ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
MIDPINES FIRE STATION
MARIPOSA COUNTY
FEBRUARY 2011

FEMA

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Federal Emergency Management Agency
Region IX
1111 Broadway - Suite 1200
Oakland, CA 94607

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT
MIDPINES FIRE STATION
MARIPOSA COUNTY

For submittal to:

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INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE AND NEED

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared for a proposal by Mariposa County (County) to construct a fire station for an existing volunteer engine company in the central region of the County in the unincorporated community of Midpines (Proposed Project). Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) may provide grant funding for the Proposed Project through its Fire Station Construction Grant Program (SCG) (Proposed Action). In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), an environmental review is required to assess the environmental impacts to the quality of the human environment should FEMA provide funding to the County for the new fire station.

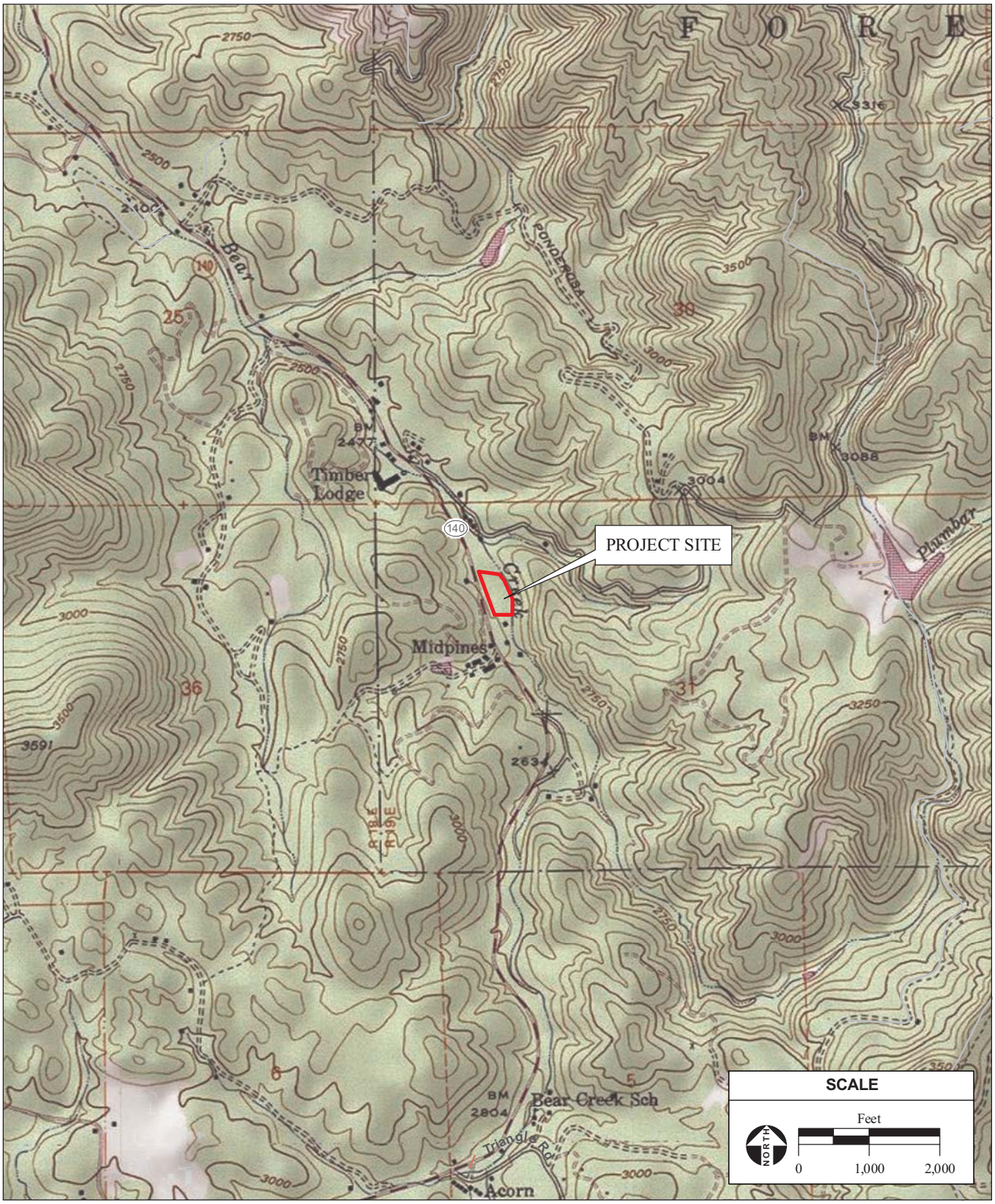
This EA has been prepared in accordance with NEPA, the President's Council on Environmental Quality regulations to implement NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500-1508), and FEMA's regulations for the implementation of NEPA (44 CFR Part 10). FEMA is required to consider potential environmental impacts before funding or approving actions and projects. This document provides a description of the Proposed Action and an analysis of the potential environmental consequences associated with the release of the funds to the County, which would result in the development of the Proposed Project. This EA also includes a discussion of alternatives, impact avoidance, and mitigation measures. Consistent with the requirements of NEPA, FEMA will use the findings in this EA to determine whether to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) or a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI).

1.2 LOCATION AND SETTING

The project site addressed in this EA is located in the unincorporated community of Midpines, Mariposa County, California, roughly 5.0 miles northeast of the community of Mariposa (**Figures 1** and **2**) within the Sierra National Forest. The project site, which covers approximately 7,400 square feet (0.17 acres), is located within the 4 acre Midpines Park parcel (Assessor's Parcel No. 009-170-019) owned by Mariposa County (**Figure 3**). The Proposed Project site is located within Section 31 of Township 4 South, Range 19 East, Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian (MDBM), as depicted on the "*Feliciana Mountain, Calif.*" United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (USGS, 1992). Currently the project site is occupied by the existing Midpines fire station and is surrounded by a parking lot and community hall.

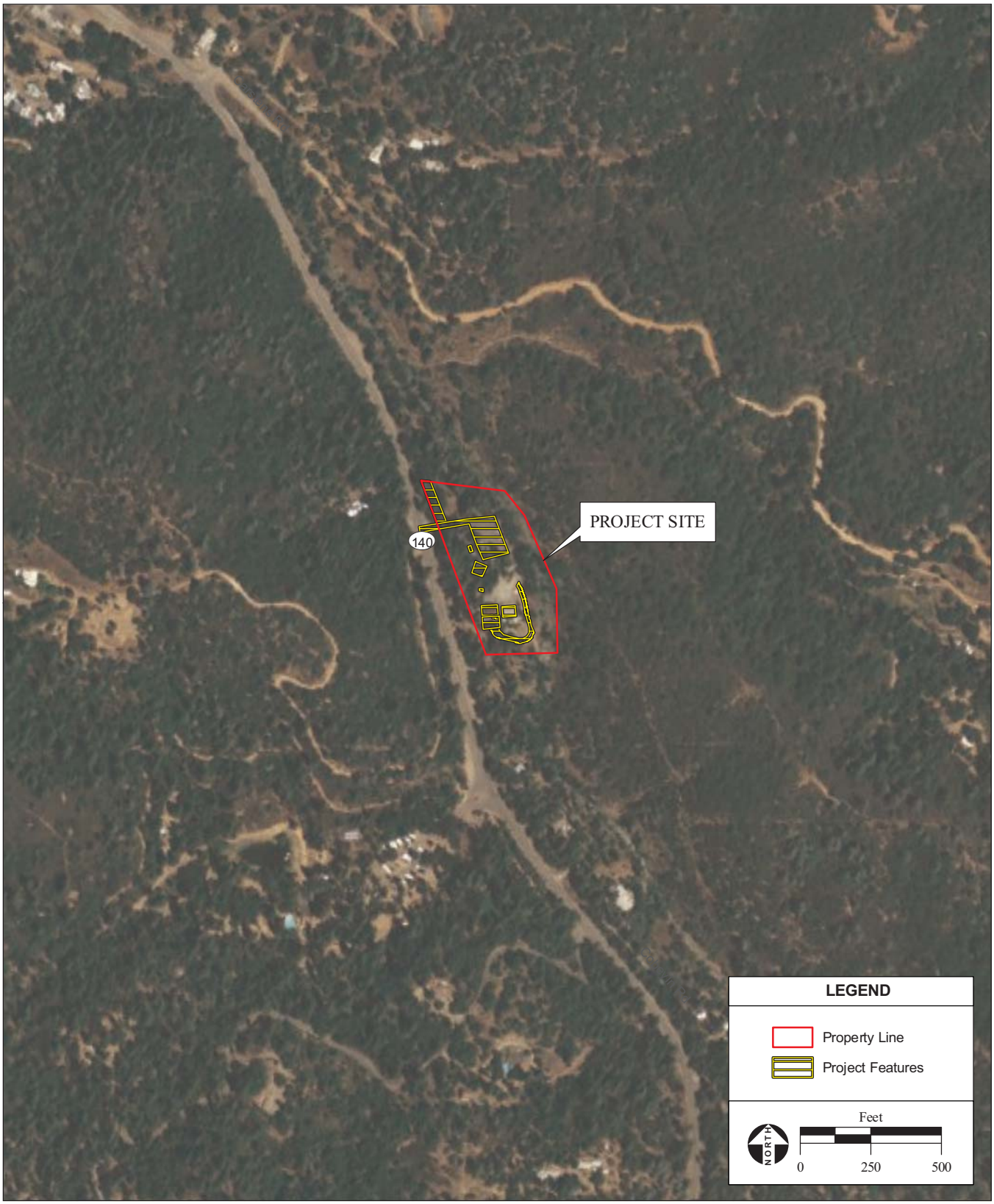
SOURCE: ESRI Data, 2007; AES 2010

Figure 1
Regional Location Map



SOURCE: "Feliciana Mountain, CA" USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle, Section 31 T4S R19E, Mt. Diablo Baseline & Meridian; AES, 2010

Figure 2
Site and Vicinity



SOURCE: County of Mariposa Dept. of Public Works, 10/21/09; NAIP aerial photograph, 2005; AES, 2010

Figure 3
Aerial Photograph

Regional and direct access is provided by State Route 140 (SR-140), which runs in a general east-west direction, but travels in a more north to south direction approximately 50 feet west of the western boundary of the project site (**Figure 3**). The parcel contains the existing Midpines Fire Station and the parcel would continue to serve the above referenced functions with implementation of the Proposed Project. Surrounding land uses consist primarily of open space and scattered rural residences. The project site is currently zoned Rural Economic in the Midpines Community Planning Study Area (Mariposa County, 2005).

1.3 PURPOSE AND NEED FOR THE PROPOSED ACTION

The Mariposa County Fire Department (MCFD) is an all-risk volunteer fire department serving a rural population dispersed over 1,451 square miles from twelve community-based fire stations. All of MCFD's fire stations were built using funds raised in the local communities which they serve, prior to the adoption of current building codes, often using substandard building materials and volunteer labor not particularly adept in the building trades. As a result, MCFD's fire stations are decades old, unsafe for firefighters to occupy during major storms and seismic events, and poorly located to effectively and efficiently provide service to portions of the service area that have experienced growth over the past few decades.

The community of Midpines is located in the central portion of Mariposa County within the Sierra National Forest. The existing Midpines fire station (Station 21) was built in 1975 by volunteer labor with donated materials and does not currently meet applicable building codes. It features balloon construction with limited cross bracing. Despite attempts to make the building structurally sound, Station 21 is unsafe and will most likely not survive a heavy storm or seismic event. Even in moderate wind storms the building shakes, to the point where the volunteer members of the fire department must vacate the building during frequent thunderstorms. In addition to the potential for loss of fire fighting apparatus and equipment, firefighting personnel occupying the building during a catastrophic storm or seismic event will be in peril. Currently, two emergency response vehicles assigned to Station 21 cannot be accommodated in the station. They are parked outdoors and unsecured at volunteer firefighters' homes. The only solution to these problems available to the County is demolition and construction of a new stable building that meets modern building codes that provides adequate capacity for firefighting equipment and emergency response vehicles.

The current site is part of the County Park, has adequate room, and would be located on land currently graded for the existing fire station and properly zoned for the land use. Station 21 is the closest facility to the western (central) entrance to Yosemite National Park and is the first mutual aid engine called to support the Wild and Scenic Merced River area, Sierra National Forest, and Yosemite National Park. Nearly two million visitors pass this station annually.

MCFD's purpose in applying for SCG grant funding is to demolish the existing substandard building and construct a new fire station at the project site in order to provide a safe environment for the County's volunteer fire fighting service in Midpines, improve emergency preparedness, and protect essential fire-fighting equipment and emergency response vehicles.

1.4 ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES ADDRESSED

In accordance with NEPA, and based on a review of the approximately 0.11-acre project site, the following environmental issue areas are evaluated in this EA:

- Geology, Soils, and Seismicity
- Water Resources
- Air Quality
- Biological Resources/Invasive Species
- Historic Properties
- Socioeconomic Conditions / Environmental Justice
- Transportation and Circulation
- Land Use and Agriculture
- Public Services
- Noise
- Hazardous Materials
- Aesthetics
- Growth-Inducing and Cumulative Effects
- Agency Coordination and Permits

SECTION 2.0

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

SECTION 2.0

ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

The Proposed Action and project alternatives are described in this section. This section also summarizes the protective measures and Best Management Practices (BMPs) incorporated into the project and provides a comparison of the project alternatives. A discussion of alternatives eliminated from further consideration is also included. Alternatives were selected by considering the economic viability, potential environmental impacts, and viability of implementation. The project alternatives evaluated in this EA are:

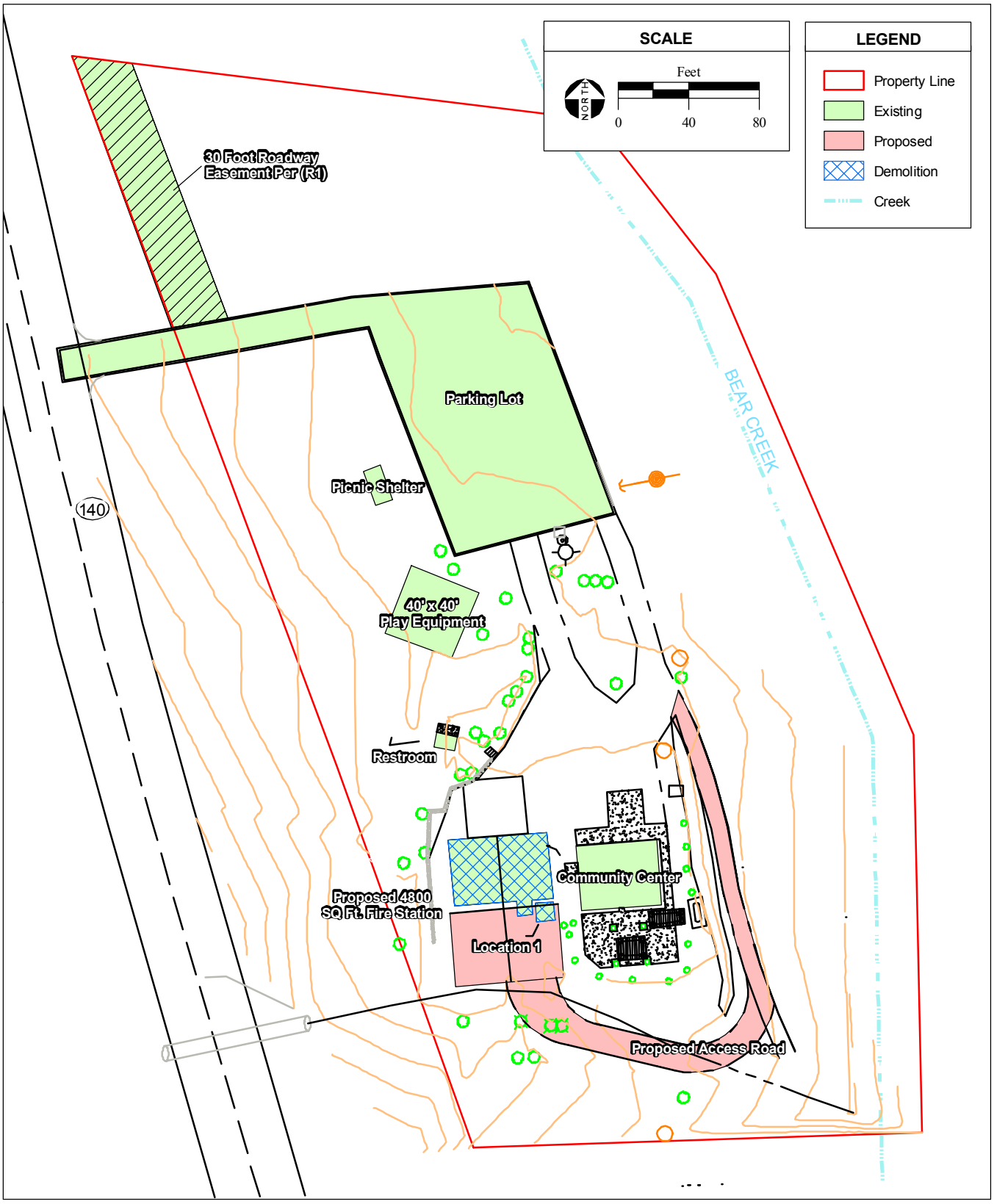
1) Alternative A – Proposed Action
2) Alternative B –No-Action Alternative
3) Other sites eliminated from consideration

The project alternatives evaluated in the Environmental Assessment (EA) consist of:

- Alternative A – (Proposed Action) The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) would release funds to Mariposa County (County) under FEMA's Fire Station Construction Grant (SCG) Program. The foreseeable consequence of the release of FEMA funds to the County would be the construction of a 4,800 square foot steel building erected within an approximately 4 acre parcel that includes the existing substandard fire station, a community hall, parking lot, and paved access road from State Route 140 (SR-140).
- Alternative B – (No-Action Alternative) FEMA would not provide funds to the County and the project site would continue to be used in its current state and the existing fire station would continue in operation. No foreseeable construction or other improvements would be undertaken on the project site related to the fire station.

2.1 ALTERNATIVE A - PROPOSED ACTION

Alternative A (**Figure 4**) consists of the release of SCG Program funds from FEMA to the County and the resulting construction of a 4,800 square foot pre-engineered fire station with four engine bays and associated office space/training facilities. The existing Midpines fire station would be demolished and the new building would be erected on the area previously graded for the existing fire station. Existing utility drops would be used for the new building. No improvements are planned for the existing access road from SR-140. A new on-site access road would be constructed, extending from the southeastern portion of the existing parking lot,



SOURCE: County of Mariposa, Dept. of Public Works, 10/21/09; NAIP aerial photograph, 2005; AES, 2010

Figure 4
Site Plan

circumventing the existing community hall to improve access and egress to the proposed fire station by emergency response vehicles. No other road improvements are planned. The footprint of the new fire station and on-site access road would cover approximately 7,400 square feet (0.17 acres).

An "engineered" septic system is currently handling wastewater on-site from the existing fire station and would handle the sewage from the proposed station. Wastewater disposal would consist of the existing leach fields that extend north from the septic system along the western parcel boundary.

The fire station would be constructed of approximately 60 percent recycled steel while meeting engineering standards as required of essential public service buildings. The fire station would include gender-specific and American Disabilities Act-compliant sleeping and bathroom facilities for up to four personnel. Auxiliary components of the fire station would include a new concrete driveway and a septic system. All development associated with Alternative A would be restricted to the southern area of the parcel.

Mariposa County is a member of United States Green Building Council (USGBC). Construction of the fire station would, to the greatest extent possible within budget constraints, utilize materials and systems to qualify for the maximum number of LEED points. The new fire station would feature Energy Star-certified appliances and would meet or exceed California Title 24 of the State Building Code for insulation value and LEED energy conservation systems. Mariposa County Department of Public Works would ensure compliance with their adopted and federally-approved Quality Assurance Plan. The fire station would feature renewable energy systems through solar collection panels that would ensure the station is as close to energy neutral as reasonable and feasible. The solar generating system would interface with the PG&E distribution system to ensure peak efficiency.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Potable water is already provided to the project site via an onsite groundwater well located southeast of the paved parking lot (**Figure 4**). On-site waste disposal would be handled by a new septic system. Stormwater would continue to be conveyed to Bear Creek and new impervious surfaces at the project site would be limited, thus eliminating the need for increased stormwater conveyance. Telephone service currently exists at the project site.

SITE PLAN SPECIFICATIONS

The following protective measures and BMPs have been incorporated into the project site plans for Alternative A:

AIR QUALITY

1. Water all active construction areas at least three times daily during dry weather.
2. Cover all trucks hauling soil and other loose materials or require all trucks to maintain at least two feet of freeboard.
3. Sweep daily (with water sweepers) all paved access roads, parking areas, and staging areas at construction sites.
4. Sweep streets daily (with water sweepers) if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent public streets.
5. Enclose, cover, water twice daily or apply (non-toxic) soil binders to exposed stockpiles (dirt, sand, etc.).
6. Limit traffic speeds on unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour.

WATER QUALITY

1. Straw wattle shall be erected around the perimeter of the project site during construction.
2. The SR-140 frontage shall be swept as needed to remove silt and other fugitive dirt related to construction activities.
3. Erosion and sediment control provisions shall be in place prior to the onset of any storm event. The construction contractor shall have all erosion and sediment control features in place for the winter months prior to October 1.
4. All erosion and sediment control measures shall be maintained until disturbed areas are stabilized.
5. All erosion and sediment control measures shall be checked before and after all storm events to ensure measures are functioning properly.
6. A stabilized construction entrance shall be installed prior to commencement of grading. The construction entrance shall be constructed of washed, well-graded gravel, crushed rock, or equivalent.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

1. Landscaping associated with the proposed fire station shall include native species.

TRANSPORTATION

1. Traffic shall be maintained in each direction on the adjacent roadway network at all times during the peak traffic hours of 7:00 A.M. to 8:00 A.M. and 3:30 P.M. to 5:30 P.M.

2.2 ALTERNATIVE B – NO-ACTION ALTERNATIVE

Under the No-Action Alternative, FEMA would not grant funds to the County under the SCG Program and the project site would not be developed with a new fire station as identified under the Proposed Action. The existing fire station would remain in operation for the near term, while the other existing on-site uses of the parcel (community hall) would continue unabated. The existing safety concerns regarding the structural stability of Station 21 would not be addressed and Company 21's emergency response vehicles would continue to be stored at volunteer firefighter's residences.

2.3 ALTERNATIVES ELIMINATED FROM FURTHER CONSIDERATION

The only reasonable alternative actions available to FEMA are to either grant the funds for the proposed project or for another site location under the SCG Program or deny funding. Both these alternatives are assessed within this EA. For the County's project, alternative sites were dismissed due to economic and operational factors. Mariposa County currently owns the parcel considered under Alternative A, which contains the existing fire station. Critical infrastructure and utilities are already in place at the project site, thus requiring minimal additional costs to serve the proposed fire station. The costs associated with purchasing new land would prevent Mariposa County from developing the project.

2.4 COMPARISON OF THE PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVE

Among the project alternatives evaluated in **Section 3.0**, the Proposed Action would potentially result in new impacts (all fully mitigatable), while no development would occur on the project site for the foreseeable future under Alternative B, the No-Action Alternative.

Impacts to land resources under Alternative A would result from the limited earthwork and construction required to develop the proposed fire station. Erosion control and other best management practices would mitigate potential impacts. Alternative B would have no effect on land resources.

Alternative A would introduce a limited amount of impermeable surfaces to the project site, generating more runoff than existing conditions. At full build-out, Alternative A would have negligible potable water demand and wastewater generation; therefore, potential impacts to water resources would be minimal. With the incorporation of the BMPs described above, impacts to water resources would be less than significant. No impacts to water resources would result from Alternative B.

Construction and operational emissions of criteria air pollutants and greenhouse gases would be generated under Alternative A, but would be reduced through the incorporation of the BMPs above and those recommended as mitigation in **Section 3.0**. Operational emissions under Alternative A, the vast majority of which would be related to mobile sources (vehicle trips), would be similar to existing conditions (and therefore similar to Alternative B) since Company 21 would still be required to respond to requests for emergency assistance from the project site. Under Alternative B, no new impacts to air quality would occur.

Alternative A and B would not result in any impacts to biological or historic properties. In accordance with Executive Order 13112, invasive species would be excluded from any landscaping plans and would not be introduced to the project site. Under Alternative B, no invasive species would be introduced to the project site.

Construction and operation of Alternative A would provide for enhanced public safety and emergency preparedness, resulting in beneficial impacts related to public services. Under Alternative B, a negative impact to public services related to the substandard construction of the existing fire station would continue to be experienced.

Alternatives A and B would not result in any impacts to socioeconomics or environmental justice.

Construction of Alternative A would generate a small number of vehicle trips resulting in minimal impacts to the local transportation network. BMPs have been proposed above and mitigation has been recommended in **Section 3.0** to reduce transportation and circulation impacts associated with construction. Vehicle trips during the operation of Alternative A would be equal to the existing number of trips generated by the existing fire station. Alternative B would not generate a net sum of new vehicle trips, and therefore would not cause impacts to transportation and circulation.

Alternatives A and B would not result in impacts to land use.

Construction and operation of Alternative A would not generate noise at levels that would result in adverse impacts to the ambient noise environment in the project area. The existing fire station is operational and is considered a component of the existing noise environment of the project site. No noise-related impacts would occur under Alternative B.

Impacts related to hazardous materials would be minimal under Alternative A. No hazardous material impacts would occur under Alternative B.

Aesthetic impacts would less than significant under Alternative A since implementation would result in a new fire station in place of the existing structure. No aesthetic impacts would occur under Alternative B.

Alternative A would meet Mariposa County's objectives of providing a suitable and safe working environment for Company 21, improving emergency preparedness, and protecting essential fire apparatus. Alternative B would result in continued forced evacuation of the existing fire station during strong storm events and emergency vehicles being stored at the homes of the volunteer fire service. Implementation of Alternative B would not meet the objectives of the Proposed Action.

SECTION 3.0

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT, IMPACTS, AND MITIGATION FOR THE ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

SECTION 3.0

AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT, IMPACTS, AND MITIGATION FOR THE ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

This section presents relevant information about existing resources and other values that may be affected by the Proposed Action and alternative, an analysis of potential impacts associated with the implementation of the alternatives, and mitigation to reduce identified impacts. The following resources and issue areas are addressed:

- Geology, Soils, and Seismicity
- Water Resources
- Air Quality and Climate Change
- Biological Resources/Invasive Species
- Historic Properties
- Socioeconomic Conditions / Environmental Justice
- Transportation and Circulation
- Land Use and Agriculture
- Public Services
- Noise
- Hazardous Materials
- Aesthetics
- Growth Inducing and Cumulative Impacts
- Agency Coordination and Permits

3.1 GEOLOGY, SOILS, AND SEISMICITY

3.1.1 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND TOPOGRAPHY

The project site is composed of previously graded terrain at an elevation of approximately 2,530 feet above mean sea level. The topography of the subject parcel has been slightly altered through grading to provide level surfaces for the existing fire station, community hall, and parking lot and to promote drainage. The project site falls within Climate Zones 7 through 9, "Great Valley and Surrounding Low Mountains." Specifically the climate regimes on-site are more typical of Climate Zone 7, which is characterized by marked seasons of hot summers and moderately cold winters.

The underlying geology is generally composed of metavolcanic and granitic formations east of the New Melones Fault and date to the Jurassic Period (Krauskopf, 1985). Geological structures

related to the Calaveras Formation, including beds of slate, mica schist, and quartzite, may be found near the project site. There are a number of fine to medium grained dioritic and aplitic dikes, some of which are associated with the gold-quartz veins. In places, these rocks are overlain by Tertiary channel gravels capped by rhyolite and andesite. Soils within the project area consist of Josephine gravelly loam (JcFma), which consists of soils found on 30-50 percent slopes and have a moderate to high erosion potential (NRCS, 2009).
The elevation of the subject parcel is highest along the western boundary and slopes towards the east.

3.1.3 SOILS

Soil survey reports for the project site, are available online through the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), an agency within the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Soil types within the project site were determined using the on-line NRCS soil survey. Each survey maps soil units (soils exhibiting similar physical and chemical characteristics) and provides a summary of major physical characteristics with recommendations based on the soil characteristics. The project site consists entirely of Josephine gravelly loam. This loam is classified as Hydrologic Group C, which exhibit slow infiltration rates when wet and high runoff rate. These soils do not exhibit episodes of ponding or flooding. A customized soil report for the project parcels is included as **Appendix A**.

SOIL HAZARDS

SOIL EROSION

Erosion potential on the project site is low because the project site is relatively flat, the potential for erodibility of the soils is considered low (**Appendix A**), annual precipitation levels are low, and wind velocity averages and peaks are low in the region.

LIQUEFACTION

Although soils on the project site are mainly sandy soils, the nearest active fault is approximately 47 miles east of the project site. Therefore, the project site is not subject to liquefaction.

EXPANSIVE SOILS

There are no expansive soils on the project site (**Appendix A**).

LANDSLIDES

Based on the lack of extreme elevation change and soil types (**Appendix A**), there are no landslide hazards on the project site.

3.1.4 SEISMICITY

No active faults are located near the project region. The closest active fault zone to the project site is the Hartley Spring fault zone, located approximately 47 miles east of Midpines, on the east side of the Sierra Nevada. The next closest active fault complex is the Ortigalita fault zone located roughly 73 miles west of the project site in rural Alameda County. Several dormant fault zones are present in the western Sierra Nevada foothills, including the Foothills and Melones fault zones located one and four miles west of the project site, respectively. These geologic features are of pre-Quaternary age ($\geq$ 1.6 million years) and have not been active for at least 10,000 years (County of Mariposa, 2006).

The California Geological Survey (CGS), in coordination with the United States Geological Survey (USGS), maintains a model of seismic shaking hazards throughout California based on the physical and mechanical properties of the Earth's crust. Using this model, , the peak horizontal ground acceleration, the fastest measured change in speed for a particle at ground level, is given for a selected site using a latitude and longitude search engine. Shaking intensity at a particular site can vary depending on the overall magnitude of a regional earthquake, the distance from the epicenter, and the type of geologic material. According to CGS, the project site is located within an area of mild potential shaking intensity (ground shaking motion of 0.116 percent force of gravity). This corresponds to a value of VII on the Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale. Shaking of this intensity generally results in negligible damage to buildings of good design and construction (CGS, 2010; Bolt, 1988).

3.1.5 IMPACTS TO GEOLOGY, SOILS, AND SEISMICITY

ALTERNATIVE A

TOPOGRAPHY

While development of the site would involve a small amount of grading and other earthwork, it would not result in slope instability or landform impacts given the site's flat topography and that the site has been previously mechanically leveled for the existing fire station. Development would not adversely affect the previously disturbed topography of the project site.

SOILS

The soil properties on the site pose no geologic or soil hazard limitations for development (**Appendix A**). The soils are not prone to shrink-swell, subsidence, or landslides. Although erosion potentials on the project site are low, construction would involve soil disturbance, increasing the potential for adverse effects during rainfall. Erosion control practices have been incorporated into the project description to reduce impacts from construction. The project construction area of disturbance is less than one acre and coverage under the Clean Water Act National Pollution Discharge Elimination System permitting process is not required.

FAULTS

Under the authority of the Earthquake Hazards Reduction Act of 1977 (42 U.S.C. §§7701-7709 as amended) and Executive Order 12699 [44 CFR §206.226(d) as amended)], all new construction must use appropriate seismic design and construction standards and practices. This includes the construction of new buildings for the replacement of seriously damaged or destroyed buildings, such as the previous fire station. Accordingly, seismic design and construction standards and practices should meet or exceed the most recent edition of the *NEHRP Recommended Provisions of Seismic Regulations for New Buildings or Other Structures*. The interagency Committee on Seismic Safety in Construction (ICSSC) has recommended that the provisions of the *International Building Code and International Residential Code*, National Fire Protection Association 5000: *Building Construction and Safety Code*, and American Society of Civil Engineers *Minimum Design Loads for buildings and Other Structures* meet the requirements. The California Building Code (CBC) details design and construction requirements for new construction within California. Current standards in the CBC include safety precautions for the anticipated seismic shaking intensity that would prevent any structural damage. The codified provisions also meet the above requirements. Construction under the Proposed Project would be required to follow the California Building Code (CBC). The site's location, soils, and topography indicate a negligible risk of major damage from secondary effects such as landslides, subsidence, liquefaction, and other related seismic-shaking hazards. With the design and construction criteria established in concert with the requirements under the CBC, development of the Proposed Project would not result in impacts to the environment or human health and safety as a result of seismic events.

MITIGATION

Impacts to geology, soils, and seismicity are less than significant; no mitigation is required.

ALTERNATIVE B

Under the No Action Alternative, the project site would remain undeveloped and would continue to experience minimal erosion. The topography would remain consistent with existing conditions. The seismic shaking hazard of 0.116 percent of the force of gravity would have the potential to cause structural damage in the existing fire station that could be hazardous to occupants. There is no mitigation for this impact.

3.2 WATER RESOURCES

3.2.1 SURFACE WATER

The project site is located within the Upper Merced River Watershed adjacent to Bear Creek, a tributary of the Merced River. Bear Creek runs along the eastern edge of the project site, approximately 175 feet east of the existing fire station, following State Route 140 north towards

the Merced River. The creek discharges into the Merced River near the community of Briceburg, approximately five miles to the north of the project site. Surface water resources present on the project site are further addressed under waters of the U.S. in **Section 3.4**.

DRAINAGE

Storm water runoff generated on the project site flows as sheet flow along the topography to the east across the relatively level project parcel, and then along a 5 percent grade into Bear Creek. There are no stormwater sewers, roadside collection curbs, or drainage ditches associated with the proposed 0.17 acres of disturbance. An 18-inch corrugated metal pipe culvert underneath SR-140 conveys runoff from the open areas west of the highway into Bear Creek across the southern portion of the project parcel. As previously noted, the project site and surrounding parcel have been significantly graded and the project site has been leveled to accommodate the existing fire station. Impermeable surfaces within the parcel are limited to footprints of the existing fire station, community building, restroom outbuilding, and the paved access roads and parking lot. Otherwise, the surface of the subject parcel is native soil or permeable surfaces such as crushed aggregate gravel.

FLOODING

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is responsible for predicting the potential for flooding in most areas. FEMA routinely performs this function through the update and issuance of Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs), which show various levels of predicted flood inundation. The project site is depicted in FIRM number 06043C0600C. According to the FIRM, the project site is located in Zone D, which is defined by the FIRM as an area where floods are undetermined, but possible (FEMA, 2008).

3.2.2 GROUNDWATER

In the many mountainous areas in California, groundwater is stored within deep fractures of bedrock underlying soil layers. Availability of groundwater in such formations can vary widely, even over a distance of a few yards. Conditions that affect availability of water within fractured rock include:

- Density of fractures within a given area;
- Connectivity between fractures;
- Fracture size and shape; and
- Recharge source.

As a result, interference between neighboring wells is difficult or impossible to predict in advance. Currently there are no identified maps of the many groundwater basins that exist within Mariposa County. As a result, groundwater profiles are difficult to characterize. The project site

is not located within a specified groundwater basin. Much of the groundwater in the county is recovered from hard rock wells drilled into fractures within the granite of the Sierra Nevada. Granitic groundwater basins in the county have not been studied in depth to date. Groundwater levels in the County wells range from 1.7 to 48 feet below ground surface elevation (County of Mariposa, 2006). Groundwater from one on-site well is the source of potable water for the existing fire station, community hall, and restroom. The well has an anticipated capacity of 20 gallons per minute (gpm).

3.2.4 WATER QUALITY

SURFACE WATER QUALITY

The Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 USC 1251-1376), as amended by the Water Quality Act of 1987, is the major federal legislation governing water quality. Complying with the anti-degradation provision of the CWA, the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB) has established water quality objectives for all inland surface waters to protect designated beneficial uses. Water quality objectives limit the impact of discharges to surface waters. There are no impaired water bodies listed by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board within the project region.

GROUNDWATER QUALITY

Groundwater quality within the Merced River basin is generally good and is suitable for use in the potable water supply. However, little is known about general groundwater conditions. The relatively scarce number of wells in Mariposa County does little to contribute more information on groundwater quality, levels, and recharge behavior (County of Mariposa, 2006).

3.2.5 IMPACTS TO WATER RESOURCES

ALTERNATIVE A

Bear Creek is located 75 feet east of the proposed access road and therefore would not be physically impacted by the implementation of Alternative A, either through alteration of the stream bank or of upstream drainages. Alternative A includes BMPs to protect water quality in Bear Creek during construction. The construction disturbance footprint is approximately 7,400 square feet (0.17 acres). Impervious surfaces would increase by approximately 1,000 square feet (0.02 acres) upon completion of Alternative A as the access road would not be paved. Projects that disturb less than 1 acre during construction are not required to apply for coverage under a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System permitting program of the Clean Water Act. The construction of Alternative A would result in a minimal increase in impervious surfaces on the project site; thus with the implementation of the BMPs described in **Section 2.0**, impacts to surface water drainage and water quality would be less than significant.

In order to assess the potential impacts from flooding in the area, a Hydrologic and Hydraulic Study (HH Study) was conducted (**Appendix F**). The results of the study indicated that modeled surface water elevations of Bear Creek during the 100- and 500-year flood events are approximately 4.7 and 3.3feet, respectively, below the elevation of the lowest elevation at the proposed fire station site. Based on the HH Study, flooding of the project not anticipated and implementation of the Proposed Action would comply with the provisions of Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management.

Potable water would be provided by the existing groundwater well. There would be no increase in potable water demand, as the Proposed Project would replace the existing station currently served by the well. Impacts to groundwater supply and groundwater quality would be less than significant.

MITIGATION

Impacts to water resources are less than significant; no mitigation is required.

ALTERNATIVE B

Under the No-Action Alternative, the proposed fire station would not be developed. No additional impervious surfaces would be created on the project site. Drainage would remain as sheet flow with some infiltration through the native soils as well as discharge to Bear Creek. No adverse impacts to water resources would occur under the No-Action Alternative, and no mitigation would be required.

MITIGATION

No mitigation is required for Alternative B.

3.3 AIR QUALITY

3.3.1 REGULATORY CONTEXT

The Federal Clean Air Act (CAA) was enacted for the purpose of protecting and enhancing the quality of the nation's air resources to benefit public health, welfare, and productivity. Basic components of the CAA and its amendments include national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) for criteria air pollutants (CAPs) and, under 40 CFR Part 51, development of state implementation plans (SIPs) to meet the NAAQS. The EPA is the federal agency responsible for identifying CAPs, establishing the NAAQS, and approving and overseeing state air quality programs as they relate to the CAA.

The EPA has identified six CAPs [ozone (O_3), carbon monoxide (CO), sulfur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen dioxide (NO2), particulate matter (PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$), and lead (Pb)] that are used as

indicators of regional air quality. Regulation of air pollution is achieved through both the NAAQS and emission limits for individual sources of CAPs outlined in each SIP (40 CFR Part 51). The NAAQS CAPs are presented in **Table 3-1**. For some of the pollutants, the EPA has identified air quality standards expressed in more than one averaging time in order to address the typical exposures times.

TABLE 3-1
NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

Pollutant	Averaging Time	Standard		Violation Criteria
		parts per million	microgram per cubic meter	
Ozone	8 hours	0.075	-	If exceeded on more than 3 days in 3 years
CO	8 hours	9	10,000	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
	1 hour	35	40,000	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
NOx	Annual average	0.053	100	If exceeded
SOx	Annual average	0.03	80	If exceeded
	24 hours	0.14	365	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
PM_{10}	24 hours	N/A	150	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
$PM_{2.5}$	Annual arithmetic mean	N/A	15	If exceeded
	24 hours	N/A	35	If exceeded on more than 1 day per year
Source: CARB, 2010.				

The EPA, in conjunction with the California Air Resource Board (CARB), identifies areas throughout California that meet the NAAQS. These areas are labeled either *attainment* or *unclassifiable* for each CAP that is in compliance with the NAAQS. Areas that do not meet the NAAQS are labeled either nonattainment or *maintenance* for the CAP that is non-compliant with the NAAQS. The EPA further classifies nonattainment areas according to the level of pollution in each. There are five classes of nonattainment areas: *maintenance* (recently became compliant with the NAAQS); *marginal* (relatively easy to obtain levels below the NAAQS); *serious*, *severe*,

and *extreme* (will be difficult to reach levels below NAAQS). The EPA uses these classifications to design clean-up requirements appropriate for the severity of the pollution and set realistic deadlines for reaching those clean-up goals.

Under 40 CFR Part 6, federal projects are required to show conformity with the applicable SIP. Conformity is outlined in 40 CFR Part 51, Subpart W, which requires any project that is located in a area where any CAP is in nonattainment to show that the total project-related emissions of that particular CAP is less than the *de minimus* level provided in 40 CFR Part 51, Subpart W. The *de minimus* level for Mariposa County is 100 tons per year.

3.3.2 EXISTING AIR QUALITY CONDITIONS

The project site lies at the southern margin of the Mountain Counties Air Basin (MCAB). The MCAB covers the mountainous areas of the central and northern Sierra Nevada, from Plumas County on the north to Mariposa County on the south. Elevation varies from several hundred feet in the foothills to over 10,000 feet at the crest of the Sierra Nevada. The large range in elevation is the most dominate feature of the MCAB with respect to air quality.

ATTAINMENT STATUS

Table 3-2 shows the attainment status for pollutants in the MCAB. Attainment and nonattainment areas are identified through monitoring. Unclassifiable areas are those for which air monitoring has not been conducted, but which are assumed to be in attainment under the NAAQS. **Table 3-3** provides a three-year summary of the MCAB, listing the highest annual concentration observed for federal pollutants of concern.

TABLE 3-2
NATIONAL AMBIENT AIR ATTAINMENT STATUS FOR MCAB

Pollutants	NAAQS
	Designation/Classification
Ozone 8-hour	Nonattainment
PM_{10}	Unclassified/Attainment
$PM_{2.5}$	Unclassified/Attainment
Carbon Monoxide	Unclassified/Attainment
Nitrogen Dioxide	Unclassified/Attainment
Sulfur Dioxide	Unclassified/Attainment
Lead	Unclassified/Attainment
Source: CARB, 2009a.	

TABLE 3-3
FEDERAL AIR MONITORING DATA FOR MCAB

Pollutant	Standard	2006	2007	2008
Ozone				
Highest	0.75 (ug/L)	0.092	0.092	0.093
Days Exceeded		13	12	17
Source: CARB, 2009b.				

POLLUTANTS OF CONCERN

CAPs which are in nonattainment under the NAAQS are considered pollutants of concern. The following discussion summarizes the pollutant of concern for Mariposa County, which is ozone.

Ozone

Ozone is created in the presence of sunlight through a photochemical reactions involving reactive organic gas (ROG) and NO_X. ROG and NO_X are a result of incomplete combustion of fossil fuels, which is the largest source of ground-level ozone (O_3). Because photochemical reaction rates depend on the intensity of ultraviolet light and air temperature, ozone is primarily a summer air pollution problem. As a photochemical pollutant, O_3 is formed only during daylight hours under appropriate conditions, but is destroyed throughout the day and night. O_3 is considered a regional pollutant, as the formation takes place over time and is often most noticeable downwind from the sources of the emissions.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Climate change is a global phenomenon attributable to the sum of all human activities and natural processes. Climate change has the potential to reduce the snow packs in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, cause the sea level to rise, and increase the intensity of wildfires and storms intensity. The Council on Environmental Quality recommends quantification of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, assessment of the significance of any impact on climate change, and identification of mitigation or alternatives that would reduce GHG emissions.

REGULATORY BACKGROUND

The following are the most recent regulatory actions taken by the USEPA and CEQ:

- In response to the FY2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act (H.R. 2764; Public Law 110–161), USEPA has issued the Final Mandatory Reporting of Greenhouse Gases Rule. Signed by the Administrator on September 22, 2009, the rule requires in general that suppliers of fossil fuels and industrial greenhouse gases (GHGs), manufacturers of vehicles and engines outside of the light duty sector, and facilities that emit 25,000 metric tons or more of GHGs per year to submit annual reports to USEPA. The rule is intended

to collect accurate and timely emissions data to guide future policy decisions on climate change.

- On February 23, 2010 the CEQ provided for public comment, its Draft NEPA Guidance on Consideration of the Effects of Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas Emissions (NEPA Guidance). The NEPA Guidance provides Federal agencies guidance on how to analyze the environmental impacts of greenhouse gas emissions and climate change when they describe the environmental impacts of a proposed action under NEPA. The NEPA Guidance provides practical tools for agency reporting, including a presumptive threshold of 25,000 metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions from the proposed action to trigger a quantitative analysis, and instructs agencies how to assess the effects of climate change on the proposed action and its design. The NEPA Guidance exempts land and resource management actions and does not propose to regulate greenhouse gases. The NEPA Guidance does not provide a numerical GHG emission threshold.

SENSITIVE RECEPTORS

Sensitive receptors are generally defined as land uses that house or attract people who are susceptible to experience adverse impacts from air pollution emissions and, as such, should be given special consideration when evaluating air quality impacts from projects. Sensitive receptors include facilities that house or attract children, the elderly, people with illnesses, or others who are especially sensitive to the effects of air pollutants. Hospitals, schools, convalescent homes, parks and recreational facilities, and residential areas are examples of sensitive receptors. As illustrated in **Figure 3**, the community hall is located adjacent the project site.

3.3.3 IMPACTS TO AIR QUALITY

ALTERNATIVE A

Under 40 CFR Part 9, if a federal project is in a nonattainment area, than project-related emissions must be below the de minimua level of 100 tons per year to show conformity with the applicable SIP. The MCAB is in nonattainment for ozone (refer to **Table 3-2**); therefore, ozone precursors NOx and ROG emission are required to be below 100 tons per year for the project to show conformity with the applicable ozone SIP.

CONSTRUCTION

Construction of Alternative A would generate criteria air pollutants through the use of construction machinery (primarily diesel operated), construction worker automobiles (primarily gasoline operated), and through land disturbance. Construction of the fire station would proceed in distinct phases, beginning with grading and installation of below-ground utilities, followed by the erection of structure, and finally the finishing of fire station. The generation of construction-related emissions is considered a short-term impact, especially in regard to fugitive dust

generation. Alternative A has been designed to incorporate BMPs that would reduce the potential for short-term dust impacts. Short-term construction impacts would be minimal even without the implementation of these measures due to the size of the project (less than 1 acre); however, they are included to reduce impacts by the maximum amount feasible. Implementation of the construction BMPS would reduce impacts of the construction of the proposed Fire Station on regional air quality and on the nearest sensitive receptor (community hall).

OPERATION

Operation of Alternative A would result in no new vehicle traffic (refer to **Section 3.7**); therefore, no indirect mobile NOx or ROG emission would occur. The proposed Fire Station would have emissions (i.e. gas heating and cooking) similar to emissions from the existing fire station. Alternative A emission from area sources would be offset or reduced with the use of Energy Star-certified appliances and the exceedance of CA Title 24 State Building Code for insulation value and LEED energy conservation systems. Operation of the proposed Fire Station would have no adverse affect on regional air quality as the minor increase in emissions from the larger fire station would be below de minimis levels and therefore a conformity determination is not required under the CAA.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Alternative A related GHG emission would be minimal, because the project generates no new mobile source emissions and construction emission would be minimal due to the use of a prefabricated metal building and one acre site. Alternative A would emit a small amount of GHG emissions through area sources (gas heating and cooking) and indirect sources (water conveyance, electricity usage, waste disposal). These GHG emissions would be small in comparison to state or regional GHG emissions. Alternative A's GHG emission would have a minimal adverse effect on climate change. Project-related GHG emission would be reduced with the addition of renewable energy systems through solar collection panels that would ensure the station is as close to energy neutral as reasonable and feasible. The solar generating system would interface with the PG&E distribution system to ensure peak efficiency.

MITIGATION

Impacts to air quality are less than significant; no mitigation is required.

ALTERNATIVE B

Under the No-Action Alternative the existing fire station would continue to operate and none of the construction air quality impacts identified for Alternative A would occur. Operation emissions would be similar to Alternative A.

3.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES/INVASIVE SPECIES

3.4.1 REGULATORY SETTING

FEDERAL ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) enforce the provisions stipulated within the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 (16 USC Section 1531 *et seq*.). USFWS administers ESA for all terrestrial species while NMFS administers ESA for marine species, including anadromous salmonids. Threatened and endangered species on the federal list (50 CFR Section 17.11, 17.12) are protected from take, defined as direct or indirect harm, unless a Section 10(a) Incidental Take Permit is granted or a Biological Opinion with incidental take provisions is rendered.

Pursuant to the requirements of the ESA, a Federal agency reviewing a proposed project within its jurisdiction must determine whether any federally listed species may be present within the study area/project site and determine whether the proposed project would jeopardize their continued existence or modify any critical habitat likely jeopardizing the continued existence of any listed species or species that is proposed for listing under the ESA or to result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat proposed to be designated for such species (16 USC Section 1536[3], [4]). Therefore, project-related impacts to these species or their habitats would be considered significant and would require compensatory mitigation.

PROTECTION OF WETLANDS

Under Executive Order No. 11990 (Order) FEMA is required to avoid to the extent possible the long and short term adverse impacts associated with the destruction or modification of wetlands and to avoid direct or indirect support of new construction in wetlands whenever a practical alternative exists (42 FR 26961). As such, FEMA is required to avoid undertaking or providing assistance for new construction located in wetlands unless the head of the agency finds 1) that there is no practical alternative to such construction, and 2) that the proposed action includes all practicable measures to minimize harm to wetlands which may result from such use. Applicants for federal funding shall indicate if proposed actions would be located in wetlands and agencies shall consider factors relevant to a proposal's effect on the survival and quality of wetlands.

INVASIVE SPECIES

Under Executive Order 13112, FEMA is required to identify actions that may affect the status of invasive species and may not fund actions that are likely to cause or promote the introduction or spread of invasive species unless the actions clearly outweigh the potential harm caused by the invasive species and all feasible and prudent measures to minimize the risk of harm will be incorporated into the action.

3.4.2 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The study area (study area) is situated on T 4 S, R 19 E, Section 22 of the Feliciana Mountain, California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (quad). The centroid of the study area is 37° 32' 46.8" North, 119° 55' 11.1" West.

METHODOLOGY

A Biological Resource Assessment (BRA) was prepared for the Proposed Action and is included as **Appendix B**. The BRA presents a summary of special-status species in the vicinity of the study area based on the USFWS file data and CNPS and CNDDB queries and provides a rationale as to whether the species has the potential to occur within the study area. Presence of species or their habitat was evaluated during the field surveys. Analytical Environmental Services (AES) biologist Kelly Buja, M.S. conducted a general biological survey and an informal delineation on February 2, 2010. The biological survey consisted of evaluating biological communities and documenting potential habitat for special status species with the potential to occur within the study area. Photographs of the study area are presented in the BRA. A summary of the results of the BRA is provided below.

RESULTS

HABITAT TYPES

Proposed Area of Disturbance

The following habitat types are located within the 0.17 acre proposed area of disturbance:

Annual grassland occurs on the south side of the study area (CWHR, 2005). This habitat lacks overstory vegetation. Dominant vegetation observed within this habitat type includes: hedgehog dogtail (*Cynosurus echinatus*), brome (*Bromus* sp.), and oat (*Avena* sp.).

Ponderosa pine habitat occurs on the west side of the study area (CWHR, 2005). The ground is uneven as a result of remnant mine tailings. Dominant overstory vegetation observed within this habitat type includes: Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), incense cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*), and interior live oak (*Quercus wislizenii* ssp. *wislizenii*). Dominant understory vegetation observed within this habitat type includes: Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* sp.), mountain misery (*Chamaebatia foliolosa*), geranium (*Geranium molle*), hedgehog dogtail, wedgeleaf ceanothus (*Ceanothus cuneatus*), and California buckthorn (*Frangula californica*).

The ruderal/disturbed areas occur on the east side of the study area. This habitat type includes existing buildings and associated infrastructure and the graded driveway and parking lot.

Outside Study Area

The following habitat was identified outside of the 0.17 acre area of disturbance:

Riparian habitat, which surrounds Bear Creek, runs south-to-north outside of the eastern boundary of the study area. Dominant overstory vegetation observed within this habitat type includes: willow (*Salix* sp.), interior live oak, and incense cedar. Dominant understory vegetation observed within this habitat type includes: Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus discolor*), dock (*Rumex crispus*), and greater periwinkle (*Vinca major*).

Waters of the U.S.

A small, approximately 6-inch wide ephemeral drainage occurs on the southwest side of the project parcel, outside of the 0.17 acre area of disturbance. The ephemeral drainage has formed as a result of high-volume precipitation events. The ephemeral drainage receives water through direct precipitation and via a culvert that drains runoff from Highway 140. The ephemeral drainage extends from the culvert outfall eastward for approximately 50 feet where it terminates becoming sheet flow (Figure 5: Photograph 2 of **Appendix B**). No other wetland features were observed during the biological survey of the study area.

Bear Creek flows northward approximately 75 feet east of the proposed 0.17 acre area of disturbance along the eastern boundary of the project parcel. Bear Creek is mapped as an intermittent stream on the Feliciana Mountain quad (USGS, 1992). Water was observed flowing within Bear Creek during the February 2, 2010 survey of the study area. Bear Creek is comprised of a sand and cobble bed, defined banks, and an approximately 30-foot wide ordinary high water mark. Bear Creek is a potentially jurisdictional waters of the U.S.

FEDERALLY LISTED SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

For the purposes of this EA, federally-listed species include those plant and animal species that are listed as endangered or threatened under the ESA, formally proposed for listing, or candidates for listing. Regionally occurring federally-listed species were evaluated for their potential to occur on the project site (**Appendix B**). There are no federally-listed special-status plants that have the potential to occur within the 0.17 acre area of disturbance. There are two federally-listed candidate wildlife special-status species with the potential to occur on the project site:

Fisher *(Martes pennanti)*

Federal Status – Candidate for Listing
Fishers occur in intermediate to large tree stages of coniferous forests and deciduous riparian habitats with greater than 50 percent canopy cover. Within California, they are found in the Sierra Nevada, Klamath, and Cascades Mountains and within a few areas along the North Coast Ranges. Fishers require

cavities in large trees, snags, logs, rock areas, or shelters created by slash or brush piles for dens and protection. Fishers are primarily nocturnal and crepuscular foragers with some diurnal behavior (NatureServe, 2010). There are no CNDDB occurrences of this species within 5 miles of the study area. The riparian habitat outside the study area provides habitat for this species. The trees within the Ponderosa pine forest provide denning habitat for this species. This species was not observed during the biological survey within the study area. This species has the potential to occur within the study area.

SIERRA NEVADA YELLOW-LEGGED FROG (*RANA SIERRAE*)

Federal Status – Candidate

Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog inhabits lakes, ponds, meadows, streams, isolated pools, and sunny riverbanks in the Sierra Nevada Mountains from 370 to 3,660 meters. This species requires waters that do not freeze to the bottom and prefers open stream and lake edges with a gentle slope to a depth of 5 to 8 centimeters (CaliforniaHerps.com, 2010). There are no CNDDB records for this species within 5 miles of the study area. The study area does not provide habitat for this species, although Bear Creek to the east of the study area provides habitat. This species was not observed during the biological survey of the study area. This species has the potential to occur in the vicinity of the study area.

MIGRATORY BIRDS AND BIRD OF PREY

Migratory birds and other birds of prey, protected under 50 CFR 10 of the MBTA, have the potential to nest in the trees within the ruderal/disturbed habitat. Migratory birds and other birds of prey have the potential to nest in the trees and the existing buildings within the study area. No birds were observed nesting during the biological surveys of the study area, however, the biological survey was conducted outside of the nesting season (February 1 to October 1).

3.4.3 IMPACTS TO WETLANDS AND WATERS OF THE U.S.

ALTERNATIVE A

There are no wetland features that occur within the project site; therefore, no impact would occur.

MITIGATION

No wetland or waters of the U.S. mitigation is required for Alternative A.

ALTERNATIVE B

There are no wetland features that occur within the project site; therefore, no impact would occur.

MITIGATION

No wetland or waters of the U.S. mitigation is required for Alternative B.

3.4.4 IMPACTS TO SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

ALTERNATIVE A

Grading and construction activities associated with the Proposed Action have the potential to result in the disturbance of denning habitat for the federal listed fisher, upland habitat of the Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog, and nesting habitat for migratory birds and other birds of prey . The mitigation measures below would ensure that adverse impacts to federally-listed special-status species would be avoided through preconstruction surveys, identification, and safety awareness training.

The following mitigation shall be implemented for Alternative A to avoid adverse impacts to Fisher:

1. A qualified biologist shall survey whether any fishers or their dens occur within the Ponderosa pine forest or adjacent riparian corridor no more than two weeks prior to commencement of construction activities. If surveys show that there is no evidence of fishers or their dens, then no additional mitigation is be required.
2. Should the biologist determine that fisher dens occur within the project site, consultation with the USFWS would occur within one day following the preconstruction survey. No construction activities would commence until consultation between FEMA and the USFWS has been completed. Otherwise, federal funding could be jeopardized..

The following mitigation shall be implemented for Alternative A to avoid adverse impacts to Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frogs:

3. A qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey within 14 days prior to initiation of construction activities. The USFWS will be notified should Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog be observed within the project site.
4. A "Species Sensitivity Training" program will be established for Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog prior to commencement of construction activities. This program will be designed to educate construction personnel about the mitigation measures required for the execution of the project. All construction personnel will attend the sensitivity training that will provide instruction on Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog identification, status and detailed protocol of the actions that should be taken in the event that a Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog is encountered onsite during construction activities.
5. Construction crew shall be trained during the "Species Sensitivity Training" to check beneath the staging equipment each morning prior to commencement of daily construction activities. Should Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog occur within the staging areas, construction activities shall be halted until the Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog vacates the project site.

6. A qualified biologist shall be present during grading activities. Should Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog be observed within the project site, the USFWS shall be notified and construction shall be halted until either the Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog exits the site or until a biologist with a USFWS Recovery Permit for Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog relocates the Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog.
7. For construction of the access roadway that occurs within 100 feet of the riparian corridor of Bear Creek, exclusionary fencing will be established to prevent Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog from entering construction areas. The fencing shall be marked by highly visibile signs indicating that human activity is prohibited within these areas.

The following mitigation shall be implemented for Alternative A to avoid adverse impacts to migratory birds and other birds of prey:

8. If construction begins during the nesting season for migratory birds and other birds of prey (between February 1 and October 1), a qualified biologist shall conduct a preconstruction survey for nests no more than two weeks prior to construction. If surveys show that there is no evidence of nests, then no additional mitigation is be required.
9. If any active nests are located within the project site, a buffer zone shall be established around the nests. A qualified biologist shall monitor nests weekly during construction to evaluate potential nesting disturbance by construction activities. The biologist shall delimit the buffer zone with construction tape or pin flags within an appropriate buffer of the active nest and maintain the buffer zone until the end of breeding season or the young have fledged. Guidance from USFWS will be requested if establishing a buffer zone is impractical.

ALTERNATIVE B

Under the No-Action Alternative the existing fire station would remain in operation. Therefore, there would be no adverse impacts to biological resources within the project site.

3.4.5 IMPACTS FROM INVASIVE SPECIES

ALTERNATIVE A

The funding for the replacement of an existing fire station would not result in the introduction of invasive animal, invertebrate, or fish species to the region. The inclusion of best management practices (Section 2.0) which would require any landscaping to include native species, would prevent the introduction of invasive plant species to the project site. Funding of the proposed fire station would be consistent with Executive Order 13112.

ALTERNATIVE B

No action would be taken by FEMA and therefore implementation of Alternative B would not require consistency with Executive Order 13112.

3.5 HISTORIC PROPERTIES

An archaeological survey was conducted by AES in February of 2010. A Historic Properties Study was prepared and is included as **Confidential Appendix C**. The cultural resources technical memorandum included a literature search, field survey, and Native American consultation to identify and evaluate any prehistoric and historic-period resources within or adjacent to the project site that may be impacted by the Proposed Action.

3.5.1 REGULATORY SETTING

NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) as amended, and its implementing regulations found in 36 CFR 800, require federal agencies to identify historic properties that may be affected by undertakings involving federal lands, funds, or permitting. The significance of historic properties must be evaluated using established criteria outlined in 36 CFR 60.4, as described below.

If a resource is determined to be a historic property, Section 106 of the NHPA requires that effects of the undertaking on the property be determined. A historic property is defined as:

> "*…any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, including artifacts, records, and material remains related to such a property*…"(NHPA Section 301[5]).

If a historic property would be adversely affected by an agency undertaking, then prudent and feasible measures to avoid or reduce adverse impacts must be taken. The ACHP must be provided an opportunity to review and comment on undertakings prior to the expenditure of federal funds.

The criteria for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), defined in 36 CFR 60.4, are as follows:

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

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

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 high artistic values, 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 to prehistory or history.

Typically, properties younger than 50 years, unless of exceptional importance, are not eligible for listing in the NRHP.

In addition to meeting at least one of the criteria listed above, the property must also retain enough integrity to convey its historic significance. The National Register recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity (NPS, 1990). These seven elements of integrity are: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To retain integrity, a property will always possess several, and usually most, of these aspects.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT (NEPA)

NEPA requires that federal agencies take all practical measures to "preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage" (NHPA, Section 800.8(a)). NEPA's mandate for considering the impacts of a federal project on important historic and cultural resources is similar to that of Section 106 of the NHPA, and the two processes are generally coordinated when applicable. Moreover, NEPA's requirement that federal agencies take all practical measures to "preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage" has been widely interpreted to cover paleontological resources potentially impacted by federal projects. Thus, whenever possible, mitigation measures are recommended to lessen impacts to historic properties as a result of federal projects. Section 800.8(a) of NHPA's implementing regulations provides guidance on coordination with NEPA.

3.5.2 HISTORIC PROPERTIES SETTING

PREHISTORY

Mariposa County is located in the western Sierra Nevada Foothill archaeological region. The earliest residents of Central California are represented by the Fluted Point and Western Pluvial Lakes Traditions, which date from about 11,500 to 7,500 years before present (B.P.) (Moratto, 1984). These early peoples are thought to have subsisted using a combination of generalized

hunting and exploitation of plants and animals in nearby lakes and streams (Moratto, 1984). Archaeological assemblages attributed to these early cultures are exceedingly rare in the Sierra, but have been documented, nonetheless.

Following the initial occupation of central California, various regionalized cultural traditions and sequences emerged throughout the San Joaquin Valley, Sierra Foothills, and Coast Range areas. Early attempts to categorize the chronology and cultural attributes of the numerous prehistoric manifestations into a single scheme led to the development of the Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS). The CCTS was a tripartite division of Early, Middle, and Late Periods, that was based upon artifact types, burial patterns, and the condition of human bones (Moratto, 1984). Later recast by Heizer and Fenega (1939) as the Early, Middle, and Late Horizons, the CCTS assumed a basically uniform cultural succession for all of central California and soon became the dominate paradigm in California prehistory.

Given what is known of sites in the region, prehistoric archaeological remains may include flaked stone scatters, baked-clay objects, groundstone milling tools, as well as habitation sites. Remains of historical resources may include fragments of glass and ceramic, historic nails and foundation pads. Further, as this project site is proximal to Bear Creek

ETHNOGRAPHY

The project area lies within the ethnographic territory of the Eastern Miwok, specifically speakers of the Mariposa-Chowchilla dialect of the Southern Sierra Miwok (Kroeber, 1925; Levy, 1978). Southern Sierra Miwok territory occupied the upper foothills and upper drainages of the Merced and Chowchilla Rivers. Their western boundary bordered the Southern Valley Yokuts, with the Central Sierra Miwok to the north, the Monache to the south, and Washoe to the east.

As with other Native Californians, the Sierra Miwok population was reduced significantly during the nineteenth century. Events such as increased population due to valley tribes seeking refuge in the foothills, the malaria epidemic of 1833, and the dynamic transformations wrought by the Gold Rush between 1848-1860 contributed to the decline of the Sierra Miwok.

HISTORY

Mariposa County is one of the original 27 counties (Hoover et al.,1990:186). It is known as the "Mother of California Counties" because when it was created it was the largest county in California and 11 central California counties were formed entirely or in part from it. The county developed differently from other Mother Lode counties. Due to the long legal entanglements of John Fremont and the lack of easy access to abundant water, mining in Mariposa County soon evolved into industrial pursuits. While the placer period lasted only a few years, hard-rock quartz

mining conducted underground quickly became the order of the day. This meant that men no longer held individual claims but worked for the 'company,' often living in company housing, and buying in the company store. They relied on the availability of company capital and resolved to have successful employment. Towns sprang up which were more orderly than their neighbors outside of the Fremont grant. Mariposa, Bunction (Mt. Bullion), and Bear Valley were laid out on properly surveyed grids with developers bringing in a diverse array of activities needed for settlement. After 1850, many settlers were more interested in grazing and farming than mining. Today, the county prospers from livestock, farming, tourism, and occasional mining.

METHODOLOGY

As part of the study, a records search was conducted at the Central California Information Center (CCIC) of the California Historical Resources Information System by CCIC staff, on July 17, 2009 (NWIC File No. 08-1191). The CCIC, an affiliate of the State of California Office of Historic Preservation, is the official state repository of archaeological and historic records and reports for a 7-county area that includes Mariposa County, and is housed at Stanislaus State University, Turlock, California. Additional research was conducted using the files and literature maintained at AES.

The records search and literature review for this study were done to (1) determine whether known historic properties had been recorded within or adjacent to the study area and determine if the APE was subject to survey in the past; (2) assess the likelihood of unrecorded historic properties based on archaeological, ethnographic, and historical documents and literature; and (3) to review the distribution of nearby archaeological sites in relation to their environmental setting.

Other sources reviewed included the *California Inventory of Historical Resources* (California Office of Historic Preservation, 1976), the California Office of Historic Preservation's *Five Views: An Ethnic Historic Site Survey for California* (1988), California Historical Landmarks (1990), *California Points of Historical Interest* (1992), and the *Historic Properties Directory Listing for Mariposa County* (2009). The Historic Properties Directory includes the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, and the most recent listings (through February, 2009) of the California Historical Landmarks and California Points of Historical Interest.

The records search revealed that one historic property had been previously recorded within the project site and two historic properties have been recorded within ¼-mileof the project site. All three properties are historical in age and consist of a mining related feature, a historical district and a road. The property located within the project area was designated P-22-2645 and described as a series of mining tailings (Leach-Palm, 2003). The two properties located beyond the project area are described as Camp Midpines (P-22-2489), which is a historical district, and Highway 140

or P-22-2668 (Larson and Johnston, 2003; Mendershausen, 1982; Office of Historic Preservation, 2009).

The record search indicated the project area had not been the subject of a historic property investigation that had been formally reported to the CCIC. However, five previous historic properties studies have been conducted within ¼-mile of the APE resulting in the completion of seven documents (Mendershausen, 1982; Potter 1994; Potter, 1994; Caltrans, 1980; Leach-Palm, et al, 2004; Rosenthal and Meyer, 2004, Leach-Palm et al. 2004).

Site indicators for the presence of prehistoric sites in this area may include, but are not limited to, ground depressions; darkened soil areas indicative of middens; fire scorched and/or cracked rock; modified obsidian, chert, or other vitreous materials; and grinding stones including manos and metates. Historic era artifacts may include, but are not limited to, metal objects including nails; containers or miscellaneous hardware; glass fragments; ceramic or stoneware objects or fragments; milled or split lumber; trenches; feature or structure remains such as buildings or building foundations; mining features, and trash dumps.

On December 28, 2009, the State of California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) was asked to review the Sacred Lands file for information concerning significant Native American cultural resources within the project area. On January 4, 2010 the NAHC responded stating they have no knowledge of any Native American cultural resources or sacred sites within or adjacent to the APE. However, they did provide a list of individuals and groups for further consultation. Letters to these individuals and groups were sent on June 21, 2010 (**Appendix E**). To date, no response has been received.

On February 2, 2010, a pedestrian survey and visual inspection of the entire parcel of the proposed Midpines Fire Station was conducted with Mariposa County personnel. The entire parcel was examined in transects of 20-meters or less. At the time of the survey the majority of the parcel was covered in heavy vegetation and leaf litter, which lowered the visibility to poor in most areas. The ground surface was examined for archaeological remains, while rodent burrow backdirt piles and road cuts were examined for indicators of buried archaeological deposits.

During the course of the pedestrian survey, historical resource P-22-2645 was relocated. This resource was likely resulted from mining activity that occurred on Bear Creek. This portion of the resource located within the parcel was contained within an area of approximately 72 meter (north/south) and 28 meters (east/west). The resource was observed to be a series of linear irregular depressions and tailing that were oriented north/south. The depressions were roughly four meters in depth. Numerous oak trees and Ponderosa Pine trees were present upon the tailings. No historical or prehistoric artifacts were observed in association with P-22-2645. The southern part of the parcel contains the project footprint and is dominated by the existing fire

station building and a community center. To the south of the structures vegetation was less dense which improved the visibility to roughly 40 percent. According to the Mariposa County personnel the existing fire station was built in the 1970s. The existing community center was constructed after the fire station. Therefore, neither structure meets the minimum age criteria to be considered eligible for the NRHP. No historic properties were observed within the southern part of parcel.

3.5.3 PALEONTOLOGICAL SETTING

The presence of paleontological resources at any particular site is influenced by geological composition resulting from formation processes occurring over long periods of time. Fossils typically reside in sedimentary layers, and may or may not become mineralized dependent upon the mineral composition within their depositional environment.

The region's geologic history is characterized by volcanic eruptions, tectonic uplift and tilting, and erosion. Locally, the dominant geologic feature is the Sierra Nevada Batholith, a massive Mesozoic-era grano-dioritic structure, which underlies the project area and is visible at the surface to the east. Within the project area a thin soil mantle is present, which consists mostly of well drained sandy loams and very rocky coarse sandy loams, derived from quartz diorite and granitic alluvium. Significant fossil resources generally do not occur within the very shallow sediments overlying the western edge of the Sierra Nevada Batholith, and none are present within the batholith itself. Areas along the western edge of the San Joaquin Valley and adjacent southern Coast Range have the highest frequency of fossils in Central California.

A search of the University of California Paleontology Museum's (UCMP) database indicates that only 15 paleontological specimens have been reported in Mariposa County (UCMP, 2009) dating from the Jurassic (205 – 145 million years ago) through Quaternary Periods (1.8 million years ago to present).

Regionally, significant fossil discoveries have been made within the deep alluvial fans within the San Joaquin Valley. Of particular importance is the Fairmead fossil bed in Madera County, located roughly 45 miles south of the project area. The Fairmead locale, discovered in 1993 at the Madera County Landfill, contains a wide variety of Pleistocene fauna including mammoth, birds, reptiles, and large cats, among others (Dundas et al., 1996).

Several sources were consulted to identify unique geologic formations within the project site. Sources reviewed include: the California Geotour Index maintained by the California Geologic Survey (CA Geologic Survey, 2007); California Geology (Harden, 2004); California Landscape (Hill, 1984); Roadside Geology of Northern and Central California (Alt and Hyndman, 2000); California Fossils for the Field Geologist (Schenck and Keen, 1955); and A Natural History of California (Schoenherr, 1992). A review of the above-referenced sources did not identify the

presence of any unique geologic features or known deposits of significant fossils within the project area.

3.5.4 IMPACTS TO HISTORIC PROPERTIES/PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

ALTERNATIVE A

Under the proposed Alternative A, construction would take place within the southeastern portion of the project site. One cultural resource was identified in the area (P-22-2645). Although no historical or prehistoric artifacts were observed in association with P-22-2645, construction activities could disturb this historical resource. The implementation of the mitigation below would avoid such impacts and construction would not adversely impact Historical Resource P-22-2645. Based on the results of the historical properties evaluation, FEMA requested concurrence from SHPO regarding FEMA's finding of No Historic Properties Affected by the implementation of the Proposed Project with incorporated mitigation and FEMA's subsequent undertaking of providing financial assistance (**Appendix E**). SHPO responded with a letter concurring with the finding of No Historic Properties Affected (**Appendix E**).

There is the possibility that subsurface archaeological deposits may exist in the area of potential effect (APE), as archaeological sites may be buried with no surface manifestation. As currently designed, all ground disturbance associated with Alternative A will occur within the areas already disturbed. In the event that concentrations of prehistoric or historic-period materials are encountered during ground-disturbing work, the following procedures will be followed.

MITIGATION

The following mitigation will be implemented for Alternative A:

Cul-1 Protection of Resource P-22-2645

> Under Alternative A, mitigation measures must be enacted in order to protect the previously recorded cultural resource (P-22-2645) that is located within the parcel just south of the footprint of the new fire station. Prior to beginning construction activities, a orange construction fencing must be erected around all four boundaries of P-22-2645 by a qualified archaeologist. The fencing will accommodate a buffer area of at least 15 feet around the periphery of the resource. This will prevent any inadvertent impacts to the resources during construction activities. The fencing will remain in place until the project construction is completed. Vehicles are prohibited from parking within the fencing and machinery or construction equipment is prohibited from being stored within the fencing.

Cul-2 Inadvertent Discovery

Should any buried archeological materials be uncovered during project activities, such activities shall cease within 100 feet of the find. Prehistoric archeological indicators include: obsidian and chert flakes and chipped stone tools; bedrock outcrops and boulders with mortar cups; ground stone implements (grinding slabs, mortars and pestles) and locally darkened midden soils containing some of the previously listed items plus fragments of bone and fire affected stones. Historic period site indicators generally include: fragments of glass, ceramic and metal objects; milled and split lumber; and structure and feature remains such as building foundations, privy pits, wells and dumps; and old trails. The County shall be notified of the discovery and a professional archeologist shall be retained to evaluate the find and recommend appropriate treatment measures. Project-related activities shall not resume within 100 feet of the discovery until all approved mitigation measures have been completed.

Cul-3 Encountering Human Remains

There is a remote possibility that an unanticipated discovery of human remains could occur. Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code states that it is a misdemeanor to knowingly disturb a human grave. If human graves are encountered, work shall halt in the vicinity and the Mariposa County Coroner shall be notified immediately. At the same time, an archaeologist shall be contacted to evaluate the discovery. If human remains are of Native American origin, the Mariposa County Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission within 24 hours of this identification.

ALTERNATIVE B

Under the No-Action Alternative the existing fire station would remain in operation. Therefore, there would be no adverse impacts to any unknown archaeological or paleontological resources on the site.

3.6 SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS / ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

3.6.1 SOCIOECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MARIPOSA COUNTY

Historically, the mining, timber, and tourism industries fueled the Mariposa County economy. Today, one of the largest industries is tourism and recreation. Demographic data for the town of Mariposa and Mariposa County were gathered from a variety of sources including the 2000 Census, the annual American Community Survey (U.S. Census Bureau), the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the California Employment Development Department's Labor Market Information. Each of the above-referenced sources presented limitations related to the age, scope,

and ability to verify the data. For example, the 2000 Census provides the most up to date demographic information available for Mariposa, whereas the U.S. Census Bureau has provided updated statistics for the County as a whole as part of the annual American Community Survey. Unfortunately, the annual American Community Survey is only completed for communities with a population of 65,000 or more, thus the immediate vicinity of the project site is not covered. Nonetheless, the most recent and reliable information was culled from the various sources to sketch the demographic profile provided below.

Mariposa County has a total population of approximately 18,297 (Department of Finance, 2009). According to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, the county-wide estimated labor force in September 2008 was 9,237. The population of Mariposa County has remained relatively constant, with a 6.8 percent increase in population since 2000. The U.S. Census Bureau estimates the population within Mariposa was approximately 17,130 persons in 2000.

The project site is located within Mariposa County Census Tract 1, which had a median household income of $30,645 and an average household size of 2.28 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000). This figure is much higher than for the town of Mariposa, which reported a median household income of $18,144 in 2000. Approximately 28 percent of families within Mariposa were below the poverty level (US Census Bureau, 2000). According to the 2000 Census, the median household income for Mariposa County was $34,626 (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000). Average annual unemployment rates for Mariposa County, California, and the United States are provided in **Table 3-4**.

TABLE 3-4
COUNTY, STATE, AND NATIONWIDE EMPLOYMENT (ANNUAL AVERAGE)

Unemployment Rate (%)	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Mariposa County	6.7	6.4	5.6	6.0	7.5
California	6.2	5.4	4.9	5.4	7.2
United States	5.5	5.1	4.6	4.6	5.8

SOURCE: California Employment Development Department, Labor Market Information, 2009; Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2009

3.6.2 ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE COMMUNITIES

All projects involving a federal action (funding, permit, or approval) must comply with Executive Order (EO) 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations*, as amended, which directs federal agencies to take the appropriate and necessary steps to identify and address disproportionately high and adverse effects of federal projects on the health or environment of minority, low-income, and Native American populations to the greatest extent practicable and permitted by law. Low income is defined based on U.S. Census Bureau established poverty thresholds and is discussed further below.

The following six principles are provided as guidance for the analysis of impacts under NEPA (Council on Environmental Quality [CEQ], 1997:9):

- Agencies should consider the composition of the affected area, to determine whether minority populations, low-income populations, or Indian tribes are present in the area affected by the proposed action.
- Agencies should consider relevant public health data and industry data concerning the potential for multiple or cumulative exposure to human health or environmental hazards in the affected population and historical patterns of exposure to environmental hazards.
- Agencies should recognize the interrelated cultural, social, occupational, historical, or economic factors that may amplify the natural and physical environmental effects of the proposed agency action.
- Agencies should, as appropriate, acknowledge and seek to overcome linguistic, cultural, institutional, geographic, and other barriers to meaningful participation, and should incorporate active outreach to affected groups.
- Agencies should assure meaningful community representation in the process.
- Agencies should seek tribal representation in the process.

The EPA's Final Guidance for Incorporating Environmental Justice Concerns in the EPA's NEPA Compliance Analysis, (April 1998) provides the following guidance for defining and assessing impacts to minority and/or low-income populations:

- A minority population may be present if the minority population percentage of the affected area is 'meaningfully greater' than the minority population percentage in the general population or other 'appropriate unit of geographic analysis'.
- The NEPA analysis should also make every effort to identify the presence of distinct minority communities residing both within, and in close proximity to, the proposed project, and to identify those minority groups which utilize or are dependent upon natural resources that could be potentially affected by the proposed project.
- Pursuant to the CEQ guidance, low-income populations in an affected area (that area in which the proposed project will or may have an effect) should be identified with the statistical poverty thresholds from the U.S. Census Bureau on Income and Poverty.

In identifying low-income populations, agencies may consider as a community a group of individuals living in geographic proximity to one another or set of individuals (such as migrant workers or Native Americans) where either type of group experiences common conditions of environmental exposure.

Mariposa County has a predominately Caucasian ethnic composition, with individuals identifying themselves as "white" making up more than 88 percent of the overall single-ethnicity population. This is considerably higher than California as a whole. American Indians and Alaskan Natives

compose the next highest group, among one-race individuals, accounting for 3.5 percent of the County's population (County of Mariposa, 2006). This too is higher than the rest of California. The project site is not located in a low-income or minority-populated neighborhood.

3.6.3 IMPACTS TO SOCIOECONOMICS/ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

ALTERNATIVE A

Implementation of Alternative A would enhance existing emergency services within the community. With the implementation of Alternative A, any identified minority and low-income populations would not be subjected to disproportionately high or adverse human health or environmental impacts.

MITIGATION

No mitigation is required for Alternative A.

ALTERNATIVE B

Under the No-Action Alternative, the existing fire station would continue to operate. The community would not receive any of the slight socioeconomic benefits associated with replacing the sub-standard existing fire station. The environmental justice setting would remain similar to the existing setting.

3.7 TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION

3.7.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Mariposa County is considered a rural, low-density region. Major trip attractors are dispersed throughout the County; therefore, the dominant mode of transportation is by automobile. The roadway network that would be affected by the Proposed Action is located in the central portion of the County, near the central entrance to the Yosemite National Park. Regional Access to the project site is provided by SR-140.

SR-140 is a minor arterial state route extending 120 miles from Merced County in the west to the central entrance to the Yosemite National Park near El Portal to the east. In 2008, SR-140 experienced an average of approximately 2,000 vehicle trips per day, at an average rate of approximate 240 peak hour trips per day. The resulting average trips indicate the roadway operates under capacity and at an acceptable level of service (LOS) rating of "B" (Caltrans, 2010). LOS is a qualitative measure that includes factors such as speed, travel time, delay, freedom to maneuver, driving comfort, and convenience. LOS ratings are represented as letters ranging from A to F, whereby LOS A represents the best traffic flow driving conditions and LOS F represents the worst traffic flow driving conditions.

PUBLIC TRANSIT, BICYCLE, AND PEDESTRIAN CIRCULATION

Mariposa Transit provides a transit service with designated routes. While there are scheduled routes by day of week and hours of operation, passengers must call the Mariposa Transit office to arrange a ride. The service is essentially a "lifeline" service providing most residents with one day of service each week for both local and regional travel. Mariposa Transit operates and maintains their own bus equipment, which includes vehicles equipped for wheelchair access. The service is divided into two service areas: northside and southside. The project area is located within the southside service area.

The project site includes amenities for pedestrian use (picnic tables and restrooms); however, pedestrian circulation is limited to the park area and the community hall. There are no bicycle circulation facilities on the project site. There are no pedestrian or bicycle facilities along SR-140 adjacent to the project site.

3.7.2 IMPACTS TO TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION

ALTERNATIVE A

CONSTRUCTION

Construction activities during the implementation of Alternative A have the potential to result in traffic-related impacts associated with employee trips, heavy equipment deliveries, and construction material importation/exportation. Adverse impacts to transportation and circulation resulting from the construction of Alternative A would be minimal given the scope of the project, temporary nature of construction, and limited existing traffic in the project area. With the incorporation of the best management practice discussed in **Section 2.1** project construction would result in a minimal adverse impact to transportation and circulation.

OPERATION

Fire fighting activities are currently being conducted from the project site and along the regional roadway network serving the project site. Therefore, operation of the proposed fire station would not add new trips to the roadway network. Additionally, the pedestrian areas on the project site are currently affected by the existing fire station. Operation of the proposed fire station would not result in new impacts to the on-site pedestrian facilities. There would be no adverse impact to transportation with the implementation of Alternative A.

MITIGATION

No mitigation is required for Alternative A.

ALTERNATIVE B

Under the No-Action Alternative, the existing fire station would continue in operation and no impacts would occur to transportation and circulation because the status quo of operating out of the present facility would remain unchanged.

3.8 LAND USE AND AGRICULTURE

3.8.1 LAND USE

Surrounding land uses consist of vacant lands to the north, south, and east and vacant land and SR-140 to the west. The project site is currently zoned Rural Economic (County of Mariposa, 2005) and consists of the existing Midpines Fire Station and Midpines Park that includes a community hall.

3.8.2 AGRICULTURE

FARMLAND PROTECTION POLICY ACT

The Agriculture and Food Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-98) contained the Farmland Protection Policy Act (FPPA) (Subtitle I of Title XV, Section 1539-1549). The purpose of the FPPA is to minimize the impact of federal programs on the unnecessary and irreversible conversion of farmland to nonagricultural uses. The Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP), maintained by the California Department of Conservation (CDC), maps activity from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) on a continuing basis. The FMMP produces maps and statistical data used for analyzing impacts on California's agricultural resources.

The FPPA created the farmland classification system which consists of five specific farmland categories. However, there are no designated farmlands subject to protection under the FPPA located within Mariposa County (CDOC, 2009).

3.8.3 IMPACTS TO LAND USE AND AGRICULTURE

ALTERNATIVE A

LAND USE

The development of Alternative A is consistent with the zoning of the project parcels and would replace an existing fire station. No adverse impacts to land use would occur as a result of the implementation of Alternative A.

AGRICULTURE

There would be no impacts to agricultural lands as a result of the implementation of Alternative A.

MITIGATION

No mitigation is required for Alternative A.

ALTERNATIVE B

LAND USE

Under the No-Action Alternative, the existing fire station would continue to operate. No land use consistency or compatibility impacts would occur under this alternative.

AGRICULTURE

There would be no impacts to agricultural lands as a result of the no action alternative.

3.9 PUBLIC SERVICES

3.9.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

There are no public water or wastewater systems serving the project site. On-site waste disposal would is currently handled by a septic system, which includes a leach field along the west and down slope portion of the proposed fire station. Solid waste would be collected by the County. Electricity is provided by Pacific Gas and Electric. There are no known limiting factors for power delivery to the project site. Telephone services are currently provided to the project site.

3.9.2 IMPACTS TO PUBLIC SERVICES

ALTERNATIVE A

Implementation of Alternative A would result in the similar demands on public services as the existing setting. Implementation of the Proposed Project would not generate new demands for public services, as the existing operations are currently conducted on site. With adequate existing water supply connections, wastewater facilities, solid waste disposal, electricity connections, and telephone service within the area, no physical impacts to the environment would occur.

MITIGATION

No mitigation is required for Alternative A.

ALTERNATIVE B

Under the No-Action Alternative, the existing fire station would continue to operate and public service impacts would be similar to Alternative A.

3.10 NOISE

3.10.1 AMBIENT NOISE SETTING

EXISTING NOISE LEVELS AND SOURCES

Pressure variations occurring frequently enough (at least 20 times per second) that the human ear can detect them are called sound. Noise is often defined as unwanted sound. The decibel scale measures sound levels using the hearing threshold (20 micropascals of pressure) as a point of reference, defined as 0 dB. Other sound pressures are then compared to the reference pressure, and the logarithm is taken to keep the numbers in a practical range.

The typical human ear is not equally sensitive to all frequencies of the audible sound spectrum (20 hertz to 20,000 Hz). As a result, when assessing potential noise impacts, sound is measured using an electronic filter that de-emphasizes the frequencies below 1,000 Hz and above 5,000 Hz to represent the human ear's better sensitivity to mid-range frequencies. This method of frequency weighting is referred to as A-weighting and is expressed in units of A-weighted decibels (dBA). Frequency A-weighting follows an international standard method of frequency de-emphasis and is typically applied to community noise measurements. In practice, the level of a sound source is measured using a sound level meter that includes an electrical filter corresponding to the A-weighting curve.

The area surrounding the project site is considered rural. Rural areas are generally considered to have an ambient noise level of approximately 55 dBA (Caltrans, 2009).

SENSITIVE RECEPTORS

Some land uses are considered more sensitive to ambient noise levels than others, sensitivity being a function of noise exposure (in terms of both exposure duration and insulation from noise) and the types of activities involved. Residential land uses are generally more sensitive to noise than commercial and industrial land uses. As illustrated in **Figure 3**, the area immediately adjacent to the project site is a community hall, which is considered a sensitive receptor.

3.10.2 IMPACTS TO AMBIENT NOISE

ALTERNATIVE A

Table 3-5 provides the Federal noise abatement criteria, which were developed by the Federal Highway Administration in accordance with the *Procedures for Abatement of Highway Traffic Noise and Construction Noise* (23 CFR 772). The noise abatement criterion in **Table 3-5** were developed to be used as absolute values which, when approached or exceeded, require the consideration of traffic/construction noise abatement measures.

TABLE 3-5
FEDERAL NOISE ABATEMENT CRITERIA (HOURLY– dBA SOUNDLEVEL)

Activity Category	Leq (h), dBA	Activity Category Description
A	57 (Exterior)	Lands on which serenity and quiet are of extraordinary significance and serve an important public need and where the preservation of those qualities is essential if the area is to continue to serve its intended purpose.
B	67 (Exterior)	Picnic areas, recreation areas, playgrounds, active sports areas, parks, residences, motels, hotels, schools, churches, libraries, and hospitals.
C	72 (Exterior)	Developed lands, properties, or activities not included in Categories A or B above.
D	---	Undeveloped Lands.
E	52 (Interior)	Residences, motels, hotels, public meeting rooms, schools, churches, libraries, hospitals, and auditoriums.

SOURCE: Federal Highway Administration, 2009.

Construction of Alternative A would temporarily introduce noise from heavy construction equipment, additional vehicle trips to the project area from construction employees, and material and equipment delivery. Heavy equipment operation would dominate the noise environment during construction. Heavy equipment used in the construction of Alternative A would emit an ambient noise level of approximately 85 Leq, dBA at 50 feet from the project site. The nearest sensitive noise receptor is located adjacent to the proposed area of disturbance. Implementation of best management practices, which would restrict construction hours to typical commute and business hours, would reduce the temporary noise impacts to a minimal level.

Traffic noise would dominate the noise environment during operation of Alternative A. A doubling of the traffic volume would result in an audible increase in the ambient noise level. A three dBA increase in noise is considered audible (Caltrans, 2009). Since, operation would not increase the traffic volume on area roads compared to existing conditions, there would be no increase in the ambient noise level (refer to **Section 3.7**). Additionally, the existing fire station, and associated noise conditions, are components of the existing setting. Construction of a new fire station would not noticeably alter the ambient noise level on the project site. There would be a minimal adverse impact to the ambient noise level during operation of Alternative A.

ALTERNATIVE B

Under the No-Action Alternative, the existing fire station would remain in operation. No construction noise related impacts would be experienced by operations at the adjacent community hall. With regard to operational noise, the ambient noise level would be the same as existing conditions and similar to Alternative A. No noise impacts would occur under the No-Action Alternative.

MITIGATION

No mitigation is required.

3.11 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

3.11.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

A site reconnaissance was conducted on February 2, 2010 of the project site to determine if any Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs) exist. RECs refer to the presence or likely presence of conditions on a property that indicate an existing release, a past release, or a material threat of release of any hazardous substances or petroleum products on the property or into the ground, groundwater, or surface water of the property.

The project site currently functions as a County public area including an existing fire station and community hall. The fire station includes an equipment garage where equipment and fire-fighting materials are stored. There were no signs of gross contamination on the project parcel. No RECs were observed on the project site.

ENVIRONMENTAL DATABASE REPORT

Database searches were conducted for records of known storage tank sites and known sites of hazardous materials generation, storage, and/or contamination within the vicinity of the proposed project. The environmental database review was accomplished by using the services of the computerized search firm *Environmental Data Resources, Inc*. (EDR). EDR uses a geographical information system to plot locations of past and/or current hazardous materials involvement. The analysis determines if hazards/hazardous materials on adjacent sites would impact surface and/or subsurface conditions on the project site. EDR indicated that there are no listed sites within a mile of the project site. The EDR Report is provided as **Appendix D**.

3.11.3 IMPACTS TO HAZARDOUS MATERIAL MANAGEMENT

ALTERNATIVE A

The results of the site visit and databases searches did not identify any RECs on or adjacent to the project site that could limit development of Alternative A.

MITIGATION

No mitigation is required for Alternative A.

ALTERNATIVE B

The results of the Phase I ESA did not identify any RECs on or adjacent to the project site.

MITIGATION

No mitigation is required for Alternative B.

3.12 AESTHETICS

The project site is currently disturbed and contains an existing fire station, paved parking lot, and community hall building. The project site is located adjacent to a scenic highway, SR-140.

3.12.2 IMPACTS TO AESTHETICS

ALTERNATIVE A

Development of Alternative A would result in the construction of a four-bay fire station, consistent with the existing aesthetics of the site, which is defined by the existing fire station and community center. The development of the fire station may increase the aesthetic image of the project site by removing the aged fire station and developing a new building, the development of which would be consistent with the Rural Economic land use designation of the site. The new fire station would replace a 40 year old structure, maintaining the aesthetics of the site by replacing one building with another. The replacement of the existing fire station would not adversely affect the adjacent scenic highway. Implementation of Alternative A would result in a beneficial impact to aesthetics.

ALTERNATIVE B

Under the No-Action Alternative, the project site would remain under existing conditions. The existing fire station, community hall, and paved parking lot would continue to define the aesthetics of the project parcels.

MITIGATION

No mitigation is required.

3.13 GROWTH-INDUCING AND CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

3.13.1 GROWTH-INDUCING IMPACTS

Under NEPA, growth-inducing effects of a Proposed Action must be analyzed (40 CFR §1508.8[b]). Growth-inducing effects are defined as effects that foster economic or population growth, either directly or indirectly. Direct growth inducement could result, for example, if a project included the construction of a new residential development. Indirect growth inducement could result if a project established substantial new permanent employment opportunities (e.g., new commercial, industrial, or governmental enterprises) or if it removed obstacles to population growth (e.g., expansion of a wastewater treatment plant to increase the service availability).

Growth inducement may constitute an adverse impact if the increased growth is not consistent with or accommodated by the land use and growth management plans and policies for the area affected. Local land use plans provide for development patterns and growth policies that allow for orderly development supported by adequate public services and utilities such as water supply, roadway infrastructure, sewer services, and solid waste disposal services. A project that would induce "disorderly" growth (i.e., would conflict with local land use plans) could indirectly cause adverse environmental or public service impacts.

The Proposed Action would provide facilities for fire fighting operations already conducted on the project site. The result of the implementation of the Proposed Project would not provide new services to the region, and would therefore not result in additional growth to the region outside of forecast growth within the area-specific plan.

Analyses of the adequacy of local infrastructure and services are included in the discussion of environmental consequences for each proposed Alternative. No significant, unmitigatible impacts have been identified that would result from the Proposed Action. No indirect impacts are expected, as no long-term or permanent employment opportunities would be created. Utility infrastructure would not be improved or expanded to increase service availability to any surrounding areas. No growth-inducing impacts would occur as a result of the implementation of either of the proposed alternatives.

3.13.2 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Potential cumulative impacts for each environmental issue area are discussed below. Cumulative impacts are defined in 40 CFR §1508.7 as the impacts:

> *... on the environment which result from the incremental impact of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative impacts can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time.*

No specific development projects are known to have been approved in the vicinity that would cause cumulative impacts when considered in conjunction with the Proposed Action and past and present projects in the vicinity of the project site are assessed in the previous sections. Midpines is not located within a special study area and the County has not developed and area plan or land use plan for Midpines. The following analysis is based on the cumulative impacts associated with other future projects that may ultimately be approved in the project area.

LAND RESOURCES

Potential project impacts to land resources (topography, soils, seismicity, and mineral resources) are related to measures required to ensure proper design for site conditions. Future development projects would be required to comply with the County General Plan, County ordinances, and state regulations concerning land resources. No potential cumulative impacts would be relevant to this issue area.

WATER RESOURCES

The Proposed Action and other cumulative projects that may be constructed in the vicinity would be required to comply with the CWA as it relates to stormwater and point-source discharges. Compliance with USEPA and/or State stormwater pollution prevention requirements would prevent off-site development, in combination with the Proposed Action, from causing cumulatively significant stormwater related impacts.

Impacts to the groundwater basin would not be cumulatively significant as there are no proposed projects within the immediate area that could result in overdraft of the groundwater basin. Therefore, no cumulatively significant impact would occur.

With the implementation of the protective measures listed in **Section 2.0**, impacts to water resources would be less than significant. None of the cumulative projects would have an individually significant impact on groundwater quality, and no cumulatively significant impact would occur.

AIR QUALITY

Cumulative impacts to the air basin are addressed within the requirements of the Clean Air Act and the General Conformity Rule. Using the significance thresholds in the General Conformity Rule, the Proposed Action is presumed to conform with the State Implementation Plan and would not result in changing the basin's air quality designation. The Proposed Action does not reach the emissions *significance criteria* of the MCAB. Therefore the Proposed Action would not result in a change in the basin's air quality designation. Alternative A, when considered in combination with other potential future actions, would not lead to a cumulatively significant impact to air quality.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Potential impacts to biological resources on the project site, including sensitive habitats, special-status species, and migratory birds, would be reduced to a less-than-significant level through mitigation measures in **Section 3.4.4**. Any cumulative developments affecting jurisdictional waters of the U.S. or special-status species would be required to mitigate according to the applicable provisions of the CWA and the ESA, and migratory birds would be protected from

take subject to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. No cumulatively significant impacts to biological resources would occur.

HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Cumulative effects to historic properties typically occur when sites that contain cultural features or artifacts are disturbed by development. As these properties are destroyed or displaced, important information is lost and connections to past events, people and culture is diminished. As discussed in **Section 3.5**, one previously recorded historic property was identified within the project site; this property was relocated and remains in good condition. Implementation of the mitigation measure presented in Section 3.5 would prevent any impacts to the resource; the implementation of this measure would also prevent any cumulative impacts to the resource.

Additionally, the Proposed Action may impact previously unknown historic properties, as archaeological sites may be buried with no surface manifestation. Significant cumulative impacts to unknown historic properties could occur if sites continued to be lost, damaged, or destroyed without appropriate recordation or data recovery. Mitigation for potential cumulative impacts to unknown historic properties has been specified in **Section 3.5** and similar measures are required for all development in Mariposa County in accordance with Federal regulations and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Implementation of these measures would prevent cumulatively considerable impacts to historic properties.

SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS / ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

Alternative A, when considered in combination with other planned and reasonable foreseeable future actions, would not lead to a significant cumulative impact to socioeconomic conditions or environmental justice. As discussed above, the implementation of Alternative A would result in beneficial socioeconomic and environmental justice impacts by providing enhanced emergency services to the region.

TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION

Alternative A, when considered in combination with other planned and reasonable foreseeable future actions, would not lead to a significant cumulative impact to the transportation network. The existing transportation network adequately operates within acceptable LOS for the roadways serving the project area. Additional development within the transportation network has been accounted for in the growth projections in the area specific plan.

BICYCLE, PEDESTRIAN, AND TRANSIT NETWORKS

The Proposed Action would not adversely affect a pedestrian or bicycle networks under the Cumulative plus Proposed Action conditions. None of the known cumulative scenario projects are expected to affect these networks. No cumulatively significant impacts would occur.

LAND USE

Any surrounding cumulative projects would be subject to local land use regulations. Since Alternative A is consistent with the existing and proposed land uses in the vicinity, no cumulatively significant land use impacts would occur.

AGRICULTURE

The retention or development of agricultural land is largely a policy consideration for governmental entities. Important farmlands are considered a limited and valuable resource. The project site does not contain important farmland and is located within a region that is classified as Rural Economic. Considering that the Proposed Action site is not used for agriculture, and no known agricultural lands are located in the immediate area, cumulatively significant impacts to agricultural land would not occur.

PUBLIC SERVICES

Public services for Alternative A would be accommodated by existing public services. As development of other areas continues, the combined need for public services may create a cumulative impact. However, all future land uses in the region would be subject to approval by local governments, and would include provisions for public services. As a result, Alternative A would not result in cumulatively significant impacts to public services.

NOISE

Traffic noise would dominate the noise environment in the area surrounding the project site during cumulative conditions. Alternative A would not result in a noticeable increase in the ambient noise environment. No cumulatively significant impacts to noise would occur.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Any new developments would be required to adhere to State and municipal regulations regarding the delivery, handling, and storage of hazardous materials, thereby reducing the risk to the public's health and welfare due to accidental exposure. Therefore, there are no cumulatively significant hazardous materials impacts associated with Alternative A.

AESTHETICS

Development of the project site would be an improvement over the existing fire station and would be consistent with the existing community hall. Any future development in the vicinity would be subject to County review and approval, and potentially significant impacts to visual resources would require mitigation such as landscaping shielding and specific design provisions. Therefore, Alternative A, when considered in combination with other planned and reasonably foreseeable future actions, would not lead to a cumulatively significant impact to aesthetics.

3.14 AGENCY COORDINATION AND PERMITS

3.14.1 AGENCY COORDINATION REQUIREMENTS

All necessary permits and coordination with governing agencies would be the responsibility of Mariposa County coordinated through the County's architects and contractors selected for site construction. All construction and required regulatory permits would be maintained and posted at the construction site. In accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations, the County would be responsible for acquiring any necessary permits and completing compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act prior to commencing construction at the project site.

SECTION 4.0

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

SECTION 4.0

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

4.1 PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD

The Environmental Assessment will be publicized during a fifteen-day public comment period in the Mariposa Gazette and will be made available to the public at the Main Branch of the County of Mariposa Library. If no substantive comments are received, the Draft EA will become final and this initial Public Notice will also serve as the final Public Notice. Substantive Comments will be addressed as appropriate in any final documents.

SECTION 5.0

CONSULTATION, COORDINATION, AND LIST OF PREPARERS

SECTION 5.0

CONSULTATION, COORDINATION, AND LIST OF PREPARERS

5.1 FEDERAL AGENCIES CONSULTED

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

5.2 STATE AGENCIES CONSULTED

California Department of Parks and Recreation, Office of Historic Preservation

Native American Heritage Commission

California Department of Fish and Game

5.3 TRIBES CONSULTED

Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation

Anthony Brochini, Chairperson
Jay Johnson, Spiritual Leader
Les James, Spiritual Leader

Buena Vista Rancheria

Rhonda Morningstar Pope

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SECTION 6.0

REFERENCES

SECTION 6.0

REFERENCES

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

SOIL SURVEY REPORT

United States Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Conservation Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Sierra National Forest Area Parts of Fresno, California

Midpines FS

May 17, 2010

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://soils.usda.gov/sqi/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (http://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://soils.usda.gov/contact/state_offices/).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Soil Data Mart Web site or the NRCS Web Soil Survey. The Soil Data Mart is the data storage site for the official soil survey information.

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Contents

How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the

individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map

Map Scale: 1:1,200 if printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.

N

Meters
0 10 20 40 60

Feet
0 45 90 180 270

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Units

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other

Special Line Features
- Gully
- Short Steep Slope
- Other

Political Features
- Cities

Water Features
- Oceans
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:1,200 if printed on A size (8.5" × 11") sheet.

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for accurate map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 11N NAD83

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Sierra National Forest Area Parts of Fresno, California
Survey Area Data: Version 6, Sep 1, 2009

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 8/24/2005

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Sierra National Forest Area Parts of Fresno, California (CA750)			
Map Unit Symbol	**Map Unit Name**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
JcFma	Josephine gravelly loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes, eroded	3.9	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		**3.9**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Sierra National Forest Area Parts of Fresno, California

JcFma—Josephine gravelly loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

Elevation: 2,500 to 3,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 50 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 54 to 56 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 200 days

Map Unit Composition

Josephine and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent

Description of Josephine

Setting

Landform: Mountain slopes, ridges
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Mountainflank, mountaintop
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Convex, concave
Parent material: Residuum weathered from metamorphic rock, schist, or slate

Properties and qualities

Slope: 30 to 50 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 24 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water capacity: Low (about 5.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability (nonirrigated): 6e

Typical profile

0 to 4 inches: Gravelly loam
4 to 32 inches: Clay loam
32 to 36 inches: Weathered bedrock

Minor Components

Boomer

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Hillsides, mountainsides

Josephine, deep

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Hillsides, mountainsides

Mariposa

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Hillsides, mountainsides

Unnamed, moderately steep

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Hillsides, mountainsides

Unnamed, very steep

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Hillsides, mountainsides

Soil Information for All Uses

Soil Properties and Qualities

The Soil Properties and Qualities section includes various soil properties and qualities displayed as thematic maps with a summary table for the soil map units in the selected area of interest. A single value or rating for each map unit is generated by aggregating the interpretive ratings of individual map unit components. This aggregation process is defined for each property or quality.

Soil Physical Properties

Soil Physical Properties are measured or inferred from direct observations in the field or laboratory. Examples of soil physical properties include percent clay, organic matter, saturated hydraulic conductivity, available water capacity, and bulk density.

Linear Extensibility (Midpines FS)

Linear extensibility refers to the change in length of an unconfined clod as moisture content is decreased from a moist to a dry state. It is an expression of the volume change between the water content of the clod at 1/3- or 1/10-bar tension (33kPa or 10kPa tension) and oven dryness. The volume change is reported as percent change for the whole soil. The amount and type of clay minerals in the soil influence volume change.

For each soil layer, this attribute is actually recorded as three separate values in the database. A low value and a high value indicate the range of this attribute for the soil component. A "representative" value indicates the expected value of this attribute for the component. For this soil property, only the representative value is used.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Map—Linear Extensibility (Midpines FS)

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

- Soil Map Units

Soil Ratings

- Low (0 - 3)
- Moderate (3 - 6)
- High (6 - 9)
- Very High (9 - 30)
- Not rated or not available

Political Features

- Cities

Water Features

- Oceans
- Streams and Canals

Transportation

- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:1,200 if printed on A size (8.5" × 11") sheet.

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for accurate map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 11N NAD83

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Sierra National Forest Area Parts of Fresno, California
Survey Area Data: Version 6, Sep 1, 2009

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 8/24/2005

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Table—Linear Extensibility (Midpines FS)

Linear Extensibility— Summary by Map Unit — Sierra National Forest Area Parts of Fresno, California				
Map unit symbol	**Map unit name**	**Rating (percent)**	**Acres in AOI**	**Percent of AOI**
JcFma	Josephine gravelly loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes, eroded	1.5	3.9	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest			**3.9**	**100.0%**

Rating Options—Linear Extensibility (Midpines FS)

Units of Measure: percent

Aggregation Method: Dominant Component

Component Percent Cutoff: None Specified

Tie-break Rule: Higher

Interpret Nulls as Zero: No

Layer Options: Surface Layer

Soil Reports

The Soil Reports section includes various formatted tabular and narrative reports (tables) containing data for each selected soil map unit and each component of each unit. No aggregation of data has occurred as is done in reports in the Soil Properties and Qualities and Suitabilities and Limitations sections.

The reports contain soil interpretive information as well as basic soil properties and qualities. A description of each report (table) is included.

Soil Physical Properties

This folder contains a collection of tabular reports that present soil physical properties. The reports (tables) include all selected map units and components for each map unit. Soil physical properties are measured or inferred from direct observations in the field or laboratory. Examples of soil physical properties include percent clay, organic matter, saturated hydraulic conductivity, available water capacity, and bulk density.

Physical Soil Properties (Midpines FS)

This table shows estimates of some physical characteristics and features that affect soil behavior. These estimates are given for the layers of each soil in the survey area. The estimates are based on field observations and on test data for these and similar soils.

Depth to the upper and lower boundaries of each layer is indicated.

Particle size is the effective diameter of a soil particle as measured by sedimentation, sieving, or micrometric methods. Particle sizes are expressed as classes with specific effective diameter class limits. The broad classes are sand, silt, and clay, ranging from the larger to the smaller.

Sand as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are 0.05 millimeter to 2 millimeters in diameter. In this table, the estimated sand content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

Silt as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are 0.002 to 0.05 millimeter in diameter. In this table, the estimated silt content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

Clay as a soil separate consists of mineral soil particles that are less than 0.002 millimeter in diameter. In this table, the estimated clay content of each soil layer is given as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter.

The content of sand, silt, and clay affects the physical behavior of a soil. Particle size is important for engineering and agronomic interpretations, for determination of soil hydrologic qualities, and for soil classification.

The amount and kind of clay affect the fertility and physical condition of the soil and the ability of the soil to adsorb cations and to retain moisture. They influence shrink-

swell potential, saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), plasticity, the ease of soil dispersion, and other soil properties. The amount and kind of clay in a soil also affect tillage and earthmoving operations.

Moist bulk density is the weight of soil (ovendry) per unit volume. Volume is measured when the soil is at field moisture capacity, that is, the moisture content at 1/3- or 1/10-bar (33kPa or 10kPa) moisture tension. Weight is determined after the soil is dried at 105 degrees C. In the table, the estimated moist bulk density of each soil horizon is expressed in grams per cubic centimeter of soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. Bulk density data are used to compute linear extensibility, shrink-swell potential, available water capacity, total pore space, and other soil properties. The moist bulk density of a soil indicates the pore space available for water and roots. Depending on soil texture, a bulk density of more than 1.4 can restrict water storage and root penetration. Moist bulk density is influenced by texture, kind of clay, content of organic matter, and soil structure.

Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat) refers to the ease with which pores in a saturated soil transmit water. The estimates in the table are expressed in terms of micrometers per second. They are based on soil characteristics observed in the field, particularly structure, porosity, and texture. Saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat) is considered in the design of soil drainage systems and septic tank absorption fields.

Available water capacity refers to the quantity of water that the soil is capable of storing for use by plants. The capacity for water storage is given in inches of water per inch of soil for each soil layer. The capacity varies, depending on soil properties that affect retention of water. The most important properties are the content of organic matter, soil texture, bulk density, and soil structure. Available water capacity is an important factor in the choice of plants or crops to be grown and in the design and management of irrigation systems. Available water capacity is not an estimate of the quantity of water actually available to plants at any given time.

Linear extensibility refers to the change in length of an unconfined clod as moisture content is decreased from a moist to a dry state. It is an expression of the volume change between the water content of the clod at 1/3- or 1/10-bar tension (33kPa or 10kPa tension) and oven dryness. The volume change is reported in the table as percent change for the whole soil. The amount and type of clay minerals in the soil influence volume change.

Linear extensibility is used to determine the shrink-swell potential of soils. The shrink-swell potential is low if the soil has a linear extensibility of less than 3 percent; moderate if 3 to 6 percent; high if 6 to 9 percent; and very high if more than 9 percent. If the linear extensibility is more than 3, shrinking and swelling can cause damage to buildings, roads, and other structures and to plant roots. Special design commonly is needed.

Organic matter is the plant and animal residue in the soil at various stages of decomposition. In this table, the estimated content of organic matter is expressed as a percentage, by weight, of the soil material that is less than 2 millimeters in diameter. The content of organic matter in a soil can be maintained by returning crop residue to the soil.

Organic matter has a positive effect on available water capacity, water infiltration, soil organism activity, and tilth. It is a source of nitrogen and other nutrients for crops and soil organisms.

Erosion factors are shown in the table as the K factor (Kw and Kf) and the T factor. Erosion factor K indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. Factor K is one of six factors used in the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) and the

Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE) to predict the average annual rate of soil loss by sheet and rill erosion in tons per acre per year. The estimates are based primarily on percentage of silt, sand, and organic matter and on soil structure and Ksat. Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.69. Other factors being equal, the higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion by water.

Erosion factor Kw indicates the erodibility of the whole soil. The estimates are modified by the presence of rock fragments.

Erosion factor Kf indicates the erodibility of the fine-earth fraction, or the material less than 2 millimeters in size.

Erosion factor T is an estimate of the maximum average annual rate of soil erosion by wind and/or water that can occur without affecting crop productivity over a sustained period. The rate is in tons per acre per year.

Wind erodibility groups are made up of soils that have similar properties affecting their susceptibility to wind erosion in cultivated areas. The soils assigned to group 1 are the most susceptible to wind erosion, and those assigned to group 8 are the least susceptible. The groups are described in the "National Soil Survey Handbook."

Wind erodibility index is a numerical value indicating the susceptibility of soil to wind erosion, or the tons per acre per year that can be expected to be lost to wind erosion. There is a close correlation between wind erosion and the texture of the surface layer, the size and durability of surface clods, rock fragments, organic matter, and a calcareous reaction. Soil moisture and frozen soil layers also influence wind erosion.

Reference:
United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service. National soil survey handbook, title 430-VI. (http://soils.usda.gov)

Physical Soil Properties– Sierra National Forest Area Parts of Fresno, California														
Map symbol and soil name	**Depth**	**Sand**	**Silt**	**Clay**	**Moist bulk density**	**Saturated hydraulic conductivity**	**Available water capacity**	**Linear extensibility**	**Organic matter**	**Erosion factors**			**Wind erodibility group**	**Wind erodibility index**
										Kw	**Kf**	**T**		
	In	*Pct*	*Pct*	*Pct*	*g/cc*	*micro m/sec*	*In/In*	*Pct*	*Pct*					
JcFma—Josephine gravelly loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes, eroded														
Josephine	0-4	-40-	-38-	15-23- 30	1.45-1.55	14.00-42.00	0.13-0.16	0.0-2.9	1.0-2.0	.15	.17	3	6	48
	4-32	-35-	-34-	27-31- 35	1.40-1.50	4.00-14.00	0.16-0.19	3.0-5.9	0.5-1.0	.24	.24			
	32-36	—	—	—	—	0.01-0.42	—	—	—					

Soil Qualities and Features

This folder contains tabular reports that present various soil qualities and features. The reports (tables) include all selected map units and components for each map unit. Soil qualities are behavior and performance attributes that are not directly measured, but are inferred from observations of dynamic conditions and from soil properties. Example soil qualities include natural drainage, and frost action. Soil features are attributes that are not directly part of the soil. Example soil features include slope and depth to restrictive layer. These features can greatly impact the use and management of the soil.

Soil Features (Midpines FS)

This table gives estimates of various soil features. The estimates are used in land use planning that involves engineering considerations.

A *restrictive layer* is a nearly continuous layer that has one or more physical, chemical, or thermal properties that significantly impede the movement of water and air through the soil or that restrict roots or otherwise provide an unfavorable root environment. Examples are bedrock, cemented layers, dense layers, and frozen layers. The table indicates the hardness and thickness of the restrictive layer, both of which significantly affect the ease of excavation. *Depth to top* is the vertical distance from the soil surface to the upper boundary of the restrictive layer.

Subsidence is the settlement of organic soils or of saturated mineral soils of very low density. Subsidence generally results from either desiccation and shrinkage, or oxidation of organic material, or both, following drainage. Subsidence takes place gradually, usually over a period of several years. The table shows the expected initial subsidence, which usually is a result of drainage, and total subsidence, which results from a combination of factors.

Potential for frost action is the likelihood of upward or lateral expansion of the soil caused by the formation of segregated ice lenses (frost heave) and the subsequent collapse of the soil and loss of strength on thawing. Frost action occurs when moisture moves into the freezing zone of the soil. Temperature, texture, density, saturated hydraulic conductivity (Ksat), content of organic matter, and depth to the water table are the most important factors considered in evaluating the potential for frost action. It is assumed that the soil is not insulated by vegetation or snow and is not artificially drained. Silty and highly structured, clayey soils that have a high water table in winter are the most susceptible to frost action. Well drained, very gravelly, or very sandy soils are the least susceptible. Frost heave and low soil strength during thawing cause damage to pavements and other rigid structures.

Risk of corrosion pertains to potential soil-induced electrochemical or chemical action that corrodes or weakens uncoated steel or concrete. The rate of corrosion of uncoated steel is related to such factors as soil moisture, particle-size distribution, acidity, and electrical conductivity of the soil. The rate of corrosion of concrete is based mainly on the sulfate and sodium content, texture, moisture content, and acidity of the soil. Special site examination and design may be needed if the combination of factors results in a severe hazard of corrosion. The steel or concrete in installations that intersect soil boundaries or soil layers is more susceptible to corrosion than the steel

or concrete in installations that are entirely within one kind of soil or within one soil layer.

For uncoated steel, the risk of corrosion, expressed as *low*, *moderate*, or *high*, is based on soil drainage class, total acidity, electrical resistivity near field capacity, and electrical conductivity of the saturation extract.

For concrete, the risk of corrosion also is expressed as *low*, *moderate*, or *high.* It is based on soil texture, acidity, and amount of sulfates in the saturation extract.

Soil Features– Sierra National Forest Area Parts of Fresno, California									
Map symbol and soil name	**Restrictive Layer**				**Subsidence**		**Potential for frost action**	**Risk of corrosion**	
	Kind	**Depth to top**	**Thickness**	**Hardness**	**Initial**	**Total**		**Uncoated steel**	**Concrete**
		In	*In*		*In*	*In*			
JcFma—Josephine gravelly loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes, eroded									
Josephine	Paralithic bedrock	24-40	—	Moderately cemented	0	0	None	Moderate	High

Water Features

This folder contains tabular reports that present soil hydrology information. The reports (tables) include all selected map units and components for each map unit. Water Features include ponding frequency, flooding frequency, and depth to water table.

Water Features (Midpines FS)

This table gives estimates of various soil water features. The estimates are used in land use planning that involves engineering considerations.

Hydrologic soil groups are based on estimates of runoff potential. Soils are assigned to one of four groups according to the rate of water infiltration when the soils are not protected by vegetation, are thoroughly wet, and receive precipitation from long-duration storms.

The four hydrologic soil groups are:

Group A. Soils having a high infiltration rate (low runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist mainly of deep, well drained to excessively drained sands or gravelly sands. These soils have a high rate of water transmission.

Group B. Soils having a moderate infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of moderately deep or deep, moderately well drained or well drained soils that have moderately fine texture to moderately coarse texture. These soils have a moderate rate of water transmission.

Group C. Soils having a slow infiltration rate when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of soils having a layer that impedes the downward movement of water or soils of moderately fine texture or fine texture. These soils have a slow rate of water transmission.

Group D. Soils having a very slow infiltration rate (high runoff potential) when thoroughly wet. These consist chiefly of clays that have a high shrink-swell potential, soils that have a high water table, soils that have a claypan or clay layer at or near the surface, and soils that are shallow over nearly impervious material. These soils have a very slow rate of water transmission.

If a soil is assigned to a dual hydrologic group (A/D, B/D, or C/D), the first letter is for drained areas and the second is for undrained areas.

Surface runoff refers to the loss of water from an area by flow over the land surface. Surface runoff classes are based on slope, climate, and vegetative cover. The concept indicates relative runoff for very specific conditions. It is assumed that the surface of the soil is bare and that the retention of surface water resulting from irregularities in the ground surface is minimal. The classes are negligible, very low, low, medium, high, and very high.

The *months* in the table indicate the portion of the year in which a water table, ponding, and/or flooding is most likely to be a concern.

Water table refers to a saturated zone in the soil. The water features table indicates, by month, depth to the top (*upper limit*) and base (*lower limit*) of the saturated zone in most years. Estimates of the upper and lower limits are based mainly on observations of the water table at selected sites and on evidence of a saturated zone, namely

grayish colors or mottles (redoximorphic features) in the soil. A saturated zone that lasts for less than a month is not considered a water table.

Ponding is standing water in a closed depression. Unless a drainage system is installed, the water is removed only by percolation, transpiration, or evaporation. The table indicates *surface water depth* and the *duration* and *frequency* of ponding. Duration is expressed as *very brief* if less than 2 days, *brief* if 2 to 7 days, *long* if 7 to 30 days, and *very long* if more than 30 days. Frequency is expressed as none, rare, occasional, and frequent. *None* means that ponding is not probable; *rare* that it is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions (the chance of ponding is nearly 0 percent to 5 percent in any year); *occasional* that it occurs, on the average, once or less in 2 years (the chance of ponding is 5 to 50 percent in any year); and *frequent* that it occurs, on the average, more than once in 2 years (the chance of ponding is more than 50 percent in any year).

Flooding is the temporary inundation of an area caused by overflowing streams, by runoff from adjacent slopes, or by tides. Water standing for short periods after rainfall or snowmelt is not considered flooding, and water standing in swamps and marshes is considered ponding rather than flooding.

Duration and *frequency* are estimated. Duration is expressed as *extremely brief* if 0.1 hour to 4 hours, *very brief* if 4 hours to 2 days, *brief* if 2 to 7 days, *long* if 7 to 30 days, and *very long* if more than 30 days. Frequency is expressed as none, very rare, rare, occasional, frequent, and very frequent. *None* means that flooding is not probable; *very rare* that it is very unlikely but possible under extremely unusual weather conditions (the chance of flooding is less than 1 percent in any year); *rare* that it is unlikely but possible under unusual weather conditions (the chance of flooding is 1 to 5 percent in any year); *occasional* that it occurs infrequently under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is 5 to 50 percent in any year); *frequent* that it is likely to occur often under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in any year but is less than 50 percent in all months in any year); and *very frequent* that it is likely to occur very often under normal weather conditions (the chance of flooding is more than 50 percent in all months of any year).

The information is based on evidence in the soil profile, namely thin strata of gravel, sand, silt, or clay deposited by floodwater; irregular decrease in organic matter content with increasing depth; and little or no horizon development.

Also considered are local information about the extent and levels of flooding and the relation of each soil on the landscape to historic floods. Information on the extent of flooding based on soil data is less specific than that provided by detailed engineering surveys that delineate flood-prone areas at specific flood frequency levels.

Water Features– Sierra National Forest Area Parts of Fresno, California										
Map unit symbol and soil name	Hydrologic group	Surface runoff	Month	Water table		Ponding			Flooding	
				Upper limit	Lower limit	Surface depth	Duration	Frequency	Duration	Frequency
				Ft	*Ft*	*Ft*				
JcFma—Josephine gravelly loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes, eroded										
Josephine	C	High	Jan-Dec	—	—	—	—	None	—	—

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APPENDIX B

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT
MARIPOSA FIRE STATIONS
MIDPINES

FEBRUARY 2010

PREPARED FOR:

Mariposa County
4639 Ben Bur Road
Mariposa, CA 95338

PREPARED BY:

Analytical Environmental Services
1801 7th Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, CA 95811

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT
MARIPOSA FIRE STATIONS
MIDPINES

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BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE MIDPINES FIRE STATION

LIST OF FIGURES

ATTACHMENTS

PURPOSE

This Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) documents sensitive biological habitats and special status species that may occur or be affected by the Midpines Fire Station Project (proposed project) in Mariposa County, California. The purpose of this BRA is to determine whether the proposed project would jeopardize the continued existence of any federally listed or proposed threatened and endangered species (i.e., plants or animals, fish, or invertebrates), or destroy or adversely modify designated or proposed critical habitat. This BRA was prepared in accordance with the requirements set forth under Section 7 of the FESA (16 U.S.C. 1536 (c)) concerning the effects of the proposed project. This BRA also evaluates state listed special status species and may be used in support of permit applications and environmental analyses in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review process.

PROJECT LOCATION

The approximately 4 acre proposed project study area (study area) is located north of the City of Mariposa, Mariposa County, California (**Figure 1**). The study area is situated within Section 31 of Township 4 South, Range 19 East, Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian (MDBM), on the Feliciana Mountain, California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (quad) (USGS, 1981). The centroid of the study area is 37° 32' 46.8" North, 119° 55' 11.1" West. A topographic map and an aerial photograph of the study area are shown in **Figures 2** and **3**, respectively.

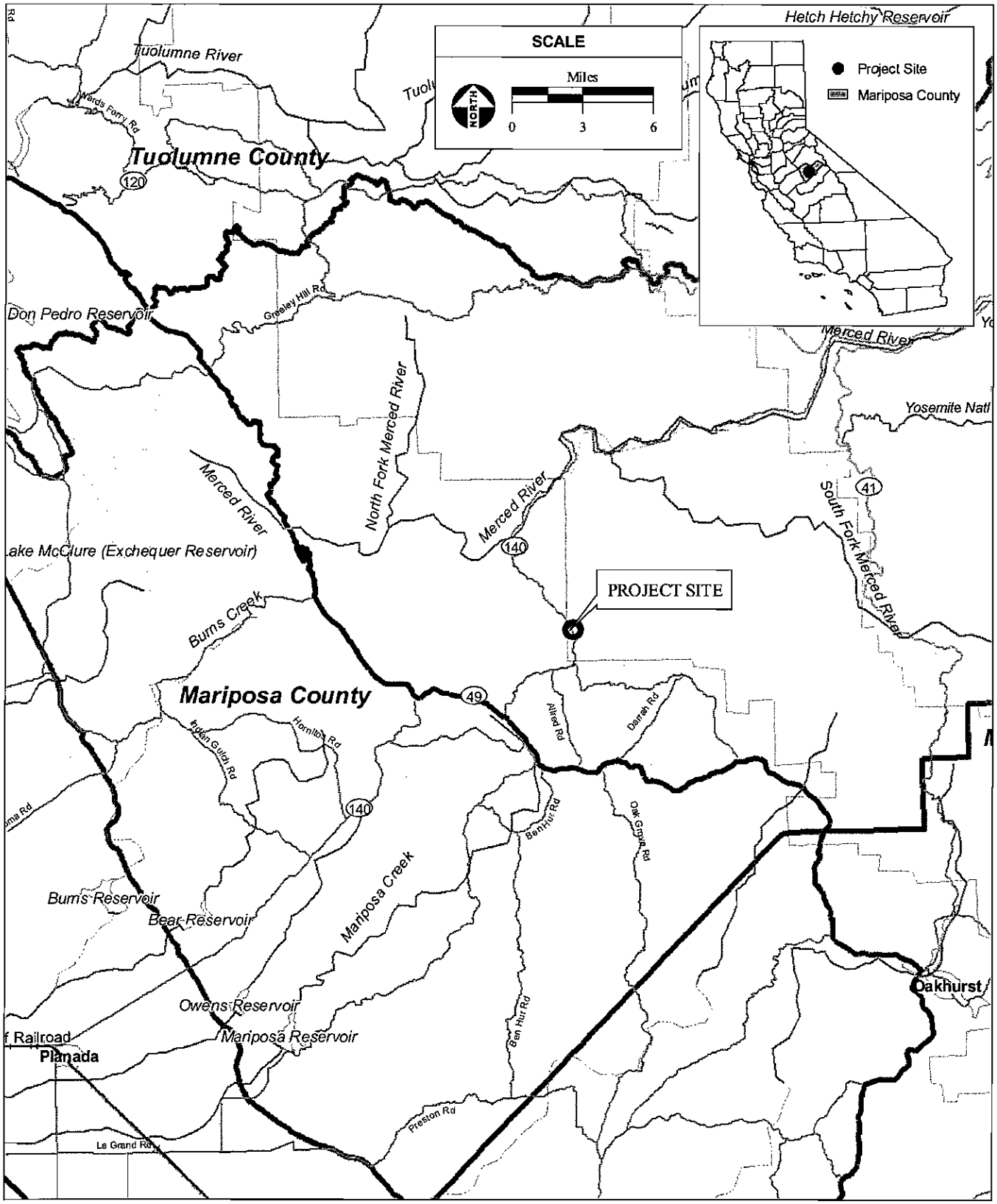
PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The applicant proposes to demolish the existing Midpines County fire station located and to construct a new fire station. The new fire station will include a 4,800 square foot steel building. Existing utility drops will be used for the new building. An access road to the south and east of the fire station will be improved to allow fire truck traffic. No other road improvements are planned. An engineered septic system will be installed on-site. The project design is illustrated on the aerial photograph depicted in **Figure 3**.

METHODOLOGY

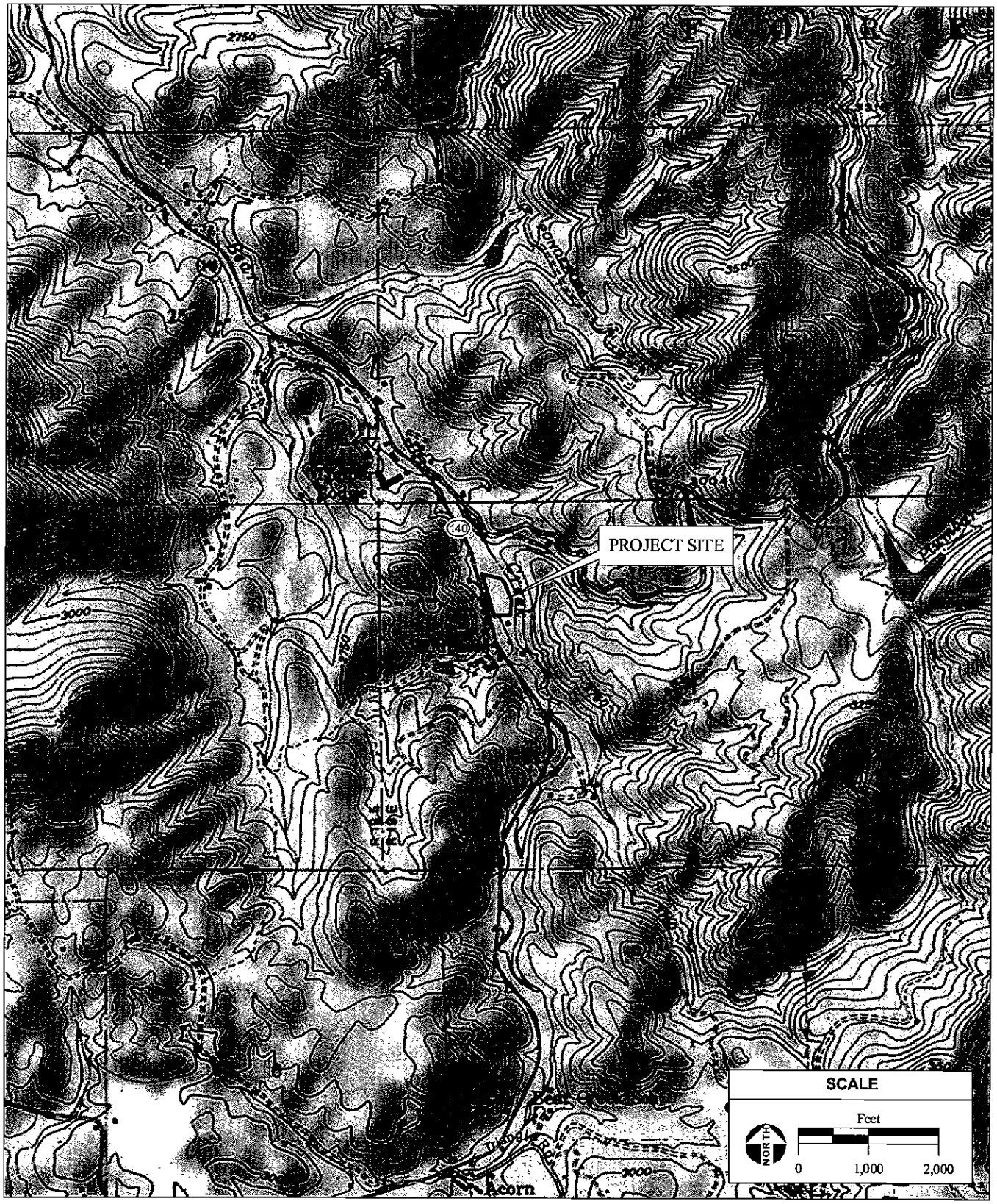
Preliminary information on biological resources in the vicinity of the study area was obtained from the following sources prior to the biological survey:

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) list, last updated December 1, 2009, of federal listed special status species with the potential to occur on or by affected by projects on the Feliciana Mountain quad (USFWS, 2010) (**Attachment 1**).



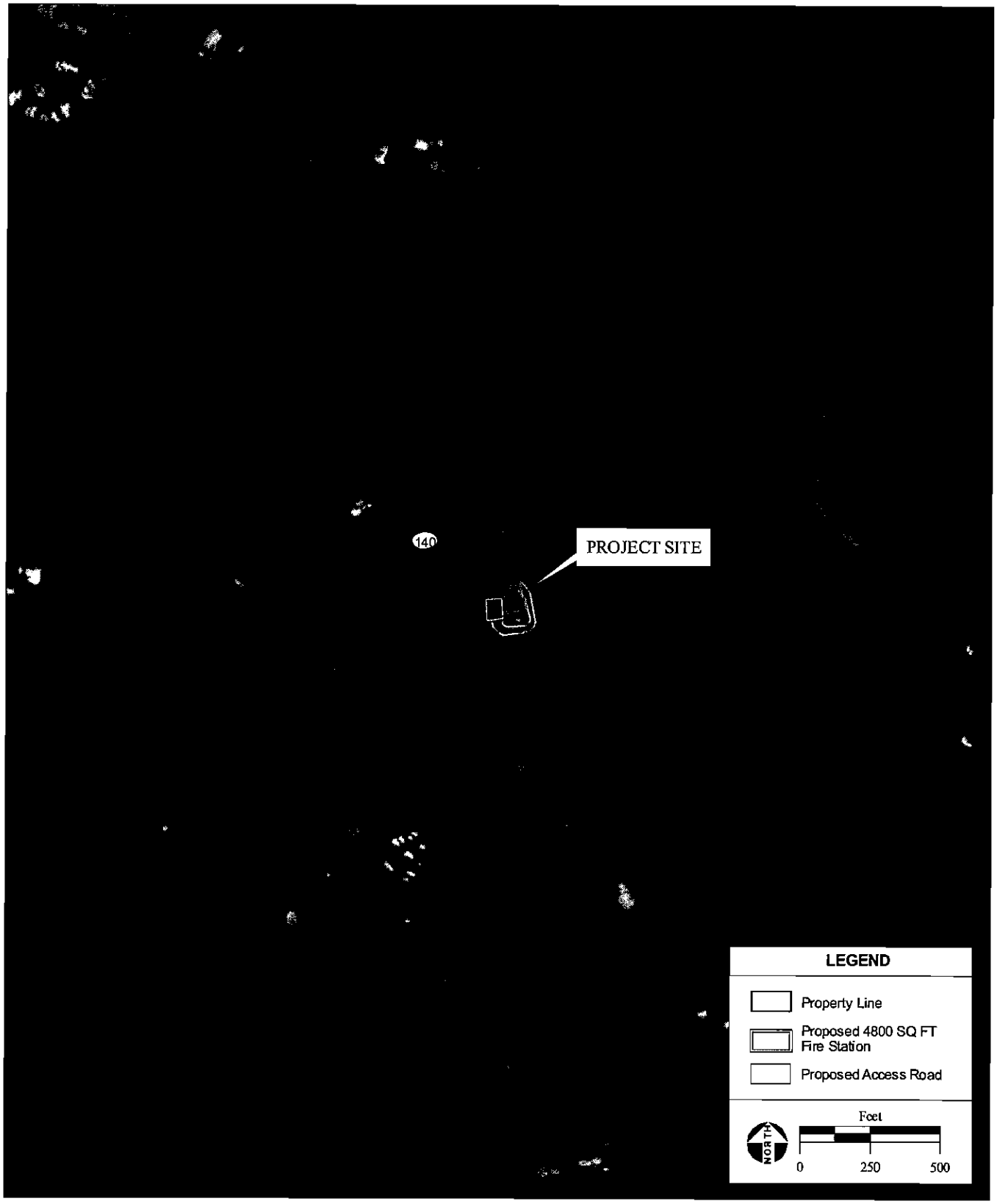
SOURCE: ESRI Data, 2007; AES 2010

Figure 1
Regional Location Map



SOURCE: "Feliciana Mountain, CA" USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle, Section 31 T4S R19E, Mt. Diablo Baseline & Meridian; AES, 2010

Figure 2
Site and Vicinity



SOURCE: NAIP aerial photograph, 2005; AES, 2010

Figure 3
Aerial Photograph

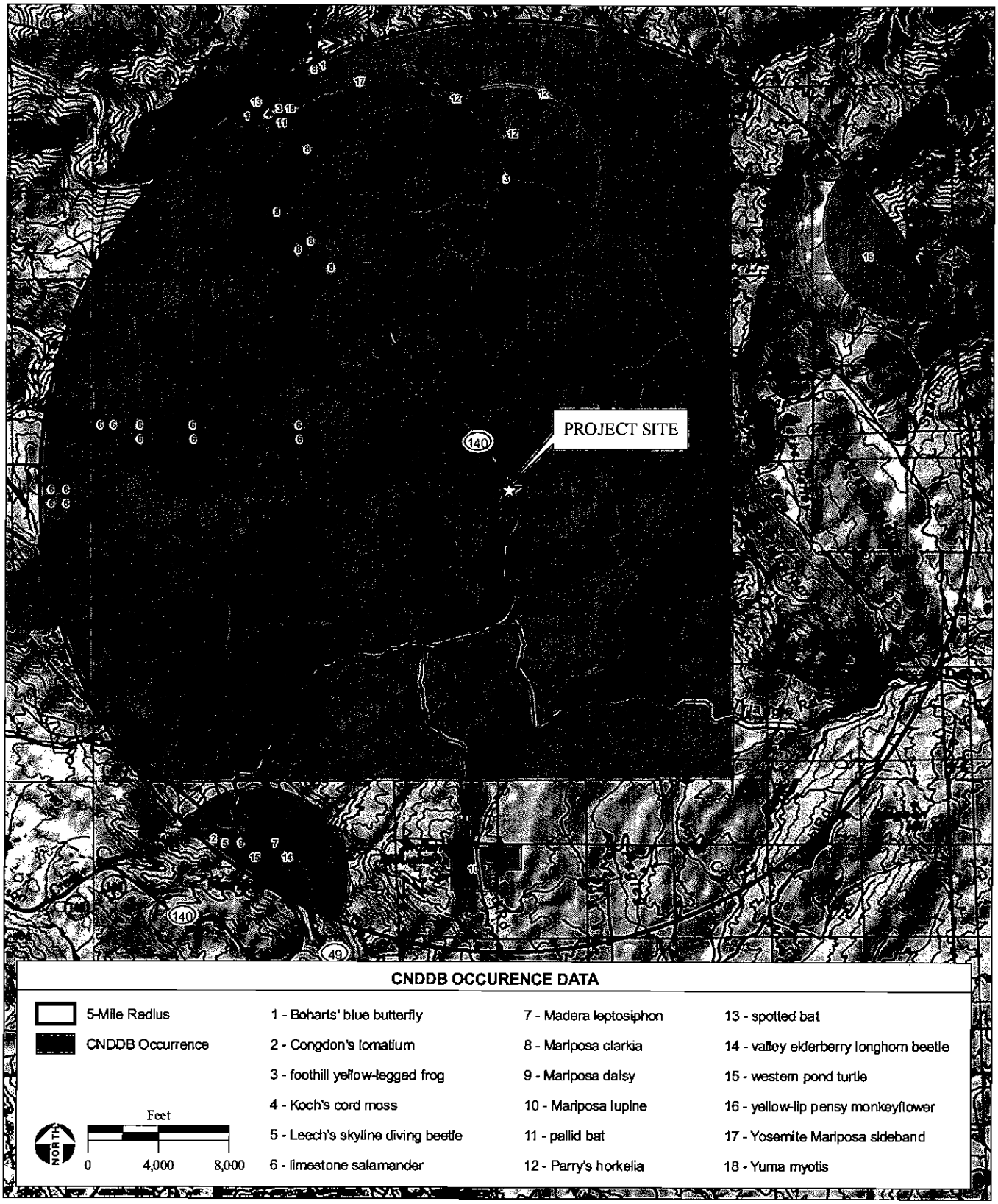
- California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) query, updated January 4, 2010, of special status species known to occur within the Feliciana Mountain quad and the eight surrounding quads (Buckhorn Peak, Kinsley, El Portal, Bear Valley, Buckingham Mountain, Cathey's Valley, Mariposa, and Stumpfield Mountain quads) (CDFG, 2003) (**Attachment 1**).
- California Native Plant Society (CNPS) query for special status species known to occur within the Midpines quad and the eight surrounding quads (CNPS, 2010) (**Attachment 1**).
- Special status species occurrences within five miles of the study area (CDFG, 2003) (**Figure 4**).
- Aerial photographs and topographic maps of the study area.
- Soil data from the Web Soil Survey (NRCS, 2010).

Special Status Species with the Potential to Occur in the Study Area

For the purposes of this assessment, special status has been defined to include those species that are:

- Listed as endangered or threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) (or formally proposed for, or candidates for, listing);
- Listed as endangered or threatened under California Endangered Species Act (or proposed for listing);
- Designated as endangered or rare, pursuant to California Fish and Game Code (§1901);
- Designated as fully protected, pursuant to California Fish and Game Code (§3511, §4700, or §5050);
- Designated as species of concern to the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG);
- Defined as rare or endangered under CEQA; or,
- Considered rare, threatened, or endangered in California" according to CNPS (Lists 1B and 2).

Standard references used for the biology and taxonomy of plants include: Abrams (1951, 1960), CNPS (2010), CDFG (2003), Hickman, ed. (1993), Mason (1957), Munz (1959), and Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf (1995). Standard references used for the biology and taxonomy of wildlife include Ehrlich et al. (1988), Jennings and Hayes (1994), Peterson (1990), Sibley (2000), and Stebbins (2003).



SOURCE: "Yosemite Valley, CA" USGS 100k Topographic Quadrangle, Mt. Diablo Baseline & Meridian; AES, 2010

Figure 4
CNDDB Occurrences Within 5-Miles

Field Survey and Analysis

Analytical Environmental Services (AES) biologist Kelly Buja, M.S. conducted a general biological survey and an informal delineation on February 2, 2010. The biological survey consisted of evaluating biological communities and documenting potential habitat for special status species with the potential to occur within the study area. The survey was conducted during a time of year when spring annuals were no longer present. In addition, the majority of the herbaceous plants had senesced and, consequently, could not be identified to the species level. Several wildlife species including migratory birds were not observed within the project site due to the seasonal migrations.

Table 1 in **Attachment 3** provides a summary of special status species in the vicinity of the study area based on the USFWS file data and CNPS and CNDDB queries and provides a rationale as to whether the species has the potential to occur within the study area. Presence of species or their habitat was evaluated during the field surveys. Species without the potential to occur in the study area are not further discussed.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The study area occurs within Climate Zones 7 through 9, "Great Valley and Surrounding Low Mountains." The climate regime in the vicinity of the study area is more typical of Climate Zone 7, which is characterized by marked seasons of hot summers and moderately cold winters. The regional geology is within the central Sierra Nevada Foothills (cSNF) geomorphic province. This district is bound to the south by the divide between the San Joaquin and Kings River drainages in Fresno County, which is approximated by SR-168. The cSNF geomorphic province is a component of the Sierra Nevada Foothills (SNF) region, which includes all of the territory west of the crests of the Sierra Nevada Range. Together the SNF and the High Sierra Nevada (SNH) compose the greater Sierra Nevada floristic subdivision, which is an element of the California Floristic Province (CA-FP), and thus is equivalent to "cismontane" as often cited in other scientific texts (Hickman, 1993). Topography in the study area is relatively flat with a slight incline in elevation from 2,520 feet in the northeast to 2,550 feet in the southwest.

Soils

The study area is comprised entirely of Josephine gravelly loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes, eroded (JcFma). This soil type is found on the backslopes and summits of mountain slopes and ridges with parent material derived from residuum weathered from metamorphic rock, schist, or slate. This is a well drained soil with a restrictive layer of 24 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock, and a depth to water table of more than 80 inches. A typical profile for this soil consists of gravelly loam from 0 to 4 inches, clay loam from 4 to 32 inches, and weathered bedrock from 32 to 36 inches. This soil is not considered hydric (NRCS, 2010).

Habitat Types

The study area is comprised of the following three habitat types: annual grassland, Ponderosa pine, and ruderal/disturbed. Riparian habitat surrounds Bear Creek outside the eastern boundary of the study area. Photographs of the study area are illustrated in **Figure 5**. A habitat map is provided as **Figure 6**.

In Study Area

Annual grassland occurs on the south side of the study area (CWHR, 2005). This habitat lacks overstory vegetation. Dominant vegetation observed within this habitat type includes: hedgehog dogtail (*Cynosurus echinatus*), brome (*Bromus* sp.), and oat (*Avena* sp.).

Ponderosa pine habitat occurs on the west side of the study area (CWHR, 2005). The ground is uneven as a result of remnant mine tailings. Dominant overstory vegetation observed within this habitat type includes: Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), incense cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*), and interior live oak (*Quercus wislizenii* ssp. *wislizenii*). Dominant understory vegetation observed within this habitat type includes: Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* sp.), mountain misery (*Chamaebatia foliolosa*), geranium (*Geranium molle*), hedgehog dogtail, wedgeleaf ceanothus (*Ceanothus cuneatus*), and California buckthorn (*Frangula californica*).

The ruderal/disturbed areas occur on the east side of the study area. This habitat type includes existing buildings and associated infrastructure and the graded driveway and parking lot.

Outside Study Area

Riparian habitat, which surrounds Bear Creek, runs south-to-north outside of the eastern boundary of the study area. Dominant overstory vegetation observed within this habitat type includes: willow (*Salix* sp.), interior live oak, and incense cedar. Dominant understory vegetation observed within this habitat type includes: Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus discolor*), dock (*Rumex crispus*), and greater periwinkle (*Vinca major*).

Waters of the U.S.

A small, approximately 6-inch wide ephemeral drainage occurs on the southwest side of the study area. The ephemeral drainage has formed as a result of high-volume precipitation events. The ephemeral drainage receives water through direct precipitation and via a culvert that drains runoff from Highway 140. The ephemeral drainage extends from the culvert outfall eastward for approximately 50 feet where it terminates (**Figure 5**: **Photograph 2**). No other wetland features were observed during the biological survey of the study area. No other potential wetlands or other waters of the U.S. occur within the study area.

PHOTO 1: View south of ruderal/developed areas from the northeast side of the study area.

PHOTO 2: The arrow indicates the terminus of the ephemeral drainage..

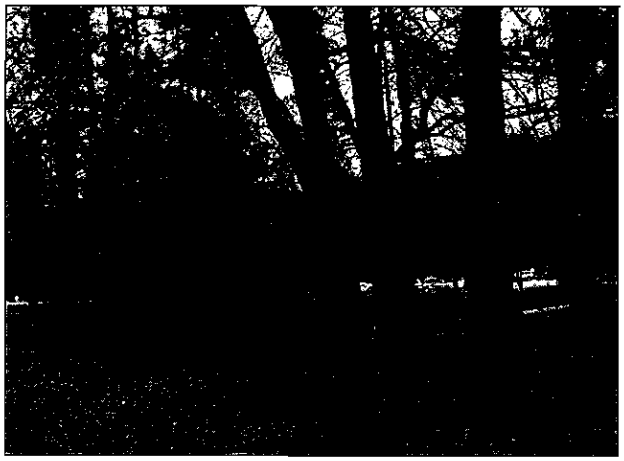


PHOTO 3: View northwest of the mine tailings and the Ponderosa Pine forest.

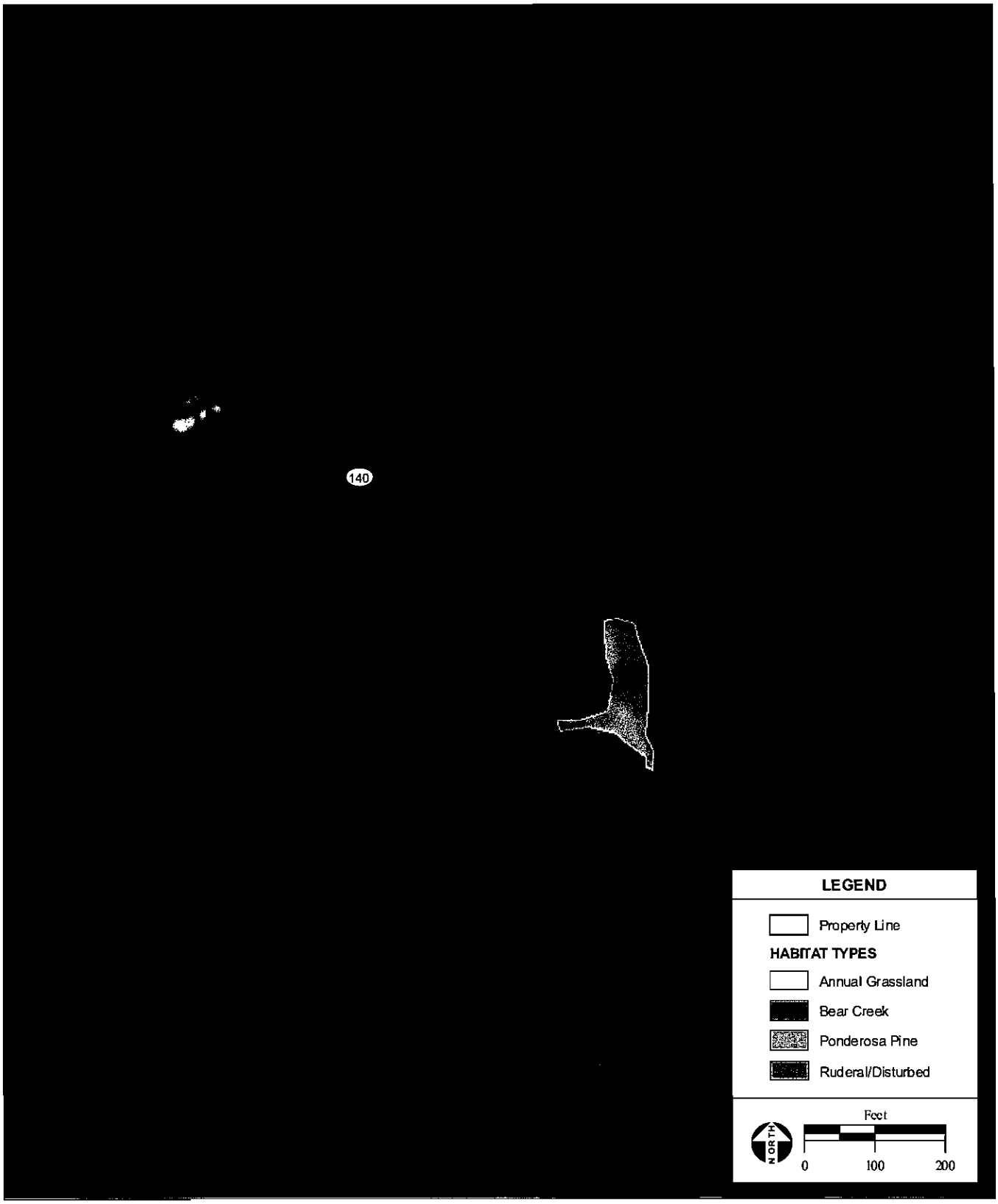
PHOTO 4: View south of the remnant mine tailings beneath the Ponderosa pine forest from the northwest side of the study area.

PHOTO 5: View north of ruderal/developed areas from the south side of the study area.

PHOTO 6: View southeast of Bear Creek outside the eastern boundary of the study area.

SOURCE: AES, 2010

Figure 5
Site Photographs



SOURCE: NAIP aerial photograph, 2005; AES, 2010

Figure 6
Habitat Map

Bear Creek flows northward just outside the eastern boundary of the study area. Bear Creek is mapped as an intermittent stream on the Feliciana Mountain quad (USGS, 1992). Water was observed flowing within Bear Creek during the February 2, 2010 survey of the study area. Bear Creek is comprised of a sand and cobble bed, defined banks, and an approximately 30-foot wide ordinary high water mark. Bear Creek is a potentially jurisdictional waters of the U.S.

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

Special Status Plants

Yosemite Onion (*Allium yosemitense*)

Federal Status – None
State Status – Rare
Other – CNPS List 1B

This species is a bulbiferous herb usually found on rocky, metamorphic, or granitic soils in broadleafed upland, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from 535 to 2, 200 meters. Blooming occurs from April through July (CNPS, 2010). There are no CNDDB records for this species within 5 miles of the study area. The study area provides habitat for this species within the Ponderosa pine forest. This species was not observed during the biological survey of the study area. Because the biological survey was conducted outside of the evident and identifiable period for Yosemite onion, the species could potentially be present within the study area and not have been detected. This species has the potential to occur within the study area.

Big Scale Balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza macrolepis* var. *macrolepis*)

Federal Status – None
State Status – None
Other – CNPS List 1B

This species is a perennial herb sometimes found on serpentinite soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland from 90 to 1,555 meters (CNPS, 2010). Blooming occurs from March through June. There are no CNDDB records for this species within 5 miles of the study area. The study area provides habitat for this species within the annual grassland. This species was not observed during the biological survey of the study area. Because the biological survey was conducted outside of the evident and identifiable period for big scale balsamroot, the species could potentially be present within the study area and not have been detected. This species has the potential to occur within the study area.

Small's Southern Clarkia (*Clarkia australis*)
Federal Status – None
State Status – None
Other – CNPS List 1B

This species is an annual herb found in cismontane woodland and lower montane coniferous forest from 800 to 2,075 meters. Blooming occurs from May through August (CNPS, 2010). There are no CNDDB records for this species within 5 miles of the study area. The study area provides habitat for this species within the Ponderosa pine forest. This species was not observed during the biological survey of the study area. Because the biological survey was conducted outside of the evident and identifiable period for Small's southern clarkia, the species could potentially be present within the study area and not have been detected. This species has the potential to occur within the study area.

Congdon's Wooly Sunflower (*Eriophyllum congdonii*)
Federal Status – None
State Status – Rare
Other – CNPS List 1B

This species is an annual herb usually found on rocky, metamorphic soil in chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland from 500 to 1,900 meters. Blooming period is from April through June (CNPS, 2010). There are no CNDDB records for this species within 5 miles of the study area. The study area provides habitat for this species within the Ponderosa pine forest and annual grassland. This species was not observed during the biological survey of the study area. Because the biological survey was conducted outside of the evident and identifiable period for Congdon's wooly sunflower, the species could potentially be present within the study area and not have been detected. This species has the potential to occur within the study area.

Madera Leptosiphon (*Leptosiphon serrulatus*)
Federal Status – None
State Status – None
Other – CNPS List 1B

This species is an annual herb found in cismontane woodland and lower montane coniferous forest from 300 to 1,300 meters. Blooming period is from April through May (CNPS, 2010). There is one CNDDB record for this species within 5 miles of the study area (CNDDB Occurrence Number: 2). The record is from 1896 and is approximately 4 miles southwest of the study area on the Mariposa quad. The only information provided is that the record was mapped in the vicinity of the community of Mariposa located on Highway 140. The study area provides

habitat for this species within the Ponderosa pine forest. This species was not observed during the biological survey of the study area. Because the biological survey was conducted outside of the evident and identifiable period for Madera leptosiphon, the species could potentially be present within the study area and not have been detected. This species has the potential to occur within the study area.

Slender-Stalked Monkeyflower (*Mimulus gracilipes*)
Federal Status – None
State Status – None
Other – CNPS List 1B

This species is an annual herb usually found on decomposed granitic, often in burned or disturbed areas, in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from 500 to 1,300 meters. Blooming period is from April through June (CNPS, 2010). There are no CNDDB records for this species within 5 miles of the study area. The study area provides habitat for this species within the Ponderosa pine forest. This species was not observed during the biological survey of the study area. Because the biological survey was conducted outside of the evident and identifiable period for slender-stalked monkeyflower, the species could potentially be present within the study area and not have been detected. This species has the potential to occur within the study area.

Yellow-Lip Pansy Monkeyflower (*Mimulus pulchellus*)
Federal Status – None
State Status – None
Other – CNPS List 1B

This species is an annual herb found in vernally mesic, often disturbed areas, on clay, in lower montane coniferous forest and meadows and seeps from 600 to 2,000 meters. Blooming period is from April through July (CNPS, 2010). There is one CNDDB record for this species within 5 miles of the study area (CNDDB Occurrence Number: 27). The record is from 1893 and is approximately 4 miles northeast of the study area on the Buckingham quad. The only information provided is that the record was mapped around Snyder Ridge. The study area provides habitat for this species within the Ponderosa pine forest. This species was not observed during the biological survey of the study area. Because the biological survey was conducted outside of the evident and identifiable period for slender-stalked monkeyflower, the species could potentially be present within the study area and not have been detected even though the study area is comprised of gravelly loam soils and this species prefers clay soils. This species has the potential to occur within the study area.

Special Status Wildlife
Foothill Yellow-Legged Frog (*Rana boylii*)
Federal Status – None
State Status – Species of Special Concern

Foothill yellow-legged frogs are found in rocky streams and rivers with rocky substrate and open, sunny bank, in forest, chaparral, and woodland from sea level to 2,040 meters. This species is occasionally found in isolated pools, vegetated backwaters, and deep, shaded, spring-fed pools (CaliforniaHerps.com, 2010). There are two CNDDB record for this species within 5 miles of the study area. The nearest record is from 1915 and is approximately 2.2 miles north of the study area on the Feliciana Mountain quad (CNDDB Occurrence Number: 797). The record states that one adult female was observed near Feliciana Mountain. The study area does not provide habitat for this species, although Bear Creek to the east of the study area provides habitat. This species was not observed during the biological survey of the study area. This species has the potential to occur in the vicinity of the study area.

Sierra Nevada Yellow-Legged Frog (*Rana sierrae*)
Federal – Candidate
State – Species of Concern

Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog inhabits lakes, ponds, meadows, streams, isolated pools, and sunny riverbanks in the Sierra Nevada Mountains from 370 to 3,660 meters. This species requires waters that do not freeze to the bottom and prefers open stream and lake edges with a gentle slope to a depth of 5 to 8 centimeters (CaliforniaHerps.com, 2010). There are no CNDDB records for this species within 5 miles of the study area. The study area does not provide habitat for this species, although Bear Creek to the east of the study area provides habitat. This species was not observed during the biological survey of the study area. This species has the potential to occur in the vicinity of the study area.

Western Pond Turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*; WPT)
Federal Status – None
State Status – Species of Concern

Western pond turtles (WPT) are found in permanent ponds, lakes, streams, irrigation ditches, permanent pools, and intermittent streams. WPT require aquatic habitats with suitable basking sites. Nest sites are most often characterized as having gentle slopes less than 15 percent with little vegetation or sandy banks. WPT are found from sea level to 1,430 meters (Stebbins, 2003). WPT are known throughout California west of the Sierra-Cascade crest, absent from desert regions except along the Mohave River and its tributaries (Stebbins, 2003). There is one CNDDB record for WPT within 5 miles of the study area (CNDDB Occurrence Number: 38). The record is from an unknown date and is approximately 4.0 miles southwest of the study area. No additional information was provided. The study area does not provide breeding habitat for this

species. Bear Creek in the vicinity of study area provides breeding habitat for this species. The study area provides upland nesting habitat within the Ponderosa pine forest and annual grassland adjacent to Bear Creek and the surrounding riparian habitat. This species was not observed during the biological survey. WPT has the potential to nest within the study area.

Pallid Bat (*Antrozous pallidus*)
Federal – None
State – Species of Concern

Pallid bats are found in grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests from sea level up to mixed conifer forests through 2,000 meters. The species commonly occurs in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Other roosts include cliffs, abandoned buildings, bird boxes, and under bridges (Harris, 2000). Pallid bats are most active during the dawn and dusk hours and forage over open ground. This species establishes daytime roosts in caves, crevices, mines, large hollow trees, and unoccupied buildings. Pallid bats mate from October through February and most young are born from April through July (Harris, 2000). They occur in arid and semi-arid regions across much of the American west, up and down the coast from Canada and Mexico (Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum, 2006-2009). There is one CNDDB record for pallid bat within 5 miles of the study area. The record is from 1997 and is approximately 4.4 miles northwest of the study area on the Feliciana quad (CNDDB Occurrence Number: 357). There were bats present along Bear Creek. The trees and existing buildings within the study area provide roosting habitat for this species. Pallid bats were not observed during the biological survey within the study area. This species has the potential to roost and forage within the study area.

Spotted Bat (*Euderma maculatum*)
Federal Status – None
State Status – Species of Special Concern
Other – None

Spotted bats are found mostly in foothills, mountains, and desert regions with vegetation types ranging from desert to sub-alpine meadows including desert scrub, pinyon juniper woodland, ponderosa pine, mixed conifer forest, canyon bottoms, cliff ledges, riparian areas, fields, and open grassland from 0 to 3,000 meters (NatureServe, 2010). There is one CNDDB record for spotted bat within 5 miles of the study area. The record is from 1996 and is approximately 4.5 miles northwest of the study area on the Feliciana quad (CNDDB Occurrence Number: 54). Bats were detected with recorded calls. The trees and existing buildings within the study area provide roosting habitat for this species. Spotted bats were not observed during the biological survey within the study area. This species has the potential to roost within the study area.

Western Red Bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii*)
Federal Status – None

State Status – Species of Special Concern

The western red bat is found throughout California, west of the Sierra Nevada and Cascade crest and deserts, from Shasta County south to Mexico. This species roosts in forests and woodlands from sea level to mixed conifer forests. Roosts are commonly solitary in trees near streams, fields, or urban areas. Edges or habitat mosaics with water are the most suitable habitats. This species is migratory. In California, the western red bat will migrate short distances between summer and winter ranges and can be found in unusual habitats during this time. Hibernation takes place during the coolest months when temperatures drop below 68°F. Young are born from late May through early July (CDFG, 2009). There are no CNDDB records for western red bat within 5 miles of the study area. The trees and existing buildings within the study area provide roosting habitat for this species. Western red bats were not observed during the biological survey within the study area. This species has the potential to roost within the study area.

Fisher (*Martes pennanti*)
Federal Status – Candidate for Listing
State Status – None

Fishers occur in intermediate to large tree stages of coniferous forests and deciduous riparian habitats with greater than 50 percent canopy cover. Within California, they are found in the Sierra Nevada, Klamath, and Cascades Mountains and within a few areas along the North Coast Ranges. Fishers require cavities in large trees, snags, logs, rock areas, or shelters created by slash or brush piles for dens and protection. Fishers are primarily nocturnal and crepuscular foragers with some diurnal behavior (NatureServe, 2010). There are no CNDDB occurrences of this species within 5 miles of the study area. The riparian habitat outside the study area provides habitat for this species. The trees within the Ponderosa pine forest provide denning habitat for this species. This species was not observed during the biological survey within the study area. This species has the potential to occur within the study area.

Migratory Birds and Bird of Prey
Fish and Game Code 3503.5 protects all birds in the orders Falconiformes and Strigiformes (collectively known as birds of prey). The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (16 U.S.C. 703-711) protects migratory birds by making it unlawful to take, possess, buy, sell, purchase, or barter any migratory bird listed in 50 CFR 10 including feathers or other parts, nests, eggs, or products, except as allowed by implementing regulations (50 CFR 21). Migratory birds and other birds of prey have the potential to nest in the trees and the existing buildings within the study area. No birds were observed nesting during the biological surveys of the study area, however, the biological survey was conducted outside of the nesting season (February 1 to October 1).

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The proposed project does not have the potential to impact federally listed plants. The proposed project has the potential to impact 2 federally listed candidate wildlife: fisher and Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog. The proposed project has the potential to impact nest sites for state and federally protected migratory birds and other birds of prey.

The proposed project has the potential to impact the following 6 state listed plant species: Yosemite onion, big-scale balsamroot, Small's southern clarkia, Congdon's wooly sunflower, Madera leptosiphon, and slender-stalked monkeyflower. The proposed project has the potential to impact the following 5 state listed wildlife: foothill yellow-legged frog, western pond turtle, pallid bat, spotted bat, and western red bat.

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ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT 1

USFWS, CNDDB, AND CNPS LIST

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Sacramento Fish & Wildlife Office
Federal Endangered and Threatened Species that Occur in or may be Affected by Projects in the FELICIANA MTN (438C) U.S.G.S. 7 1/2 Minute Quad

Database last updated: December 1, 2009
Report Date: February 9, 2010

Listed Species

Invertebrates

Desmocerus californicus dimorphus
valley elderberry longhorn beetle (T)

Fish

Hypomesus transpacificus
delta smelt (T)

Oncorhynchus mykiss
Central Valley steelhead (T) (NMFS)

Amphibians

Rana aurora draytonii
California red-legged frog (T)

Candidate Species

Mammals

Martes pennanti
fisher (C)

Key:

(E) *Endangered* - Listed as being in danger of extinction.
(T) *Threatened* - Listed as likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future.
(P) *Proposed* - Officially proposed in the Federal Register for listing as endangered or threatened.
(NMFS) Species under the Jurisdiction of the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Service. Consult with them directly about these species.
Critical Habitat - Area essential to the conservation of a species.
(PX) *Proposed Critical Habitat* - The species is already listed. Critical habitat is being proposed for it.
(C) *Candidate* - Candidate to become a proposed species.
(V) Vacated by a court order. Not currently in effect. Being reviewed by the Service.
(X) *Critical Habitat* designated for this species

California Department of Fish and Game
Natural Diversity Database
Feliciana Mountain Quad and Eight Surrounding Quads

	Scientific Name	Common Name	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	CNPS	CDFG
1	***Actinemys marmorata***	western pond turtle	ARAAD02030			G3G4	S3		SC
2	***Allium yosemitense***	Yosemite onion	PMLIL022L0		Rare	G2	S2.3	1B.3	
3	***Antrozous pallidus***	pallid bat	AMACC10010			G5	S3		SC
4	***Balsamorhiza macrolepis var. macrolepis***	big-scale balsamroot	PDAST11061			G3G4T2	S2.2	1B.2	
5	***Calyptridium pulchellum***	Mariposa pussypaws	PDPOR09060	Threatened		G1	S1.1	1B.1	
6	***Carex arcta***	northern clustered sedge	PMCYP030X0			G5	S1S2	2.2	
7	***Clarkia australis***	Small's southern clarkia	PDONA05040			G2	S2.2	1B.2	
8	***Clarkia biloba ssp. australis***	Mariposa clarkia	PDONA05051			G4G5T2	S2.2	1B.2	
9	***Clarkia lingulata***	Merced clarkia	PDONA050P0		Endangered	G1	S1.1	1B.1	
10	***Cryptantha mariposae***	Mariposa cryptantha	PDBOR0A1Q0			G2	S2.3	1B.3	
11	***Desmocerus californicus dimorphus***	valley elderberry longhorn beetle	IICOL48011	Threatened		G3T2	S2		
12	***Entosthodon kochii***	Koch's cord moss	NBMUS2P050			G1	S1.3	1B.3	
13	***Erigeron mariposanus***	Mariposa daisy	PDAST3M5L0			GH	SH	1A	
14	***Eriophyllum congdonii***	Congdon's woolly sunflower	PDAST3N030		Rare	G2	S2.2	1B.2	
15	***Euderma maculatum***	spotted bat	AMACC07010			G4	S2S3		SC
16	***Helianthemum suffrutescens***	Bisbee Peak rush-rose	PDCIS020F0			G2Q	S2.2	3.2	
17	***Horkelia parryi***	Parry's horkelia	PDROS0W0C0			G2	S2.2	1B.2	
18	***Hydromantes brunus***	limestone salamander	AAAAD09010		Threatened	G1	S1		
19	***Hydroporus leechi***	Leech's skyline diving beetle	IICOL55040			G1?	S1?		
20	***Lasiurus blossevillii***	western red bat	AMACC05060			G5	S3?		SC
21	***Lasiurus cinereus***	hoary bat	AMACC05030			G5	S4?		
22	***Leptosiphon serrulatus***	Madera leptosiphon	PDPLM09130			G1?	S1?	1B.2	
23	***Lomatium congdonii***	Congdon's lomatium	PDAPI1B0B0			G2	S2.2	1B.2	
24	***Lupinus citrinus var. deflexus***	Mariposa lupine	PDFAB2B102		Threatened	G2T1	S1.2	1B.2	
25	***Mielichhoferia elongata***	elongate copper moss	NBMUS4Q022			G4?	S2.2	2.2	
26	***Mimulus filicaulis***	slender-stemmed monkeyflower	PDSCR1B150			G2	S2.2	1B.2	
27	***Mimulus gracilipes***	slender-stalked monkeyflower	PDSCR1B1C0			G3	S3.2	1B.2	
28	***Mimulus pulchellus***	yellow-lip pansy monkeyflower	PDSCR1B280			G2G3	S2S3.2	1B.2	
29	***Monadenia yosemitensis***	Yosemite Mariposa sideband	IMGASZ3010			G1	S1		
30	***Myotis yumanensis***	Yuma myotis	AMACC01020			G5	S4?		
31	***Philotiella speciosa bohartorum***	Boharts' blue butterfly	IILEPG3011			G3G4T1	S1		
32	***Rana boylii***	foothill yellow-legged frog	AAABH01050			G3	S2S3		SC
33	***Rana sierrae***	Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog	AAABH01340	Candidate		G1	S1		SC
34	***Schizymenium shevockii***	Shevock's copper moss	NBMUSA1010			G1	S1.2	1B.2	

	Scientific Name	Common Name	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	CNPS	CDFG
35	***Strix nebulosa***	great gray owl	ABNSB12040		Endangered	G5	S1		
36	***Stygobromus wengerorum***	Wengerors' Cave amphipod	ICMAL05620			G1G2	S1S2		

CNPS LIST OF SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES KNOWN TO OCCUR ON THE FELICIANA QUAD AND THE EIGHT SURROUNDING QUADS

Scientific Name	Common Name	CNPS	State	Federal	Bloom Period
Allium yosemitense	Yosemite onion	1B	R		Apr-Jul
Balsamarhiza macrolepis var. *macrolepis*	big-scale balsamroot	1B			Mar-Jun
Calyptridium pulchellum	Mariposa pussypaws	1B		T	Apr-Aug
Carex arcta	northern clustered sedge	2			Jun-Sep
Clarkia australis	Small's southern clarkia	1B			May-Aug
Clarkia biloba ssp. *australis*	Mariposa clarkia	1B			May-Jul
Clarkia lingulata	Merced clarkia	1B	E		May-Jun
Clarkia rastrata	beaked clarkia	1B			Apr-May
Cryptantha mariposae	Mariposa cryptantha	1B			Apr-Jun
Didymodon norrisii	Norris' beard moss	2			
Entasthadan kachii	Koch's cord moss	1B			
Erigeron mariposanus	Mariposa daisy	1A			Jun-Aug
Eriophyllum congdonii	Congdon's woolly sunflower	1B	R		Apr-Jun
Helianthemum suffrutescens	Bisbee Peak rush-rose	3			Apr-Jun
Horkelia parryi	Parry's horkelia	1B			Apr-Sep
Jensia yosemitana	Yosemite tarplant	3			(Apr)May-Jul
Leptosiphon serrulatus	Madera leptosiphon	1B			Apr-May
Lewisia congdonii	Congdon's lewisia	1B	R		Apr-Jun
Lomatium congdonii	Congdon's lomatium	1B			Mar-Jun
Lupinus citrinus var. *deflexus*	Mariposa lupine	1B	T		Apr-May
Lupinus spectabilis	shaggyhair lupine	1B			Apr-May
Mielichhoferia elongata	elongate copper moss	2			
Mimulus filicaulis	slender-stemmed monkeyflower	1B			Apr-Aug
Mimulus gracilipes	slender-stalked monkeyflower	1B			Apr-Jun
Mimulus pulchellus	yellow-lip pansy monkeyflower	1B			Apr-Jul
Plagiobothrys torreyi var. *torreyi*	Yosemite popcorn-flower	1B			Apr-Jun
Schizymenium shevockii	Shevock's copper moss	1B			

Obtained on January 19, 2010.

ATTACHMENT 2

REGIONALLY OCCURRING SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES TABLE

ATTACHMENT 2
FEDERAL, STATE, AND CNPS POTENTIALLY OCCURRING SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	FEDERAL/ STATE/ CNPS STATUS	DISTRIBUTION	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	PERIOD OF IDENTIFICATION	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON-SITE
Plants					
Allium yosemitense *Yosemite onion*	--/CR/1B	Known from Mariposa and Tuoloumne counties (CNPS, 2010).	Bulbiferous herb usually found on rocky, metamorphic, or granitic soils in broadleafed upland, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from 535 to 2, 200 meters (CNPS, 2010).	April-July	Yes. See text.
Balsamorhiza macrolepis var. *macrolepis* big scale balsamroot	--/--/1B	Known from Alameda, Butte, Colusa, El Dorado, Lake, Mariposa, Napa, Placer, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma, Tehama counties (CNPS, 2010).	Found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland, sometimes on serpentinite, from 90 to 1,555 meters (CNPS, 2010).	Mar-June	Yes. See text.
Calyptridium pulchellum Mariposa pussypaws	FT/--/1B	Known from Fresno, Madera, and Mariposa counties (CNPS, 2010).	Annual herb usually found on rocky, sandy, or granitic soils in cismontane woodland and chaparral from 400 to 1,220 meters (CNPS, 2010).	April-August	No. The study area does not provide habitat for this species.
Carex arcta Northern clustered sedge	--/--/2	Known from Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Mariposa, and Tulare counties in California (CNPS, 2010).	Perennial herb occasionally found in mesic areas in bogs and fens and North Coast coniferous forest from 60 to 1,400 meters (CNPS, 2010).	June-September	No. The study area does not provide habitat for this species.
Clarkia australis Small's southern clarkia	--/--/1B	Known from Calaveras, Madera, Mariposa, and Tuolumne counties (CNPS, 2010).	Annual herb found in cismontane woodland and lower montane coniferous forest from 800 to 2,075 meters (CNPS, 2010).	May-August	Yes. See text.
Clarkia biloba ssp. *australis* Mariposa Clarkia	--/--/1B	Known from El Dorado, Mariposa, and Tuolumne counties (CNPS, 2010).	Annual herb usually found on serpentinite soils in chaparral and cismontane woodland from 300 to 985 meters (CNPS, 2010).	May-July	No. The study area does not provide habitat for this species.
Clarkia lingulata Merced clarkia	--/CE/1B	Known from Mariposa County (CNPS, 2010).	Annual herb found in chaparral and cismontane woodland from 400 to 455 meters (CNPS, 2010).	May-June	No. The study area does not provide habitat for this species.
Cryptantha mariposae Mariposa cryptantha	--/--/1B	Known from Calaveras, Mariposa, Stanislaus, and Tuolumne counties (CNPS, 2010).	Found in chaparral, occasionally on serpentinite, rocky soils, from 200 to 650 meters (CNPS, 2010).	Apr-Jun	No. The study area does not provide habitat for this species.
Entosthodon kochii Koch's cord moss	--/--/1B	Known from Mendocino, Mariposa, Marin, and San Luis Obispo (CNPS, 2010).	Moss found occasionally on soil in cismontane woodland from 180 to 1,000 meters (CNPS, 2010).	Unknown	No. The study area does not provide habitat for this species.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	FEDERAL/ STATE/ CNPS STATUS	DISTRIBUTION	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	PERIOD OF IDENTIFICATION	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON-SITE
Erigeron mariposanus Mariposa daisy	--/--/1A	Known from Mariposa County (CNPS, 2010).	Perennial herb found in cismontane woodland from 600 to 800 meters (CNPS, 2010).	June-July	No. The study area does not provide habitat for this species.
Eriophyllum congdonii Congdon's wooly sunflower	--/CR/1B	Known from Fresno, Madera, Merced, Stanislaus, Tulare, and Tuolumne counties (CNPS, 2010).	Annual herb usually found on rocky, metamorphic soil in chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland from 500 to 1,900 meters (CNPS, 2010).	April-June	Yes. See text.
Horkelia parryi Parry's horkelia	--/--/1B	Known from Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, and Mariposa counties (CNPS, 2010).	Found on ione formation and other soils in chaparral and cismontane woodland from 80 to 1,035 meters (CNPS, 2010).	April-September	No. The study area does not provide habitat for this species.
Leptosiphon serrulatus Madera leptosiphon	--/--/1B	Known from Fresno, Kern, Madera, Mariposa, and Tulare counties (CNPS, 2010).	Annual herb found in cismontane woodland and lower montane coniferous forest from 300 to 1,300 meters (CNPS, 2010).	April-May	Yes. See text.
Lomatium congdonii Congdon's lomatium	--/--/1B	Calaveras, Mariposa, and Tuolumne counties (CNPS, 2010).	Found on serpentinite soils in chaparral and cismontane woodland from 300 to 2,100 meters (CNPS, 2010).	March-June	No. The study area does not provide habitat for this species.
Lupinus citrinus var. *deflexus* Mariposa lupine	--/CE/1B	Known from Mariposa County (CNPS, 2010).	Annual herb usually found on granitic, sandy soil in chaparral and cismontane woodland from 400 to 610 meters (CNPS, 2010).	April-May	No. The study area does not provide habitat for this species.
Mielichhoferia elongata Elongate copper moss	--/--/2	Known from Fresno, Humboldt, Lake, Mariposa, Marin, Nevada, Placer, Santa Cruz, Trinity, and Tulare counties in California (CNPS, 2010).	Moss usually found on metamorphic, rocky, vernally mesic soil in cismontane woodland from 500 to 1,300 meters (CNPS, 2010).	Unknown	No. The study area does not provide habitat for this species.
Mimulus filicaulis slender-stemmed monkeyflower	--/--/1B	Known from Mariposa and Tuolumne counties (CNPS, 2010).	Found in vernally mesic areas in cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, and upper montane coniferous forest from 900 to 1,750 meters (CNPS, 2010).	April-August	No. The study area does not provide habitat for this species.
Mimulus gracilipes Slender-stalked monkeyflower	--/--/1B	Known from Fresno, Madera, and Mariposa counties (CNPS, 2010).	Annual herb usually found on decomposed granitic, often in burned or disturbed areas, in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from 500 to 1,300 meters (CNPS, 2010).	April-June	Yes. See text.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	FEDERAL/ STATE/ CNPS STATUS	DISTRIBUTION	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	PERIOD OF IDENTIFICATION	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON-SITE
Mimulus pulchellus yellow-lip pansy monkeyflower	--/--/1B	Known from Calaveras, Mariposa, and Tuolumne counties (CNPS, 2010).	Found in vernally mesic, often disturbed areas, on clay, in lower montane coniferous forest and meadows and seeps from 600 to 2,000 meters (CNPS, 2010).	April-July	Yes. See text.
Schizymenium shevockii Shevock's copper moss	--/--/1B	Known from Fresno, Mariposa, Riverside, and Tulare counties (CNPS, 2010).	Moss usually found on mesic, metamorphic rock in cismontane woodland from 750 to 1,400 meters (CNPS, 2010).	Uknown	No. The study area does not provide habitat for this species.
Animals					
Invertebrates					
Desmocerus californicus dimorphus valley elderberry longhorn beetle	FT	Known from Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Kern, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Napa, Placer, Fresno, San Joaquin, Shasta, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Tulare, Yolo, and Yuba counties (NatureServe, 2010).	Found in riparian forest communities from 0 to 762 meters. Exclusive host plant is elderberry (*Sambucus* species), which must have stems at least one inch in diameter for the beetle.	Year round	No. The study area does not contain habitat for this species.
Hydromantes brunus Limestone salamander	--/CT/--	Known along the Merced River from Lake McClure to about 4 miles NE of Briceburg, Mariposa County. Also occurs along the Merced River tributaries including Bear Creek and its feeder creeks, south of Brieeburg (CaliforniaHerps.com, 2010).	Inhabits mossy limestone crevices and talus in Grey Pine/Oak/Buckeye/ Chaparral belt of the lower Merced Canyon (CaliforniaHerps.com, 2010).	Rain events in fall, winter, and spring during moderate temperatures	No. The study area does not provide habitat for this species.
Fish					
Hypomesus transpacificus Delta smelt	FT/CT/--	Known almost exclusively in the Sacramento-San Joaquin estuary, from the Suisun Bay upstream through the Delta in Contra Costa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, and Yolo counties. May also occur in the San Francisco Bay.	Found in estuarine waters. Majority of life span is spent within the freshwater outskirts of the mixing zone (saltwater-freshwater interface) within the Delta.	Consult Agency	No. The study area does not contain habitat for this species.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	FEDERAL/ STATE/ CNPS STATUS	DISTRIBUTION	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	PERIOD OF IDENTIFICATION	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON-SITE
Oncorhynchus mykiss steelhead Central Valley Steelhead	FT/--/--	Spawn in the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and tributaries beforc migrating to the Delta and Bay Area.	Found in cool, clear, fast-flowing permanent streams and rivers with riffles and ample cover from riparian vegetation or overhanging banks. Spawning: streams with pool and riffle complexes. For successful brecding, require cold water and gravelly streambed.	Consult Agency	No. The study area does not contain habitat for this species.
Amphibians					
Rana boylii Foothill yellow-legged frog	--/CSC/--	Known from northern Oregon west of the Cascades south along the foothills of the western side of the Sierra Nevada Mountains to the Tehachapi Mountains, with an isolated population in the San Pedro Martir Mountains of Baja California (CaliforniaHerps.com, 2010).	Found in rocky streams and rivers with rocky substrate and open, sunny banks, in forests, chaparral, and woodlands from sea level to 2,040 meters. Sometimes found in isolated pools, vegetated backwaters, and deep, shaded, spring-fed pools (CaliforniaHerps.com, 2010).	March - June (breeding) July - September (non-breeding)	Yes. The study area provides upland habitat for this species. See text.
Rana sierrae Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog	FC/CSC/--	Known from southern Plumas County to southern Tulare County (Center for Biological Diversity, 2010).	Inhabits lakes, ponds, meadow streams, isolated pools, and sunny riverbanks in the Sierra Nevada Mountains from 370 to 3,660 meters. Waters that do not freeze to the bottom are required. Open stream and lake edges with a gentle slope up to a depth of 5 to 8 cm seem to be preferred (CaliforniaHerps.com, 2010).	April-August (breeding)	Yes. The study area provides upland habitat for this species. See text.
Reptiles					
Actinemys marmorata western pond turtle	--/CSC/--	Known along the west coast of North America from southern Washington to northern Baja California, Mexico. Many populations have been extirpated and others continue to decline throughout the range, especially in southern California.	Requires aquatic habitats with suitable basking sites. Nest sites most often characterized as having gentle slopes (<15%) with little vegetation or sandy banks.	All year	Yes. The study area provides nesting habitat for this species. See text.
Birds					

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	FEDERAL/ STATE/ CNPS STATUS	DISTRIBUTION	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	PERIOD OF IDENTIFICATION	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON-SITE
Strix nebulosa Great gray owl	--/CE/--	Known throughout Canada. In the U.S., known from. Alaska, Washington, Idaho, Montana south through the Cascade and Sierra Nevada ranges to central-eastern California, central- western Nevada, and northwestern Wyoming (Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, 2010).	In California, prefers pine and fir forests adjacent to montane meadows between 750 and 2,250 meters in California (Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology, 2010).	All Year	No. The study area does not provide habitat for this species.
Mammals					
Antrozous pallidus pallid bat	--/CSC/--	Locally common species at low elevations. It occurs throughout California except for the high Sierra Nevada from Shasta to Kern counties, and the northwestern corner of the state from Del Norte and western Siskiyou counties to northern Mendocino County (NatureServe, 2010).	Inhabits grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests from sea level up through mixed conifer forests, generally below 2,000 meters. The species is most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts also include cliffs, abandoned buildings, bird boxes, and under bridges (NatureServe, 2010).	All Year	Yes. See text.
Euderma maculatum Spotted bat	--/CSC/--	Known from southern California (NatureServe, 2010).	Found mostly in foothills, mountains, and desert regions with vegetation types ranging from desert to sub-alpine meadows including desert scrub, pinyon juniper woodland, ponderosa pine, mixed conifer forest, canyon bottoms, rim of cliffs, riparian areas, fields, and open grassland from 0 to 3,000 meters (NatureServe, 2010).	All year	Yes. See text.
Lasiurus blossevillii Western red bat	--/CSC/--	Occurs from Shasta County to the Mexican border, west of the Sierra Nevada/Cascade crest and deserts (NatureServe, 2010).	The winter range includes western lowlands and coastal regions south of San Francisco Bay. Roosting habitat includes forests and woodlands from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. Roosts primarily in trees (less often in shrubs) along the edge of habitats adjacent to streams, fields or urban areas. Foraging habitats occurs in open areas. They may be found in unusual habitats during migration (NatureServe, 2010).	Year Round (spring migrations March to May AND autumn migrations September to October)	

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	FEDERAL/ STATE/ CNPS STATUS	DISTRIBUTION	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	PERIOD OF IDENTIFICATION	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON-SITE
Martes pennanti Fisher	FC/CSC/--	Distributed along the Sierra Nevada, Cascades and Klammath Mountains and in a few areas in the north Coast Ranges (NatureServe, 2010).	Found in intermediate to dense mature stands of trees (coniferous forests) and deciduous riparian habitats with a high percent canopy closure. Utilizes cavities in large trees, snags, logs, rock areas, or shelters provided by slash or brush piles (NatureServe, 2010).	Year Round	

STATUS CODES

FEDERAL: United States Fish and Wildlife Service
FE Federally Endangered
FT Federally Threatened
FC Federal Candidate for Listing

STATE: California Department of Fish and Game
CE California Listed Endangered
CR California Listed Rare
CT California Listed Threatened
CSC California Species of Special Concern
CFP California Fully-Protected

CNPS: California Native Plant Society
List 1A Plants Presumed Extinct in California
List 1B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
List 2 Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere

SOURCE: CDFG, 2003; CNPS, 2010; USFWS, 2010.

APPENDIX C

CULTURAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

THE HISTORICAL PROPERTIES REPORT CONTAINS SENSITIVE AND CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION AND IS RETAINED AT THE OFFICES OF FEMA UNDER SEPARATE COVER. THIS TECHNICAL REPORT HAS BEEN PRESENTED TO THE APPROPRIATE REGULATORY AGENCIES RELATING TO CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT.

APPENDIX D

ENVIRONMENTAL DATABASE RESOURCES REPORT

Midpines Site
6364 Highway 140
Mariposa, CA 95338

Inquiry Number: 2690055.1s
February 02, 2010

The EDR Radius Map™ Report with GeoCheck®

EDR® Environmental Data Resources Inc

440 Wheelers Farms Road
Milford, CT 06461
Toll Free: 800.352.0050
www.edrnet.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Thank you for your business.
Please contact EDR at 1-800-352-0050
with any questions or comments.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A search of available environmental records was conducted by Environmental Data Resources, Inc (EDR). The report was designed to assist parties seeking to meet the search requirements of EPA's Standards and Practices for All Appropriate Inquiries (40 CFR Part 312), the ASTM Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments (E 1527-05) or custom requirements developed for the evaluation of environmental risk associated with a parcel of real estate.

TARGET PROPERTY INFORMATION

ADDRESS

6364 HIGHWAY 140
MARIPOSA, CA 95338

COORDINATES

Latitude (North):	37.545800 - 37° 32' 44.9''
Longitude (West):	119.919900 - 119° 55' 11.6''
Universal Tranverse Mercator:	Zone 11
UTM X (Meters):	242032.2
UTM Y (Meters):	4159225.8
Elevation:	2531 ft. above sea level

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP ASSOCIATED WITH TARGET PROPERTY

Target Property Map:	37119-E8 FELICIANA MOUNTAIN, CA
Most Recent Revision:	1981

TARGET PROPERTY SEARCH RESULTS

The target property was not listed in any of the databases searched by EDR.

DATABASES WITH NO MAPPED SITES

No mapped sites were found in EDR's search of available ("reasonably ascertainable ") government records either on the target property or within the search radius around the target property for the following databases:

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Federal NPL site list

NPL ---------- National Priority List
Proposed NPL ---------- Proposed National Priority List Sites
NPL LIENS ---------- Federal Superfund Liens

Federal Delisted NPL site list

Delisted NPL ---------- National Priority List Deletions

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Federal CERCLIS list

CERCLIS ..... Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
FEDERAL FACILITY ..... Federal Facility Site Information listing

Federal CERCLIS NFRAP site List

CERC-NFRAP ..... CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned

Federal RCRA CORRACTS facilities list

CORRACTS ..... Corrective Action Report

Federal RCRA non-CORRACTS TSD facilities list

RCRA-TSDF ..... RCRA - Treatment, Storage and Disposal

Federal RCRA generators list

RCRA-LQG ..... RCRA - Large Quantity Generators
RCRA-SQG ..... RCRA - Small Quantity Generators
RCRA-CESQG ..... RCRA - Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator

Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries

US ENG CONTROLS ..... Engineering Controls Sites List
US INST CONTROL ..... Sites with Institutional Controls

Federal ERNS list

ERNS ..... Emergency Response Notification System

State- and tribal - equivalent NPL

RESPONSE ..... State Response Sites

State- and tribal - equivalent CERCLIS

ENVIROSTOR ..... EnviroStor Database

State and tribal landfill and/or solid waste disposal site lists

SWF/LF ..... Solid Waste Information System

State and tribal leaking storage tank lists

LUST ..... Geotracker's Leaking Underground Fuel Tank Report
SLIC ..... Statewide SLIC Cases
INDIAN LUST ..... Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

State and tribal registered storage tank lists

UST ..... Active UST Facilities
AST ..... Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank Facilities

INDIAN UST - Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
FEMA UST - Underground Storage Tank Listing

State and tribal voluntary cleanup sites

INDIAN VCP - Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing
VCP - Voluntary Cleanup Program Properties

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Local Brownfield lists

US BROWNFIELDS - A Listing of Brownfields Sites

Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites

ODI - Open Dump Inventory
DEBRIS REGION 9 - Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations
WMUDS/SWAT - Waste Management Unit Database
SWRCY - Recycler Database
HAULERS - Registered Waste Tire Haulers Listing
INDIAN ODI - Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands

Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites

US CDL - Clandestine Drug Labs
HIST Cal-Sites - Historical Calsites Database
SCH - School Property Evaluation Program
Toxic Pits - Toxic Pits Cleanup Act Sites
CDL - Clandestine Drug Labs
US HIST CDL - National Clandestine Laboratory Register

Local Lists of Registered Storage Tanks

CA FID UST - Facility Inventory Database
HIST UST - Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database
SWEEPS UST - SWEEPS UST Listing

Local Land Records

LIENS 2 - CERCLA Lien Information
LUCIS - Land Use Control Information System
LIENS - Environmental Liens Listing
DEED - Deed Restriction Listing

Records of Emergency Release Reports

HMIRS - Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System
CHMIRS - California Hazardous Material Incident Report System
LDS - Land Disposal Sites Listing
MCS - Military Cleanup Sites Listing

Other Ascertainable Records

RCRA-NonGen - RCRA - Non Generators

DOT OPS	Incident and Accident Data
DOD	Department of Defense Sites
FUDS	Formerly Used Defense Sites
CONSENT	Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees
ROD	Records Of Decision
UMTRA	Uranium Mill Tailings Sites
MINES	Mines Master Index File
TRIS	Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
FTTS	FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)
HIST FTTS	FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing
SSTS	Section 7 Tracking Systems
ICIS	Integrated Compliance Information System
PADS	PCB Activity Database System
MLTS	Material Licensing Tracking System
RADINFO	Radiation Information Database
FINDS	Facility Index System/Facility Registry System
RAATS	RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System
CA BOND EXP. PLAN	Bond Expenditure Plan
CA WDS	Waste Discharge System
NPDES	NPDES Permits Listing
Cortese	"Cortese" Hazardous Waste & Substances Sites List
HIST CORTESE	Hazardous Waste & Substance Site List
Notify 65	Proposition 65 Records
DRYCLEANERS	Cleaner Facilities
WIP	Well Investigation Program Case List
HAZNET	Facility and Manifest Data
EMI	Emissions Inventory Data
INDIAN RESERV	Indian Reservations
SCRD DRYCLEANERS	State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners Listing
PROC	Certified Processors Database
MWMP	Medical Waste Management Program Listing
COAL ASH DOE	Sleam-Electric Plan Operation Data
PCB TRANSFORMER	PCB Transformer Registration Database
HWT	Registered Hazardous Waste Transporter Database
HWP	EnviroStor Permitted Facilities Listing
COAL ASH EPA	Coal Combustion Residues Surface Impoundments List

EDR PROPRIETARY RECORDS

EDR Proprietary Records

Manufactured Gas Plants	EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants

SURROUNDING SITES: SEARCH RESULTS

Surrounding sites were not identified.

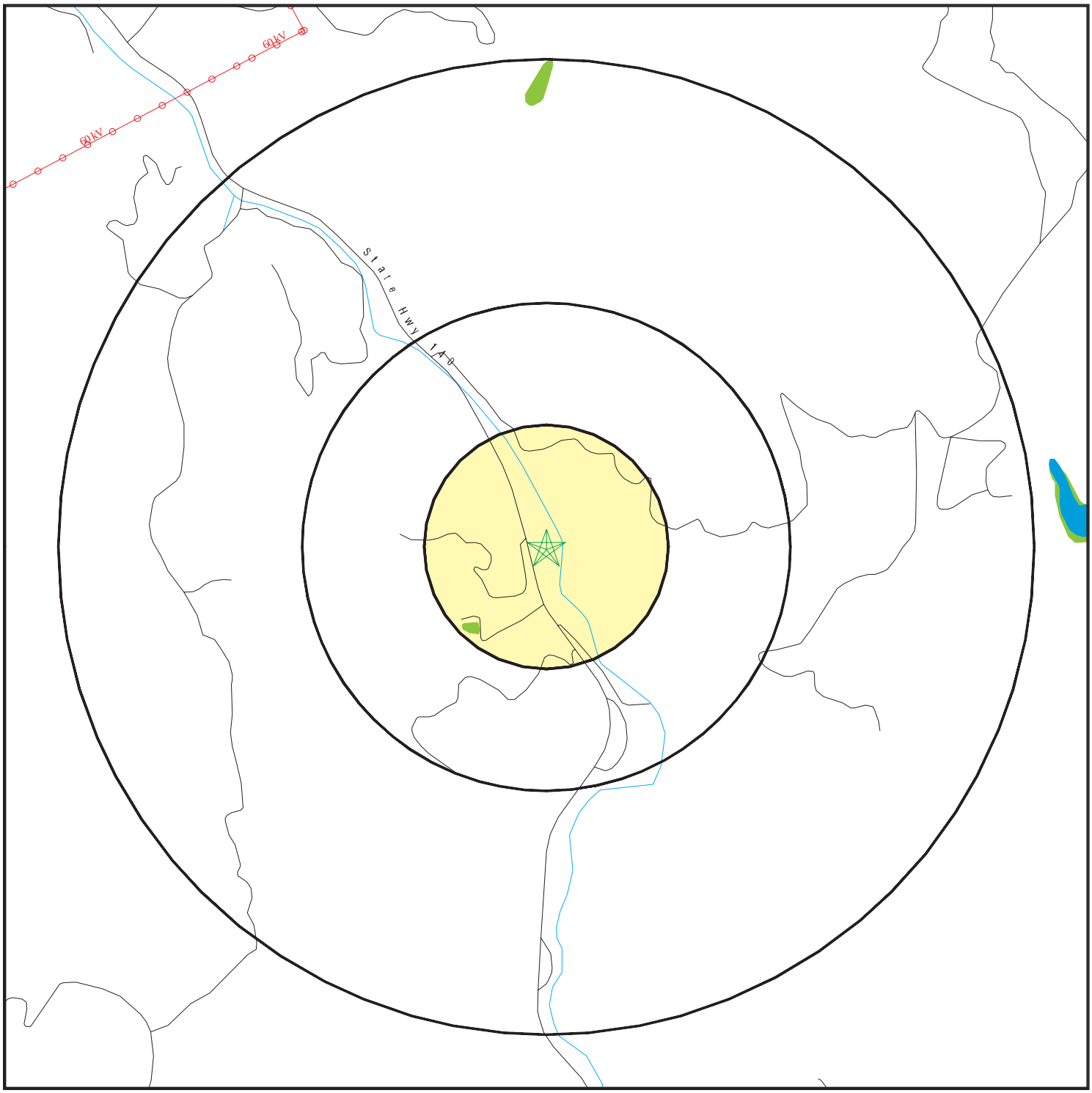
Unmappable (orphan) sites are not considered in the foregoing analysis.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Due to poor or inadequate address information, the following sites were not mapped:

Site Name	Database(s)
MIDPINES MTNCE STATION	LUST SAN MATEO,HIST CORTESE
MOUNTAIN VIEW GROCERY	LUST SAN MATEO,HIST CORTESE
EL PORTAL CHEVRON	HIST UST,SWEEPS UST
MARIPOSA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL	SWEEPS UST
UNOCAL SERVICE STATION #4024	SWEEPS UST
MARIPOSA SAND & GRAVEL CO.	SWEEPS UST
49ER' RANCH	SWEEPS UST
MT BULLION YOUTH CONSERVATION CAMP	SWEEPS UST
CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL	SWEEPS UST
MARIPOSA FOREST FIRE STATION	SWEEPS UST
CHASE BROS INC	SWEEPS UST
MARIPOSA CO. COMPOSTING FACILITY	LF
CHP-MARIPOSA	LUST SAN MATEO
CHEVRON MARIPOSA	UST ALAMEDA
PIONEER GAS/MINI MART	UST ALAMEDA
CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL	UST ALAMEDA
CHASE'S FOOTHILL PETROLEUM	UST ALAMEDA
MARIPOSA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL	HIST UST
UNION OIL SS# 4024	HIST UST
UNION OIL SS#4024	HIST UST
5264 HIGHWAY 49	AST
6610 HIGHWAY 140	AST
JARED VETKOS DBA VETKOS TRUCKING I	RCRA-NLR
CL BRYANT TANKER SPILL	SLIC REGION 2
TAVIS CORPORATION	SLIC REGION 2
JUNK YARD - VIC HALL	ENVIROSTOR

OVERVIEW MAP - 2690055.1s



- Target Property
- Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property
- Sites at elevations lower than the target property
- Manufactured Gas Plants
- National Priority List Sites
- Dept. Defense Sites

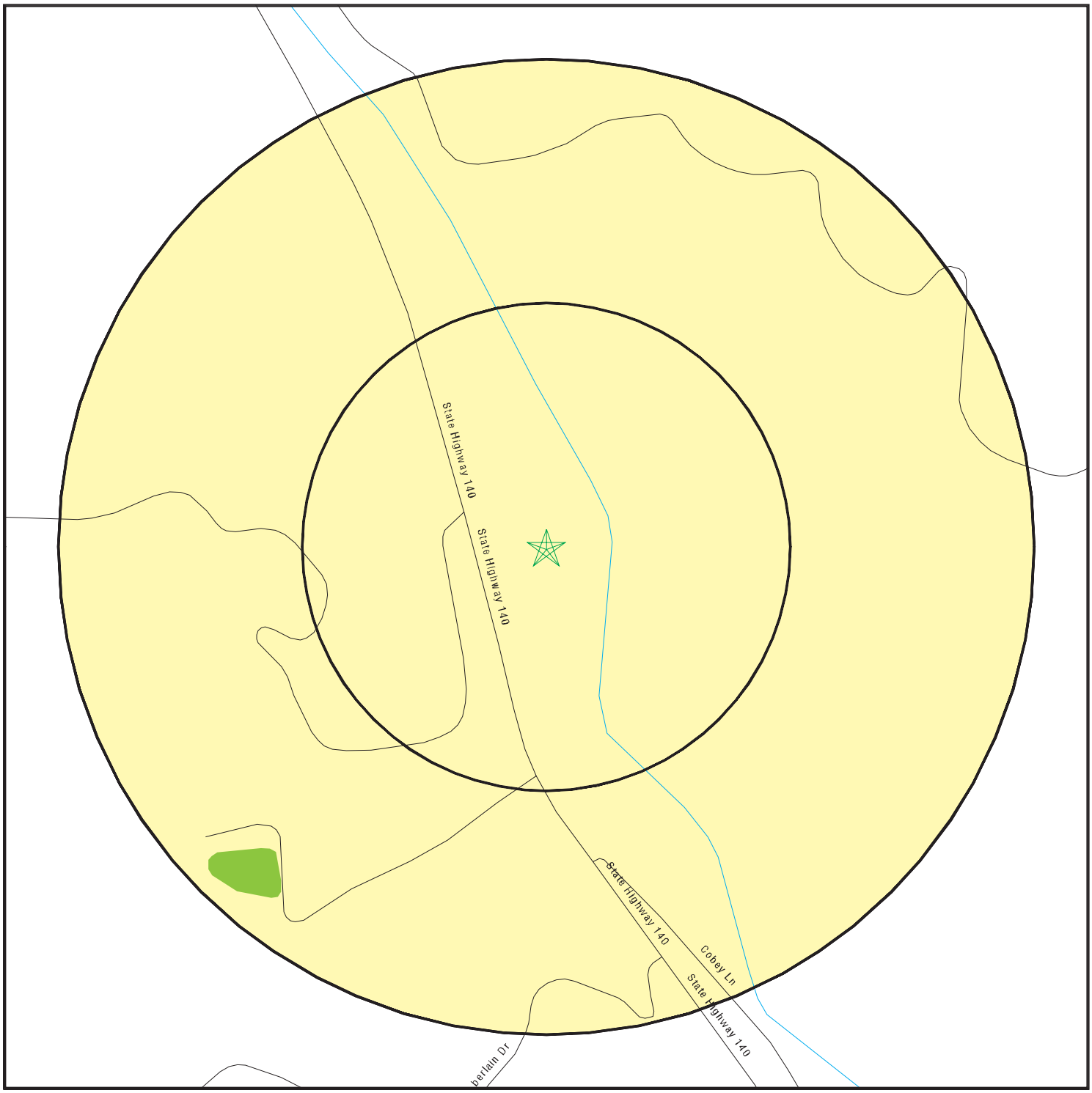
0 1/4 1/2 1 Miles

- Indian Reservations BIA
- Power transmission lines
- Oil & Gas pipelines
- 100-year flood zone
- 500-year flood zone
- National Wetland Inventory
- Areas of Concern

N

SITE NAME: Midpines Site	CLIENT: Analytical Environmental Serv.
ADDRESS: 6364 Highway 140	CONTACT: Melissa Oberti
Mariposa CA 95338	INQUIRY #: 2690055.1s
LAT/LONG: 37.5458 / 119.9199	DATE: February 02, 2010 1:48 pm

DETAIL MAP - 2690055.1s



0 1/16 1/8 1/4 Miles

- Target Property
- Sites at elevations higher than or equal to the target property
- Sites at elevations lower than the target property
- Manufactured Gas Plants
- Sensitive Receptors
- National Priority List Sites
- Dept. Defense Sites
- Indian Reservations BIA
- Oil & Gas pipelines
- 100-year flood zone
- 500-year flood zone
- National Wetland Inventory
- Areas of Concern

SITE NAME:	Midpines Site	CLIENT:	Analytical Environmental Serv.
ADDRESS:	6364 Highway 140	CONTACT:	Melissa Oberti
	Mariposa CA 95338	INQUIRY #:	2690055.1s
LAT/LONG:	37.5458 / 119.9199	DATE:	February 02, 2010 1:48 pm

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Target Property	Search Distance (Miles)	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS								
Federal NPL site list								
NPL		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
Proposed NPL		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
NPL LIENS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Federal Delisted NPL site list								
Delisted NPL		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
Federal CERCLIS list								
CERCLIS		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
FEDERAL FACILITY		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
Federal CERCLIS NFRAP site List								
CERC-NFRAP		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Federal RCRA CORRACTS facilities list								
CORRACTS		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
Federal RCRA non-CORRACTS TSD facilities list								
RCRA-TSDF		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Federal RCRA generators list								
RCRA-LQG		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RCRA-SQG		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
RCRA-CESQG		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries								
US ENG CONTROLS		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
US INST CONTROL		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Federal ERNS list								
ERNS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
State- and tribal - equivalent NPL								
RESPONSE		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
State- and tribal - equivalent CERCLIS								
ENVIROSTOR		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
State and tribal landfill and/or solid waste disposal site lists								
SWF/LF		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
State and tribal leaking storage tank lists								
LUST		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
SLIC		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Target Property	Search Distance (Miles)	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
INDIAN LUST		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
State and tribal registered storage tank lists								
UST		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
AST		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
INDIAN UST		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
FEMA UST		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
State and tribal voluntary cleanup sites								
INDIAN VCP		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
VCP		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS								
Local Brownfield lists								
US BROWNFIELDS		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites								
ODI		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
DEBRIS REGION 9		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
WMUDS/SWAT		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
SWRCY		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
HAULERS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
INDIAN ODI		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites								
US CDL		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST Cal-Sites		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
SCH		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
Toxic Pits		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
CDL		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
US HIST CDL		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Local Lists of Registered Storage Tanks								
CA FID UST		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST UST		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
SWEEPS UST		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
Local Land Records								
LIENS 2		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
LUCIS		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
LIENS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
DEED		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Records of Emergency Release Reports								
HMIRS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CHMIRS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
LDS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0

MAP FINDINGS SUMMARY

Database	Target Property	Search Distance (Miles)	< 1/8	1/8 - 1/4	1/4 - 1/2	1/2 - 1	> 1	Total Plotted
MCS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Other Ascertainable Records								
RCRA-NonGen		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
DOT OPS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
DOD		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
FUDS		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
CONSENT		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
ROD		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
UMTRA		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
MINES		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
TRIS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
TSCA		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
FTTS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HIST FTTS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
SSTS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
ICIS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PADS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
MLTS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RADINFO		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
FINDS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
RAATS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
CA BOND EXP. PLAN		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
CA WDS		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
NPDES		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
Cortese		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
HIST CORTESE		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
Notify 65		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
DRYCLEANERS		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
WIP		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
HAZNET		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
EMI		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
INDIAN RESERV		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
SCRD DRYCLEANERS		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
PROC		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
MWMP		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
COAL ASH DOE		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
PCB TRANSFORMER		TP	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	0
HWT		0.250	0	0	NR	NR	NR	0
HWP		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0
COAL ASH EPA		0.500	0	0	0	NR	NR	0
EDR PROPRIETARY RECORDS								
EDR Proprietary Records								
Manufactured Gas Plants		1.000	0	0	0	0	NR	0

NOTES:

TP = Target Property

NR = Not Requested at this Search Distance

Sites may be listed in more than one database

MAP FINDINGS

Map ID Direction Distance Elevation	Site	Database(s)	EDR ID Number EPA ID Number

NO SITES FOUND

ORPHAN SUMMARY

City	EDR ID	Site Name	Site Address	Zip	Database(s)
MARIPOSA	1000167215	UNION OIL SS# 4024	HIGHWAY 140 / 10TH STREET	95338	HIST UST
MARIPOSA	1010313920	JARED VETKOS DBA VETKOS TRUCKING I	3834 HWY 49 S	95338	RCRA-NLR
MARIPOSA	A100340722		5264 HIGHWAY 49	95338	AST
MIDPINES	A100340786		6610 HIGHWAY 140	95345	AST
MARIPOSA	S100181611	JUNK YARD - VIC HALL	OFF OF SCHAEFER ROAD, E OF HIG	95338	ENVIROSTOR
MIDPINES	S104163086	MIDPINES MTNCE STATION	6610 HWY 140	95345	LUST SAN MATEO,HIST CORTESE
MIDPINES	S105024963	MOUNTAIN VIEW GROCERY	6428 HIGHWAY 140	95345	LUST SAN MATEO,HIST CORTESE
MARIPOSA	S106486013	TAVIS CORPORATION	3636 HWY 49 SOUTH	95338	SLIC REGION 2
MARIPOSA	S106486199	CL BRYANT TANKER SPILL	HWY 140 / NED'S GULCH	95338	SLIC REGION 2
MARIPOSA	S106716636	CHP-MARIPOSA	5246 HWY 49 N	95338	LUST SAN MATEO
MARIPOSA	S106922250	49ER' RANCH	2945 HIGHWAY 49 SO	95338	SWEEPS UST
MARIPOSA	S106923855	CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL	5264 N HWY 49 RD	95338	SWEEPS UST
MARIPOSA	S106924242	CHASE BROS INC	4632 S HWY 49	95338	SWEEPS UST
MARIPOSA	S106929128	MARIPOSA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL	8TH ST / OLD HWY	95338	SWEEPS UST
MARIPOSA	S106929130	MARIPOSA FOREST FIRE STATION	5366 N HWY 49	95338	SWEEPS UST
MARIPOSA	S106929131	MARIPOSA SAND & GRAVEL CO.	4705 HIGHWAY 49 S	95338	SWEEPS UST
MARIPOSA	S106929707	MT BULLION YOUTH CONSERVATION CAMP	N HWY 49 PO BOX 5006	95338	SWEEPS UST
MARIPOSA	S106933535	UNOCAL SERVICE STATION #4024	HIGHWAY 140 / 10TH ST	95338	SWEEPS UST
MARIPOSA	S107591762	MARIPOSA CO. COMPOSTING FACILITY	5593 HIGHWAY 49 NORTH		LF
EL PORTAL	U001606345	EL PORTAL CHEVRON	HIGHWAY 140	95338	HIST UST,SWEEPS UST
MARIPOSA	U001606366	MARIPOSA COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL	8TH ST. / OLD HIGHWAY	95338	HIST UST
MARIPOSA	U001606394	UNION OIL SS#4024	HIGHWAY 140 / 10TH ST	95338	HIST UST
MARIPOSA	U003785555	PIONEER GAS/MINI MART	5177 HIGHWAY 140	95338	UST ALAMEDA
MARIPOSA	U003895386	CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL	5264 HIGHWAY 49	95338	UST ALAMEDA
MARIPOSA	U003895412	CHEVRON MARIPOSA	5037 HIGHWAY 140	95338	UST ALAMEDA
MARIPOSA	U003971344	CHASE'S FOOTHILL PETROLEUM	4632 HIGHWAY 49	95338	UST ALAMEDA

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

To maintain currency of the following federal and state databases, EDR contacts the appropriate governmental agency on a monthly or quarterly basis, as required.

Number of Days to Update: Provides confirmation that EDR is reporting records that have been updated within 90 days from the date the government agency made the information available to the public.

STANDARD ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Federal NPL site list

NPL: National Priority List

National Priorities List (Superfund). The NPL is a subset of CERCLIS and identifies over 1,200 sites for priority cleanup under the Superfund Program. NPL sites may encompass relatively large areas. As such, EDR provides polygon coverage for over 1,000 NPL site boundaries produced by EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC) and regional EPA offices.

Date of Government Version: 11/01/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/13/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2010
Number of Days to Update: 59

Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 01/14/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/26/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NPL Site Boundaries

Sources:

EPA's Environmental Photographic Interpretation Center (EPIC)
Telephone: 202-564-7333

EPA Region 1
Telephone 617-918-1143

EPA Region 3
Telephone 215-814-5418

EPA Region 4
Telephone 404-562-8033

EPA Region 5
Telephone 312-886-6686

EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-655-6659

EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7247

EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6774

EPA Region 9
Telephone: 415-947-4246

EPA Region 10
Telephone 206-553-8665

Proposed NPL: Proposed National Priority List Sites

A site that has been proposed for listing on the National Priorities List through the issuance of a proposed rule in the Federal Register. EPA then accepts public comments on the site, responds to the comments, and places on the NPL those sites that continue to meet the requirements for listing.

Date of Government Version: 11/01/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/13/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2010
Number of Days to Update: 59

Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 01/14/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/26/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

NPL LIENS: Federal Superfund Liens

Federal Superfund Liens. Under the authority granted the USEPA by CERCLA of 1980, the USEPA has the authority to file liens against real property in order to recover remedial action expenditures or when the property owner received notification of potential liability. USEPA compiles a listing of filed notices of Superfund Liens.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/1991
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/02/1994
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/30/1994
Number of Days to Update: 56

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4267
Last EDR Contact: 08/17/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 11/16/2009
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Federal Delisted NPL site list

DELISTED NPL: National Priority List Deletions

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) establishes the criteria that the EPA uses to delete sites from the NPL. In accordance with 40 CFR 300.425.(e), sites may be deleted from the NPL where no further response is appropriate.

Date of Government Version: 11/01/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/13/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2010
Number of Days to Update: 59

Source: EPA
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 01/14/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/26/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal CERCLIS list

CERCLIS: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System

CERCLIS contains data on potentially hazardous waste sites that have been reported to the USEPA by states, municipalities, private companies and private persons, pursuant to Section 103 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). CERCLIS contains sites which are either proposed to or on the National Priorities List (NPL) and sites which are in the screening and assessment phase for possible inclusion on the NPL.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/11/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/21/2009
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-412-9810
Last EDR Contact: 12/28/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/12/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FEDERAL FACILITY: Federal Facility Site Information listing

A listing of NPL and Base Realighnment & Closure sites found in the CERCLIS database where FERRO is involved in cleanup projects.

Date of Government Version: 10/03/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/10/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/2009
Number of Days to Update: 81

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-8704
Last EDR Contact: 01/15/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/26/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Federal CERCLIS NFRAP site List

CERCLIS-NFRAP: CERCLIS No Further Remedial Action Planned

Archived sites are sites that have been removed and archived from the inventory of CERCLIS sites. Archived status indicates that, to the best of EPA's knowledge, assessment at a site has been completed and that EPA has determined no further steps will be taken to list this site on the National Priorities List (NPL), unless information indicates this decision was not appropriate or other considerations require a recommendation for listing at a later time. This decision does not necessarily mean that there is no hazard associated with a given site; it only means that, based upon available information, the location is not judged to be a potential NPL site.

Date of Government Version: 06/23/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/02/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/21/2009
Number of Days to Update: 19

Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-412-9810
Last EDR Contact: 11/24/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/15/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal RCRA CORRACTS facilities list

CORRACTS: Corrective Action Report

CORRACTS identifies hazardous waste handlers with RCRA corrective action activity.

Date of Government Version: 09/15/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/22/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/09/2009
Number of Days to Update: 48

Source: EPA
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 11/16/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/01/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal RCRA non-CORRACTS TSD facilities list

RCRA-TSDF: RCRA - Treatment, Storage and Disposal

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Transporters are individuals or entities that move hazardous waste from the generator offsite to a facility that can recycle, treat, store, or dispose of the waste. TSDFs treat, store, or dispose of the waste.

Date of Government Version: 12/11/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/17/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2010
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 01/15/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/19/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Federal RCRA generators list

RCRA-LQG: RCRA - Large Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Large quantity generators (LQGs) generate over 1,000 kilograms (kg) of hazardous waste, or over 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 12/11/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/17/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2010
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 01/15/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/19/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-SQG: RCRA - Small Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Small quantity generators (SQGs) generate between 100 kg and 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 12/11/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/17/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2010
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 01/15/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/19/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RCRA-CESQG: RCRA - Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQGs) generate less than 100 kg of hazardous waste, or less than 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste per month.

Date of Government Version: 12/11/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/17/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2010
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 01/15/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/19/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Federal institutional controls / engineering controls registries

US ENG CONTROLS: Engineering Controls Sites List

A listing of sites with engineering controls in place. Engineering controls include various forms of caps, building foundations, liners, and treatment methods to create pathway elimination for regulated substances to enter environmental media or effect human health.

Date of Government Version: 10/01/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/09/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/09/2009
Number of Days to Update: 31

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-0695
Last EDR Contact: 12/10/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/29/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US INST CONTROL: Sites with Institutional Controls

A listing of sites with institutional controls in place. Institutional controls include administrative measures, such as groundwater use restrictions, construction restrictions, property use restrictions, and post remediation care requirements intended to prevent exposure to contaminants remaining on site. Deed restrictions are generally required as part of the institutional controls.

Date of Government Version: 10/01/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/09/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/09/2009
Number of Days to Update: 31

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-603-0695
Last EDR Contact: 12/10/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/29/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Federal ERNS list

ERNS: Emergency Response Notification System

Emergency Response Notification System. ERNS records and stores information on reported releases of oil and hazardous substances.

Date of Government Version: 08/31/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/17/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/09/2009
Number of Days to Update: 53

Source: National Response Center, United States Coast Guard
Telephone: 202-267-2180
Last EDR Contact: 01/15/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/19/2010
Data Release Frequency: Annually

State- and tribal - equivalent NPL

RESPONSE: State Response Sites

Identifies confirmed release sites where DTSC is involved in remediation, either in a lead or oversight capacity. These confirmed release sites are generally high-priority and high potential risk.

Date of Government Version: 11/09/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/10/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/04/2009
Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 11/10/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/22/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

State- and tribal - equivalent CERCLIS

ENVIROSTOR: EnviroStor Database

The Department of Toxic Substances Control's (DTSC's) Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program's (SMBRP's) EnviroStor database identifes sites that have known contamination or sites for which there may be reasons to investigate further. The database includes the following site types: Federal Superfund sites (National Priorities List (NPL)); State Response, including Military Facilities and State Superfund; Voluntary Cleanup; and School sites. EnviroStor provides similar information to the information that was available in CalSites, and provides additional site information, including, but not limited to, identification of formerly-contaminated properties that have been released for reuse, properties where environmental deed restrictions have been recorded to prevent inappropriate land uses, and risk characterization information that is used to assess potential impacts to public health and the environment at contaminated sites.

Date of Government Version: 11/09/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/10/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/04/2009
Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 11/10/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/22/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

State and tribal landfill and/or solid waste disposal site lists

SWF/LF (SWIS): Solid Waste Information System

Active, Closed and Inactive Landfills. SWF/LF records typically contain an inve ntory of solid waste disposal facilities or landfills. These may be active or i nactive facilities or open dumps that failed to meet RCRA Section 4004 criteria for solid waste landfills or disposal sites.

Date of Government Version: 11/23/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/24/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/04/2009
Number of Days to Update: 10

Source: Integrated Waste Management Board
Telephone: 916-341-6320
Last EDR Contact: 11/24/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/08/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

State and tribal leaking storage tank lists

LUST REG 6L: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing

For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 09/09/2003
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/10/2003
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/07/2003
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Lahontan Region (6)
Telephone: 530-542-5572
Last EDR Contact: 11/13/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/01/2010
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST: Geotracker's Leaking Underground Fuel Tank Report

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Incident Reports. LUST records contain an inventory of reported leaking underground storage tank incidents. Not all states maintain these records, and the information stored varies by state. For more information on a particular leaking underground storage tank sites, please contact the appropriate regulatory agency.

Date of Government Version: 12/21/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/21/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2010
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: see region list
Last EDR Contact: 12/21/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/05/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LUST REG 9: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Report

Orange, Riverside, San Diego counties. For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 03/01/2001
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/23/2001
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/21/2001
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Diego Region (9)
Telephone: 858-637-5595
Last EDR Contact: 12/23/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/12/2010
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 2: Fuel Leak List

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma counties.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/20/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2004
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Francisco Bay Region (2)
Telephone: 510-622-2433
Last EDR Contact: 12/18/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/05/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LUST REG 4: Underground Storage Tank Leak List

Los Angeles, Ventura counties. For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 09/07/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/07/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/12/2004
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Los Angeles Region (4)
Telephone: 213-576-6710
Last EDR Contact: 12/04/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/22/2010
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 5: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Database

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Alameda, Alpine, Amador, Butte, Colusa, Contra Costa, Calveras, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Kern, Kings, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Modoc, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Shasta, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Tulare, Tuolumne, Yolo, Yuba counties.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/22/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/31/2008
Number of Days to Update: 9

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region (5)
Telephone: 916-464-4834
Last EDR Contact: 01/05/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/19/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LUST REG 3: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Database

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Monterey, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz counties.

Date of Government Version: 05/19/2003
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/19/2003
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/02/2003
Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Coast Region (3)
Telephone: 805-542-4786
Last EDR Contact: 01/18/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/03/2010
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 6V: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing

Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Mono, San Bernardino counties.

Date of Government Version: 06/07/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/07/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/29/2005
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Victorville Branch Office (6)
Telephone: 760-241-7365
Last EDR Contact: 12/10/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/29/2010
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 1: Active Toxic Site Investigation

Del Norte, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Modoc, Siskiyou, Sonoma, Trinity counties. For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 02/01/2001
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/28/2001
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/29/2001
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board North Coast (1)
Telephone: 707-570-3769
Last EDR Contact: 02/01/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/17/2010
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LUST REG 8: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

California Regional Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (8). For more current information, please refer to the State Water Resources Control Board's LUST database.

Date of Government Version: 02/14/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/15/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/28/2005
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (8)
Telephone: 909-782-4496
Last EDR Contact: 01/18/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/03/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LUST REG 7: Leaking Underground Storage Tank Case Listing
Leaking Underground Storage Tank locations. Imperial, Riverside, San Diego, Santa Barbara counties.

Date of Government Version: 02/26/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/26/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/24/2004
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Colorado River Basin Region (7)
Telephone: 760-776-8943
Last EDR Contact: 02/01/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/17/2010
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC: Statewide SLIC Cases
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 12/21/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/21/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2010
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 12/21/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/05/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SLIC REG 1: Active Toxic Site Investigations
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 04/03/2003
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/07/2003
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/25/2003
Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board, North Coast Region (1)
Telephone: 707-576-2220
Last EDR Contact: 02/01/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/17/2010
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 2: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/20/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/2004
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board San Francisco Bay Region (2)
Telephone: 510-286-0457
Last EDR Contact: 12/18/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/05/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SLIC REG 3: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 05/18/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/18/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/15/2006
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Coast Region (3)
Telephone: 805-549-3147
Last EDR Contact: 01/18/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/03/2010
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SLIC REG 4: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 11/17/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/18/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/04/2005
Number of Days to Update: 47

Source: Region Water Quality Control Board Los Angeles Region (4)
Telephone: 213-576-6600
Last EDR Contact: 01/05/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/19/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SLIC REG 5: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/05/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/21/2005
Number of Days to Update: 16

Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board Central Valley Region (5)
Telephone: 916-464-3291
Last EDR Contact: 12/10/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/29/2010
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SLIC REG 6V: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 05/24/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/25/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/16/2005
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: Regional Water Quality Control Board, Victorville Branch
Telephone: 619-241-6583
Last EDR Contact: 12/10/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/29/2010
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SLIC REG 6L: SLIC Sites
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 09/07/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/07/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/12/2004
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Lahontan Region
Telephone: 530-542-5574
Last EDR Contact: 11/13/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/01/2010
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 7: SLIC List
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 11/24/2004
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/29/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/04/2005
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: California Regional Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region
Telephone: 760-346-7491
Last EDR Contact: 02/01/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/17/2010
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SLIC REG 8: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 04/03/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/03/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/14/2008
Number of Days to Update: 11

Source: California Region Water Quality Control Board Santa Ana Region (8)
Telephone: 951-782-3298
Last EDR Contact: 12/10/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/29/2010
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SLIC REG 9: Spills, Leaks, Investigation & Cleanup Cost Recovery Listing
The SLIC (Spills, Leaks, Investigations and Cleanup) program is designed to protect and restore water quality from spills, leaks, and similar discharges.

Date of Government Version: 09/10/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/11/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/28/2007
Number of Days to Update: 17

Source: California Regional Water Quality Control Board San Diego Region (9)
Telephone: 858-467-2980
Last EDR Contact: 11/09/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/22/2010
Data Release Frequency: Annually

INDIAN LUST R4: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Florida, Mississippi and North Carolina.

Date of Government Version: 12/07/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/09/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/16/2009
Number of Days to Update: 7
Source: EPA Region 4
Telephone: 404-562-8677
Last EDR Contact: 02/01/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/17/2010
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN LUST R9: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Arizona, California, New Mexico and Nevada

Date of Government Version: 11/24/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/25/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/16/2009
Number of Days to Update: 21
Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 415-972-3372
Last EDR Contact: 02/01/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/17/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R10: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

Date of Government Version: 11/10/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/12/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/16/2009
Number of Days to Update: 34
Source: EPA Region 10
Telephone: 206-553-2857
Last EDR Contact: 02/01/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/17/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN LUST R1: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
A listing of leaking underground storage tank locations on Indian Land.

Date of Government Version: 02/19/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/19/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/16/2009
Number of Days to Update: 25
Source: EPA Region 1
Telephone: 617-918-1313
Last EDR Contact: 02/01/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/17/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R6: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in New Mexico and Oklahoma.

Date of Government Version: 11/12/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/12/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/16/2009
Number of Days to Update: 34
Source: EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-665-6597
Last EDR Contact: 02/01/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/17/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R7: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska

Date of Government Version: 03/24/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/20/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/17/2009
Number of Days to Update: 28
Source: EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7003
Last EDR Contact: 02/01/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/17/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN LUST R8: Leaking Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
LUSTs on Indian land in Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming.

Date of Government Version: 12/01/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/01/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/16/2009
Number of Days to Update: 15
Source: EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6271
Last EDR Contact: 02/01/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/17/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

State and tribal registered storage tank lists

UST: Active UST Facilities
Active UST facilities gathered from the local regulatory agencies

Date of Government Version: 12/21/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/21/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2010
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: SWRCB
Telephone: 916-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 12/21/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/05/2010
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

AST: Aboveground Petroleum Storage Tank Facilities
Registered Aboveground Storage Tanks.

Date of Government Version: 08/01/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/10/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/01/2009
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-341-5712
Last EDR Contact: 01/11/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/26/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R1: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 1 (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont and ten Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 02/19/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/19/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/16/2009
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: EPA, Region 1
Telephone: 617-918-1313
Last EDR Contact: 02/01/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/17/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R6: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 6 (Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Texas and 65 Tribes).

Date of Government Version: 11/12/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/12/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/16/2009
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: EPA Region 6
Telephone: 214-665-7591
Last EDR Contact: 02/01/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/17/2010
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN UST R10: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 10 (Alaska, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 11/10/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/12/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/16/2009
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: EPA Region 10
Telephone: 206-553-2857
Last EDR Contact: 02/17/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/17/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R7: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land
The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 7 (Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and 9 Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/30/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/16/2009
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: EPA Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7003
Last EDR Contact: 02/01/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/17/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN UST R9: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 9 (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, the Pacific Islands, and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 11/12/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/20/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/16/2009
Number of Days to Update: 26

Source: EPA Region 9
Telephone: 415-972-3368
Last EDR Contact: 02/01/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/17/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R8: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 8 (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming and 27 Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 12/01/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/01/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/16/2009
Number of Days to Update: 15

Source: EPA Region 8
Telephone: 303-312-6137
Last EDR Contact: 02/01/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/17/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN UST R4: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 4 (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Tribal Nations)

Date of Government Version: 12/07/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/09/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/16/2009
Number of Days to Update: 7

Source: EPA Region 4
Telephone: 404-562-9424
Last EDR Contact: 02/01/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/17/2010
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

INDIAN UST R5: Underground Storage Tanks on Indian Land

The Indian Underground Storage Tank (UST) database provides information about underground storage tanks on Indian land in EPA Region 5 (Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin and Tribal Nations).

Date of Government Version: 11/05/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/05/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/16/2009
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: EPA Region 5
Telephone: 312-886-6136
Last EDR Contact: 02/01/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/17/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

FEMA UST: Underground Storage Tank Listing

A listing of all FEMA owned underground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 10/01/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/29/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/16/2009
Number of Days to Update: 48

Source: FEMA
Telephone: 202-646-5797
Last EDR Contact: 01/18/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/03/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

State and tribal voluntary cleanup sites

VCP: Voluntary Cleanup Program Properties

Contains low threat level properties with either confirmed or unconfirmed releases and the project proponents have request that DTSC oversee investigation and/or cleanup activities and have agreed to provide coverage for DTSC's costs.

Date of Government Version: 11/09/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/10/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/04/2009
Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 11/10/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/22/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

INDIAN VCP R7: Voluntary Cleanup Priority Lisitng
A listing of voluntary cleanup priority sites located on Indian Land located in Region 7.

Date of Government Version: 03/20/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/22/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/19/2008
Number of Days to Update: 27
Source: EPA, Region 7
Telephone: 913-551-7365
Last EDR Contact: 04/20/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 07/20/2009
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN VCP R1: Voluntary Cleanup Priority Listing
A listing of voluntary cleanup priority sites located on Indian Land located in Region 1.

Date of Government Version: 04/02/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/22/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/19/2008
Number of Days to Update: 27
Source: EPA, Region 1
Telephone: 617-918-1102
Last EDR Contact: 01/05/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/19/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS

Local Brownfield lists

US BROWNFIELDS: A Listing of Brownfields Sites
Included in the listing are brownfields properties addresses by Cooperative Agreement Recipients and brownfields properties addressed by Targeted Brownfields Assessments. Targeted Brownfields Assessments-EPA's Targeted Brownfields Assessments (TBA) program is designed to help states, tribes, and municipalities--especially those without EPA Brownfields Assessment Demonstration Pilots--minimize the uncertainties of contamination often associated with brownfields. Under the TBA program, EPA provides funding and/or technical assistance for environmental assessments at brownfields sites throughout the country. Targeted Brownfields Assessments supplement and work with other efforts under EPA's Brownfields Initiative to promote cleanup and redevelopment of brownfields. Cooperative Agreement Recipients-States, political subdivisions, territories, and Indian tribes become Brownfields Cleanup Revolving Loan Fund (BCRLF) cooperative agreement recipients when they enter into BCRLF cooperative agreements with the U.S. EPA. EPA selects BCRLF cooperative agreement recipients based on a proposal and application process. BCRLF cooperative agreement recipients must use EPA funds provided through BCRLF cooperative agreement for specified brownfields-related cleanup activities.

Date of Government Version: 10/01/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/04/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/16/2009
Number of Days to Update: 42
Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-2777
Last EDR Contact: 01/07/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/12/2010
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Local Lists of Landfill / Solid Waste Disposal Sites

DEBRIS REGION 9: Torres Martinez Reservation Illegal Dump Site Locations
A listing of illegal dump sites location on the Torres Martinez Indian Reservation located in eastern Riverside County and northern Imperial County, California.

Date of Government Version: 01/12/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/07/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/21/2009
Number of Days to Update: 137
Source: EPA, Region 9
Telephone: 415-972-3336
Last EDR Contact: 01/07/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/22/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ODI: Open Dump Inventory
An open dump is defined as a disposal facility that does not comply with one or more of the Part 257 or Part 258 Subtitle D Criteria.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/1985
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/09/2004
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/17/2004
Number of Days to Update: 39
Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 06/09/2004
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

WMUDS/SWAT: Waste Management Unit Database

Waste Management Unit Database System. WMUDS is used by the State Water Resources Control Board staff and the Regional Water Quality Control Boards for program tracking and inventory of waste management units. WMUDS is composed of the following databases: Facility Information, Scheduled Inspections Information, Waste Management Unit Information, SWAT Program Information, SWAT Report Summary Information, SWAT Report Summary Data, Chapter 15 (formerly Subchapter 15) Information, Chapter 15 Monitoring Parameters, TPCA Program Information, RCRA Program Information, Closure Information, and Interested Parties Information.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2000
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/10/2000
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/10/2000
Number of Days to Update: 30

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-227-4448
Last EDR Contact: 11/13/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/01/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SWRCY: Recycler Database

A listing of recycling facilities in California.

Date of Government Version: 12/18/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/21/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2010
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Department of Conservation
Telephone: 916-323-3836
Last EDR Contact: 12/21/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/05/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HAULERS: Registered Waste Tire Haulers Listing

A listing of registered waste tire haulers.

Date of Government Version: 01/11/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/12/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2010
Number of Days to Update: 6

Source: Integrated Waste Management Board
Telephone: 916-341-6422
Last EDR Contact: 01/05/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/08/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN ODI: Report on the Status of Open Dumps on Indian Lands

Location of open dumps on Indian land.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/1998
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/03/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/24/2008
Number of Days to Update: 52

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 703-308-8245
Last EDR Contact: 11/09/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/22/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Local Lists of Hazardous waste / Contaminated Sites

US CDL: Clandestine Drug Labs

A listing of clandestine drug lab locations. The U.S. Department of Justice ("the Department") provides this web site as a public service. It contains addresses of some locations where law enforcement agencies reported they found chemicals or other items that indicated the presence of either clandestine drug laboratories or dumpsites. In most cases, the source of the entries is not the Department, and the Department has not verified the entry and does not guarantee its accuracy. Members of the public must verify the accuracy of all entries by, for example, contacting local law enforcement and local health departments.

Date of Government Version: 03/01/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/22/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/21/2009
Number of Days to Update: 91

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration
Telephone: 202-307-1000
Last EDR Contact: 12/14/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/22/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HIST CAL-SITES: Calsites Database

The Calsites database contains potential or confirmed hazardous substance release properties. In 1996, California EPA reevaluated and significantly reduced the number of sites in the Calsites database. No longer updated by the state agency. It has been replaced by ENVIROSTOR.

Date of Government Version: 08/08/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/03/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/24/2006
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: Department of Toxic Substance Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 02/23/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/25/2009
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SCH: School Property Evaluation Program

This category contains proposed and existing school sites that are being evaluated by DTSC for possible hazardous materials contamination. In some cases, these properties may be listed in the CalSites category depending on the level of threat to public health and safety or the environment they pose.

Date of Government Version: 11/09/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/10/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/04/2009
Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 11/10/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/22/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

TOXIC PITS: Toxic Pits Cleanup Act Sites

Toxic PITS Cleanup Act Sites. TOXIC PITS identifies sites suspected of containing hazardous substances where cleanup has not yet been completed.

Date of Government Version: 07/01/1995
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/30/1995
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/26/1995
Number of Days to Update: 27

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-227-4364
Last EDR Contact: 01/26/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/27/2009
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

CDL: Clandestine Drug Labs

A listing of drug lab locations. Listing of a location in this database does not indicate that any illegal drug lab materials were or were not present there, and does not constitute a determination that the location either requires or does not require additional cleanup work.

Date of Government Version: 06/30/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/23/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/03/2009
Number of Days to Update: 11

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-255-6504
Last EDR Contact: 01/18/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/19/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

US HIST CDL: National Clandestine Laboratory Register

A listing of clandestine drug lab locations. The U.S. Department of Justice ("the Department") provides this web site as a public service. It contains addresses of some locations where law enforcement agencies reported they found chemicals or other items that indicated the presence of either clandestine drug laboratories or dumpsites. In most cases, the source of the entries is not the Department, and the Department has not verified the entry and does not guarantee its accuracy. Members of the public must verify the accuracy of all entries by, for example, contacting local law enforcement and local health departments.

Date of Government Version: 09/01/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/19/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 03/30/2009
Number of Days to Update: 131

Source: Drug Enforcement Administration
Telephone: 202-307-1000
Last EDR Contact: 03/23/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/22/2009
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Local Lists of Registered Storage Tanks

CA FID UST: Facility Inventory Database

The Facility Inventory Database (FID) contains a historical listing of active and inactive underground storage tank locations from the State Water Resource Control Board. Refer to local/county source for current data.

Date of Government Version: 10/31/1994
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/05/1995
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/1995
Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: California Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 916-341-5851
Last EDR Contact: 12/28/1998
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

UST MENDOCINO: Mendocino County UST Database
A listing of underground storage tank locations in Mendocino County.

Date of Government Version: 09/23/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/23/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/01/2009
Number of Days to Update: 8
Source: Department of Public Health
Telephone: 707-463-4466
Last EDR Contact: 12/07/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/22/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

HIST UST: Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database
The Hazardous Substance Storage Container Database is a historical listing of UST sites. Refer to local/county source for current data.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/1990
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/25/1991
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/12/1991
Number of Days to Update: 18
Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-341-5851
Last EDR Contact: 07/26/2001
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SWEEPS UST: SWEEPS UST Listing
Statewide Environmental Evaluation and Planning System. This underground storage tank listing was updated and maintained by a company contacted by the SWRCB in the early 1990's. The listing is no longer updated or maintained. The local agency is the contact for more information on a site on the SWEEPS list.

Date of Government Version: 06/01/1994
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/07/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/11/2005
Number of Days to Update: 35
Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 06/03/2005
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

Local Land Records

LIENS 2: CERCLA Lien Information
A Federal CERCLA ('Superfund') lien can exist by operation of law at any site or property at which EPA has spent Superfund monies. These monies are spent to investigate and address releases and threatened releases of contamination. CERCLIS provides information as to the identity of these sites and properties.

Date of Government Version: 11/03/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/05/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/16/2009
Number of Days to Update: 41
Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-6023
Last EDR Contact: 02/01/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/17/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LUCIS: Land Use Control Information System
LUCIS contains records of land use control information pertaining to the former Navy Base Realignment and Closure properties.

Date of Government Version: 12/09/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/11/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 31
Source: Department of the Navy
Telephone: 843-820-7326
Last EDR Contact: 11/20/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/08/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LIENS: Environmental Liens Listing
A listing of property locations with environmental liens for California where DTSC is a lien holder.

Date of Government Version: 10/29/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/30/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/13/2009
Number of Days to Update: 14
Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 01/18/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/03/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DEED: Deed Restriction Listing

Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program Facility Sites with Deed Restrictions & Hazardous Waste Management Program Facility Sites with Deed / Land Use Restriction. The DTSC Site Mitigation and Brownfields Reuse Program (SMBRP) list includes sites cleaned up under the program's oversight and generally does not include current or former hazardous waste facilities that required a hazardous waste facility permit. The list represents deed restrictions that are active. Some sites have multiple deed restrictions. The DTSC Hazardous Waste Management Program (HWMP) has developed a list of current or former hazardous waste facilities that have a recorded land use restriction at the local county recorder's office. The land use restrictions on this list were required by the DTSC HWMP as a result of the presence of hazardous substances that remain on site after the facility (or part of the facility) has been closed or cleaned up. The types of land use restriction include deed notice, deed restriction, or a land use restriction that binds current and future owners.

Date of Government Version: 12/15/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/15/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2010
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 12/30/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 12/28/2009
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Records of Emergency Release Reports

HMIRS: Hazardous Materials Information Reporting System

Hazardous Materials Incident Report System. HMIRS contains hazardous material spill incidents reported to DOT.

Date of Government Version: 10/05/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/05/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/09/2009
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation
Telephone: 202-366-4555
Last EDR Contact: 01/06/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/12/2010
Data Release Frequency: Annually

CHMIRS: California Hazardous Material Incident Report System

California Hazardous Material Incident Reporting System. CHMIRS contains information on reported hazardous material incidents (accidental releases or spills).

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/09/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/20/2008
Number of Days to Update: 42

Source: Office of Emergency Services
Telephone: 916-845-8400
Last EDR Contact: 02/01/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/17/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

LDS: Land Disposal Sites Listing

The Land Disposal program regulates of waste discharge to land for treatment, storage and disposal in waste management units.

Date of Government Version: 12/21/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/21/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2010
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: State Water Qualilty Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 12/21/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/05/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

MCS: Military Cleanup Sites Listing

The State Water Resources Control Board and nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards partner with the Department of Defense (DoD) through the Defense and State Memorandum of Agreement (DSMOA) to oversee the investigation and remediation of water quality issues at military facilities.

Date of Government Version: 12/21/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/21/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2010
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 866-480-1028
Last EDR Contact: 12/21/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/05/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Other Ascertainable Records

RCRA-NonGen: RCRA - Non Generators

RCRAInfo is EPA's comprehensive information system, providing access to data supporting the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 and the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984. The database includes selective information on sites which generate, transport, store, treat and/or dispose of hazardous waste as defined by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Non-Generators do not presently generate hazardous waste.

Date of Government Version: 12/11/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/17/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2010
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: (415) 495-8895
Last EDR Contact: 01/15/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/19/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DOT OPS: Incident and Accident Data

Department of Transporation, Office of Pipeline Safety Incident and Accident data.

Date of Government Version: 10/13/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/10/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/16/2009
Number of Days to Update: 36

Source: Department of Transporation, Office of Pipeline Safety
Telephone: 202-366-4595
Last EDR Contact: 11/10/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/22/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

DOD: Department of Defense Sites

This data set consists of federally owned or administered lands, administered by the Department of Defense, that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres of the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/10/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 62

Source: USGS
Telephone: 703-692-8801
Last EDR Contact: 01/19/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/03/2010
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

FUDS: Formerly Used Defense Sites

The listing includes locations of Formerly Used Defense Sites properties where the US Army Corps of Engineers is actively working or will take necessary cleanup actions.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/30/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/01/2009
Number of Days to Update: 62

Source: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Telephone: 202-528-4285
Last EDR Contact: 12/18/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/29/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

CONSENT: Superfund (CERCLA) Consent Decrees

Major legal settlements that establish responsibility and standards for cleanup at NPL (Superfund) sites. Released periodically by United States District Courts after settlement by parties to litigation matters.

Date of Government Version: 08/03/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/27/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/09/2009
Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: Department of Justice, Consent Decree Library
Telephone: Varies
Last EDR Contact: 01/05/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/19/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

ROD: Records Of Decision

Record of Decision. ROD documents mandate a permanent remedy at an NPL (Superfund) site containing technical and health information to aid in the cleanup.

Date of Government Version: 12/01/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/15/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/19/2010
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-416-0223
Last EDR Contact: 12/15/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/29/2010
Data Release Frequency: Annually

UMTRA: Uranium Mill Tailings Sites

Uranium ore was mined by private companies for federal government use in national defense programs. When the mills shut down, large piles of the sand-like material (mill tailings) remain after uranium has been extracted from the ore. Levels of human exposure to radioactive materials from the piles are low; however, in some cases tailings were used as construction materials before the potential health hazards of the tailings were recognized.

Date of Government Version: 01/05/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/07/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/08/2009
Number of Days to Update: 1

Source: Department of Energy
Telephone: 505-845-0011
Last EDR Contact: 12/23/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/15/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

MINES: Mines Master Index File

Contains all mine identification numbers issued for mines active or opened since 1971. The data also includes violation information.

Date of Government Version: 11/17/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/08/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/19/2010
Number of Days to Update: 42

Source: Department of Labor, Mine Safety and Health Administration
Telephone: 303-231-5959
Last EDR Contact: 12/08/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/22/2010
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

TRIS: Toxic Chemical Release Inventory System

Toxic Release Inventory System. TRIS identifies facilities which release toxic chemicals to the air, water and land in reportable quantities under SARA Title III Section 313.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/09/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/17/2009
Number of Days to Update: 69

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-0250
Last EDR Contact: 01/13/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/15/2010
Data Release Frequency: Annually

TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act

Toxic Substances Control Act. TSCA identifies manufacturers and importers of chemical substances included on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory list. It includes data on the production volume of these substances by plant site.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2002
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/14/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/30/2006
Number of Days to Update: 46

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-260-5521
Last EDR Contact: 01/20/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/12/2010
Data Release Frequency: Every 4 Years

FTTS: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)

FTTS tracks administrative cases and pesticide enforcement actions and compliance activities related to FIFRA, TSCA and EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act). To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 04/09/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/16/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2009
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: EPA/Office of Prevention, Pesticides and Toxic Substances
Telephone: 202-566-1667
Last EDR Contact: 12/14/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/15/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FTTS INSP: FIFRA/ TSCA Tracking System - FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, & Rodenticide Act)/TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act)

A listing of FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) inspections and enforcements.

Date of Government Version: 04/09/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/16/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2009
Number of Days to Update: 25

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-1667
Last EDR Contact: 12/14/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/15/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HIST FTTS: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Administrative Case Listing

A complete administrative case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-2501
Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2007
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HIST FTTS INSP: FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System Inspection & Enforcement Case Listing

A complete inspection and enforcement case listing from the FIFRA/TSCA Tracking System (FTTS) for all ten EPA regions. The information was obtained from the National Compliance Database (NCDB). NCDB supports the implementation of FIFRA (Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act) and TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act). Some EPA regions are now closing out records. Because of that, and the fact that some EPA regions are not providing EPA Headquarters with updated records, it was decided to create a HIST FTTS database. It included records that may not be included in the newer FTTS database updates. This database is no longer updated.

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2006
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/01/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/10/2007
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-2501
Last EDR Contact: 12/17/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/17/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

SSTS: Section 7 Tracking Systems

Section 7 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended (92 Stat. 829) requires all registered pesticide-producing establishments to submit a report to the Environmental Protection Agency by March 1st each year. Each establishment must report the types and amounts of pesticides, active ingredients and devices being produced, and those having been produced and sold or distributed in the past year.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/19/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/21/2009
Number of Days to Update: 125

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4203
Last EDR Contact: 02/01/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/17/2010
Data Release Frequency: Annually

ICIS: Integrated Compliance Information System

The Integrated Compliance Information System (ICIS) supports the information needs of the national enforcement and compliance program as well as the unique needs of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program.

Date of Government Version: 11/10/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/18/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/19/2010
Number of Days to Update: 62

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-564-5088
Last EDR Contact: 12/23/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/12/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PADS: PCB Activity Database System

PCB Activity Database. PADS Identifies generators, transporters, commercial storers and/or brokers and disposers of PCB's who are required to notify the EPA of such activities.

Date of Government Version: 09/01/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/21/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/01/2009
Number of Days to Update: 41

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-566-0500
Last EDR Contact: 01/22/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/03/2010
Data Release Frequency: Annually

MLTS: Material Licensing Tracking System

MLTS is maintained by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and contains a list of approximately 8,100 sites which possess or use radioactive materials and which are subject to NRC licensing requirements. To maintain currency, EDR contacts the Agency on a quarterly basis.

Date of Government Version: 09/25/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/23/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/16/2009
Number of Days to Update: 54

Source: Nuclear Regulatory Commission
Telephone: 301-415-7169
Last EDR Contact: 12/14/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/29/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RADINFO: Radiation Information Database

The Radiation Information Database (RADINFO) contains information about facilities that are regulated by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations for radiation and radioactivity.

Date of Government Version: 10/15/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/16/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/01/2009
Number of Days to Update: 46

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-343-9775
Last EDR Contact: 01/13/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/26/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

FINDS: Facility Index System/Facility Registry System

Facility Index System. FINDS contains both facility information and 'pointers' to other sources that contain more detail. EDR includes the following FINDS databases in this report: PCS (Permit Compliance System), AIRS (Aerometric Information Retrieval System), DOCKET (Enforcement Docket used to manage and track information on civil judicial enforcement cases for all environmental statutes), FURS (Federal Underground Injection Control), C-DOCKET (Criminal Docket System used to track criminal enforcement actions for all environmental statutes), FFIS (Federal Facilities Information System), STATE (State Environmental Laws and Statutes), and PADS (PCB Activity Data System).

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/22/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/01/2009
Number of Days to Update: 40

Source: EPA
Telephone: (415) 947-8000
Last EDR Contact: 12/10/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/29/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

RAATS: RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System

RCRA Administration Action Tracking System. RAATS contains records based on enforcement actions issued under RCRA pertaining to major violators and includes administrative and civil actions brought by the EPA. For administration actions after September 30, 1995, data entry in the RAATS database was discontinued. EPA will retain a copy of the database for historical records. It was necessary to terminate RAATS because a decrease in agency resources made it impossible to continue to update the information contained in the database.

Date of Government Version: 04/17/1995
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/03/1995
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/07/1995
Number of Days to Update: 35

Source: EPA
Telephone: 202-564-4104
Last EDR Contact: 06/02/2008
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 09/01/2008
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

BRS: Biennial Reporting System

The Biennial Reporting System is a national system administered by the EPA that collects data on the generation and management of hazardous waste. BRS captures detailed data from two groups: Large Quantity Generators (LQG) and Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/19/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/22/2009
Number of Days to Update: 92

Source: EPA/NTIS
Telephone: 800-424-9346
Last EDR Contact: 11/20/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/05/2010
Data Release Frequency: Biennially

CA BOND EXP. PLAN: Bond Expenditure Plan

Department of Health Services developed a site-specific expenditure plan as the basis for an appropriation of Hazardous Substance Cleanup Bond Act funds. It is not updated.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/1989
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/27/1994
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/02/1994
Number of Days to Update: 6

Source: Department of Health Services
Telephone: 916-255-2118
Last EDR Contact: 05/31/1994
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

NPDES: NPDES Permits Listing

A listing of NPDES permits, including stormwater.

Date of Government Version: 11/20/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/24/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/04/2009
Number of Days to Update: 10

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-445-9379
Last EDR Contact: 11/24/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/05/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

CA WDS: Waste Discharge System

Sites which have been issued waste discharge requirements.

Date of Government Version: 06/19/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/20/2007
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/29/2007
Number of Days to Update: 9

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-341-5227
Last EDR Contact: 11/25/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/15/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

CORTESE: "Cortese" Hazardous Waste & Substances Sites List

The sites for the list are designated by the State Water Resource Control Board (LUST), the Integrated Waste Board (SWF/LS), and the Department of Toxic Substances Control (Cal-Sites). This listing is no longer updated by the state agency.

Date of Government Version: 01/06/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/06/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2010
Number of Days to Update: 12

Source: CAL EPA/Office of Emergency Information
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 01/06/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/19/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HIST CORTESE: Hazardous Waste & Substance Site List

The sites for the list are designated by the State Water Resource Control Board [LUST], the Integrated Waste Board [SWF/LS], and the Department of Toxic Substances Control [CALSITES].

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2001
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/22/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/08/2009
Number of Days to Update: 76

Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 01/22/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

NOTIFY 65: Proposition 65 Records

Proposition 65 Notification Records. NOTIFY 65 contains facility notifications about any release which could impact drinking water and thereby expose the public to a potential health risk.

Date of Government Version: 10/21/1993
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/01/1993
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/19/1993
Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: State Water Resources Control Board
Telephone: 916-445-3846
Last EDR Contact: 12/23/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/12/2010
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

DRYCLEANERS: Cleaner Facilities

A list of drycleaner related facilities that have EPA ID numbers. These are facilities with certain SIC codes: power laundries, family and commercial; garment pressing and cleaner's agents; linen supply; coin-operated laundries and cleaning; drycleaning plants, except rugs; carpet and upholster cleaning; industrial launderers; laundry and garment services.

Date of Government Version: 12/22/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/25/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/29/2010
Number of Days to Update: 4

Source: Department of Toxic Substance Control
Telephone: 916-327-4498
Last EDR Contact: 12/14/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/29/2010
Data Release Frequency: Annually

WIP: Well Investigation Program Case List

Well Investigation Program case in the San Gabriel and San Fernando Valley area.

Date of Government Version: 07/03/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/21/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/03/2009
Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: Los Angeles Water Quality Control Board
Telephone: 213-576-6726
Last EDR Contact: 01/07/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/19/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

HAZNET: Facility and Manifest Data

Facility and Manifest Data. The data is extracted from the copies of hazardous waste manifests received each year by the DTSC. The annual volume of manifests is typically 700,000 - 1,000,000 annually, representing approximately 350,000 - 500,000 shipments. Data are from the manifests submitted without correction, and therefore many contain some invalid values for data elements such as generator ID, TSD ID, waste category, and disposal method.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/21/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/28/2009
Number of Days to Update: 7

Source: California Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 916-255-1136
Last EDR Contact: 01/21/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/03/2010
Data Release Frequency: Annually

EMI: Emissions Inventory Data

Toxics and criteria pollutant emissions data collected by the ARB and local air pollution agencies.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/14/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/23/2009
Number of Days to Update: 9

Source: California Air Resources Board
Telephone: 916-322-2990
Last EDR Contact: 01/06/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/12/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

INDIAN RESERV: Indian Reservations

This map layer portrays Indian administered lands of the United States that have any area equal to or greater than 640 acres.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/08/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: USGS
Telephone: 202-208-3710
Last EDR Contact: 01/19/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/03/2010
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SCRD DRYCLEANERS: State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners Listing

The State Coalition for Remediation of Drycleaners was established in 1998, with support from the U.S. EPA Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation. It is comprised of representatives of states with established drycleaner remediation programs. Currently the member states are Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin.

Date of Government Version: 11/16/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/16/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/19/2010
Number of Days to Update: 64

Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 615-532-8599
Last EDR Contact: 01/25/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/10/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

COAL ASH EPA: Coal Combustion Residues Surface Impoundments List
A listing of coal combustion residues surface impoundments with high hazard potential ratings.

Date of Government Version: 09/21/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/25/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/09/2009
Number of Days to Update: 45
Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 12/15/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/29/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PCB TRANSFORMER: PCB Transformer Registration Database
The database of PCB transformer registrations that includes all PCB registration submittals.

Date of Government Version: 01/01/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/18/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/29/2009
Number of Days to Update: 100
Source: Environmental Protection Agency
Telephone: 202-566-0517
Last EDR Contact: 11/13/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/15/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

COAL ASH DOE: Sleam-Electric Plan Operation Data
A listing of power plants that store ash in surface ponds.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/07/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/22/2009
Number of Days to Update: 76
Source: Department of Energy
Telephone: 202-586-8719
Last EDR Contact: 01/27/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/03/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

PROC: Certified Processors Database
A listing of certified processors.

Date of Government Version: 12/18/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/21/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2010
Number of Days to Update: 28
Source: Department of Conservation
Telephone: 916-323-3836
Last EDR Contact: 12/21/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/05/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HWP: EnviroStor Permitted Facilities Listing
Detailed information on permitted hazardous waste facilities and corrective action (a??cleanupsa??) tracked in EnviroStor.

Date of Government Version: 03/13/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/27/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/08/2009
Number of Days to Update: 12
Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-323-3400
Last EDR Contact: 11/20/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/22/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

HWT: Registered Hazardous Waste Transporter Database
A listing of hazardous waste transporters. In California, unless specifically exempted, it is unlawful for any person to transport hazardous wastes unless the person holds a valid registration issued by DTSC. A hazardous waste transporter registration is valid for one year and is assigned a unique registration number.

Date of Government Version: 01/18/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/19/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/29/2010
Number of Days to Update: 10
Source: Department of Toxic Substances Control
Telephone: 916-440-7145
Last EDR Contact: 01/19/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/03/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

MWMP: Medical Waste Management Program Listing
The Medical Waste Management Program (MWMP) ensures the proper handling and disposal of medical waste by permitting and inspecting medical waste Offsite Treatment Facilities (PDF) and Transfer Stations (PDF) throughout the state. MWMP also oversees all Medical Waste Transporters.

Date of Government Version: 11/24/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/17/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2010
Number of Days to Update: 32

Source: Department of Public Health
Telephone: 916-558-1784
Last EDR Contact: 12/15/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/29/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

FEDLAND: Federal and Indian Lands

Federally and Indian administrated lands of the United States. Lands included are administrated by: Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, National Wild and Scenic River, National Wildlife Refuge, Public Domain Land, Wilderness, Wilderness Study Area, Wildlife Management Area, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Land Management, Department of Justice, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 02/06/2006
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/11/2007
Number of Days to Update: 339

Source: U.S. Geological Survey
Telephone: 888-275-8747
Last EDR Contact: 01/19/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/03/2010
Data Release Frequency: N/A

EDR PROPRIETARY RECORDS

EDR Proprietary Records

Manufactured Gas Plants: EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plants

The EDR Proprietary Manufactured Gas Plant Database includes records of coal gas plants (manufactured gas plants) compiled by EDR's researchers. Manufactured gas sites were used in the United States from the 1800's to 1950's to produce a gas that could be distributed and used as fuel. These plants used whale oil, rosin, coal, or a mixture of coal, oil, and water that also produced a significant amount of waste. Many of the byproducts of the gas production, such as coal tar (oily waste containing volatile and non-volatile chemicals), sludges, oils and other compounds are potentially hazardous to human health and the environment. The byproduct from this process was frequently disposed of directly at the plant site and can remain or spread slowly, serving as a continuous source of soil and groundwater contamination.

Date of Government Version: N/A
Date Data Arrived at EDR: N/A
Date Made Active in Reports: N/A
Number of Days to Update: N/A

Source: EDR, Inc.
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: N/A
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: N/A
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

COUNTY RECORDS

ALAMEDA COUNTY:

Contaminated Sites

A listing of contaminated sites overseen by the Toxic Release Program (oil and groundwater contamination from chemical releases and spills) and the Leaking Underground Storage Tank Program (soil and ground water contamination from leaking petroleum USTs).

Date of Government Version: 01/19/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/21/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/29/2010
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: Alameda County Environmental Health Services
Telephone: 510-567-6700
Last EDR Contact: 01/18/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/19/2010
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Underground Tanks

Underground storage tank sites located in Alameda county.

Date of Government Version: 01/19/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/21/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/02/2010
Number of Days to Update: 12

Source: Alameda County Environmental Health Services
Telephone: 510-567-6700
Last EDR Contact: 01/18/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/19/2010
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

CONTRA COSTA COUNTY:

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Site List
List includes sites from the underground tank, hazardous waste generator and business plan/2185 programs.

Date of Government Version: 11/18/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/20/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/04/2009
Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: Contra Costa Health Services Department
Telephone: 925-646-2286
Last EDR Contact: 11/09/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/22/2010
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

FRESNO COUNTY:

CUPA Resources List
Certified Unified Program Agency. CUPA's are responsible for implementing a unified hazardous materials and hazardous waste management regulatory program. The agency provides oversight of businesses that deal with hazardous materials, operate underground storage tanks or aboveground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/20/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/29/2010
Number of Days to Update: 9

Source: Dept. of Community Health
Telephone: 559-445-3271
Last EDR Contact: 01/18/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/03/2010
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

KERN COUNTY:

Underground Storage Tank Sites & Tank Listing
Kern County Sites and Tanks Listing.

Date of Government Version: 11/18/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/20/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/08/2009
Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: Kern County Environment Health Services Department
Telephone: 661-862-8700
Last EDR Contact: 11/16/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/01/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

LOS ANGELES COUNTY:

San Gabriel Valley Areas of Concern
San Gabriel Valley areas where VOC contamination is at or above the MCL as designated by region 9 EPA office.

Date of Government Version: 03/30/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/31/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/23/2009
Number of Days to Update: 206

Source: EPA Region 9
Telephone: 415-972-3178
Last EDR Contact: 12/28/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/12/2010
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

HMS: Street Number List
Industrial Waste and Underground Storage Tank Sites.

Date of Government Version: 09/30/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/28/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2010
Number of Days to Update: 21

Source: Department of Public Works
Telephone: 626-458-3517
Last EDR Contact: 01/18/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/03/2010
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

List of Solid Waste Facilities
Solid Waste Facilities in Los Angeles County.

Date of Government Version: 10/26/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/27/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/13/2009
Number of Days to Update: 17

Source: La County Department of Public Works
Telephone: 818-458-5185
Last EDR Contact: 01/25/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/10/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

City of Los Angeles Landfills
Landfills owned and maintained by the City of Los Angeles.

Date of Government Version: 03/05/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/10/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/08/2009
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Engineering & Construction Division
Telephone: 213-473-7869
Last EDR Contact: 11/20/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/08/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Site Mitigation List
Industrial sites that have had some sort of spill or complaint.

Date of Government Version: 02/11/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/23/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2009
Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: Community Health Services
Telephone: 323-890-7806
Last EDR Contact: 01/25/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/10/2010
Data Release Frequency: Annually

City of El Segundo Underground Storage Tank
Underground storage tank sites located in El Segundo city.

Date of Government Version: 01/25/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/25/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/02/2010
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: City of El Segundo Fire Department
Telephone: 310-524-2236
Last EDR Contact: 01/25/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/10/2010
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

City of Long Beach Underground Storage Tank
Underground storage tank sites located in the city of Long Beach.

Date of Government Version: 03/28/2003
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/23/2003
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/26/2003
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: City of Long Beach Fire Department
Telephone: 562-570-2563
Last EDR Contact: 02/01/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/17/2010
Data Release Frequency: Annually

City of Torrance Underground Storage Tank
Underground storage tank sites located in the city of Torrance.

Date of Government Version: 01/21/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/25/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/02/2010
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: City of Torrance Fire Department
Telephone: 310-618-2973
Last EDR Contact: 01/18/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/03/2010
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

MARIN COUNTY:

Underground Storage Tank Sites
Currently permitted USTs in Marin County.

Date of Government Version: 10/19/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/27/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/20/2009
Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: Public Works Department Waste Management
Telephone: 415-499-6647
Last EDR Contact: 01/11/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/26/2010
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

NAPA COUNTY:

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Sites With Reported Contamination
A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in Napa county.

Date of Government Version: 07/09/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/09/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/31/2008
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: Napa County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-253-4269
Last EDR Contact: 12/07/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/22/2010
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

Closed and Operating Underground Storage Tank Sites
Underground storage tank sites located in Napa county.

Date of Government Version: 01/15/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/16/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/08/2008
Number of Days to Update: 23

Source: Napa County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-253-4269
Last EDR Contact: 12/07/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/22/2010
Data Release Frequency: Annually

ORANGE COUNTY:

List of Industrial Site Cleanups
Petroleum and non-petroleum spills.

Date of Government Version: 11/04/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/18/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/04/2009
Number of Days to Update: 16

Source: Health Care Agency
Telephone: 714-834-3446
Last EDR Contact: 11/13/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/01/2010
Data Release Frequency: Annually

List of Underground Storage Tank Cleanups
Orange County Underground Storage Tank Cleanups (LUST).

Date of Government Version: 11/04/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/18/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/04/2009
Number of Days to Update: 16

Source: Health Care Agency
Telephone: 714-834-3446
Last EDR Contact: 11/13/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/01/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

List of Underground Storage Tank Facilities
Orange County Underground Storage Tank Facilities (UST).

Date of Government Version: 11/04/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/18/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/20/2009
Number of Days to Update: 2

Source: Health Care Agency
Telephone: 714-834-3446
Last EDR Contact: 12/02/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/01/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

PLACER COUNTY:

Master List of Facilities
List includes aboveground tanks, underground tanks and cleanup sites.

Date of Government Version: 12/29/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/29/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2010
Number of Days to Update: 20

Source: Placer County Health and Human Services
Telephone: 530-889-7312
Last EDR Contact: 12/14/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/29/2010
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

RIVERSIDE COUNTY:

Listing of Underground Tank Cleanup Sites
Riverside County Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Sites (LUST).

Date of Government Version: 10/28/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/30/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/13/2009
Number of Days to Update: 14
Source: Department of Public Health
Telephone: 951-358-5055
Last EDR Contact: 12/28/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/12/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Underground Storage Tank Tank List
Underground storage tank sites located in Riverside county.

Date of Government Version: 01/21/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/27/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 02/02/2010
Number of Days to Update: 6
Source: Health Services Agency
Telephone: 951-358-5055
Last EDR Contact: 12/28/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/12/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SACRAMENTO COUNTY:

Toxic Site Clean-Up List
List of sites where unauthorized releases of potentially hazardous materials have occurred.

Date of Government Version: 01/05/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/15/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/29/2010
Number of Days to Update: 14
Source: Sacramento County Environmental Management
Telephone: 916-875-8406
Last EDR Contact: 01/12/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/26/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Master Hazardous Materials Facility List
Any business that has hazardous materials on site - hazardous material storage sites, underground storage tanks, waste generators.

Date of Government Version: 11/12/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/20/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/04/2009
Number of Days to Update: 14
Source: Sacramento County Environmental Management
Telephone: 916-875-8406
Last EDR Contact: 01/22/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/26/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY:

Hazardous Material Permits
This listing includes underground storage tanks, medical waste handlers/generators, hazardous materials handlers, hazardous waste generators, and waste oil generators/handlers.

Date of Government Version: 12/08/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/09/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2010
Number of Days to Update: 40
Source: San Bernardino County Fire Department Hazardous Materials Division
Telephone: 909-387-3041
Last EDR Contact: 11/16/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/01/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SAN DIEGO COUNTY:

Hazardous Materials Management Division Database
The database includes: HE58 - This report contains the business name, site address, business phone number, establishment 'H' permit number, type of permit, and the business status. HE17 - In addition to providing the same information provided in the HE58 listing, HE17 provides inspection dates, violations received by the establishment, hazardous waste generated, the quantity, method of storage, treatment/disposal of waste and the hauler, and information on underground storage tanks. Unauthorized Release List - Includes a summary of environmental contamination cases in San Diego County (underground tank cases, non-tank cases, groundwater contamination, and soil contamination are included.)

Date of Government Version: 07/16/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/29/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/26/2008
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Hazardous Materials Management Division
Telephone: 619-338-2268
Last EDR Contact: 12/22/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/29/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Solid Waste Facilities

San Diego County Solid Waste Facilities.

Date of Government Version: 10/01/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/04/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2010
Number of Days to Update: 45

Source: Department of Health Services
Telephone: 619-338-2209
Last EDR Contact: 02/01/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/17/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Environmental Case Listing

The listing contains all underground tank release cases and projects pertaining to properties contaminated with hazardous substances that are actively under review by the Site Assessment and Mitigation Program.

Date of Government Version: 09/23/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/15/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2010
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: San Diego County Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 619-338-2371
Last EDR Contact: 12/15/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/29/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

SAN FRANCISCO COUNTY:

Local Oversite Facilities

A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in San Francisco county.

Date of Government Version: 09/19/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/19/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/29/2008
Number of Days to Update: 10

Source: Department Of Public Health San Francisco County
Telephone: 415-252-3920
Last EDR Contact: 11/16/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/01/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Underground Storage Tank Information

Underground storage tank sites located in San Francisco county.

Date of Government Version: 09/19/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 09/19/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/01/2008
Number of Days to Update: 12

Source: Department of Public Health
Telephone: 415-252-3920
Last EDR Contact: 11/30/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/01/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY:

San Joaquin Co. UST

A listing of underground storage tank locations in San Joaquin county.

Date of Government Version: 10/14/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/15/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 11/02/2009
Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: Environmental Health Department
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 12/28/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/12/2010
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SAN MATEO COUNTY:

GOVERNMENT RECORDS SEARCHED / DATA CURRENCY TRACKING

Business Inventory
List includes Hazardous Materials Business Plan, hazardous waste generators, and underground storage tanks.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/05/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2010
Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division
Telephone: 650-363-1921
Last EDR Contact: 12/18/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/05/2010
Data Release Frequency: Annually

Fuel Leak List
A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in San Mateo county.

Date of Government Version: 04/07/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/07/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/11/2009
Number of Days to Update: 34

Source: San Mateo County Environmental Health Services Division
Telephone: 650-363-1921
Last EDR Contact: 12/18/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/05/2010
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

SANTA CLARA COUNTY:

HIST LUST - Fuel Leak Site Activity Report
A listing of open and closed leaking underground storage tanks. This listing is no longer updated by the county. Leaking underground storage tanks are now handled by the Department of Environmental Health.

Date of Government Version: 03/29/2005
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 03/30/2005
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/21/2005
Number of Days to Update: 22

Source: Santa Clara Valley Water District
Telephone: 408-265-2600
Last EDR Contact: 03/23/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 06/22/2009
Data Release Frequency: No Update Planned

LOP Listing
A listing of leaking underground storage tanks located in Santa Clara county.

Date of Government Version: 05/29/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/01/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/15/2009
Number of Days to Update: 14

Source: Department of Environmental Health
Telephone: 408-918-3417
Last EDR Contact: 12/07/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/22/2010
Data Release Frequency: Varies

Hazardous Material Facilities
Hazardous material facilities, including underground storage tank sites.

Date of Government Version: 08/31/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/31/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/18/2009
Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: City of San Jose Fire Department
Telephone: 408-277-4659
Last EDR Contact: 11/16/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/01/2010
Data Release Frequency: Annually

SOLANO COUNTY:

Leaking Underground Storage Tanks
A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in Solano county.

Date of Government Version: 12/07/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/10/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2010
Number of Days to Update: 39

Source: Solano County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-784-6770
Last EDR Contact: 12/07/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/22/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Underground Storage Tanks
Underground storage tank sites located in Solano county.

Date of Government Version: 12/07/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/10/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/22/2009
Number of Days to Update: 12

Source: Solano County Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 707-784-6770
Last EDR Contact: 12/07/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/22/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SONOMA COUNTY:

Leaking Underground Storage Tank Sites
A listing of leaking underground storage tank sites located in Sonoma county.

Date of Government Version: 01/05/2010
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 01/06/2010
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2010
Number of Days to Update: 12

Source: Department of Health Services
Telephone: 707-565-6565
Last EDR Contact: 01/05/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/19/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

SUTTER COUNTY:

Underground Storage Tanks
Underground storage tank sites located in Sutter county.

Date of Government Version: 04/01/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 04/02/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 04/09/2009
Number of Days to Update: 7

Source: Sutter County Department of Agriculture
Telephone: 530-822-7500
Last EDR Contact: 12/28/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/29/2010
Data Release Frequency: Semi-Annually

VENTURA COUNTY:

Business Plan, Hazardous Waste Producers, and Operating Underground Tanks
The BWT list indicates by site address whether the Environmental Health Division has Business Plan (B), Waste Producer (W), and/or Underground Tank (T) information.

Date of Government Version: 10/26/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/30/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/04/2009
Number of Days to Update: 4

Source: Ventura County Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Last EDR Contact: 11/23/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/08/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Inventory of Illegal Abandoned and Inactive Sites
Ventura County Inventory of Closed, Illegal Abandoned, and Inactive Sites.

Date of Government Version: 08/01/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 10/05/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 10/13/2009
Number of Days to Update: 8

Source: Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Last EDR Contact: 02/01/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/17/2010
Data Release Frequency: Annually

Listing of Underground Tank Cleanup Sites
Ventura County Underground Storage Tank Cleanup Sites (LUST).

Date of Government Version: 05/29/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/24/2008
Date Made Active in Reports: 07/31/2008
Number of Days to Update: 37

Source: Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Last EDR Contact: 11/20/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/08/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

Underground Tank Closed Sites List
Ventura County Operating Underground Storage Tank Sites (UST)/Underground Tank Closed Sites List.

Date of Government Version: 11/27/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/21/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2010
Number of Days to Update: 28

Source: Environmental Health Division
Telephone: 805-654-2813
Last EDR Contact: 12/21/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/05/2010
Data Release Frequency: Quarterly

YOLO COUNTY:

Underground Storage Tank Comprehensive Facility Report
Underground storage tank sites located in Yolo county.

Date of Government Version: 12/28/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/31/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 01/18/2010
Number of Days to Update: 18

Source: Yolo County Department of Health
Telephone: 530-666-8646
Last EDR Contact: 12/28/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/12/2010
Data Release Frequency: Annually

OTHER DATABASE(S)

Depending on the geographic area covered by this report, the data provided in these specialty databases may or may not be complete. For example, the existence of wetlands information data in a specific report does not mean that all wetlands in the area covered by the report are included. Moreover, the absence of any reported wetlands information does not necessarily mean that wetlands do not exist in the area covered by the report.

CT MANIFEST: Hazardous Waste Manifest Data
Facility and manifest data. Manifest is a document that lists and tracks hazardous waste from the generator through transporters to a tsd facility.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2007
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 08/26/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 09/11/2009
Number of Days to Update: 16

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: 860-424-3375
Last EDR Contact: 11/24/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/08/2010
Data Release Frequency: Annually

NJ MANIFEST: Manifest Information
Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 05/05/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 05/22/2009
Number of Days to Update: 17

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 01/20/2010
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 05/03/2010
Data Release Frequency: Annually

NY MANIFEST: Facility and Manifest Data
Manifest is a document that lists and tracks hazardous waste from the generator through transporters to a TSD facility.

Date of Government Version: 10/27/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 11/10/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/09/2009
Number of Days to Update: 29

Source: Department of Environmental Conservation
Telephone: 518-402-8651
Last EDR Contact: 11/10/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 02/22/2010
Data Release Frequency: Annually

PA MANIFEST: Manifest Information
Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 12/01/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 12/14/2009
Number of Days to Update: 13

Source: Department of Environmental Protection
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 11/23/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/08/2010
Data Release Frequency: Annually

RI MANIFEST: Manifest information
Hazardous waste manifest information

Date of Government Version: 06/01/2009
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 06/12/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 06/29/2009
Number of Days to Update: 17

Source: Department of Environmental Management
Telephone: 401-222-2797
Last EDR Contact: 11/30/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 03/15/2010
Data Release Frequency: Annually

WI MANIFEST: Manifest Information
Hazardous waste manifest information.

Date of Government Version: 12/31/2008
Date Data Arrived at EDR: 07/17/2009
Date Made Active in Reports: 08/10/2009
Number of Days to Update: 24

Source: Department of Natural Resources
Telephone: N/A
Last EDR Contact: 12/21/2009
Next Scheduled EDR Contact: 04/05/2010
Data Release Frequency: Annually

Oil/Gas Pipelines: This data was obtained by EDR from the USGS in 1994. It is referred to by USGS as GeoData Digital Line Graphs from 1:100,000-Scale Maps. It was extracted from the transportation category including some oil, but primarily gas pipelines.

Electric Power Transmission Line Data
Source: PennWell Corporation
Telephone: (800) 823-6277
This map includes information copyrighted by PennWell Corporation. This information is provided on a best effort basis and PennWell Corporation does not guarantee its accuracy nor warrant its fitness for any particular purpose. Such information has been reprinted with the permission of PennWell.

Sensitive Receptors: There are individuals deemed sensitive receptors due to their fragile immune systems and special sensitivity to environmental discharges. These sensitive receptors typically include the elderly, the sick, and children. While the location of all sensitive receptors cannot be determined, EDR indicates those buildings and facilities - schools, daycares, hospitals, medical centers, and nursing homes - where individuals who are sensitive receptors are likely to be located.

AHA Hospitals:
Source: American Hospital Association, Inc.
Telephone: 312-280-5991
The database includes a listing of hospitals based on the American Hospital Association's annual survey of hospitals.

Medical Centers: Provider of Services Listing
Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
Telephone: 410-786-3000
A listing of hospitals with Medicare provider number, produced by Centers of Medicare & Medicaid Services, a federal agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Nursing Homes
Source: National Institutes of Health
Telephone: 301-594-6248
Information on Medicare and Medicaid certified nursing homes in the United States.

Public Schools
Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Telephone: 202-502-7300
The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on elementary and secondary public education in the United States. It is a comprehensive, annual, national statistical database of all public elementary and secondary schools and school districts, which contains data that are comparable across all states.

Private Schools
Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Telephone: 202-502-7300
The National Center for Education Statistics' primary database on private school locations in the United States.
Daycare Centers: Licensed Facilities
Source: Department of Social Services
Telephone: 916-657-4041

Flood Zone Data: This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2003 & 2009 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Data depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA.

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2002 and 2005 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

STREET AND ADDRESS INFORMATION

GEOCHECK ®- PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE ADDENDUM

TARGET PROPERTY ADDRESS

MIDPINES SITE
6364 HIGHWAY 140
MARIPOSA, CA 95338

TARGET PROPERTY COORDINATES

Latitude (North):	37.54580 - 37° 32' 44.9''
Longitude (West):	119.9199 - 119° 55' 11.6''
Universal Tranverse Mercator:	Zone 11
UTM X (Meters):	242032.2
UTM Y (Meters):	4159225.8
Elevation:	2531 ft. above sea level

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Target Property Map:	37119-E8 FELICIANA MOUNTAIN, CA
Most Recent Revision:	1981

EDR's GeoCheck Physical Setting Source Addendum is provided to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of potential contaminant migration.

Assessment of the impact of contaminant migration generally has two principle investigative components:

1. Groundwater flow direction, and
2. Groundwater flow velocity.

Groundwater flow direction may be impacted by surface topography, hydrology, hydrogeology, characteristics of the soil, and nearby wells. Groundwater flow velocity is generally impacted by the nature of the geologic strata.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION INFORMATION

Groundwater flow direction for a particular site is best determined by a qualified environmental professional using site-specific well data. If such data is not reasonably ascertainable, it may be necessary to rely on other sources of information, such as surface topographic information, hydrologic information, hydrogeologic data collected on nearby properties, and regional groundwater flow information (from deep aquifers).

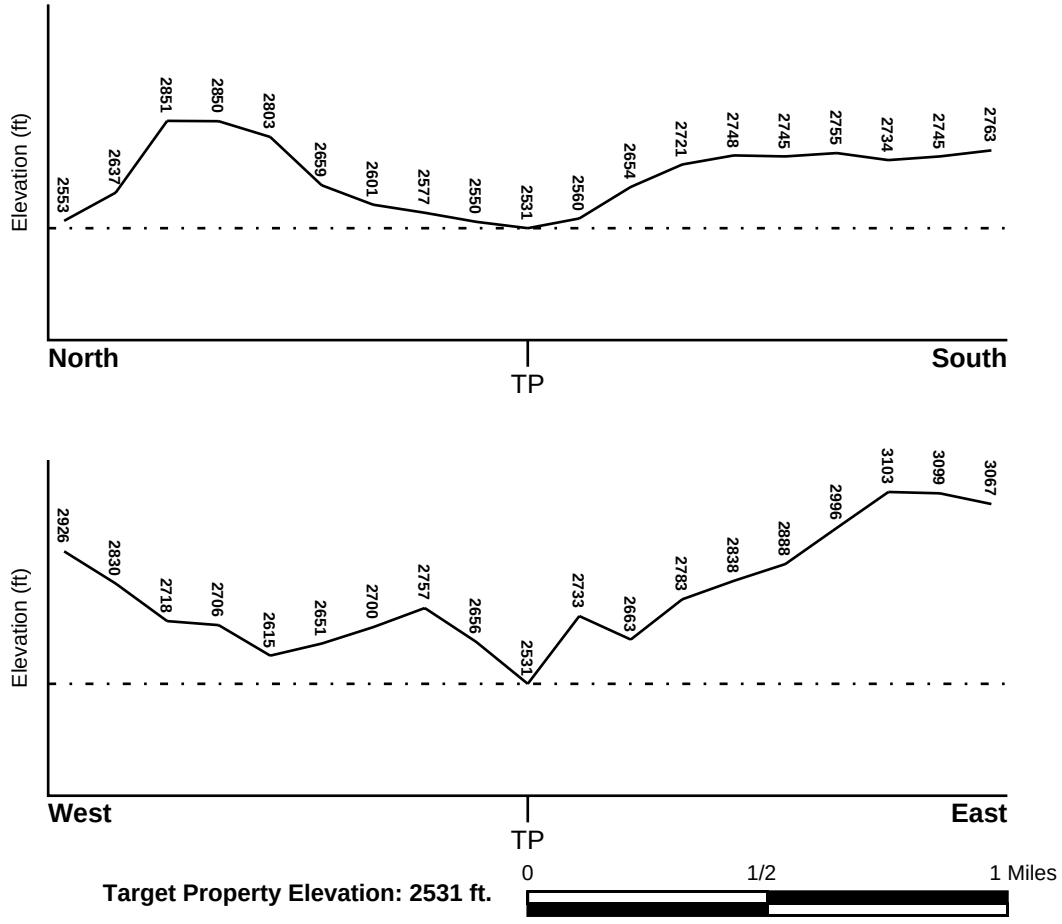
TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Surface topography may be indicative of the direction of surficial groundwater flow. This information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

TARGET PROPERTY TOPOGRAPHY

General Topographic Gradient: General NNE

SURROUNDING TOPOGRAPHY: ELEVATION PROFILES



Target Property Elevation: 2531 ft.

Source: Topography has been determined from the USGS 7.5' Digital Elevation Model and should be evaluated on a relative (not an absolute) basis. Relative elevation information between sites of close proximity should be field verified.

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

HYDROLOGIC INFORMATION

Surface water can act as a hydrologic barrier to groundwater flow. Such hydrologic information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

Refer to the Physical Setting Source Map following this summary for hydrologic information (major waterways and bodies of water).

FEMA FLOOD ZONE

Target Property County	FEMA Flood Electronic Data
MARIPOSA, CA	YES - refer to the Overview Map and Detail Map

Flood Plain Panel at Target Property: 0606340275B - FEMA Q3 Flood data

Additional Panels in search area: Not Reported

NATIONAL WETLAND INVENTORY

NWI Quad at Target Property	NWI Electronic Data Coverage
FELICIANA MOUNTAIN	YES - refer to the Overview Map and Detail Map

HYDROGEOLOGIC INFORMATION

Hydrogeologic information obtained by installation of wells on a specific site can often be an indicator of groundwater flow direction in the immediate area. Such hydrogeologic information can be used to assist the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the impact of nearby contaminated properties or, should contamination exist on the target property, what downgradient sites might be impacted.

Site-Specific Hydrogeological Data*:

Search Radius:	1.25 miles
Status:	Not found

AQUIFLOW®

Search Radius: 1.000 Mile.

EDR has developed the AQUIFLOW Information System to provide data on the general direction of groundwater flow at specific points. EDR has reviewed reports submitted by environmental professionals to regulatory authorities at select sites and has extracted the date of the report, groundwater flow direction as determined hydrogeologically, and the depth to water table.

MAP ID	LOCATION FROM TP	GENERAL DIRECTION GROUNDWATER FLOW
Not Reported		

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

GROUNDWATER FLOW VELOCITY INFORMATION

Groundwater flow velocity information for a particular site is best determined by a qualified environmental professional using site specific geologic and soil strata data. If such data are not reasonably ascertainable, it may be necessary to rely on other sources of information, including geologic age identification, rock stratigraphic unit and soil characteristics data collected on nearby properties and regional soil information. In general, contaminant plumes move more quickly through sandy-gravelly types of soils than silty-clayey types of soils.

GEOLOGIC INFORMATION IN GENERAL AREA OF TARGET PROPERTY

Geologic information can be used by the environmental professional in forming an opinion about the relative speed at which contaminant migration may be occurring.

ROCK STRATIGRAPHIC UNIT

Era:	Paleozoic
System:	Pennsylvanian
Series:	Upper Paleozoic
Code:	uPze *(decoded above as Era, System & Series)*

GEOLOGIC AGE IDENTIFICATION

Category: Eugeosynclinal Deposits

Geologic Age and Rock Stratigraphic Unit Source: P.G. Schruben, R.E. Arndt and W.J. Bawiec, Geology of the Conterminous U.S. at 1:2,500,000 Scale - a digital representation of the 1974 P.B. King and H.M. Beikman Map, USGS Digital Data Series DDS - 11 (1994).

DOMINANT SOIL COMPOSITION IN GENERAL AREA OF TARGET PROPERTY

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Soil Conservation Service (SCS) leads the National Cooperative Soil Survey (NCSS) and is responsible for collecting, storing, maintaining and distributing soil survey information for privately owned lands in the United States. A soil map in a soil survey is a representation of soil patterns in a landscape. Soil maps for STATSGO are compiled by generalizing more detailed (SSURGO) soil survey maps. The following information is based on Soil Conservation Service STATSGO data.

Soil Component Name:	BOOMER
Soil Surface Texture:	loam
Hydrologic Group:	Class B - Moderate infiltration rates. Deep and moderately deep, moderately well and well drained soils with moderately coarse textures.
Soil Drainage Class:	Well drained. Soils have intermediate water holding capacity. Depth to water table is more than 6 feet.

Hydric Status: Soil does not meet the requirements for a hydric soil.

Corrosion Potential - Uncoated Steel:	MODERATE
Depth to Bedrock Min:	> 40 inches
Depth to Bedrock Max:	> 60 inches

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

Soil Layer Information							
	Boundary			Classification			
Layer	Upper	Lower	Soil Texture Class	AASHTO Group	Unified Soil	Permeability Rate (in/hr)	Soil Reaction (pH)
1	0 inches	3 inches	loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Silty Soils.	FINE-GRAINED SOILS, Silts and Clays (liquid limit less than 50%), silt.	Max: 2.00 Min: 0.60	Max: 7.30 Min: 5.60
2	3 inches	23 inches	sandy clay loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Clayey Soils.	FINE-GRAINED SOILS, Silts and Clays (liquid limit less than 50%), Lean Clay	Max: 0.60 Min: 0.20	Max: 6.50 Min: 5.10
3	23 inches	45 inches	gravelly - sandy clay loam	Silt-Clay Materials (more than 35 pct. passing No. 200), Clayey Soils.	COARSE-GRAINED SOILS, Sands, Sands with fines, Clayey sand.	Max: 0.60 Min: 0.20	Max: 6.50 Min: 5.10
4	45 inches	49 inches	weathered bedrock	Not reported	Not reported	Max: 0.00 Min: 0.00	Max: 0.00 Min: 0.00

OTHER SOIL TYPES IN AREA

Based on Soil Conservation Service STATSGO data, the following additional subordinant soil types may appear within the general area of target property.

Soil Surface Textures: unweathered bedrock
gravelly - loam
very stony - loam
silt loam
very gravelly - sandy loam

Surficial Soil Types: unweathered bedrock
gravelly - loam
very stony - loam
silt loam
very gravelly - sandy loam

Shallow Soil Types: gravelly - sandy clay loam
loam
clay loam
clay
silty clay loam

Deeper Soil Types: unweathered bedrock
stratified

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE SUMMARY

LOCAL / REGIONAL WATER AGENCY RECORDS

EDR Local/Regional Water Agency records provide water well information to assist the environmental professional in assessing sources that may impact ground water flow direction, and in forming an opinion about the impact of contaminant migration on nearby drinking water wells.

WELL SEARCH DISTANCE INFORMATION

DATABASE	SEARCH DISTANCE (miles)
Federal USGS	1.000
Federal FRDS PWS	Nearest PWS within 1 mile
State Database	1.000

FEDERAL USGS WELL INFORMATION

MAP ID	WELL ID	LOCATION FROM TP
No Wells Found		

FEDERAL FRDS PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM INFORMATION

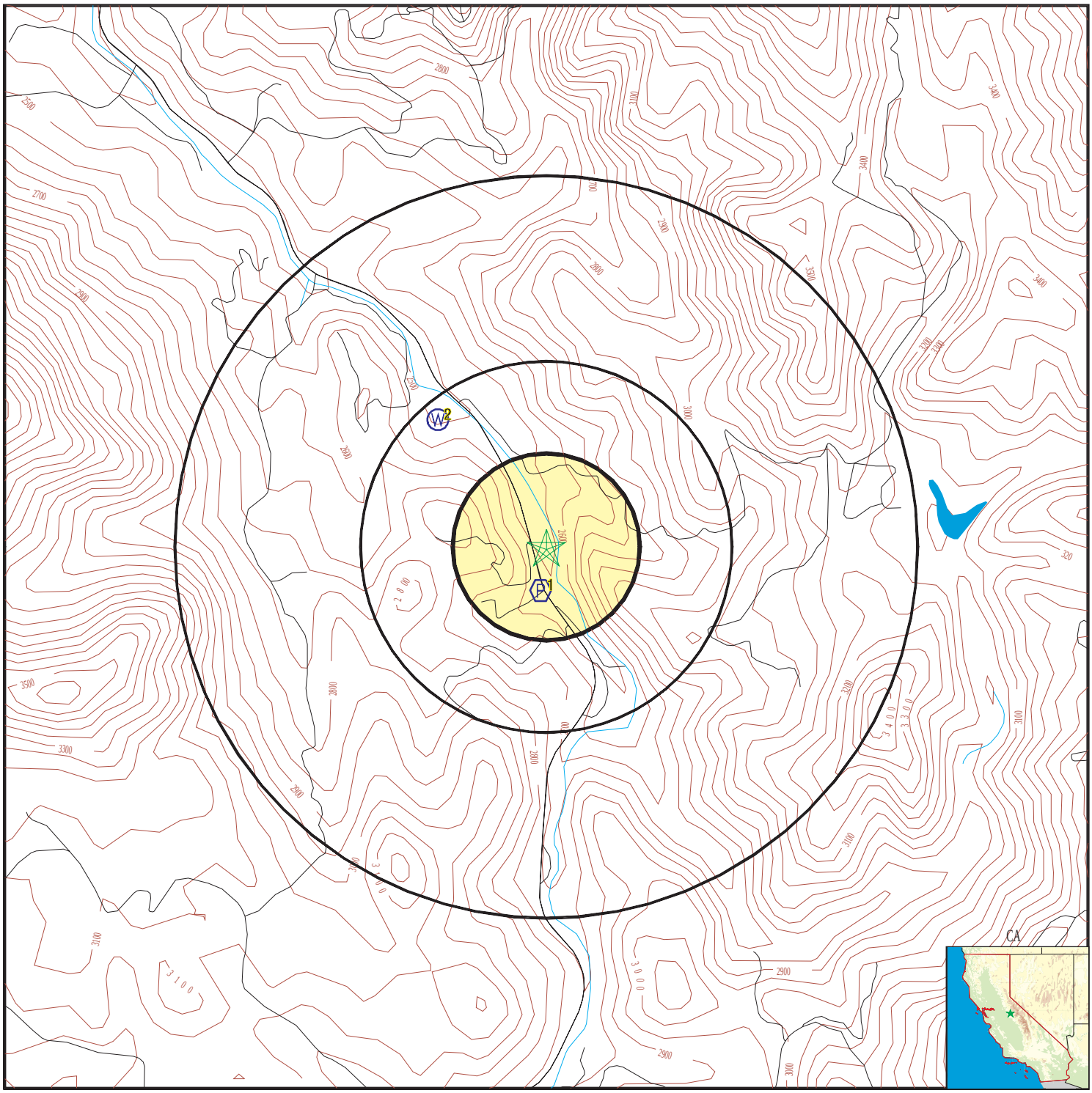
MAP ID	WELL ID	LOCATION FROM TP
1	CA2202036	0 - 1/8 Mile South

Note: PWS System location is not always the same as well location.

STATE DATABASE WELL INFORMATION

MAP ID	WELL ID	LOCATION FROM TP
2	5382	1/4 - 1/2 Mile NW

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP - 2690055.1s



- County Boundary
- Major Roads
- Contour Lines
- Earthquake Fault Lines
- Earthquake epicenter, Richter 5 or greater
- Water Wells
- Public Water Supply Wells
- Cluster of Multiple Icons

- Groundwater Flow Direction
- GI Indeterminate Groundwater Flow at Location
- GV Groundwater Flow Varies at Location
- HD Closest Hydrogeological Data
- Oil, gas or related wells

SITE NAME:	Midpines Site	CLIENT:	Analytical Environmental Serv.
ADDRESS:	6364 Highway 140 Mariposa CA 95338	CONTACT:	Melissa Oberti
LAT/LONG:	37.5458 / 119.9199	INQUIRY #:	2690055.1s
		DATE:	February 02, 2010 1:48 pm

Map ID
Direction
Distance
Elevation | Database | EDR ID Number

1
South
0 - 1/8 Mile
Higher | **FRDS PWS** | **CA2202036**

PWS ID: CA2202036
Date Initiated: 8404 Date Deactivated: Not Reported
PWS Name: KOA CAMPGROUND
KOA CAMPGROUND
6323 HWY
MIDPINES, CA 95345

Addressee / Facility: System Owner/Responsible Party
KOA CAMPGROUND
6323 HIGHWAY 1
MIDPINES, CA 95345

Facility Latitude: 37 32 39 Facility Longitude: 119 55 09
City Served: Not Reported
Treatment Class: Untreated Population: 00000250

Violations information not reported.

ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION:

Truedate:	03/31/2009	Pwsid:	CA2202036
Pwsname:	KOA CAMPGROUND		
Retpopsrvd:	250	Pwstypecod:	NC
Vioid:	0511001	Contaminant:	COLIFORM (TCR)
Viol. Type:	MCL, Acute (TCR)		
Complperbe:	3/1/2005 0:00:00		
Complperen:	3/31/2005 0:00:00	Enfdate:	5/24/2005 0:00:00
Enf action:	State AO (w/o Penalty) Issued		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	03/31/2009	Pwsid:	CA2202036
Pwsname:	KOA CAMPGROUND		
Retpopsrvd:	250	Pwstypecod:	NC
Vioid:	0611002	Contaminant:	NITRATE
Viol. Type:	3		
Complperbe:	1/1/2006 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2006 0:00:00	Enfdate:	3/19/2007 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Compliance Achieved		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

Truedate:	03/31/2009	Pwsid:	CA2202036
Pwsname:	KOA CAMPGROUND		
Retpopsrvd:	250	Pwstypecod:	NC
Vioid:	0611002	Contaminant:	NITRATE
Viol. Type:	3		
Complperbe:	1/1/2006 0:00:00		
Complperen:	12/31/2006 0:00:00	Enfdate:	3/19/2007 0:00:00
Enf action:	State Violation/Reminder Notice		
Violmeasur:	Not Reported		

ENFORCEMENT INFORMATION:

System Name:	KOA CAMPGROUND		
Violation Type:	MCL, Acute (TCR)		
Contaminant:	COLIFORM (TCR)		
Compliance Period:	3/1/2005 0:00:00 - 3/31/2005 0:00:00		
Violation ID:	0511001		
Enforcement Date:	5/24/2005 0:00:00	Enf. Action:	State AO (w/o Penalty) Issued
System Name:	KOA CAMPGROUND		
Violation Type:	MCL, Acute (TCR)		
Contaminant:	COLIFORM (TCR)		
Compliance Period:	03/01/05 - 03/31/05		
Violation ID:	0511001		
Enforcement Date:	05/24/05	Enf. Action:	State AO (w/o Penalty) Issued

CONTACT INFORMATION:

Name:	KOA CAMPGROUND	Population:	250
Contact:	Fritz Bailey	Phone:	Not Reported
Address:	P.O. Box 545		
Address 2:	Midpines		
	CA, 95 20996		

2
NW
1/4 - 1/2 Mile
Lower

CA WELLS 5382

Water System Information:

Prime Station Code:	04S/19E-30N01 M	User ID:	AGE
FRDS Number:	2210919001	County:	Mariposa
District Number:	11	Station Type:	WELL/AMBNT/MUN/INTAKE
Water Type:	Well/Groundwater	Well Status:	Inactive Raw
Source Lat/Long:	373303.0 1195527.0	Precision:	1,000 Feet (10 Seconds)
Source Name:	WELL 01 - INACTIVE		
System Number:	2210919		
System Name:	Timber Mobile Home Park		
Organization That Operates System:			
	6443 Hwy 140		
	Midpines, CA 95345		
Pop Served:	30	Connections:	19
Area Served:	Not Reported		
Sample Collected:	11/06/2007	Findings:	2.9 MG/L
Chemical:	NITRATE (AS NO3)		

GEOCHECK® - PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE MAP FINDINGS
RADON

AREA RADON INFORMATION

State Database: CA Radon

Radon Test Results

Zip	Total Sites	> 4 Pci/L	Pct. > 4 Pci/L
95338	18	1	5.56

Federal EPA Radon Zone for MARIPOSA County: 2

Note: Zone 1 indoor average level > 4 pCi/L.
: Zone 2 indoor average level >= 2 pCi/L and <= 4 pCi/L.
: Zone 3 indoor average level < 2 pCi/L.

Federal Area Radon Information for Zip Code: 95338

Number of sites tested: 7

Area	Average Activity	% <4 pCi/L	% 4-20 pCi/L	% >20 pCi/L
Living Area - 1st Floor	1.000 pCi/L	100%	0%	0%
Living Area - 2nd Floor	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported
Basement	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported	Not Reported

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE RECORDS SEARCHED

TOPOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

USGS 7.5' Digital Elevation Model (DEM)
Source: United States Geologic Survey
EDR acquired the USGS 7.5' Digital Elevation Model in 2002 and updated it in 2006. The 7.5 minute DEM corresponds to the USGS 1:24,000- and 1:25,000-scale topographic quadrangle maps. The DEM provides elevation data with consistent elevation units and projection.

HYDROLOGIC INFORMATION

Flood Zone Data: This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2003 & 2009 from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). Data depicts 100-year and 500-year flood zones as defined by FEMA.

NWI: National Wetlands Inventory. This data, available in select counties across the country, was obtained by EDR in 2002 and 2005 from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

HYDROGEOLOGIC INFORMATION

AQUIFLOW^{R} Information System
Source: EDR proprietary database of groundwater flow information
EDR has developed the AQUIFLOW Information System (AIS) to provide data on the general direction of groundwater flow at specific points. EDR has reviewed reports submitted to regulatory authorities at select sites and has extracted the date of the report, hydrogeologically determined groundwater flow direction and depth to water table information.

GEOLOGIC INFORMATION

Geologic Age and Rock Stratigraphic Unit
Source: P.G. Schruben, R.E. Arndt and W.J. Bawiec, Geology of the Conterminous U.S. at 1:2,500,000 Scale - A digital representation of the 1974 P.B. King and H.M. Beikman Map, USGS Digital Data Series DDS - 11 (1994).

STATSGO: State Soil Geographic Database
Source: Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Services
The U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) leads the national Conservation Soil Survey (NCSS) and is responsible for collecting, storing, maintaining and distributing soil survey information for privately owned lands in the United States. A soil map in a soil survey is a representation of soil patterns in a landscape. Soil maps for STATSGO are compiled by generalizing more detailed (SSURGO) soil survey maps.

SSURGO: Soil Survey Geographic Database
Source: Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS)
Telephone: 800-672-5559
SSURGO is the most detailed level of mapping done by the Natural Resources Conservation Services, mapping scales generally range from 1:12,000 to 1:63,360. Field mapping methods using national standards are used to construct the soil maps in the Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) database. SSURGO digitizing duplicates the original soil survey maps. This level of mapping is designed for use by landowners, townships and county natural resource planning and management.

LOCAL / REGIONAL WATER AGENCY RECORDS

FEDERAL WATER WELLS

PWS: Public Water Systems
Source: EPA/Office of Drinking Water
Telephone: 202-564-3750
Public Water System data from the Federal Reporting Data System. A PWS is any water system which provides water to at least 25 people for at least 60 days annually. PWSs provide water from wells, rivers and other sources.

PWS ENF: Public Water Systems Violation and Enforcement Data
Source: EPA/Office of Drinking Water
Telephone: 202-564-3750
Violation and Enforcement data for Public Water Systems from the Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) after August 1995. Prior to August 1995, the data came from the Federal Reporting Data System (FRDS).

USGS Water Wells: USGS National Water Inventory System (NWIS)
This database contains descriptive information on sites where the USGS collects or has collected data on surface water and/or groundwater. The groundwater data includes information on wells, springs, and other sources of groundwater.

STATE RECORDS

Water Well Database
Source: Department of Water Resources
Telephone: 916-651-9648

California Drinking Water Quality Database
Source: Department of Health Services
Telephone: 916-324-2319
The database includes all drinking water compliance and special studies monitoring for the state of California since 1984. It consists of over 3,200,000 individual analyses along with well and water system information.

OTHER STATE DATABASE INFORMATION

California Oil and Gas Well Locations
Source: Department of Conservation
Telephone: 916-323-1779
Oil and Gas well locations in the state.

RADON

State Database: CA Radon
Source: Department of Health Services
Telephone: 916-324-2208
Radon Database for California

Area Radon Information
Source: USGS
Telephone: 703-356-4020
The National Radon Database has been developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and is a compilation of the EPA/State Residential Radon Survey and the National Residential Radon Survey. The study covers the years 1986 - 1992. Where necessary data has been supplemented by information collected at private sources such as universities and research institutions.

EPA Radon Zones
Source: EPA
Telephone: 703-356-4020
Sections 307 & 309 of IRAA directed EPA to list and identify areas of U.S. with the potential for elevated indoor radon levels.

OTHER

Airport Landing Facilities: Private and public use landing facilities
Source: Federal Aviation Administration, 800-457-6656

Epicenters: World earthquake epicenters, Richter 5 or greater
Source: Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

California Earthquake Fault Lines: The fault lines displayed on EDR's Topographic map are digitized quaternary fault lines, prepared in 1975 by the United State Geological Survey. Additional information (also from 1975) regarding activity at specific fault lines comes from California's Preliminary Fault Activity Map prepared by the California Division of Mines and Geology.

PHYSICAL SETTING SOURCE RECORDS SEARCHED

STREET AND ADDRESS INFORMATION

APPENDIX E

CORRESPONDENCE

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
1111 Broadway, Suite 1200
Oakland, CA 94607-4052

FEMA

June 21, 2010

Mr. Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA
State Historic Preservation Officer – Office of Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 942896
Sacramento, CA 94296

RE: EMW-2009-FC-03965 (Midpines)
County of Mariposa Public Works Department

Dear Mr. Donaldson:

The Department of Homeland Security – Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) is considering an American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) application to the County of Mariposa Public Works Department (Grantee) to provide financial assistance to demolish an unsafe and uninhabitable existing fire station and construct a new 4,800 square foot, pre-engineered, four-engine bay fire station. The new building would be erected on the same footprint which has been previously disturbed. In addition, existing utility drops would be used for the new building and no improvements are planned for the existing access road from State Route (SR) 140. The existing and future station are located at 6364 SR-140 and Carstens Road, in the unincorporated community of Midpines, Mariposa County (37°32'47"N; -119°55'17"W; T5S, R21E, Sec31). In accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.4(a)(1), FEMA has identified an Area of Potential Effect (APE) as the entire 0.17 acre site to be occupied by the reconstructed facility.

FEMA has made a finding pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.4(d)(1) that no historic properties would be affected by the Grantee's proposal and FEMA's subsequent undertaking of providing financial assistance. We have enclosed documentation in support of our finding in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.11(d). In addition, the Grantee has prepared a Cultural Resources Study which we have included for your review. FEMA has consulted the NAHC for a list of Native American tribes interested in the project area. By letters dated June 21, 2010, FEMA has requested those tribes to identify and evaluate any historic properties, including those of traditional religious and cultural importance and for their views regarding the Grantee's proposal.

If you have any questions or require additional information please do not hesitate to contact Donna M. Meyer, Deputy Regional Environmental and Historic Preservation Officer at (510) 627-7728.

Sincerely,

for Alessandro Amaglio
Regional Environmental Officer

Enclosures

DOCUMENTATION – NO HISTORIC PROPERTIES AFFECTED

1) A description of the undertaking, specifying the Federal involvement, and its area of potential effects, including photographs, maps, drawings, as necessary;

The Department of Homeland Security – Federal Emergency Management Agency intends to provide an American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) grant to the County of Mariposa Public Works Department. A new pre-engineered, steel 4,800 square foot single-story, 4 engine bay station with ancillary facilities will be constructed on a 0.17 acre site in the same footprint as the existing uninhabitable station. The station is located at 6364 SR-140 and Carstens Road, Midpines, Mariposa County. The new station would fulfill a critical fire protection need and provide a safe environment for current firefighters. The present site houses an existing fire station, community center, and parking lot. The Area of Potential Effect (APE) has been identified by FEMA as the footprint area of 0.17 acre.

2) A description of the steps taken to identify historic properties, including, as appropriate, efforts to seek information pursuant to § 800.4(b)

A search of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) was performed. Most of the properties listed are located within Yosemite National Park. The Grantee retained the services of an archaeologist to perform a Cultural Resources Study of the proposed construction site. Additional efforts to identify historic properties included a records search completed by the Central California Information Center (CCIC), contact with the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and contact with Native American tribes interested in the project area, and archaeological field inspection. As a result of this effort, one (1) historical property (P-22-2645) is located on the north portion of the project area. The property is likely the result of mining activities that occurred on Bear Creek, located approximately 175 feet east.

3) The basis for determining that no historic properties are present or Affected

The records search conducted by the Grantee's consultant identified three (3) properties located within ¼-mile of the project area with a total of seven (7) historic property studies completed within ¼-mile of the project site. Only P-22-2645 is located near the project area but will not be impacted by the proposal as it is located well beyond the proposed project footprint.

There is a remote possibility that subsurface archeological deposits may exist in the APE although the site has been previously disturbed. In the event that any concentrations of deposits are discovered during construction activities the work will halt immediately and FEMA and the CASHPO will be notified to re-initiate Section 106 consultation.

Although the Grantee's consultant contacted Native American tribes in the project area, government to government consultation with tribes is required by 36 CFR Part 800 and

thus FEMA has notified interested tribes about the proposed project and subsequent undertaking.

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
1111 Broadway, Suite 1200
Oakland, CA 94607-4052

FEMA

June 21, 2010

Ms. Rhonda Morningstar Pope
Chairperson
Buena Vista Rancheria
P.O. Box 162283
Sacramento, CA 95816

RE: EMW-2009-FC-03965 (Midpines)
County of Mariposa Public Works Department

Dear Chairperson Pope:

Section 101(d)(6)(B) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended requires the Department of Homeland Security – Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to consult with any Indian Tribe that may attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by FEMA's undertaking. FEMA is considering an America Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) grant application to the County of Mariposa Public Works. The location is identified below:

- 6364 State Route 140 at Carstens Road, in the unincorporated community of Midpines, Mariposa County (37°32'47"N; -119°55'17"W; T5S, R21E, Sec31).

The new fire station would occupy 0.17 acre on county-owned land and be located on the same footprint as the existing station which would be demolished. The proposed 4,800 square foot, four-engine bay station would provide a safe environment for the employees in a currently uninhabitable station.

Because potential direct and indirect impacts of the Grantee's proposal may have an effect on historic properties we respectfully request your interest regarding the proposal, any comments regarding historic properties, advise us on the identification and evaluation of any historic properties, including those of traditional religious and cultural importance, articulate your views of the Grantee's proposal and FEMA's subsequent undertaking of

providing grant assistance on such historic properties, and to participate in the resolution of any adverse effects.

If you have any questions or require additional information please do not hesitate to contact Donna M. Meyer, Deputy Regional Environmental and Historic Preservation Officer at (510) 627-7728, the letterhead address above or donna.meyer@dhs.gov.

Sincerely,

for Alessandro Amaglio
Regional Environmental Officer

Enclosures

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
1111 Broadway, Suite 1200
Oakland, CA 94607-4052

FEMA

June 21, 2010

Mr. Anthony Brochini
Chairperson
Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation
P.O. Box 1200
Mariposa, CA 95338

RE: EMW-2009-FC-03965 (Midpines)
County of Mariposa Public Works Department

Dear Chairperson Brochini:

Section 101(d)(6)(B) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended requires the Department of Homeland Security – Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to consult with any Indian Tribe that may attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by FEMA's undertaking. FEMA is considering an America Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) grant application to the County of Mariposa Public Works. The location is identified below:

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If you have any questions or require additional information please do not hesitate to contact Donna M. Meyer, Deputy Regional Environmental and Historic Preservation Officer at (510) 627-7728, the letterhead address above or donna.meyer@dhs.gov.

Sincerely,

Alessandro Amaglio
Regional Environmental Officer

Enclosures

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
1111 Broadway, Suite 1200
Oakland, CA 94607-4052

FEMA

June 21, 2010

Mr. Les James
Spiritual Leader
Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation
P.O. Box 1200
Mariposa, CA 95338

RE: EMW-2009-FC-03965 (Midpines)
County of Mariposa Public Works Department

Dear Leader James:

Section 101(d)(6)(B) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended requires the Department of Homeland Security – Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to consult with any Indian Tribe that may attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by FEMA's undertaking. FEMA is considering an America Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) grant application to the County of Mariposa Public Works. The location is identified below:

- 6364 State Route 140 at Carstens Road, in the unincorporated community of Midpines, Mariposa County (37°32'47"N; -119°55'17"W; T5S, R21E, Sec31).

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providing grant assistance on such historic properties, and to participate in the resolution of any adverse effects.

If you have any questions or require additional information please do not hesitate to contact Donna M. Meyer, Deputy Regional Environmental and Historic Preservation Officer at (510) 627-7728, the letterhead address above or donna.meyer@dhs.gov.

Sincerely,

for Alessandro Amaglio
Regional Environmental Officer

Enclosures

U.S. Department of Homeland Security
1111 Broadway, Suite 1200
Oakland, CA 94607-4052

FEMA

June 21, 2010

Mr. Jay Johnson
Spiritual Leader
Southern Sierra Miwuk Nation
5235 Allred Road
Mariposa, CA 95338

RE: EMW-2009-FC-03965 (Midpines)
County of Mariposa Public Works Department

Dear Leader Johnson:

Section 101(d)(6)(B) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended requires the Department of Homeland Security – Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to consult with any Indian Tribe that may attach religious and cultural significance to historic properties that may be affected by FEMA's undertaking. FEMA is considering an America Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) grant application to the County of Mariposa Public Works. The location is identified below:

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providing grant assistance on such historic properties, and to participate in the resolution of any adverse effects.

If you have any questions or require additional information please do not hesitate to contact Donna M. Meyer, Deputy Regional Environmental and Historic Preservation Officer at (510) 627-7728, the letterhead address above or donna.meyer@dhs.gov.

Sincerely,

Alessandro Amaglio
Regional Environmental Officer

Enclosures

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
1725 23rd Street, Suite 100
SACRAMENTO, CA 95816-7100
(916) 445-7000 Fax: (916) 445-7053
calshpo@parks.ca.gov
www.ohp.parks.ca.gov

July 29, 2010 Reply In Reference To: FEMA100622A

Donna M. Meyer
Deputy Environmental and Historic
Preservation Officer, FEMA
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
1111 Broadway, Suite 1200
Oakland, CA 94607-4052

RE: County of Mariposa, Public Works Department, Demolish Existing Fire Station, Construct New Fire Station, EMW-2009-FC-03965 (Midpines)

Dear Ms. Meyer:

Thank you for your June 21, 2010, letter requesting my review and comment with regard to the proposed undertaking in Mariposa County, California in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470f), as amended, and its implementing regulation found at 36 CFR Part 800. Along with your letter, you also submitted two reports entitled "Documentation – No Historic Properties Affected," (no author or date indicated), and "Cultural Resources Study: Mariposa Fire Stations Project, Midpines," prepared by Analytical Environmental Services in June 2010.

The proposed undertaking, as I understand it, involves the demolition of an existing fire station and construction of a new, 4,800 square foot, single-story, four-engine bay fire station in the unincorporated community of Midpines. The new building will be built on the same footprint as the existing building, and no other improvements are planned for the site or for the existing access road from State Route 140. FEMA proposes an Area of Potential Effect (APE) that includes the entire 0.17-acre site. The cultural resources study and field survey found no historic properties within the APE for this project.

Therefore, FEMA has applied the Criteria of Adverse Effect (36 CFR § 800. 5(a)(1)) and proposes a finding of No Historic Properties Affected. After reviewing the information submitted with your letter, I offer the following comments:

- I concur that this action qualifies as a federal undertaking as defined in 36 CFR 800.

- The APE is not indicated on any of the maps contained in the reports submitted with your letter. However, because the "project site" is indicated, I concur that the Area of Potential Effect (APE) is appropriate pursuant to 36 CFR 800.4. Please be sure to include a map designating the APE in future consultations.

- Attachment A to the "Documentation – No Historic Properties Affected" report contains a statement that there are no existing buildings on the site which are 50 years old or more. While this is the usual threshold for considering buildings eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), neither this statement or those contained in your letter or the June 2010 report actually state whether the existing buildings in the APE are eligible for listing. In spite of this oversight, it appears that these buildings are not eligible. In contrast, I concur with the identification and evaluation efforts for archaeological resources,

which included a record search and a field survey in February 2010. Therefore, I concur that there appear to be no historic properties present within the APE.

- I concur with your finding and agree that pursuant to 36 CFR § 800.4(d)(1), a Finding of No Historic Properties Affected is appropriate for the undertaking as described.

- Please be advised that under certain circumstances, such as an unanticipated discovery or a change in project description, you may have future responsibilities for this undertaking under 36 CFR Part 800.

Thank you for seeking my comments and considering historic properties as part of your project planning. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact Mark Beason, at (916) 445-7047 or mbeason@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Susan K Stratton for

Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA
State Historic Preservation Officer

APPENDIX F

HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC STUDY

Schaaf & Wheeler
CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEERS

:100 N. Winchester Blvd., Suite 200
Santa Clara, CA 95050
(408) 246-4848
FAX (408) 246-5624
s&w@swsv.com

TECHNICAL MEMORANDUM

TO:	Ken Pritchett	DATE:	December 13, 2010
FROM:	Stephanie Conran, PE	JOB #:	MPOS.03.10
SUBJECT:	Midpines Fire Station Hydrologic and Hydraulic Study		

Schaaf & Wheeler has calculated the water surface elevations of Bear Creek at the vicinity of the fire station site located at 6362 Highway 140 in Midpines, California. This memo will discuss the 100- and 500-year flood conditions.

HYDROLOGY

USGS Flood Frequency equations (Water Resources Investigations 77-21, dated June 1977) were used to estimate the 100- and 500-year discharges. The drainage area for Bear Creek at the location of site discharge is 7.66 mi^2, delineated using USGS quadrangle contours as shown in Figure 1.

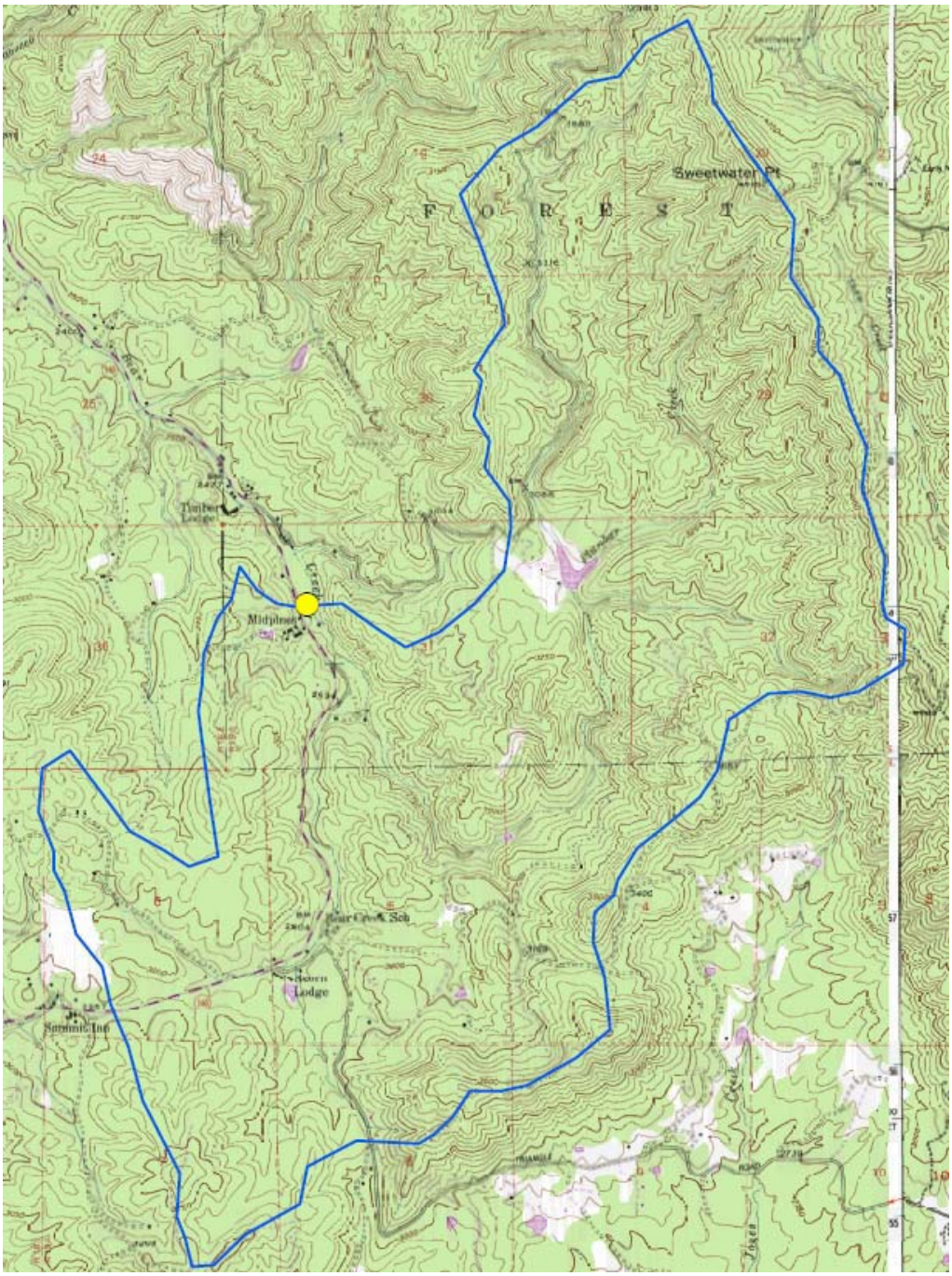

Figure 1: Midpines Drainage Area

Other flood frequency parameters include a mean annual precipitation (MAP) and altitude index. The MAP was taken off of the USGS MAP map, dated 1969. By definition, altitude index is computed as the average of the altitudes at the 10% and 85% points along the main channel of the watershed, in thousands of feet. In this case, the 10% and 85% points are approximately 2,700 and 3,500 feet respectively.

USGS only provides flood frequency equations for the 2-, 5-, 10-, 25-, 50, and 100-year discharges in the Sierra Region. . The discharges yielded by these equations are shown in Table

1. Since FEMA specifically requested the 500-year discharge in addition to the 100-year, the 500-year discharge was approximated by plotting these discharges on log-normal paper and extrapolating beyond the data extents.

Table 1: Fish Camp Discharges

Recurrence Interval	Flood Frequency Equation	Discharge (cfs)
2-yr	$Q_2 = 0.24\ A^{0.88}\ P^{1.58}\ H^{-0.80}$	175
5-yr	$Q_5 = 1.20\ A^{0.82}\ P^{1.37}\ H^{-0.64}$	435
10-yr	$Q_{10} = 2.63\ A^{0.80}\ P^{1.25}\ H^{-0.58}$	635
25-yr	$Q_{25} = 6.55\ A^{0.79}\ P^{1.12}\ H^{-0.52}$	1037
50-yr	$Q_{50} = 10.4\ A^{0.78}\ P^{1.06}\ H^{-0.48}$	1359
100-yr	$Q_{100} = 15.7\ A^{0.77}\ P^{1.02}\ H^{-0.43}$	1841
500-yr	Extrapolated	3200

HYDRAULICS

To model the water surface elevations accurately, creek cross sections were surveyed for use in a HEC-RAS model. Two cross sections were surveyed, one immediately downstream of the existing fire station and one immediately upstream of where the proposed improvements to the fire station will extend. These cross sections extend perpendicular to the creek from Highway 140 to the steep slope on the opposite side of the creek. The downstream slope was also determined via survey. Approximately a quarter mile downstream is a creek crossing. Considering the steep slope of the creek downstream of the site and the high and wide nature of the bridge, it is assumed that the bridge will not create any backwater effects at the site.

A high Manning's n value of 0.10 was chosen for the banks on the creek due to the heavy vegetation and trees that could catch debris in a large storm event. The base of the creek was assigned an n value of 0.05, appropriate for the large rocks and lighter vegetation found there. The downstream boundary condition was set at normal depth based on a downstream slope of 0.015 and was run with a sub-critical flow regime.

RESULTS

The resulting water surface elevations adjacent to the project site are shown in Table 2.

Table 2: HEC-RAS Water Surface Elevations (feet NAVD)

Cross Section	100-YR WSE	500-YR WSE
Downstream of Fire Station	2527.97	2529.72
Upstream of Fire Station	2529.30	2531.08

The site survey shows the lowest ground elevation in the vicinity of the proposed building to be 2534.37 on the upstream side. Provided the construction does not include any significant grading, this indicates that the proposed fire station will have roughly 3.3 feet above the 500 year floodplain.

Figure 2 shows the creek cross section downstream of the fire station and Figure 3 shows the creek cross section upstream. The fire station and neighboring building are indicated as blockages.

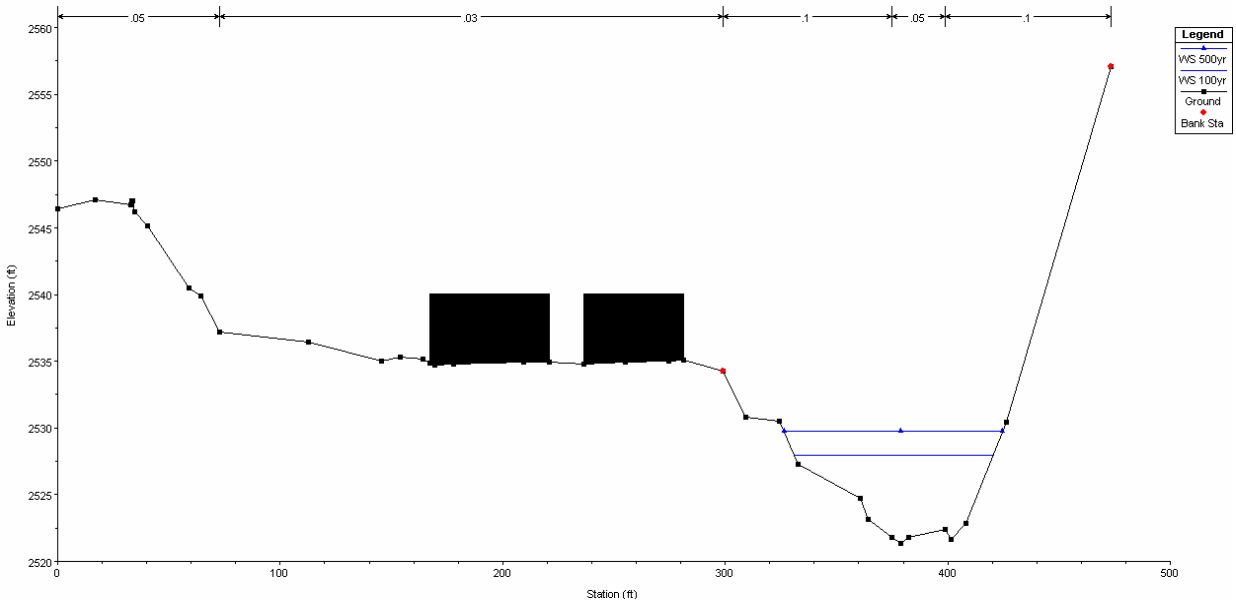

Figure 2: Cross Section Downstream of Fire Station

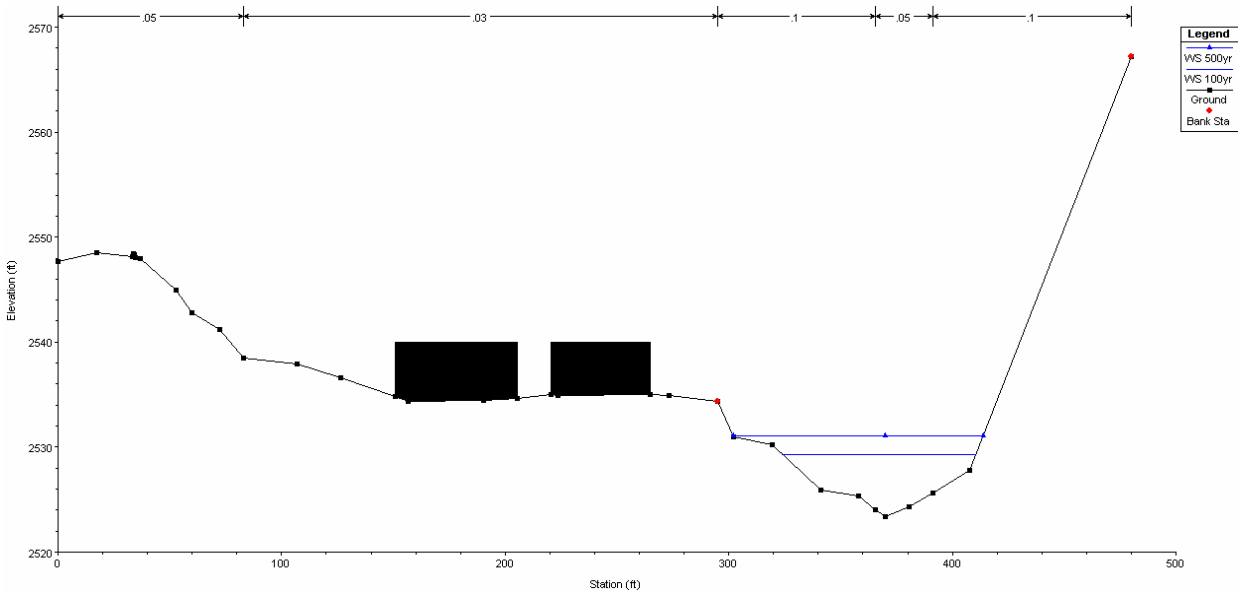

Figure 3: Cross Section Upstream of Fire Station