City of Orange Cove Water System Improvement Project: Well Site B

(City of Orange Cove, CA)

Site Plan Review 2024-05

INITIAL STUDY – MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

FEBRUARY 2025

City of Orange Cove
633 Sixth Street
Orange Cove, California 93646

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1 INTRODUCTION

Precision Civil Engineering, Inc. (PCE) has prepared this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) on behalf of the City of Orange Cove (City) to address the environmental effects of the proposed City of Orange Cove Water System Improvement Project: Well Site B (Project). This document has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code *Section 21000 et. seq*. The City of Orange Cove is the Lead Agency for this proposed Project. The site and the proposed Project are described in detail in SECTION 2 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST FORM.

1.1 Regulatory Information

An Initial Study (IS) is a document prepared by a lead agency to determine whether a project may have a significant effect on the environment. In accordance with California Code of Regulations Title 14 (Chapter 3, Section 15000, et seq.), also known as the CEQA Guidelines, *Section 15064 (a)(1)* states that an environmental impact report (EIR) must be prepared if there is substantial evidence in light of the whole record that the proposed Project under review may have a significant effect on the environment and should be further analyzed to determine mitigation measures or project alternatives that might avoid or reduce project impacts to less than significant levels.

A negative declaration (ND) may be prepared instead if the lead agency finds that there is no substantial evidence in light of the whole record that the project may have a significant effect on the environment. An ND is a written statement describing the reasons why a proposed Project, not otherwise exempt from CEQA, would not have a significant effect on the environment and, therefore, why it would not require the preparation of an EIR (CEQA Guidelines Section 15371). According to CEQA Guidelines *Section 15070*, a ND or mitigated ND shall be prepared for a project subject to CEQA when either:

a. The IS shows there is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the proposed Project may have a significant effect on the environment, or

b. The IS identified potentially significant effects, but:

> *1. Revisions in the project plans or proposals made by or agreed to by the applicant before the proposed Mitigated Negative Declaration and Initial Study is released for public review would avoid the effects or mitigate the effects to a point where clearly no significant effects would occur is prepared, and*
>
> *2. There is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the agency, that the proposed Project as revised may have a significant effect on the environment.*

1.2 Document Format

This IS/MND contains five (5) chapters plus appendices. SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION provides bases of the IS/MND's regulatory information and an overview of the Project. SECTION 2 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST FORM provides a detailed description of Project components. SECTION 3 DETERMINATION concludes that the Initial Study is a mitigated negative declaration, identifies the environmental factors potentially affected based on the analyses contained in this IS, and includes with the Lead Agency's determination based upon those analyses. SECTION 4 EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS presents the CEQA checklist and environmental analyses for all impact areas and the mandatory findings of significance. A brief discussion of the reasons why the Project impact is anticipated to be potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation incorporated, less than significant, or why no impacts are expected is included. SECTION 5 MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

presents the mitigation measures recommended in the IS/MND for the Project. The IPac Resource List and CNDDB Occurrence Report, CHRIS Search Record, and NAHC SLF Results Letter are provided as Appendix A, Appendix B, and Appendix C respectively, at the end of this document.

2 ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST FORM

This section describes the components of the proposed Project in more detail, including project location, project objectives, and required project approvals.

2.1 Project Title

City of Orange Cove Water System Improvement Project: Well Site B (Site Plan Review (SPR) 2024-05)

2.2 Lead Agency Name and Address

City of Orange Cove
633 Sixth Street
Orange Cove, California 93646

2.3 Contact Person and Phone Number

Lead Agency/Applicant
City of Orange Cove
Public Works Department
Dario Dominguez, Public Works Director/City Manager
(559) 626-4488

2.4 Study Prepared By

Precision Civil Engineering
1234 O Street
Fresno, CA 93721
(559) 449-4500

2.5 Project Location

The Project site is within the jurisdiction of the City of Orange Cove, in the County of Fresno, California. The site is located on the southeast side of South Monson Avenue and Tangerine Avenue East - West alignment (Figure 2-1) at 1564 Tangerine Drive, Orange Cove, CA 93646, consisting of a portion of one (1) parcel, which would encompass approximately 3.68 acres (Figure 2-2). The area is identified by the Fresno County Assessor as Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 378-021-46T (portion). The site is a portion of Section 23, Township 15 South, Range 24 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

2.6 Latitude and Longitude

The centroid of the Project site is 36.613497733822015, -119.33018899325907.

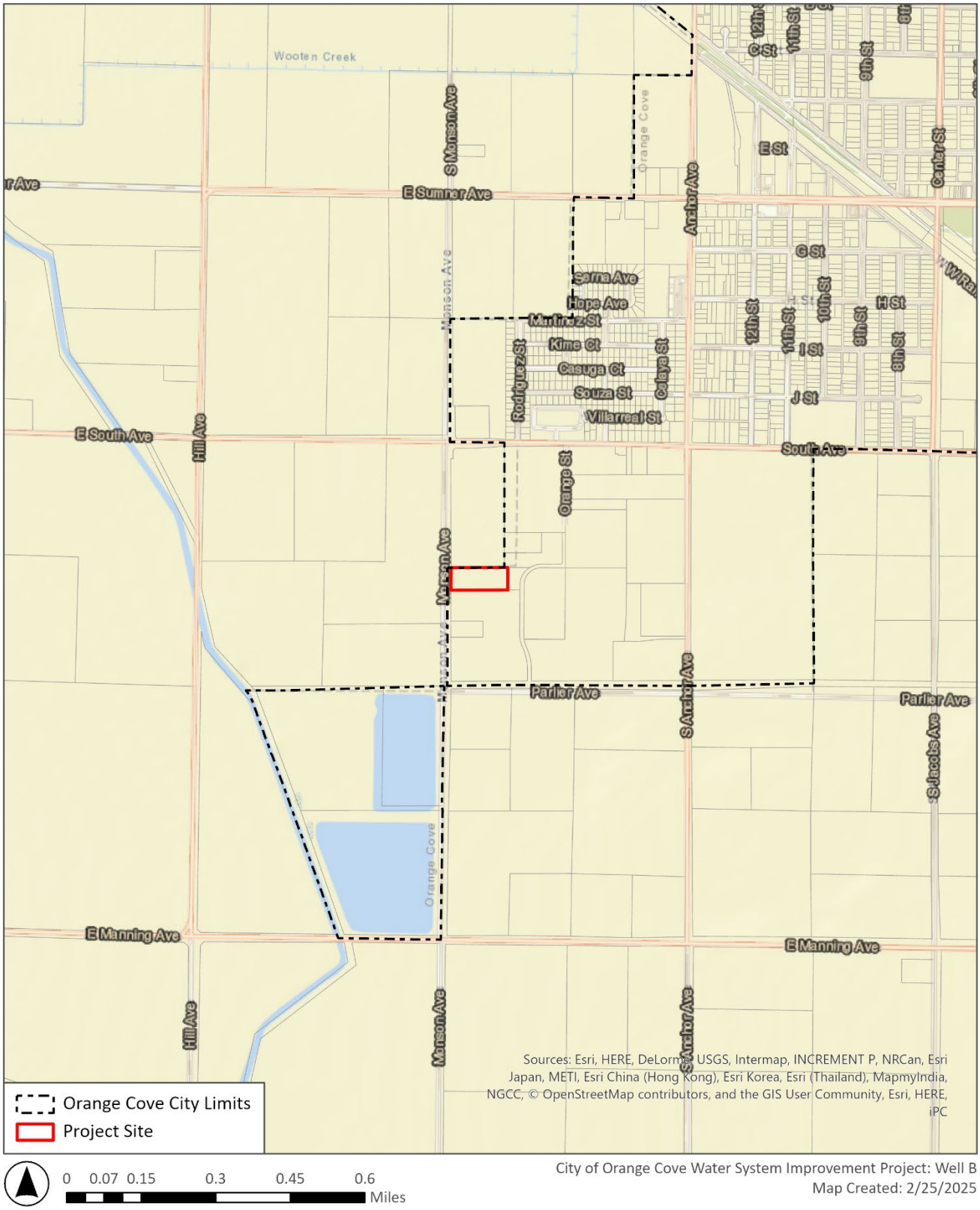


Figure 2-1 Project Location

Figure 2-2 Project Site Aerial Image

2.7 General Plan Designation

The Project site has a City of Orange Cove General Plan land use designation of Industrial (Figure 2-3). According to the General Plan, the Industrial land use designation provides for uses that are involved in manufacturing, processing, warehousing, and certain service commercial uses.

2.8 Zoning

The Project site is within the M-1 Light Manufacturing zoning district (Figure 2-4). According to the Orange Cove Municipal Code (OCMC), the M-1 zone permits the development of various types of processing, assembly, storage, and manufacturing uses and related activities. Water pump stations are also permitted within the M-1 zone.

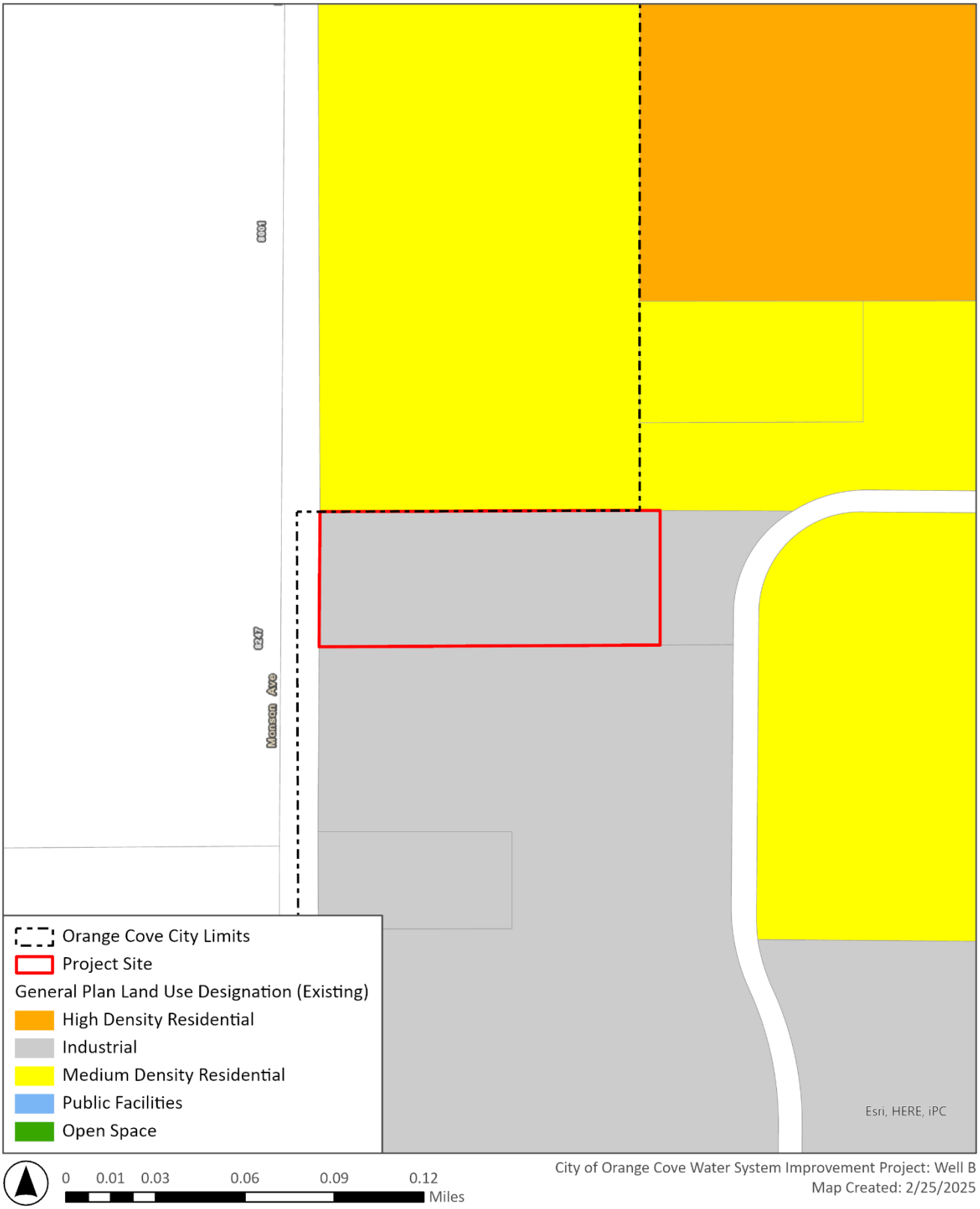


Figure 2-3 City of Orange Cove General Plan Land Use Designation (Existing)

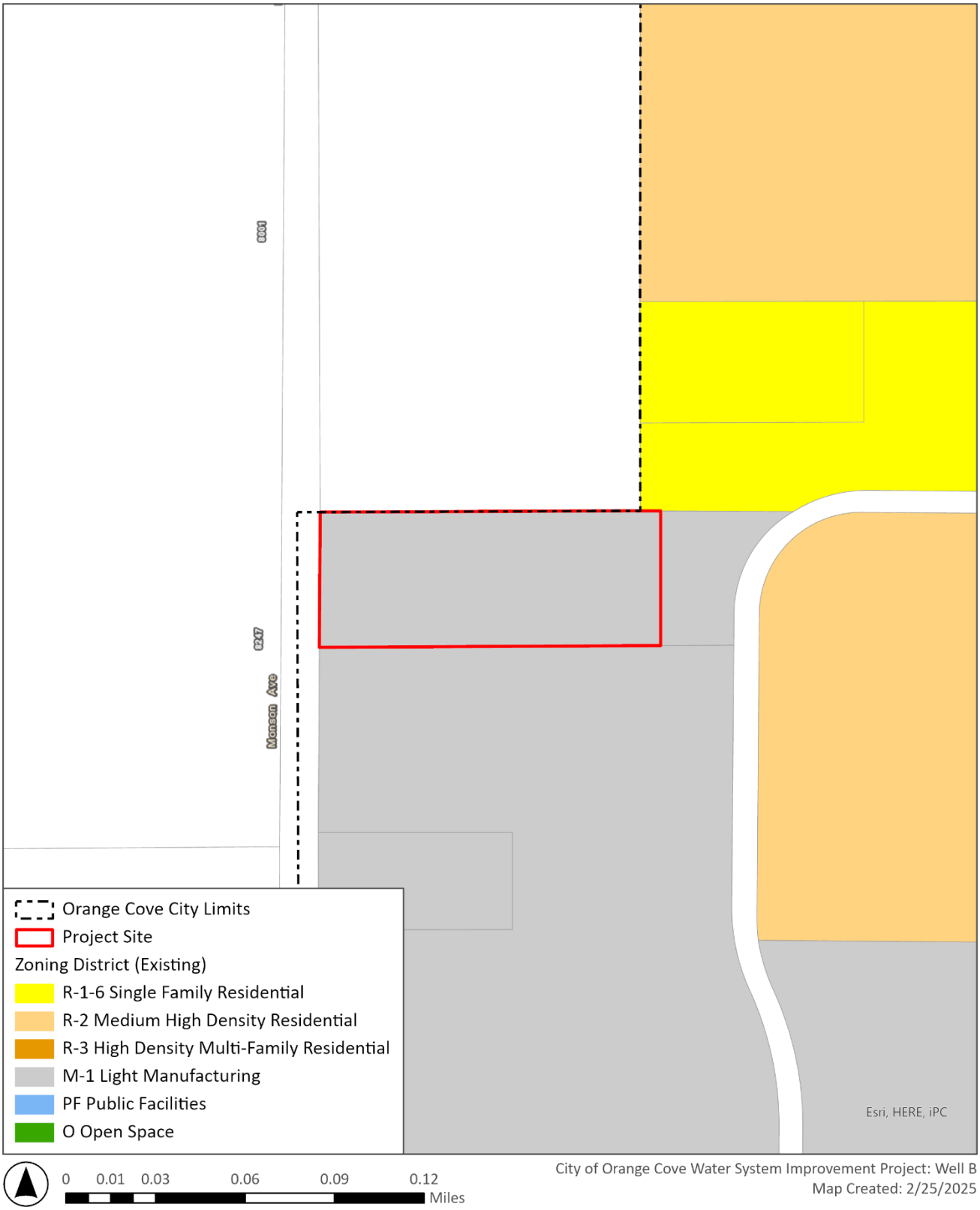


Figure 2-4 City of Orange Cove Zoning District Map (Existing)

2.9 Description of Project

The City of Orange Cove (Applicant) proposes to construct a new water well, water storage tank, booster pump station, stormwater basin, and water treatment infrastructure facilities* (Project) on the parcel identified as APN 378-021-46T (portion), totaling approximately 3.68 acres.

> ** Water treatment infrastructure will be constructed to bring water derived from local ground water source wells to acceptable drinking water standards - if required. The requirement will be determined based on ground water quality findings as test wells are constructed and sampled.*

The Project site is located on the southeast corner of Monson Avenue and Tangerine Avenue alignment. The project site was assigned a physical street address of 1564 Tangerine Drive, Orange Cove, CA 93646 by the City planner on November 19, 2024. The Project consists of the following components. Figure 2-5 shows the site plan of the Project.

- Water Well B: Water Well B will encompass approximately 0.58 acres of the Project site. The water well will serve water to the City of Orange Cove residents. The water well is anticipated to yield approximately 200 gallons per minute (gpm) when it is in operation and will be configured to operate with a variable frequency drive to adjust the amount of water delivered based on water system pressure or storage tank water level. It is anticipated that water treatment will be required for the removal and/or reduction of nitrates to a level below the safe drinking water standards (i.e., less than 10 milligrams per liter (mg/L)). The treatment method for nitrate removal and/or reduction is anticipated to be ion exchange although other technologies are available may be considered. Ion exchange systems reduce nitrate levels through a chlorine cycle anion exchange process. Typical system components consist of a packed bed ion-exchange tank, brine tank, backwash tank, pumps, controls, etc. Specific system sizing is a function of nitrate contamination levels and actual well production; however, it is anticipated that the treatment equipment footprint will occupy approximately 500 square feet.
- Water Storage Tank and Booster Pump Station: The water storage tank and booster pump station will encompass approximately 1.17 acres of the Project site. The water storage tank is designed to hold 1 million gallons (Mgal) of water. The approximate overall tank dimension are eighty six (86) feet in diameter by twenty four (24) feet high. The booster station will provide system delivery (i.e., pressure and flow) to meet system demands and eliminate a low pressure in the western portion of the City. The storage tank will be used as a buffer and reserve storage to provide a maximum discharge at ~3,000 gpm, which will meet peak water demand and fire flow.
- Stormwater Basin: The stormwater basin will encompass approximately 1.78 acres of the Project site. The basin will be used to accommodate storm water run-off from the site and the immediate area.
- Road Dedication: There are two (2) dedications required to develop the project site as proposed.
    - The 1st dedication consists of a additional 30-foot-wide strip along South Monson Avenue which will encompass approximately 0.17 acres. The ultimate dedicated ROW along the project frontage will be seventy (70) feet. Fifty (50) feet City of Orange Cove and twenty (20) feet Fresno County. The new thirty (30) foot South Monson dedication will accommodate frontage improvements in the form of curb and gutter, pavement, driveway approach, etc.
    - The 2nd dedication will consist of a sixty (60) foot overall dedication. Thirty (30) feet by the City of Orange Cove and thirty (30) feet from the land owner immediately north of the project site. The

dedication will accommodate the extension of Tangerine Avenue and tie into Monson Avenue, allowing the site to be more easily accessed.

A concrete masonry unit (CMU) wall is proposed to be installed along the Project site property line for screening and anti-theft/vandalism. Paved roadways, driveway approaches and secured gates will be installed on both the west and north site perimeters as applicable for access and serviceability. There will be a minimum of three (3) points of access to the site, one off of South Monson Avenue and two (2) off of Tangerine Avenue.

Project Operations

The water well, water storage tank, booster pump station, and stormwater basin are anticipated to operate 365 days per year. The water well and booster pump station will be active at all times ready to serve but will only pump water when demand exists. The site will be secured at all time; however, operations and maintenance crews will access the site on a scheduled and /or as needed basis to maintain and operate the facility.

Site Preparation

Site preparation would include typical grading activities. Other site preparation would include removal of the three (3) existing trees, removal of overhead electrical utility poles, and minor excavation for the installation of utility infrastructure. There are no existing improvements or structures on the site, so there would be no demolition required.

2.10 Project Setting and Surrounding Land Uses

Project Setting

The site has been traditionally used as an evaporation pond associated with the disposal of treated effluent from the city's Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) for over two (2) decades. The Project site is currently bound by perimeter levee approximately 3-foot high by 10-foot wide. The pond bed is roughly at the same elevation as South Monson Avenue. The site is currently vacant with no improvements or structures. There are electrical utility poles along the north boundary of the site, which will be removed as part of the Project. The Project site is relatively flat with a sandy loam soil type that is mostly well drained with more than 80-inch water table depth. The existing biotic site conditions and resources of the site can be defined primarily as ruderal and are highly disturbed due to its past use as an evaporation pond. There are three (3) trees within the site, which will be removed as part of the Project. There are no shrubs or water features on the site.

Surrounding Land Uses

As referenced in Table 2-1, the Project site is surrounded by vacant land to the north and south, single-family residences to the east, and agricultural use to the west. The properties to the north and east are planned for residential use and properties to the south are planned for industrial use within the City of Orange Cove. Properties to the west are within the County of Fresno, planned and zoned for agricultural use.

Table 2-1 Existing Uses, General Plan Designations, and Zoning districts of Surrounding Properties

Direction from the Project site	Existing Land Use	Planned Land Use	Zoning District
North	Vacant	Medium Density Residential	R-1-6 – Single Family Residential (City); AE-20 – Agricultural Exclusive (20 acres) (County)

South	Vacant	Industrial	M-1 – Light Manufacturing
East	Single-family residences	Medium Density Residential	R-2 – Medium High Density Residential
West	Agriculture (row crops)	Agriculture (County)	AE-20 – Agricultural Exclusive (20 acres) (County)

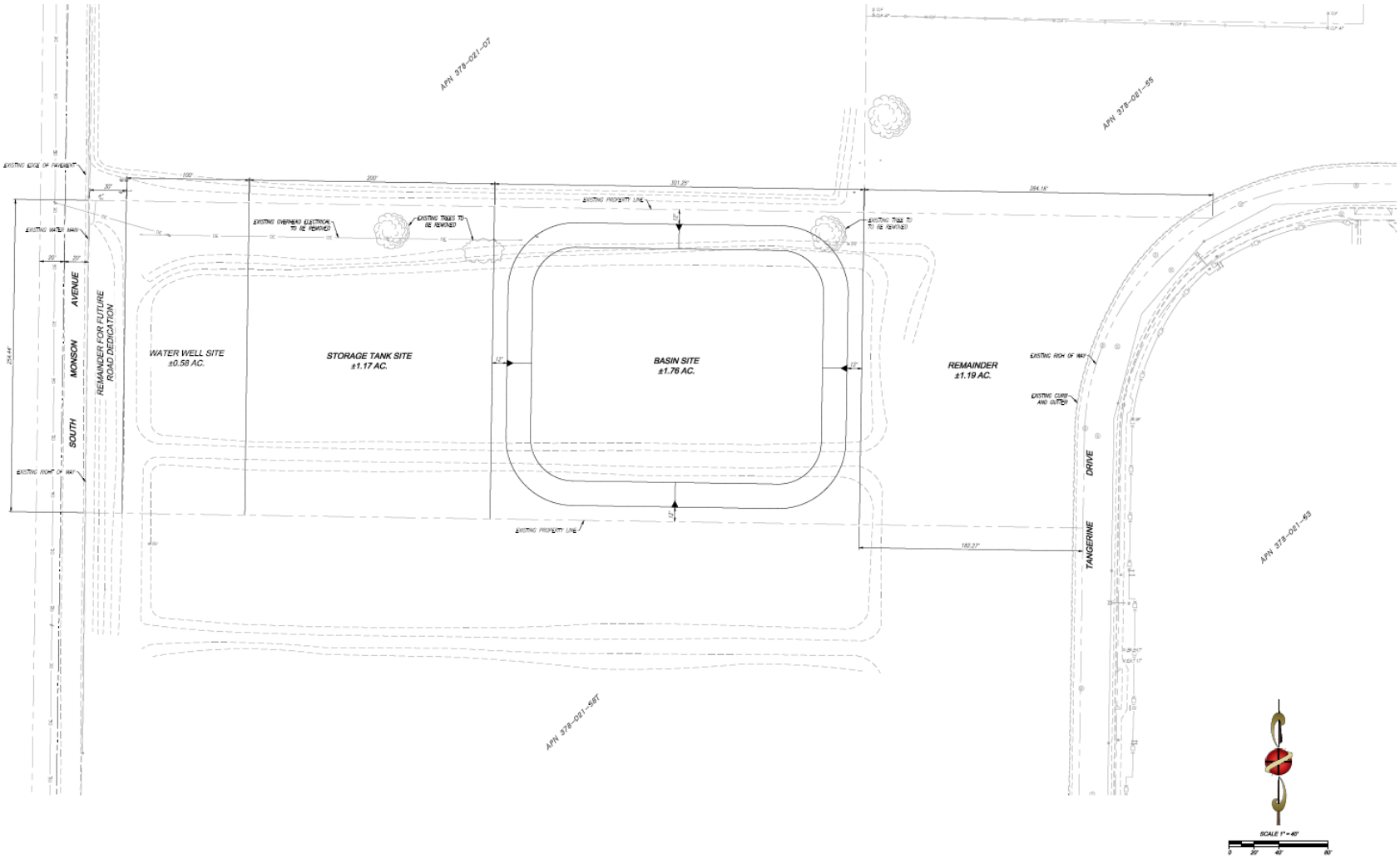


Figure 2-5 Project Site Plan

2.11 Other Public Agencies Whose Approval is Required

The City of Orange Cove requires the following review, permits, and/or approvals for the proposed Project. Other approvals not listed below may be required as identified through the approval process.

- Site Plan Review
- Environmental Review
- Grading Permit
- Building Permit

In addition, other agencies may have the authority to issue permits prior to implementation of the Project including but not limited to: San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District, Pacific Gas & Electric, and California Regional Water Quality Control Board.

2.12 Consultation with California Native American Tribes

The State requires lead agencies to consider the potential effects of proposed projects and consult with California Native American tribes during the local planning process for the purpose of protecting Traditional Tribal Cultural Resources through the CEQA Guidelines. Pursuant to PRC *Section 21080.3.1*, the lead agency shall begin consultation with the California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographical area of the proposed project. Such significant cultural resources are either sites, features, places, cultural landscapes, sacred places, and objects with cultural value to a tribe which is either on or eligible for inclusion in the California Historic Register or local historic register, or, the lead agency, at its discretion, and support by substantial evidence, choose to treat the resources as a Tribal Cultural Resources (PRC *Section 21074(a)(1-2)*). According to the most recent census data, California is home to 109 currently recognized Indian tribes.

Conducting consultation early in the CEQA process allows tribal governments, lead agencies, and project proponents to discuss the level of environmental review, identify and address potential adverse impacts to tribal cultural resources, and reduce the potential for delay and conflict in the environmental review process. (See PRC *Section 21083.3.2*.) Information may also be available from the California Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Lands File per PRC Section 5097.96 and the California Historical Resources Information System administered by the California Office of Historic Preservation. Please also note that PRC *Section 21082.3(c)* contains provisions specific to confidentiality.

A consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within Fresno County was requested and received from the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on November 27, 2024. The listed tribes include Kitanemuk & Yowlumne Tejon Indians, Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe, Table Mountain Rancheria, Tule River Indian Tribe, and Wuksachi Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band. The NAHC also conducted a Sacred Lands File (SFL) search which was negative.

The City of Orange Cove conducted formal tribal consultation pursuant to AB 52 (Chapter 532, Statutes 2014) on November 27, 2024, with the tribes listed above. Consultation for AB 52 ended on December 27, 2024. No tribes requested consultation.

3 DETERMINATION

3.1 Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

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

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

For purposes of this Initial Study, the following answers have the corresponding meanings:

"No Impact" means the specific impact category does not apply to the project, or that the record sufficiently demonstrates that project specific factors or general standards applicable to the project will result in no impact for the threshold under consideration.

"Less Than Significant Impact" means there is an impact related to the threshold under consideration, but that impact is less than significant.

"Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporation" means there is a potentially significant impact related to the threshold under consideration, however, with the mitigation incorporated into the project, the impact is less than significant. For purposes of this Initial Study "mitigation incorporated into the project" means mitigation originally described in the GP PEIR and applied to an individual project, as well as mitigation developed specifically for an individual project.

"Potentially Significant Impact" means there is substantial evidence that an effect may be significant related to the threshold under consideration.

3.2 Determination

On the basis of this initial evaluation (to be completed by the Lead Agency):

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

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

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

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

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

Approved By:

2-27-25

Dario Dominguez, Interim City Manager — Date
City of Orange Cove

4 EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

4.1 AESTHETICS

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

4.1.1 Environmental Setting

Generally, aesthetics may include scenic vistas and scenic resources (e.g. trees, rock outcroppings, historic buildings, and highways). The City of Orange Cove's visual features predominately include urbanized and agricultural land uses.

The Project site is currently vacant with no improvements. The site is bound by perimeter levee approximately 3-foot high by 10-foot wide. The pond bed is generally flat at roughly the same elevation as South Monson Avenue and does not contain any geologic formations. The site is surrounded by vacant land to the north and south, single-family residences to the east, and agricultural use (orchard trees) to the west. Mountain ranges to the north and east can be seen from the Project site.

City of Orange Cove General Plan

The Orange Cove General Plan (General Plan) recognizes the city's scenic qualities to be the Sierra Nevada mountains to the east of the city and open agricultural land. The General Plan also rated views along travel corridors within the planning area utilizing the U.S. Forest Service rating system. The highest visual rating of 2 was identified

along the edges of the city, including segments of South Anchor Avenue, West Railroad Avenue, Sumner Avenue, South Avenue, Monson Avenue, Jacobs Avenue, and Hills Valley Road. A visual rating of 2 indicates that most features within the field of view appear to be open native grassland, an agricultural field, or vineyard or orchard. It should be noted that the ratings were provided in 2001, so some are no longer relevant due to urbanized development within the city over the past two (2) decades. The General Plan includes the following Goals, Objectives, and Action Plans regarding the scenic qualities of the city.

GOAL I. *Preserve the existing scenic qualities of the community by adopting standards regulating entryways, view preservation and landscaping.*

> ***Policy 1.*** *The city should enhance its image by developing improvements within the City that improve the visual appearance of the community.*
>
> > ***Action Plan a.*** *The City should explore the purchase of the A.T. & S.F. Railroad right-of-way and develop it with a tree-lined trail system.*
> >
> > ***Action Plan b.*** *The entrances to the Railroad Parkway should be improved with city signage, landscaping and hardscape.*
> >
> > ***Action Plan c.*** *The City should design and construct a new streetscape along Park Boulevard in the downtown. Improvements should include street trees, hardscape, pedestrian lighting, and public signage.*
> >
> > ***Action Plan d.*** *The City should identify streets that could benefit from the construction of a tree-lined landscaped median. Potential streets that have the necessary right-of-way width for a median include 9th, Center and 5th Streets, and G and E Streets.*

California Scenic Highway Program

The California Scenic Highway Program was established in 1963 with the purpose of protecting and enhancing the natural scenic beauty of California highways and adjacent corridors, through special conservation treatment. A highway may be designated scenic depending upon how much of the natural landscape can be seen by travelers, the scenic quality of the landscape, and the extent to which development intrudes upon the traveler's enjoyment of the view. There are no officially designated or eligible State Scenic Highways within or in the vicinity (i.e., within 0.5-mile) of the City of Orange Cove, inclusive of the Project site. [1]

4.1.2 Impact Assessment

Except as provided in PRC Section 21099, ***would the project****:*

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site is vacant and surrounded by residential development, agricultural use (orchard trees), and vacant lands. Mountain ranges and foothills can be seen to the north and east of the Project site; however, most of this long-range view is blocked by existing residential properties east of the site. The Project would include the construction of a new water well, water storage tank, booster pump station, water treatment

[1] Caltrans. California State Scenic Highway System Map. Accessed on November 20, 2024, https://caltrans.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=465dfd3d807c46cc8e8057116f1aacaa

equipment, and stormwater basin. While views of the mountain ranges would be further obstructed by development of the Project site, impacts would be less than significant due to view obstruction by existing development. Additionally, the Project site is not near state-designated scenic highways and is not identified with a visual rating according to the General Plan. As a result, a less than significant impact would occur.

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

No Impact. According to the California State Scenic Highway Program, there are no officially designated or eligible State Scenic Highways within or in the vicinity of the City of Orange Cove, inclusive of the Project site. As such, the proposed Project would not damage scenic resources, including trees, rock out-croppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway and no impact would occur as a result of the Project.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site is within city limits and adjacent to urbanized land. The proposed use is consistent with the planned land use designation and is subject to compliance with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality, which will ensure the minimization of any visual impact by upholding the visual character or quality of public views of the site and its surroundings. The Project would be subject to compliance with applicable policies and regulations that govern scenic quality including but not limited to the General Plan, Orange Cove Municipal Code (OCMC), and California Building Code (CBC). Additionally, the well equipment and subsequent system proposed on the Project site would be shielded from public view by the installation of the CMU wall proposed around the property line. Therefore, a less than significant impact would occur because of the Project.

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

Less than Significant Impact. Generally, lighting impacts are associated with artificial lighting in evening hours either through interior lighting from windows or exterior lighting (e.g., street lighting, parking lot lighting, landscape lighting, cars, and trucks). Development of the Project site would incrementally increase the amount of light from streetlights, exterior lighting, and vehicular headlights. Such sources could create adverse effects on day or nighttime views in the area.

Project construction would also introduce light and glare resulting from construction activities such as construction equipment traversing the site that could adversely affect day or nighttime views. Although construction activities are anticipated to occur primarily during daylight hours, it is possible that some activities could occur during dusk or early evening hours. Construction during these time periods could result in light and glare from construction vehicles or equipment. However, construction would occur primarily during daylight hours and would be temporary in nature. Once construction is completed, any light and glare from these activities would cease to occur.

Regarding operations, the Project includes lighting fixtures to provide interior emergency lighting, lamps, outdoor security lighting, etc. Lighting design would be required to comply with the SCMC, which contains specific,

enforceable requirements and/or restrictions intended to prevent light and glare impacts (pursuant to SCMC *Chapter 17.60*, lighting shall be hooded, arranged, and controlled so as not to cause a nuisance either to highway traffic or to the living environment). The amount of light to be provided would also be required to comply with the city's Public Works Department standards. In addition, the construction and placement of street lights are required to comply with the City of Orange Cove Standard Construction Drawings. As such, conditions imposed on the Project by the City of Orange Cove, in addition to Title 24 requirements, would reduce light and glare impacts to a less than significant impact.

4.1.3 Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.2 AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY RESOURCES

	Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farm-land), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monito-ring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?				X
b)	Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract?				X
c)	Conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land (as defined in Public Resources Code section 12220(g)), timberland (as defined by Public Resources Code section 4526), or timberland zoned Timberland Production (as defined by Government Code section 51104(g))?				X
d)	Result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?				X
e)	Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use?			X	

4.2.1 Environmental Setting

The Project site is located within the Orange Cove city limits, planned for industrial use, and zoned for light manufacturing. The Project site is relatively flat with a sandy loam soil type that is mostly well drained with more than 80-inch water table depth. The existing biotic site conditions and resources of the site can be defined primarily as ruderal and are highly disturbed due to its past use as an evaporation pond. There are three (3) trees within the site, which will be removed as part of the Project. There are no shrubs or water features on the site. Lastly, the Project site does not contain any agricultural or forestry resources such as agricultural land, forest land, or timberland.

Farmland Monitoring and Mapping Program

The California Department of Conservation manages the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program (FMMP) that provides maps and data for analyzing land use impacts to farmland. The FMMP produces the Important Farmland Finder as a resource map that shows quality (soils) and land use information. Agricultural land is rated according to soil quality and irrigation status, in addition to many other physical and chemical characteristics. The highest quality land is called "Prime Farmland" which is defined by the FMMP as *"farmland with the best combination of physical and chemical features able to sustain long term agricultural production. This land has the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce sustained high yields. Land must have been used for irrigated agricultural production at some time during the four years prior to the mapping date.* [2] Maps are updated every two years. According to the FMMP, California Important Farmland Finder, the Project site is classified as "Urban and Built-Up Land." [3] Lands adjacent east to the Project site are classified as "Farmland of Local Importance" and lands adjacent to the west are classified as "Farmland of Statewide Importance."

California Land Conservation Act

The California Land Conservation Act of 1965 (i.e., the Williamson Act) allows local governments to enter contracts with private landowners to restrict parcels of land for agricultural or open space uses. In return, property tax assessments of the restricted parcels are lower than full market value since the restricted parcels are assessed according to their restricted use rather than their development potential free of such restriction. The minimum length of a Williamson Act contract is 10 years and automatically renews annually upon its anniversary date; as such, the contract length is essentially indefinite unless appropriately cancelled. The Project site is not subject to the Williamson Act.

4.2.2 Impact Assessment

Would the project:

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

No Impact. According to the FMMP, the Project site is designated as "Urban and Built-Up Land." As such, the Project site is not located on lands designated as "Prime Farmland," "Unique Farmland," or "Farmland of Statewide Importance." Therefore, the Project would not convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance to non-agricultural use and no impact would occur.

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

No Impact. The Project site is not zoned for agricultural use and is not subject to the Williamson Act. Therefore, the Project would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use, or a Williamson Act contract and no impact would occur.

[2] California Department of Conservation. Important Farmland Categories. Accessed on November 21, 2024, https://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/fmmp/Pages/Important-Farmland-Categories.aspx
[3] California Department of Conservation. (2018). California Important Farmland Finder. Accessed on November 21, 2024, https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/DLRP/CIFF/

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

No Impact. The Project site is not planned or zoned for forest land or timberland as defined by PRC 12220 (g). Further, the Project would not cause the rezoning of forest land, timberland, or timberland zoned Timberland Production. As a result, the Project would not conflict with existing zoning for, or cause rezoning of, forest land, timberland, or timberland zoned Timberland Production as defined by PRC 4526 or GC 5110(g) and no impact would occur.

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

No Impact. The Project site does not contain forest land and is not planned or zoned for forest land or forest uses. Implementation of the Project would therefore not result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. As a result, no impact would occur.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site is classified as "Urban and Built-up Land". The Project site is planned and zoned for urban uses and does not contain agricultural or forestry uses or resources. The properties to the west of the Project site is currently operated as agricultural use but will not be converted to non-agricultural uses as a result of the Project. As a result, the Project would not involve other changes in the existing environment that could result in the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use or conversion of forest land to non-forest use. Therefore, a less than significant impact would occur because of the Project.

4.2.3 Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.3 AIR QUALITY

	Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan?			X	
b)	Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard?			X	
c)	Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?			X	
d)	Result in other emissions (such as those leading to odors) adversely affecting a substantial number of people?			X	

4.3.1 Environmental Setting

Orange Cove lies within the central portion of the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin that is bounded by the Sierra Nevada Mountain range to the east, Coastal Ranges to the west, and Tehachapi mountains to the south. The San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD) regulates air quality in eight counties including: Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Tulare. The SJVAPCD oversees the SJVAB.

Impacts on air quality result from emissions generated during short-term activities (construction) and long-term activities (operations). Construction-related emissions consist mainly of exhaust emissions (NOx and PM) from construction equipment and other mobile sources, and fugitive dust (PM) emissions from earth moving activities. Operational emissions are source specific and consist of permitted equipment and activities and non-permitted equipment and activities.

Air pollution in the SJVAB can be attributed to both human-related (anthropogenic) and natural (non-anthropogenic) activities that produce emissions. Air pollution from significant anthropogenic activities in the SJVAB includes a variety of industrial-based sources as well as on- and off-road mobile sources. Four main sources of air pollutant emissions in the SJVAB are motor vehicles, industrial plants, agricultural activities, and construction activities. All four of the major pollutant sources affect ambient air quality throughout the SJVAB. These sources, coupled with geographical and meteorological conditions unique to the area, stimulate the formation of unhealthy air. Air pollutants can remain in the atmosphere for long periods and can build to unhealthful levels when stagnant conditions that are common in the San Joaquin Valley occur. Pollutants are transported downwind from urban areas with many emission sources which are also recirculated back to the urban areas.

Further, the SJVAB is in non-attainment for ozone, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$, which means that certain pollutants' exposure levels are often higher than the normal air quality requirements. Air quality standards have been set to protect

public health, particularly the health of vulnerable people. Therefore, if the concentration of those contaminants exceeds the norm, some susceptible individuals in the population are likely to experience health effects. Concentration of the pollutant in the air, the length of time exposed and the individual's reaction are factors that affect the extent and nature of the health effects.

San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District

The SJVAPCD is the agency primarily responsible for ensuring that National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and California Ambient Air Quality Standards (CAAQS) are not exceeded and that air quality conditions are maintained in the SJVAB, within which the Project is located. Responsibilities of the SJVAPCD include, but are not limited to, preparing plans for the attainment of ambient air quality standards, adopting and enforcing rules and regulations concerning sources of air pollution, issuing permits for stationary sources of air pollution, inspecting stationary sources of air pollution and responding to citizen complaints, monitoring ambient air quality and meteorological conditions, and implementing programs and regulations required by the Federal Clean Air Act and the California Clean Air Act.

The SJVAPCD rules and regulations that may apply to projects that will occur during buildout of the project include but are not limited to the following:

> ***Rule 2010 – Permits Required.*** *The purpose of this rule is to require any person constructing, altering, replacing or operating any source operation which emits, may emit, or may reduce emissions to obtain an Authority to Construct or a Permit to Operate. This rule also explains the posting requirements for a Permit to Operate and the illegality of a person willfully altering, defacing, forging, counterfeiting or falsifying any Permit to Operate.*
>
> ***Rule 2201 – New and Modified Stationary Source Review Rule.*** *The purpose of this rule is to provide for the following:*
>
> *The review of new and modified Stationary Sources of air pollution and to provide mechanisms including emission trade-offs by which Authorities to Construct such sources may be granted, without interfering with the attainment or maintenance of Ambient Air Quality Standards; and*
>
> *No net increase in emissions above specified thresholds from new and modified Stationary Sources of all nonattainment pollutants and their precursors.*
>
> ***Rule 4001 – New Source Performance Standards.*** *This rule incorporates the New Source Performance Standards from Part 60, Chapter 1, Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).*
>
> ***Rule 4002 – National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants.*** *This rule incorporates the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Part 61, Chapter I, Subchapter C, Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) and the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Source Categories from Part 63, Chapter I, Subchapter C, Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).*
>
> ***Rule 4102 – Nuisance.*** *The purpose of this rule is to protect the health and safety of the public and applies to any source operation that emits or may emit air contaminants or other materials.*
>
> ***Rule 4601 – Architectural Coatings.*** *The purpose of this rule is to limit VOC emissions from architectural coatings. This rule specifies architectural coatings storage, cleanup, and labeling requirements.*

Rule 4641 – Cutback, Slow Cure, and Emulsified Asphalt, Paving and Maintenance Operations. *The purpose of this rule is to limit VOC emissions from asphalt paving and maintenance operations. This rule applies to the manufacture and use of cutback asphalt, slow cure asphalt and emulsified asphalt for paving and maintenance operations.*

Regulation VIII – Fugitive PM10 Prohibitions. *The purpose of Regulation VIII (Fugitive PM_{10} Prohibitions) is to reduce ambient concentrations of fine particulate matter (PM10) by requiring actions to prevent, reduce or mitigate anthropogenic fugitive dust emissions.*

Rule 9510 – Indirect Source Review. *The purposes of this rule are to:*

1. Fulfill the District's emission reduction commitments in the PM_{10} and Ozone Attainment Plans.

2. Achieve emission reductions from the construction and use of development projects through design features and on-site measures.

3. Provide a mechanism for reducing emissions from the construction of and use of development projects through off-site measures.

Thresholds of Significance

To assist local jurisdictions in the evaluation of air quality impacts, the SJVAPCD has published the *Guide for Assessing and Mitigating Air Quality Impacts* (GAMAQI). SJVAPCD recommends a three (3)-tiered approach to air quality analysis based on project size to allow quick screening for CEQA impacts:

1. Small Project Analysis Level (SPAL): Based on the District's New Source Review, the District pre-quantified emissions and determined values as thresholds of significance for criteria pollutants. Residential, commercial, retail, industrial, educational, and recreational land uses are eligible to use this for screening. The SPAL was published on November 13, 2020, by the SJVAPCD to determine potential impacts in GAMAQI. [4] SPAL is based on a CalEEMod version 2016.3.2.
2. Cursory Analysis Level (CAL): CAL is used to determine significance on projects that exceed the SPAL criteria. Analysis includes using CalEEMod to estimate emissions and air pollutants.
3. Full Analysis Level (FAL): this level of analysis is usually required for an EIR. It requires a full air quality report that describes impacts on the public.

GAMAQI also includes recommended thresholds of significance to be used for the evaluation of short-term construction, long-term operational, odor, toxic air contaminant, and cumulative air quality impacts. Accordingly, the SJVAPCD-recommended thresholds of significance are used to determine whether implementation of the proposed Project would result in a significant air quality impact. Projects that exceed these recommended thresholds would be considered to have a potentially significant impact on human health and welfare. The thresholds of significance are summarized, as follows:

[4] San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District. (2020). "Small Project Analysis Levels (SPAL)". Accessed on November 20, 2024, https://www.valleyair.org/transportation/CEQA%20Rules/GAMAQI-SPAL.PDF

Criteria Air Pollutants

SJVAPCD adopted thresholds of significance for criteria air pollutants, as shown in Table 4-1. The thresholds of significance are based on a calendar year basis. For construction emissions, the annual emissions are evaluated on a rolling 12-month period. The following summarizes these thresholds:

Short-Term Emissions of Particulate Matter (PM_{10}): Construction impacts associated with the proposed Project would be considered significant if the feasible control measures for construction in compliance with Regulation VIII as listed in the SJVAPCD guidelines are not incorporated or implemented, or if project-generated emissions would exceed 15 tons per year (TPY).

Short-Term Emissions of Ozone Precursors (ROG and NOX): Construction impacts associated with the proposed Project would be considered significant if the project generates emissions of Reactive Organic Gases (ROG) or NO_X that exceeds 10 TPY.

Long-Term Emissions of Particulate Matter (PM_{10}): Operational impacts associated with the proposed Project would be considered significant if the project generates emissions of PM_{10} that exceed 15 TPY.

Long-Term Emissions of Ozone Precursors (ROG and NOX): Operational impacts associated with the proposed Project would be considered significant if the project generates emissions of ROG or NOX that exceeds 10 TPY.

Table 4-1 SJVAPCD Recommended Air Quality Thresholds of Significance.[5]

Pollutant	Significance Threshold	
	Construction Emissions (tons/year)	Operational Emission (tons/year)
CO	100	100
NO_X	10	10
ROG	10	10
SO_X	27	27
PM_{10}	15	15
$PM_{2.5}$	15	15

Conflict with or Obstruct Implementation of Applicable Air Quality Plan

Air Quality Plans (AQPs) are plans for reaching the attainment of air quality standards. The applicable AQP for the SJVAB is the GAMAQI. Due to the region's nonattainment status for ozone, $PM_{2.5}$, and PM_{10}, if the Project-generated emissions of either of the ozone precursor pollutants (i.e., ROG and NO_x) or PM_{10} would exceed the SJVAPCD's significance thresholds, then the Project would be considered to be conflicting with the AQP. In addition, if the Project would result in a change in land use and corresponding increases in vehicle miles traveled, the Project may result in an increase in vehicle miles traveled that is unaccounted for in regional emissions inventories contained in regional air quality control plans. Vehicle Miles Traveled are analyzed in Section 4.17.

Local Mobile-Source CO Concentrations

[5] SJVAPCD. (2015). Guidance for Assessing and Mitigating Air Quality Impacts. Accessed on November 20, 2024, https://www.valleyair.org/transportation/GAMAQI-2015/FINAL-DRAFT-GAMAQI.PDF

Local mobile source impacts associated with the proposed Project would be considered significant if the project contributes to CO concentrations at receptor locations in excess of the CAAQS (i.e., 9.0 ppm for 8 hours or 20 ppm for 1 hour).

Toxic Air Contaminants

Exposure to toxic air contaminants (TAC) would be considered significant if the probability of contracting cancer for the Maximally Exposed Individual (i.e., maximum individual risk) would exceed 10 in 1 million or would result in a Hazard Index greater than one (1).

As recommended by the SJVAPCD, the latest approved California Air Pollution Control Officer's Association (CAPCOA) methodology was utilized as the TAC screening methodology. According to the CAPCOA Guidance Document titled "Health Risk Assessments for Proposed Land Use Projects," there are two types of land use project that have the potential to cause long-term public health risk impacts. These project types are as follows:

- Type A: Land use projects with toxic emissions that impact receptors, and
- Type B: Land use project that will place receptors in the vicinity of existing toxics sources.

In this Guidance document, Type A projects examples are (project impacts receptors):

- combustion related power plants,
- gasoline dispensing facilities,
- asphalt batch plants,
- warehouse distribution centers,
- quarry operations, and
- other stationary sources that emit toxic substances.

Odor

The intensity of an odor source's operations and its proximity to sensitive receptors influences the potential significance of odor emissions. Specific land uses that are considered sources of undesirable odors include landfills, transfer stations, composting facilities, sewage treatment plants, wastewater pump stations, asphalt batch plants and rendering plants. The SJVAPCD has identified these common types of facilities that have been known to produce odors in the SJVAB and has prepared screening levels for potential odor sources ranging from one to two miles of distance from the odor-producing facility to sensitive receptors. Odor impacts would be considered significant if the project has the potential to frequently expose members of the public to objectionable odors.

Ambient Air Quality

The SJVAPCD applies the following guidance in determining whether an ambient air quality analysis should be performed: when assessing the significance of project-related impacts on air quality, it should be noted that the impacts may be significant when on-site emission increases from construction activities or operational activities exceed the 100 pounds per day screening level of any criteria pollutant after implementation of all enforceable mitigation measures. Under such circumstances, the SJVAPCD recommends that an ambient air quality analysis be performed.

Small Project Analysis Level

The SPAL identifies pre-quantified emissions and determined values related to project type, size, and number of vehicle trips. According to the SPAL, projects that fit specified descriptions are deemed to have a less than significant impact on air quality and as such are excluded from quantifying criteria pollutant emissions for CEQA purposes. The SPAL threshold criteria for industrial projects is shown in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2 SPAL Thresholds for Industrial Projects

Land Use Type	Size and Unit	Average Daily One-Way Trips for all fleet types (Except HHDT)	Average Daily One-way for HHDT Trips only (50 mile trip length)
General Light Industry	280,000 sf.	550	70
Heavy Industry	900,000 sf.	550	70
Industrial Park	295,000 sf.	550	70
Manufacturing	472,000 sf.	550	70

City of Orange Cove General Plan

The City of Orange Cove General Plan established Goals, Objectives, and Action Plans related to air quality, as listed below.

GOAL VI. *Preserve air quality by promoting development patterns and land uses that reduce air emissions.*

Policy 1. *The City shall amend its Zoning Ordinance to add a Smart Development combining district.*

Action Plan a. *The City shall amend its Zoning Ordinance to include a Smart Development chapter, which details measures to reduce air pollution that are associated with vehicle trips.*

Policy 2. *The City should ensure that there are well-designed roadway connections delineated by the Circulation Element.*

Action Plan a. *The Circulation Element will be designed to insure that there is proper connectivity in the circulation plan, both for existing and future roadways.*

4.3.2 Impact Assessment

Would the project:

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would not conflict with the applicable air quality plan if the Project does not exceed the adopted quantitative thresholds for criteria pollutant emissions that are established in the GAMAQI, as demonstrated in the Thresholds of Significance above. As stated above, the SJVAPCD recommends a three (3)-tiered approach to analyze projects for significant impacts on air quality. The first tier is the Small Project Analysis Level (SPAL), which adopts a threshold of significance according to the use type, size, and number of vehicle trips of a project. As demonstrated below, the proposed Project would not have any significant effects relating to air quality pursuant to SPAL.

Based on the Project description, the most applicable land use type for the proposed Project is General Light Industry. Though the Project does not have an established intensity range, it is assumed that the floor area ratio (FAR) of the Project would not exceed 1.0 for the 1.75 acres of the site that would be constructed with the water well, water storage tank, booster pump station, water treatment equipment. For the purposes of this analysis, we assume that the Project would be developed at the assumed maximum intensity, which is 76,230 square feet (1.75

acres * 43,560 * 1.0 FAR = 76,230 square feet). The corresponding threshold for this land use compared to the Project is shown in Table 4-3. As shown, the Project is below all thresholds and therefore, the Project is assumed to result in air quality impacts that are below the identified thresholds of significance and thus, a less than significant impact would occur.

Table 4-3 SPAL Significance Thresholds

	SPAL Threshold	Proposed Project	Exceed Threshold?
Size/Unit	280,000 square feet	76,230 square feet	No
Average Daily One-way Trips for All Fleet Types (Except Heavy-Heavy Duty Trucks (HHDT))	550	0	No
Average Daily One-way for HHDT trips only (50-mile trip length)	70	0	No

Note: It is expected that the Project would only generate occasional maintenance vehicle trips.

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

Less than Significant. The SJVAB is in non-attainment for ozone, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$, which means that certain pollutants' exposure levels are often higher than the normal air quality requirements. The requirements have been set to protect public health, particularly the health of vulnerable populations. Therefore, if the concentration of those contaminants exceeds the norm, some susceptible individuals in the population are likely to experience health effects. Concentration of the pollutant in the air, the length of time exposed and the individual's reaction are factors that affect the extent and nature of the health effects as analyzed in criterion a) above, the Project would have a less than significant impact on air quality and are excluded from quantifying criteria pollutant emissions for CEQA purposes. Therefore, the Project would not result in significant cumulative health impacts because the emissions are not at a level that would be considered cumulatively significant. As such, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less than Significant Impact. Sensitive receptors are defined as people that have an increased sensitivity to air pollution or environmental contaminants. Sensitive receptors include schools, parks and playgrounds, day care centers, nursing homes, hospitals, and residential dwelling units. The nearest sensitive receptors to the Project site are apartment units located adjacent to the east of the Project site. As stated under criterion a) above, emissions during construction or operation would not reach the significance thresholds and would not be anticipated to result in concentrations that reach or surpass ambient air quality requirements.

Further, anticipated development that would result from Project implementation would not be uses that would generate toxic emissions (i.e., Type A uses identified by the CAPCOA guidelines). Although emissions would be emitted during construction of the site (i.e., through diesel fuel and exhaust from equipment), emissions would be temporary and last only during construction activities. In addition, construction activities would be required to comply with all rules and regulations administered by the SJVAPCD including but not limited to Rule 9510 (Indirect Source Review), Regulation VIII (Fugitive PM_{10} Prohibitions), Rule 2010 (Permits Required), Rule 2201 (New and Modified Stationary Source Review), Rule 4402 (Nuisance), Rule 4601 (Architectural Coatings), and Rule 4641

(Cutback, Slow Cure, and Emulsified Asphalt, Paving and Maintenance Operations). As a result, impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact. Specific uses and operations that are considered sources of undesirable odors include landfills, transfer stations, composting facilities, sewage treatment plants, wastewater pump stations, asphalt batch plants and rendering plants. The Project would not consist of such land uses; rather, implementation of the proposed Project would facilitate the development of a water well, water storage tank, booster pump station, water treatment equipment, and stormwater basin, and thus is unlikely to produce odors that would be considered to adversely affect a substantial number of people. Therefore, a less than significant impact would occur.

4.3.3 Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.4 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

	Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?		X		
b)	Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?				X
c)	Have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?				X
d)	Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?			X	
e)	Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?				X
f)	Conflict with provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.				X

4.4.1 Environmental Setting

The site has been traditionally used as an evaporation pond associated with the disposal of treated effluent from the city's Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) for over two (2) decades. The Project site is currently bound by perimeter levee approximately 3-foot high by 10-foot wide. The pond bed is roughly at the same elevation as South Monson Avenue. The site is currently vacant with no improvements or structures. The existing biotic site conditions and resources of the site can be defined primarily as ruderal and are highly disturbed due to its past use as an evaporation pond. There are three (3) trees within the site, which will be removed as part of the Project. There are no shrubs or water features on the site.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife – Special-Status Species Database

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) operates an "Information for Planning and Consultation" (IPaC) database, which is a project planning tool for the environmental review process that provides general information on the location of special-status species that are "known" or "expected" to occur (note: the database does not provide occurrences; refer to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife – Natural Diversity Database below). [6] Specifically, the database identifies 10 endangered species, 2 bald & golden eagles, and 16 migratory birds that are potentially affected by activities on the Project site. The IPaC Resource List for the site is provided in Appendix A.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife – Critical Habitat Report

Once a species is listed under the federal Endangered Species Act, NOAA Fisheries is required to determine whether there are areas that meet the definition of Critical Habitat. Per NOAA Fisheries, Critical Habitat is defined as:

- Specific areas within the geographical area occupied by the species at the time of listing that contain physical or biological features essential to conservation of the species and that may require special management considerations or protection; and
- Specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by the species if the agency determines that the area itself is essential for conservation. [7]

The process of Critical Habitat designation is complex and involves the consideration of scientific data, public and peer review, economic, national security, and other relevant impacts. According to the Critical Habitat for Threatened & Endangered Species Report updated September 17, 2024, the Project site and its immediate vicinity (i.e., 0.5-mile radius from the site) are not located within a federally designated Critical Habitat. [8] No critical habitats are identified in the city limits. The closest federally designated Critical Habitat is located approximately 4.0 miles northeast of the Project site designated for the California tiger salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*).

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service – National Wetlands Inventory

[6] U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Information and Planning Consultation Online System. Accessed on November 20, 2024, https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/

[7] National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Critical Habitat. Accessed on November 20, 2024, https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/endangered-species-conservation/critical-habitat#definition-of-critical-habitat

[8] U.S. Fish & Wildlife. (2024). ECOS Environmental Conservation Online System - USFWS Threatened & Endangered Species Active Critical Habitat Report (updated September 17, 2024). Accessed November 20, 2024, https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/report/table/critical-habitat.html

The USFWS provides a National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) with detailed information on the abundance, characteristics, and distribution of U.S. wetlands. A search of the NWI shows no federally protected wetlands (including but not limited to marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) on the Project site. [9] The NWI does not identify any water features within the Project site. The closest water feature is a 31.6-acre lake habitat classified as L1ABKx, approximately 0.2 miles southwest of the Project site. L1ABKx indicates Lacustrine System (L) of a limnetic subsystem (1) with an aquatic bed (AB) that is artificially flooded (K) and has been excavated by humans (x). This water feature is the City of Orange Cove WWTP. Additionally, the Project site is not within or adjacent to a riparian area nor does the site contain water features.

Environmental Protection Agency – WATERS Geoviewer

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) WATERS GeoViewer provides a GeoPlatform based web mapping application of water features by location. According to the WATERS GeoViewer, there is a catchment within the Project site, where a catchment is defined as a local drainage area for a specific stream segment. An irrigation canal runs to the north of the Project site. There are no streams, canals, or waterbodies on the Project site. [10]

California Department of Fish and Wildlife – Natural Diversity Database

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) operates the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), which is an inventory of the status and locations of rare plants and animals in California in addition to the reported occurrences of such species. [11] According to the CDFW CNDDB, there are 19 special-status species with a total of 63 occurrences that have been observed and reported to the CDFW in the Orange Cove South Quad and Orange Cove North Quad as designated by the United States Geological Survey (USGS). The Project site is located close to the north border of the Orange Cove South Quad, which is south of the Orange Cove North Quad. A list of occurrences within the Orange Cove South Quad and Orange Cove North Quad is provided in Appendix A.

Figure 4-1 shows the CNDDB-identified occurrences of animal and plant species within the five (5)-mile radius of the Project site. [12] Table 4-4 lists all federally or state-listed special-status species CNDDB-known occurrences within the five (5)-mile radius of the Project site. Table 4-5 provides an analysis of essential habitats and the potential for the existence of the special-status species to exist on the Project site.

Table 4-4 Special-Status Species Occurrences within 5-mile radius of Project site

Species (common name)	Date	Federal Status	State Status	Distance to site
American bumble bee	1956/04/13	None	None	1.1 miles northeast
molestan blister beetle	1956/04/17	None	None	1.1 miles northeast
vernal pool fairy shrimp	2005/03/29	Threatened	None	1.5 miles northeast
vernal pool fairy shrimp	2005/03/29	Threatened	None	2.0 miles northeast

[9] U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. National Wetlands Inventory. Accessed November 20, 2024, https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/Mapper.html

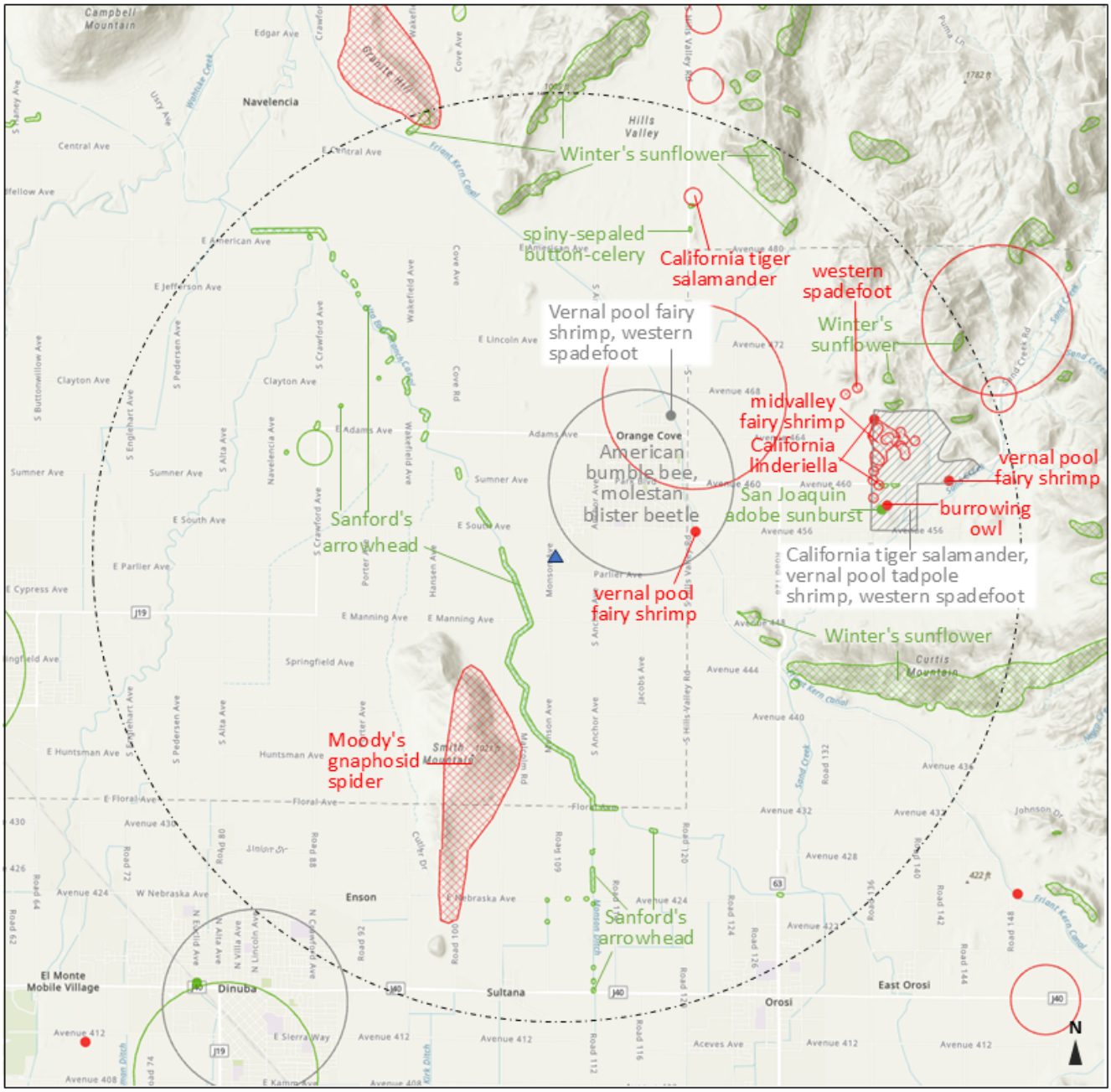
[10] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. WATERS GeoViewer. Accessed November 20, 2024, https://epa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=074cfede236341b6a1e03779c2bd0692

[11] California Department of Fish and Wildlife. California Natural Diversity Database. Accessed November 20, 2024, https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDB

[12] California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Biogeographic Information and Observation System 6. Accessed November 20, 2024, https://apps.wildlife.ca.gov/rarefind/view/RareFind.aspx#

western spadefoot	2005/03/29	Proposed Threatened	None	2.0 miles northeast
Sanford's arrowhead	2017/12/09	None	None	0.5-4.9 miles west
Sanford's arrowhead	2017/12/10	None	None	2.9 miles northwest
Moody's gnaphosid spider	1994/01/21	None	None	1.6 miles southwest
Winter's sunflower	2018/01/01	None	None	2.1-6.2 miles southeast
California tiger salamander	2017/05/11	Threatened	Threatened	3.4 miles northeast
vernal pool tadpole shrimp	2008/03/18	Endangered	None	3.4 miles northeast
western spadefoot	2017/x/x	Proposed Threatened	None	3.4 miles northeast
San Joaquin adobe sunburst	1992/04/03	Threatened	Endangered	3.6 miles northeast
burrowing owl	2005/01/29	None	Candidate Endangered	3.7 miles northeast
California linderiella	2017/02/23	None	None	3.5 miles northeast
midvalley fairy shrimp	2017/02/23	None	None	3.6 miles northeast
vernal pool fairy shrimp	2014/03/25	Threatened	None	4.3 miles northeast
Winter's sunflower	2018/01/01	None	None	4.6 miles northeast
western spadefoot	1993/03/15	Proposed Threatened	None	4.5 miles northeast
spiny-sepaled button-celery	2000/09/22	None	None	3.7 miles northeast
California tiger salamander	1995/03/25	Threatened	Threatened	4.1 miles northeast
Winter's sunflower	2018/01/01	None	None	3.9-5.7 miles north

Extirpated or possible extirpated occurrences are not shown on the table.



Plant (80m)
Plant (specific)
Plant (non-specific)
Plant (circular)
Animal (80m)
Animal (specific)
Animal (non-specific)
Animal (circular)

Terrestrial Comm. (circular)
Multiple (circular)

Project site
5-miles radius from Project site

Note: Data Accuracy
Accuracy represents spatial uncertainty in a relative way on a scale of one to ten (from most accurate to leas accurate).

- Specific – specific bounded area. (Level 1)
- Non-specific – non-specific bounded area. (Level 3)
- 80m – specific bounded area with an 80-meter radius. (Level 1)

***Source**: California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) Commercial [ds85]*
***Accessed Date**: November 20, 2024*

Figure 4-1 CNDDB Species Occurrences

Table 4-5 Essential Habitats and Potential Existence of Special-Status Species on Site

Special-Status Species	General Habitat	Micro Habitat	Assessment
American bumble bee	Coastal prairie Great Basin grassland Valley & foothill grassland	Long-tongued; forages on a wide variety of flowers including vetches (Vicia), clovers (Trifolium), thistles (Cirsium), sunflowers (Helianthus), etc. Nests above ground under long grass or underground. Queens overwinter in rotten wood or underground.	The bumble bee requires undisturbed nesting sites, but the Project site is highly disturbed due to its past use as an evaporation pond. In addition, the site does not provide rotten wood due to its small amount of trees. As such, the site does not provide suitable habitat.
molestan blister beetle	Central California. Valley & foothill grassland.		It occurs in wetlands and vernal pools. The Project site does not contain waterbodies. As such, the site does not provide suitable habitat.
Vernal pool fairy shrimp	Endemic to the grasslands of the Central Valley, Central Coast mountains, and South Coast mountains, in astatic rain-filled pools.	Inhabit small, clear-water sandstone-depression pools and grassed swale, earth slump, or basalt-flow depression pools.	The Project site does not contain waterbodies. As such, the site does not provide suitable habitat.
western spadefoot	Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands.	Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying.	The Project site does not contain waterbodies. As such, the site does not provide suitable habitat.
Sanford's arrowhead	Marshes and swamps.	In standing or slow-moving freshwater ponds, marshes, and ditches. 0-605 m.	The Project site does not contain waterbodies. As such, the site does not provide suitable habitat.
Moody's gnaphosid spider	Serpentine endemic.		
Winter's sunflower	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland.	Openings on relatively steep south-facing slopes, granitic, often rocky, often roadsides. 120-765 m.	The Project site is generally flat. As such, the site does not provide suitable habitat.
California tiger salamander	Lives in vacant or mammal-occupied burrows throughout most of the year; in grassland, savanna, or open woodland habitats.	Need underground refuges, especially ground squirrel burrows, and vernal pools or other seasonal water sources for breeding.	The Project site does not contain waterbodies. As such, the site does not provide suitable habitat.
vernal pool tadpole shrimp	Inhabits vernal pools and swales in the Sacramento Valley containing clear to highly turbid water.	Pools commonly found in grass-bottomed swales of unplowed grasslands. Some pools are mud-bottomed and highly turbid.	The Project site does not contain waterbodies. As such, the site does not provide suitable habitat.
San Joaquin adobe sunburst	Valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland.	Grassy valley floors and rolling foothills in heavy clay soil. 115-795 m.	The Project site consists of sandy loam soil. As such, the site does not provide suitable habitat.

burrowing owl	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation.	Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	The Project site does provide open grassland. As such, the site could provide suitable habitat for burrowing owl.
California linderiella	Seasonal pools in unplowed grasslands with old alluvial soils underlain by hardpan or in sandstone depressions.	Water in the pools has very low alkalinity, conductivity, and total dissolved solids.	The Project site does not contain waterbodies. As such, the site does not provide suitable habitat.
midvalley fairy shrimp	Vernal pools in the Central Valley.		The Project site does not contain waterbodies. As such, the site does not provide suitable habitat.
spiny-sepaled button-celery	Vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland.	Some sites on clay soil of granitic origin; vernal pools, within grassland. 15-1270 m.	The Project site does not contain waterbodies and consists of sandy loam soil. As such, the site does not provide suitable habitat.

California Fish and Game Code

Sections 3503, *3503.5*, and *3513* of the California Fish and Game Code specifically protect native birds and raptors. Mitigation for avoidance of impacts to nesting birds is typically necessary to comply with these Sections of the Fish and Game Code in CEQA. [13]

Section 3503: *It is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation made pursuant thereto.*

Section 3503.5: *It is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds-of-prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto.*

Section 3513: *It is unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird as designated in the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or any part of such migratory nongame bird except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior under provisions of the Migratory Treaty Act.*

City of Orange Cove General Plan

According to the General Plan, a reconnaissance survey of Orange Cove's biotic habitat was performed on July 20, 2001. The survey found three (3) biotic habitat types were observed: agriculture fields, non-native grasslands, and highly impacted or artificial wetlands, within the city, and no special status species were observed. The City of Orange Cove General Plan outlined Goals and Objectives related to the conservation of natural resources, as listed below.

GOAL I. *Protect the water courses, natural and man-made, that traverse Orange Cove.*

[13] The California Biologist's Handbook. California Fish and Game Code. Accessed on December 3, 2024, https://biologistshandbook.com/regulations/state-regulations/state-fish-and-game-code/#:~:text=Section%203503,any%20regulation%20made%20pursuant%20thereto.%E2%80%9D

Policy 1. *The City should utilize its water courses, (both natural and man-made) as landscaped open space corridors that would be improved with bikepaths, trees, lighting, benches and other appropriate improvements.*

4.4.2 Impact Assessment

Would the project:

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

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The Project site is currently vacant with no improvements or structures. The existing biotic site conditions and resources of the site can be defined primarily as ruderal and are highly disturbed due to its past use as an evaporation pond. There are three (3) trees within the site, which will be removed as part of the Project. There are no shrubs or water features on the site.

As described in Table 4-5, site conditions do not provide for habitat for any candidate, sensitive, or special-status species within the Project site. However, the Project site is covered by ruderal vegetation, which could support ground-nesting burrowing. Therefore, to reduce impacts to protected burrowing owls that may occur during site construction and development, the Project shall incorporate ***Mitigation Measure BIO-1.***

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: *Burrowing owls avoidance. The Project shall implement the following measures to avoid any potential impacts of nesting habitat of the Project in compliance with the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and relevant Fish and Game Codes:*

- *Avoidance. Initiate grading/ground disturbance from Sept 1 – February 1 during the non-breeding period.*
- *Preconstruction Surveys. If construction is initiated during the nesting period (Feb 1 – Aug 30), conduct a preconstruction survey to confirm that no burrowing owl has taken up residence in any parcels with ground burrowing mammals. If burrowing owl occupation is found, consult with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife to determine the appropriate avoidance and minimization measures.*

In addition, there are existing trees on the Project site that could provide habitat for birds and raptors that are protected under CFGC *Sections 3503* and *3503.5*. Since development of the site results in the removal of the trees, the protected nesting birds would experience impacts through direct habitat modifications. As such, to reduce impacts to protected nesting birds that may occur during site construction and development, the Project shall incorporate ***Mitigation Measure BIO-2***.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: *Construction of the proposed project should avoid, if possible, construction within the avian species general nesting season of February through August for species protected under the California Fish and Game Code 3500 and Migratory Bird Treaty Act. If construction cannot avoid the nesting season, then the developer shall hire a qualified consultant to conduct a preconstruction clearance survey to determine any nesting activity on the Project site. If nesting activity is observed, then a biological monitor shall be engaged to ensure that the proposed project and its construction would not impact the nesting activity until the nesting activity is deemed completed. The biological monitor has the discretion to allow for continued project activities within the project vicinity.*

Through the incorporation of the mitigation measures, potentially significant impacts would be reduced to less than significant with mitigation incorporated and the Project would not have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS.

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

No Impact. According to the General Plan and CDFW and USFWS databases, there are no known riparian habitats or other sensitive natural communities identified on the Project site or within the immediate vicinity of the Project. In addition, the site does not contain any water features that would provide habitat for riparian species. For these reasons, it can be determined that the Project site does not provide any riparian or sensitive natural community habitat and thus, no impact would occur because of the Project.

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

No Impact. Based on the search of the NWI, the Project site does not contain any federally protected wetlands. As a result, it can be determined that the Project site would not result in any impact on state or federally protected wetlands and no impact would occur because of the Project.

d) Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

Less than Significant Impact. Wildlife movement corridors are linear habitats that function to connect two (2) or more areas of significant wildlife habitat. These corridors may function on a local level as links between small habitat patches (e.g., streams in urban settings) or may provide critical connections between regionally significant habitats (e.g., deer movement corridors). Wildlife corridors typically include vegetation and topography that facilitate the movements of wildlife from one area of suitable habitat to another, in order to fulfill foraging, breeding, and territorial needs. These corridors often provide cover and protection from predators that may be lacking in surrounding habitats. Wildlife corridors generally include riparian zones and similar linear expanses of contiguous habitat.

The habitat value of the Project site for wildlife is limited, and the site does not contain suitable habitats that could support wildlife species in nesting, breeding, foraging, or escaping from predators. There is no evidence that the plant communities (non-native herbaceous land cover) present in the area support wildlife movement corridors or wildlife nursery sites. The Project site and its surroundings are heavily impacted by human activity (evaporation pond, residential use, agricultural operations, vehicular traffic, etc.) so overall use by wildlife is likely low. Due to these conditions, it can be determined that the Project would not interfere with wildlife movement and a less than significant impact would result from the Project.

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

No Impact. The City of Orange Cove General Plan Open Space and Conservation Element outlined policies related to conservation of biological resources, as listed in the Environmental Setting above. The Project does not conflict with General Plan policies. The City of Orange Cove Municipal Code (OCMC) does not regulate trees outside of the public area (i.e., street right-of-way). As such, the Project would have no impact.

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

No Impact. There are no adopted Habitat Conservation Plans, Natural Community Conservation Plans, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plans applicable to the Project site. As such there would be no impact.

4.4.3 Mitigation Measures

The Project shall implement and incorporate, as applicable, the Biological Resources related mitigation measures as identified above and in the MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM contained in SECTION 5.

4.5 CULTURAL RESOURCES

	Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?				X
b)	Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?		X		
c)	Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?			X	

4.5.1 Environmental Setting

Generally, the term 'cultural resources' describes property types such as prehistoric and historical archaeological sites, buildings, bridges, roadways, and tribal cultural resources. As defined by CEQA, cultural resources are considered "historical resources" that meet criteria in *Section 15064.5(a)* of the CEQA Guidelines. If a Lead Agency determines that a project may have a significant effect on a historical resource, then the project is determined to have a significant impact on the environment. No further environmental review is required if a cultural resource is not found to be a historical resource.

California Historical Resource Information System Record Search

The Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SSJVIC) was requested to conduct a California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Record Search for the Project site and surrounding "Project Area" (0.5-mile radius from perimeter of Project site). Results of the CHRIS Record Search were provided on December 9, 2024 (Record Search File Number 24-511). Full results are provided in Appendix B.

The CHRIS Record Searches generally review file information based on results of Class III pedestrian reconnaissance surveys of project sites conducted by qualified individuals or consultant firms which are required to be submitted, along with official state forms properly completed for each identified resource, to the Regional Archaeological Information Center. Guidelines for the format and content of all types of archaeological reports have been developed by the California Office of Historic Preservation, and reports will be reviewed by the regional information centers to determine whether they meet those requirements.

The results of the SSJVIC CHRIS Record Search indicate:

(1) There has been one previous cultural resource study completed within the most eastern portion of the Project Area: FR-01932. There have been two studies conducted within the one-half mile radius: FR-01865 and FR-02006.

(2) There are no formally recorded prehistoric or historic archaeological resources or historic buildings or structures within the project area.
(3) The State Office of Historic Preservation Built Environment Resources Directory (OHP BERD), which includes listings of the California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and the National Register of Historic Places, lists no previously recorded buildings or structures within or adjacent to the proposed Project Area.

Further, the SSJVIC provided the following comments and recommendations:

(1) Prior to ground disturbance activities, we recommend a qualified, professional consultant conduct a field survey to determine if cultural resources are present.

(2) Contact the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a list of Native American tribes that can assist with information regarding traditional, cultural, and religious heritage values. Consult NAHC's "Sacred Lands Inventory" file to determine what sacred resources, if any, exist within this Project Area and the way in which these resources might be managed.

California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC)

A consultation list of tribes with traditional lands or cultural places located within Fresno County was requested and received from the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on November 27, 2024. The listed tribes include Kitanemuk & Yowlumne Tejon Indians, Santa Rosa Rancheria Tachi Yokut Tribe, Table Mountain Rancheria, Tule River Indian Tribe, and Wuksachi Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band. The NAHC also conducted a Sacred Lands File (SFL) check which received negative results. Correspondence is provided in Appendix C.

AB 52 Tribal Consultation

The City of Orange Cove conducted formal tribal consultation pursuant to AB 52 (Chapter 532, Statutes 2014) on November 27, 2024, with the tribes listed above. Consultation for AB 52 ended on December 27, 2024. No tribes requested consultation.

4.5.2 Impact Assessment

Would the project:

a) *Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5?*

No Impact. According to the CHRIS Record Search conducted on December 9, 2024, there are no local, state, or federal designated historical resources on or within 0.5 miles of the Project site. Further, the Project site has been highly disturbed as it has been traditionally used as an evaporation pond associated with the disposal of treated effluent from the city's Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) for over two (2) decades. As such, the Project would not cause a change to a historical resource pursuant to *Section 15064.5* and therefore, the Project would have no impact.

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

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Based on the CHRIS Records Search conducted on December 9, 2024, there are no known archeological resources pursuant to *Section 15064.5* on the Project site. While there is

no evidence that archeological resources exist on the Project site, there is some possibility that existing structures qualify as historical resources or hidden and buried resources may exist with no surface evidence that may be impacted by future physical development of the site. In the event of the accidental discovery and recognition of previously unknown historical resources before or during construction activities, the Project shall incorporate ***Mitigation Measure CUL-1*** to assure construction activities do not result in significant impacts to any potential archeological resources discovered above or below ground surface. Thus, if such resources were discovered, implementation of the required mitigation measures would reduce the impact to less than significant. As a result, the Project would have a less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated.

> ***Mitigation Measure CUL-1:*** *In the event of the accidental discovery and recognition of previously unknown resources before or during grading activities, construction shall stop in the immediate vicinity and a consultation with a qualified historical resources specialist shall be held to determine whether further study is required. Recommendations by the qualified historical resources specialist shall be made to the City on the necessary implementation measures to protect the resources discovered. If the resources meet the definitions under Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, then protection measures shall be recommended to the City by the qualified historical resources specialist. The Lead Agency shall approve the protection measures before any further grading shall occur. Historical resources recovered as a result of mitigation shall be provided to an institution approved by the City in order to provide preservation and further study as required.*

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

Less Than Significant Impact. There is no evidence that human remains exist on the Project site. Nevertheless, there is some possibility that a non-visible buried site may exist and may be uncovered during ground disturbing construction activities which would constitute a significant impact. If any human remains are discovered during construction, then the Project would be subject to CCR *Section 15064.5(e)*, PRC *Section 5097.98*, and California Health and Safety Code *Section 7050.5*. Regulations contained in these sections address and protect human burial remains. Compliance with these regulations would ensure impacts to human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries, are less than significant. As such, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

4.5.3 Mitigation Measures

The Project shall implement and incorporate, as applicable, the Cultural Resources related mitigation measures as identified above and in the MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM contained in SECTION 5.

4.6 ENERGY

	Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Result in potentially significant environmental impact due to wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources, during project construction or operation?			X	
b)	Conflict with or obstruct a state or local plan for renewable energy or energy efficiency?			X	

4.6.1 Environmental Setting

Appendix F – Energy Conservation of the CEQA Guidelines requires consideration of energy implications in project decisions, including a discussion of the potential energy impacts with emphasis on avoiding or reducing inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary consumption of energy resources (Public Resources Code Section 21100(b)(3)). Per Appendix F, a project would be considered inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary if it violated existing energy standards, had a negative effect on local and regional energy supplies and requirements for additional capacity, had a negative effect on peak and base period demands for electricity and other energy forms, and effected energy resources.

The California Energy Commission updates the Building Energy Efficiency Standards (Title 24, Parts 6 and 11) every three years as part of the California Code of Regulations. The standards were established in 1978 in an effort to reduce the state's energy consumption. They apply to new construction of, and additions and alterations to, residential and nonresidential buildings and relate to various energy efficiencies including but not limited to ventilation, air conditioning, and lighting.[14] The California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen), Part 11, Title 24, California Code of Regulations, was developed in 2007 to meet the state goals for reducing Greenhouse Gas emissions pursuant to AB32. CALGreen covers five (5) categories: planning and design, energy efficiency, water efficiency and conservation, material and resource efficiency, and indoor environmental quality.[15] The 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards went into effect on January 1, 2020. Additionally, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) oversees air pollution control efforts, regulations, and programs that contribute to reduction of energy consumption. Compliance with these energy efficiency regulations and programs ensures that development will not result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy sources. Lastly, the Energy Action Plan

[14] California Energy Commission. 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards. Accessed on December 4, 2024, https://www.energy.ca.gov/programs-and-topics/programs/building-energy-efficiency-standards/2019-building-energy-efficiency

[15] California Department of General Services. (2020). 2019 California Green Building Standards Code. Accessed on December 4, 2024, https://codes.iccsafe.org/content/CGBC2019P3

(EAP) for California was approved in 2003 by the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC). The EAP established goals and next steps to integrate and coordinate energy efficiency demand and response programs and actions.[16]

4.6.2 Impact Assessment

Would the project:

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project proposes the construction of a water well with treatment equipment, a water storage tank with a booster pump, a stormwater basin, and subsequent infrastructure. There are no unusual project characteristics or construction processes that would require the use of equipment that would be more energy intensive than is used for comparable activities. All construction equipment shall conform to current emissions standards and related fuel efficiencies. In addition, through compliance with applicable CARB regulations (Airborne Toxic Control Measure), California Code of Regulations (Title 13, Motor Vehicles), and Title 24 standards, it can be determined that the proposed Project would not consume energy in a manner that is wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary. For these reasons, the Project would result in a less than significant impact.

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

Less than Significant Impact. As discussed under criterion a), the construction and operations of the Project would be subject to compliance with applicable energy efficiency regulations. Thus, applicable state and local regulations and programs would be implemented to reduce energy waste from construction activities and operations and a less than significant impact would occur.

4.6.3 Mitigation Measures

None required.

[16] State of California. (2008). Energy Action Plan 2008 Update. Accessed on December 4, 2024, https://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/word_pdf/REPORT/28715.pdf

4.7 GEOLOGY AND SOILS

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

4.7.1 Environmental Setting

Orange Cove is located within the San Joaquin Valley which is part of the Great Valley Geomorphic Providence that is bounded to the east by the Sierra Nevada Mountain range, to the west by the Coastal Range, and to the south by the Tehachapi mountains. Orange Cove has infrequent and low historic seismic activity. In addition, the city has no known active earthquake faults (i.e., faults showing activity within the last 11,000 years) and is not in any Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zones. [17] [18]

The nearest known potentially active fault is the Clovis Fault, located approximately 16 miles northwest of the Project site. Earthquakes from nearby faults would most likely generate ground motion of shaking, but there is no history of this causing damage in the area. Compliance with the California Building Code (CBC) would be sufficient to prevent significant damage during seismic events.

City of Orange Cove General Plan

According to the General Plan Safety Element, the City of Orange Cove is located within the Sierra-1 zone, which means that *"the distance to either of the faults expected to be a source of shaking is sufficiently great that shaking should be minimal"*. The following General Plan Goals, Objectives and Action Plans are related to seismic activity.

GOAL I. *Minimize the danger to the residents of Orange Cove from seismic events.*

> ***Policy 1.*** *The City shall ensure that all new and rehabilitated structures are constructed to meet adequate building standards.*
>
> > ***Action Plan a.*** *The City of Orange Cove shall adopt building code standards for Seismic Zone 2 as described in the Uniform Building Code.*

Subsurface Soils

A search of the Web Soil Survey by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service indicates that the following soils comprise the Project site: [19]

> ***SeA:*** San Joaquin loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes, moderately well drained, and high runoff. The depth to water table is more than 80 inches. The SeA soils account for 100% of the Project site.

California Building Code

The California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 24 is assigned to the California Building Standards Commission, which, by law, is responsible for coordinating all building standards. The California Building Code incorporates by reference the International Building Code with necessary California amendments. About one-third of the text within the California Building Standards Code has been tailored for California earthquake conditions. Construction within the

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[17] According to the California Department of Conservation, *"An active fault, for the purposes of the Alquist-Priolo Act, is one that has ruptured in the last 11,000 years."*

[18] California Department of Conservation. "CGS Seismic Hazard Program: Alquist-Priolo Fault Hazard Zones." Accessed on December 6, 2024, https://gis.data.ca.gov/maps/ee92a5f9f4ee4ec5aa731d3245ed9f53/explore?location=37.213952%2C-117.946341%2C7.19

[19] United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service. "Web Soil Survey." Accessed on December 6, 2024, https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx

City of Orange Cove is governed by the seismic safety standards of Chapter 16 of the Code. These standards are applicable to all new buildings and are required to provide the necessary safety from earthquake related effected emanating from fault activity.

4.7.2 Impact Assessment

Would the project:

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

i. Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.

No Impact. There are no known active earthquake faults in the City of Orange Cove, inclusive of the Project site, nor is the City of Orange Cove within an Alquist-Priolo earthquake fault zone as established by the Alquist-Priolo Fault Zoning Act. As such, development of the Project in an area void of earthquake faults would not cause rupture of a known earthquake fault. Therefore, no impact would occur as a result of the Project.

ii. Strong seismic ground shaking?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site is in an area that is traditionally characterized by relatively low seismic activity. Additionally, development of the Project site would be required to comply with current seismic protection standards in the California Building Code (CBC), which would limit potential damage to structures and thereby reduce potential impacts including the risk of loss, injury, or death. Compliance with the CBC would ensure a less than significant impact.

iii. Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?

No Impact. No liquefaction nor lateral spreading have been observed in Orange Cove from any historic earthquake. Liquefaction and lateral spreading potential in Orange Cove are considered very low due to the nature of the underlying soils, relatively deep-water table, and history of low ground shaking potential. In addition, there are no geologic hazards or unstable soil conditions known to exist on the Project site. The site is relatively flat with stable soils and no apparent unique or significant landforms. As CEQA requires an analysis of a Project's impact on the environment rather than the environment's impacts on a Project, no impacts would occur. Therefore, because the Project does not have any aspect that could result in seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction, the Project would have no impact.

iv. Landslides?

No Impact. Landslides are not expected to affect the Project site as the City of Orange Cove is not located in a zone where landslides, subsidence, or liquefaction could possibly occur. The topography of the Project site is relatively flat with stable, native soils, and the site is not in the immediate vicinity of rivers or creeks that would be more susceptible to landslides. Therefore, no impact would occur because of the Project.

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

Less than Significant Impact. Soil erosion and loss of topsoil can be caused by natural factors, such as wind and flowing water, and human activity. The Project site is relatively flat with stable, native soils, which limits the

potential for substantial soil erosion. Development of the Project site would require typical site preparation activities such as grading and trenching which may result in the potential for short-term soil disturbance or erosion impacts. Soil disturbance during construction is largely caused by the use of water. Excessive soil erosion could cause damage to existing structures and roadways.

The likelihood of erosion occurring during construction would be reduced through site grading and surfacing, which would be subject to review and approval by the City for compliance with applicable standards. All construction projects, regardless of size, having soil disturbance or activities exposed to storm water must, at a minimum, implement best management practices (BMPs) for erosion and sediment controls, soil stabilization, dewatering, source controls, pollution prevention measures, and prohibited discharges. Implementation of the BMPs minimizes the potential for the Project to result in substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil. In addition, the City's Public Works and Building Departments prepare a standard set of conditions for proposed development to the control of dust emissions during grading and other earth moving activities. With these provisions in place, impacts to soil and topsoil by the Project would be considered less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact. Ground subsidence is the settling or sinking of surface soil deposits with little or no horizontal motion. Soils with high silt or clay content are subject to subsidence. Subsidence typically occurs in areas with groundwater withdrawal or oil or natural gas extraction. The topography of the site is relatively flat with stable, native soils and no apparent unique or significant landforms. Future development of the Project site would be required to comply with current seismic protection standards in the CBC which would significantly limit potential seismic-related hazards such as landslides, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse. Compliance with the CBC would ensure a less than significant impact.

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

No Impact. The Project site is relatively flat with native, loam soils, which are not expansive. As such, the Project would have no impact.

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

No Impact. The Project will not involve the installation of a septic tank or alternative wastewater disposal system. Thus, no impact would occur.

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

Less than Significant Impact. As discussed in the Cultural Resources section above, there are no known paleontological resources or unique geological features known to the City of Orange Cove on this site. As such, the Project's impact to less than significant.

4.7.3 Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.8 GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

	Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment?			X	
b)	Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases?			X	

4.8.1 Environmental Setting

In assessing the significance of impacts from GHG emissions, *Section 15064.4(b)* of the CEQA Guidelines states that a lead agency may consider the following:

- The extent to which the project may increase or reduce GHG emissions as compared to the environmental setting;
- Whether the project emissions exceed a threshold of significance that the lead agency determines applies to the project;
- The extent to which the project complies with regulations or requirements adopted to implement a statewide, regional, or local plan for the reduction or mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions.

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) 2022 Climate Change Scoping Plan, guidance from the SJVAPCD, and City of Orange Cove General Plan are discussed below and are utilized as thresholds of significance.

2022 Climate Change Scoping Plan

The CARB 2022 Climate Change Scoping Plan is the adopted statewide plan for reduction and mitigation of GHGs to implement Assembly Bill (AB) 1279. AB 1279 was issued on August 12, 2022, to require California to achieve "net zero greenhouse gas emissions" as soon as possible and to further reduce anthropogenic GHG emissions thereafter. It sets a statewide goal to reduce emissions 85% below 1990 levels no later than 2045.

Consequently, the Scoping Plan involves several measures for cost-effective reduction of GHG emissions, including continuing existing programs such as Renewable Portfolio Standard, Advanced Clean Cars, Low Carbon Fuel Standard, etc., and achieving new mandates to decarbonize several sectors. Along with reducing emissions, environmental justice policies are included to address the ongoing air quality disparities.

Appendix D of the 2022 Scoping Plan include recommendations to build momentum for local government actions to align with State goals, including through CEQA review. The Appendix outlines the priority GHG reduction

strategies for local governments, including transportation electrification, VMT reduction, and building decarbonization. [20]

SJVAPCD CEQA Air Quality Guidelines

The SJVAPCD's Guidance for Valley Land Use Agencies in Addressing GHG Impacts for New Projects Under CEQA (2009) provides screening criteria for climate change analyses, as well as draft guidance for the determination of significance. [21,22] These criteria are used to evaluate whether a project would result in a significant climate change impact (see below). Projects that meet one of these criteria would have less than significant impact on the global climate.

- Does the project comply with an adopted statewide, regional, or local plan for reduction or mitigation of GHG emissions? If no, then:
- Does the project achieve 29% GHG reductions by using approved Best Performance Standards (BPS)? If no, then
- Does the project achieve AB 32 targeted 29% GHG emission reductions compared with Business As Usual (BAU)?

Assembly Bill (AB) 32 was enacted by the California State legislature in 2006 with the aim to reduce GHG emissions to levels of 1990 by 2020. Recommended actions to achieve these aims were adopted by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) in 2008 (i.e., the Climate Change Scoping Plan). However, the 29% GHG emission reductions compared to BAU threshold are outdated since it is aimed to meet AB 32's 2020 goals, thus this threshold would not be used for analysis.

The City of Orange Cove does not have an adopted Climate Action Plan or GHG Reduction Plan. Because BPS have not yet been adopted and identified for specific development projects, and because the City of Orange Cove has not yet adopted a plan for reduction of GHG with which the Project can demonstrate compliance, the California Air Resources Board (CARB) 2022 Climate Change Scoping Plan and guidance from the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD) will be used as the threshold of significance.

San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District

SJVAPCD adopted *Guidance for Valley Land-use Agencies in Addressing GHG Emission Impacts for New Projects under CEQA* and the policy *District Policy—Addressing GHG Emission Impacts for Stationary Source Projects Under CEQA When Serving as the Lead Agency* in 2009. It recognized that project-specific emissions are cumulative and could be considered cumulatively considerable without mitigation. SJVAPCD suggested that the requirement to reduce GHG emissions for all projects is the best method to address this cumulative impact.

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[20] California Air Resources Board. (2022). 2022 Scoping Plan Appendix D. Accessed on December 6, 2024, https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2022-11/2022-sp-appendix-d-local-actions.pdf

[21] San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District. (2009). Guidance for Valley Land-use Agencies in Addressing GHG Emission Impacts for New Projects under CEQA. Accessed December 6, 2024, http://www.valleyair.org/Programs/CCAP/12-17-09/3%20CCAP%20-%20FINAL%20LU%20Guidance%20-%20Dec%2017%202009.pdf.

[22] San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District. (2000). Environmental Review Guidelines: Procedures for Implementing the California Environmental Quality Act. Accessed December 6, 2024, http://www.valleyair.org/transportation/CEQA%20Rules/ERG%20Adopted%20_August%202000_.pdf

The SJVAPCD requires quantification of GHG emissions for all projects which the lead agency has determined that an EIR is required.

City of Orange Cove General Plan

At the local level, while the City of Orange Gove General Plan does not meet criteria of the CEQA Guidelines *Section 15064.4(b)(3)* for an appropriate GHG emissions reduction plan or program, the General Plan does have goals and policies relevant to climate change and minimizing GHG emissions and other pollutants, with an overall aim to reduce air quality impacts on the environment. The following General Plan Goals, Objectives, and Action Plans are related to air quality.

GOAL IV. *Preserve air quality by promoting development patterns and land uses that reduce air emissions.*

Policy 1. *The City shall amend its Zoning Ordinance to add a Smart Development combining district.*

Action Plan a. *The City shall amend its Zoning Ordinance to include a Smart Development chapter, which details measures to reduce air pollution that are associated with vehicle trips.*

Policy 2. *The City should ensure that there are well-designed roadway connections delineated by the Circulation Element.*

Action Plan a. *The Circulation Element will be designed to insure that there is proper connectivity in the circulation plan, both for existing and future roadways.*

Policy 3. *The Circulation Element will delineate bike and pedestrian pathways within the planning area.*

Action Plan a. *The Circulation Element map will delineate the alignment of these pathways within the planning area.*

Action Plan b. *The Circulation Element will provide cross-section details of the various types of circulation routes, detailing general construction details, material requirements, and dimensions.*

4.8.2 Impact Assessment

Would the project:

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

Less than Significant Impact. The 2024 CEQA Guidelines do not establish a quantitative threshold of significance for greenhouse gas emission (GHG) impacts, leaving lead agencies the discretion to establish such thresholds for their respective jurisdictions. Since the SJVAPCD does not have established GHG significance emissions thresholds and the City of Orange Cove does not have an adopted climate action plan (CAP) for CEQA tiering purposes, the following utilizes qualitative analysis for GHG impacts.

Construction Emissions: In regard to construction, the SJVAPCD does not recommend assessing pollution associated with construction, as pollution-related construction will be temporary. These construction GHG emissions are a one-time release. As such, it can be anticipated that these construction emissions would not generate a significant contribution to global climate change over the lifetime of the Project.

Operational Emissions: Long-term operational related GHG emissions include vehicle emissions, emissions associated with utility and water usage, and wastewater and solid waste generation. The operations of the Project, including a water well and subsequent infrastructure, will generate minimal vehicle emissions since only maintenance vehicles are required for operation.

Further, the Project would not exceed the thresholds of significance for construction or operational emissions as discussed in Section 4.3. Additionally, as discussed in more detail below, the Project would be generally consistent with the applicable goals and policies related to GHG reduction measures, including CARB's 2022 Scoping Plan, SJVAPCD guidelines, and the City of Orange Cove General Plan goals and policies that aim to reduce air emissions and improve air quality, which reduces GHG emissions as a result. Cumulatively, these emissions would not generate a significant contribution to global climate change over the lifetime of the proposed Project. As such, it can be determined that the Project would not occur at a scale or scope with potential to contribute substantially or cumulatively to the generation of GHG emissions and therefore the impact would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The compatibility of the Project with the 2022 Scoping Plan, SJVAPCD guidelines, and applicable goals in the Orange Cove General Plan is discussed below.

Consistency with the 2022 Climate Change Scoping Plan

Based on the evaluation shown in Table 4-6, the Project is consistent with the reduction measures identified in the 2022 Scoping Plan. The reduction measures are derived from the 2022 Scoping Plan Table 1 – Priority GHG Reduction Strategies, which provides 3 priority areas to assist jurisdictions with developing local climate action plans.

Table 4-6 Scoping Plan Priority GHG Reduction Strategies Consistency Analysis

Priority Areas	Priority GHG Reduction Strategies	Consistency/Applicability Determination
Transportation Electrification	Convert local government fleets to ZEVs and provide EV charging at public sites.	**Not Applicable.** The Project is not accessible to the public.
	Create a jurisdiction-specific ZEV ecosystem to support deployment of ZEVs statewide (such as building standards that exceed state building codes, permit streamlining, infrastructure siting, consumer education, preferential parking policies, and ZEV readiness plans).	**Not Applicable.** This is a city-wide strategy thus is not applicable to the Project.
VMT Reduction	Reduce or eliminate minimum parking standards.	**Not Applicable.** This is a city-wide strategy thus is not applicable to the Project.
	Implement Complete Streets policies and investments, consistent with general plan circulation element requirements.	**Not Applicable.** Roadways are proposed to provide access to the existing road network. However, the Project site will not be accessible to the public in the future.
	Increase access to public transit by increasing density of development near transit, improving transit service by increasing service frequency, creating bus priority lanes, reducing or eliminating fares, microtransit, etc.	**Not Applicable.** The Project is not accessible to the public, thus does not need to consider proximity to transit.
	Increase public access to clean mobility options by planning for and investing in electric shuttles, bike share, car share, and walking	**Not Applicable.** The Project is not accessible to the public, thus does not need to consider mobility options.

	Implement parking pricing or transportation demand management pricing strategies.	**Not Applicable.** The Project is not accessible to the public, thus does not need to consider parking strategies.
	Amend zoning or development codes to enable mixed-use, walkable, transit-oriented, and compact infill development (such as increasing the allowable density of a neighborhood)	**Not Applicable.** This is a city-wide strategy thus is not applicable to the Project.
	Preserve natural and working lands by implementing land use policies that guide development toward infill areas and do not convert "greenfield" land to urban uses (e.g., green belts, strategic conservation easements)	**Consistent.** The Project is proposed on a site near existing urban development. The site is classified as "Urban and Built-Up Land" and has been operated as an evaporation pond in the past. As such, the site is not natural and working lands.
Building Decarbonization	Adopt all-electric new construction reach codes for residential and commercial uses.	**Not Applicable.** This is a city-wide strategy thus is not applicable to the Project. In addition, the Project does not propose residential or commercial use.
	Adopt policies and incentive programs to implement energy efficiency retrofits for existing buildings, such as weatherization, lighting upgrades, and replacing energy-intensive appliances and equipment with more efficient systems (such as Energy Star-rated equipment and equipment controllers).	**Not Applicable.** This is a city-wide strategy thus is not applicable to the Project. In addition, the Project does not include retrofits for existing buildings.
	Adopt policies and incentive programs to electrify all appliances and equipment in existing buildings such as appliance rebates, existing building reach codes, or time of sale electrification ordinances	**Not Applicable.** This is a city-wide strategy thus is not applicable to the Project. In addition, the Project does not include retrofits for existing buildings.
	Facilitate deployment of renewable energy production and distribution and energy storage on privately owned land uses (e.g., permit streamlining, information sharing)	**Not Applicable.** This is a city-wide strategy thus is not applicable to the Project. In addition, the Project is located on public land.
	Deploy renewable energy production and energy storage directly in new public projects and on existing public facilities (e.g., solar photovoltaic systems on rooftops of municipal buildings and on canopies in public parking lots, battery storage systems in municipal buildings)	**Not Applicable.** No solar PV systems are proposed since the Project proposes a water well and subsequent improvements. Other pipelines will be constructed underground.

Consistency with the Orange Cove General Plan

The Project complies with the General Plan goals and policies listed in the Environmental Settings since it is generally compliant with the SJVAPCD air quality attainment plans.

In conclusion, the Project contains features that would reduce GHG emissions in compliance with CARB 2022 Climate Change Scoping Plan and the General Plan. As such, the Project would not conflict with any applicable plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of GHGs, and therefore the impact would be less than significant.

4.8.3 Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.9 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIAL

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

4.9.1 Environmental Setting

For the purposes of this section, the term “hazardous materials” refers to "injurious substances," which include flammable liquids and gases, poisons, corrosives, explosives, oxidizers, radioactive materials, and medical supplies and waste. These materials are either generated or used in various commercial and industrial activities. Hazardous

wastes are injurious substances that have been or will be disposed of. Potential hazards arise from the transport of hazardous materials, including leakage and accidents involving transporting vehicles. There also are hazards associated with the use and storage of these materials and waste. Hazardous materials are grouped into the following four categories based on their properties:

- Toxic: causes human health effect
- Ignitable: has the ability to burn
- Corrosive: causes severe burns or damage to materials
- Reactive: causes explosions or generates toxic gases

"Hazardous wastes" are defined in California Health and Safety Code *Section 25141(b)* as wastes that: "…because of their quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, [may either] cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious illness or pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed." Hazardous waste is any hazardous material that is discarded, abandoned, or slated to be recycled. If improperly handled, hazardous materials and hazardous waste can result in public health hazards if released into the soil or groundwater or through airborne releases in vapors, fumes, or dust. Soil and groundwater having concentrations of hazardous constituents higher than specific regulatory levels must be handled and disposed of as hazardous waste when excavated or pumped from an aquifer. The California Code of Regulations, Title 22, *Sections 66261.20* to *66261.24* contains technical descriptions of toxic characteristics that could cause soil or groundwater to be classified as hazardous waste.

Hazardous waste generators may include industries, businesses, public and private institutions, and households. Federal, state, and local agencies maintain comprehensive databases that identify the location of facilities using large quantities of hazardous materials, as well as facilities generating hazardous waste. Some of these facilities use certain classes of hazardous materials that require risk management plans to protect surrounding land uses. The release of hazardous materials would be subject to existing federal, state, and local regulations and is similar to the transport, use, and disposal of hazard materials.

Regulatory Setting

The California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) was established in 1991 to protect the environment. CalEPA oversees the Unified Program through Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPAs), which consolidates six (6) environmental programs to ensure the handling of hazardous waste and materials in California. The local CUPA in Fresno County, Department of Public Health, Division of Environmental Health (FCDEH), HAZMAT Compliance Program, is responsible for administering the following six (6) CUPA programs:

- Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP)
- California Accidental Release Program (CalARP)
- Underground Storage Tank Program (UST)
- Aboveground Storage Tank Program (APSA)
- Hazardous Waste Generator Program
- Tiered Permitting Program

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is another agency in California that regulates hazardous waste, conducts inspections, provide emergency response for hazardous materials-related emergencies, protect water resources from contamination, removing wastes, etc. DTSC acts under the authority of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and California Health and Safety Code. The DTSC implements the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22 Division 4.5 to manage hazardous waste. Government Code *Section 65962.5* requires that DTSC shall compile and update at least annually a list of:

> *(1) All hazardous waste facilities subject to corrective action pursuant to Section 25187.5 of the Health and Safety Code ("HSC").*
>
> *(2) All land designated as hazardous waste property or border zone property pursuant to Article 11 (commencing with Section 25220) of Chapter 6.5 of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code.*
>
> *(3) All information received by the Department of Toxic Substances Control pursuant to Section 25242 of the Health and Safety Code on hazardous waste disposal on public land.*
>
> *(4) All sites listed pursuant to Section 25356 of the Health and Safety Code.*
>
> *(5) All sites included in the Abandoned Site Assessment Program.*

This list of hazardous waste sites in California, referred to as the Cortese List, is then distributed to each city and county. According to the CCR Title 22, soil excavated from a site containing hazardous materials is considered hazardous waste, and remediation actions should be performed accordingly. Cleanup requirements are determined case-by-case by the jurisdiction.

Record Search

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Superfund National Priorities List (NPL) [23], California Department of Toxic Substance Control's EnviroStor database [24] , and the State Water Resources Control Board's GeoTracker database [25] include hazardous release and contamination sites. A search of each database was conducted on December 6, 2024. The searches revealed no sites are present on or immediately adjacent to the Project site.

Project Design

The Project design and operation incorporates the following measures in regard to hazards and hazardous materials:

- Ongoing monitoring of resin contamination and frequent regeneration to prevent fouling and degradation.
- A brine tank will be constructed on-site to regenerate the exhausted resin beads. In addition, salt for the brine solution would be stored on site in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations governing brine storage.

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[23] United States Environmental Protection Agency. Superfund National Priorities List. Accessed December 6, 2024, https://epa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=33cebcdfdd1b4c3a8b51d416956c41f1

[24] California Department of Toxic Substances Control. Envirostor. Accessed December 6, 2024, https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/

[25] California State Water Resources Control Board. GeoTracker. Accessed December 6, 2024, https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/

- Securing the well site by constructing a concrete masonry unit (CMU).

4.9.2 Impact Assessment

Would the project:

a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project proposes a new water well, water storage tank, booster pump station, water treatment equipment, and stormwater basin, and subsequent infrastructure. The Project is designed to provide water to the City of Orange Cove. Uses related to this type of project typically do not include production or services that would require the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. While construction activities may include temporary transport, storage, use or disposal of potentially hazardous materials (e.g., fuels, lubricating fluids, cleaners, solvents, etc.), such activities would be regulated by the Department of Toxic Substances Control through the California Hazardous Waste Control Law and Hazardous Waste Control Regulations as well as by SJVAPCD through Rule 7050 (i.e., asbestos-containing material for surfacing applications). Compliance would ensure that construction-related impacts would be less than significant. For these reasons, the Project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials and a less than significant impact would occur.

Ion Exchange System

An ion exchange system would be constructed on the well site to remove and/or reduce nitrates from the pumped ground water to a level below the safe drinking water standards. Typical system components consist of a packed bed ion-exchange tank, backwash tank, brine tank, pumps, controls, etc. Ion exchange systems replace unwanted minerals and ions in water. This is accomplished by passing water through ion exchange resins, where harmful, undesirable ions (e.g., sulfate, nitrate, arsenic) are exchanged with more desirable ions (e.g., chloride). When all chloride ions are exchanged, the resin is said to be exhausted and must be "regenerated" with a brine solution. Backwash and brine tanks will be constructed on-site to allow for the proper maintenance of the packed bed resin system.

During operation of the system, there is low risk of an accidental spill during transport or use at the well site. Safety measures would be put in place to ensure proper storage and labeling of hazardous materials in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Additionally, Fresno County Environmental Health Department requires a Tiered Permit from the CUPA for the ion exchange facility. [26] The Project will be subject to regulatory requirements to minimize and prevent harm to public health and safety and the environment from potential hazards and hazardous materials. Written operating instructions, inspection instructions and logs, and tank and container assessments would be required as part of the permitting process.

[26] Fresno County. (2024). Onsite Treatment of Hazardous Waste - Tiered Permit Program. Accessed December 16, 2024, https://www.fresnocountyca.gov/Departments/Public-Health/Environmental-Health/Hazardous-Materials-Business-Plans/Onsite-Treatment-of-Hazardous-Waste-Tiered-Permit-Program

In conclusion, through Project design and intended safety measures described above, the Project would not have a potentially significant adverse impact from hazards or hazardous materials related to the Project. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

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

Less than Significant Impact. As described under criterion a), the Project is not anticipated to create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Therefore, the Project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. Therefore, a less than significant impact would occur.

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

No Impact. As described under criteria a) and b), the Project is not anticipated to create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials and would not create upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment. Further, there are no schools within one-quarter mile of the Project site. Therefore, no impact would occur.

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

No Impact. According to NPL, EnviroStor, and GeoTracker, the Project site does not include a hazardous material release site. Since there are no active hazardous material release sites on the Project site pursuant to Government Code *Section 65962.5*, the Project would not create a significant hazard to the public of the environment and no impact would occur.

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

No Impact. The nearest public airport or public use airport is the Reedley Municipal Airport located approximately 7.5 miles northwest of the Project site. The Project site is not located within an airport land use plan or within two (2) miles of a public airport or public use airport. As such, the Project would not result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the Project area and no impact would occur.

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

No Impact. The Project site is currently vacant with no improvements or structures. The Project site is generally surrounded by existing infrastructure including roadways and utilities within the site's vicinity. Development of the Project would include connecting the site to the existing road network. Development of the Project would be reviewed and conditioned to compliance with applicable standards for on-site emergency access including turn radii and fire access. For these reasons, it can be determined that Project would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan and there would be no impact.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site is in an urbanized area generally located around other urban uses. In addition, the site is not identified by Cal Fire to be in a Moderate, High, or Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ). Future development of the site would result in the construction of structures and installation of infrastructure that would be reviewed and conditioned by the City for compliance with all applicable standards, specifications, and codes. In addition, any structure to be occupied by humans would be required to be constructed in adherence to the Wildland Urban Interface Codes and Standards of the CBC Chapter 7A. Compliance with such regulations would ensure that the Project meets standards to help prevent loss, injury, or death involving wildland fires. For these reasons, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

4.9.3 Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.10 HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

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

4.10.1 Environmental Setting

The Project site is within city limits and will be connected to the city's water and stormwater services. The city's water and stormwater services are described as follows.

Water

The City of Orange Cove provides water service for residences, commercial establishments, manufacturing plants, institutional facilities, and parks within the city limits. The City historically operated six (6) wells to provide water for its customers. These wells were abandoned in the early 2000's as a result of high nitrate levels and declining water levels. As a result, the City is currently entirely reliant on surface water supplies provided by the Friant Kern Canal. The City is allotted 1,400 acre-feet (AF) annually under normal circumstances, though the allocation can be reduced during periods of drought.

The Orange Cove General Plan establishes goals, objectives, and action plans related to the conservation of water resources, as listed below.

GOAL II. *Protect the aquifer underlying Orange Cove from uses that would potentially adversely impact this resource.*

> ***Policy 1.*** *The City should discourage the development of industrial and heavy commercial uses that could potentially leach chemicals into the aquifer that underlies Orange Cove.*
>
> > ***Action Plan a.*** *Through the City's site plan review process, the City Engineer will ensure that proposed heavy commercial and industrial uses will not pollute the aquifer.*
> >
> > ***Action Plan b.*** *Any proposed use that generates effluent will be required to be pretreated prior to on-site storage or disposal into the city's sewer system.*

GOAL V. *Conserve water through various conservation practices.*

> ***Policy 1.*** *The City's landscaping standards should be amended to promote the use of drought-tolerant plants.*
>
> > ***Action Plan a.*** *The City shall amend its zoning ordinance to include a chapter that pertains to landscaping standards. This chapter would include a list of plants that are drought-tolerant.*
> >
> > ***Action Plan b.*** *The City should regulate irrigation practices within the city limits by restricting irrigation to evening and early morning hours.*
> >
> > ***Action Plan c.*** *The City shall amend its Municipal Code to include an ordinance that pertains to irrigation within the City limits.*
> >
> > ***Action Plan d.*** *The Public Works Director should work with the Planning Commission to develop an irrigation ordinance.*

According to the Orange Cove General Plan, most of the City of Orange Cove lies outside the 100-year floodplain designated by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The General Plan Safety Element addresses flood hazards and dam inundation areas through several goals and policies, as listed below.

GOAL I. *Minimize the danger to people and property from flooding.*

Policy 1. *For existing undeveloped areas in flood zones, encourage uses that are not susceptible to flood damage. For uses that are susceptible to flood damage, require mitigation measures such as elevation of floors, anchoring of buildings, maintenance of floodways, etc.*

Action Plan a. *Adoption of the Land Use map helps to implement the foregoing objective. To the extent practical, the Land Use map has been designed to preclude sensitive land uses from being located within flood zones.*

Action Plan b. *The City should review its flood zone regulations (Chapter 17.48 of the Orange Cove Zoning Ordinance) to ensure that they comply with current federal flood regulations.*

Stormwater

According to the General Plan, storm flow is divided into two (2) distinct areas delineated by the elevated former railroad bed which bisects the city. Storm flow in the northeasterly portion of the city is collected by a series of storm drain pipelines which discharge into a drainage ditch which runs along the north side of the railbed. Storm water from the southwesterly section of the city drains into a series of pipelines which discharge into a drainage ditch running along the north side of South Avenue to a ponding basin at the northeast corner of South Avenue and Monson Avenue.

4.10.2 Impact Assessment

Would the project:

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

Less than Significant Impact. To eliminate any potential contamination, the Project proposes an Ion Exchange Treatment system, which will reduce and/or remove nitrate prior to distribution. Construction and operation of the Ion Exchange system would manage the nitrate levels to below the safe drinking water standards. Backwash waste and brine from the regeneration system would be drained into the storm drainage improvements that would be constructed. The storm drainage improvements would be tied to the city's storm drain infrastructure. As such, the Project would potentially improve water quality over time with respect to nitrate concentration levels as tainted water is pumped out, treated, and replaced through the hydrologic cycle. This assumes that nitrate concentration levels would drop overtime in the area as the Project's treatment system operates.

Agricultural water use within the Orange Cove Irrigation District and urban water use within the City of Orange Cove are from surface water. As such, there are no water wells within 1,500 feet of the Project site. Executive Order N-3-23 declared that California is still within a drought emergency and public agency shall not *"issue a permit for a new groundwater well or for alteration of an existing well without first determining that extraction of groundwater from the proposed well is not likely to interfere with the production and functioning of existing nearby wells."* Since there are no water wells near the Project site, the Project would not have a significant impact on existing wells within the vicinity of the Project site.

Runoff resulting from the Project would be managed in compliance with the approved grading and drainage plans. Additionally, the Project will be subject to review and approval by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), which would ensure that water quality standards are met. This includes obtaining a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction General Permit (NPDES No. CAS000002) with waste discharge

requirements, compliance with Order No. R5-2022-0006 (NPDES No. CAG995002) which regulates waste discharge for insignificant threat discharges to surface waters, and Order WQ 2014-0194-DWQ (NPDES No. CAG140001) which regulates drinking water system discharges to waters of the United States. The SWRCB is also responsible for issuing water supply permits pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water Act. Thus, compliance with existing regulations, including the General Construction Permit and municipal code, in addition to approved plans would reduce potential impacts related to water quality and waste discharge to less than significant levels.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The City of Orange Cove currently relies on surface water from the Friant-Kern Canal and does not operate any water wells. In the past, the city has operated six (6) wells, which were abandoned in the early 2000s due to high nitrate levels and declining water levels. The six (6) abandoned wells were located on the east side of the city where bed rock is encountered at 150 to 200 feet below surface.

The Project proposes the construction of a new water well within the Kings Subbasin. Given that the Project proposes a new water well, the Project would decrease groundwater supplies. However, the proposed Project will be located in the southwestern portion of the city, where the bed rock levels lie in the 500 to 600 feet range. Since there is no confined aquifer where the city lies, the proposed water well is anticipated to draw water from fractured granite seams. This type of well, a “fracture zone well”, is drilled into a geological formation where water is primarily stored within cracks and fractures in the rock, whereas an “aquifer well” is drilled into a more porous rock layer where water is stored in the spaces between sediment particles. Wells constructed in fracture zones are not impacted to the same extent as aquifer wells with respect to sustainability and recharge over time. Fracture zone wells rely on recharge by water infiltrating the ground surface in the recharge zone, which are often more localized compared to aquifer wells.

The water well is anticipated to discharge approximately 200 gallons per minute (gpm) when it is in operation and will be configured with a variable frequency drive to adjust the amount of water delivered based on the pressure in the system or storage tank level. Operation of the proposed water well would change the city’s water supplies from solely surface water to a mix of surface water and groundwater. Surface water significantly affect groundwater supplies, as the two (2) water sources are interconnected through the hydrological cycle. Since the Project would not induce population growth or increase water demand within the city, it is expected that the Project would not substantially decrease water supplies, in general, within the Kings Subbasin. As such, the Project would not substantially decrease groundwater supplies.

Additionally, the Project also would not substantially interfere with groundwater recharge. The Project would include paving of a small area, and runoff would drain into the proposed stormwater basin. The Project’s minor addition of impervious surface would not have a substantial effect on groundwater recharge of the Kings Subbasin. Landscaping, if any, shall be subject to the Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) which requires new development to meet water efficiency standards.

As a result, the Project would not interfere substantially with groundwater recharge or impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin. Thus, although operation of the well may result in localized and temporary lowering of groundwater levels, there would be no significant lowering of groundwater levels of the Kings Subbasin

due to the Project in the long term. For these reasons, a less than significant impact would occur as a result of the Project.

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

i. Result in substantial erosion or siltation on- or off-site?

Less than Significant Impact. Erosion is a natural process in which soil is moved from place to place by wind or from flowing water. The effects of erosion within the Project site can be accelerated by ground-disturbing activities associated with development. Siltation is the settling of sediment to the bed of a stream or lake which increases the turbidity of water. Turbid water can have harmful effects on aquatic life by clogging fish gills, reducing spawning habitat, and suppressing aquatic vegetation growth.

Soil erosion and loss of topsoil can be caused by natural factors, such as wind and flowing water, and human activity. The Project site is relatively flat with native, stable soils which limit the potential for substantial soil erosion. Development of the Project site would require typical site preparation activities such as grading and trenching which may result in the potential for short-term soil disturbance or erosion impacts. Soil disturbance during construction is largely caused by the use of water. Excessive soil erosion could cause damage to existing structures and roadways.

The likelihood of erosion occurring during construction would be reduced through site grading and surfacing, which would be subject to review and approval by the City for compliance with applicable standards. As such, the likelihood of erosion would be reduced through compliance with regulations and approved grading and drainage plans. With these provisions in place, the impact on soil and topsoil by the Project would be considered less than significant.

ii. Substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner, which would result in flooding on- or off-site?

Less than Significant Impact. Compliance with regulations and approval by the City would ensure that surface runoff is controlled in a manner which would not result in flooding on- or off-site. For this reason, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

iii. Create or contribute runoff water, which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?

Less than Significant Impact. As previously mentioned, the Project would be subject to the review and approval process through the City of Orange Cove. Through the review and approval process, the Project would be reviewed and conditioned for compliance with the Site Plan Review process and approved grading and drainage plans as described under criteria a) and c)-ii. Therefore, the review and approval process conducted by the City would ensure that surface runoff is controlled in a manner which would not exceed capacity or contribute to additional sources of polluted runoff. For this reason, a less than significant impact would occur because of the Project.

iv. Impede or redirect flood flows?

Less than Significant Impact. Although the construction of the proposed Project would increase impervious surfaces, the Project will not impede flood flows. In addition, the review and approval process conducted by the

City would ensure that surface runoff is controlled in a manner which would not cause significant impacts. For this reason, a less than significant impact would occur because of the Project.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site is designated as Zone X on the most recent Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) No. 06019C2702H, dated February 18, 2009. [27] Zone X is a flood hazard area with a 0.2 percent annual chance of flood hazard and one (1) precent annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one (1) square mile. In addition, the City, inclusive of the Project site, has historically been subject to low to moderate ground shaking and has a relatively low probability of shaking. Seiches are unlikely to form due to the low seismic energy produced in the area. Therefore, as a low-risk area, the Project would have a less than significant impact as it relates to the risk release of pollutants due to project inundations.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site is located within the jurisdiction of the Kings River East Groundwater Sustainability Agency (KREGSA) and is therefore subject to the 2019 KREGSA Groundwater Sustainability Plan (GSP). As described under criterion (b) above, the Project would not decrease groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge in the long term. Therefore, based on compliance with such plans, it can be determined that the Project would not conflict with or obstruct implementation of water quality control plans or sustainable groundwater management plans. For these reasons, a less than significant impact would occur because of the Project.

4.10.3 Mitigation Measures

None required.

[27] FEMA. FEMA Flood Map Service Center: Search by Address. Accessed December 11, 2024, https://msc.fema.gov/portal/search?AddressQuery=Orange%20Cove

4.11 LAND USE PLANNING

	Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a)	Physically divide an established community?			X	
b)	Cause a significant environmental impact due to a conflict with any land use plan, policy, or regulation adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?			X	

4.11.1 Environmental Setting

The Project site is currently vacant with no improvements and is within the Orange Cove city limits. The Project site is generally surrounded by agriculture, residential uses, and vacant land. Properties to the north and east are planned and zoned for residential, and properties to the west are zoned for agriculture. Properties to the south are planned and zoned for industrial.

4.11.2 Impact Assessment

Would the project:

a) Physically divide an established community?

Less than Significant Impact. Typically, physical division of an established community is associated with new, intersecting roadways, or new incompatible uses inconsistent with the planned or existing land uses.

Surrounding Land Uses

The Project site is generally surrounded by agriculture, residential uses, and vacant land. Properties to the north and east are planned and zoned for residential, and properties to the west are zoned for agriculture. Properties to the south are planned and zoned for industrial. The Project site proposes a use that is consistent with its planned land use designation of industrial. Additionally, a concrete masonry unit (CMU) wall is proposed to be installed along the Project site property line for screening purposes. Therefore, implementation of the Project would be generally consistent with the existing and planned land uses within the Project area.

Circulation System

An internal paved roadway that services the site will be constructed along the north boundary of the site to allow access to the Project site off of South Monson Avenue. This would not result in physical division of an established community since the connection will not alternate or run through existing development. As such, the Project site would be accessible by the existing circulation system, and would not require the development of new, dividing roadways.

Utility Infrastructure

The Project proposes a water well and subsequent systems. As such, implementation of the Project would add to the utility infrastructure. However, the Project would not result in the physical separation of the established

community due to its small size and location. Additionally, utility systems, including wastewater and stormwater, are described and analyzed in Section 4.10 and Section 4.15. Based on the analysis, implementation of the Project would not result in the construction of new, major utility infrastructure.

As such, the Project does not represent a significant change in the surrounding area as it would develop a vacant and undeveloped site with industrial/public utility uses that are consistent and compatible with the planned land use designation. In addition, the Project does not introduce new roadways and does not include major utility infrastructure. For these reasons, the Project would not result in the physical division of an established community and would thereby have a less than significant impact.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project is consistent with the City's General Plan and OCMC. Through the entitlement process, the Project is reviewed for compliance with applicable regulations inclusive of those adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating environmental effects. Overall, the entitlement process would ensure that the Project complies with the General Plan, OCMC, and any other applicable policies. As such, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

4.11.3 Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.12 MINERAL RESOURCES

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

4.12.1 Environmental Setting

For the purposes of CEQA, mineral resources are land areas or deposits deemed significant by the California Department of Conservation (DOC). Mineral resources include oil, natural gas, and metallic and nonmetallic deposits, including aggregate resources. The California Geological Survey (CGS) classifies and designates areas within California that contain or potentially contain significant mineral resources. Lands are classified into Aggregate and Mineral Resource Zones (MRZs), which identify known or inferred significant mineral resources. According to the California Department of Conservation, CGS's Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA) Mineral Lands Classification (MLC) data portal, the Project site is not in the "MRZ-3 sg" zone, which are *"areas containing known or inferred concrete aggregate resources of undetermined mineral resource significant (sand and gravel)."* [28] In addition, the City of Orange Cove, inclusive of the Project site, is not within a CalGEM-recognized oilfield and there are no oil and gas wells on-site. [29]

4.12.2 Impact Assessment

Would the project:

a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?

No Impact. The Project site is not located in an area designated for mineral resource preservation or recovery. Therefore, the Project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state. Therefore, no impact would occur as a result of the Project.

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

[28] California Department of Conservation. (2009). Mineral Lands Classification. Accessed on November 27, 2024, https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/informationwarehouse/index.html?map=mlc

[29] California Department of Conservation. Well Finder. Accessed on November 27, 2024, https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/doggr/wellfinder/

No Impact. As described above, the Project site is not located in an area designated for mineral resource preservation or recovery and as a result, the Project would not result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state. Further, the site is not delineated in the General Plan, a Specific Plan, or other land use plan as a locally important mineral resource recovery site, thus it would not result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource. Therefore, no impact would occur as a result of the Project.

4.12.3 Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.13 NOISE

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

4.13.1 Environmental Setting

In general, there are two (2) types of noise sources: 1) mobile source and 2) stationary sounds. Mobile source noises are typically associated with transportation including automobiles, trains, and aircraft. Stationary sounds are sources that do not move such as machinery or construction sites. Two (2) noise generating activities of the Project would include construction (short-term, temporary) and operational (long-term) noise.

Sensitive land uses include residential, schools, churches, nursing homes, hospitals, and open space/recreation areas. Commercial, farmland, and industrial areas are not considered noise sensitive and generally have higher tolerances for exterior and interior noise levels. The nearest sensitive land uses are multi-family apartments adjacent to the Project site on the east.

The Orange Cove General Plan Noise Element and Orange Cove Municipal Code *Chapter 12.08 – Noise* outlines policies and regulations to mitigate health effects of noise in the community and prevent exposures to excessive noise levels.

Existing Ambient Noise Environment

The Project site's existing noise environment is impacted by minimal noise sources. As previously discussed, the Project site is within an area with residential land uses and vacant land. Associated noise from residential uses includes vehicles and typical neighborhood noise (i.e. talking, car doors shutting, dogs barking, etc.), which are

usually minimized by trees and landscaping. The Project site is not located within the Airport Influence Area of Reedley Municipal Airport, nor is it within the Airport's CNEL noise contour.

Construction Noise Exposure

The Orange Cove General Plan Noise Element and Orange Cove Municipal Code *Chapter 12.08 – Noise* outlines policies and regulations to mitigate health effects of noise in the community and prevent exposures to excessive noise levels. Construction phases would include site preparation, grading, building construction, architectural coating, and paving. Of all construction phases, it is anticipated that grading would produce the loudest noise. Short-term construction noises also include traffic noise generated from transporting construction equipment and materials and construction worker commuting. These activities would raise noise levels near the site. Ambient noise from construction activities would cease upon completion of construction.

4.13.2 Impact Assessment

Would the project:

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

Less than Significant Impact. Noise generating activities of the Project would include occasional traffic noise and stationary-source noise, such as operations and construction as described below. It is not anticipated that the Project would generate substantial temporary or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the Project in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or in other applicable local, state, or federal standards, given the type of development proposed (i.e., water well).

Operational Noise Exposure

The operation of a water well is not noise-generating; however, the system can produce noise from the operations of machinery such as compressors, pumps, fans, and cooling equipment. The Project site is bounded by residential uses to the east, agricultural uses to the west, and vacant land to the north and south. The nearest sensitive land use is an apartment complex approximately 220 feet east of the site. As such, it is expected that the operational noise generated by the water well system will be minimal and most likely not audible to any residential uses.

Stationary Noise Exposure

In general, there are two (2) types of noise sources: 1) mobile source and 2) stationary sounds. Mobile source noises are typically associated with transportation including automobiles, trains, and aircraft. Stationary sounds are sources that do not move such as machinery or construction sites. Two (2) noise generating activities of the Project would include construction (short-term, temporary) and operational (long-term) noise.

Sensitive land uses include residential, schools, churches, nursing homes, hospitals, and open space-recreation areas. Commercial, farmland, and industrial areas are not considered noise sensitive and generally have higher tolerances for exterior and interior noise levels. The nearest sensitive land use is an apartment complex adjacent to the Project site on the east. The apartment complex is approximately 220 feet from the Project site. Although the nearby residential uses would experience elevated noise levels from construction, these activities would be temporary and would generally take place in accordance with OCMC *Chapter 12.08* which regulates permissible

hours of construction between the hours of 7:00 am and 6:00 pm, Monday through Friday, and 8:00 am and 5:00 pm, Saturdays.

Overall, Project construction is not expected to result in a significant impact because the noise would be regulated by the OCMC. Noise would thereby be generated during daylight hours and not during evening or more noise-sensitive time periods; and the increase in noise would cease upon completion of the Project. For these reasons, a less than significant impact would occur.

Although the Project would result in increased ambient noise level at the Project site, compliance with the General Plan policies and OCMC requirements would result in the Project's compliance with applicable standards. Overall, the Project would result in a less than significant impact in regard to noise.

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

Less than Significant Impact. Ground borne vibration may result from operations and/or construction, depending on the use of equipment (e.g., pile drivers, bulldozers, jackhammers, etc.), distance to affected structures, and soil type. Depending on the method, equipment-generated vibrations could spread through the ground and affect nearby buildings. It is not anticipated that the Project would generate excessive ground borne vibration or ground borne noise levels, given the type of development. Further, construction or operation of the Project would not involve equipment that would generate substantial groundborne vibration of ground borne noise levels. As discussed under criterion a), project-generated stationary noise sources would be regulated by the OCMC. Through compliance with the OCMC, the Project would result in a less than significant impact.

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

No Impact. The nearest public airport or public use airport is the Reedley Municipal Airport located approximately 7.5 miles northwest of the Project site. According to the Fresno County Airport Land Use Compatibility Plan (ALUCP) adopted in December 2018, the Project site is not within the Airport Influence Area (AIA) and is therefore not subject to land use compatibility policies. Therefore, the Project would have no impact.

4.13.3 Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.14 POPULATION AND HOUSING

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

4.14.1 Environmental Setting

CEQA Guidelines *Section 15126.2(d)* requires that a CEQA document discusses the ways in which the proposed Project could foster economic or population growth, or the construction of additional housing, either directly or indirectly, in the surrounding environment. The CEQA Guidelines provide an example of a major expansion of a wastewater treatment plant that may allow for more construction within the service area. The CEQA Guidelines also note that the evaluation of growth inducement should consider the characteristics of a project that may encourage or facilitate other activities that could significantly affect the environment. Direct and Indirect Growth Inducement consists of activities that directly facilitate population growth, such as construction of new dwelling units. A key consideration in evaluating growth inducement is whether the activity in question constitutes "planned growth."

4.14.2 Impact Assessment

Would the project:

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

No Impact. The nature of the proposed Project, construction of a water well, would not result in an increase in population. The Project is not proposing a use that is not proposing new homes, nor will it result in additional infrastructure or amenities that would induce growth. In addition, the Project is generally consistent with the General Plan, thus, the Project would not cause unplanned growth in the city. No impact would occur because of the Project.

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

No Impact. The Project site is currently vacant with no structures. The site does not contain any existing housing or residential uses. Since the site does not currently provide housing, future development of the Project site would not result in the physical displacement of people or housing. No impact would occur because of the Project.

4.14.3 Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.15 PUBLIC SERVICES

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the public services:				
i. Fire protection?			X	
ii. Police protection?			X	
iii. Schools?				X
iv. Parks?				X
v. Other public facilities?				X

4.15.1 Environmental Setting

The Project is located within Orange Cove city limits and thus would receive public services provided by the City of Orange Cove and will be subject to fees to provide such services, as applicable. The services provided are described as follows.

Fire Protection Services

Fire protection services in the city are provided by Orange Cove Fire Protection District (OCFPD) that was established in 1941. The City of Orange Cove operates from the main fire station located at 550 Center Street, Orange Cove, CA 93646. The Project would be reviewed by OCFPD and is subject to regulations and standards such as the California Uniform Fire Code (UFC), which includes regulations on construction, maintenance, and building use.

Police Protection Services

Police protection services within the city are provided by the Orange Cove Police Department. The Police Department operates from the main police station located at 550 Center Street, Orange Cove, CA 93646. The Police Department reviews all projects to ensure that building and site designs consider utilization of crime prevention features and techniques.

Schools

Educational services within the city's planning area are served by the Kings Canyon Unified School District, which operates three (3) schools, including Sheridan Elementary School (K-5), McCord Elementary School (K-5), and Citrus Middle School (grades 6-8). Funding for schools and school facilities impacts is outlined in Education Code Section17620 and Government Code *Section 65995 et. seq.,* which governs the amount of fees that can be levied against new development. These fees are used to construct new or expanded school facilities. Payment of fees authorized by the statute is deemed "full and complete mitigation".

Parks and Recreation

Park and Recreational facilities are overseen by the Orange Cove Parks and Recreation Department. According to the Orange Cove General Plan, the city has 1.52 parkland acres per one thousand residents in 2002. The city needs to add 12.5 acres to come to a total of 25.5 acres to meet the Quimby Act goal of three (3) acres of parkland per one thousand residents. To mitigate any impact on park and recreational facilities, residential projects may be conditioned by the City to pay the Park and Recreation Facilities Tax in addition to any requirements of the Quimby Act.

4.15.2 Impact Assessment

Would the project:

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

i. Fire protection?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project will be served by Orange Cove Fire Protection District (OCFPD), which is located approximately 2.2 miles from the Project site. The Project's proximity to the fire station would support adequate service ratios, response times, and other performance objectives for fire protection services. In addition, OCFPD will review the Project for requirements related to fire hydrants and fire apparatus access to the structures proposed on site. For these reasons, it can be determined that the Project can be served by existing facilities and would not result in the need for new or altered facilities and as a result, a less than significant impact would occur.

ii. Police protection?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project will be served by the Orange Cove Police Department, which is located approximately 2.2 miles from the Project site. Due to the nature of the Project, construction of a water well, water storage, stormwater basin, and associated improvements, the proposed Project will not result in an increase in population and will have minimal on-site employees visiting the site. Therefore, there would be little to no increased demand for police protection that would result in the need for new or expanded government facilities. Therefore, the proposed Project would have a less than significant impact.

iii. Schools?

No Impact. Due to the nature of the Project, construction of a water well, water storage, stormwater basin, and associated improvements, the proposed Project will not result in an increase in population. Therefore, there would be no increased demand for schools that would result in the need for new or expanded government facilities. Therefore, the proposed Project would have no impact.

iv. Parks?

No Impact. Park and recreational facilities are typically impacted by an increase in use from residential development. The Project proposes a water well, water storage, stormwater basin, and associated improvements, which will not result in an increase in population. Therefore, there would be no increased demand for parks that would result in the need for new or expanded government facilities. Therefore, the proposed Project would have no impact.

v. Other public facilities?

No Impact. Due to the nature of the Project, construction of a water well, water storage, stormwater basin, and associated improvements, the proposed Project will not result in an increase in population. Therefore, there would be no increased demand for other public services, such as courts, libraries, hospitals, etc., that would result in the need for new or expanded government facilities. Therefore, the proposed Project would have no impact.

4.15.3 Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.16 RECREATION

Would the project:	Potentially Significant Impact	Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less than Significant Impact	No Impact
a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?				X
b) Does the project include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?				X

4.16.1 Environmental Setting

Park and Recreational facilities are overseen by the Orange Cove Parks and Recreation Department. According to the Orange Cove General Plan, the city has 1.52 parkland acres per one thousand residents in 2002. The city needs to add 12.5 acres to come to a total of 25.5 acres to meet the Quimby Act goal of three (3) acres of parkland per one thousand residents. To mitigate any impact on park and recreational facilities, residential projects may be conditioned by the City to pay the Park and Recreation Facilities Tax in addition to any requirements of the Quimby Act.

4.16.2 Impact Assessment

Would the project:

a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?

No Impact. Because of the nature of the proposed Project, a water well, water storage, stormwater basin, and associated improvements, there would be no increased demand for recreational services associated with the Project. There are no permanent employees or residents that would result from the construction of this facility. Therefore, the proposed Project would have no impact on the physical condition of existing recreational facilities.

b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?

No Impact. Given that the proposed Project will not cause an increased demand for recreational facilities as described in criteria a), the Project will not require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment. In addition to this, the Project does not propose additional recreational facilities, thus the Project will have no impact in this regard.

4.16.3 Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.17 TRANSPORTATION

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

4.17.1 Environmental Setting

The Project site is currently vacant with no improvements or structures. The Project site would include the construction of a roadway that connects to the existing South Monson Avenue.

CEQA Guidelines

Under Senate Bill 743 (SB743), traffic impacts are related to Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT). The VMT metric became mandatory on July 1, 2020. Senate Bill (SB) 743 requires that relevant CEQA analysis of transportation impacts be conducted using a metric known as vehicle miles traveled (VMT) instead of Level of Service (LOS). VMT measures how much actual automobile travel (additional miles driven) a proposed Project would create on California roads. If the project adds excessive automobile travel onto roads, then the project may cause a significant transportation impact. Therefore, LOS measures of impacts on traffic facilities are no longer relevant CEQA criteria for transportation impacts.

To implement SB 743, the CEQA Guidelines were amended by adding *Section 15064.3*. According to *Section 15064.3*, VMT measures the automobile travel generated from a proposed project (i.e., the additional miles driven). Here, 'automobile' refers to on-road passenger vehicles such as cars and light-duty trucks. If a proposed project adds excessive automobile travel on California roads thereby exceeding an applicable threshold of significance, then the project may cause a significant transportation impact.

Among its provisions, *Section 15064.3(b)* establishes criteria for analyzing transportation impacts. Specifically, *Section 15064.3(b) (1)* establishes a less than significant presumption for certain land use projects that are proposed within ½-mile of an existing major transit stop or along a high-quality transit corridor. If this presumption does not apply to a land use project, then the VMT can be qualitatively or quantitatively analyzed.

In the case that quantitative models or methods are not available to the lead agency to estimate the VMT for the project being considered, provisions of CEQA Guidelines *Section 15064.3(b)(3)* permit the lead agency to conduct a qualitative analysis. The qualitative analysis may evaluate factors including but not limited to the availability of transit, proximity to other destinations, and construction traffic.

Lastly, *Section 15064.3(b)(4)* of the CEQA Guidelines states that *"[a] lead agency has discretion to evaluate a project's vehicle miles traveled, including whether to express the change in absolute terms, per capita, per household or in any other measure. A lead agency may use models to estimate a project's vehicle miles traveled and may revise those estimates to reflect professional judgment based on substantial evidence. Any assumptions used to estimate vehicle miles traveled and any revision to model outputs should be documented and explained in the environmental document prepared for the project. The standard of adequacy in Section 15151 shall apply to the analysis described in this section."*

SB 743 Technical Advisory

In April 2018, the Governor's Office of Planning and Research (OPR) issued the Technical Advisory on Evaluating Transportation Impacts in CEQA (Technical Advisory) (revised December 2018) to provide technical recommendations regarding VMT, thresholds of significance, and mitigation measures for a variety of land use project types.

The Technical Advisory includes screening thresholds for agencies to use in order to identify when a project should be expected to cause a less-than-significant impact without conducting a detailed study.

- Screening Thresholds for Small Project. Absent substantial evidence indicating that a project would generate a potentially significant level of VMT, or inconsistency with a Sustainable Communities Strategy (SCS) or general plan, projects that generate or attract fewer than 110 trips per day generally may be assumed to cause a less-than significant transportation impact. This threshold is based on a CEQA categorical exemption for existing facilities, including additions to existing structures of up to 10,00 square feet, so long as the project is in an area where public infrastructure is available to allow for maximum planned development and the project is not in an environmentally sensitive area.
- Map-Based Screening Threshold for Residential and Office Projects. Residential and office projects that locate in areas with low VMT, and that incorporate similar features (i.e., density, mix of uses, transit accessibility), will tend to exhibit similarly low VMT. Maps created with VMT data, for example from a travel survey or a travel demand model, can illustrate areas that are currently below threshold VMT. Because new development in such locations would likely result in a similar level of VMT, such maps can be used to screen out residential and office projects from needing to prepare a detailed VMT analysis.
- Presumption of Less Than Significant Impact Near Transit Thresholds. Proposed CEQA Guideline Section 15064.3, subdivision (b)(1), states that lead agencies generally should presume that certain projects (including residential, retail, and office projects, as well as projects that are a mix of these uses) proposed within ½ mile of an existing major transit stop or an existing stop along a high quality transit corridor will have a less-than-significant impact on VMT. This presumption would not apply, however, if project-specific or location-specific information indicates that the project will still generate significant levels of VMT.
- Presumption of Less Than Significant Impact for Affordable Residential Development. Adding affordable housing to infill locations generally improves jobs-housing match, in turn shortening commutes and

reducing VMT. Therefore, a project consisting of a high percentage of affordable housing may be a basis for the lead agency to find a less-than-significant impact on VMT.

According to the Technical Advisory, lead agencies, using more location-specific information, may develop their own more specific thresholds, which may include other land use types.

Fresno COG SB 743 Regional Guidelines

In 2020, Fresno Council of Governments (FCOG) adopted SB 743 Implementation Regional Guidelines for the 16 member jurisdictions. The Guidelines include project screening criteria, methodologies for estimating project specific VMT, regional and local thresholds, and VMT mitigation strategies. [30] The project screening criteria listed in the Guidelines are similar to those identified in the TA, including:

- Transit Priority Area/High Quality Transit Corridor: within 0.5 miles of a transit stop, consistent with the RTP/SCS, FAR>0.75, limited parking, does not reduce the number of affordable housing units.
- Project located in low VMT zones
- Local serving Retail <50,000 sf.
- Low Trip Generator: <500 ADT.
- Affordable Housing.
- Institutional/Government and Public Service Uses.

4.17.2 Impact Assessment

Would the project:

a) Conflict with a program, plan, ordinance or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle and pedestrian facilities?

Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed Project would be required to comply with all project level requirements implemented by a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system, including transit, roadway, bicycle, and pedestrian facilities. The Project would be reviewed by the City to ensure compliance with the General Plan, OCMC, and other policies regarding traffic. Since the Project proposes the development of a water well, water storage, stormwater basin, and associated improvements, only occasional maintenance is required, thus, the Project is expected to generate minimal traffic. Given that transportation impacts are minimal, the Project would not conflict with any applicable plan (including the RTP), ordinance, or policies establishing measures of effectiveness for the performance of the circulation system.

b) Would the project conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3, subdivision (b)?

Less than Significant Impact. SB 743 requires that relevant CEQA analysis of transportation impacts be conducted using a metric known as VMT instead of LOS. Due to the nature of the Project, it is not expected that the Project will generate daily vehicle trips. During operations, it is expected that trucks may visit the site occasionally to provide maintenance. As such, the Project is a "Low Trip Generator" as well as an "Institutional/Government and Public Service Uses" as defined in the FCOG SB 743 Guidelines, and thus, can be screened out as having a less than

[30] Fresno Council of Governments. (2020). Fresno County SB 743 Implementation Regional Guidelines. Accessed December 11,2024, https://www.fresnocog.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/Fresno-COG-VMT-Report-1.pdf

significant impact on VMT. In addition, the Project does not generate additional residences or permanent employees, thus would not result in induced development. As a result, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

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

Less than Significant Impact. A paved roadway will be constructed to allow access to the Project site off of South Monson Avenue. This is not expected to interfere with existing traffic circulation. Consequently, the Project would be required to submit improvement plans through the Building Permit process for review and approval by the City to ensure offsite improvements would be consistent with adopted City of Orange Cove standards. Compliance with such standards, specifications, and plans would ensure that any traffic hazards are minimized. As a result, implementation of the Project would result in a less than significant impact related to hazards due to roadway design features or incompatible uses.

d) Result in inadequate emergency access?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project does not involve a change to any emergency response plan. In addition, the Project site is subject to review by the city to ensure adequate site access including emergency access. In the case that Project construction requires lane closures, access through existing roadways would be maintained through standard traffic control and therefore, potential lane closures would not affect emergency evacuation plans. Thus, a less than significant impact would occur because of the Project.

4.17.3 Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.18 TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES

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

4.18.1 Environmental Setting

See Section 4.5.

4.18.2 Impact Assessment

Would the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource, defined in Public Resources Code section 21074 as either a site, feature, place, cultural landscape that is geographically defined in terms of the size and scope of the landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is:

a) Listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, or in a local register of historical resources as defined in Public Resources Code section 5020.1(k), or

No Impact. Based on the CHRIS Records Search conducted on December 9, 2024, there are no known local, state, or federal designated historical resources pursuant to *Section 5020.1(k)* on the Project site. As such, the Project would have no impact.

b) A resource determined by the lead agency, in its discretion and supported by substantial evidence, to be significant pursuant to criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resources Code Section 5024.1. In applying the criteria set forth in subdivision (c) of Public Resource Code Section 5024.1, the lead agency shall consider the significance of the resource to a California Native American tribe.

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site and its resources have not been determined by the City to be significant pursuant to *Section 5024.1*. Nevertheless, there is some possibility that a non-visible buried site may exist and may be uncovered during ground disturbing construction activities which would constitute a significant impact. If any human remains are discovered during construction, then the Project would be subject to CCR Section 15064.5(e), PRC *Section 5097.98*, and California Health and Safety Code *Section 7050.5*. Regulations contained in these sections address and protect human burial remains. Compliance with these regulations would ensure impacts on human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries, are less than significant. As such, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

4.18.3 Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.19 UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS

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

4.19.1 Environmental Setting

The Project proposes a water well, water storage, stormwater basin, and associated improvements, which will be connected to water, sewer, stormwater, and wastewater services provided by the City of Orange Cove and may be subject to fees to be provided such services. The Project would be served by private companies for the provision of solid waste collection and disposal and electricity and natural gas, as needed. Each utility system is described below.

Water

Water supply, usage, and services are described in Section 4.10.

Wastewater

The City provides sewage disposal and treatment using a pipeline system, lift stations, and a wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) facility. The WWTP is located west of South Monson Avenue on Parlier Avenue.

Solid Waste

Solid waste in the city is collected by a private contractor, Mid Valley Disposal.

Stormwater

Stormwater services are described in Section 4.10.

Natural Gas and Electricity

Electrical and natural gas services are provided by PG&E and Southern California Gas Company, respectively. Service areas are incrementally expanded and upgraded by their respective companies as required.

4.19.2 Impact Assessment

Would the project:

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project proposes the construction of a new water well along with treatment equipment, a storage tank and booster pump, and an on-site stormwater basin. Environmental impacts caused by the proposed Project are analyzed in other sections of this IS. Regarding other utilities, it is expected that the Project will be served by existing utility infrastructure near the site since the Project is adjacent to existing development. As such, the Project would not require or result in the relocation or construction of new or expanded sewer, wastewater treatment, electric power, natural gas, or telecommunications facilities. Additionally, the planned on-site stormwater basin would result in increased stormwater capacity within the Project vicinity, thus reducing strain on the existing system. Through the entitlement review process, the city and responsible agencies would review the Project to ensure compliance with applicable connection requirements. Compliance would ensure that the Project would not cause significant environmental effects related to utilities and service systems. For these reasons, a less than significant impact would occur because of the Project.

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

Less than Significant Impact. As discussed in detail in Section 4.10, the City solely relies on a 1,400 AF allotment of surface water provided by the Friant-Kern Canal. Construction of the Project would provide access to groundwater in addition to the surface water currently allotted to the city. The Project is constructed to provide water supply through upgrades to the city's water supply system, by constructing a new water supply well station. As discussed in Section 4.10, operation of the well will not in and of itself signify a corresponding increase in groundwater use. As such, the Project would not result in insufficient water supplies.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project is constructed for water supply operations, which would generate minimal wastewater, e.g., for purposes of occasional maintenance. In addition, the Project would generate less wastewater than the operations (i.e., industrial) anticipated in the General Plan. Because the Project has been previously

accounted for and analyzed within the General Plan, it can be presumed that the Project will not result in insufficient wastewater capacity. As such, the Project would have no impact.

d) Generate solid waste in excess of State or local standards, or in excess of the capacity of local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project is constructed for water supply operations, which would generate minimal solid waste. In addition, the Project would generate less solid waste than the operations (i.e., industrial) anticipated in the General Plan. Because the Project has been previously accounted for and analyzed within the General Plan, it can be presumed that the Project will not generate solid waste to exceed the existing capacity of the city's solid waste infrastructure. In addition, the Project is required to comply with state and local law which includes management and reduction statutes and regulations to ensure that solid waste is handled, transported, and disposed accordingly. As such, the Project would have no impact.

e) Comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste?

No Impact. The Project would be required to comply with state and local law which include management and reduction statutes and regulations to ensure that solid waste is handled, transported, and disposed of accordingly. Through compliance with local and state law, it can be determined that future development would also comply with federal, state, and local management and reduction statutes and regulations related to solid waste. As a result, no impact would occur because of the Project.

4.19.3 Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.20 WILDFIRE

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

4.20.1 Environmental Setting

The Project site is located on a relatively flat property within the city limits and is in an area planned for urban uses. The Project site is within a Local Responsibility Area (LRA) as defined by California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (Cal Fire). The Project site is not located in or near State Responsibility Areas (SRA) or lands classified as moderate, high, or very high fire hazard severity zones as identified by CAL FIRE. [31] Lastly, the Project would be required to be developed and operated in compliance with all regulations of the current California Fire Code.

4.20.2 Impact Assessment

If located in or near state responsibility or lands classified as very high fire hazard severity zones, would the project:

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

[31] California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, Fire Hazard Severity Zone Viewer. Accessed on December 3, 2024, https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/03beab8511814e79a0e4eabf0d3e7247/

No Impact. The Project would not impair access to the existing roadway network. Safe and convenient vehicular circulation would be provided in addition to adequate access for emergency vehicles. To determine and ensure adequate circulation and emergency vehicle access, the Project has been reviewed and conditioned by the City for compliance with applicable code and regulations including applicable emergency response and evacuation plans. Therefore, the Project would not substantially impair any emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan, and no impact would occur.

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

No Impact. The Project site is located on a relatively flat property with minimal slope and is not in an area that is subject to strong prevailing winds or other factors that would exacerbate wildfire risks. The site is highly disturbed and is not located within a wildland (i.e., wild, uncultivated, and uninhabited land), which precludes the risk of wildfire. Further, the Project site is within an LRA and is not identified by Cal Fire as being in a fire hazard severity zone (FHSZ). For these reasons, no impact would occur as a result of this Project.

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

No Impact. The City, inclusive of the Project site, is not located in or near state responsibility or lands classified as FHSZ. The Project site is currently vacant with no improvements. A paved roadway along the northern boundary of the site would be constructed to allow access to the Project site off of South Monson Avenue. All proposed Project components (including utilities, roadways, buildings, and landscaping) would be located within the boundaries of the Project site and have been reviewed and/or conditioned by the City for compliance with applicable codes and regulations. Such infrastructure would be typical for urban uses and would not exacerbate fire risks or result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment. Therefore, no impact would occur as a result of the Project.

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

No Impact. The topography of the Project site is relatively flat with stable, native soils, and the site is not in the immediate vicinity of rivers or creeks that would be more susceptible to landslides. Therefore, the Project would not expose people or structure to significant risk and no impact would occur as a result of the Project.

4.20.3 Mitigation Measures

None required.

4.21 MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

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

4.21.1 Impact Assessment

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

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The analyses of environmental issues contained in this Initial Study indicate that the Project is not expected to have substantial impact on the environment or on any resources identified in the Initial Study. Standard requirements that will be implemented through the entitlement process and the attached mitigation monitoring and reporting program have been incorporated in the project to reduce all

potentially significant impacts to less than significant, including *Mitigation Measures BIO-1* and *BIO-2*. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated.

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

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. CEQA Guidelines *Section 15064(i)* states that a Lead Agency shall consider whether the cumulative impact of a project is significant and whether the effects of the project are cumulatively considerable. The assessment of the significance of the cumulative effects of a project must, therefore, be conducted in connection with the effects of past projects, other current projects, and probable future projects. Due to the nature of the Project and consistency with environmental policies, incremental contributions to impacts are considered less than cumulatively considerable. Standard requirements that will be implemented through the entitlement process and the attached mitigation monitoring and reporting program have been incorporated in the project to reduce all potentially significant impacts to less than significant, including *Mitigation Measures BIO-1*, *BIO-2*, and *CUL-1*. The Project would not contribute substantially to adverse cumulative conditions, or create any substantial indirect impacts (i.e., increase in population could lead to an increased need for housing, increase in traffic, air pollutants, etc.). As such, Project impacts are not considered to be cumulatively considerable given the insignificance of project induced impacts. The impact is therefore less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

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

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The analyses of environmental issues contained in this Initial Study indicate that the project is not expected to have substantial impact on human beings, either directly or indirectly. Standard requirements that will be implemented through the entitlement process and the attached mitigation monitoring and reporting program have been incorporated in the project to reduce all potentially significant impacts to less than significant, including *Mitigation Measures BIO-1*, *BIO-2*, and *CUL-1*. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated.

4.21.2 Mitigation Measures

None required.

5 MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR
CITY OF ORANGE COVE WATER SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT PROJECT: WELL SITE B (SITE PLAN REVIEW 2024-05)
February 2025

This mitigation measure monitoring and reporting checklist was prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines *Section 15097* and *Section 21081.6* of the PRC (PRC). The timing of implementing each mitigation measure is identified in in the checklist, as well as identifies the entity responsible for verifying that the mitigation measures applied to a project are performed. Project applicants are responsible for providing evidence that mitigation measures are implemented. As lead agency, the City of Orange Cove is responsible for verifying that mitigation is performed/completed.

Mitigation Measures	Method of Verification	Timing of Verification	Responsible for Verification	Verification of Completion	
				Date	Initials
Biological Resources					
BIO-1: Burrowing owls avoidance. The Project shall implement the following measures to avoid any potential impacts of nesting habitat of the Project in compliance with the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and relevant Fish and Game Codes: • Avoidance. Initiate grading/ground disturbance from Sept 1 – February 1 during the non-breeding period. • Preconstruction Surveys. If construction is initiated during the nesting period (Feb 1 – Aug 30), conduct a preconstruction survey to confirm that no burrowing owl has taken up residence in any parcels with ground burrowing mammals. If burrowing owl occupation is found, consult with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife to determine the appropriate avoidance and minimization measures.	Submittal of Documentation and/or Onsite Verification	Prior to Project Construction	City of Orange Cove		
BIO-2: Construction of the proposed project should avoid, if possible, construction within the avian species general nesting season of February through August for species protected under the California Fish and Game Code 3500 and Migratory	Submittal of Documentation and/or Onsite Verification	Prior to Project Construction	City of Orange Cove		

Bird Treaty Act. If construction cannot avoid the nesting season, then the developer shall hire a qualified consultant to conduct a preconstruction clearance survey to determine any nesting activity on the Project site. If nesting activity is observed, then a biological monitor shall be engaged to ensure that the proposed project and its construction would not impact the nesting activity until the nesting activity is deemed completed. The biological monitor has the discretion to allow for continued project activities within the project vicinity.					
Cultural Resources					
CUL-1: In the event of the accidental discovery and recognition of previously unknown resources before or during grading activities, construction shall stop in the immediate vicinity and a consultation with a qualified historical resources specialist shall be held to determine whether further study is required. Recommendations by the qualified historical resources specialist shall be made to the City on the necessary implementation measures to protect the resources discovered. If the resources meet the definitions under Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, then protection measures shall be recommended to the City by the qualified historical resources specialist. The Lead Agency shall approve the protection measures before any further grading shall occur. Historical resources recovered as a result of mitigation shall be provided to an institution approved by the City in order to provide preservation and further study as required.	Submittal of Documentation and/or Onsite Verification	During Project Construction	City of Orange Cove		

6 REPORT PREPARATION

Names of Persons Who Prepared or Participated in the Initial Study:

Lead Agency		
Lead Agency	City of Orange Cove 633 Sixth Street Orange Cove, California 93646 (559) 626-4488	Dario Dominguez, Public Works Director/City Manager
Initial Study Consultant		
Initial Study	Precision Civil Engineering 1234 O Street Fresno, CA 93721 (559) 449-4500	Bonique Emerson, AICP, VP of Planning Shin Tu, AICP, Senior Associate Planner Isaiah Medina, Assistant Planner Sonia Ho, Assistant Planner

7 APPENDICES

7.1 Appendix A: IPaC Resource List and CNDDB Occurrence Report

IPaC Resource List downloaded from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service dated November 20, 2024.

CNDDB Occurrence Report downloaded from California Natural Diversity Database dated November 20, 2024.

IPaC **U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service**

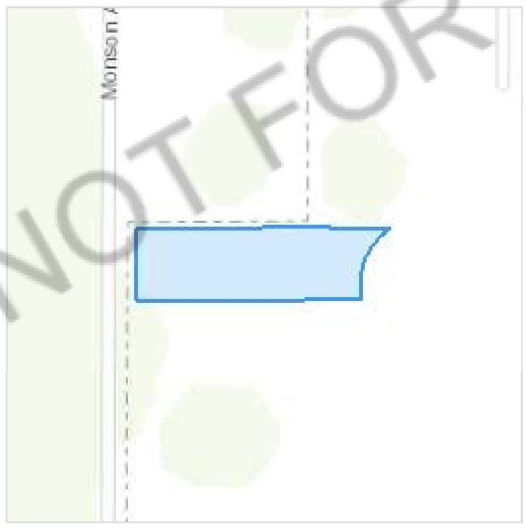
IPaC resource list

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

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

Location

Fresno County, California



Local office

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

(916) 414-6600
(916) 414-6713

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

Endangered species

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

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

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

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

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

Listed species[1] and their critical habitats are managed by the Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries[2]).

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

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1. Species listed under the Endangered Species Act are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the listing status page for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).

2. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

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

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
San Joaquin Kit Fox Vulpes macrotis mutica Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2873	Endangered

Birds

NAME	STATUS
California Condor Gymnogyps californianus There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8193	Endangered

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Northwestern Pond Turtle Actinemys marmorata Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1111	Proposed Threatened

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
California Tiger Salamander Ambystoma californiense There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2076	Threatened
Western Spadefoot Spea hammondii Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5425	Proposed Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly Danaus plexippus Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp Branchinecta lynchi Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498	Threatened
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp Lepidurus packardi Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2246	Endangered

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
San Joaquin Adobe Sunburst Pseudobahia peirsonii Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2931	Threatened
San Joaquin Valley Orcutt Grass Orcuttia inaequalis Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5506	Threatened

Critical habitats

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

There are no critical habitats at this location.

You are still required to determine if your project(s) may have effects on all above listed species.

Bald & Golden Eagles

Bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[1] and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to bald or golden eagles, or their habitats[3], should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described in the links below. Specifically, please review the "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles".

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

There are likely bald eagles present in your project area. For additional information on bald eagles, refer to Bald Eagle Nesting and Sensitivity to Human Activity

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

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

Probability of Presence Summary

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

Probability of Presence (■)

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

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

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week

12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.

3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

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

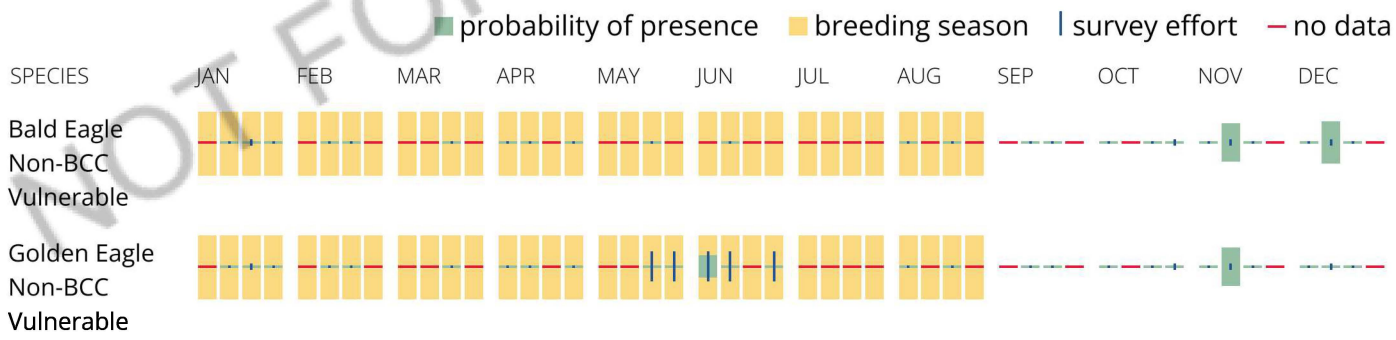
Breeding Season (▪)
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

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

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

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

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



What does IPaC use to generate the potential presence of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The potential for eagle presence is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle Act requirements may apply). To see a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

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

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

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur. Please contact your local Fish and Wildlife Service Field Office if you have questions.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats[3] should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described in the links below. Specifically, please review the "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles".

1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-

golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

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

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

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Belding's Savannah Sparrow *Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 15
Bullock's Oriole *Icterus bullockii* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Mar 21 to Jul 25
California Gull *Larus californicus* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 31

California Thrasher Toxostoma redivivum — Breeds Jan 1 to Jul 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Common Yellowthroat Geothlypis trichas sinuosa — Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084

Golden Eagle Aquila chrysaetos — Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680

Lawrence's Goldfinch Spinus lawrencei — Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464

Marbled Godwit Limosa fedoa — Breeds elsewhere
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9481

Northern Harrier Circus hudsonius — Breeds Apr 1 to Sep 15
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8350

Nuttall's Woodpecker Dryobates nuttallii — Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410

Oak Titmouse Baeolophus inornatus — Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656

Santa Barbara Song Sparrow Melospiza melodia graminea — Breeds Mar 1 to Sep 5
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5513

Tricolored Blackbird Agelaius tricolor — Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3910

Western Grebe aechmophorus occidentalis — Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6743

Wrentit Chamaea fasciata — Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Probability of Presence Summary

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

Probability of Presence (■)

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

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

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

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

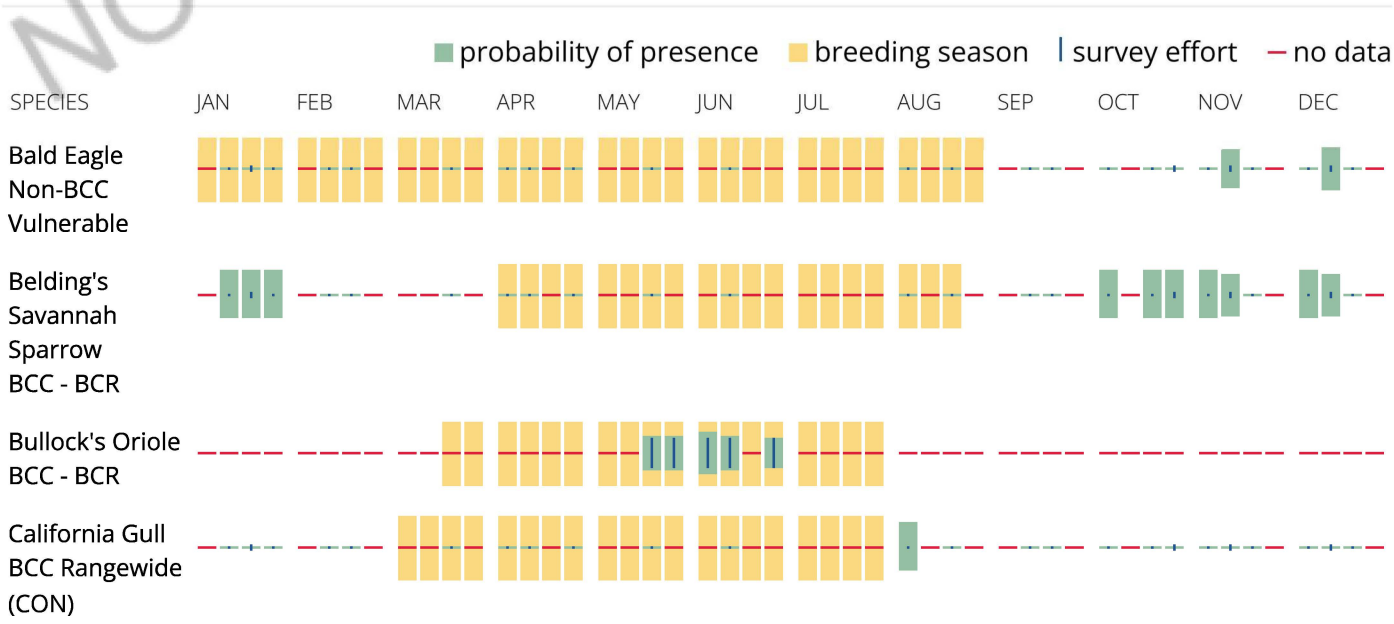
Breeding Season (▪)
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

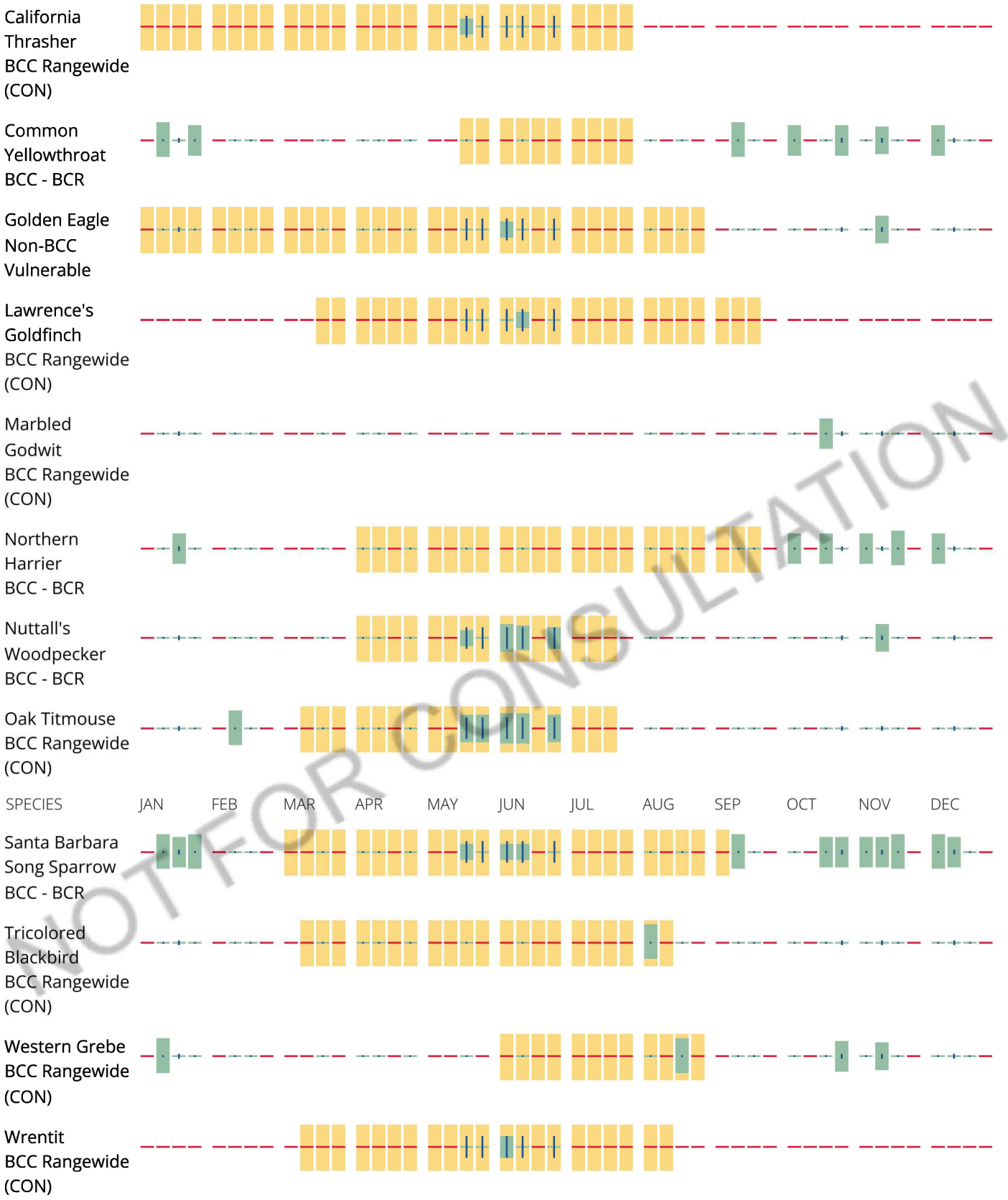
Survey Effort (|)
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

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

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

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





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

Nationwide Conservation Measures describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the

locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

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

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

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

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

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

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

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may query your location using the RAIL Tool and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

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

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and

3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the Eagle Act requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

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

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

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

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

What if I have eagles on my list?

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

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

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

Facilities

Wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries

Refuge and fish hatchery information is not available at this time

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

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

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

This location did not intersect any wetlands mapped by NWI.

NOTE: This initial screening does **not** replace an on-site delineation to determine whether wetlands occur. Additional information on the NWI data is provided below.

Data limitations

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

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

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

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and

nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tuberficid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

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

Multiple Occurrences per Page

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (Orange Cove North (3611963) OR Orange Cove South (3611953))

Ambystoma californiense pop. 1

Element Code: AAAAA01181

California tiger salamander - central California DPS

Listing Status:	**Federal:**	Threatened	**CNDDB Element Ranks:**	**Global:**	G2G3T3
	State:	Threatened		**State:**	S3
	Other:	CDFW_WL-Watch List, IUCN_VU-Vulnerable			
Habitat:	**General:**	LIVES IN VACANT OR MAMMAL-OCCUPIED BURROWS THROUGHOUT MOST OF THE YEAR; IN GRASSLAND, SAVANNA, OR OPEN WOODLAND HABITATS.			
	Micro:	NEED UNDERGROUND REFUGES, ESPECIALLY GROUND SQUIRREL BURROWS, AND VERNAL POOLS OR OTHER SEASONAL WATER SOURCES FOR BREEDING.			

Occurrence No.	122	**Map Index:**	B6907	**EO Index:**	6183	**Element Last Seen:**	1974-03-22
Occ. Rank:	None			**Presence:**	Possibly Extirpated	**Site Last Seen:**	1974-03-22
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2021-01-28

Quad Summary: Orange Cove North (3611963)

County Summary: Fresno

Lat/Long:	36.71502 / -119.36118	**Accuracy:**	2/5 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N4065858 E289113	**Elevation (ft):**	478
PLSS:	T14S, R24E, Sec. 16, NE (M)	**Acres:**	280.0

Location: 5.5 MILES EAST OF MINKLER ON HIGHWAY 180.

Detailed Location:

Ecological: AERIAL IMAGERY SHOWS THAT MOST OF THIS AREA HAD BEEN CONVERTED TO ORCHARDS BY 2005.

General: DETECTED BY L. DUNN ON 22 MAR 1974.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Occurrence No.	261	**Map Index:**	15628	**EO Index:**	28384	**Element Last Seen:**	1974-03-22
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	1974-03-22
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2021-01-29

Quad Summary: Tucker Mtn. (3611962), Orange Cove North (3611963)

County Summary: Fresno, Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.64965 / -119.24479	**Accuracy:**	4/5 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N4058356 E299340	**Elevation (ft):**	638
PLSS:	T15S, R25E, Sec. 3, SE (M)	**Acres:**	1312.0

Location: WEST OF SAND CREEK ROAD, ABOUT 5 ROAD MILES NE OF THE CITY OF ORANGE COVE.

Detailed Location: DUNN FIELD SITE #4.

Ecological: AERIAL PHOTOS FROM THE 2000S SHOWS THAT THE HABITAT HERE APPEARS TO BE INTACT.

General: LARVAE WERE FOUND ON 22 MAR 1974 BY DUNN. JENNINGS CONSIDERED THIS SITE "PRESUMED EXTANT." NEEDS MODERN FIELD RESEARCH AND REPORTING.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Occurrence No.	262	**Map Index:**	15552	**EO Index:**	28385	**Element Last Seen:**	1974-03-22
Occ. Rank:	None			**Presence:**	Extirpated	**Site Last Seen:**	1974-03-22
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2021-02-02

Quad Summary: Orange Cove North (3611963)

County Summary: Fresno

Lat/Long:	36.68605 / -119.30128	**Accuracy:**	1/5 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N4062513 E294387	**Elevation (ft):**	522
PLSS:	T14S, R25E, Sec. 30, NW (M)	**Acres:**	70.0

Location: EAST SIDE OF HIGHWAY 63, 0.8 MILES SOUTH OF SOUTH ANCHOR AVE, ABOUT 4 MILES NORTH OF THE CITY OF ORANGE COVE.

Detailed Location: AT DUNN FIELD SITE 5.

Ecological:

General: DETECTED ON 22 MAR 1974.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Occurrence No.	263	**Map Index:**	15549	**EO Index:**	28386	**Element Last Seen:**	1974-03-22
Occ. Rank:	None			**Presence:**	Possibly Extirpated	**Site Last Seen:**	1974-03-22
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2021-02-02

Quad Summary: Orange Cove North (3611963)

County Summary: Fresno

Lat/Long:	36.69687 / -119.30157	**Accuracy:**	1/5 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N4063715 E294389	**Elevation (ft):**	535
PLSS:	T14S, R25E, Sec. 19, W (M)	**Acres:**	70.0

Location: JUST EAST OF THE INTERSECTION OF HIGHWAY 63 AND SOUTH ANCHOR AVE, ABOUT 5 MILES NORTH OF THE CITY OF ORANGE COVE.

Detailed Location: AT DUNN FIELD SITE 6.

Ecological:

General: DETECTED ON 22 MAR 1974.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Occurrence No.	275	**Map Index:**	15559	**EO Index:**	28399	**Element Last Seen:**	1995-03-25
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	1995-03-25
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2021-02-01

Quad Summary: Orange Cove North (3611963)

County Summary: Fresno

Lat/Long:	36.66884 / -119.30373	**Accuracy:**	1/10 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N4060610 E294121	**Elevation (ft):**	475
PLSS:	T14S, R25E, Sec. 31, NW (M)	**Acres:**	18.0

Location: EAST SIDE OF HIGHWAY 63, 0.6 MILES NORTH OF AVENUE 480, NORTH OF THE CITY OF ORANGE COVE.

Detailed Location: AT SITE 95-110.

Ecological:

General: FOUND HERE ON 25 MAR 1995.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Occurrence No.	303	**Map Index:**	15551	**EO Index:**	28435	**Element Last Seen:**	1952-05-19
Occ. Rank:	None			**Presence:**	Possibly Extirpated	**Site Last Seen:**	1952-05-19
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	1995-12-19

Quad Summary:	Orange Cove South (3611953), Orange Cove North (3611963)
County Summary:	Fresno, Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.63772 / -119.30345	**Accuracy:**	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N4057155 E294063	**Elevation (ft):**	440
PLSS:	T15S, R25E, Sec. 07 (M)	**Acres:**	0.0

Location:	0.5 MI E, 0.75 MI NE ORANGE COVE.
Detailed Location:	
Ecological:	ALL HABITAT IN SECTION 7 HAS BEEN ELIMINATED BY CONVERSION TO INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE; SOME VIABLE HABITAT OF NON-NATIVE GRASSLAND AND NORTHERN HARDPAN VERNAL POOLS EXIST APPROX 0.5 MILE NW IN S 1/2 OF SECTION 5.
General:	OBSERVED BY L. DUNN, 1952. (L. DUNN 756).
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN

Occurrence No.	306	**Map Index:**	15491	**EO Index:**	28442	**Element Last Seen:**	1974-05-03
Occ. Rank:	Poor			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	1974-05-03
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2009-06-17

Quad Summary:	Orange Cove North (3611963)
County Summary:	Fresno

Lat/Long:	36.70320 / -119.34741	**Accuracy:**	1/5 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N4064516 E290310	**Elevation (ft):**	500
PLSS:	T14S, R24E, Sec. 22, NE (M)	**Acres:**	0.0

Location:	0.1 MILE SE OF THE INTERSECTION OF COVE AVENUE AND JENSON AVENUE, 7 MILES EAST OF MINKLER.
Detailed Location:	
Ecological:	HABITAT CONSISTS OF A VERNAL POOL. 2007 AERIAL PHOTO SHOWS A SMALL HABITAT FRAGMENT SE OF THE INTERSECTION OF JENSEN AVE & COVE AVE, SURROUNDED BY AGRICULTURE.
General:	L. DUNN FIELD NOTES #16.
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN

Occurrence No.	742	**Map Index:** 62195	**EO Index:**	67388	**Element Last Seen:**	2017-05-11
Occ. Rank:	Excellent		**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2017-05-11
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2021-01-22

Quad Summary: Orange Cove South (3611953), Tucker Mtn. (3611962), Orange Cove North (3611963)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.62772 / -119.26217	**Accuracy:**	non-specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4055958 E297728	**Elevation (ft):**	420
PLSS:	T15S, R25E, Sec. 16 (M)	**Acres:**	581.3

Location: SAND CREEK CONSERVATION BANK, NORTH AND SOUTH OF SAND CREEK DRIVE, EAST OF ROAD 132, EAST OF ORANGE COVE.

Detailed Location: 527-ACRE SAND CREEK CONSERVATION BANK CONTAINS ABOUT 23 ACRES OF NATURAL-OCCURRING VERNAL POOLS AND VERNAL SWALES.

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF NATURAL-OCCURRING VERNAL POOLS AND SWALES IN GRAZED ANNUAL GRASSLAND.

General: LARVAE FOUND 25 MAR 1995. ADULTS & JUVENILES FOUND ON 14 APR 2006; OBSERVATIONS OF CTS WERE INCIDENTAL TO A VERNAL POOL INVERTEBRATE SURVEY. FOUND IN 2 OF 30 POOLS IN JAN-MAY 2016. 26 FOUND IN AT LEAST 2 OF 69 POOLS, JAN-MAY 2017.

Owner/Manager: PVT-WILDLANDS INC

Spea hammondii

Element Code: AAABF02020

western spadefoot

Listing Status:	**Federal:**	Proposed Threatened	**CNDDB Element Ranks:**	**Global:**	G2G3
	State:	None		**State:**	S3S4
	Other:	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_NT-Near Threatened			
Habitat:	**General:**	OCCURS PRIMARILY IN GRASSLAND HABITATS, BUT CAN BE FOUND IN VALLEY-FOOTHILL HARDWOOD WOODLANDS.			
	Micro:	VERNAL POOLS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR BREEDING AND EGG-LAYING.			

Occurrence No.	326	**Map Index:** 62195	**EO Index:**	62231	**Element Last Seen:**	2017-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	Excellent		**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2017-XX-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2020-02-20

Quad Summary: Orange Cove South (3611953), Tucker Mtn. (3611962), Orange Cove North (3611963)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.62772 / -119.26217	**Accuracy:**	non-specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4055958 E297728	**Elevation (ft):**	420
PLSS:	T15S, R25E, Sec. 16 (M)	**Acres:**	581.3

Location: SAND CREEK CONSERVATION BANK, NORTH AND SOUTH OF SAND CREEK DRIVE, EAST OF ROAD 132, EAST OF ORANGE COVE.

Detailed Location: MAPPED THE THE BOUNDARY OF THE SAND CREEK CONSERVATION BANK.

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTED OF FLAT TO GENTLY ROLLING TOPOGRAPHY IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE CONSERVATION BANK AND GENTLY ROLLING HILLS IN THE SOUTHERN PART. THE NORTHERN AREA CONTAINS A HIGH DENSITY OF SMALL, SHALLOW VERNAL POOLS AND SWALES.

General: SEVERAL SPADEFOOTS OBSERVED THROUGHOUT THE SITE ON 23 MAR 2004 AND ON 6 APR 2005. BURROWING OWLS SEEN AT THIS SITE. SPADEFOOTS DETECTED DURING THE 2017 SURVEY; EXACT DATE OF DETECTION UNKNOWN, SURVEYS FROM 18 JAN TO 11 MAY 2017.

Owner/Manager: PVT-WILDLANDS INC

Occurrence No.	416	**Map Index:**	72111	**EO Index:**	73052	**Element Last Seen:**	2005-03-29
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2005-03-29
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2008-08-29

Quad Summary:	Orange Cove North (3611963)
County Summary:	Fresno

Lat/Long:	36.63482 / -119.30804	**Accuracy:**	80 meters
UTM:	Zone-11 N4056844 E293645	**Elevation (ft):**	442
PLSS:	T15S, R24E, Sec. 12, SE (M)	**Acres:**	0.0

Location:	FRIANT-KERN CANAL MILEPOST 042.050, 0.3 MILE NORTH OF CITRUS SCHOOL, NEAR ORANGE COVE.
Detailed Location:	MAPPED TO PROVIDED COORDINATES IN GIS SHAPEFILE. POOL ID FKC-R-042.05.1.
Ecological:	"LARGE PUDDLED AREA, WATER TURBID. FREMONT COTTONWOOD @ SHALLOW END (S), & MOUND W/ VEGETATION @ N END. POOL ALONG FENCE-LINE ADJACENT TO FALLOW FIELD. SURROUNDING VEGETATION = NN GRASS, AMME, AVENA. POOL W/ TRACTOR TIRE DISTURBANCE."
General:	AT LEAST 1 INDIVIDUAL OBSERVED ON 29 MAR 2005 BY K. GARCIA-TOMLINSON.
Owner/Manager:	USBOR, PVT

Occurrence No.	1237	**Map Index:**	B4635	**EO Index:**	117571	**Element Last Seen:**	1993-03-15
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	1993-03-15
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2019-12-30

Quad Summary:	Orange Cove North (3611963)
County Summary:	Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.63881 / -119.27254	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4057210 E296830	**Elevation (ft):**	510
PLSS:	T15S, R25E, Sec. 8, SE (M)	**Acres:**	10.0

Location:	ABOUT 0.75 AIR MILE EAST OF AVENUE 468 AND ROAD 128 INTERSECTION, NE OF THE CITY OF ORANGE COVE.
Detailed Location:	MAPPED ACCORDING TO MAP PROVIDED.
Ecological:	VERNAL POOL AND STOCK POND. SURROUNDING LAND USED FOR LIVESTOCK GRAZING AND ORANGE ORCHARDS.
General:	10 LARVAE CAUGHT AND RELEASED ON 15 MAR 1993.
Owner/Manager:	PVT

Occurrence No.	1245	**Map Index:**	B4645	**EO Index:**	117581	**Element Last Seen:**	19XX-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	19XX-XX-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2019-12-31

Quad Summary:	Orange Cove North (3611963)
County Summary:	Fresno

Lat/Long:	36.71945 / -119.3725	**Accuracy:**	1/5 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N4066375 E288114	**Elevation (ft):**	469
PLSS:	T14S, R24E, Sec. 9, SW (M)	**Acres:**	70.0

Location:	HIGHWAY 180, JUST EAST OF CRAWFORD AVE, NE OF REEDLEY.
Detailed Location:	GIVEN LOCATION: 0.2 MI E JCT CRAWFORD AVE AND HWY 180, S SIDE OF 180.
Ecological:	
General:	LARVAE DETECTED ON UNKNOWN DATE, LIKELY IN THE 1950S TO 1970S, BY L. DUNN.
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN

Athene cunicularia **Element Code:** ABNSB10010

burrowing owl

Listing Status:	**Federal:**	None	**CNDDB Element Ranks:**	**Global:**	G4
	State:	Candidate Endangered		**State:**	S2
	Other:	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern			
Habitat:	**General:**	OPEN, DRY ANNUAL OR PERENNIAL GRASSLANDS, DESERTS, AND SCRUBLANDS CHARACTERIZED BY LOW-GROWING VEGETATION.			
	Micro:	SUBTERRANEAN NESTER, DEPENDENT UPON BURROWING MAMMALS, MOST NOTABLY, THE CALIFORNIA GROUND SQUIRREL.			

Occurrence No.	744	**Map Index:** 62157	**EO Index:**	62193	**Element Last Seen:** 2005-01-29
Occ. Rank:	Excellent		**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:** 2005-01-29
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:** 2005-08-02

Quad Summary: Orange Cove South (3611953)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.62083 / -119.26611	**Accuracy:**	80 meters
UTM:	Zone-11 N4055202 E297357	**Elevation (ft):**	475
PLSS:	T15S, R25E, Sec. 16, NW (M)	**Acres:**	0.0

Location: 0.25 MILE SOUTH OF AVENUE 464 (SAND CREEK DRIVE) AND 0.2 MILE EAST OF ROAD 136, 2.5 MILES EAST OF ORANGE COVE.

Detailed Location:

Ecological: HABITAT CONSISTS OF FLAT TO GENTLY-ROLLING TOPOGRAPHY IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE CONSERVATION BANK AND GENTLY ROLLING HILLS IN THE SOUTHERN PART. THE NORTHERN AREA CONTAINS A HIGH DENSITY OF SMALL, SHALLOW VERNAL POOLS AND SWALES.

General: WINTERING BURROW SITE; SINGLE OWL OBSERVED ON 29 JAN 2003 AND ON 21 JAN 2005.

Owner/Manager: PVT-WILDLANDS INC

Lasiurus cinereus

Element Code: AMACC05032

hoary bat

Listing Status:	**Federal:**	None	**CNDDB Element Ranks:**	**Global:**	G3G4
	State:	None		**State:**	S4
	Other:	IUCN_LC-Least Concern			
Habitat:	**General:**	PREFERS OPEN HABITATS OR HABITAT MOSAICS, WITH ACCESS TO TREES FOR COVER AND OPEN AREAS OR HABITAT EDGES FOR FEEDING.			
	Micro:	ROOSTS IN DENSE FOLIAGE OF MEDIUM TO LARGE TREES. FEEDS PRIMARILY ON MOTHS. REQUIRES WATER.			

Occurrence No.	130	**Map Index:** 68823	**EO Index:** 69375	**Element Last Seen:**	1943-04-17
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		**Presence:** Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	1943-04-17
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		**Trend:** Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2007-04-05

Quad Summary: Orange Cove South (3611953), Reedley (3611954)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.54365 / -119.38823	**Accuracy:**	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N4046903 E286223	**Elevation (ft):**	
PLSS:	T16S, R24E, Sec. 17 (M)	**Acres:**	0.0

Location: DINUBA.

Detailed Location: MAPPED TO INCLUDE LAT/LONG COORDINATES PROVIDED BY MANIS, WITH UNCERTAINTIES OF 402.336 M AND 30 M.

Ecological:

General: 1 FEMALE SPECIMEN (MVZ #5033) COLLECTED BY A.S. DICKEY ON 1 APR 1909. 1 FEMALE SPECIMEN (MVZ #102195) COLLECTED BY WALTER W. DALQUEST ON 17 APR 1943.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Actinemys marmorata

Element Code: ARAAD02031

northwestern pond turtle

Listing Status:	**Federal:**	Proposed Threatened	**CNDDB Element Ranks:**	**Global:**	G2
	State:	None		**State:**	SNR
	Other:	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_VU-Vulnerable, USFS_S-Sensitive			
Habitat:	**General:**	□			
	Micro:	□			

Occurrence No.	424	**Map Index:** 32783	**EO Index:** 17488	**Element Last Seen:**	XXXX-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		**Presence:** Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	XXXX-XX-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		**Trend:** Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	1996-01-29

Quad Summary: Orange Cove North (3611963), Wahtoke (3611964), Pine Flat Dam (3611973)

County Summary: Fresno

Lat/Long:	36.73507 / -119.37380	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4068110 E288040	**Elevation (ft):**	500
PLSS:	T14S, R24E, Sec. 04 (M)	**Acres:**	172.5

Location: WAHTOKE CREEK, CLARKS VALLEY, NORTH OF HIGHWAY 180, NORTHWEST OF KAKTUS KORNER.

Detailed Location:

Ecological:

General: COLLECTION MADE BY R.W. HANSEN. DATE AND NUMBER OF SPECIMENS OBSERVED UNKNOWN.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Branchinecta lynchi **Element Code:** ICBRA03030

vernal pool fairy shrimp

Listing Status:	**Federal:**	Threatened	**CNDDB Element Ranks:**	**Global:**	G3
	State:	None		**State:**	S3
	Other:	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable			
Habitat:	**General:**	ENDEMIC TO THE GRASSLANDS OF THE CENTRAL VALLEY, CENTRAL COAST MOUNTAINS, AND SOUTH COAST MOUNTAINS, IN ASTATIC RAIN-FILLED POOLS.			
	Micro:	INHABIT SMALL, CLEAR-WATER SANDSTONE-DEPRESSION POOLS AND GRASSED SWALE, EARTH SLUMP, OR BASALT-FLOW DEPRESSION POOLS.			

Occurrence No.	401	**Map Index:** 94258	**EO Index:** 64378	**Element Last Seen:**	2010-02-18
Occ. Rank:	Excellent		**Presence:** Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2014-03-25
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		**Trend:** Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2014-11-13

Quad Summary: Orange Cove South (3611953), Orange Cove North (3611963)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.63076 / -119.26648	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4056305 E297351	**Elevation (ft):**	490
PLSS:	T15S, R25E, Sec. 16 (M)	**Acres:**	54.0

Location: FROM THE INTERSECTION OF AVENUE 460 AND ROAD 136 TO 0.7 MILE NORTH AND NE OF THE INTERSECTION, EAST OF ORANGE COVE.

Detailed Location: SAND CREEK CONSERVATION BANK. EXACT DETECTION LOCATIONS NOT GIVEN, 2003-2008. MAPPED TO LOCATIONS GIVEN FOR OCCUPIED POOLS IN 2010 FIELD SURVEY FORM.

Ecological: 527 ACRE BANK WITH 23 ACRES OF NATURAL VERNAL POOLS AND SWALES, DENSEST IN NORTHERN PART OF PROPERTY. SEVERAL LARGE CLAY INCLUSIONS SUPPORT LARGE POOLS IN CENTER OF PROPERTY. FLAT TO GENTLY-ROLLING TOPOGRAPHY.

General: DETECTED 29 JAN 2003 & 21 JAN 2005. FOUND IN UP TO 6 OF 25 POOLS, FEB-MAY 2006. OVER 50 FOUND IN 8 OF 28 POOLS, 21 FEB 2008. 100 FOUND IN 15 POOLS (14 MAPPED HERE, SEE ALSO OCC #843), 18 FEB 2010. 0 FOUND IN 200 POOLS, JAN-MAR 2014.

Owner/Manager: PVT-WILDLANDS INC

Occurrence No.	617	**Map Index:** 72111	**EO Index:** 73199	**Element Last Seen:**	2005-03-29
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		**Presence:** Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2005-03-29
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		**Trend:** Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2008-09-12

Quad Summary: Orange Cove North (3611963)

County Summary: Fresno

Lat/Long:	36.63482 / -119.30804	**Accuracy:**	80 meters
UTM:	Zone-11 N4056844 E293645	**Elevation (ft):**	442
PLSS:	T15S, R24E, Sec. 12, SE (M)	**Acres:**	0.0

Location: FRIANT-KERN CANAL MILEPOST 042.05, 0.3 MILE NORTH OF CITRUS SCHOOL, NEAR ORANGE COVE.

Detailed Location: MAPPED TO PROVIDED COORDINATES IN GIS SHAPEFILE. POOL ID FKC-R-042.05.1.

Ecological: "LARGE PUDDLED AREA, WATER TURBID. FREMONT COTTONWOOD @ SHALLOW END (S), & MOUND W/ VEGETATION @ N END. POOL ALONG FENCE-LINE ADJACENT TO FALLOW FIELD. SURROUNDING VEGETATION = NN GRASS, AMME, AVENA. POOL W/ TRACTOR TIRE DISTURBANCE."

General: NO SPECIFIC DATA INCLUDED IN ESRP DATABASE, BUT ASSUME THAT AT LEAST ONE B. LYNCHI IDENTIFIED ON 29 MAR 2005 BY K. GARCIA-TOMLINSON.

Owner/Manager: USBOR, PVT

Occurrence No.	618	**Map Index:**	72250	**EO Index:**	73200	**Element Last Seen:**	2005-03-29
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2005-03-29
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2008-09-12

Quad Summary:	Orange Cove South (3611953)
County Summary:	Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.61675 / -119.30327	**Accuracy:**	80 meters
UTM:	Zone-11 N4054829 E294023	**Elevation (ft):**	439
PLSS:	T15S, R25E, Sec. 19, NW (M)	**Acres:**	0.0

Location:	E SIDE OF FRIANT-KERN CANAL AT MILEPOST 043.37, 100 YARDS SE OF BM 444, 0.9 MI SSE OF CITRUS SCHOOL; NEAR ORANGE COVE.
Detailed Location:	MAPPED TO PROVIDED COORDINATES IN SHAPEFILE. POOL ID FKC-R-043.37.1.
Ecological:	HABITAT DESCRIBED AS A TURBID, SHALLOW, ROADSIDE SWALE ADJACENT TO TRI-COUNTY CITRUS PACKERS. TIRE DISTURBANCE. NO EMERGENT VEG. SOIL CLAYISH. ADJACENT TO SMALL, MAN-MADE, RECTANGULAR POND (POSSIBLY OLD WATER TREATMENT SITE).
General:	3 MALES & 3 FEMALES IDENTIFIED ON 29 MAR 2005 BY K. GARCIA-TOMLINSON.
Owner/Manager:	USBOR, PVT

Occurrence No.	843	**Map Index:**	94259	**EO Index:**	95381	**Element Last Seen:**	2010-02-18
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2014-03-25
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2014-11-13

Quad Summary:	Orange Cove South (3611953), Orange Cove North (3611963)
County Summary:	Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.62468 / -119.25416	**Accuracy:**	80 meters
UTM:	Zone-11 N4055604 E298436	**Elevation (ft):**	490
PLSS:	T15S, R25E, Sec. 16, NE (M)	**Acres:**	0.0

Location:	SAND CREEK CONSERVATION BANK, NORTH SIDE OF AVENUE 460, 0.8 MILE EAST OF ROAD 136, EAST OF ORANGE COVE.
Detailed Location:	EXACT DETECTION LOCATIONS NOT GIVEN, 2003-2008. MAPPED TO LOCATIONS GIVEN FOR OCCUPIED POOLS IN 2010 FIELD SURVEY FORM.
Ecological:	527 ACRE BANK WITH 23 ACRES OF NATURAL VERNAL POOLS AND SWALES, DENSEST IN NORTHERN PART OF PROPERTY. SEVERAL LARGE CLAY INCLUSIONS SUPPORT LARGE POOLS IN CENTER OF PROPERTY. FLAT TO GENTLY-ROLLING TOPOGRAPHY.
General:	DETECTED ON PROPERTY IN 2003, 2005, 2006, AND 2008. 100 ADULTS FOUND IN 15 POOLS (1 MAPPED HERE, SEE ALSO OCCURRENCE #401), 18 FEB 2010. NONE FOUND IN 200 POOLS SURVEYED JAN - MAR 2014.
Owner/Manager:	PVT-WILDLANDS, INC

Branchinecta mesovallensis

Element Code: ICBRA03150

midvalley fairy shrimp

Listing Status:	**Federal:**	None	**CNDDB Element Ranks:**	**Global:**	G2
	State:	None		**State:**	S2S3
	Other:				
Habitat:	**General:**	VERNAL POOLS IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY.			
	Micro:				

Occurrence No.	133	**Map Index:** 94626	**EO Index:** 95737	**Element Last Seen:**	2017-02-23
Occ. Rank:	Excellent		**Presence:** Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2017-02-23
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		**Trend:** Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2020-05-21

Quad Summary: Orange Cove North (3611963)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.63069 / -119.26724	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4056299 E297283	**Elevation (ft):**	497
PLSS:	T15S, R25E, Sec. 16, NW (M)	**Acres:**	68.0

Location: FROM 0.2 MILES TO 0.6 MILES N & NNE OF SAND CREEK DR (AVE 460) AT ROAD 136, 2.1 MI E OF ORANGE COVE (TOWN).

Detailed Location: MAPPED TO LOCATIONS GIVEN FOR OCCUPIED POOLS AT THE SAN CREEK CONSERVATION BANK. FOUND IN POOLS IN NW SECTION 16 AND SW SECTION 9.

Ecological: ANNUAL GRASSLAND WITH VERNAL POOLS AND SWALES ON 527-ACRE PRESERVE. PROPERTY SURROUNDED BY OLIVE AND CITRUS ORCHARDS TO THE WEST.

General: ABOUT 100 DETECTED IN UP TO 8 POOLS ON 21 FEB 2008. ABOUT 100 DETECTED IN 13 POOLS ON 18 FEB 2010. ABOUT 20 DETECTED FROM ABOUT 8 POOLS ON 23 FEB 2017.

Owner/Manager: PVT-WILDLANDS, INC

Linderiella occidentalis

Element Code: ICBRA06010

California linderiella

Listing Status:	**Federal:**	None	**CNDDB Element Ranks:**	**Global:**	G2G3
	State:	None		**State:**	S2S3
	Other:	IUCN_NT-Near Threatened			
Habitat:	**General:**	SEASONAL POOLS IN UNPLOWED GRASSLANDS WITH OLD ALLUVIAL SOILS UNDERLAIN BY HARDPAN OR IN SANDSTONE DEPRESSIONS.			
	Micro:	WATER IN THE POOLS HAS VERY LOW ALKALINITY, CONDUCTIVITY, AND TOTAL DISSOLVED SOLIDS.			

Occurrence No.	458	**Map Index:**	B5518	**EO Index:**	118485	**Element Last Seen:**	2017-02-23
Occ. Rank:	Excellent			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2017-02-23
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2020-05-21

Quad Summary:	Orange Cove North (3611963)
County Summary:	Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.63423 / -119.26864	**Accuracy:**	80 meters
UTM:	Zone-11 N4056694 E297168	**Elevation (ft):**	501
PLSS:	T15S, R25E, Sec. 9, SW (M)	**Acres:**	5.0

Location:	SAND CREEK CONSERVATION BANK, 0.5 MI NE OF INTERSECTION OF RD 132 & AVE 464, 2 MILES EAST OF THE CITY OF ORANGE COVE.
Detailed Location:	MAPPED TO LOCATION GIVEN FOR AN OCCUPIED POOL.
Ecological:	527-ACRE CONSERVATION BANK; ANNUAL GRASSLAND WITH 23 ACRES OF NATURAL VERNAL POOLS AND SWALES, USED FOR LIVESTOCK GRAZING.
General:	20 ADULTS OBSERVED IN 7 POOLS (1 MAPPED HERE, SEE ALSO EO #459 & 460) ON 23 FEB 2017.
Owner/Manager:	PVT-WILDLANDS INC

Occurrence No.	459	**Map Index:**	B5519	**EO Index:**	118486	**Element Last Seen:**	2017-02-23
Occ. Rank:	Excellent			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2017-02-23
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2020-05-21

Quad Summary:	Orange Cove North (3611963)
County Summary:	Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.62941 / -119.26295	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4056147 E297663	**Elevation (ft):**	500
PLSS:	T15S, R25E, Sec. 16, NE (M)	**Acres:**	12.0

Location:	SAND CREEK CONSERVATION BANK, 0.8 MI ESE OF INTERSECTION OF RD 132 & AVE 464, 2 MILES EAST OF THE CITY OF ORANGE COVE.
Detailed Location:	MAPPED TO LOCATIONS GIVEN FOR OCCUPIED POOLS.
Ecological:	527-ACRE CONSERVATION BANK; ANNUAL GRASSLAND WITH 23 ACRES OF NATURAL VERNAL POOLS AND SWALES, USED FOR LIVESTOCK GRAZING.
General:	20 ADULTS OBSERVED IN 7 POOLS (3 MAPPED HERE, SEE ALSO EO #458 & 460) ON 23 FEB 2017.
Owner/Manager:	PVT-WILDLANDS INC

Occurrence No.	460	**Map Index:**	B5520	**EO Index:**	118487	**Element Last Seen:**	2017-02-23
Occ. Rank:	Excellent			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2017-02-23
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2020-05-21

Quad Summary: Orange Cove South (3611953), Orange Cove North (3611963)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.62405 / -119.26842	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4055564 E297160	**Elevation (ft):**	489
PLSS:	T15S, R25E, Sec. 16 (M)	**Acres:**	15.0

Location: SAND CREEK CONSERVATION BANK, NEAR THE INTERSECTION OF ROAD 136 & AVE 460, 2 MILES EAST OF THE CITY OF ORANGE COVE.

Detailed Location: MAPPED TO LOCATIONS GIVEN FOR OCCUPIED POOLS.

Ecological: 527-ACRE CONSERVATION BANK; ANNUAL GRASSLAND WITH 23 ACRES OF NATURAL VERNAL POOLS AND SWALES, USED FOR LIVESTOCK GRAZING.

General: 20 ADULTS OBSERVED IN 7 POOLS (3 MAPPED HERE, SEE ALSO EO #458 & 459) ON 23 FEB 2017.

Owner/Manager: PVT-WILDLANDS INC

Lepidurus packardi

Element Code: ICBRA10010

vernal pool tadpole shrimp

Listing Status:	**Federal:**	Endangered	**CNDDB Element Ranks:**	**Global:**	G3
	State:	None		**State:**	S3
	Other:	IUCN_EN-Endangered			
Habitat:	**General:**	INHABITS VERNAL POOLS AND SWALES IN THE SACRAMENTO VALLEY CONTAINING CLEAR TO HIGHLY TURBID WATER.			
	Micro:	POOLS COMMONLY FOUND IN GRASS-BOTTOMED SWALES OF UNPLOWED GRASSLANDS. SOME POOLS ARE MUD-BOTTOMED AND HIGHLY TURBID.			

Occurrence No.	246	**Map Index:**	62195	**EO Index:**	67386	**Element Last Seen:**	2006-02-21
Occ. Rank:	Excellent			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2008-03-18
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2015-02-27

Quad Summary: Orange Cove South (3611953), Tucker Mtn. (3611962), Orange Cove North (3611963)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.62772 / -119.26217	**Accuracy:**	non-specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4055958 E297728	**Elevation (ft):**	420
PLSS:	T15S, R25E, Sec. 16 (M)	**Acres:**	581.3

Location: SAND CREEK CONSERVATION BANK, FROM ABOUT 0.5 MI S-0.7 MI N OF SAND CREEK RD, 0.5-1.6 MI E OF ROAD 132, E OF ORANGE COVE.

Detailed Location:

Ecological: 527-ACRE CONSERVATION BANK CONTAINING ABOUT 23 ACRES OF NATURAL VERNAL POOLS AND VERNAL SWALES.

General: FOUND IN UP TO 6 POOLS OF MORE THAN 25 SAMPLED OVER 5 VISITS 21 FEB-23 MAY 2006. 10+ ADULTS AND 10+ JUVENILES OBSERVED ON 21 FEB 2006. NOT FOUND IN 28 POOLS SAMPLED JAN-MAR 2008.

Owner/Manager: PVT-WILDLANDS INC

Lytta molesta

Element Code: IICOL4C030

molestan blister beetle

Listing Status: **Federal:** None — **CNDDB Element Ranks:** **Global:** G2

State: None — **State:** S2

Other:

Habitat: **General:** INHABITS THE CENTRAL VALLEY OF CALIFORNIA, FROM CONTRA COSTA TO KERN AND TULARE COUNTIES.

Micro:

Occurrence No.	14	**Map Index:** 60639	**EO Index:** 60675	**Element Last Seen:**	1956-04-17
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		**Presence:** Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	1956-04-17
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		**Trend:** Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2005-03-18

Quad Summary: Orange Cove South (3611953), Orange Cove North (3611963)

County Summary: Fresno, Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.62444 / -119.31380	**Accuracy:**	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N4055705 E293102	**Elevation (ft):**	425
PLSS:	T15S, R24E, Sec. 13 (M)	**Acres:**	0.0

Location: ORANGE COVE.

Detailed Location:

Ecological:

General: 8 SPECIMENS DEPOSITED IN UC DAVIS BOHART MUSEUM OF ENTOMOLOGY.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Bombus pensylvanicus

Element Code: IIHYM24260

American bumble bee

Listing Status: **Federal:** None — **CNDDB Element Ranks:** **Global:** G3G4

State: None — **State:** S2

Other: IUCN_VU-Vulnerable

Habitat: **General:**

Micro: LONG-TONGUED; FORAGES ON A WIDE VARIETY OF FLOWERS INCLUDING VETCHES (VICIA), CLOVERS (TRIFOLIUM), THISTLES (CIRSIUM), SUNFLOWERS (HELIANTHUS), ETC. NESTS ABOVE GROUND UNDER LONG GRASS OR UNDERGROUND. QUEENS OVERWINTER IN ROTTEN WOOD OR UNDERGROUND.

Occurrence No.	120	**Map Index:** 60639	**EO Index:** 124251	**Element Last Seen:**	1956-04-13
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		**Presence:** Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	1956-04-13
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		**Trend:** Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2023-06-28

Quad Summary: Orange Cove South (3611953), Orange Cove North (3611963)

County Summary: Fresno, Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.62444 / -119.31380	**Accuracy:**	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N4055705 E293102	**Elevation (ft):**	425
PLSS:	T15S, R24E, Sec. 13 (M)	**Acres:**	0.0

Location: ORANGE COVE.

Detailed Location: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED NON-SPECIFICALLY TO THE CITY OF ORANGE COVE.

Ecological:

General: 1 QUEEN COLLECTED BY R. ALLEN ON 13 APR 1956 (BMEC ENT #1976).

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Bombus morrisoni **Element Code:** IIHYM24460

Morrison bumble bee

Listing Status:	**Federal:**	None	**CNDDB Element Ranks:**	**Global:**	G3
	State:	None		**State:**	S1S2
	Other:	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable			
Habitat:	**General:**	FROM THE SIERRA-CASCADE RANGES EASTWARD ACROSS THE INTERMOUNTAIN WEST.			
	Micro:	FOOD PLANT GENERA INCLUDE CIRSIUM, CLEOME, HELIANTHUS, LUPINUS, CHRYSOTHAMNUS, AND MELILOTUS.			

Occurrence No.	84	**Map Index:** 68823	**EO Index:** 98616	**Element Last Seen:**	1957-07-06
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		**Presence:** Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	1957-07-06
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		**Trend:** Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2015-08-26

Quad Summary: Orange Cove South (3611953), Reedley (3611954)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.54365 / -119.38823	**Accuracy:**	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N4046903 E286223	**Elevation (ft):**	350
PLSS:	T16S, R24E, Sec. 17 (M)	**Acres:**	0.0

Location: DINUBA.

Detailed Location: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED BY CNDDB IN THE GENERAL VICINITY OF DINUBA.

Ecological:

General: COLLECTED 6 JUL 1957.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Talanites moodyae

Element Code: ILARA98020

Moody's gnaphosid spider

Listing Status:	**Federal:**	None	**CNDDB Element Ranks:**	**Global:**	G2G3
	State:	None		**State:**	S2S3
	Other:				
Habitat:	**General:**	SERPENTINE ENDEMIC.			
	Micro:				

Occurrence No.	2	**Map Index:** 59130	**EO Index:** 59166	**Element Last Seen:**	1994-02-01
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		**Presence:** Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	1994-02-01
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		**Trend:** Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2005-01-05

Quad Summary: Orange Cove North (3611963)

County Summary: Fresno

Lat/Long:	36.68951 / -119.36372	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4063033 E288815	**Elevation (ft):**	600
PLSS:	T14S, R24E, Sec. 28 (M)	**Acres:**	600.0

Location: GRANITE HILL, 1.5 MILES NE OF NAVELENCIA.

Detailed Location:

Ecological:

General: ONE JUVENILE MALE.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Occurrence No.	3	**Map Index:** 59131	**EO Index:** 59167	**Element Last Seen:**	1994-01-21
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		**Presence:** Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	1994-01-21
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		**Trend:** Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2005-01-05

Quad Summary: Orange Cove South (3611953)

County Summary: Fresno, Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.57707 / -119.34681	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4050520 E290021	**Elevation (ft):**	900
PLSS:	T15S, R24E, Sec. 34 (M)	**Acres:**	847.3

Location: SOUTH AND EAST SLOPES OF SMITH MOUNTAIN, 4 MILES EAST OF REEDLEY.

Detailed Location:

Ecological:

General: 5 JUVENILES FOUND IN GRASSLAND, UNDER GRANITE ON EAST SLOPE; 5 FEMALES AND 19 JUVENILES FOUND UNDER SERPENTINE ON SOUTH SLOPE. ALSO TWO ADULT FEMALES COLLECTED ON EAST SLOPE.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Eryngium spinosepalum

Element Code: PDAPI0Z0Y0

spiny-sepaled button-celery

Listing Status:	**Federal:**	None	**CNDDB Element Ranks:**	**Global:**	G2
	State:	None		**State:**	S2
	Other:	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2, BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden			
Habitat:	**General:**	VERNAL POOLS, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.			
	Micro:	SOME SITES ON CLAY SOIL OF GRANITIC ORIGIN; VERNAL POOLS, WITHIN GRASSLAND. 15-1270 M.			

Occurrence No.	6	**Map Index:**	25082	**EO Index:**	6193	**Element Last Seen:**	2000-09-22
Occ. Rank:	Excellent			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2000-09-22
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2010-10-21

Quad Summary: Orange Cove South (3611953)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.62409 / -119.26600	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4055564 E297376	**Elevation (ft):**	490
PLSS:	T15S, R25E, Sec. 16, SW (M)	**Acres:**	4.0

Location: SOUTH SIDE OF AVE 460, ABOUT 1.1 ROAD MILES EAST OF ROAD 128, EAST OF ORANGE COVE.

Detailed Location: TWO LARGE SEMICIRCULAR VERNAL POOLS TRUNCATED BY ROADWAY; PLANTS FOUND ON THE DRIED POOL BEDS, ALSO ALONG ROAD SHOULDER. TWO COLONIES MAPPED IN THE N 1/2 OF THE SW 1/4 OF SECTION 16 ACCORDING TO A 1992 MAP BY STONE.

Ecological: VERNAL POOLS. ASSOCIATED WITH PSILOCARPHUS BREVISSIMUS, HORDEUM GENICULATUM, H. MARINUM, EREMOCARPUS, CENTROMADIA FITCHII, TRICHOSTEMA LANCEOLATUM, AND ELEOCHARIS MACROSTACHYA.

General: LOCALLY ABUNDANT IN 1992; ALSO OBSERVED IN VERNAL POOLS A SHORT DISTANCE TO THE EAST OF MAPPED LOCATION. POPULATION & HABITAT IN GOOD SHAPE ACCORDING TO PRESTON (2000). 1935 HOOVER COLLECTION FROM ORANGE COVE ALSO ATTRIBUTED TO THIS SITE.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Occurrence No.	7	**Map Index:**	25081	**EO Index:**	6194	**Element Last Seen:**	1937-06-30
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	1992-06-16
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	1994-02-25

Quad Summary: Tucker Mtn. (3611962), Orange Cove North (3611963)

County Summary: Fresno

Lat/Long:	36.73269 / -119.23583	**Accuracy:**	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N4067549 E300355	**Elevation (ft):**	1550
PLSS:	T14S, R25E (M)	**Acres:**	0.0

Location: SQUAW VALLEY, NORTH OF TUCKER MOUNTAIN.

Detailed Location: NO PLANTS OBSERVED DURING VEHICLE SURVEY ALONG HIGHWAY 180 IN 1992 BY STONE. ACTUAL SITE OF COLLECTION MAY HAVE BEEN MADE ALONG RUTH HILL ROAD (UNSURVEYED IN 1992).

Ecological: SQUAW VALLEY IS A FLAT TO GENTLY SLOPING AREA IN A REGION OF STEEP FOOTHILLS IN OPEN QUERCUS DOUGLASII WOODLAND.

General: SPECIES NOT OBSERVED SINCE HOOVER COLLECTION IN 1937. SUITABLE HABITAT STILL PRESENT ACCORDING TO 1992 SURVEY BY STONE. ALTHOUGH NO VERNAL POOL HABITAT OBSERVED, THE COLLECTION MAY HAVE BEEN MADE ALONG AN EPHEMERAL WATER SOURCE.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Occurrence No.	8	**Map Index:**	15471	**EO Index:**	6182	**Element Last Seen:**	1971-09-23
Occ. Rank:	None			**Presence:**	Extirpated	**Site Last Seen:**	1992-06-16
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	1994-01-24

Quad Summary:	Orange Cove North (3611963)
County Summary:	Fresno

Lat/Long:	36.71910 / -119.35901	**Accuracy:**	1/5 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N4066306 E289317	**Elevation (ft):**	500
PLSS:	T14S, R24E, Sec. 16, SE (M)	**Acres:**	0.0

Location:	5.6 MILES EAST OF MINKLER ON KINGS CANYON ROAD (HIGHWAY 180).
Detailed Location:	MAPPED IN THE VICINITY OF BEND IN THE HIGHWAY JUST WEST OF KAKTUS KORNER.
Ecological:	LARGE VERNAL POOL WITH HEMIZONIA, RUMEX, PLAGIOBOTHRYS, AND BRODIAEA.
General:	HISTORICAL EO; ONLY MARGINAL HABITAT REMAINS ACCORDING TO STEBBINS IN 1987; OCCURRENCE EXTIRPATED. SURVEY BY STONE IN 1992 REACHES SAME CONCLUSION. LABEL SAID THE SPECIMEN STRONGLY APPROACHED E. CASTRENSE.
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN

Occurrence No.	12	**Map Index:**	15488	**EO Index:**	6181	**Element Last Seen:**	1992-06-16
Occ. Rank:	Good			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	1992-06-16
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	1994-02-25

Quad Summary:	Orange Cove North (3611963)
County Summary:	Fresno

Lat/Long:	36.69741 / -119.34909	**Accuracy:**	non-specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4063877 E290144	**Elevation (ft):**	490
PLSS:	T14S, R24E, Sec. 22, NE (M)	**Acres:**	17.4

Location:	1 MILE SOUTH OF KAKTUS KORNER AND HWY 180 ON COVE AVENUE, CITRUS COVE.
Detailed Location:	2-3 COLONIES ALONG COVE AVE REPORTED AT 0.8, 0.9 AND 1.2 MILES SOUTH OF KAKTUS KORNER.
Ecological:	VERNAL POOLS IN DRY PASTURE. GROWING IN DRIED POOL BED WITH PSILOCARPHUS BREVISSIMUS AND ELEOCHARIS PALUSTRIS.
General:	1200 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 1986 BY STEBBINS. THIS SITE IS NEAR TWO OTHER REPORTS; "4.5 MILES NORTH OF ORANGE COVE" BY SEIKH AND CONSTANCE IN 1971 (#528 UC) AND "7 MILES EAST OF MINKLER" BY J.T. HOWELL IN 1952 (#28915 UC).
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN

Occurrence No.	19	**Map Index:** 25080	**EO Index:**	6180	**Element Last Seen:**	2000-09-22
Occ. Rank:	Good		**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2000-09-22
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2010-10-21

Quad Summary: Orange Cove North (3611963)

County Summary: Fresno

Lat/Long:	36.66740 / -119.30392	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4060450 E294101	**Elevation (ft):**	465
PLSS:	T14S, R25E, Sec. 31, SW (M)	**Acres:**	2.5

Location: HILLS VALLEY ROAD, NORTH OF AMERICAN AVENUE, 2.5 AND 2.1 MILES NORTH OF ORANGE COVE.

Detailed Location: 2 COLONIES, BOTH ON EAST SIDE OF SR 63 (HILLS VALLEY ROAD). NORTH COLONY APPROX. 0.5 MI NORTH OF AMERICAN AVE, WITHIN THE NW 1/ 4 SW 1/4 SECTION 31. SOUTH COLONY 0.1 MILE NORTH OF AMERICAN AVE WITHIN THE SW 1/4 OF THE SW 1/4 OF SECTION 31.

Ecological: LARGE VERNAL POOL IN DRY PASTURE. GROWING ALONG DRY POOL MARGIN IN ASSOCIATION WITH CRYPSIS SCHOENOIDES AND AMARANTHUS ALBUS; CENTER OF POOL DOMINATED BY ELEOCHARIS PALUSTRIS, AMARANTHUS, AND XANTHIUM STRUMARIUM.

General: LOCALLY COMMON IN THE NORTH COLONY IN 1992; SEVERAL HORSES WERE PRESENT AT THE TIME OF THE SURVEY, BUT THERE WERE NO OBVIOUS EFFECTS TO THE ERYNGIUM. HUNDREDS OF PLANTS OBSERVED AT SOUTH COLONY IN 2000.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Occurrence No.	68	**Map Index:** 80540	**EO Index:**	81523	**Element Last Seen:**	2007-05-31
Occ. Rank:	Fair		**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2007-05-31
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2010-12-23

Quad Summary: Orange Cove North (3611963), Wahtoke (3611964)

County Summary: Fresno

Lat/Long:	36.71947 / -119.37611	**Accuracy:**	80 meters
UTM:	Zone-11 N4066384 E287791	**Elevation (ft):**	463
PLSS:	T14S, R24E, Sec. 09, SW (M)	**Acres:**	0.0

Location: AT INTERSECTION OF STATE ROUTE 180 WITH CRAWFORD AVE, ABOUT 1.5 AIR MILES WNW OF KAKTUS KORNER.

Detailed Location: MAPPED AT THE CORNER OF SECTIONS 8, 9, 16, AND 17.

Ecological: ROADSIDE DRAINAGE. VALLEY FOOTHILL GRASSLAND WITH A RIPARIAN CORRIDOR ~0.1 MILE TO THE WEST.

General: MORE THAN 10 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2007; MOST LIKELY E. SPINOSEPALUM ACCORDING TO BISSONNETTE.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Helianthus winteri **Element Code:** PDAST4N260

Winter's sunflower

Listing Status:	**Federal:**	None	**CNDDB Element Ranks:**	**Global:**	G2?
	State:	None		**State:**	S2?
	Other:	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2, BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden			
Habitat:	**General:**	CISMONTANE WOODLAND, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.			
	Micro:	OPENINGS ON RELATIVELY STEEP SOUTH-FACING SLOPES, GRANITIC, OFTEN ROCKY, OFTEN ROADSIDES. 120-765 M.			

Occurrence No.	2	**Map Index:**	94322	**EO Index:**	95422	**Element Last Seen:**	2018-01-01
Occ. Rank:	Excellent			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2018-01-01
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2018-04-16

Quad Summary:	Stokes Mtn. (3611952), Orange Cove South (3611953)
County Summary:	Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.59371 / -119.25458	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4052169 E298319	**Elevation (ft):**	1000
PLSS:	T15S, R25E, Sec. 28, S (M)	**Acres:**	718.0

Location:	SOUTHERN SLOPE OF CURTIS MOUNTAIN AND ADJACENT HILLSIDES, NORTH OF THE FRIANT KERN CANAL.
Detailed Location:	4 POLYGONS MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2012 AND 2013 STEBBINS COORDINATES AND 2018 WINCHELL DIGITAL DATA.
Ecological:	ROCKY SLOPES IN ANNUAL GRASSLAND. ASSOCIATED WITH AVENA FATUA, BROMUS SPP., HORDEUM MURINUM, HOLOCARPHA HEERMANNII, LACTUCA SERRIOLA, AND PHACELIA CICUTARIA.
General:	UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PLANTS SEEN IN 2012, 2013, AND 2014. IN 2018, 950 PLANTS SEEN IN TWO WESTERN POLYGONS AND 150,000+ PLANTS SEEN IN EASTERN POLYGON. INCLUDES FORMER OCCURRENCE #S 3 & 4.
Owner/Manager:	PVT, BLM

Occurrence No.	5	**Map Index:**	94325	**EO Index:**	95426	**Element Last Seen:**	2017-12-30
Occ. Rank:	Good			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2017-12-30
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2018-03-13

Quad Summary:	Orange Cove North (3611963)
County Summary:	Fresno

Lat/Long:	36.66972 / -119.33545	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4060775 E291289	**Elevation (ft):**	600
PLSS:	T14S, R24E, Sec. 35 (M)	**Acres:**	49.0

Location:	APPROXIMATELY 0.9 AIR MILE NORTHWEST OF THE INTERSECTION OF AMERICAN AVE AND ANCHOR AVE, SOUTHWEST END OF HILL VALLEY.
Detailed Location:	MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2017 WINCHELL DIGITAL DATA.
Ecological:	GROWING ON A ROCKY SLOPE IN ANNUAL GRASSLAND AND OAK WOODLAND. ASSOCIATED WITH AVENA FATUA, HOLOCARPHA HEERMANNII, BROMUS HORDEACEUS, ERODIUM CICUTARIUM, AND LUPINUS ALBIFRONS.
General:	UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2012. 350 PLANTS ESTIMATED IN 2017.
Owner/Manager:	PVT

Occurrence No.	6	**Map Index:**	94326	**EO Index:**	95427	**Element Last Seen:**	2017-12-30
Occ. Rank:	Good			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2017-12-30
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2018-03-13

Quad Summary:	Orange Cove North (3611963)
County Summary:	Fresno

Lat/Long:	36.68955 / -119.32278	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4062948 E292474	**Elevation (ft):**	800
PLSS:	T14S, R24E, Sec. 26 (M)	**Acres:**	261.0

Location:	SLOPES BORDERING THE SW END OF HILLS VALLEY, FROM 0.4 MILE W TO 2.1 MILE SW OF THE HWY 63/ANCHOR AVE INTERSECTION.
Detailed Location:	LARGE POLYGON MAPPED FROM THE CENTER OF SECTION 24 SOUTHWEST TO THE CENTER OF THE SW 1/4 OF SECTION 26, BASED ON 2012 STEBBINS COORDINATES AND 2017 WINCHELL DIGITAL DATA.
Ecological:	GROWING ON ROCKY SLOPES IN ANNUAL GRASSLAND. ASSOCIATED WITH AVENA BARBATA, ERODIUM CICUTARIUM, BROMUS SPP., PHACELIA CICUTARIA, CARDUUS PYCNOCEPHALUS, AND QUERCUS DOUGLASII.
General:	UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2012. 4500 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2017.
Owner/Manager:	PVT

Occurrence No.	7	**Map Index:**	94327	**EO Index:**	95435	**Element Last Seen:**	2017-12-30
Occ. Rank:	Good			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2017-12-30
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2018-03-13

Quad Summary:	Orange Cove North (3611963)
County Summary:	Fresno

Lat/Long:	36.72086 / -119.32847	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4066434 E292050	**Elevation (ft):**	1000
PLSS:	T14S, R24E, Sec. 11, S (M)	**Acres:**	441.0

Location:	ALONG AND NORTH OF HIGHWAY 180, FROM 0.15 TO 2.75 AIR MILES EAST OF COVE AVENUE.
Detailed Location:	LARGE POLYGON MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2017 WINCHELL DIGITAL DATA. MOSTLY WITHIN THE SOUTH 1/2 OF SECTION 11, SOUTH 1/2 OF SECTION 12, AND THE NE 1/4 OF SECTION 15, ALSO SLIGHTLY EXTENDING INTO SECTIONS 7, 10, 13, & 14.
Ecological:	GROWING ON STEEP ROCKY SLOPES AND ROADCUTS IN ANNUAL GRASSLAND/BLUE OAK SAVANNA. ASSOCIATED WITH LUPINUS BENTHAMII, BROMUS HORDEACEUS, AVENA FATUA, LUPINUS ALBIFRONS, ERODIUM CICUTARIUM, AMSINCKIA EASTWOODIAE, QUERCUS CHRYSOLEPIS, ETC.
General:	TYPE LOCALITY. SEEN IN 2008-2011, 2013-2015. 250,000+ PLANTS SEEN IN 2017. 'VALLEY' POPULATION IN 2013 MOYERS & RIESEBERG STUDY. 1982 & 1983 BROUSSEAU PHOTOS FROM "HIGHWAY 180" ARE ALSO ATTRIBUTED HERE. INCLUDES FORMER OCCURRENCE #8.
Owner/Manager:	PVT

Occurrence No.	11	**Map Index:**	A8659	**EO Index:**	110454	**Element Last Seen:**	2017-12-30
Occ. Rank:	Good			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2017-12-30
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2018-03-28

Quad Summary:	Orange Cove North (3611963)
County Summary:	Fresno

Lat/Long:	36.73104 / -119.36012	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4067633 E289252	**Elevation (ft):**	1000
PLSS:	T14S, R24E, Sec. 9, NE (M)	**Acres:**	43.0

Location:	FROM APPROXIMATELY 0.9 TO 1.5 AIR MI NORTHEAST OF THE INTERSECTION OF CRAWFORD AVE AND HWY 180, SOUTH OF CLARK VALLEY.
Detailed Location:	MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2017 WINCHELL DIGITAL DATA, WITHIN THE NE 1/4 OF SECTION 9 EXTENDING INTO THE NW 1/4 OF THE NW 1/4 OF SECTION 10.
Ecological:	GROWING ON AN ERODING GRANITE ROCKY SLOPE IN ANNUAL GRASSLAND. 10-25% SLOPE. ASSOCIATED SPECIES INCLUDE AVENA FATUA, BROMUS HORDEACEUS, CLARKIA SP., ERODIUM SPP., CENTAUREA MELITENSIS, LUPINUS BENTHAMII, AND QUERCUS DOUGLASII.
General:	2500 PLANTS ESTIMATED IN 2017.
Owner/Manager:	PVT

Occurrence No.	12	**Map Index:**	A8661	**EO Index:**	110455	**Element Last Seen:**	2017-12-30
Occ. Rank:	Good			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2017-12-30
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2018-03-29

Quad Summary:	Orange Cove North (3611963)
County Summary:	Fresno

Lat/Long:	36.71543 / -119.3062	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4065784 E294025	**Elevation (ft):**	900
PLSS:	T14S, R24E, Sec. 13, NE (M)	**Acres:**	89.0

Location:	NORTH END OF HILLS VALLEY; ABOUT 0.3 MILE NORTH OF WHERE S HILLS VALLEY RD/HWY 63 TURNS EAST OUT OF THE VALLEY.
Detailed Location:	MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2017 WINCHELL DIGITAL DATA, WITHIN THE NE 1/4 OF SECTION 13 AND THE NW 1/4 OF THE NW 1/4 OF SECTION 18.
Ecological:	STEEP ROCKY SLOPES IN ANNUAL GRASSLAND. 20-75% SLOPE. ASSOCIATED WITH AVENA FATUA, AMSINCKIA EASTWOODIAE, PHACELIA CICUTARIA, BROMUS HORDEACEUS, CENTAUREA MELITENSIS, AND QUERCUS DOUGLASII.
General:	7500 PLANTS ESTIMATED IN 2017.
Owner/Manager:	PVT

Occurrence No.	13	**Map Index:**	A8662	**EO Index:**	110456	**Element Last Seen:**	2017-12-30
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2017-12-30
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2018-03-13

Quad Summary:	Orange Cove North (3611963)
County Summary:	Fresno

Lat/Long:	36.70634 / -119.31735	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4064799 E293005	**Elevation (ft):**	850
PLSS:	T14S, R24E, Sec. 13, SW (M)	**Acres:**	9.0

Location:	WEST SIDE OF HILLS VALLEY; ABOUT 0.9 AIR MILE NORTHWEST OF THE INTERSECTION OF ANCHOR AVE AND S HILLS VALLEY RD/HWY 63.
Detailed Location:	MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2017 WINCHELL DIGITAL DATA, WITHIN THE SOUTH 1/2 OF THE SW 1/4 OF SECTION 13.
Ecological:	GROWING ON A ROCKY SLOPE IN ANNUAL GRASSLAND. 20% SLOPE. ASSOCIATED WITH AVENA BARBATA, ERODIUM CICUTARIUM, HORDEUM MURINUM, AIRA CARYOPHYLLEA, AND QUERCUS DOUGLASII.
General:	150 PLANTS ESTIMATED IN 2017.
Owner/Manager:	PVT

Occurrence No.	14	**Map Index:**	A8663	**EO Index:**	110457	**Element Last Seen:**	2017-12-30
Occ. Rank:	Good			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2017-12-30
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2018-03-13

Quad Summary:	Orange Cove North (3611963)
County Summary:	Fresno

Lat/Long:	36.68037 / -119.35667	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4062003 E289421	**Elevation (ft):**	500
PLSS:	T14S, R24E, Sec. 27, SW (M)	**Acres:**	16.0

Location:	SOUTHERN TIP OF GRANITE HILL, APPROXIMATELY 0.5 AIR MILE NORTHWEST OF THE INTERSECTION OF CENTRAL AVE AND COVE AVE.
Detailed Location:	MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2017 WINCHELL DIGITAL DATA, WITHIN THE NW 1/4 OF THE SW 1/4 OF SECTION 27 SLIGHTLY EXTENDING INTO THE SE 1/4 OF SECTION 28.
Ecological:	GROWING ON A ROCKY SLOPE IN ANNUAL GRASSLAND. 15-35% SLOPE. ASSOCIATED WITH AVENA FATUA, HOLOCARPHA HEERMANNII, BROMUS HORDEACEUS, AND ERODIUM CICUTARIUM.
General:	250 PLANTS ESTIMATED IN 2017.
Owner/Manager:	PVT

Occurrence No.	15	**Map Index:**	A8674	**EO Index:**	110467	**Element Last Seen:**	2017-12-30
Occ. Rank:	Excellent			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2017-12-30
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2018-03-28

Quad Summary: Orange Cove North (3611963)

County Summary: Fresno

Lat/Long:	36.69709 / -119.28256	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4063699 E296088	**Elevation (ft):**	1300
PLSS:	T14S, R25E, Sec. 20 (M)	**Acres:**	122.0

Location: HILLS ABOVE UPPER WOOTEN CREEK AND E OF HILLS VALLEY; 0.75 TO 1.85 AIR MI E OF ANCHOR LANE TURNOFF ON HILLS VALLEY RD.

Detailed Location: 3 POLYGONS MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2017 WINCHELL DIGITAL DATA.

Ecological: GROWING ON ROCKY SLOPES IN ANNUAL GRASSLAND. 20-75% SLOPE. ASSOCIATED WITH AVENA FATUA, BROMUS SPP., AMSINCKIA EASTWOODIAE, LUPINUS BENTHAMII, L. ALBIFRONS, PHACELIA CICUTARIA, AND RIBES SP.

General: 250 PLANTS SEEN IN NORTHEASTERN POLYGON, 7500 PLANTS IN MIDDLE POLYGON, AND 400 PLANTS IN WESTERN POLYGON IN 2017.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Occurrence No.	16	**Map Index:**	A8675	**EO Index:**	110468	**Element Last Seen:**	2018-01-06
Occ. Rank:	Good			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2018-01-06
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2018-04-16

Quad Summary: Orange Cove North (3611963)

County Summary: Fresno

Lat/Long:	36.68315 / -119.29043	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4062169 E295348	**Elevation (ft):**	1100
PLSS:	T14S, R25E, Sec. 30, N (M)	**Acres:**	34.0

Location: HILLS BORDERING THE SOUTHEAST END OF HILLS VALLEY; ~0.5 TO 1.2 MI E OF HILLS VALLEY RD AND 1.5 MI N OF AMERICAN AVE.

Detailed Location: 4 POLYGONS MAPPED ACCORDING TO WINCHELL DIGITAL DATA, WITHIN THE NORTH 1/2 OF SECTION 30 AND THE WEST 1/2 OF SECTION 29.

Ecological: GROWING ON A ROCKY SLOPE IN ANNUAL GRASSLAND. 35-75% SLOPE. ASSOCIATED WITH AVENA FATUA, BROMUS SPP., AMSINCKIA EASTWOODIAE, LUPINUS BENTHAMII, L. ALBIFRONS, AND PHACELIA CICUTARIA.

General: 1225 PLANTS SEEN IN THREE WESTERN POLYGONS IN 2017. 35 PLANTS SEEN IN EASTERN POLYGON IN 2018.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Occurrence No.	17	**Map Index:**	A8677	**EO Index:**	110470	**Element Last Seen:**	2018-01-01
Occ. Rank:	Excellent			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2018-01-01
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2018-04-16

Quad Summary:	Orange Cove North (3611963)
County Summary:	Fresno

Lat/Long:	36.67199 / -119.28871	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4060927 E295473	**Elevation (ft):**	1110
PLSS:	T14S, R25E, Sec. 31, NE (M)	**Acres:**	138.0

Location:	FROM 0.15 TO 1.2 AIR MILES NORTH OF WHERE ROAD 128 MEETS AMERICAN AVE, SOUTHEAST OF HILLS VALLEY.
Detailed Location:	MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2017 AND 2018 WINCHELL DIGITAL DATA, WITHIN THE NE 1/4 OF SECTION 31 SLIGHTLY EXTENDING INTO THE SE 1/4 OF SECTION 30 AND THE WEST 1/2 OF SECTION 32.
Ecological:	GROWING ON A ROCKY SLOPE IN ANNUAL GRASSLAND. 10-75% SLOPE. ASSOCIATED WITH AVENA FATUA, BROMUS HORDEACEUS, SCROPHULARIA CALIFORNICA, POA SECUNDA, CENTAUREA MELITENSIS, AND ERODIUM CICUTARIUM.
General:	2000 PLANTS ESTIMATED IN NORTHERN POLYGON IN 2017. 50 PLANTS OBSERVED IN SOUTHERN POLYGON IN 2018.
Owner/Manager:	PVT

Occurrence No.	53	**Map Index:**	A9090	**EO Index:**	110926	**Element Last Seen:**	2018-02-10
Occ. Rank:	Excellent			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2018-02-10
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2018-04-18

Quad Summary:	Orange Cove North (3611963)
County Summary:	Fresno

Lat/Long:	36.73958 / -119.29774	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4068446 E294846	**Elevation (ft):**	1900
PLSS:	T14S, R25E, Sec. 6, SW (M)	**Acres:**	7.0

Location:	WEST SLOPE OF BEAR MOUNTAIN, WEST OF SQUAW VALLEY, ~0.8 AIR MILE NW OF THE INTERSECTION OF HWY 63 AND HWY 180.
Detailed Location:	MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2018 WINCHELL DIGITAL DATA, WITHIN THE NE 1/4 OF THE SW 1/4 OF SECTION 6.
Ecological:	GROWING ON A ROCKY SLOPE IN ANNUAL GRASSLAND. ASSOCIATED WITH AVENA FATUA, BROMUS HORDEACEUS, DICHELOSTEMMA CAPITATUM, CENTAUREA MELITENSIS, TOXICODENDRON DIVERSILOBUM, QUERCUS WISLIZENII, GILIA CAPITATA, AND PHACELIA CICUTARIA.
General:	450 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2018.
Owner/Manager:	PVT

Occurrence No.	54	**Map Index:**	A9091	**EO Index:**	110927	**Element Last Seen:**	2018-02-10
Occ. Rank:	Good			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2018-02-10
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2018-04-18

Quad Summary:	Orange Cove North (3611963)
County Summary:	Fresno

Lat/Long:	36.72511 / -119.29575	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4066836 E294985	**Elevation (ft):**	1500
PLSS:	T14S, R25E, Sec. 7, SW (M)	**Acres:**	2.0

Location:	NORTHWEST SIDE OF HIGHWAY 180, APPROXIMATELY 0.6 AIR MILE SOUTHWEST OF JUNCTION WITH HIGHWAY 63.
Detailed Location:	MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2018 WINCHELL DIGITAL DATA, WITHIN THE NE 1/4 OF THE SW 1/4 OF SECTION 7.
Ecological:	GROWING ON A ROCKY SLOPE IN ANNUAL GRASSLAND. ASSOCIATED WITH AVENA FATUA, BROMUS HORDEACEUS, DICHELOSTEMMA CAPITATUM, CENTAUREA MELITENSIS, CARDUUS PYCNOCEPHALUS, GILIA CAPITATA, ERODIUM BOTRYS, AND PHACELIA CICUTARIA.
General:	25 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2018.
Owner/Manager:	PVT

Occurrence No.	55	**Map Index:**	A9092	**EO Index:**	110928	**Element Last Seen:**	2018-01-01
Occ. Rank:	Excellent			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2018-01-01
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2018-04-18

Quad Summary:	Orange Cove North (3611963)
County Summary:	Fresno

Lat/Long:	36.67628 / -119.26802	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4061359 E297333	**Elevation (ft):**	1100
PLSS:	T14S, R25E, Sec. 28, SW (M)	**Acres:**	82.0

Location:	~1 AIR MILE NORTH OF THE FRESNO/TULARE COUNTY LINE, 1.5 MILES NORTHEAST FROM THE CORNER OF AMERICAN AVE AND RD 128.
Detailed Location:	MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2018 WINCHELL DIGITAL DATA, AROUND THE COMMON CORNER OF SECTIONS 28, 29, 32, & 33.
Ecological:	GROWING ON A ROCKY SLOPE IN ANNUAL GRASSLAND. ASSOCIATED WITH AVENA FATUA, BROMUS SPP., AMSINCKIA EASTWOODIAE, LUPINUS BENTHAMII, HOLOCARPHA HEERMANNII, LACTUCA SERRIOLA, AND PHACELIA CICUTARIA.
General:	3200 PLANTS ESTIMATED IN 2018.
Owner/Manager:	PVT

Occurrence No.	56	**Map Index:**	A9093	**EO Index:**	110929	**Element Last Seen:**	2018-01-01
Occ. Rank:	Good			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2018-01-01
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2018-04-18

Quad Summary:	Orange Cove North (3611963)
County Summary:	Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.63991 / -119.26544	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4057318 E297468	**Elevation (ft):**	700
PLSS:	T15S, R25E, Sec. 9, W (M)	**Acres:**	13.0

Location:	APPROXIMATELY 0.8 AND 1.1 AIR MILES NNE OF THE INTERSECTION OF AVE 460 AND HWY 136, EAST OF ORANGE COVE.
Detailed Location:	2 POLYGONS MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2018 WINCHELL DIGITAL DATA, IN THE WEST 1/2 OF SECTION 9.
Ecological:	GROWING ON A ROCKY SLOPE IN ANNUAL GRASSLAND. ASSOCIATED WITH AVENA FATUA, BROMUS SPP., LUPINUS BENTHAMII, HOLOCARPHA HEERMANNII, LACTUCA SERRIOLA, AND PHACELIA CICUTARIA.
General:	50 PLANTS ESTIMATED IN THE NORTHERN POLYGON AND 65 PLANTS IN THE SOUTHERN POLYGON IN 2018.
Owner/Manager:	PVT

Occurrence No.	57	**Map Index:**	A9094	**EO Index:**	110930	**Element Last Seen:**	2018-01-01
Occ. Rank:	Good			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2018-01-01
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2018-04-18

Quad Summary:	Orange Cove North (3611963)
County Summary:	Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.64629 / -119.25235	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4057998 E298656	**Elevation (ft):**	1070
PLSS:	T15S, R25E, Sec. 4, SE (M)	**Acres:**	8.0

Location:	~0.6 AIR MILE NORTHWEST OF THE INTERSECTION OF SAND CREEK DR AND SAND CREEK RD, 1 MI S OF THE FRESNO/TULARE COUNTY LINE.
Detailed Location:	MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2018 WINCHELL DIGITAL DATA, MOSTLY WITHIN THE SE 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4 OF SECTION 4.
Ecological:	GROWING ON A ROCKY SLOPE IN ANNUAL GRASSLAND. ASSOCIATED WITH AVENA FATUA, BROMUS SPP., LUPINUS BENTHAMII, HOLOCARPHA HEERMANNII, LACTUCA SERRIOLA, CARDUUS PYCNOCEPHALUS, AND PHACELIA CICUTARIA.
General:	750 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2018.
Owner/Manager:	PVT

Occurrence No.	58	**Map Index:**	A9095	**EO Index:**	110931	**Element Last Seen:**	2018-01-01
Occ. Rank:	Good			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2018-01-01
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2018-04-18

Quad Summary: Tucker Mtn. (3611962), Orange Cove North (3611963)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.63425 / -119.25169	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4056660 E298683	**Elevation (ft):**	850
PLSS:	T15S, R25E, Sec. 9, SE (M)	**Acres:**	8.0

Location: ~0.5 AIR MILE SW OF THE INTERSECTION OF SAND CREEK DR AND SAND CREEK RD, 1.85 MI S OF THE FRESNO/TULARE COUNTY LINE.

Detailed Location: MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2018 WINCHELL DIGITAL DATA, ON THE BORDER BETWEEN THE SE 1/4 OF SECTION 9 AND THE SW 1/4 OF SECTION 10.

Ecological: GROWING ON A ROCKY SLOPE IN ANNUAL GRASSLAND. ASSOCIATED WITH AVENA FATUA, BROMUS SPP., LUPINUS BENTHAMII, HOLOCARPHA HEERMANNII, LACTUCA SERRIOLA, AND PHACELIA CICUTARIA.

General: 100 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2018.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri

Element Code: PDAST5L0A1

Coulter's goldfields

Listing Status:	**Federal:**	None	**CNDDB Element Ranks:**	**Global:**	G4T2
	State:	None		**State:**	S2
	Other:	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1, BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden			
Habitat:	**General:**	COASTAL SALT MARSHES, PLAYAS, VERNAL POOLS.			
	Micro:	USUALLY FOUND ON ALKALINE SOILS IN PLAYAS, SINKS, AND GRASSLANDS. 1-1375 M.			

Occurrence No.	126	**Map Index:**	B3017	**EO Index:**	114944	**Element Last Seen:**	2015-02-26
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2015-02-26
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2019-05-06

Quad Summary: Ivanhoe (3611942), Monson (3611943), Orange Cove South (3611953)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.48633 / -119.25953	**Accuracy:**	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N4040266 E297596	**Elevation (ft):**	350
PLSS:	T17S, R25E, Sec. 4 (M)	**Acres:**	1987.0

Location: HWY 201 NEAR YETTEM.

Detailed Location: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED AS BEST GUESS BY CNDDB AROUND YETTEM BASED ON 2015 COOK PHOTOS.

Ecological: GRASSLAND.

General: ONLY SOURCES OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE ARE 2015 COOK PHOTOS IN CALPHOTOS. NEEDS FIELDWORK.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Pseudobahia peirsonii **Element Code:** PDAST7P030

San Joaquin adobe sunburst

Listing Status:	**Federal:**	Threatened	**CNDDB Element Ranks:**	**Global:**	G1
	State:	Endangered		**State:**	S1
	Other:	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden			
Habitat:	**General:**	VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, CISMONTANE WOODLAND.			
	Micro:	GRASSY VALLEY FLOORS AND ROLLING FOOTHILLS IN HEAVY CLAY SOIL. 115-795 M.			

Occurrence No.	42	**Map Index:** 37160	**EO Index:** 32157	**Element Last Seen:**	1992-04-03
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		**Presence:** Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	1992-04-03
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		**Trend:** Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2011-05-04

Quad Summary: Orange Cove South (3611953)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.62020 / -119.26720	**Accuracy:**	80 meters
UTM:	Zone-11 N4055134 E297259	**Elevation (ft):**	485
PLSS:	T15S, R25E, Sec. 16, SW (M)	**Acres:**	0.0

Location: 0.3 MILE SOUTH OF AVE 460 (SAND CREEK DRIVE), JUST EAST OF ROAD 136.

Detailed Location: 35 YARDS EAST OF FENCE.

Ecological: ASSOCIATED WITH BRASSICA KABER, ERODIUM CICUTARIUM, PLANTAGO ERECTA, & ACHYRACHAENA. ON CIBO CLAY; VERNAL POOLS IN SURROUNDING AREA.

General: APPROX. 100 PLANTS IN 1992. SITE WAS NOT ACCESSIBLE IN 2010.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Sagittaria sanfordii **Element Code:** PMALI040Q0

Sanford's arrowhead

Listing Status:	**Federal:**	None	**CNDDB Element Ranks:**	**Global:**	G3
	State:	None		**State:**	S3
	Other:	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2, BLM_S-Sensitive			
Habitat:	**General:**	MARSHES AND SWAMPS.			
	Micro:	IN STANDING OR SLOW-MOVING FRESHWATER PONDS, MARSHES, AND DITCHES. 0-605 M.			

Occurrence No.	117	**Map Index:**	A9398	**EO Index:**	111241	**Element Last Seen:**	2017-12-09
Occ. Rank:	Excellent			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2017-12-09
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2018-05-21

Quad Summary:	Orange Cove South (3611953)
County Summary:	Fresno, Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.59469 / -119.33837	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4052457 E290825	**Elevation (ft):**	395
PLSS:	T15S, R24E, Sec. 26, W (M)	**Acres:**	119.0

Location:	ALTA EAST BRANCH CANAL, EXTENDING FROM THE CORNER OF FLORAL AVE AND RD 114 TO JUST NORTH OF E SOUTH AVE.
Detailed Location:	2 POLYGONS MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2017 WINCHELL DIGITAL DATA, SOUTHERN POLYGON IS NEARLY CONTINUOUS FOR A 3.5 MILE STRETCH AND MAY SERVE AS A SOURCE POPULATION FOR NUMEROUS DITCHES AND CANALS DOWNSTREAM.
Ecological:	GROWING IN A MUDDY CANAL BOTTOM; ASSOCIATED WITH SORGHUM HALEPENSE, MARSILEA VESTITA, JUNCUS SPP., ECHINOCHLOA CRUS-GALLI, ELEOCHARIS SP., AND LEPTOCHLOA FUSCA.
General:	IN 2017, 4,700 PLANTS SEEN IN NORTHERN POLYGON AND 830,000 PLANTS ESTIMATED IN SOUTHERN POLYGON; THIS ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PLANTS MAY BE FAR LOWER THAN WHAT WAS PRESENT AT THE TIME OF THE SURVEY.
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN

Occurrence No.	118	**Map Index:**	A9399	**EO Index:**	111244	**Element Last Seen:**	2017-12-09
Occ. Rank:	Fair			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2017-12-09
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2018-05-11

Quad Summary:	Orange Cove South (3611953)
County Summary:	Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.5702 / -119.31143	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4049681 E293170	**Elevation (ft):**	394
PLSS:	T16S, R24E, Sec. 1, NE (M)	**Acres:**	2.0

Location:	APPROXIMATELY 2 MILES NORTHWEST OF OROSI IN THE ALTA EAST BRANCH CANAL, BETWEEN RD 114 AND RD 120, SOUTH OF FLORAL AVE.
Detailed Location:	MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2017 WINCHELL DIGITAL DATA, WITHIN THE WEST 1/2 OF THE NE 1/4 OF SECTION 1.
Ecological:	GROWING IN A MUDDY CANAL BOTTOM; ASSOCIATED WITH SORGHUM HALEPENSE, MARSILEA VESTITA, JUNCUS SPP., ECHINOCHLOA CRUS-GALLI, ELEOCHARIS SP., AND LEPTOCHLOA FUSCA.
General:	25 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2017.
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN

Occurrence No.	119	**Map Index:**	A9400	**EO Index:**	111245	**Element Last Seen:**	2017-12-09
Occ. Rank:	Fair			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2017-12-09
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2018-05-21

Quad Summary:	Orange Cove South (3611953)
County Summary:	Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.55967 / -119.32408	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4048540 E292009	**Elevation (ft):**	375
PLSS:	T16S, R24E, Sec. 11, N (M)	**Acres:**	14.0

Location:	ALONG MONSON DITCH AND WILSON DITCH, ON BOTH SIDES OF AVENUE 424 BETWEEN ROAD 104 AND ROAD 114, NW OF OROSI.
Detailed Location:	7 POLYGONS MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2017 WINCHELL DIGITAL DATA.
Ecological:	GROWING IN A MUDDY CANAL BOTTOM; ASSOCIATED WITH SORGHUM HALEPENSE, MARSILEA VESTITA, JUNCUS SPP., ECHINOCHLOA CRUS-GALLI, ELEOCHARIS SP., AND LEPTOCHLOA FUSCA.
General:	3857 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2017.
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN

Occurrence No.	120	**Map Index:**	A9401	**EO Index:**	111246	**Element Last Seen:**	2017-12-09
Occ. Rank:	Fair			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2017-12-09
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2018-05-21

Quad Summary:	Orange Cove South (3611953)
County Summary:	Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.54696 / -119.32274	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4047127 E292096	**Elevation (ft):**	366
PLSS:	T16S, R24E, Sec. 11, SE (M)	**Acres:**	4.0

Location:	MONSON DITCH, APPROXIMATELY 2 MILES WEST OF OROSI, NORTH OF THE CORNER OF RD 112 AND EL MONTE WAY.
Detailed Location:	3 POLYGONS MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2017 WINCHELL DIGITAL DATA, ON THE BORDER BETWEEN THE SE 1/4 OF SECTION 11 AND THE SW 1/4 OF SECTION 12.
Ecological:	GROWING IN A MUDDY DITCH BOTTOM; ASSOCIATED WITH SORGHUM HALEPENSE, MARSILEA VESTITA, JUNCUS SPP., ECHINOCHLOA CRUS-GALLI, ELEOCHARIS SP., AND LEPTOCHLOA FUSCA.
General:	4 PLANTS IN NORTHERN POLYGON, 50 PLANTS IN MIDDLE POLYGON, AND 15 PLANTS IN SOUTHERN POLYGON IN 2017.
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN

Occurrence No.	121	**Map Index:**	A9402	**EO Index:**	111247	**Element Last Seen:**	2017-12-10
Occ. Rank:	Poor			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2017-12-10
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2018-05-11

Quad Summary:	Orange Cove South (3611953)
County Summary:	Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.56031 / -119.28662	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4048531 E295364	**Elevation (ft):**	393
PLSS:	T16S, R25E, Sec. 5, SW (M)	**Acres:**	2.0

Location:	ALTA EAST BRANCH CANAL, JUST EAST OF THE HWY 63 BRIDGE AND NORTH OF AVE 424, ABOUT 1 MILE NORTH OF OROSI.
Detailed Location:	MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2017 WINCHELL DIGITAL DATA, WITHIN THE SW 1/4 OF THE SW 1/4 OF SECTION 5.
Ecological:	GROWING IN A MUDDY CANAL BOTTOM; ASSOCIATED WITH SORGHUM HALEPENSE, MARSILEA VESTITA, JUNCUS SPP., ECHINOCHLOA CRUS-GALLI, ELEOCHARIS SP., AND LEPTOCHLOA FUSCA.
General:	25 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2017.
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN

Occurrence No.	122	**Map Index:**	A9403	**EO Index:**	111248	**Element Last Seen:**	2017-12-09
Occ. Rank:	Good			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2017-12-09
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2018-05-21

Quad Summary:	Orange Cove North (3611963), Wahtoke (3611964)
County Summary:	Fresno

Lat/Long:	36.65148 / -119.36713	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4058821 E288407	**Elevation (ft):**	400
PLSS:	T15S, R24E, Sec. 4 (M)	**Acres:**	63.0

Location:	ALTA EAST BRANCH CANAL, FROM JUST WEST OF NAVELENCIA AVE TO JUST SOUTH OF ADAMS AVE.
Detailed Location:	SEVERAL POLYGONS MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2017 WINCHELL DIGITAL DATA.
Ecological:	GROWING IN A MUDDY CANAL BOTTOM; ASSOCIATED WITH SORGHUM HALEPENSE, MARSILEA VESTITA, JUNCUS SPP., ECHINOCHLOA CRUS-GALLI, ELEOCHARIS SP., AND LEPTOCHLOA FUSCA.
General:	APPROXIMATELY 12,200 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2017.
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN

Occurrence No.	123	**Map Index:**	A9404	**EO Index:**	111249	**Element Last Seen:**	2017-12-10
Occ. Rank:	Fair			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2017-12-10
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2018-05-11

Quad Summary:	Orange Cove North (3611963)
County Summary:	Fresno

Lat/Long:	36.63616 / -119.372	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4057132 E287930	**Elevation (ft):**	392
PLSS:	T15S, R24E, Sec. 9, SW (M)	**Acres:**	1.0

Location:	ALTA WEST CLARK DITCH, BETWEEN CLAYTON AVE AND ADAMS AVE AND EAST OF CRAWFORD AVE, ~3 MILES WEST OF ORANGE COVE.
Detailed Location:	MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2017 WINCHELL DIGITAL DATA, IN THE CENTER OF THE SW 1/4 OF SECTION 9.
Ecological:	GROWING IN A MUDDY DITCH BOTTOM; ASSOCIATED WITH SORGHUM HALEPENSE, MARSILEA VESTITA, JUNCUS SPP., ECHINOCHLOA CRUS-GALLI, ELEOCHARIS SP., AND LEPTOCHLOA FUSCA.
General:	150 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2017.
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN

Occurrence No.	124	**Map Index:**	A9405	**EO Index:**	111250	**Element Last Seen:**	2017-12-09
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			**Presence:**	Presumed Extant	**Site Last Seen:**	2017-12-09
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:**	2018-06-01

Quad Summary:	Orange Cove South (3611953), Orange Cove North (3611963)
County Summary:	Fresno

Lat/Long:	36.62582 / -119.34918	**Accuracy:**	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N4055934 E289942	**Elevation (ft):**	400
PLSS:	T15S, R24E, Sec. 15, N (M)	**Acres:**	4.0

Location:	ALTA EAST BRANCH CANAL, NORTH SIDE OF SUMNER AVE BETWEEN WAKEFIELD AVE AND HILL AVE, ~1.5 MILES WEST OF ORANGE COVE.
Detailed Location:	MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2017 WINCHELL DIGITAL DATA, JUST NORTH OF THE CENTER OF SECTION 15.
Ecological:	GROWING IN A MUDDY CANAL BOTTOM; ASSOCIATED WITH SORGHUM HALEPENSE, MARSILEA VESTITA, JUNCUS SPP., ECHINOCHLOA CRUS-GALLI, ELEOCHARIS SP., AND LEPTOCHLOA FUSCA.
General:	120 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2017.
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN

Orcuttia inaequalis **Element Code:** PMPOA4G060

San Joaquin Valley Orcutt grass

Listing Status:	**Federal:**	Threatened	**CNDDB Element Ranks:**	**Global:**	G1
	State:	Endangered		**State:**	S1
	Other:	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1			
Habitat:	**General:**	VERNAL POOLS.			
	Micro:	10-755 M.			

Occurrence No.	20	**Map Index:** 15439	**EO Index:**	22387	**Element Last Seen:** 1936-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	None		**Presence:**	Extirpated	**Site Last Seen:** 1987-06-01
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		**Trend:**	Unknown	**Record Last Updated:** 2010-07-28

Quad Summary: Orange Cove North (3611963), Wahtoke (3611964)

County Summary: Fresno

Lat/Long:	36.62967 / -119.37706	**Accuracy:**	1/5 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N4056423 E287459	**Elevation (ft):**	380
PLSS:	T15S, R24E, Sec. 17, NE (M)	**Acres:**	0.0

Location: 3 MILES WEST OF ORANGE COVE.

Detailed Location: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN.

Ecological:

General: STEBBINS SEARCHED THIS AREA FOR SEVERAL MILES BOTH WEST & SOUTHWEST OF ORANGE COVE. CURRENT LAND USE IS ENTIRELY AGRICULTURAL. THE MOST LIKELY SITE FOR HOOVER'S COLLECTION WAS THE LARGE DEPRESSION JUST SW OF THE INTERSECTION OF ADAMS AVE.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

7.2 Appendix B: CHRIS Search Record

Prepared by Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center dated December 9, 2024.

California Historical Resources Information System

Fresno
Inyo
Kern
Kings
Madera
Tulare

Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center
California State University, Bakersfield
Mail Stop: 72 DOB
9001 Stockdale Highway
Bakersfield, California 93311-1022
(661) 654-2289
Email: ssjvic@csub.edu
Website: www.csub.edu/ssjvic

To: Isaiah Medina
Precision Civil Engineering, Inc.
1234 O Street
Fresno, CA93721

Record Search 24-511

Date: December 9, 2024

Re: City of Orange Cove Water System Improvement Project

County: Fresno

Map(s): Orange Cove South 7.5'

CULTURAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH

The California Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) contracts with the California Historical Resources Information System's (CHRIS) regional Information Centers (ICs) to maintain information in the CHRIS inventory and make it available to local, state, and federal agencies, cultural resource professionals, Native American tribes, researchers, and the public. Recommendations made by IC coordinators or their staff regarding the interpretation and application of this information are advisory only. Such recommendations do not necessarily represent the evaluation or opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer in carrying out the OHP's regulatory authority under federal and state law.

The following are the results of a search of the cultural resource files at the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center. These files include known and recorded cultural resources sites, inventory and excavation reports filed with this office, and resources listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the OHP Built Environment Resources Directory, California State Historical Landmarks, California Register of Historical Resources, California Inventory of Historic Resources, and California Points of Historical Interest. Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the OHP are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area.

PRIOR CULTURAL RESOURCE STUDIES CONDUCTED WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA AND THE ONE-HALF MILE RADIUS

According to the information in our files, there has been one previous cultural resource study completed within the most eastern portion of the project area: FR-01932. There have been two studies conducted within the one-half mile radius: FR-01865 and FR-02006.

KNOWN/RECORDED CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN THE PROJECT AREA AND THE ONE-HALF MILE RADIUS

According to the information in our files, there are no recorded cultural resources within the project area or within the one-half mile radius, and it is not known if any exist there.

There are no recorded cultural resources within the project area or radius that are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the California Register of Historical Resources, the California Points of Historical Interest, California Inventory of Historic Resources, for the California State Historic Landmarks.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

We understand this project consists of the construction of a new water well, water storage tank and booster pump station, and stormwater basin on vacant land. Because the vast majority of the project area has not been previously studied for cultural resources, it is not known if any exit there. The study completed in the most eastern portion of the project area was completed 20 years ago. Studies are typically only considered valid for up to five years. Therefore, prior to any ground disturbance activities, we recommend a qualified, professional consultant conduct a field survey to determine if any cultural resources are present. A list of qualified consultants can be found at www.chrisinfo.org.

We also recommend that you contact the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento. They will provide you with a current list of Native American individuals/organizations that can assist you with information regarding cultural resources that may not be included in the CHRIS Inventory and that may be of concern to the Native groups in the area. The Commission can consult their "Sacred Lands Inventory" file to determine what sacred resources, if any, exist within this project area and the way in which these resources might be managed. Finally, please consult with the lead agency on this project to determine if any other cultural resource investigation is required. If you need any additional information or have any questions or concerns, please contact our office at (661) 654-2289.

By:

Celeste M. Thomson, Coordinator **Date**: December 9, 2024

Please note that invoices for Information Center services will be sent under separate cover from the California State University, Bakersfield Accounting Office.

7.3 Appendix C: NAHC SLF Results Letter

Prepared by Native American Heritage Commission dated November 27, 2024.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

NAHC HEADQUARTERS
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710

November 27, 2024

Isaiah Medina
Precision Civil Engineering

Via Email to: imedina@precisioneng.net

Re: Native American Tribal Consultation, Pursuant to the Assembly Bill 52 (AB 52), Amendments to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Chapter 532, Statutes of 2014), Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 (m), 21073, 21074, 21080.3.1, 21080.3.2, 21082.3, 21083.09, 21084.2 and 21084.3, City of Orange Cove Water System Improvement Project, Fresno County

Dear Mr. Medina:

Pursuant to Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (c), attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Please note that the intent of the AB 52 amendments to CEQA is to avoid and/or mitigate impacts to tribal cultural resources, (Pub. Resources Code §21084.3 (a)) ("Public agencies shall, when feasible, avoid damaging effects to any tribal cultural resource.")

Public Resources Code sections 21080.3.1 and 21084.3(c) require CEQA lead agencies to consult with California Native American tribes that have requested notice from such agencies of proposed projects in the geographic area that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the tribes on projects for which a Notice of Preparation or Notice of Negative Declaration or Mitigated Negative Declaration has been filed on or after July 1, 2015. Specifically, Public Resources Code section 21080.3.1 (d) provides:

Within 14 days of determining that an application for a project is complete or a decision by a public agency to undertake a project, the lead agency shall provide formal notification to the designated contact of, or a tribal representative of, traditionally and culturally affiliated California Native American tribes that have requested notice, which shall be accomplished by means of at least one written notification that includes a brief description of the proposed project and its location, the lead agency contact information, and a notification that the California Native American tribe has 30 days to request consultation pursuant to this section.

The AB 52 amendments to CEQA law does not preclude initiating consultation with the tribes that are culturally and traditionally affiliated within your jurisdiction prior to receiving requests for notification of projects in the tribe's areas of traditional and cultural affiliation. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) recommends, but does not require, early consultation as a best practice to ensure that lead agencies receive sufficient information about cultural resources in a project area to avoid damaging effects to tribal cultural resources.

The NAHC also recommends, but does not require that agencies should also include with their notification letters, information regarding any cultural resources assessment that has been completed on the area of potential effect (APE), such as:

1. The results of any record search that may have been conducted at an Information Center of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS), including, but not limited to:

- A listing of any and all known cultural resources that have already been recorded on or adjacent to the APE, such as known archaeological sites;
- Copies of any and all cultural resource records and study reports that may have been provided by the Information Center as part of the records search response;
- Whether the records search indicates a low, moderate, or high probability that unrecorded cultural resources are located in the APE; and
- If a survey is recommended by the Information Center to determine whether previously unrecorded cultural resources are present.

2. The results of any archaeological inventory survey that was conducted, including:

    - Any report that may contain site forms, site significance, and suggested mitigation measures.

      All information regarding site locations, Native American human remains, and associated funerary objects should be in a separate confidential addendum, and not be made available for public disclosure in accordance with Government Code section 6254.10.

3. The result of any Sacred Lands File (SLF) check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission was negative.

4. Any ethnographic studies conducted for any area including all or part of the APE; and

5. Any geotechnical reports regarding all or part of the APE.

Lead agencies should be aware that records maintained by the NAHC and CHRIS are not exhaustive and a negative response to these searches does not preclude the existence of a tribal cultural resource. A tribe may be the only source of information regarding the existence of a tribal cultural resource.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. In the event that they do, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the consultation process.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our consultation list remains current.

If you have any questions, please contact me at my email address: Pricilla.Torres-Fuentes@nahc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes

Pricilla Torres-Fuentes
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment