography was markedly changed in a comparatively short interval of geologic time. The inland sea basin was uplifted for the last time and so deformed that the character of the sedimentary and volcanic rocks was completely changed. The sand, mud, silt, and marl metamorphosed to hard quartzite, slate, schist and marble, while volcanic rocks were metamorphosed to form greenstone (amphibolite, amphibolite schists) (Ritter, ed. 1970: 16).

B. Climate and Hydrology

The climate in the area is characterized as humid mesothermal, meaning that it is Mediterranean or dry summer subtropical. The foothill region has been termed the "thermal belt" because of its mild winter climate (Storie and Trussell 1927: 30). However, marked differences occur within short distances, because the temperature is dependent upon elevation and air drainage. In the depressions and small valleys the temperature is lower, particularly during nights when the cool air moves downward. The temperature is warmer on the slopes and tops of the ridges.

Both prehistoric and historic sites have been identified throughout these life zones. Questions of diversity related to ecosystems and population size have not been fully explored in this region of the Sierra. Prehistoric sites generally lie along the higher ridges and sheltered valleys, particularly where food resources ripen early. Climatic shifts, however, influenced changes in flora and fauna and resulted in modifications in subsistence, transhumance, and population.

High and low temperature varied dramatically, ranging from winter lows of 12 degrees Fahrenheit to summer highs of over 100 degrees Fahrenheit. In the last two decades the Sierra Nevada Mountains have witnessed radical shifts in climate from near drought conditions to near record rainfalls. Average rainfall is around 25-40 inches per year. A great deal more rain falls above the 3,000 foot elevation. Prehistorically, these erratic shifts in climate no doubt played havoc with aboriginal populations, dependent upon the sustained productivity of the ecosystem.

C. Archaeology

The prehistory of the area near the project area has undergone a variety of archaeological studies, although much of the work in the vicinity of the study area relies upon survey reports rather than excavation. Of particular importance to the prehistory of the area were the following reports: Dr. Brigham A. Arnold, "Excavation of the Scott Site" (Summer 1957), unpublished; Eric W. Ritter, "Archaeological Investigations in the Auburn Area, Phase II-III," 1970; Eric W. Ritter, "The Archaeology of 4-PLA-101 Spring Garden Ravine Site," 1968?; Frank E. Rackerby, "The Archaeology of the Middle Fork American River Project, Placer County, California," 1965; Louis A. Payen, "The Walltown Nisenan," May 20, 1961; and Glenn J. Childress and Eric Ritter, "An Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Auburn and

Sugar Pine Reservoirs in El Dorado and Placer Counties,” October 1967. Cumulatively, all of these projects in both El Dorado and Placer County, covering the foothill floor (700 feet) to the lower edge of the pine belt (roughly 3,500 feet), provide useful data towards addressing the prehistory of the region.

In addition, much of the analysis of prehistoric sites in the vicinity also relies upon inferences drawn from data collected in other regions of the Sierra Nevada, the Central Valley, and the Great Basin. Archaeologists have relied upon scientific data gathered from several major prehistoric sites near Lake Tahoe, where a reasonably complete chronology has been established, which dates back 8000 years. Occupation of the high Sierra is thought to date to at least 6000 B.C. This early period is represented by Parman type projectile points (Layton 1979) found along the Tahoe Reach of the Truckee River (Elston et al 1977). Numerous surface finds of similar point types have been recovered on the Eldorado, Tahoe, and Lassen National Forests. This period is known as the Tahoe Reach Phase (Elston et al 1977; Ritter 1968). Following the Tahoe Reach phase, Elston (1977) documents a second phase in the high Sierra, known as the Spooner phase. It dates from 2000 to 5000 B.C. and is characterized by Pinto (Amsden 1935) and Humboldt (Heizer and Clewlow 1968) type points (Elston et al 1977:171).

Heizer and Elsasser (1953) define the next phase in the high Sierra chronology, which dates from 2000 B.C. to 500 A.D., as the Martis phase, named after the Martis Valley. This period is characterized by the wide-spread use of basalt for stone tools, large, roughly shaped projectile points of the Martis type (Heizer and Elsasser 1953), atlatl weights, manos, millingstones, bowl mortars, cylindrical pestles, and many flake scrapers (Moratto 1984:295). Martis is considered a series of phases, which may be of Great Basin origin, but which is distributed from the western Great Basin to the Central Valley. Its distribution roughly coincides with the ethnographic territories of the Maidu and the Washo peoples (Moratto 1984:302-303). Although probably not ancestral to the Washo (Moratto 1984:303), Martis may represent Maidu prehistory, including Nisenan (Moratto 1984:303).

Following Martis is the Kings Beach phase, also described by Heizer and Elsasser (1953). It is characterized by the use of obsidian and silicate stone tools, small projectile points, indicating a shift from the atlatl, or throwing stick, to the use of the bow and arrow, scrapers, and bedrock mortars (Moratto 1984:294-295). The phase dates from 500 A.D. to 1200 A.D., and is considered ancestral to the ethnographic Washo.

Comparing data from the high Sierra, Eric Ritter (1970) conducted the first excavation of a stratified site in the Georgetown region. Located west of Foresthill, the Spring Garden Ravine site (PLA-101) dates to 1400 B.C. Three strata were identified at the site. The oldest, Horizon C, contained large slate and basalt projectile points of the Martis type, atlatl weights, bowl mortars, millingstones, and many core tools (Moratto 1984:301). The stratum was radiocarbon dated to 1000±110 B.C. (GaK-2246). The A horizon, containing arrow points and numerous silicate retouched flakes, hopper mortars, bedrock mortars, few core tools, and millingstones, is thought to be ancestral to the ethnographic Nisenan (Moratto 1984:301). The B horizon, both

stratigraphically and culturally intermediate, was radiocarbon dated at 1039±89 A.D. (GaK-2244) and 976±90 A.D. (GaK-2245) (Moratto 1984:301).

Also from this excavation came evidence that, prehistorically, the environment of the region may not have been as wooded as it appears today. Analyzing pollen from site PLA-101, Robert Matson (1970, 1972a, 1972b) found evidence of a 3000 year old, savanna type of environment, consisting of oak grassland with occasional patches of chaparral. This was replaced 500 years ago by an environment of dense pine-oak woodland. Matson (1970, 1972a, 1972b) postulated that this change may be due to the cessation of seasonal burning by native peoples, which was used to promote desirable plant species for food, tools, and as fodder for deer.

At the Cool Limestone Quarry, northwest of Georgetown, evidence of connections with the Central Valley was discovered at Hawver Cave. Between 1908 and 1910, in the nearly vertical shaft of the cave, J. C. Hawver discovered the remains of between 30-40 people with associated artifacts, which may be at least 2500 years old (Moratto 1984:302). No complete skeletons were found, and the broken and disarticulated state of the remains indicate that the individuals were thrown into the cave (Moratto 1984:302). Burial goods described by Hawver show strong affiliation with the Windmill culture of the Central Valley, although they are constructed of local chert, basalt, and slate (Moratto 1984:302).

Generalizing over the entire west slope of the Northern Sierra Nevada, Moratto (1984) has postulated that by 1000 B.C., the area was settled by groups of people of unknown origins who possessed both Martis and Central Valley traits. During this period, the bow and arrow were introduced, at approximately 600 A.D. - 800 A.D., and the mortar and pestle were more intensively used after 1400 A.D. (Moratto 1984:303). By 1 A.D., permanent villages were established. The greater sedentism, coupled with population growth, encouraged the development of a settlement pattern of secondary villages and seasonal camps (Moratto 1984:303). The primary villages became the political, social, and ceremonial centers for communities by 1500 A.D. (Moratto 1984:303). This pattern closely resembles the settlement system of the Nisenan, the ethnographic group whom inhabited the study area.

Defining cultural materials by sequences remains problematical in the central Sierra, particularly in areas not intensively surveyed. Foothill archaeological sites have included rockshelters, house pits, midden, pit and groove petroglyphs, bedrock mortars, grinding slicks, cobble pestles, metates, manos, Olivella Haliotis, clamshell, steatite and glass trade beads, quartz crystals, projectile points made from a variety of materials both local and traded, and lithic debitage of quartz, quartzite, basalt, rhyolite, slate, chert, and obsidian. Projectile points commonly found include Rose Spring contracting stem, Desert side-notched, cottonwood triangular, and several types of Elko series.

D. Ethnography

The project area lies along the eastern territory occupied in aboriginal and historic times by the Nisenan or Southern Maidu. Their territory extended to the Bear River and south of the South or Middle Fork of the Cosumnes River (Kroeber 1925:37; Wilson and Towne 1978:388; Beals 1933:336). Nisenan, a Penutian language, can be divided into three main dialects, Northern Hill Nisenan, Southern Hill Nisenan, and Valley Nisenan (Kroeber 1925:393). Shipley (1978:83) has identified seven dialects. Other notable individuals who documented the ethnography of the Nisenan included Powers (1874), Dixon (1905), Beals (1933), and Uldall and Shipley (1966).

In Hugh W. Littlejohn's unpublished manuscript of Nisenan Geography, he notes that the Nisenan had names for every mountain, hill, flat, valley, canyon, spring, creek, and river. Villages normally derived their name from prominent features of the immediate landscape, from important local vegetation, and sometimes from a mythical or local celebrity. When the inhabitants of a village moved to another location, the new settlement assumed a different name from that of the old settlement (Littlejohn 1928: 37).

The chief political unit for the Nisenan was the tribelet, which consisted of a principal, permanent village surrounded by several secondary villages and seasonal camps. The population of the tribelet varied from 15-25 people to more than 500 (Kroeber 1925:831). Its headman served as advisor to the people of the tribelet. The position was usually hereditary. The permanent village was usually found in the Foothill Belt or the lower Yellow Pine Belt, at an elevation of 1000 to 4000 feet. Winter village locations are typically found on knolls or in valleys with good southern exposure and adjacent to springs or other permanent sources of water. Typical village sites were along streams, knolls or ridges with a southern exposure. At the principal village, typical structures included family dwellings, acorn granaries, bedrock mortars, a sweat house, and a dance house.

In the area of the western slope of the Sierra, the territory of the foothill Nisenan crosses many plant communities, making available to them a wide variety of plant resources. The main food source for the Nisenan was acorns, although a wide variety of other resources were also used. Tan Bark Oak (*Lithocarpus densiflora*) and black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*) were preferred, with golden oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*), interior live oak (*Quercus wislizenii*) and scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*) considered secondary food sources (Baumhoff 1978:16). Extended families or entire villages would gather acorns. Trespass into an owned gathering area was discouraged. Acorns were cracked, shelled, and ground into flour in a mortar. They were then leached in sand and cooked in baskets using heated stones (Wilson and Towne 1978:389). Nuts of the sugar pine (*Pinus lambertiana*) were also gathered. Buckeye (*Aesculus californica*) was eaten only in times of starvation (Baumhoff 1978:17). Roots, dug with a digging stick, might be eaten raw, or dried and pounded in mortars and pressed into cakes. Grasses, herbs, rushes, berries, and grapes (*Vitis californica*) provided both food and materials for basketry, clothing, and other tools (Wilson and Towne 1978:390). Manzanita berries were used to make a cider-like drink (Wilson and Towne 1978:390).

Animals hunted included deer, rabbits, and other small game. Mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) were hunted in drives, with the use of fire, decoys, snares or deadfalls (Wilson and Towne 1978:390). Rabbits (*Lepus*) were killed with sticks or blunted arrows, trapped, snared, or rounded up with the use of nets or fire. Grasshoppers, ants, lizards, and frogs were also eaten (Wilson and Towne 1978:390), and salt was obtained from springs located near Cool (Heizer and Treganza 1972:340).

Rivers played an important role for the Nisenan, not only as territorial boundaries, but also as areas to procure food, such as Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*). The Nisenan called the North Fork of the American River "*Yo dok im se o*", the Middle Fork of the American River "*Ko a ba*", where the Middle and North Fork of the American River meet "*Chul ku im se o*", and the Bear River "*Ku mim se o*" (Littlejohn 1928: 54). Fish were poisoned with soaproot (*Chlorogalum pomeridianum*) and turkey mullein or caught by hand in shallow water (Wilson and Towne 1978:389). Weirs, nets, harpoons, traps and gorgehooks were also used to catch fish.

Tools, including arrow and spear points, knives, and scrapers, were made of basalt, chalcedony, jasper, or obsidian. A wide variety of mineral resources, including quartz, quartzite, quartz crystals, chert, slate, and soapstone were available within the project area. Preferred basketry materials were willow (*Salix*) and redbud (*Cercis occidentalis*), but the roots of yellow pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) and bracken fern (*Pteridophyta aquilinum*) were also used (Wilson and Towne 1978:392). Clothing and adornment was not elaborate. Steatite and whole olivella shell bead necklaces were among the items traded from the Patwin and Maidu (Wilson and Towne 1978:391). Males often wore a breechcloth, and women a skirt of wire grass (Wilson and Towne 1978:391).

The Nisenan in the area of the project were not affected by the pre-Gold Rush settlement of California as were their neighbors in the valley. It is estimated that the Valley Nisenan were reduced by three-fourths of their number by an epidemic of malaria in 1833 (Cook 1955:321-322). But, shortly after the discovery of gold in January 1848, the heart of foothill Nisenan territory was overrun with white miners. By 1860, their native lifeways were nearly obliterated (Moratto 1984:392). By the late 1930s, it has been reported that no living Nisenan could recall the lifeways before White contact (Wilson and Towne 1978:396).

E. Contextual History and Land Use

The history of the project area is directly linked to the Gold Rush of the 1850s, the economic and agricultural development of El Dorado County, and commerce and trade between Shingle Springs and the mining camps associated with Placerville, El Dorado, Missouri Flat, and Diamond Springs. In January 1848, gold was discovered in Coloma. One year later, thousands of would-be gold seekers arrived in the "diggins." Many passed through the area and eventually settled in the townsites of Missouri Flat and Shingle Springs. The historic community of Missouri Flat was located near Diamond Springs, east of Shingle Springs (Gudde 1975: 219).

Although Shingle Springs began as both a mining camp and station along the emigrant road to the diggings, by the late 1860s the townsite was linked to the development of the Sacramento and Placerville Railroad.

According to historian Erwin Gudde, gold was discovered at Shingle Springs in 1848. In 1849 a shingle mill was erected at the fledgling townsite and the camp took the name Shingle Springs. The first permanent home was built in 1850 and a post office was established in 1853. Lumps of gold worth ten thousand dollars were extracted from the Gray Mine. During the 1880s there were three gold mills operating in and around Shingle Springs. Mining continued in the immediate area of the townsite, however, ranching and commerce became the principal economic occupations of most of the citizens. Small settlements and individual homesites were located adjacent to the old emigrant wagon roads. In 1866, hotels were located about every mile between Placerville, Diamond Springs, El Dorado, Shingle Springs and White Rock. After the construction of the Placerville and Sacramento Railroad, the hotels supplied train passengers and local residents with dinner and overnight lodging.

In part, the survival of early settlements, such as Shingle Springs, were due to the construction of the common carrier railway known as the Placerville and Sacramento Railroad, later Central Pacific and the Southern Pacific. Beginning in the late 1850s, residents of El Dorado County began exploration of a railroad through the county and over the Sierra Nevada Mountains to Carson City. In 1863, after the formation of a company and funding, work on the railroad began from Folsom to Placerville. By November 2, 1863, the route had been cut and graded from Folsom to the boundary line of El Dorado County. By 1864, rails had been laid to the fledgling town of Latrobe, and on September 19th of the same year the first trains reached the townsite. It was not until June 1865 that the line reached Shingle Springs, and some twenty-three years later rails were extended to Placerville. Families living along the course of the railroad saw some immediate benefits, but acquisition of the right-of-way by the railroad undoubtedly upset other residents, who had homesteaded the area and were forced to give up portions of their land for the railroad line.

F. Mining Technology

Mining technology was, and is, the key ingredient in the success of mineral exploration. The nineteenth century was foremost a period of invention and experimentation in mining machinery and tools. From the simple tools of the early gold rush -- the pan, rocker, spoon, knife -- to the more elaborate machines of late nineteenth century -- the stamp mill, ball mill, hydraulic monitor and elevator, mining was dependent upon its own technology.

Throughout the Mother Lode thousands of miles of streams and gulches were mined using the technique of ground sluicing. Ground sluicing consisted of washing gravel deposits by hand, digging the gravels into sluices and discarding the larger cobbles. Often times the cobbles were stacked upon one another to form linear rock walls to channel water. Extensive ditch systems are often found near or at ground sluiced areas, since water was necessary to sluice the gravels

and recover the gold. While ground sluicing, miners would accidentally come upon projections of quartz above the surface. Many of these "local quartz attractions," as they were called, were explored, most with little success. Methods of exploration usually included the use of picks, shovels, and black powder.

The Placerville Mining District in west-central El Dorado County includes the lode mines of the Mother Lode belt, as well as the placer deposits in Placerville, Smith Flat, Diamond Springs, Texas Hill, Coon Hollow, and the White Rock areas. From the middle 1850s through the 1870s the hydraulic and drift mines in the district were extremely rich, as the Spanish Hill area alone yielded \$6 million. The chief period of quartz lode mining was from the 1880s until about 1915, with some sporadic activity in the 1930s (Clark 1970: 107-108).

III. RESEARCH RESULTS

On June 24, 2019, a record search (NCIC File No. ELD-19-63) was conducted at the North Central Information Center (NCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) in Sacramento, California. The purpose of the record search was to identify all previously recorded cultural resources (prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, historic buildings, structures, objects, or districts). The record search required a review of pertinent NCIC base maps that reference cultural resource survey and excavation reports, recorded prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, historic-period maps, and literature for El Dorado County. To identify historic properties, the State of California Office of Historic Preservation Historic Properties Directory (HPD) was consulted, which includes properties of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), California Registered Historical Landmarks (CRHL), California Points of Historical Interest (CPHI), and the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR).

The record search entailed a review for all previously recorded cultural resources within an approximate 1/4 mile radius of the referenced project boundaries. Four cultural resource studies have been conducted within 1/4 mile of the project area: Snoke 1984 (#4258), Lindstrom 1995 (#4272), EDAW, Inc. 1997 (#4285), and Historic Resource Associates 2009 (#10072). The studies conducted by Snoke 1984 (#4258) and Historic Resource Associates 2009 (#10072) encompassed the subject property.

There were no prehistoric archaeological sites recorded within 1/4 mile of the project area. There were two historical archaeological sites recorded within 1/4 mile of the project area: Missouri Flat Ditch Segment 1 (P-9-942/CA-ELD-854-H) and Dunlop Ranch (P-9-1830/CA-ELD-1346-H). The Missouri Flat Ditch Segment 1, which is located within the subject parcels, was recorded by Historic Resource Associates in 2009 and updated by Windmiller in 2014. There were no NRHP eligible historic properties noted within 1/4 mile of the project location. Archival research was also conducted at the California State Library, Sacramento; the Internet, and within the reference library of Historic Resource Associates.

IV. SURVEY METHODS AND FIELD INVENTORY

An intensive archaeological survey was conducted within the project area. Intensive is defined as walking transects no more than 0-5 meters apart. Several areas fronting Missouri Flat Road were not surveyed, due to extremely dense thickets of chaparral and blackberries, otherwise, ground surface visibility was good throughout the remainder of the parcel.

V. REPORT OF STUDY FINDINGS

Following a field investigation of the project area, one historic cultural resource (P-9-942/CA-ELD-854-H) was reidentified (P-9-942/CA-ELD-854-H). The Missouri Flat Ditch Segment 1 is an open ditch or canal that bisects the entire project area, running north to south along the upper or western end of the parcels.



Figure 4: Aerial Photograph of Missouri Flat Ditch Segment 1

In 2009, the ditch was described as a segment of an abandoned earthen ditch running east to west parallel with Missouri Flat Road. The ditch measures on average 4'-5' wide x 2'-3' in depth. The ditch is likely part of the same water conveyance system that conveys water from east of Diamond Springs to various locations to the west, including the gold mining district associated with Missouri Flat. The ditch, which, for a good part of its length is heavily silted in and breached in numerous locations by dirt roads, on average measures approximately 4'-5' wide and 2'-3' deep. The earthen ditch likely dates from at least the 1870s. No engineering features, such as rock retaining walls or flumes exist along this segment of the ditch (Historic Resource Associates 2009).



Figure 5: View looking south at the northern segment of the ditch below the dirt access road leading to the telecommunications site.

In addition to the open ditch or canal, there is contemporary residence, barn/shed, a contemporary telecommunications site, and modern refuse on the subject parcels.

VI. DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

Based upon historic maps, there may have been other structures fronting Missouri Flat Road, however, the lower half of the northern side of the project area has been graded and cut, which likely resulted in the demolition and loss of any structures or structural remains along the roadway.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

Preliminary field inspection and research suggests that the Missouri Flat Ditch Segment 1 (P-9-942/CA-ELD-854-H) lacks integrity, due to substantial losses that have occurred through natural erosion and modern development. The segment through the subject parcel, that runs for approximately 1/8 of a mile, has been breached in a number of locations by roads, eroded in other locations, and lacks any substantial technical or engineering features, such as rockwork or flumes. The ditch or canal is likely part of the “Missouri Flat Ditch,” reportedly built in the 1870s and operated through the 1880s (Windmiller 1997, 2014).

Taking into account the fragmented nature of the ditch and the loss of integrity within the subject parcels, the property does not appear to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places under either Criterion A or C, nor is it eligible for listing on the California Register of Historic Resources under Criteria 1 and 3.

VIII. PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Dana E. Supernowicz, principal of Historic Resource Associates, earned his M.A. degree in History in 1983 at California State University, Sacramento, with an emphasis in California and Western United States history. Supernowicz has 40 years of experience working in the field of cultural resources management for federal and state agencies, as well as 38 years in private consulting. He has served as president of the El Dorado County Historical Society, and is a member of the Society of California Archaeology, Oregon-California Trails Association, and National Trust for Historic Preservation. Supernowicz is a Registered Professional Archaeologist (RPA) and meets the Secretary of the Interior’s Professional Standards Professional Standards in Architectural History, Archaeology, and History.

IX. REFERENCES

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USGS 7.5' *Placerville, California* Quadrangle. 1949, revised 1973.

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UPDATE

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # P-9-942

HRI # _____

Trinomial CA-ELD-854-H

Page 1 of 1 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Missouri Flat Ditch Segment 1
*Recorded by: Ric Windmiller *Date August 18, 2014 Continuation Update

On August 18, 2014, Ric Windmiller, M.A., R.P.A. revisited the same ditch segment recorded by Dana Supernowicz on January 31, 2009. The ditch segment appeared in much the same condition as reported by Supernowicz with breaches and overlay from residential access road and other construction. An interview with Mr. Supernowicz on August 31, 2014 sustained Mr. Supernowicz's earlier opinion that the ditch segment was in poor condition and appeared to have not been used for decades as illustrated in the photograph, below.



Ditch segment on northeast side of dirt access road looking northwest.

1156d

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary# P-9-942
HRI#
Trinominal CA-ELD-8541H
NRHP Status Code

Other Listings
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

UPDATE

Page 1 of 2

*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Missouri Flat Ditch Segment 1

P1. Other Identifier: none

P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County El Dorado
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Placerville, CA Date 1973 T 10 N; R 10 E SW ¼ of Sec 24, MBM.

c. Address _____ City _____ Zip _____

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) South End Zone 10 688569E/4286363N - North End 688285E/4286551

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate) The abandoned ditch segment is located approximately 500 feet southwest of Missouri Flat Road, running east to west parallel with the roadway.

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

The property consists of a segment of an abandoned earthen ditch running east to west parallel with Missouri Flat Road. The ditch measures on average 4'-5' wide x 2'-3' in depth. The ditch is likely part of the same water conveyance system that conveys water from east of Diamond Springs to various locations to the west, including the gold mining district associated with Missouri Flat.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH-6 Water Conveyance System.

P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View looking southeast along the alignment of the ditch near the center of the property

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic
 Prehistoric Both Circa mid to late 1850s.

*P7. Owner and Address: Robert J. Campbell, 4212 Missouri Flat Road, Placerville, CA 95667.

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Dana Supernowicz, Historic Resource Associates, 2001 Sheffield Dr., El Dorado Hills, CA 95762.

P9. Date Recorded: January 31, 2009

P10. Survey Type: (Describe) Intensive 10 meter transects.

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Cultural Resources Study of APN 327-213-06-100 & 327-213-08-100, 4212 Missouri Flat Road, Placerville, El Dorado County, California 95667. Prepared for Robert J. Campbell, 4212 Missouri Flat Road, Placerville, California 95667. Prepared by Historic Resource Associates, 2001 Sheffield Drive, El Dorado Hills, CA 95762. February 2009.

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List):

NRHP Status Code

Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

PHOTOGRAPH RECORD



Photograph 1: View looking east along the course of the ditch from near the center of the property.



Photograph 2: View looking northwest along the course of the ditch from the center of the property.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Primary # P-942
HRI #
Trinomial CA-ELD-854 H

Page 1 of 1

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Missouri Flat Ditch Segment 1

L1. **Historic and/or Common Name:** Mining Ditch

L2a. **Portion Described:** Entire Resource Segment Point Observation **Designation:** Segment 1

b. **Location of point or segment:** (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.) The segment of earthen mining ditch begins near the center of APN 327-213-08-100 along its far eastern boundary and continues in a relatively straight line to the north-northwest, following the contours of the slope to a point where it terminates into the adjacent parcel to the west, a distance of approximately 700'.

c. **L3.Description:** (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.) The ditch, which, for a good part of its length is heavily silted in and breached in numerous locations by dirt roads, on average measures approximately 4'-5' wide and 2'-3' deep. The earthen ditch likely dates from the early to the mid-1850s. No engineering features, such as rock retaining walls or flumes exist along this segment of the ditch.

L4. **Dimensions:** (In feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

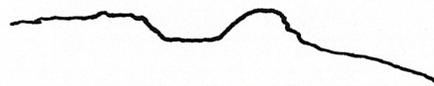
a. **Top Width** 4-5 feet

b. **bottom Width** 1-2 feet

c. **Height or Depth** 2-3 feet

d. **Length of Segment** approx. 700 feet

L4e. **Sketch of Cross-Section** (include scale) Facing: north



L5. **Associated Resources:** Gold placer mines outside the parcel to the northeast, containing bench gravels, alluvial gravels, and gold within tributaries to Weber Creek.

L6. **Setting:** (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.): Open grassland to dense oak woodland.

L7. **Integrity Considerations:** The integrity of the ditch is poor overall, having extensive natural erosion, siltation, and breaches from mechanical equipment.

L8. **Photograph:** Looking north along the north leg of the ditch or canal.



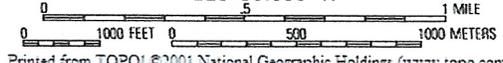
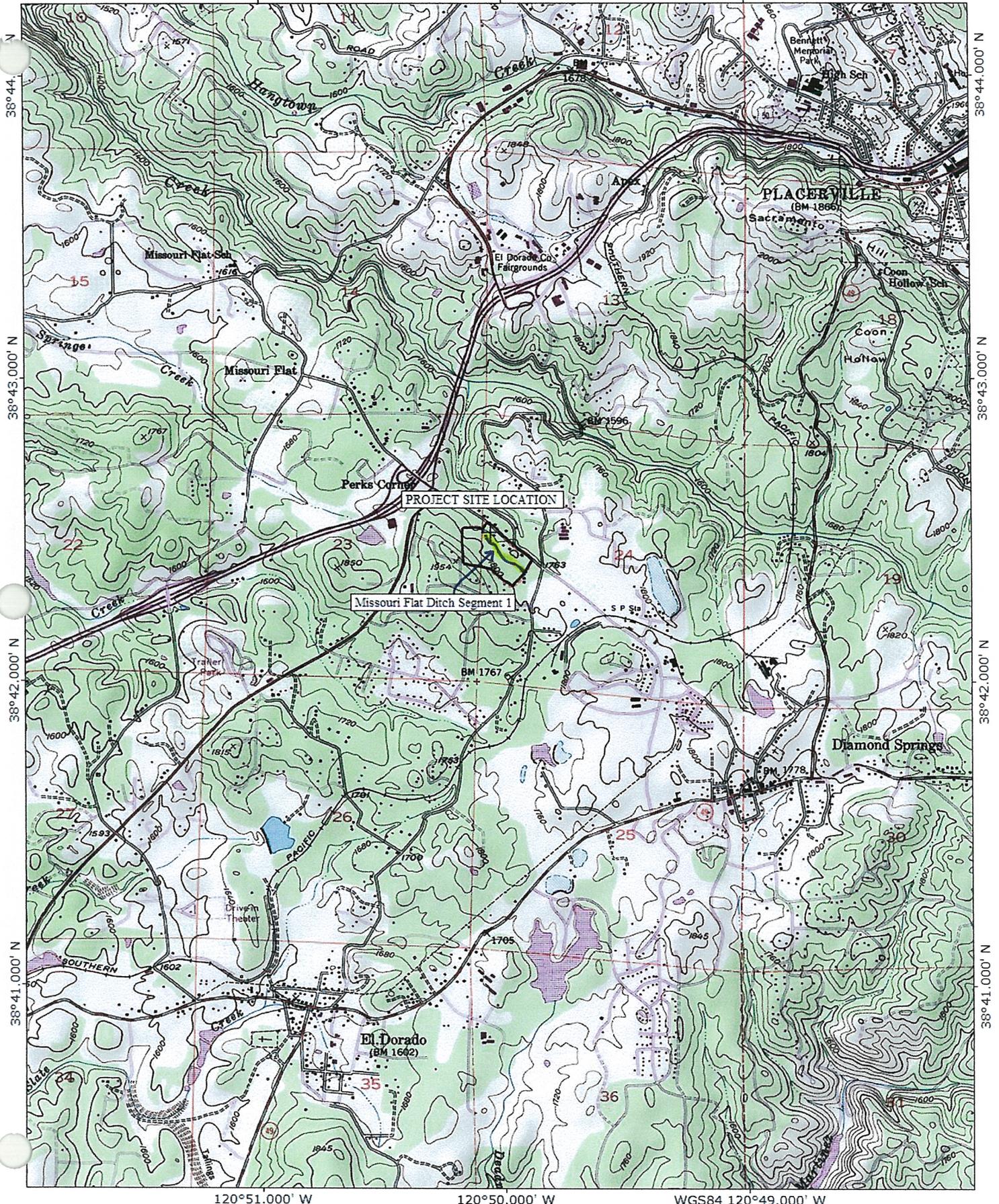
L9. **Remarks:** The ditch is typical of similar mining ditches found throughout El Dorado County and the Mother Lode. Its entire length is uncertain, since it was not surveyed beyond the property limits to the west and east.

L10. **Form Prepared by:** (Name, affiliation, and address) Dana E. Supernowicz, Historic Resource Associates, 2001 Sheffield Drive, El Dorado Hills, CA 95762.

L11. **Date:** January 31, 2009

P- 9- 942
CA-ELD-854-H

PROJECT SITE LOCATION MAP USGS PLACERVILLE, CA 7.5' Revised 1973
120°51.000' W 120°50.000' W WGS84 120°49.000' W



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State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-9-942
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____
 NRHP Status Code _____

Other Listings _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 5 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) SP-2

P1. Other Identifier: Missouri Flat Ditch (Sundance Plaza Segment)

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County El Dorado
 and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Placerville Date 1949 (1973) T 10N; R 10E; SE 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec 23; MDM B.M.

c. Address 3655 El Dorado Road City Placerville Zip 95667

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone __, __ mE/ __ mN

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)
 UTM A= Zone 10: 687260mE; 4286400mN UTM B= Zone 10: 687200mE; 4286840mN

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
 Missouri Flat Ditch, Sundance Plaza Segment, is located on the north side of U.S. 50, between Highway 50 and El Dorado Road. This segment of the ditch follows the 1695 foot contour across the proposed Sundance Plaza development. Average width across the top of the ditch is six feet. Average width across the bottom of the ditch is three feet. Depth ranges from three to five feet. The Sundance Plaza segment of the ditch is earthen. It is overgrown with patches of blackberries and dense thickets of poison oak and saplings. The ditch was constructed during the period 1873-1880 by the El Dorado Water and Deep Gravel Mining Company. The ditch conveyed water from the Coon Hollow Reservoir through Chili Ravine, and was flumed across Weber Creek to Missouri Flat and then to El Dorado Reservoir. The ditch served Placerville and the Coon Hollow Mines and local agriculture.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) AH6. Water conveyance system

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) N/A

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic Prehistoric Both
1873-1880

*P7. Owner and Address:
Roebbelen Land Company
1241 Hawks Flight Ct.
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) J. Russell
Ric Windmiller
Consulting Archaeologist
9145 Elk Grove Blvd.
Elk Grove, CA 95624

*P9. Date Recorded: 11/18/97

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Intensive
CEQA compliance

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.") Windmiller, R. 1997. Cultural Resources Inventory, Sundance Plaza, El Dorado County, California. Ric Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist. Submitted to EDAW, Inc. Copies available from the North Central Information Center, California State University, Sacramento.

*Attachments: NONE Location Map Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): Sketch Map.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 2 of 5

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) SP-2

L1. Historic and/or Common Name: Missouri Flat Ditch

L2a. Portion Described: Entire Resource Segment Point Observation Designation: Sundance Plaza

b. Location of point or segment: (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.)

UTM A= Zone 10: 687260mE; 4286400mN

UTM B= Zone 10: 687200mE; 4286840mN

L3. Description: (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)
Relatively deep earthen ditch with berm typical on down slope side of ditch. No associated artifacts.

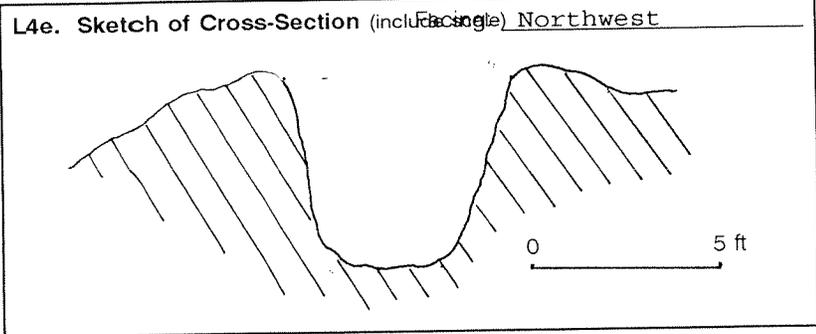
L4. Dimensions: (In feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)

a. Top Width 6 feet

b. Bottom Width 3 feet

c. Height or Depth 3-5 feet

d. Length of Segment 2,300 feet



L5. Associated Resources:
None.

L6. Setting: (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.)
West and south-facing slopes. Surrounding orchard lands have been reclaimed by introduced grasses, blackberries and manzanita.

L7. Integrity Considerations:
Ditch segment retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship and association. The ditch segment was not in use at the time it was recorded. It appeared abandoned. Construction of Highway 50 on the south has destroyed a short segment of the ditch.

L8a. Photograph, Map or Drawing

L8b. Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing (View, scale, etc.)

L9. Remarks:

L10. Form Prepared by: (Name, affiliation, and address)
J. Russell and F.A. Riddell
Ric Windmiller
Consulting Archaeologist
9145 Elk Grove Blvd.
Elk Grove, CA 95624

L11. Date: 11/18/1997

State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # _____
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 5

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) SP-2

*Recorded by: J. Russell & F.A. Riddell *Date 11/18/1997 Continuation Update

P2.b. Location (continued)

The Sundance Plaza segment of the Missouri Flat Ditch is also located in T.10N, R.10E, NE¼ of NW¼ of Sec. 23 (in addition to the SE¼ of the NW¼ of Sec. 23).

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
SKETCH MAP

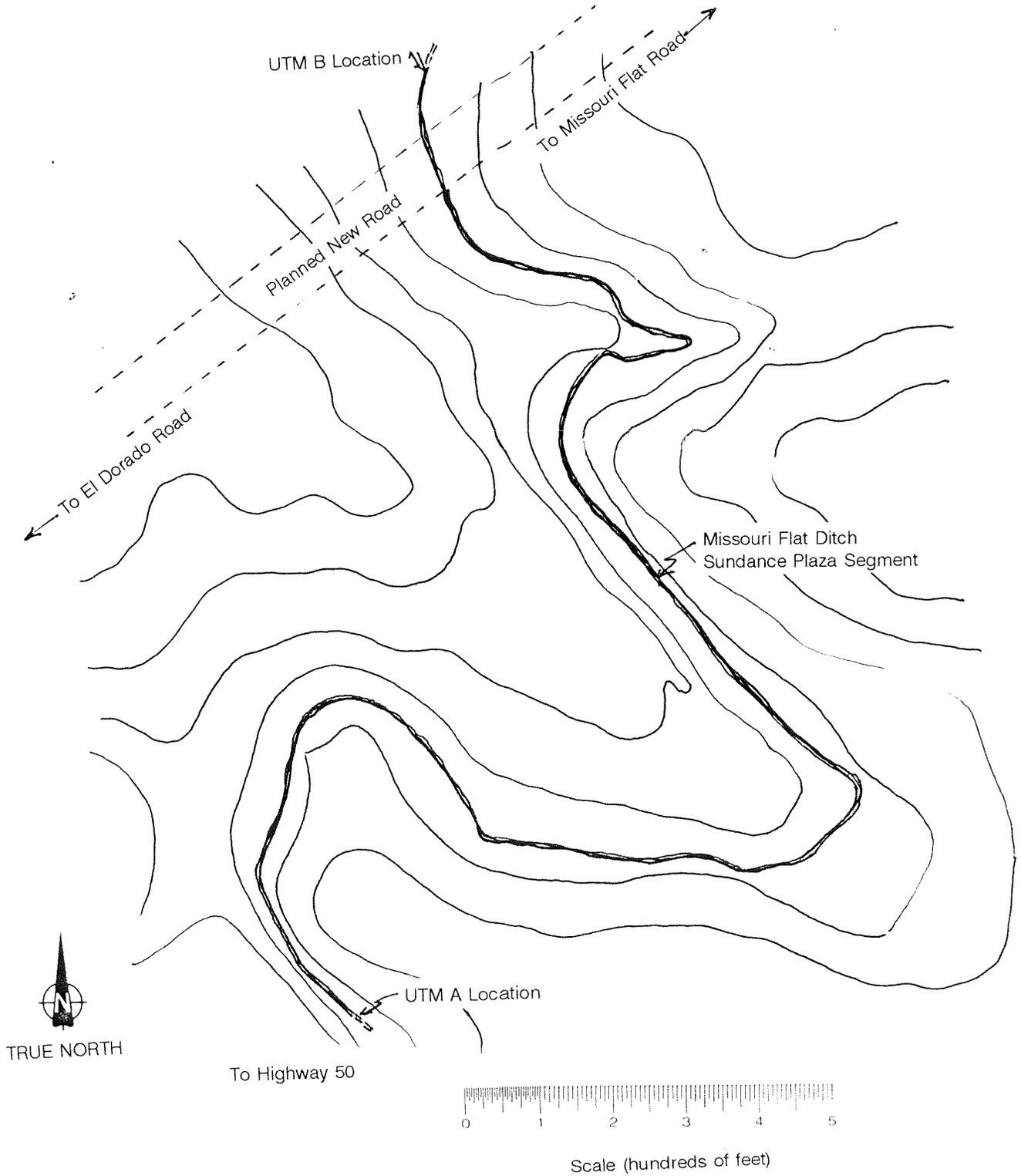
Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

Page 4 of 5

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) SP-2

*Drawn by: Ric Windmiller

*Date of map: 11/18/1997



NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow.

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary # _____
HRI# _____
Trinomial _____

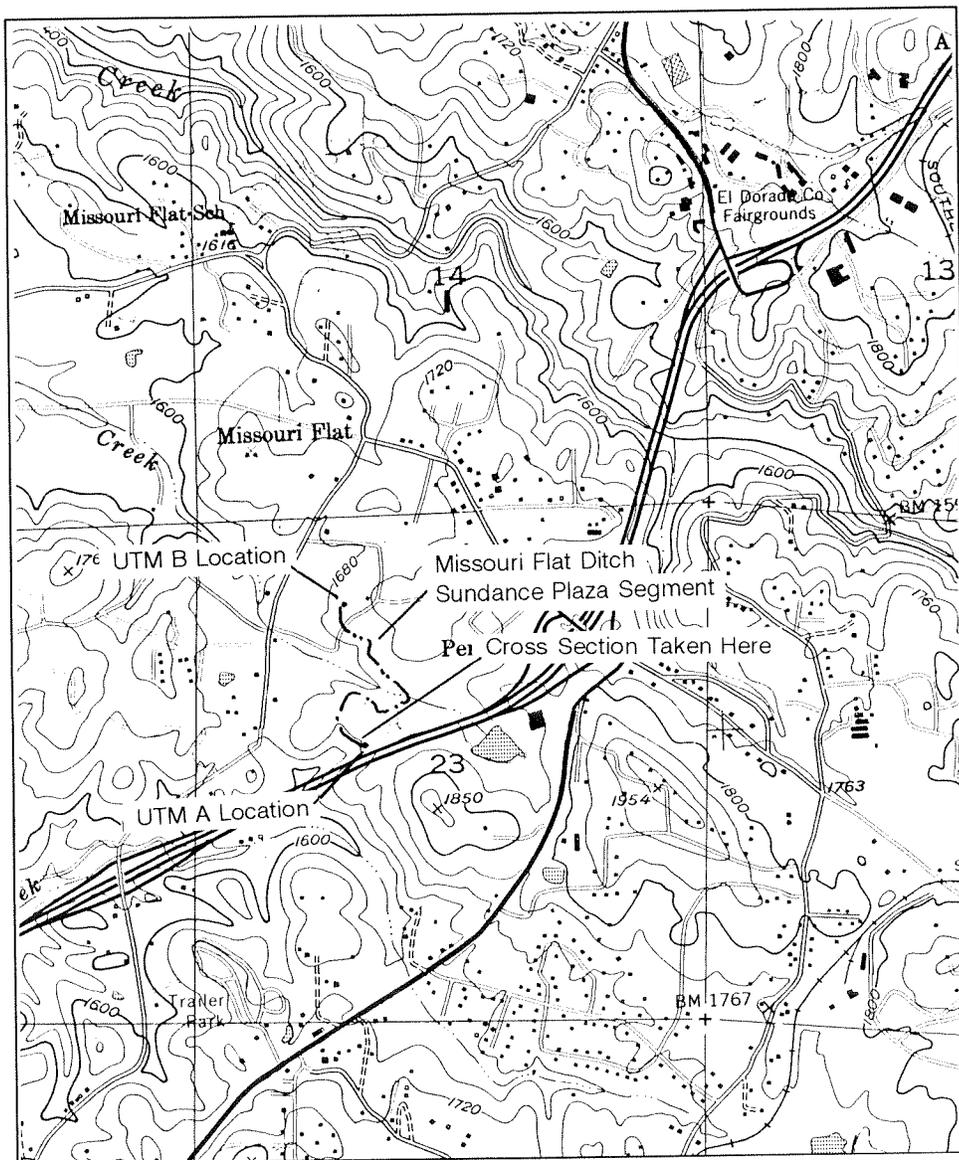
Page 5 of 5

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) SP-2

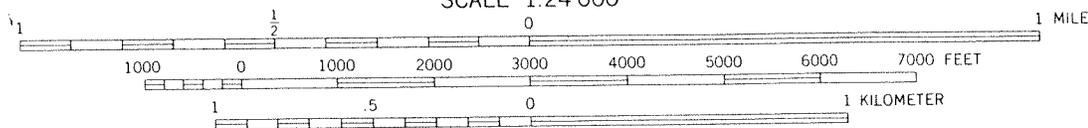
*Map Name: Placerville, Calif.

*Scale: 1:24,000

*Date of map: 1949 (1973)



SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-9-942
HRI # _____
Trinomial CA-ELD-854-H
NRHP Status Code _____
Other Listings _____
Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

Page 1 of 10 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) _____
P1. Other Identifier: Missouri Flat Ditch UPDATE

*P2. Location: Not for Publication Unrestricted *a. County El Dorado
and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Placerville Date 1949/1973 T 10N; R 10N; NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec 23; MDM B.M.
T 10N; R 10N; NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec 23; MDM B.M.

c. Address N/A City _____ Zip 95619
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10, _____ mE/ _____ mN (X)

e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate)

Missouri Flat Ditch in this area runs along the 1710' elevation, entering the project on the northeast behind Perks Court, just north of the first house down from the deisel station. It is buried by the old Highway 50 pavement, but a crack in that pavement indicates the old alignment. West of the freeway, it may be seen to the (X)

*P3a. Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
Considered a large ditch, running high above Weber Creek to the north, in the northern portion of the current project, this ditch follows the usual pattern of historic earthen ditches, a slightly curved sloping profile. The ditch bottom may have originally been flattened, but at present is curved, possibly due to erosion and natural fill. It is more fully described in the site record prepared by Jean Starns (1992), which is attached.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP20 (Ditch); AH6 (Water conveyance system)

*P4. Resources Present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)
(See Attached)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) See attached sheets

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source: Historic

Prehistoric Both

Probably between 1873-80; part of South Fork Ditch System. Starns 1992:2-6

*P7. Owner and Address: (current)
Privately owned; EID had rights to use it in past, (Ron Balderson, EID 1996)

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) Eleanor Derr & Ellen Bowden, Cultural Resources Unlimited, 2614 Aramon Dr. Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

*P9. Date Recorded: 10/25/96

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)
Resource-specific survey

*P11. Report Citation: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
Historic Resource Evaluation Report for the Missouri Flat

Road/Interchange Project, El Dorado County, California. Cultural Resources Unlimited, Rancho Cordova 95670. October 1996 *Attachments: NONE Location Maps Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record, Archaeological Record District Record Linear Feature Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record Other (List): _____

4306

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE RECORD

Primary # P-9-942
Trinomial CA-ELD-854-H

Page 2 of 10

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by Recorder) Missouri Flat Ditch

- A1. Dimensions: a. Length 4 segments: NE 490.6' (150m) (X) × b. Width 6.5-9' (2-3m) b. Depth 18" (0.5m)
Method of Measurement: Paced Taped Visual estimate Other: Map, previous site record
Method of Determination (Check any that apply.): Artifacts Features Soil Vegetation Topography
 Cut bank Animal burrow Excavation Property boundary Other (Explain): _____

Reliability of Determination: High Low Explain: Ditch configuration is good in most cases, some collapsing and alluvial/aeolian fill, but not too difficult to estimate.

Limitations (Check any that apply): Restricted access Paved/built over Site limits incompletely defined
 Disturbances Vegetation Other (Explain): Current Interstate has cut through ditch at both northern and southern ends. Much of the ditch lies on private lands.

- A2. Depth: approx 18" None Unknown Method of Determination: Measuring

- *A3. Human Remains: Present Absent Possible Unknown (Explain): _____

- *A4. Features: (Number, briefly describe, indicate size, list associated cultural constituents, and show location of each feature on sketch map.)
Large open ditch, berms on downslope side, occasionally also on upslope to fill in where contours dip down. Original size has been recorded as three feet wide at bottom, six feet at top, three to five feet deep (Starns 1992-see attached).

- *A5. Cultural Constituents: (Describe and quantify artifacts, ecofacts, cultural residues, etc., not associated with features.)
N/A

- *A6. Were Specimens Collected? No Yes (If yes, attach Artifact Record or catalog and identify where specimens are curated.)

- *A7. Site Condition: Good Fair Poor (Describe disturbances.): Ditch cut by freeway, culverted on NW segment of current project; misc. collapses. Some off-site areas good.

- *A8. Nearest Water: (Type, distance, and direction.)
Weber Creek approx. 1200-1400' north of NW and NE segments; SW segment approximately 1500' southwest of Mound Springs Creek.

- *A9. Elevation: approx. 1720'

- A10. Environmental Setting: (Describe culturally relevant variables such as vegetation, fauna, soils, geology, landform, slope, aspect, exposure, etc.)
Mixed oak-pine forest, brushy understory. Vegetation fairly heavy now, but much sparser when road was built in 1938 (see attached photo). Most vegetation was probably removed during the mining period, when ditch was originally constructed.

- A11. Historical Information: Ditch was probably constructed between 1873-1880 and upgraded after acquisition by the El Dorado Irrigation District in 1927. It was apparently a lateral of the South Fork Extension ditch system of the South Fork Ditch. Designed to carry water to the Placerville mines, it later conveyed water to areas of light industry and agriculture.

- *A12. Age: Prehistoric Protohistoric 1542-1769 1769-1848 1848-1880 1880-1914 1914-1945
 Post 1945 Undetermined Describe position in regional prehistoric chronology or factual historic dates if known:
Constructed between 1873-1880

- A13. Interpretations: (Discuss data potential, function[s], ethnic affiliation, and other interpretations)
Associated with mining, early industrial and farming in Placerville area

- A14. Remarks:

- A15. References: (Documents, informants, maps, and other references)
Starns, Jean "Bray Treatment/Placerville Ridge Conduit Facility Plan 1992

- A16. Photographs (List subjects, direction of view, and accession numbers or attach a Photograph Record.): _____
See Attached
Original Media/Negatives Kept at: Cultural Resources Unlimited

- *A17. Form Prepared by: Eleanor H. Derr Date: 10/25/96
Affiliation and Address: Cultural Resources Unlimited
2614 Aramon Drive, Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LINEAR FEATURE RECORD

Primary # P-9-942
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial CA-ELD-854 H

Page 3 of 10

Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Missouri Flat Ditch

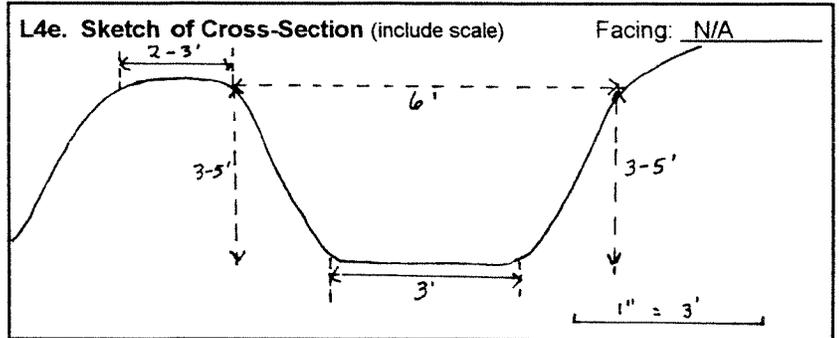
L1. **Historic and/or Common Name:** Missouri Flat Ditch; part of South Fork Ditch Extension Syst.

L2a. **Portion Described:** Entire Resource Segments Point Observation **Designation:** NE/NW/SW of intersection of Missouri Flat Road and Interstate 50/Historic Highway 50.

b. Location of point or segment: (Provide UTM coordinates, legal description, and any other useful locational data. Show the area that has been field inspected on a Location Map.) Zone 10, 688100 mE/ 4286900 mN NE project quadrant
 Zone 10, 688060 mE/ 4287020 mN NW project quadrant-south end of segment
 Zone 10, 688080 mE/ 4287180 mN NW project quadrant-north end of segment
 Zone 10, 387210 mE/ 4286360 mN SW project quadrant

L3. **Description:** (Describe construction details, materials, and artifacts found at this segment/point. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.)
 A large earthen ditch with berm on up-slope side and occasionally on the down-slope side when contours require. Probably originally hand-dug, entire line has some gunniting from a later date, also some steel piping, flumes and a reverted siphon over Weber Creek (not in project area); project NW area has culvert-see photo.

L4. **Dimensions:** (In feet for historic features and meters for prehistoric features)
 a. **Top Width** 6' (originally)
 b. **Bottom Width** 3' (originally)
 c. **Height or Depth** 3-5' (originally)
 d. **Length of Segment** 476'/590'/150'



L5. **Associated Resources:**
 None

L6. **Setting:** (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc., as appropriate.):
 Ditch runs along the 1710-20' elevation through the project area of moderately-dense mixed oak/pine vegetation, open grassy areas. Rural residential along most of the ditch alignment.

L7. **Integrity Considerations:** Ditch destroyed along freeway alignment at all segments. Alignment adjacent is in good condition; additional R-O-W will have little additional impact.

L8a. **Photograph, Map or Drawing**
 (See attached)

L8b. **Description of Photo, Map, or Drawing** (View, scale, etc.)
 (See attached)

L9. **Remarks:** This ditch is a historic resource with importance as to date, size and association with the South Fork system; however, the segments within the current and proposed R-O-W have already been compromised while other areas are in good condition; (X)

L10. **Form Prepared by:** (Name, affiliation, and address) Eleanor Derr, Cultural Resources Unlimited, 2614 Aramon Dr. Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

L11. **Date:** 10/26/96

Page 4 of 10

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Missouri Flat Ditch

*Recorded by: Eleanor Derr, Cultural Resources Unlimited Date 10/25/96 Continuation Update

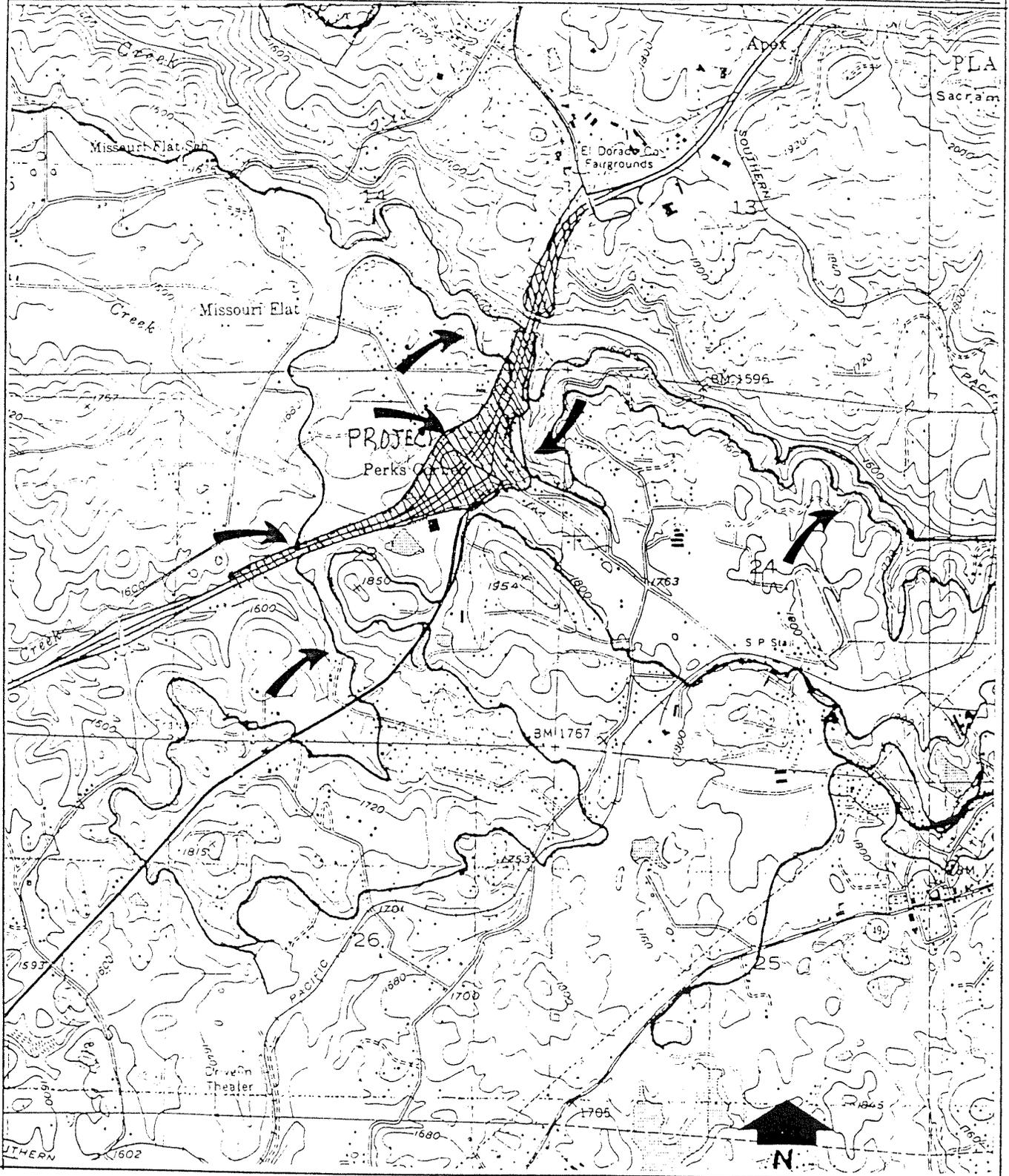
A1a: NW: 590' (180m in two discontinuous sub-segments)
SW: 150' (45.85m in one segment - within the highway R-O-W (ditch continues to the west))

P2d: Zone 10, 688100 mE/ 4286900 mN NE project quadrant
Zone 10, 688060 mE/ 4287020 mN NW project quadrant-south end of segment
Zone 10, 688080 mE/ 4287180 mN NW project quadrant-north end of segment
Zone 10, 387210 mE/ 4286360 mN SW project quadrant

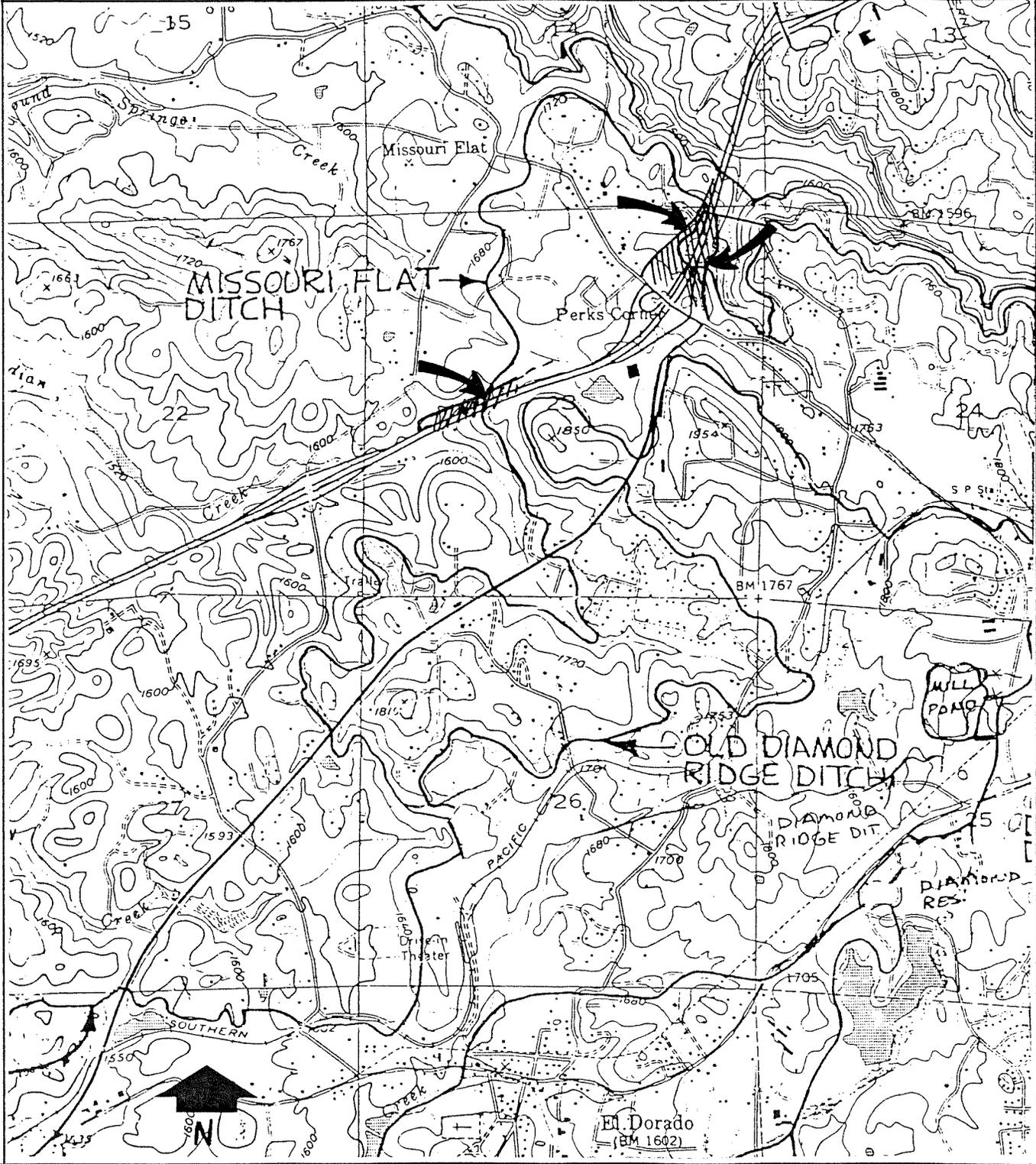
***P2e:** northwest of the previous segment. In this area there are two sub-segments separated by a culverted section (see attached photos). The ditch may then be seen within the current R-O-W, inside the freeway fence, from where it enters private land and can no longer be followed. It is visible further west from a small semi-private road which runs approximately east-west. The ditch can be seen, in good condition, just inside the fence in several areas, crossing the road at its western end. On the southwest quadrant, the ditch is visible from the freeway, beyond the freeway fence. It is somewhat accessible here, through an opening in the fence. It appears to be in slightly poorer condition, but the surveyors did not attempt to follow it further from the R-O-W, so assessment is more difficult here.

P11: Bray Treatment/Placerville Ridge Conduit Facility Plan; Cultural Mitigation Reports. Prepared by Jean Starns, El Dorado Irrigation Dist., Placerville May 1992

L9: therefore, the small sections under present consideration do not appear eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.



Page 6 of 10 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Missouri Flat Ditch
*Map Name: El Dorado Ditch Map *Scale: 1:2400 *Date of map: Compiled 1980s - 1995
Produced by: Jack McCurry, El Dorado Irrigation District, Placerville

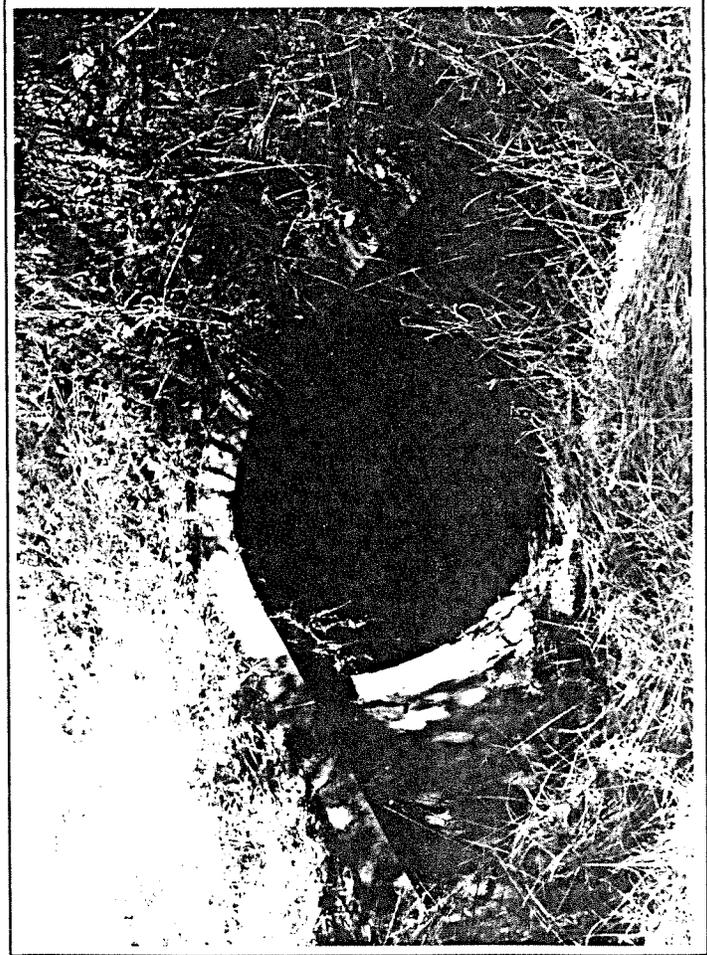




Missouri Flat Ditch adjacent to Highway R-O-W, in northwest quadrant. View to east, freeway in rear



Missouri Flat Ditch, northwest quadrant of project, just west of project



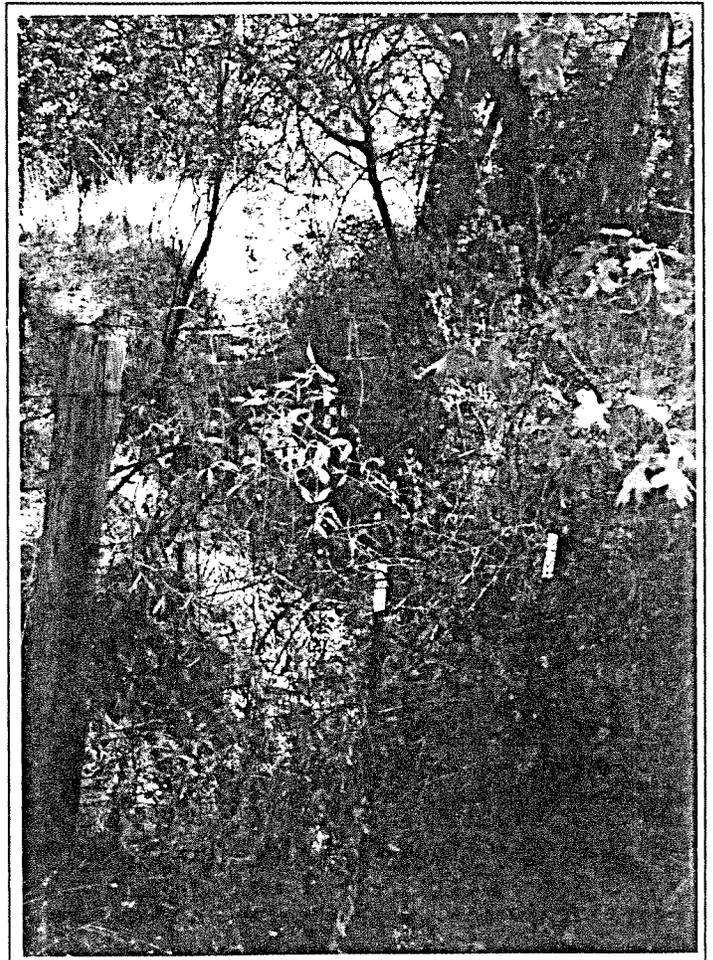
Culvert of Missouri Flat Ditch, just east of highway R-O-W.



Missouri Flat Ditch, alongside residential road west of project, general area of northwest quadrant



Same general area as above, view to northeast



Same general area, view along ditch to west



Missouri Flat Ditch, southwest quadrant of project, adjacent to highway
R-O-W, view to northwest, ditch in center foreground



Ditch, short distance east (background) of previous photo, view to east.



Ditch, same area, view to west/northwest



Missouri Flat Ditch, northeast of project quadrant, view to east.



Ditch, from area of first photo, view to southeast

State of California — The Resources Agency
 DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # P-9-942
 HRI # _____
 Trinomial CA-ELD-854-H
 NRHP Status Code _____

Page 1 of 3 Other _____
 Review Code _____ Reviewer _____ Date _____

UPDATE

P1. Resource Identifier: Flat-2
 P2. Location: a. County El Dorado and (A ddress and/or UTM Coordinates. Attach Location Map as required.)
 b. Address N/A
 City N/A Zip N/A
 c. UTM: USGS Placerville, California (7.5') (7.5'/15') Date 1973 ; Zone 10 , see below d. mE/ _____ mN
 d. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, additional UTM's, etc., when appropriate):
 The resource is located between Weber Creek and Missouri Flat Road on both sides of U.S. Highway 50.
 UTM: Segment A: 688030-688110 mE / 4287220-4287180 mN; Segment B: 688020-688100 mE / 4287030-4287100 mN; Segment C: 688120-688100 mE / 4286760-4286880 mN.

P3. Description (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries.):
 The resource consists of three segments of earthen ditch that are probable remnants of the Missouri Flat Ditch. Segments A and B are located on the west side of U. S. Highway 50. Segment C is on the east side of the highway. Approximately 100 meters of segment A is visible from the project right of way. The west end of the ditch continues beyond where the field archaeologists had access. The east end of the segment turns south and ends in an improvement that goes underground and emerges as Segment B. Segment B is approximately 80 meters in length. The west end of the segment has been obliterated. The east end of Segment B has been improved, going underground and emerging as Segment A as indicated above. Segment C is approximately 150 meters in length. Both ends of Segment C have been destroyed. All of the segments are approximately 0.5 meters deep and 2-3 meters from berm to berm.

P4. Resources present: Building Structure Object Site District Element of District



P6. Date Constructed/Age:
 Prehistoric Historic Both
 estimated 1870's

P7. Owner and Address:
 Segments A and B unknown; Segment C:
Shirley Stonebraker
6910 Perks Court
Placerville, California 95667

P8. Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address):
W. L. Norton and K. R. Bethard
Jones & Stokes Associates
2600 V Street, Suite 100 4305
Sacramento, California 95818-1914

P9. Date June 11, 1996

P10. Type of Survey: Intensive
 Reconnaissance Other

Describe: Where disturbance is minimal researchers surveyed 15 meters apart. Intuitive coverage used

P11. Report Citation (Provide full citation or enter Archaeological Survey Report for the Missouri Flat Road/ U. S. 50 Interchange)

Attachments: NONE Map Sheet Continuation Sheet Building, Structure, and Object Record Linear Resource Record
 Archaeological Record District Record Milling Station Record Rock Art Record Artifact Record Photograph Record
 Other (List): _____

State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LINEAR RESOURCE RECORD

Primary # P-9-942
HRI # _____
Trinomial CA-ELD-854-H

Page 2 of 3

Resource Identifier: Flat-2

L2. Historic Missouri Flat Ditch

L3. Common Name: Missouri Flat Ditch

L4. Detailed Record of: Entire Resource Segment (Describe entire resource on Primary Record before recording a segment in detail.)

L5. Length: total approx. 330 meters Method of Determination: paced/map

L6. Width: 2-3 meters Method of Determination: paced

L7. Depth/Height: 0.5 meters Method of Determination: measured

L8. Features (Describe construction details, dimensions, and artifacts found with each feature. Provide plans/sections as appropriate.):
There are no associated historic features such as rock walls along the ditch segments which are entirely of earthen construction.

L9. Natural Setting (Describe natural features, landscape characteristics, slope, etc. as appropriate.):
Midslope above Weber Creek within the Blue Oak / Digger Pine Belt.

L10. Historical Information:
The ditch was constructed around 1870 to convey water to local mining operations.

L11. Resource Attributes (List attributes and codes.):
HP20—Canal

L12. Significance: Theme Mining Area Rural El Dorado County
Period of Significance Late 19th Century Property Type Water ditch Applicable Criteria A & C
(Discuss importance of resource within a historic context as defined by theme, period of significance, and geographic scope when
The extant sections of the ditch do not retain sufficient integrity to determine them as significant.

L13. Resource Integrity:
Very Poor: the system is discontinuous and partially infilled with debris and brush and is subject to natural erosion.

1. Associated Resources N/A

L15. References: J.E. Starns, 1992: Bray Treatment/Placerville Ridge Conduit Facility Plan. Report prepared for the El Dorado Irrigation District,

L16. Form Prepared By: B. Norton & K.R. Bethard Date 15 June, 1996
Affiliation and Jones & Stokes Assoc. 121
2600 V Street, Suite 100, Sacramento, CA 95818-1914

Map Sheet

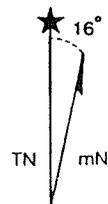
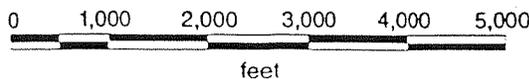
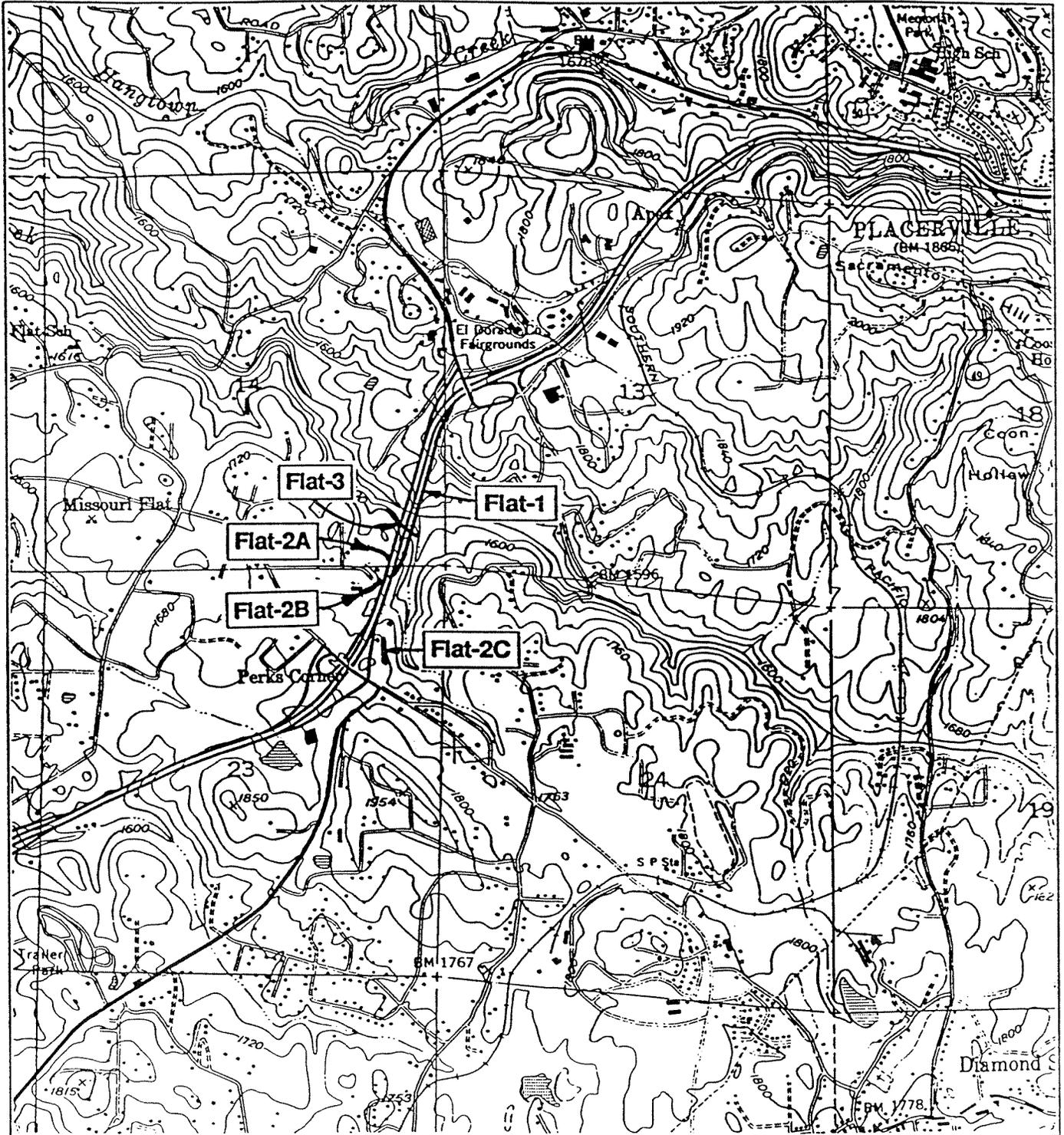
Page 3 of 3

Resource Identifier: Flat-2

Map Name: Site Location Map

Scale: 1:24,000 (1" = 2,000')

Date: June 1996



Base map: USGS Placerville, Calif.
7.5-minute quadrangle, photorevised 1973.

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION

1. Historic name: Missouri Flat Ditch Ser. No. _____ - _____ - _____
2. Common or current name: Missouri Flat Ditch National Register status _____
Local Designation: _____
3. Number & Street: East side of Bray Reservoir, Diamond Springs, CA Cross-corridor Missouri Flat Road/Old Depot Road, east of Bray Reservoir, west of Diamond Springs Lime Plant.
4. UTM Zone: 02 A) Start at Coon Hollow Reservoir: 691.900 m Easting 4287.440 m Northing; B) Crosses Weber Creek: 691.525 m Easting 4286.000 m Northing; C) Begins NW curve around Bray Reservoir: 689.760 m Easting 4286.040 m Northing; D) Crosses Highway 50 west toward Missouri Flat: 688.100 m Easting 4287.000 m Northing; E) Crosses Highway 50 east toward direction of El Dorado 687.560 m Easting 4286.500 m Northing; F) Terminus at El Dorado Reservoir 687.200 m Easting 4284.600 m Northing.
5. Quad map: Placerville Quadrangle 15' 1949 Photorevised 1973
6. Property category: Linear Construction: Water Delivery System consisting of earthen ditch, steel pipes, flumes, inverted siphon over Weber Creek.
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style:
This historical mining ditch which was later rebuilt to supply water to a geographically "dry" mining and farming-light industrial area is in very poor condition. It ran from Coon Hollow Reservoir to the terminus El Dorado Reservoir, crossing Weber Creek by means of an inverted siphon, crossing the State highway to Missouri Flat, re-crossing the highway back to El Dorado Reservoir. It consists today of remnant lengths of the ditch with some gunited sections; other sections of the ditch have been filled in and buildings constructed over the old ditch. The only portion of the ditch which has been reviewed is that along the east side of Bray Reservoir. Here the ditch retains its earthen shape, though it is covered with blackberries and poison oak and is weedfilled. Some

RECORDED 1992

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

Page 2 of _____

portions which have breeched in the past have been gunited to strengthen the berm.



- 8. Planning Agency: EID
- 9. Owner & address: EID, 2890 Mosquito Road, Placerville, CA 95667
- 10. Type of Ownership: EID has the right to maintain the ditch or not and to run water in the ditch, if the EID desires.
- 11. Present Use: Not being used.
- 12. Zoning: Probably light industry
- 13. Threats: None

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

- 14. Construction date(s) Probably between 1873-1880 Original location Same as current location. Date moved N/A
- 15. Alterations & date The ditch was probably upgraded after EID purchased the entire system in 1927.
- 16. Architect and Builder The ditch was possibly designed by John Kirk and F. A. Bishop and constructed by the El Dorado Water and Deep Gravel Mining Company.
- 17. Historic attributes (with number from list) Linear construction #20. Mining ditch later used to convey water for developing light industry and agriculture in the county.

HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

Page 3 of _____

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION

18. Context for evaluation: Theme Conveyance of water for placer and hydraulic mining in the Central Belt of the Mother Lode; later use converted to developing light industry and agriculture in the county. Area Placerville/Diamond Springs Period 1873-1966 Property type Linear construction: ditch with pipe and flumes. Context formally developed? Yes
19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.
The Missouri Flat Ditch was apparently one of the laterals of the South Fork Extension ditch system, a branch of the South Fork Ditch which took water from the South Fork of the American River. It is associated with John Kirk and F.A. Bishop who were early developers of water systems in El Dorado County. It is also associated with the El Dorado Water and Deep Gravel Mining Company, one of the largest Mining Companies in El Dorado County. It is associated with the Snow Brothers and hydraulic mining in Placerville and Diamond Springs. The ditch use was later a part of the development of light industry and agriculture in the county, particularly during the Depression. It was associated with the Diamond Springs Lime Company and the Bray Reservoir. Architecturally, the ditch was similar to mining ditches during the gold rush era. It was an earthen structure, dug into the flat ground and hillsides, usually about three feet wide at the bottom to six feet wide at the top and about three to five feet deep. Some portions were piped; some portions were of wooden flume, later replaced with pipe or concrete sections. Some weaker walls were gunited to aid in preventing breeches. The Missouri Flat Ditch received lime water from the Diamond Springs Lime Plant in the late 1940's which helped to seal leaks. In comparison with similar properties, it is very much like all mining ditches in the county, in structure and in its multiple uses over time.
20. Sources: Refer to the Bibliography at the end of the Historical Report.
21. Applicable National Register criteria: Not applicable

HISTORICAL RESOURCES INVENTORY

Page 4 of ____

22. Other recognition: None
23. Evaluator Jean Starns, Cultural Resource Analyst
Date of evaluation May, 1992
24. Survey type Foot reconnaissance, interviews, archival research
25. Survey name Bray Treatment/Placerville Ridge Conduit Facility Plan Project
Number 89140 Work Order 2557
26. Year form prepared 1992
By Jean Starns, Cultural Resource Analyst
Organization Planning Division, Engineering Department, El Dorado Irrigation
District, 2890 Mosquito Road, Placerville, CA 95667 Telephone: (916) 622-4534.
- Sketch map: See maps attached to Historical Report.

ATTACHMENT B: Flood Insurance Rate Map

NOTES TO USERS

This map is for use in administering the National Flood Insurance Program. It does not necessarily identify all areas subject to flooding, particularly from local drainage sources of small size. The community map repository should be consulted for possible updated or additional flood hazard information.

To obtain more detailed information in areas where Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) and/or floodways have been determined, users are encouraged to consult the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data and/or Summary of Stillwater Elevations tables contained within the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report that accompanies this FIRM. Users should be aware that BFEs shown on the FIRM represent rounded whole-foot elevations. These BFEs are intended for flood insurance rating purposes only and should not be used as the sole source of flood elevation information. Accordingly, flood elevation data presented in the FIS report should be utilized in conjunction with the FIRM for purposes of construction and/or floodplain management.

Coastal Base Flood Elevations shown on this map apply only landward of 0.0' North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88). Users of this FIRM should be aware that coastal flood elevations are also provided in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations table in the Flood Insurance Study Report for this jurisdiction. Elevations shown in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations table should be used for construction, and/or floodplain management purposes when they are higher than the elevations shown on this FIRM.

Boundaries of the floodways were computed at cross sections and interpolated between cross sections. The floodways were based on hydraulic considerations with regard to requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program. Floodway widths and other pertinent floodway data are provided in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction.

Certain areas not in Special Flood Hazard Areas may be protected by flood control structures. Refer to Section 2.4 "Flood Protection Measures" of the Flood Insurance Study report for information on flood control structures in this jurisdiction.

The projection used in the preparation of this map was California State Plane, Zone II. The horizontal datum was NAD83, GRS80 spheroid. Differences in datum, spheroid, projection or State Plane zones used in the production of FIRMs for adjacent jurisdictions may result in slight positional differences in map features across jurisdiction boundaries. These differences do not affect the accuracy of this FIRM.

Flood elevations on this map are referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988. These flood elevations must be compared to structure and ground elevations referenced to the same vertical datum. For information regarding conversion between the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 and the North American Vertical Datum of 1988, visit the National Geodetic Survey website at <http://www.ngs.noaa.gov> or contact the National Geodetic Survey at the following address:

NGS Information Services
NOAA, NNGS12
National Geodetic Survey, SSMC-3, #9202
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282
(301) 713-3242

To obtain current elevation, description, and/or location information for bench marks shown on this map, please contact the Information Services Branch of the National Geodetic Survey at (301) 713-3242, or visit their website at <http://www.ngs.noaa.gov>.

Base map information shown on this FIRM was derived from multiple sources. This information was compiled from the U.S. Geological Survey, 1989 and 1993, El Dorado County Surveyor Office, 2005, National Geodetic Survey, 2005, California Department of Forestry, 2004, and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, 2003. Additional information was photogrammetrically compiled at a scale of 1:12,000 from U.S. Geological Survey aerial photography dated 1997 to 2001.

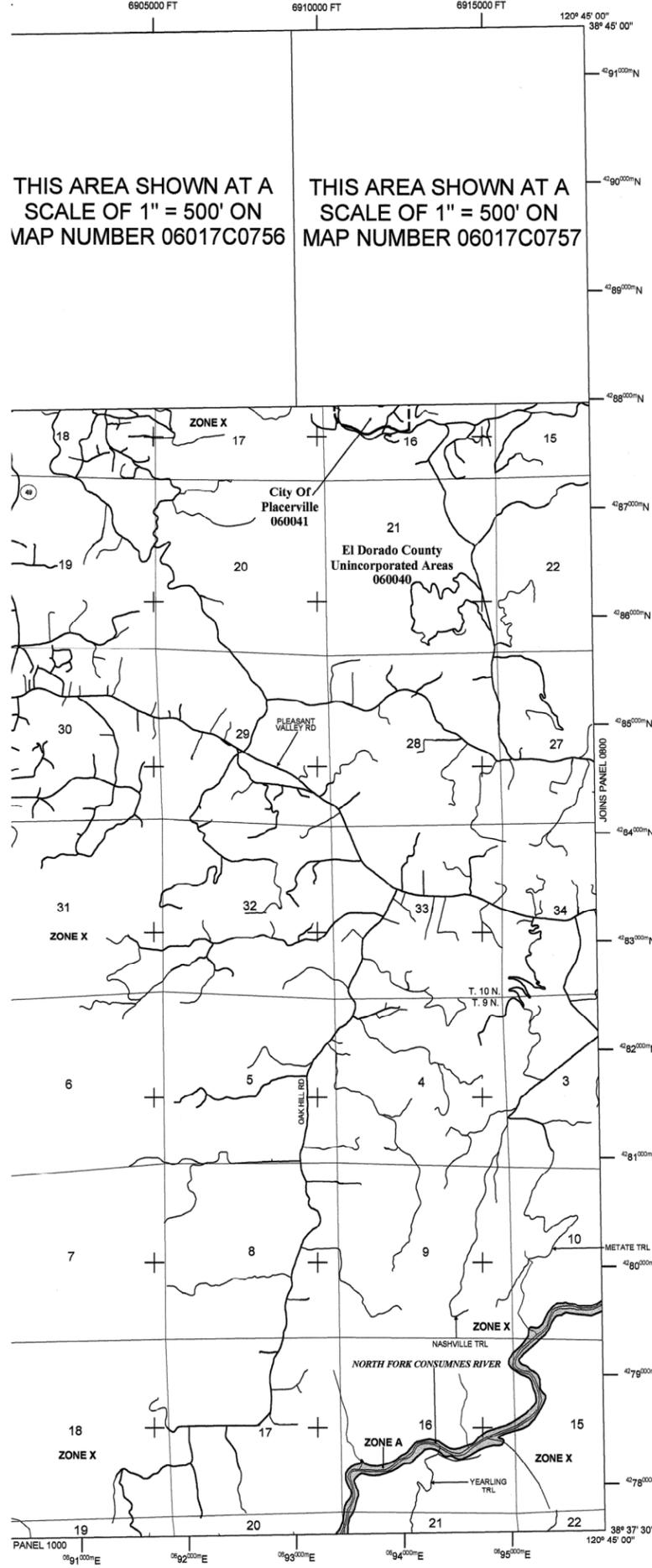
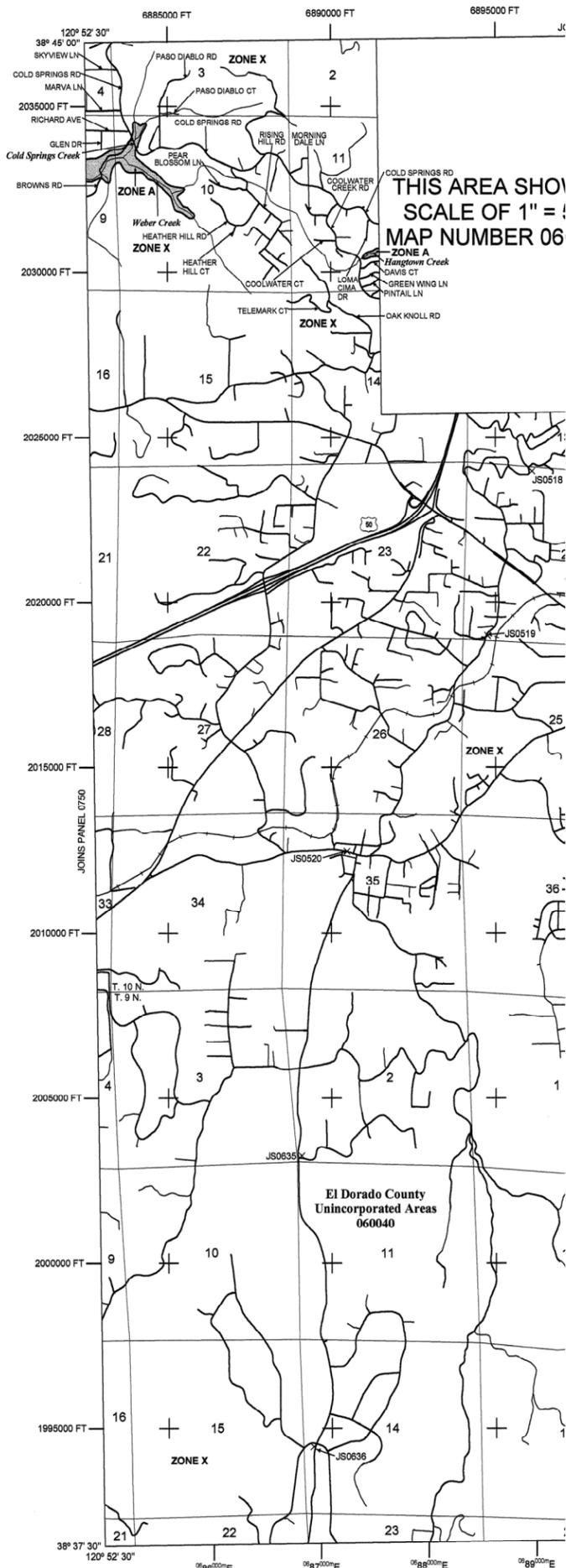
This map reflects more detailed and up-to-date stream channel configurations than those shown on the previous FIRM for this jurisdiction. The floodplains and floodways that were transferred from the previous FIRM may have been adjusted to conform to these new stream channel configurations. As a result, the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data tables in the Flood Insurance Study report (which contains authoritative hydraulic data) may reflect stream channel distances that differ from what is shown on this map.

Corporate limits shown on this map are based on the best data available at the time of publication. Because changes due to annexations or de-annexations may have occurred after this map was published, map users should contact appropriate community officials to verify current corporate limit locations.

Please refer to the separately printed Map Index for an overview map of the county showing the layout of map panels; community map repository addresses; and a Listing of Communities table containing National Flood Insurance Program dates for each community as well as a listing of the panels on which each community is located.

Contact the FEMA Map Service Center at 1-800-358-9616 for information on available products associated with this FIRM. Available products may include previously issued Letters of Map Change, a Flood Insurance Study report, and/or digital versions of this map. The FEMA Map Service Center may also be reached by Fax at 1-800-358-9620 and their website at <http://www.msc.fema.gov>.

If you have questions about this map or questions concerning the National Flood Insurance Program in general, please call 1-877-FEMA-MAP (1-877-336-2627) or visit the FEMA website at <http://www.fema.gov>.



LEGEND

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHAs)
INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD
 The 1% annual chance flood (100-year flood), also known as the area that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year, is the area subject to flooding by the 1% annual chance flood. Flood Elevation is the water-surface elevation of the 1% annual chance flood.

ZONE A No Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE AE Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE AH Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of pebbles and cobbles).
ZONE AO Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow average depths determined. For areas of alluvial fans also determined).
ZONE AR Special Flood Hazard Area formerly protected from chance flood by a flood control system that has been identified. Zone AR indicates that the former flood protection system is no longer available.
ZONE AR9 Area to be protected from 1% annual chance flood protection system under construction; no BFE determined.
ZONE V Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); determined.
ZONE VE Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); determined.

FLOODWAY AREAS IN ZONE AE
 The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodplain kept free of encroachment so that the 1% annual chance flood can pass without substantial increases in flood heights.

OTHER FLOOD AREAS
ZONE X Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood; areas of 1% with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from flood.
OTHER AREAS
ZONE X Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance flood.
ZONE D Areas in which flood hazards are undetermined, but possible.

COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM (CBRS) AREA
OTHERWISE PROTECTED AREAS (OPAs)
 CBRS areas and OPAs are normally located within or adjacent to Special Flood Hazard Areas.

BOUNDARIES
 Floodplain boundary
 Floodway boundary
 Zone D boundary
 CBRS and OPA boundary
 Boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Areas
 Base Flood Elevation line and value; elevation Base Flood Elevation value where uniform will be elevation in feet*
 513 (EL 887)
 *Referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988

CROSS SECTION
 Cross section line
 Transsect line

COORDINATES
 Geographic coordinates referenced to the North Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), Western Hemisphere
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid
 5000-foot grid ticks: California State Plane zone II (FIPS ZONE 402), Lambert Conformal
 bench mark (see explanation in notes to user FIRM panel)
 M.S. River Mile

MAP REPOSITORIES
 Refer to Map Repositories list on Map Index.
 EFFECTIVE DATE OF COUNTYWIDE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP PANEL:
 SEPTEMBER 26, 2008
 EFFECTIVE DATE(S) OF REVISION(S) TO THIS PANEL:

For community map revision history prior to countywide mapping, refer to Map History table located in the Flood Insurance Study report.
 To determine if flood insurance is available in this community, contact your agent or call the National Flood Insurance Program.

MAP SCALE 1" = 2000'

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 07

FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE
EL DORADO COUNTY
CALIFORNIA
AND INCORPORATED
PANEL 775 OF 1125
 (SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL)

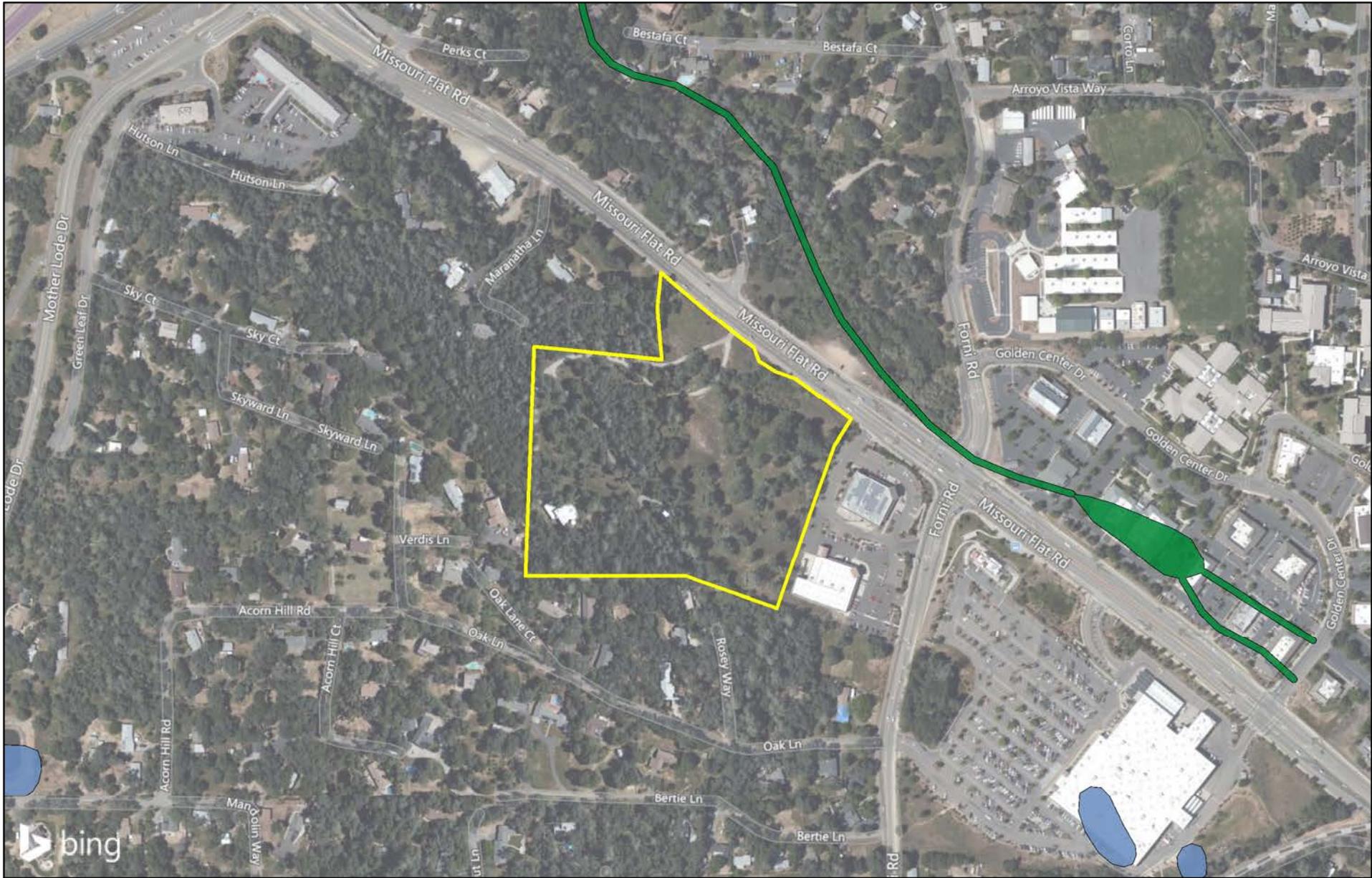
CONTAINS:
 COMMUNITY: EL DORADO COUNTY
 NUMBER: 0600
 PLACE: PLACERVILLE, CITY OF
 NUMBER: 0600

Notice to User: The Map Number shown above when placing map orders; the C above should be used on insurance community.

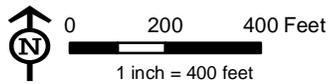
EF
SEPI

Federal Emergency Management Agency

ATTACHMENT C: NWI Map



Source: ArcGIS Online Bing Map Hybrid, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - National Wetlands Inventory



- Project Boundary
- NWI - Wetlands
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond

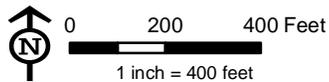
**National Wetlands
Inventory (NWI) Map**

4212 Missouri Flat Road,
Placerville CA

ATTACHMENT D: Farmland
Mapping and Monitoring
Program FMMP Map



Source: ArcGIS Online Bing Map Hybrid, California Department of Conservation

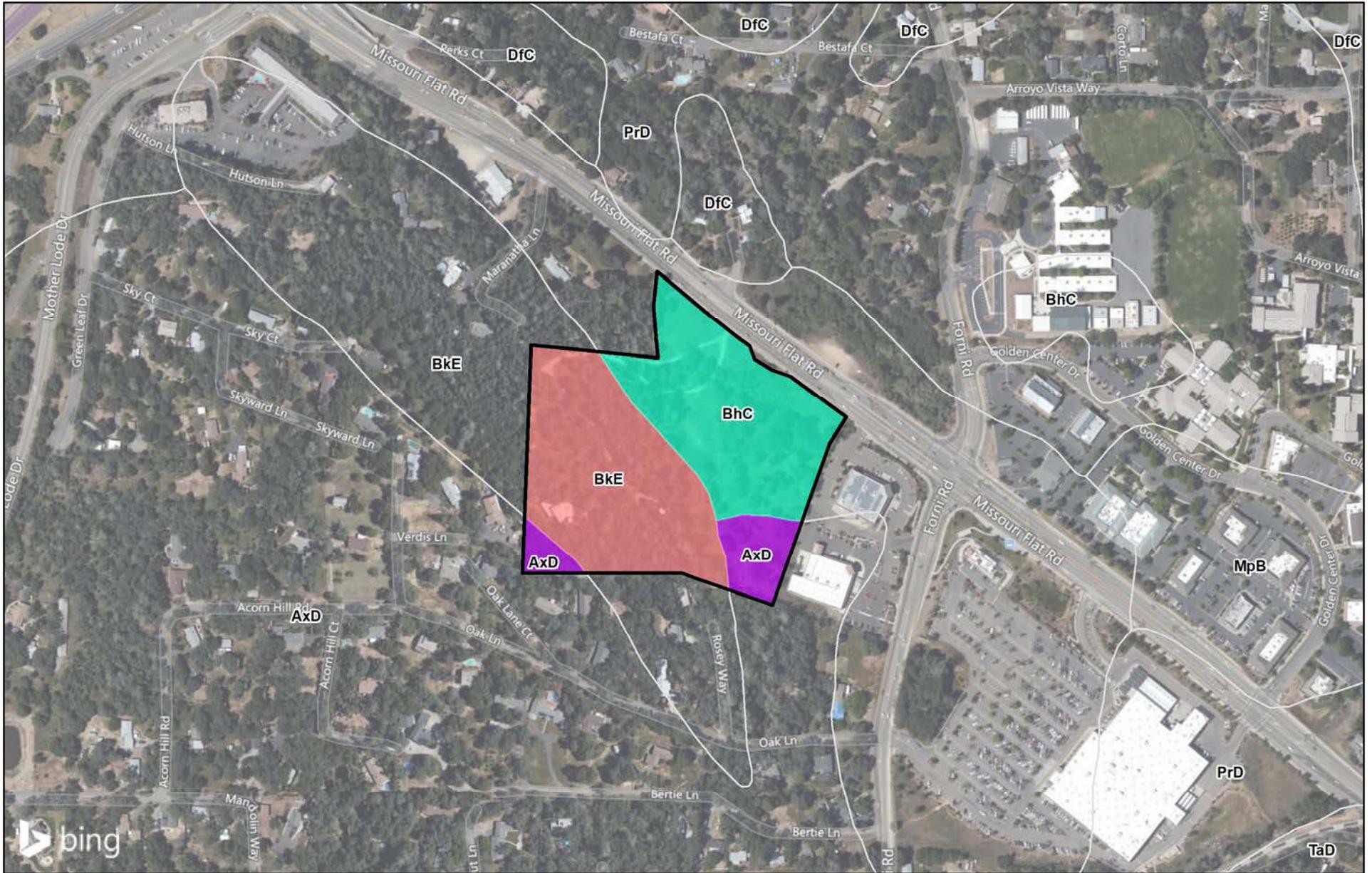


- Project Boundary
- Urban and Built-up Land
- Vacant or Disturbed Land

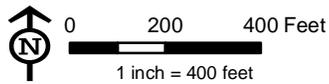
Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) Map

*4212 Missouri Flat Road,
Placerville CA*

ATTACHMENT E:: USDA-
NNRCS Soil Survey Map



Source: ArcGIS Online Bing Map Hybrid, USDA-NRCS Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO)



 Project Boundary
 Surrounding Soil Types

Soil Type

 AxD - Auburn very rocky silt loam, 2 to 30 percent slopes

 BhC - Boomer gravelly loam, 3 to 15 percent slopes

 BkE - Boomer very rocky loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes

USDA-NRCS Soil Survey Map

4212 Missouri Flat Road,
Placerville CA

ATTACHMENT F: Sycamore
Environmental Consultants Inc.
Natural Resources Due Diligence
NRDD

19 August 2019

Terri Lee Stratton, MPH, Executive Director
El Dorado Community Health Center
4340 Golden Center Drive
Placerville, CA 95667
Phone: 530-748-3105
Office: 530-556-2057

Subject: Natural Resources Due Diligence (NRDD) Letter Report for the El Dorado Community Health Center Project, El Dorado County, CA

Dear Terri,

This letter transmits the results of a biological and wetland field survey for the El Dorado Community Health Center Project (Project) in El Dorado County, CA. Biological and wetland surveys were completed on 30 July 2019. The site consists of blue oak woodland and non-native annual grassland. Oak trees and oak woodland are regulated by El Dorado County. One small section of an ephemeral channel and one season wetland were observed on the site. The site provides marginal habitat for Blainville's [coast] horned lizard and pallid bat. The site provides habitat for migratory birds and birds of prey. The site provides habitat for federal-listed Layne's butterweed and three other plant species ranked rare by the California Native Plant Society. The survey was conducted during the evident and identifiable period of these species, and none were observed.

METHODS

STUDY AREA

The Biological Study Area (BSA) consists of the approximately 12.46-acre Parcel B (APN 327-213-034) located at 4212 Missouri Flat Road in unincorporated El Dorado County, CA. The approximately 1.08-acre Parcel A (APN 327-213-033), which contains an access road to the BSA, was also surveyed. The BSA is shown on the Natural Resources Map in Attachment A.

SPECIES EVALUATED

Species requiring evaluation were determined from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) list for the Project (Appendix B), a California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) query for the Placerville and eight adjacent quads (Appendix C), and a query of the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory (Appendix D). Sensitive species requiring evaluation include species listed or proposed under the state and federal endangered species acts, California fully protected species, California species of special concern, and plant species ranked 1 or 2 by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS). This letter discusses special-status species with potential to occur in the BSA, or that could be affected by the Project based on the results of the biological survey and each species' habitat requirements.

SURVEYS

Biological, botanical, and wetland surveys were conducted by Sycamore Environmental biologists by Mike Bower, M.S., Biologist, Botanist and Professional Wetland Scientist (#2230), and Kate Gazzo, M.S., Ecologist, on 30 July 2019. The biological survey consisted of walking through the BSA while recording plants, wildlife, and habitat for special-status species. The botanical survey was conducted in accordance with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW 2018a) protocol. The BSA and adjacent areas were searched for potential raptor nesting trees and sensitive aquatic resources. Binoculars were used to assist with detection and identification of wildlife. Plants were identified on sight or keyed using the Jepson Manual, 2nd ed. (Baldwin et al., eds. 2012). Vegetation was classified, photographed, and mapped. The wetland survey was conducted using the Routine On-Site Determination Method (Corps 1987). Soil, vegetation, and hydrology data were recorded at data points using the Wetland Determination Data Form for the Arid West Region (Corps 2008). Approximately 12 person-hours were spent surveying the BSA on 30 July 2019. Species observed are listed in Attachment E. Photographs are in Attachment F.

RESULTS

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING & HISTORY

The BSA is located on Missouri Flat Road, southeast of U.S. Route 50 and northwest of Forni Road near Placerville in the western portion of El Dorado County. Elevation ranges between \pm 1,760 to 1,925 feet above sea level. The BSA is sloped northeast toward Missouri Flat Road. The BSA is mostly undeveloped, and consists of an oak woodland, grassland, a private residence, a cell tower BSA, and access roads. The BSA is bordered by Missouri Flat Road to the north/east, commercial development on the east, and residential lots on the south and west. The surrounding landscape is a mixture of commercial development, residential areas, roads and U.S. Route 50. An unnamed tributary to Weber Creek occurs approximately 375 feet northeast of the BSA on the northeast side of Missouri Flat Road. Soils mapped on the BSA are Auburn very rock silt loam (2 to 30 percent slopes), Boomer gravelly loam (3 to 15 percent slopes and 30 to 50 percent slopes), and Placer diggings (NRCS 2019). Aerial photographs show the cell tower BSA was constructed between 2015 and 2017. The residence and roads were constructed prior to 1993 (Google Earth 2019).

BIOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES

Table 1. Biological Communities and Other Features in the BSA

Biological Community	Vegetation Alliances and CDFW Alliance Codes ¹	Rarity Rank ₁	Acreage ²
Blue oak woodland	71.020.00 <i>Q. douglasii</i> Woodland Alliance	G4 S4	10.551
Nonnative annual grassland	--		1.616
Developed (gravel roads, residence, cell tower)	--		1.323
Seasonal wetland	--		0.004
Ephemeral channel	--		< 0.001
Total:			13.494

¹ Alliance codes and rarity ranks are from CDFW (2018b). Communities naturally lacking vegetation, aquatic communities, and communities dominated by nonnatives may not contain recognized vegetation alliances.

² Acreages were calculated using ArcMap functions.

The majority of the BSA consists of blue oak woodland, a tree-dominated community. The blue oak woodland is dominated by blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*). Interior live oak (*Q. wislizeni*), black oak (*Q. kelloggii*), gray pine (*Pinus sabiniana*), Northern California black walnut (*Juglans hindsii*), and California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*) are also present at lesser abundance. The shrub layer is dominated by toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*) and poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*). The herb layer is dominated by yellow star-thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), nonnative grasses, and native and nonnative forbs. The oak woodland in the BSA does not have the characteristics of any of the vegetation associations within the blue oak woodland alliance that are considered sensitive by CDFW (state rarity ranking S3 or lower; CDFW 2018b). Oak trees and woodland are regulated by El Dorado County (see Oak Resources section).

A 172-square-foot seasonal wetland is located near the middle of the BSA. A 23-foot-long stretch of an ephemeral channel was connected to a culvert beneath Missouri Flat Road at the eastern edge of the BSA. Table 1 is a summary of biological communities in the BSA. Biological communities are shown on the Map of Biological Resources in Attachment A. Photos of the BSA are in Attachment F. Oak woodland habitat, seasonal wetland and ephemeral channel are sensitive biological communities that occur within the BSA.

OAK RESOURCES

El Dorado County regulates impacts to oak trees and woodlands through the Oak Resources Management Plan (ORMP; El Dorado County 2017a) and the Oak Conservation Ordinance (No. 5061; El Dorado County 2017b). A separate Oak Resources Technical Report was prepared for this project (Draper 2019). A general discussion of the OWMP requirements are provided below.

The ORMP defines mitigation requirements for impacts to oak resources (oak woodlands, individual native oak trees, and heritage trees). Native oak trees are defined as any live native oak tree of the genus *Quercus*. A County oak woodland removal permit is required for discretionary or ministerial projects that will remove any oak trees that are a component of an oak woodland. Mitigation is based off of the percent of oak woodland impacted by the Project. Individual oak trees located outside an oak woodland are also protected. Heritage trees are defined as any living native oak tree with a single main trunk measuring 36 inches diameter at breast height (dbh) or greater, or with multiple trunks with an aggregate trunk dbh measuring 36 inches or greater.

The majority of the site is oak woodland; no individual oak trees outside of oak woodland were identified. Tree species, dbh, height, and overall health, as well as a copy of the County's tree removal permit application, are provided in the Draper 2019 report.

WATERS AND WETLANDS

One ephemeral channel and one seasonal wetland occur in the BSA (Attachment A). The channel and wetland are potentially jurisdictional under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). These features are discussed further below.

Ephemeral channel: The ephemeral channel is located on the northeast edge of the BSA. During storms, the channel drains northeast into a culvert that goes beneath Missouri Flat Road. The channel is approximately one (1) foot wide and 23 feet long. The channel bed and banks are weakly defined. The channel does not appear to carry much water. The channel was dry during the survey. No riparian corridor is associated with the ephemeral channel in the BSA. No vegetation was growing in the channel.

Seasonal wetland: The seasonal wetland occurs within a local depression in an open area in the middle of the BSA. The seasonal wetland appears to have been created by historic (pre-1993) grading, which created a depression on top of shallow, hard rock. The wetland met all three parameters used by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) to identify wetlands (Corps 2008).

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES WITH POTENTIAL TO OCCUR

Special-status wildlife species that have could occur in the BSA are Blainville's horned lizard, pallid bat, and migratory birds and birds of prey. Special-status plant species that could occur in the BSA are Layne's butterweed, Parry's Horkelia, Sierra arching-sedge, and oval-leaved viburnum. These species are discussed below. No special-status species were observed during the biological survey. Plant and wildlife species observed during the biological survey are listed in (Attachment E). No CNDDDB records of special-status species overlap the BSA. The Project is discretionary and requires California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review. To process CEQA review, the County may require a Biological Resources Evaluation and Botanical Inventory Report identifying potential impacts to special-status species, and appropriate mitigation/avoidance measures.

Blainville's [coast] horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii* – State Species of Special Concern): The BSA provides marginal habitat for horned lizard. No horned lizards were observed in or near the BSA during the biological survey. The open terrace created by historic grading near the center of the BSA has loose soils that could provide marginal habitat for this species. Most of the vegetation in the BSA is too dense and shaded for this species. Logs, rocks, mammal burrows, or other crevices may provide hibernation habitat. The closest CNDDDB record for this species is approximately 7.5 miles southwest of the BSA.

Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus* – State Species of Special Concern): The BSA provides marginal habitat for pallid bat. No bats or signs of bats were observed in the old shack or surrounding habitat during the biological survey. The BSA does not provide caves, crevices, mines, cliffs or rocky outcrops suitable for pallid bat. Pallid bat occasionally roosts in bole cavities of oaks, exfoliating Ponderosa pine and valley oak bark, and various human structures such as barns, porches, and vacant buildings. Oak cavities, exfoliating pine bark, and the old shack could provide roosting habitat for pallid bat. The closest CNDDDB record for this species is over 15 miles southwest of the BSA.

Migratory Birds and Birds of Prey: All migratory birds are protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (16 U.S.C. 703-711). Fish and Game Code §3503.5 protects all birds in the orders Falconiformes and Strigiformes (collectively known as birds of prey). Birds of prey include raptors, falcons, and owls. Bird species observed foraging in or flying over the BSA are listed in Attachment E. Remnants of mud nests and stick nests were observed in an old shack. No bird nests were observed elsewhere in the BSA. Trees, shrubs and bare ground provide potential nesting habitat for birds of prey and other migratory birds. Nests could become established during the 15 February to 31 August breeding season. Protected migratory birds include ground-nesting birds such as killdeer that do not require any vegetation for nesting.

Plant Species: The BSA may provide habitat for Layne's ragwort (*Packera layneae*; federal-listed and state-rare). The BSA provides habitat for the following plants ranked rare by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS): Parry's horkelia (*Horkelia parryi*), Sierra arching sedge (*Carex cyrtostachya*), oval-leaved viburnum (*Viburnum ellipticum*). The biological survey included a botanical inventory conducted during the evident and identifiable period for these species. Layne's ragwort, Parry's horkelia, Sierra arching sedge and oval-leaved viburnum were not observed in the BSA. The BSA does not provide habitat for any other special status plant species. The site is located in El Dorado

County Rare Plant Mitigation Area 2. Rare plant mitigation fees for Commercial and Industrial projects in Area 2 are currently \$0.28 per square feet.

SUMMARY & RECOMMENDATIONS

Biological and wetland surveys of the BSA were completed on 30 July 2019. No special-status species were observed. The site provides marginal habitat for Blainville's [coast] horned lizard, pallid bat, migratory birds, and birds of prey. These species are considered during CEQA review. The County may require a Biological Resources Evaluation and Botanical Inventory Report to support CEQA review. This report may identify mitigation/avoidance measures where necessary to address potentially significant impacts. Preconstruction surveys for wildlife will likely be required.

The site provides habitat for special-status plant species. Based on the survey conducted during the evident and identifiable period for these species, these species do not occur on the site. Oak trees and woodland are regulated by El Dorado County. Oak mitigation will be required according to the County's Oak Woodland Management Plan and current fee structure.

The ephemeral channel and seasonal wetland are potentially jurisdictional under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). Placement of fill within these features will require coverage under a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) Section 404 Nationwide Permit (NWP), and the Project would need to obtain a Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) Section 401 Water Quality Certification. Corps mitigation is typically not needed for impacts less than 1/10 ac. The RWQCB may require mitigation or payment of fees for the impact, regardless of the size.

The Corps permitting process starts by submitting a preconstruction notification (PCN). As part of the PCN, a formal Aquatic Resources Delineation Report (ARDR) would be required. The Corps may also request a Biological Assessment to demonstrate compliance with the Federal Endangered Species Act, and a Cultural Resources report to demonstrate compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA).

Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,



Leane Dunn, M.F., Biologist

- Attachment A. Natural Resources Map
- Attachment B. USFWS List
- Attachment C. CNDDDB Query
- Attachment D. CNPS Query
- Attachment E. Species Observed
- Attachment F. Photographs

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Attachment A

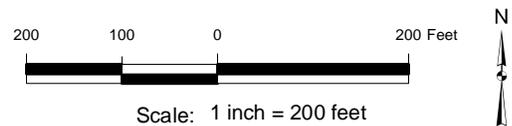
Biological Resources Map



Ephemeral Channel
(Length = 23 ft; Width = 1.0 ft;
Area = 23 sq ft ~ <0.001 ac)

Seasonal Wetland
(Area = 172 sq ft ~ <0.004 ac)

Natural Resource	Area (ac)
Blue oak woodland	10.551
Nonnative Annual Grassland	1.616
Developed	1.323
Seasonal Wetland	0.004
Ephemeral Channel	less than 0.001
Total	13.494



El Dorado Community Health Center
El Dorado County, CA
August 2019

Natural Resources Map

- Project Boundary
- Parcel Boundary
- Ephemeral Channel
- Seasonal Wetland
- Blue Oak Woodland (BOW)
- Nonnative Annual Grassland (NAG)
- Developed (DEV)



Aerial Photograph: 22 June 2018
WV04 Vivid DigitalGlobe Imagery
ESRI ArcGIS Basemap Layer
Note: Project boundary based on survey 4.1.19.dwg provided by Neenan Archistruction (7 August 2019)

Attachment B

USFWS List

IPaC resource list

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

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

Location

El Dorado County, California



Local office

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

☎ (916) 414-6600

📅 (916) 414-6713

Federal Building

2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605

Sacramento, CA 95825-1846

Endangered species

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

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

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

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

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

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

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

1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information.
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 <i>Rana draytonii</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891	Threatened

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Delta Smelt <i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/321	Threatened

Flowering Plants

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

Layne's Butterweed *Senecio layneae*

Threatened

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4062>

Critical habitats

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

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

Migratory birds

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

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

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

Additional information can be found using the following links:

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

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

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

NAME

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

Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
California Thrasher <i>Toxostoma redivivum</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Jan 1 to Jul 31
Lawrence's Goldfinch <i>Carduelis lawrencei</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464	Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20
Nuttall's Woodpecker <i>Picoides nuttallii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20
Oak Titmouse <i>Baeolophus inornatus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656	Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15
Rufous Hummingbird <i>selasphorus rufus</i> 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
Song Sparrow <i>Melospiza melodia</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Feb 20 to Sep 5
Spotted Towhee <i>Pipilo maculatus clementae</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4243	Breeds Apr 15 to Jul 20
Wrentit <i>Chamaea fasciata</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10
Yellow-billed Magpie <i>Pica nuttalli</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9726	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 31

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.

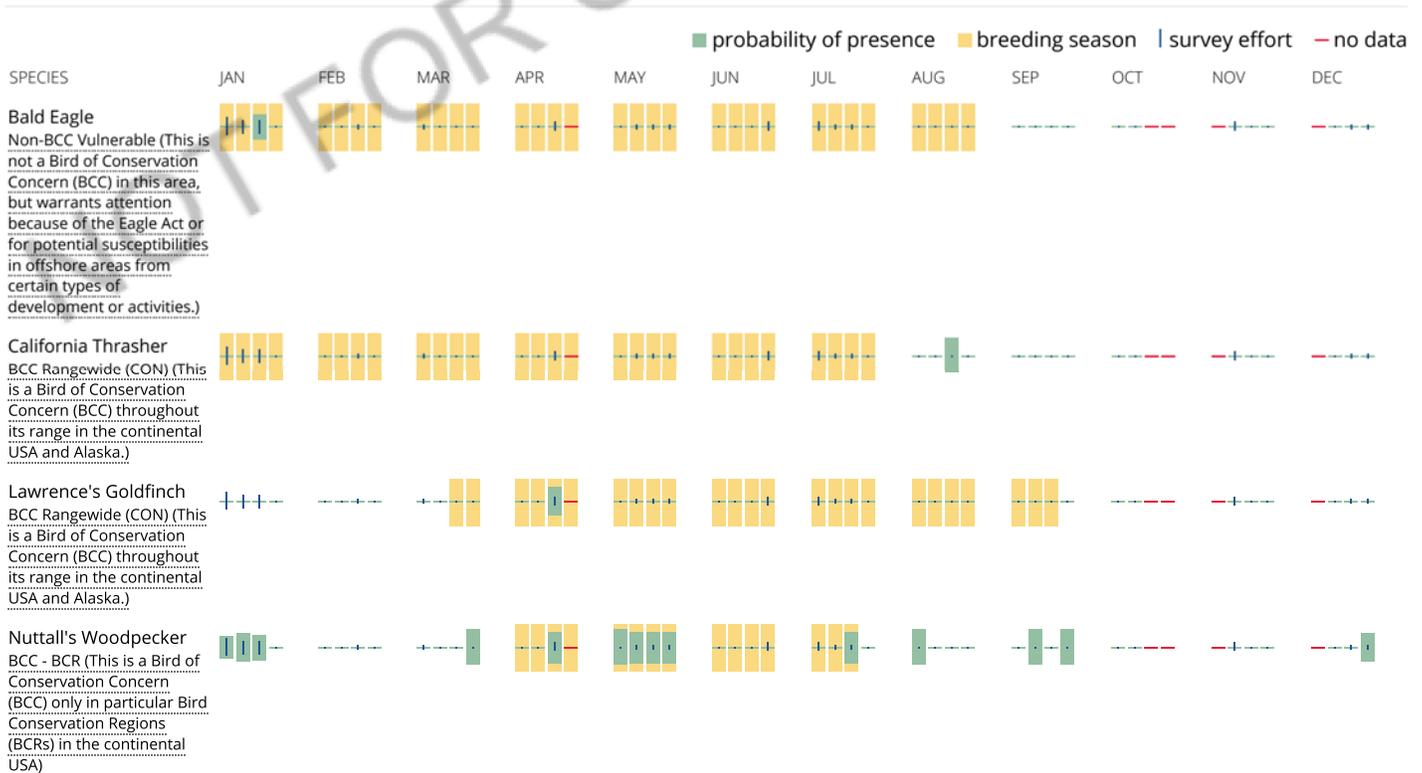
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

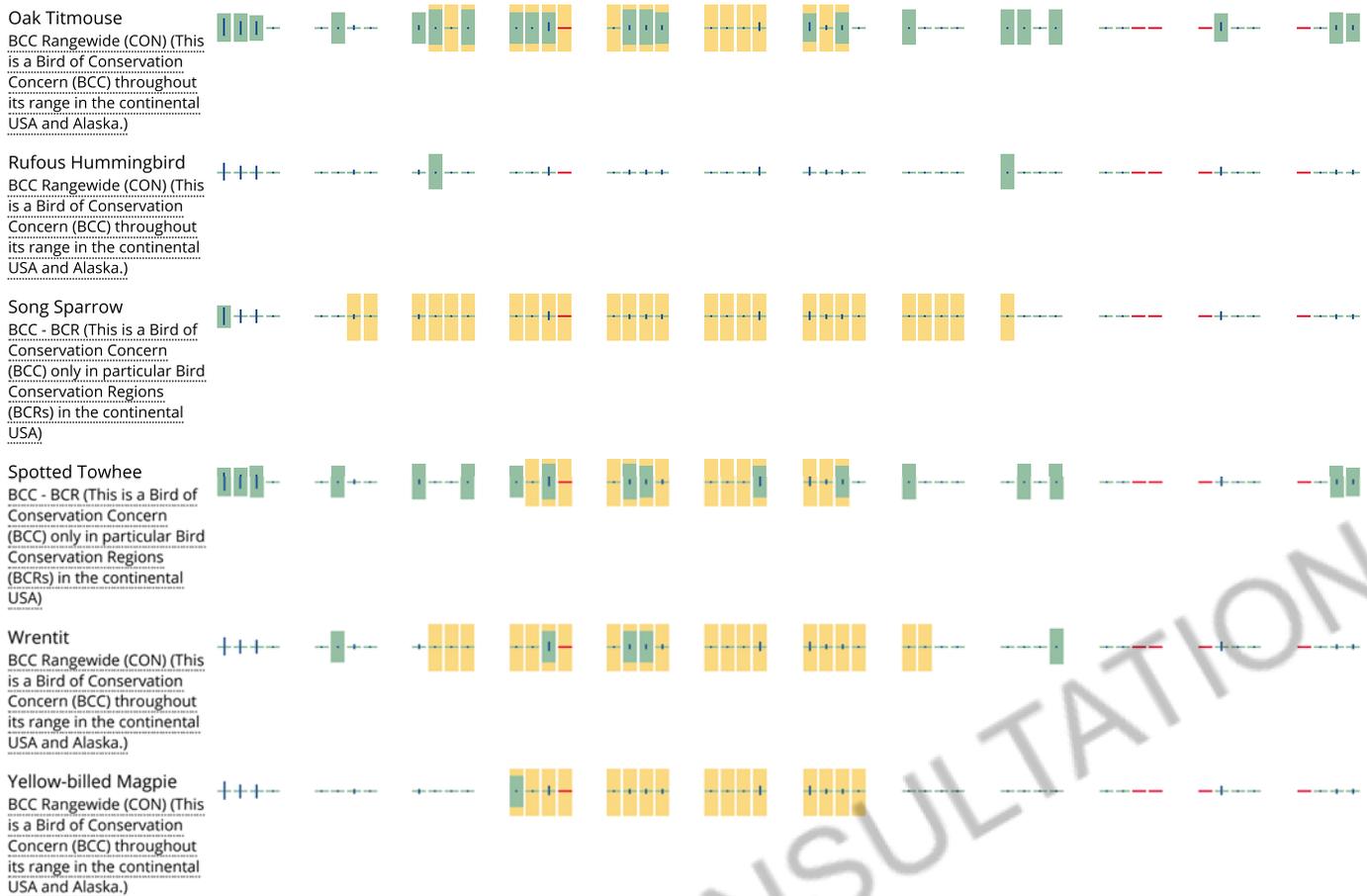
No Data (-)

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 [AKN Phenology Tool](#).

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

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

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

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

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

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

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

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

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

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

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

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

What if I have eagles on my list?

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

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

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

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

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

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

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

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

THERE ARE NO KNOWN WETLANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Data limitations

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

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

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

Data exclusions

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

Data precautions

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

Attachment C

CNDDDB Query

(Placerville and eight surrounding quads)



Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

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

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	Threatened	G2G3	S1S2	SSC
<i>Allium jepsonii</i> Jepson's onion	PMLIL022V0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	G5	S3	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>Ardea herodias</i> great blue heron	ABNGA04010	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 stebbinsii</i> Stebbins' morning-glory	PDCON040H0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Calystegia vanzuukiae</i> Van Zuurk'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>Carex xerophila</i> chaparral sedge	PMCYP03M60	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Ceanothus roderickii</i> Pine Hill ceanothus	PDRHA04190	Endangered	Rare	G1	S1	1B.1
<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



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>Cosumnoperla hypocreana</i> Cosumnes stripetail	IIPLE23020	None	None	G2	S2	
<i>Crocانthemum suffrutescens</i> Bisbee Peak rush-rose	PDCIS020F0	None	None	G2?Q	S2?	3.2
<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>Fremontodendron decumbens</i> Pine Hill flannelbush	PDSTE03030	Endangered	Rare	G1	S1	1B.2
<i>Galium californicum ssp. sierrae</i> El Dorado bedstraw	PDRUB0N0E7	Endangered	Rare	G5T1	S1	1B.2
<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	
<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>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
<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>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>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
<i>Wyethia reticulata</i> El Dorado County mule ears	PDAST9X0D0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2

Record Count: 37

Attachment D

CNPS Query

(Placerville and eight surrounding quads)

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

Plant List

28 matches found. [Click on scientific name for details](#)

Search Criteria

Found in Quads 3812078, 3812077, 3812076, 3812068, 3812067, 3812066, 3812058 3812057 and 3812056;

[Modify Search Criteria](#)
[Export to Excel](#)
[Modify Columns](#)
[Modify Sort](#)
[Display Photos](#)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Lifeform	Blooming Period	CA Rare Plant Rank	State Rank	Global Rank
Allium jepsonii	Jepson's onion	Alliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-Aug	1B.2	S2	G2
Allium sanbornii var. congdonii	Congdon's onion	Alliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-Jul	4.3	S3	G4T3
Arctostaphylos mewukka ssp. truei	True's manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Feb-Jul	4.2	S3	G4?T3
Arctostaphylos nissenana	Nissenan manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Feb-Mar(Jun)	1B.2	S1	G1
Bolandra californica	Sierra bolandra	Saxifragaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Jul	4.3	S4	G4
Calochortus clavatus var. avius	Pleasant Valley mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul	1B.2	S2	G4T2
Calystegia stebbinsii	Stebbins' morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Jul	1B.1	S1	G1
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
Carex xerophila	chaparral sedge	Cyperaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	1B.2	S2	G2
Ceanothus fresnensis	Fresno ceanothus	Rhamnaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	May-Jul	4.3	S4	G4
Ceanothus roderickii	Pine Hill ceanothus	Rhamnaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Apr-Jun	1B.1	S1	G1
Chlorogalum grandiflorum	Red Hills soaproot	Agavaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jun	1B.2	S3	G3
Clarkia biloba ssp. brandegeae	Brandegee's clarkia	Onagraceae	annual herb	May-Jul	4.2	S4	G4G5T4
Clarkia virgata	Sierra clarkia	Onagraceae	annual herb	May-Aug	4.3	S3	G3
Claytonia parviflora ssp. grandiflora	streambank spring beauty	Montiaceae	annual herb	Feb-May	4.2	S3	G5T3
Crocianthemum suffrutescens	Bisbee Peak rush-rose	Cistaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Apr-Aug	3.2	S2?	G2?Q
Delphinium hansenii ssp. ewanianum	Ewan's larkspur	Ranunculaceae	perennial herb	Mar-May	4.2	S3	G4T3
Erigeron miser	starved daisy	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Jun-Oct	1B.3	S3?	G3?
Fremontodendron decumbens	Pine Hill flannelbush	Malvaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Apr-Jul	1B.2	S1	G1
Galium californicum ssp. sierrae	El Dorado bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	May-Jun	1B.2	S1	G5T1
Horkelia parryi	Parry's horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Sep	1B.2	S2	G2
Lilium humboldtii ssp. humboldtii	Humboldt lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul(Aug)	4.2	S3	G4T3
Navarretia prolifera ssp. lutea	yellow bur navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	May-Jul	4.3	S3	G4T3
Packera layneae	Layne's ragwort	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Apr-Aug	1B.2	S2	G2
Trichostema rubisepalum	Hernandez bluecurls	Lamiaceae	annual herb	Jun-Aug	4.3	S4	G4
Viburnum ellipticum	oval-leaved viburnum	Adoxaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	May-Jun	2B.3	S3?	G4G5
Wyethia reticulata	El Dorado County mule ears	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Apr-Aug	1B.2	S2	G2

Suggested Citation

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Attachment E

Species Observed

Plant Species Observed

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	N/I ¹	Cal-IPC ²
CONIFERS				
Pinaceae	<i>Pinus sabiniana</i>	Gray, ghost, or foothill pine	N	
EUDICOTS				
Anacardiaceae	<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	Western poison oak	N	
Apiaceae	<i>Daucus</i> sp.	Daucus	--	
	<i>Perideridia</i> sp.	Yampah	N	
	<i>Sanicula</i> sp.	Sanicula	N	
	<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	Tall sock-destroyer	I	Moderate
Asteraceae	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	N	
	<i>Agoseris</i> sp.	Agoseris	N	
	<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	Mugwort	N	
	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Coyote brush	N	
	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> ssp. <i>pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle	I	Moderate
	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	Yellow star-thistle	I	High
	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	Skeleton weed	I	Moderate
	<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>	Stinkwort	I	Moderate
	<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>	Horseweed	N	
	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly lettuce	I	
	<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i> ssp. <i>longirostris</i>	Hairy hawkbit	I	
	<i>Madia</i> sp.	Tarweed, tarplant	N	
	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineapple weed, rayless chamomile	I	
	<i>Tragopogon</i> sp.	Goat's beard, salsify	I	
	<i>Wyethia</i> sp. (likely <i>W. helenioides</i>)	Mule's ears	N	
Brassicaceae	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's purse	I	
	<i>Lepidium</i> sp.	Peppergrass, peppergrass	--	
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera</i> sp.	Honeysuckle	--	
	<i>Symphoricarpos</i> sp.	Waxberry, snowberry	N	
Convolvulaceae	<i>Calystegia occidentalis</i>	Morning-glory	N	
	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Bindweed, orchard morning-glory	I	
Ericaceae	<i>Arctostaphylos viscida</i>	Manzanita	N	
Fabaceae	<i>Acemispou americanus</i> var. <i>americanus</i>	Deervetch, deerweed	N	
	<i>Lathyrus latifolius</i>	Perennial sweet pea	I	
	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	California burclover	I	Limited
	<i>Trifolium ciliolatum</i>	Foothill clover	N	
	<i>Trifolium hirtum</i>	Rose clover	I	Limited
	<i>Vicia</i> sp.	Vetch	--	
	<i>Vicia villosa</i>	Hairy vetch, winter vetch	I	
	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue oak	N	
	<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>	California black oak	N	
	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	Interior live oak	N	
Gentianaceae	<i>Centaurium tenuiflorum</i>	Slender centauray	I	
Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Cranesbill, geranium	I	Limited
Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> ssp. <i>perforatum</i>	Klamathweed	I	Moderate
Juglandaceae	<i>Juglans hindsii</i>	Northern California black walnut	N	
Malvaceae	<i>Sidalcea</i> sp.	Checkerbloom	N	
Oleaceae	<i>Syringa</i> sp.	Horticultural lilac	I	
Onagraceae	<i>Clarkia biloba</i> ssp. <i>biloba</i>	Clarkia	N	
	<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i>	Willowherb	N	
Orobanchaceae	<i>Cordylanthus</i> sp.	Bird's-beak	N	

Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	English plantain	I	Limited
Polemoniaceae	<i>Navarretia</i> sp.	Navarretia	N	
Polygonaceae	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> ssp. <i>depressum</i>	Knotweed, knotgrass	I	
	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curly dock	I	Limited
Rhamnaceae	<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>	California-lilac	N	
	<i>Rhamnus ilicifolia</i>	Hollyleaf redberry	N	
Rosaceae	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Christmas berry, toyon	N	
	<i>Prunus cerasifera</i>	Cherry plum	I	Limited
	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	Himalayan blackberry	I	High
Rubiaceae	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Goose grass	N	
	<i>Galium parisiense</i>	Wall bedstraw	I	
Sapindaceae	<i>Aesculus californica</i>	California buckeye	N	
Simaroubaceae	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of heaven	I	Moderate
MONOCOTS				
Agavaceae	<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i>	Soaproot	N	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Nutsedge	N	
Iridaceae	<i>Iris germanica</i>	Iris	I	
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus balticus</i> ssp. <i>ater</i>	Baltic rush	N	
	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Toad rush	N	
	<i>Luzula</i> sp.	Hairy wood rush	N	
Poaceae	<i>Aegilops triuncialis</i>	Barbed goat grass	I	High
	<i>Avena</i> sp.	Oat	I	
	<i>Briza minor</i>	Annual quaking grass	I	
	<i>Bromus</i> sp.	Brome, chess	--	
	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Ripgut grass	I	Moderate
	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft chess	I	Limited
	<i>Bromus madritensis</i> ssp. <i>rubens</i>	Red brome	I	High
	<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	
	<i>Festuca myuros</i>	Rattail sixweeks grass	I	Moderate
	<i>Festuca perennis</i>	Rye grass	I	Moderate
	<i>Gastridium phleoides</i>	Nit grass	I	
	<i>Hordeum murinum</i> ssp. <i>leporinum</i>	Hare barley	I	Moderate
	<i>Melica californica</i>	California melic	N	
<i>Poa</i> sp.	Blue grass	--		
<i>Poa annua</i>	Annual blue grass	I		
<i>Poa bulbosa</i>	Blue grass	I		
Themidaceae	<i>Dichelostemma</i> sp.	Dichelostemma	N	
	<i>Dichelostemma volubile</i>	Twining brodiaea, snake lily	N	
	<i>Triteleia laxa</i>	Ithuriel's spear, common triteleia	N	

¹ N = Native to CA; I = Introduced.

² Degree of negative ecological impact (Cal-IPC 2016).

Wildlife Species Observed

Common Name	Scientific Name
BIRDS	
American goldfinch	<i>Carduelis tristis</i>
Anna's hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>
Bushtit	<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>
California towhee	<i>Melospiza crissalis</i>
Red-shouldered hawk	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>
Spotted towhee	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>
Turkey vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
Western bluebird	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>
Western scrub-jay	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>
White-breasted nuthatch	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>
MAMMALS	
Mule deer/ Black-tailed deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>

Attachment F

Photographs
30 July 2019



Photo 1. View looking west toward the access road surrounded by blue oak woodland



Photo 2. View of cell tower site in the BSA. The tall tree at center is a cell tower.



Photo 3. View of the old shack located in the BSA.



Photo 4. View of mud nests on the old shack.



Photo 5. View looking east toward blue oak woodland in the southwest portion of the BSA. Commercial development adjacent to the site can be seen in the background.



Photo 6. View towards the seasonal wetland in the central portion of the BSA. The wetland occurs at the bottom of photo in the slightly darker and sparsely vegetated depression.



Photo 7. View of the ephemeral channel as it drains northeast into a culvert beneath Missouri Flat Road.

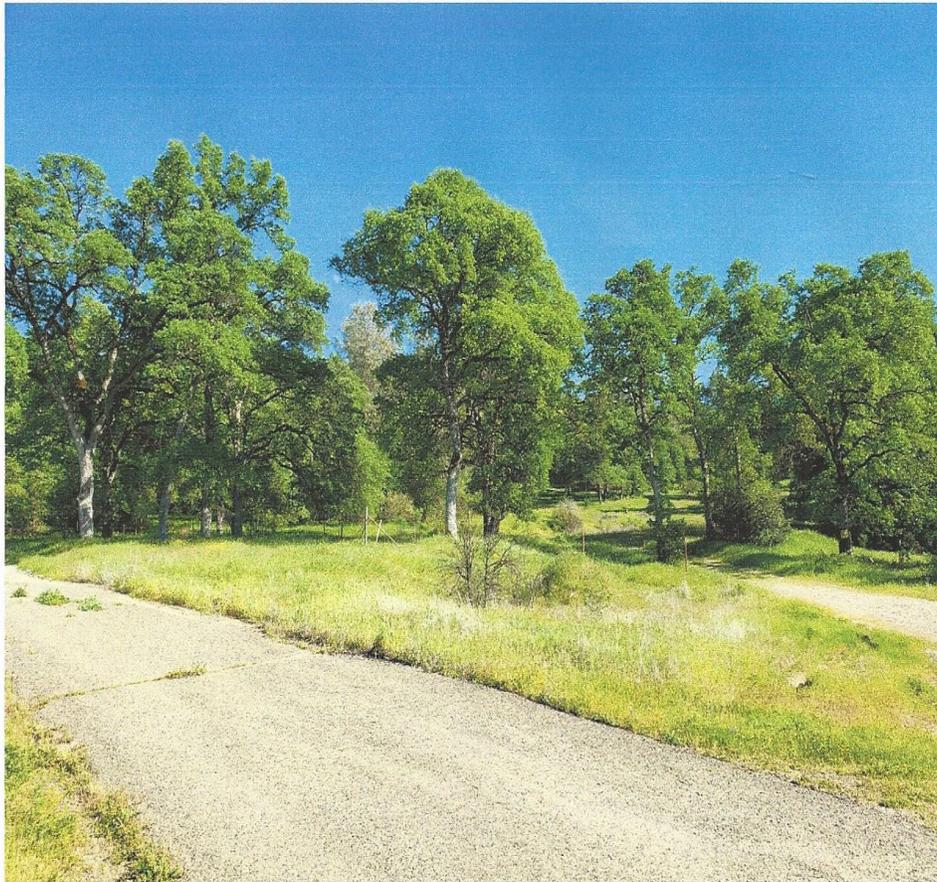


Photo 8. View looking northwest toward the blue oak woodland (left, distance) and nonnative annual grassland (foreground, right) from the eastern portion of the site. Missouri Flat Road is visible on right.

ATTACHMENT G: El
Dorado Community Health
Center Oak Resources
Technical Report

El Dorado community Health Center
Oak Resources Technical Report

APN: 327-213-34
4212 Missouri Flat Road
Placerville, California



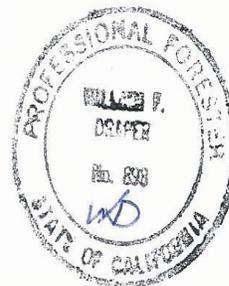
Prepared by:

William F. Draper

Registered Professional Forester

#898

April 27, 2019



This Oak Resources Technical Report was prepared for APN: 327-213-34, located at 4212 Missouri Flat Road Placerville California. The project is the proposed El Dorado Community Health Center. The total acreage of the parcel 12.59 acres of which 5 acres have been delineated for the actual development. The parcel surveying and tree mapping is being conducted by Turner Surveying.

This oak woodland is in a mixed-use area of commercial and residential with scattered sized parcels and development. This 12.59-acre parcel has approximately 85% total tree canopy cover comprised of oaks and California gray pines. The remaining area is open grassland. The 5-acre block to be developed is situated in the northeast corner of the property and has only a 50% cover with larger grass openings. Actual canopy removal will occur on a cumulative 2.518-acres or 20% of the total oak woodland canopy. Approximately 59% of the oaks are blue oaks (*Quercus douglasii*), 35% interior liveoak (*Quercus wislizeni*), 5% black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), and 1% valley oak (*Quercus lobata*). A complete tally by species and diameter (DBH) is in Appendix A. Tree **69 had its diameter estimated due to dense brush around the trunk. The tree was not reachable. Tree numbers in red are heritage trees.

The health of the project woodland was rated either good, OK, poor, or very poor. There was a high incident of rot in the majority of trees. There was rot in the base, along the main stem and in larger branches within the tree canopy. Due to the appearance of rot in various stages and location in the trees, there is a significant concern for the deterioration of the woodland. There were very few blue and black oak seedlings. Sapling size trees were mostly interior live sprouts. Only approximately 50 trees in this size category were observed. The criteria for the tree health ratings was as follows:

- Good - little to no evidence of rot in the mainstem and branches, tree had vigorous growth and dominate position in the tree canopy.
- OK - evidence of some rot in the trunk and a few dead limbs in the canopy, good growth, mostly co-dominate
- Poor – heavy rot in trunk (base and mainstem) dead branches and rotten knots
- Very poor – stump sprout with rotten base and trunk and dead limbs in the canopy

The tree heights were very competitive with their surrounding trees. The tallest heights were associated to drainages and seasonal wet areas.

There were 4 heritage trees noted in the tree survey. There was only one valley oak observed on the project site and it was 47.4" dbh and a height of 85'. It was open grown and noted to be in good health. It had a forked trunk.

A second heritage oak was an interior liveoak that had a 36.5" dbh and was 105'. This tree had a large limb break off in the past. The tree was on the edge of a drainage and open grown.

The other two heritage oaks were a 46.5" dbh black oak in poor health due to rot. The other tree was a blue oak 49.9" dbh. It was also in poor health. It is my professional opinion that these two heritage oak trees are dying from extensive rot throughout each tree and exempt from the "In lieu" fees.

- 2 Heritage oak trees
- "In lieu" fees \$459.00/diameter inch (dbh)
- 83.9" dbh
- "In Lieu" fee owed \$38,510.10



47.4" Valley Oak



36.5" Interior Liveoak

Mitigation

This project can not retain the oak trees on the project site due to the hazardous conditions these trees would present to the safety of the public coming to utilize the facilities once the health center is constructed. County requirements dictate the need for adequate parking to accommodate the size and type of business. "In-lieu" fees are the only reasonable option for this project. The remaining portion of the total parcel is heavily wooded and does not provide an adequate site for tree replacement planting.

Any oak trees whose dripline borders or hangs over the project border shall be protected with the installation of equipment exclusion zones. These zones will be fenced off from all construction activity. Fencing will be at the outer edge of the dripline of all affected trees.

- Parcel size 12.59 acres
- Project size 5 acres
- Canopy cover on project site 50%
- 20% total property oak woodland canopy removed
- 2.518 acres of canopy
- "In lieu" fee \$8,285.00 per acre
- \$20,861.63 "In lieu" fee owed

The remaining 7.59 acres will need to be treated after the development of a Wildland Fire Safe Plan. This plan will better insure the safety of the Community Health Center and adjacent properties.

Total fees owed for the elimination of 2.5 acres of oak woodland and the removal of 2 Heritage oak trees is as follows:

- Oak Woodland- \$20,861.63
- Heritage oaks- \$38,510.10
- Total fees \$59,731.73

The "Summary Data Sheet" is attached as Appendix B

Appendix A

Tree #	Species	DBH	Ht.	Health
	1 Blue Oak	18.6	70	Good
	2 Blue Oak	16.5	60	OK
	3 Blue Oak	16.4	70	Good
4A	Blue Oak	11.2	60	Good
4B	Blue Oak	13.3	60	Good
	5 Blue Oak	11.4	65	Good
	6 Blue Oak	17.8	65	OK
	7 Blue Oak	13.3	55	Poor
	8 Blue Oak	15.9	60	Poor
	9 Blue Oak	23.1	65	Poor
	10 Blue Oak	17.3	55	Poor
	11 Blue Oak	12.8	65	Poor
	12 Blue Oak	15.2	55	Poor
	13 Blue Oak	18.4	65	OK
	14 Blue Oak	12.6	50	Good
	15 Blue Oak	15	40	OK
	16 Blue Oak	21	75	Good
	17 Blue Oak	12.5	45	Good
	18 Blue Oak	20	80	Good
	19 Blue Oak	20.6	65	Good
	20 Blue Oak	17	65	Good
	21 Blue Oak	22	70	Good
	22 Blue Oak	16.8	70	Good
	23 Blue Oak	18.5	65	Good
	24 Blue Oak	18.2	75	Good
	25 Blue Oak	16.3	65	Poor
	26 Blue Oak	20.7	75	Good
	27 Blue Oak	14.7	70	Good
	28 Blue Oak	15.2	75	Poor
	29 Blue Oak	16.5	70	Good
	30 Blue Oak	19.7	70	Good
31A	ValleyOak	25.3	85	Good
31B	ValleyOak	22.1	85	Good
	32 Blue Oak	14.8	70	Poor
33A	LiveOak	21.7	70	VeryPoor
33B	LiveOak	12.3	70	VeryPoor
	35 LiveOak	16.3	45	OK
	36 BlackOak	31.4	80	Good
	37 Blue Oak	16.6	70	Good

38	Blue Oak	12.5	70	OK
39	Blue Oak	15.1	75	OK
40	Blue Oak	12.7	75	OK
41	BlackOak	16	55	OK
42	Blue Oak	14.7	70	Good
43	LiveOak	21.6	70	OK
44	LiveOak	24.7	85	Good
45	LiveOak	12	15	Poor
46	LiveOak	18	90	OK
47	LiveOak	13.7	90	OK
48	LiveOak	10.2	70	Poor
49	LiveOak	12	85	Poor
50	LiveOak	12.9	85	Poor
51	LiveOak	16	85	Poor
52	LiveOak	17.7	85	Poor
53	LiveOak	14.3	80	Poor
54A	Blue Oak	10.4	75	Poor
54B	Blue Oak	12.9	75	Poor
54C	Blue Oak	12.8	75	Poor
54D	Blue Oak	13.8	75	Poor
55	Blue Oak	8.2	30	Poor
56	LiveOak	13.5	65	Poor
57	LiveOak	11.8	40	OK
58A	LiveOak	14.4	60	OK
58B	LiveOak	16.1	60	Poor
59	Blue Oak	14.6	50	OK
60	LiveOak	14.1	75	OK
61	LiveOak	12.3	75	OK
62	Blue Oak	22.4	80	OK
63	Blue Oak	19.4	75	Good
64	LiveOak	17.4	55	Poor
65	LiveOak	6.2	25	OK
66	LiveOak	6.7	30	OK
67	LiveOak	6.2	30	OK
68	Blue Oak	7.1	30	OK
69**	LiveOak	8?	35	OK
70	LiveOak	36.5	105	Good
71	LiveOak	30.6	70	Good
72	BlackOak	17.9	65	Good
73	Blue Oak	10.8	45	OK
74	Blue Oak	16.7	65	OK
75	Blue Oak	14.4	65	OK
76A	Blue Oak	12.4	50	Good
76B	Blue Oak	13.8	50	Good

77A	BlackOak	18.4	60	Poor
77B	BlackOak	13.1	60	Poor
77C	BlackOak	15	60	Poor
78	Blue Oak	15.3	60	Good
79	Blue Oak	24.1	80	OK
80	LiveOak	25.2	75	Good
81	Blue Oak	16	75	OK
82	Blue Oak	26.6	80	OK
83C	LiveOak	10	55	Poor
84	LiveOak	10.2	55	OK
85	LiveOak	10.3	55	Good

Appendix B



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICES PLANNING AND BUILDING DEPARTMENT

2850 Fairlane Court, Placerville, CA 95667

Phone: (530) 621-5355 www.edcgov.us/Planning/

Summary Data Sheet of Oak Resources Impacts for Oak Tree/Oak Woodland Removal Permits

Description	Blue (<i>Quercus douglasii</i>)	California Black (<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>)	Canyon Live (<i>Quercus chrysolepis</i>)	Interior Live (<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>)	Oregon White (<i>Quercus garryana</i>)	Valley (<i>Quercus laobata</i>)	Oracle (hybrid) (<i>Quercus x morehus</i>)
Individual Native Oak Trees							
Quantity (number of trees) of individual native oak trees to be removed, by species	49	4		29		1	
Quantity (number of trees) of individual native oak trees to be removed, greater than 24 inches and less than 36 inches (dbh), by species	2	1		3		0	
Total trunk diameter inches (dbh) to be removed*							
Heritage Trees							
Quantity (number of trees) of Heritage Trees to be removed, by species	1508.7"						
Quantity (number of trees) of Heritage Trees to be removed, by species				1		1	
Total trunk diameter inches (dbh) to be removed*	83.9						
Oak Woodlands							
Total Acreage of existing oak woodlands**	12.59						
Acreage of existing oak woodlands to be removed	5						
Percentage of existing oak woodlands to be removed*	20						

* Information used for purposes of calculating in-lieu mitigation fee payment.

** If Heritage Trees occur within oak woodlands, the area of impacted Heritage Tree(s) should be included in oak woodland acreage calculations.

Revised 11/22/2017