

Ramirez Subdivision (City of Porterville, CA)

(PRC 2024-026-S, ANX 2026-001)

INITIAL STUDY – MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

January 2026

Prepared for:

City of Porterville
291 N Main Street
Porterville, CA 93257

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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 Porterville (City) to address the environmental effects of the proposed Ramirez Subdivision (“Project” or “proposed 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 Porterville 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 are 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) sections plus appendices. **SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION** provides the basis 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 based on the Initial Study, a mitigated negative declaration will be prepared, 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 CalEEMod Results (**Appendix A**), IPaC and CNDDB Occurrence Report (**Appendix B**), CHRIS Search Record and NAHC Correspondence (**Appendix C**) are provided 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

Ramirez Subdivision (PRC 2024-026-S, Annexation (ANX) 2026-001)

2.2 Lead Agency Name and Address

City of Porterville
291 N. Main Street
Porterville, CA 93257

2.3 Contact Person and Phone Number

Lead Agency

City of Porterville
Community Development Department
Claudia Calderon, Director
(559) 782-7460

Applicant

Callison Elite Construction, Inc.
1061 N. Main Street
Porterville, CA 93257
(559) 359-1737
Chuck.ramirez@callisonelite.com

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 located in Tulare County, California. The site is located on the southwest corner of North Newcomb Street and West Linda Vista Avenue (**Figure 2-1**), consisting of one (1) parcel that totals approximately 11.47 acres (**Figure 2-2**). The area is identified by the Tulare County Assessor as Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 243-130-042. The site is a portion of Section 16, Township 21 South, Range 27 East, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian.

2.6 Latitude and Longitude

The centroid of the Project site is 36.104660, -119.054799.

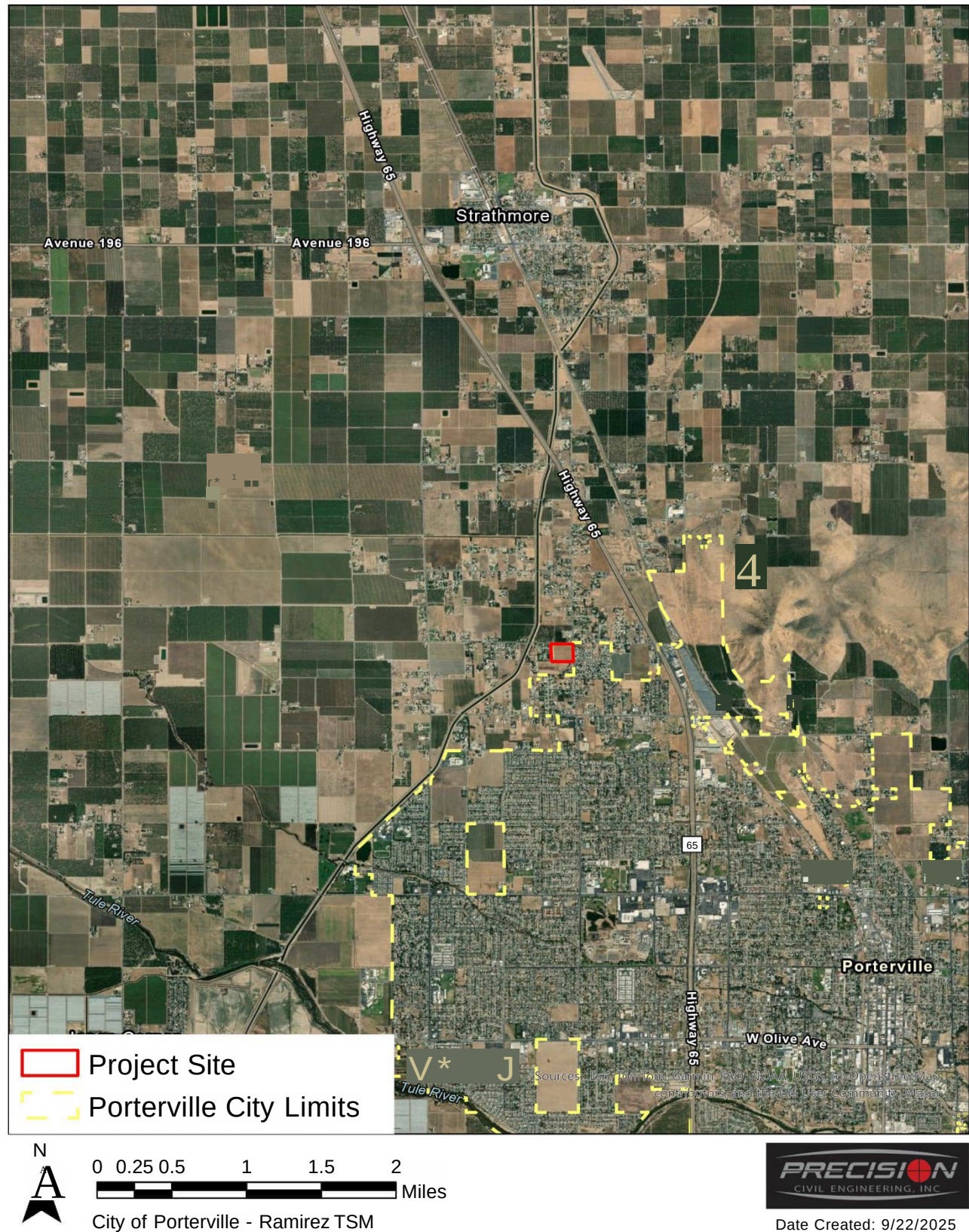


Figure 2-1 Ramirez Subdivision Project Location

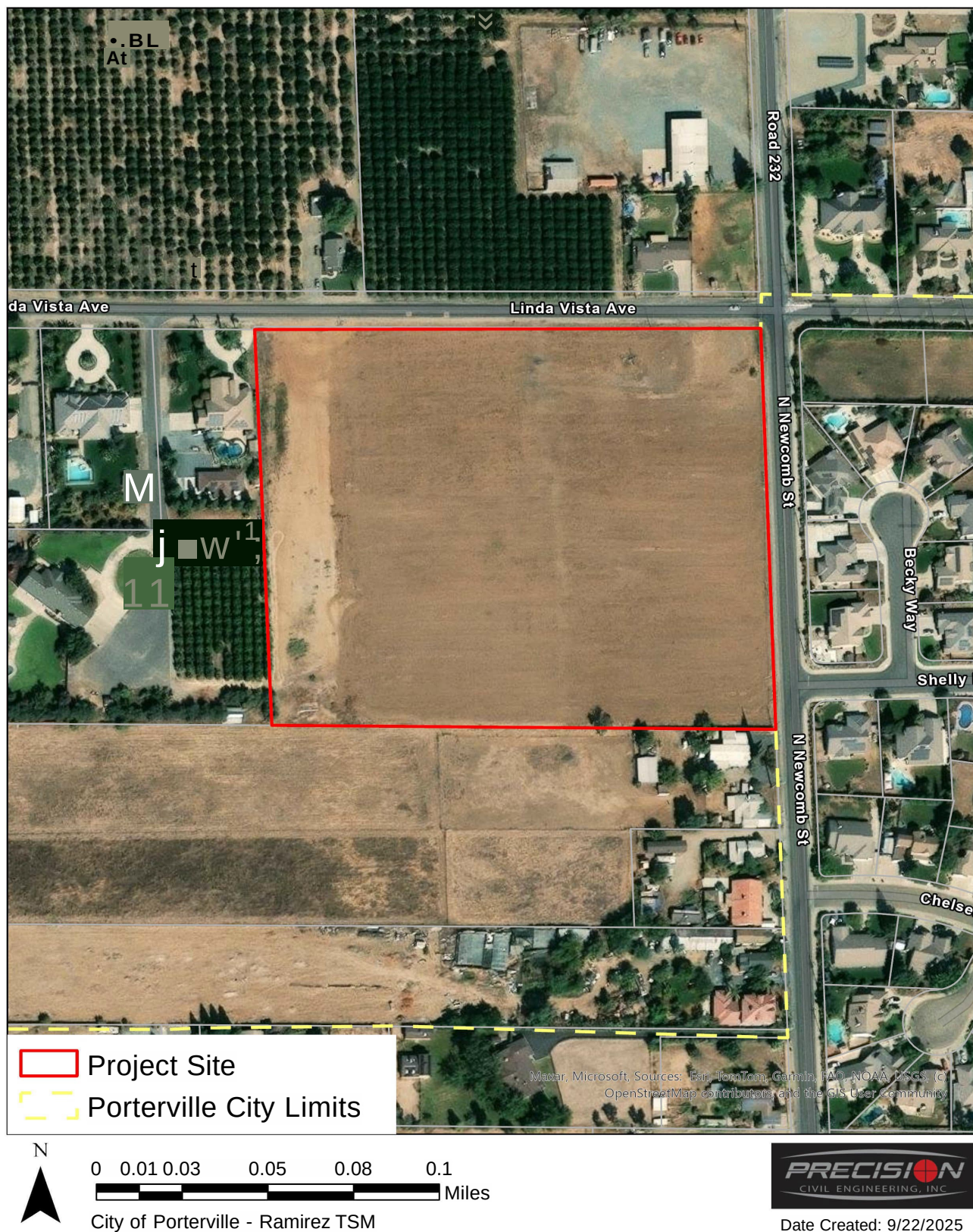


Figure 2-2 Ramirez Subdivision Project Aerial

2.7 General Plan Designation

The City of Porterville 2030 General Plan Land Use Diagram identifies the Project Site as having a land use designation of Low Density Residential (**Figure 2-3**). According to the General Plan, Low Density Residential “represents typical single-family subdivisions. The maximum residential density is 6.0 units per gross acre.”

2.8 Zoning

The Project Site has been rezoned RS-2 Low Density Residential (**Figure 2-4**). The Porterville Development Ordinance (PDO; Chapter 21 of the Porterville Municipal Code, or PMC) identifies the purpose of the RS-2 district to “provide areas for attached or detached single family homes with a maximum residential density of 7.5 units per net acre. This district also allows for limited uses such as day care homes, parks, and religious facilities that are appropriate in a low-density residential environment.”

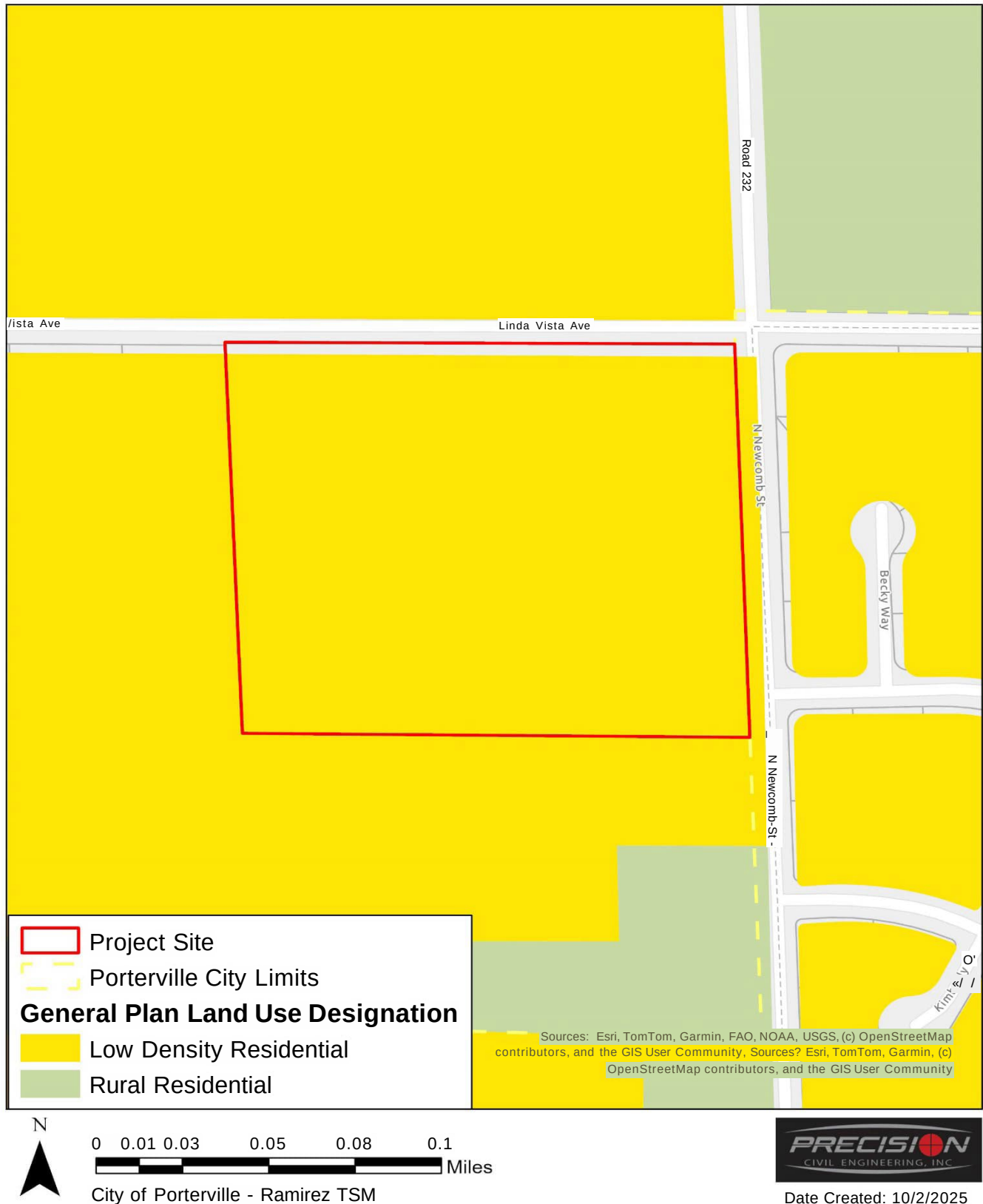


Figure 2-3 General Plan Land Use Designation Map

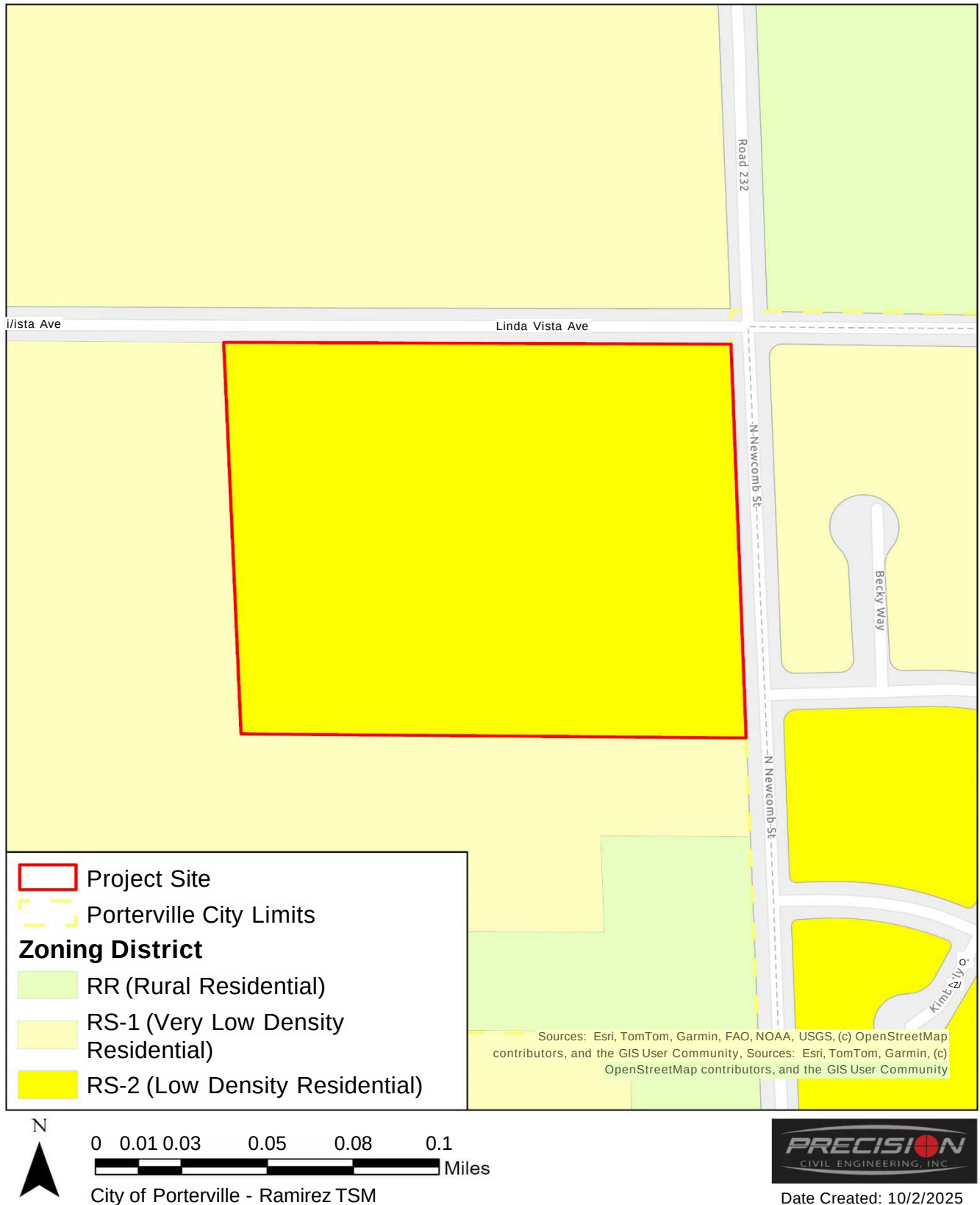


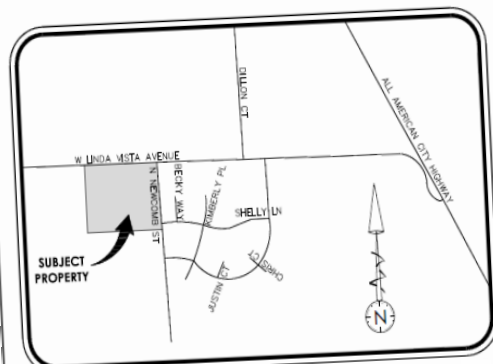
Figure 2-4 Zoning District Map

2.9 Description of Project

To facilitate the future development of the Project Site, the Applicant, Callison Elite Construction, Inc., has requested a Tentative Subdivision Map (PRC 2024-026-S) and Annexation (ANX No. 2026-001). These processes pertain to one (1) approximately 11.47-acre parcel located at the southwest corner of North Newcomb Street and West Linda Vista Avenue in Tulare County, CA (APN 243-130-042). The TSM proposes to subdivide the Project Site into 30 single-family lots (Lots 1 to 30), ranging from 10,762 square feet (sf.) to 17,011 sf., with an average lot size of 12,630 sf. (Figure 2-5). Each lot is proposed to be developed with one unit (2.61 du/ac). The Project proposes an internal network of local streets with one (1) point of ingress/egress on N. Newcomb Street, one (1) point of ingress/egress on W. Linda Vista Avenue, and one (1) street stub to the south in the southwestern portion of the site. All roadways within the proposed subdivision would be designed in accordance with City standards and would have curb, gutter, and sidewalk. In addition, N. Newcomb Street and W. Linda Vista Avenue in proximity to the Project site would be improved to their ultimate rights-of-way, with curb, gutter, and sidewalk, in addition to landscaping. The annexation would annex the one-parcel Project site from the County of Tulare into the City of Porterville.

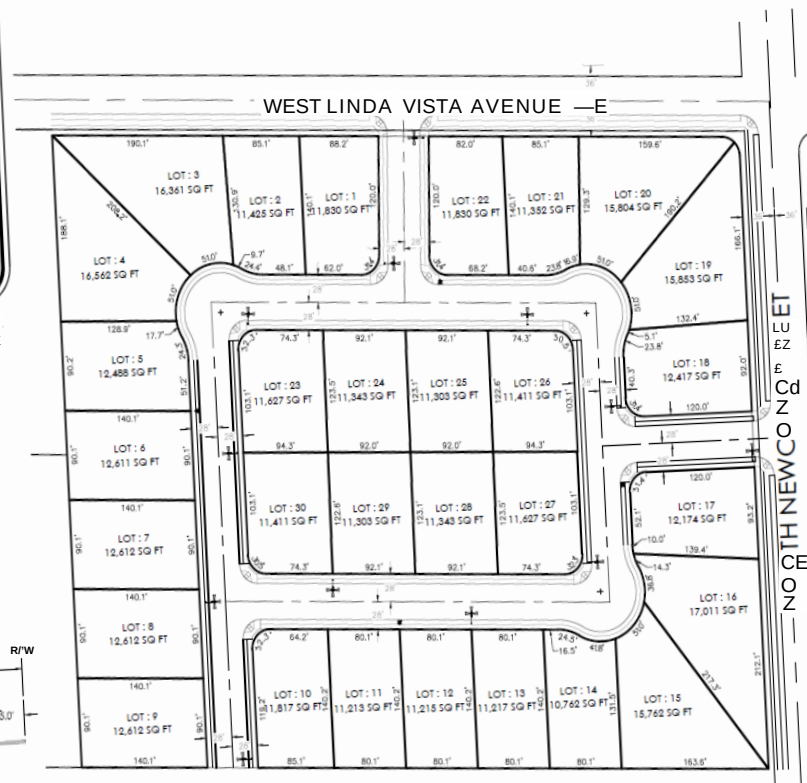
Though no physical development is proposed at this time, any future development would be built in accordance with all mandatory water use requirements as outlined in the 2022 California Green Building Standards Code, Title 24, Part 11 and verified through the building permit process. As a residential development that would contain plumbing fixtures and fittings, the Project would be required to comply with water-conserving measures for water closets, urinals, showerheads, and faucets. Additionally, as a residential development that would contain landscaping including trees, shrubs, groundcover/annual plants, and lawn, the Project would be required to comply with the updated Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) (California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Chapter 2.7, Division 2), as implemented and enforced through the building permit process.

The Project is proposing annexation into City limits and thus, future development would be required to connect to water, wastewater, and stormwater services. Domestic water service would be provided to the site through proposed water mains located throughout the site and would connect to the City system. Sanitary sewer service would be provided through sewer mains located throughout the site and would connect to the City system. Natural gas, electricity, and telecommunications are provided by private companies. In addition, the Project would be subject to fees for the construction, acquisition, and improvements for public services including, but not limited to, fire protection services, police protection services, parks, and schools.



VICINITY MAP
CITY OF PORTERVILLE

COUNTY OF TULARE



TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP
BEING A DIVISION OF A PORTION OF THE REMAINDER PARCEL NO. 1, PARCEL MAP NO.
4706 R.M. 48-11 LOCATED IN A PORTION OF THE NORTH EAST QUARTER OF SECTION
16, TOWNSHIP 21 NORTH, RANGE 27 EAST, MOUNT DIABLO BASE AND MERIDIAN, IN
THE COUNTY OF TULARE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
JJ.Y2C24

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|S59|3W-IW

AGENT
AW ENGINEERING
ALLEN WILLIAMS
810 WACEOLAAVE
VSA, LA, CA 93291
AWILUAMS@AWETNC.COM
PHONE: (575) 713-6368

PROPERTY INFORMATION

APN:243-13(MM2

TOTAL AREA: 11.468 ACRES

AVERAGE LOT SUE: 12.4% SOH

TOTALLOTS:8LOTS

ZOMNG:RS-2

GENERAL PLAN USE: LOW DENSITY RESIDENTIAL

STRUCTURES:NO EXISTNG STRUCTURES

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EFFECTIVE DATE OF TREATMENT

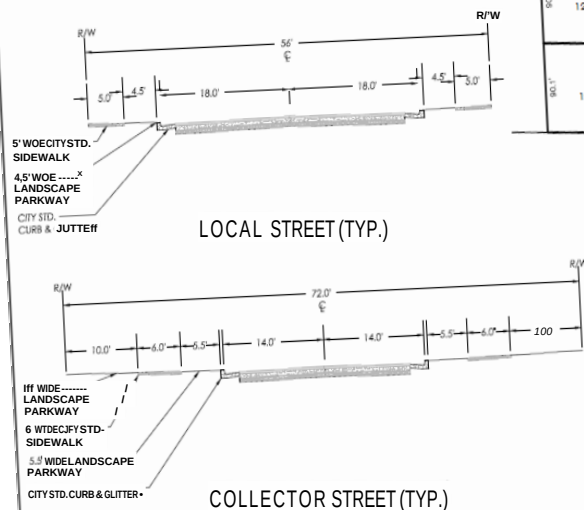


Figure 2-5 Tentative Subdivision Map

2.10 Project Setting and Surrounding Land Uses

Project Setting

The Project site is currently vacant but has historically been utilized for agricultural purposes. The Project site had previously comprised of row-crop orchards and a single-family residence with a detached garage. The existing biotic site conditions and resources of these parcels can be defined primarily as ruderal and are highly disturbed due to annual disking. In addition, there is a power pole and water pump located on the northeastern portion of the Project site.

Surrounding Land Uses

As referenced in **Table 2-1**, the Project Site is surrounded by orchards and single-family residences to the north, rural single-family residences to the south, single-family residences to the east, and a single-family residence to the west.

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	Orchard/Single-family residences	Low Density Residential	RS-1 Very Low Density Residential
South	Rural Residences	Low Density Residential	RS-1 Very Low Density Residential
East	Single-family residences	Low Density Residential	RS-1 Very Low Density Residential
West	Single-family residence	Low Density Residential	RS-1 Very Low Density Residential

2.11 Site Preparation

Site preparation would include typical grading activities and minor excavation for installation of utility infrastructure for conveyance of water, sewer, stormwater, and irrigation. Site preparation, building, grading, encroachment, and site utilities permits would be subject to review and approval by the appropriate agency and/or department to ensure compliance with applicable codes and regulations. Compliance would be verified through the building permit and inspection process.

2.12 Project Construction and Phasing

No physical development is proposed at this time; however, this IS has been prepared with the assumption that full buildout will occur in one phase over a 24-month period.

2.13 Required Project Approvals

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

- Tentative Subdivision Map
- Annexation

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, Southern California Edison, and Regional Water Quality Control Board.

2.14 Consultation with California Native American Tribes

CEQA 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. 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 federally 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 Tulare County was requested and received from the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on August 12, 2025. The listed tribes include Kitanemuk & Yowlumne Tejon Indians, Table Mountain Rancheria, Tule River Indian Tribe, and Wuksachi Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band. The NAHC also conducted a Sacred Lands File (SLF) search which was negative.

The City of Porterville sent formal tribal consultation notices for the proposed Project pursuant to AB 52 (Chapter 532, Statutes 2014) on August 18, 2025. Letters were sent to the tribes identified above. The request for consultation period for AB 52 ended on September 17, 2025. One response was received from Table Mountain Rancheria stating, "we appreciate receiving notice; however, this project site is beyond our area of interest." No other responses were received.

3 DETERMINATION

3.1 Environmental Factors Potentially Affected

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this Project, as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

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



Jeff O'Neal, City Planner
City of Porterville, Community Development Department

1/19/2026

Date

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, aesthetic resources may include scenic vistas and scenic resources (e.g. trees, rock outcroppings, historic buildings, highways). Porterville's visual features predominately include urbanized and agricultural land uses. The City of Porterville is nestled at the base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains and foothills, which are located to the east of the City. Depending on conditions, the Sierra Nevada's are prominent and visible from just about anywhere within the City.

The Project Site is approximately 11.47 acres, located at the southwest corner of N. Newcomb Street and W. Linda Vista Avenue. The Project Site is currently vacant and has no on-site structures or improvements (i.e., streets, curb, gutter, sidewalks). The Project site is surrounded by orchards and single-family residences to the north, rural residences to the south, a single-family residential subdivision to the east, and single-family residences to the west.

Porterville 2030 General Plan

According to the Porterville 2030 General Plan, the City identifies its agricultural foundation, topography, landscape, as well as parkland, as a contribution to community identity, aesthetic value, environmental quality, habitat

protection, and recreational activities. However, the General Plan does not identify any specific scenic corridors or scenic vistas within the City's Planning Area.

The City Code of Porterville, California

The City Code of Porterville, California, also known as the Porterville Municipal Code (PMC), outlines enforceable requirements for all new developments to prevent lighting and glare impacts, as listed below:

Section 306.07 - Lighting and Glare

B. Lighting. Lights shall be placed to deflect light away from adjacent properties and public streets, and to prevent adverse interference with the normal operation or enjoyment of surrounding properties. Direct or sky-reflected glare from floodlights shall not be directed into any other property or street. Except for public streetlights, no light or combination of lights, or activity shall cast light on a public street exceeding one (1) foot-candle as measured from the centerline of the street. No light, combination of lights, or activity shall cast light onto a residentially zoned property, or any property containing residential uses, exceeding one half foot-candle. Refer to Section 300.07 Lighting and Illumination and Section 304.10(g) Parking Lot Lighting for additional lighting standards required by this code.

Section 300.07 - Lighting and Illumination

E. Shielding. All lighting fixtures shall be shielded in accordance with Table 300.07(B) so as not to produce obtrusive glare onto the public right-of-way or adjoining properties. All luminaries shall meet the most recently adopted criteria of the Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IESNA) for "Cut Off" or "Full Cut Off" luminaries, as illustrated in Figure 300.07.

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 State Scenic Highways in the City of Porterville, however, State Route (SR) 190, east of SR 65, is categorized as an eligible State Scenic Highway. SR 190 is located approximately 3.7 miles southeast 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 currently vacant and has no on-site structures or improvements (i.e., streets, curb, gutter, sidewalks). The Project site is surrounded by orchards and single-family residences to the north, rural single-family residences to the south, single-family residences to the east, and a single-family residence

¹ Caltrans. California State Scenic Highway System Map. Accessed on October 2, 2025, <https://caltrans.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=465dfd3d807c46cc8e8057116f1aaca>

to the west. Mountain ranges and foothills can be seen to the east of the Project site; however, most of this long-range view is blocked by existing development on properties east of the site. While views of the mountain ranges would be further obstructed by the development of the Project site, impacts would be less than significant due to view obstruction by existing development. Additionally, the General Plan does not identify or designate scenic vistas or corridors within the general vicinity of the Project Site. 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 State Scenic Highways in the City of Porterville, inclusive of the Project site. SR 190 is an eligible State Scenic Highway but is located approximately 3.7 miles southeast of the Project site and would not be impacted by the Project due to its distance. Accordingly, the proposed Project would not damage scenic resources, including trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway and no impact would occur.

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 in an urbanized area surrounded by residential and non-residential uses. Once developed, the Project site will not have a substantially different character from the surrounding area. Further, the proposed use 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, Porterville Municipal Code (PMC), and California Building Code (CBC). Compliance would ensure that development of the site would not conflict with applicable zoning and other regulations governing scenic quality. Therefore, the Project would result in a less than significant impact.

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, adjacent vehicle traffic). 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 (PMC Section 18-90.6 permits construction work to take place between 6:00 am and 9:00 pm on any day except Saturday and Sunday, or between 7:00 am and 5:00 pm on Saturday or Sunday). 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.

Once developed, the Project would be required to comply with the applicable General Plan policies and the enforceable requirements and restrictions contained in the PMC intended to prevent light and glare impacts (See **Environmental Setting**). Further, compliance with Title 24 lighting requirements as verified through the Building Permit process would reduce impacts related to nighttime light. The lighting requirements cover outdoor spaces including regulations for mounted luminaires (i.e., high efficacy, motion sensor controlled, time clocks, energy management control systems, etc.). As such, conditions imposed on the Project by the City pursuant to the General Plan, PMC, and Title 24 would result in 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 (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring 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 County of Tulare and is planned and zoned for residential use within the City of Porterville. The Project site is currently vacant but has historically been used for agricultural purposes. There are no existing structures or improvements on site (i.e., roads, curb, gutter, sidewalk). The existing biotic conditions and resources of the site can be defined primarily as ruderal and are highly disturbed due to annual disking. The Project site does not contain any agricultural or forestry resources (e.g., 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 on 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, as of 2020, the Project Site is classified as “Farmland of Statewide Importance” and “Rural Residential Land” as defined below.³ **Figure 4-1** shows the farmland type classification within the Project vicinity. **Table 4-1** shows the acreage of each farmland type within the Project site.

Farmland of Statewide Importance (S): Farmland of Statewide Importance is similar to Prime Farmland but with minor shortcomings, such as greater slopes or less ability to store soil moisture. Land must have been used for irrigated agricultural production at some time during the four years prior to the mapping date.

Rural Residential Land (R): Rural Residential Land includes residential areas of one to five structures per ten acres.

Table 4-1 Farmland Type by Acreage within Project site	
Farmland Type	Acreage
Farmland of Statewide Importance (S)	9.35
Rural Residential Land (R)	2.12

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.

² California Department of Conservation. Important Farmland Categories. Accessed on October 2, 2025, <https://www.conservation.ca.gov/dlrp/fmmp/Pages/Important-Farmland-Categories.aspx>

³ California Department of Conservation. (2020). California Important Farmland Finder. Accessed on October 2, 2025, <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/DLRP/CIFF/>

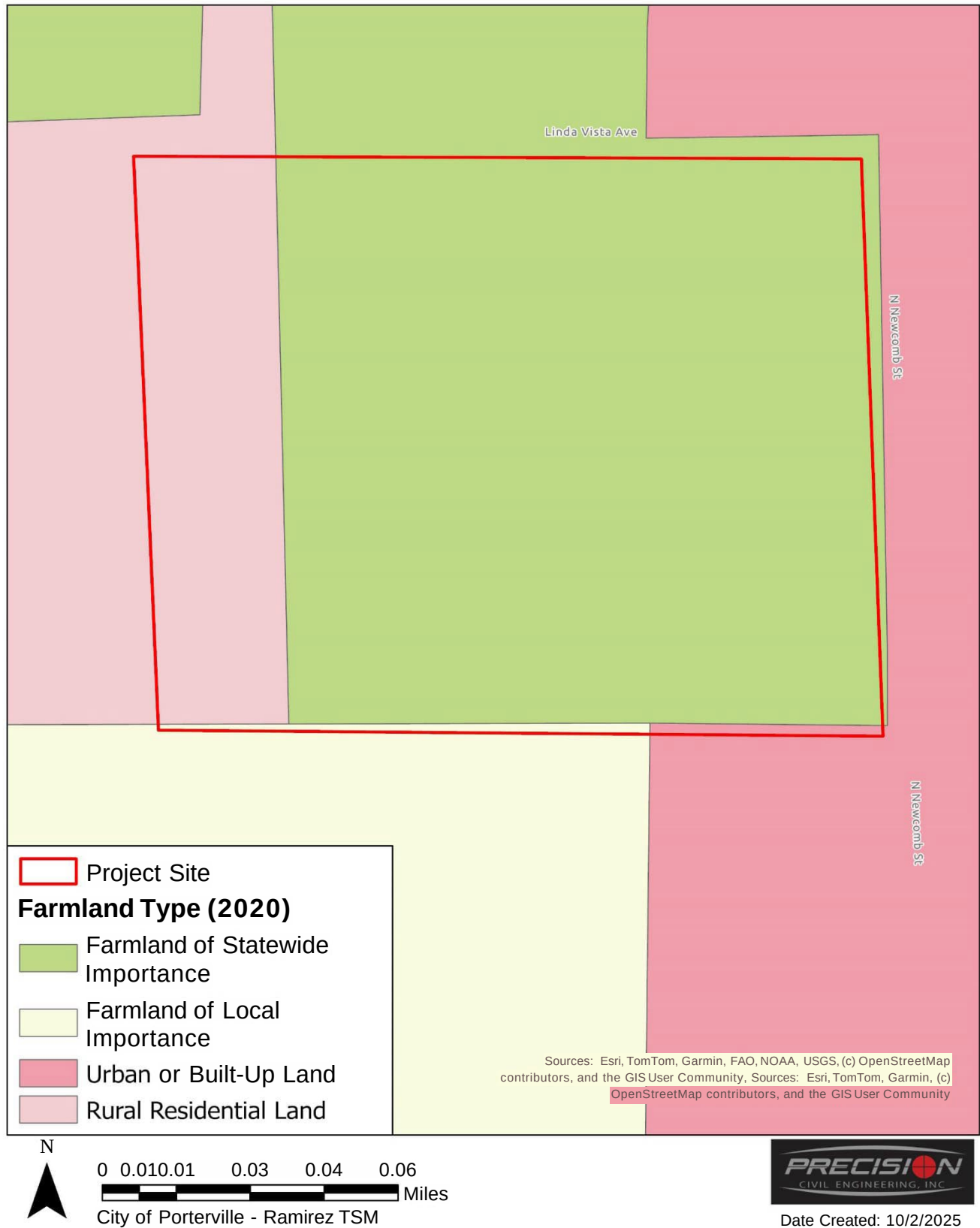


Figure 4-1 Farmland Type

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?*

Less than Significant Impact. According to the FMMP, California Important Farmland Finder, a portion of the Project site is designated as “Farmland of Statewide Importance.” The site is an unincorporated area of Tulare County planned and zoned for residential use within the City of Porterville. Development of the Project site would convert Farmland of Statewide Importance to non-agricultural use.

While the Project would result in the conversion of agricultural lands to a non-agricultural use, this conversion was evaluated under the Porterville General Plan EIR. The EIR states that “although the conversion of these agricultural lands is considered significant, it is important to note that the General Plan has incorporated land use patterns and policies to minimize the amount of overall growth in the Planning Area.”

Additionally, the General Plan contains policies intended to provide safeguards for these agricultural lands and encourage the retention of agriculture and open space areas around the City, as listed below.

Implementation Policy LU-I-5 Require contiguous development within the UDB unless it can be demonstrated that development of property which is contiguous to urban development is unavailable.

Implementation Policy OSC-I-2 Work with the County with the objective of:

- *Retaining agriculture and open space areas around the City, consistent with the General Plan; and*
- *Notifying the City of development applications to areas adjacent to the City’s Planning Area.*

The Project is compliant with Policy LU-I-5 since the site is located adjacent to development within the city limits. The project would not impede implementation of Policy OSC-I-2 since it does not affect agricultural and open space areas around the City. Compliance with General Plan policies would reduce potential impacts related to the conversion of agricultural lands to non-agricultural use. Therefore, the impacts would be less than significant.

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

No Impact. The Project site and surrounding properties are not zoned for agricultural use and are not under Williamson Act contracts. Therefore, the Project would not conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract, and no impact would occur.

- 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 located on land zoned for forest land, timberland, or Timberland Production, as defined by the relevant sections of the Public Resources Code and Government Code. Therefore, the Project would not conflict with existing zoning for these land uses or require any rezoning, and no impacts 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, nor is it designated or zoned for forest uses. Therefore, the project would not result in the loss of forest land or conversion of forest land to non-forest use, and no impacts 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. A majority of the Project site is currently designated as “Farmland of Statewide Importance.” As analyzed under criterion a), the Project would have a less than significant impact on the conversion of farmland to non-agricultural use through implementation of policies identified in the General Plan that would provide safeguards for agricultural lands. In addition, the Project site is partially surrounded by non-agricultural uses. Therefore, the proposed development would be generally consistent with the existing environment of the adjacent non-agricultural neighborhood and would follow the pattern of growth as planned in the General Plan. As a result, the Project would not involve additional 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 that is not considered in the General Plan. 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

The City of Porterville lies within the central portion of the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin (SJVAB) 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 (8) 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 (NO_x, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5}) from construction equipment and other mobile sources, and fugitive dust (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5}) 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 (4) main sources of air pollutant emissions in the SJVAB are motor vehicles, industrial plants, agricultural activities, and construction activities. All four (4) 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, PM₁₀, 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 PM₁₀ 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 PM₁₀ 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 October 3, 2025, <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 4-2**. 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 NO_x): 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 NO_x): Operational impacts associated with the proposed Project would be considered significant if the Project generates emissions of ROG or NO_x that exceeds 10 TPY.

Table 4-2 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 is analyzed in **Section 4.17**.

Local Mobile-Source CO Concentrations

⁵ SJVAPCD. (2015). Guidance for Assessing and Mitigating Air Quality Impacts. Accessed on October 3, 2025, <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 projects 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 residential projects is shown in **Table 4-3**.

Table 4-3 SPAL Thresholds for Residential 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)
Single Family	155 dwelling unit	800	15
Apartment, Low Rise	224 dwelling unit	800	15
Apartment, Mid Rise	225 dwelling unit	800	15
Apartment, High Rise	340 dwelling unit	800	15
Condominiums/Townhouse	352 dwelling unit	800	15

Porterville 2030 General Plan

The Porterville 2030 General Plan Open Space and Conservation Element established policies and actions related to air quality, as listed below.

Guiding Policy OSC-G-9 Improve and protect Porterville’s air quality by making air quality a priority in land use and transportation planning and in development review.

Implementation Policy OSC-I-58 Continue to assess air quality impacts through environmental review and require developers to implement best management practices to reduce air pollutant emissions associated with the construction and operation of development projects.

The City will use the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District (SJVAPCD) Guidelines for Assessing and Mitigating Air Quality Impacts for determining and mitigating project air quality impacts and related thresholds of significance for use in environmental documents. The City shall cooperate with the SJVAPCD in the review of development proposals.

Implementation Policy OSC-I-59 Require preparation of a Health Risk Assessment for any development subject to the Air Toxics “Hot Spots” Act.

Implementation Policy OSC-I-60 Require dust control measures as a condition of approval for subdivision maps, site plans, and all grading permits.

Implementation Policy OSC-I-65 When asbestos has been identified in the preliminary soils report, require all new development and public works projects to comply with all provisions of State and regional ATCM regulations for control of airborne asbestos emissions relating to construction, road maintenance, and grading activities.

4.3.2 Impact Assessment

Would the Project:

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

Less than Significant Impact. Air Quality Plans (AQP) are designed to achieve and maintain compliance with ambient air quality standards. These plans involve a detailed analysis of factors influencing air quality within a specific air basin, including growth projections, emission sources, pollutant formation processes, and existing and

planned emission controls. The goal of an AQP is to demonstrate how, through a combination of regulations, programs, and other measures, the air basin will attain and maintain the air quality standards.

The applicable AQP for the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin (SJVAB) is the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District's (SJVAPCD) *Guide for Assessing and Mitigating Air Quality Impacts* (GAMAQI). The GAMAQI indicates that projects that do not exceed SJVAPCD regional criteria pollutant emissions quantitative thresholds identified in the GAMAQI would not conflict with or obstruct the applicable AQP.

The GAMAQI contains the Small Project Analysis Level (SPAL) screening tool that pre-quantifies emissions and significance thresholds below which it is reasonable to conclude that a project would not exceed applicable thresholds of significance for criteria pollutants. Projects below these SPAL thresholds are presumed to have a less than significant impact on air quality and are considered consistent with the AQP. As demonstrated below, the proposed Project would not have any significant effects relating to air quality pursuant to SPAL. 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. Therefore, the proposed Project would not be considered to obstruct implementation of the applicable AQP or be in conflict with the applicable AQP and a less than significant impact would occur.

Table 4-4 SPAL Significance Thresholds

	SPAL Threshold	Proposed Project	Below Threshold?
Size/Unit	155 dwelling units	30 dwelling units	Yes
Average Daily One-way Trips for All Fleet Types (Except Heavy-Heavy Duty Trucks (HHDT))	800	282.9	<u>Yes</u>
Average Daily One-way for HHDT trips only (50-mile trip length)	15	0	<u>Yes</u>
Note: Trip generation and VMT are further described in Section 4.17 .			

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 Impact. The San Joaquin Valley Air Basin (SJVAB) is currently designated as non-attainment for ozone, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5} under both federal and state ambient air quality standards. This means that existing concentrations of these pollutants frequently exceed established health-based standards, posing a risk to public health, especially for sensitive populations. Because the Project's emissions are below the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District's (SJVAPCD) Small Project Analysis Level (SPAL) thresholds (criterion a)), the emissions are presumed to have a less than significant impact on air quality and are excluded from further quantification for CEQA purposes. The SPAL thresholds are designed to identify projects that, individually or cumulatively, would not contribute significantly to existing air quality violations. Therefore, the Project's contribution to cumulative increases in these non-attainment pollutants would be considered less than significant and would not result in a cumulatively considerable net increase. Impacts would be less than significant.

c) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations?

Less than Significant Impact. Sensitive receptors, such as schools, parks, playgrounds, day care centers, nursing homes, hospitals, and residential dwelling units are more susceptible to the adverse effects of air pollution. The

nearest sensitive receptors to the Project site are single-family residences which surround the Project site. As discussed previously, Project emissions are below the San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District's (SJVAPCD) Small Project Analysis Level (SPAL) thresholds for both construction and operation. Projects below these thresholds are presumed to have a less than significant impact on air quality and are not required to perform further analysis. Therefore, the Project's potential to expose nearby sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations would be considered less than significant.

Furthermore, the Project proposes residential development. Residential development typically does not generate substantial toxic emissions (e.g., Type A uses defined by the California Air Pollution Control Officers Association (CAPCOA) guidelines). While construction activities would generate temporary emissions, primarily from diesel equipment exhaust, these emissions would be limited to the construction period. Moreover, construction activities would be required to comply with all applicable SJVAPCD rules and regulations, including but not limited to Regulation VIII (Fugitive PM₁₀ 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). Compliance with these regulations will further minimize potential impacts to sensitive receptors. Therefore, impacts related to exposure of sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations are considered 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. Certain land uses, such as landfills, transfer stations, composting facilities, sewage treatment plants, wastewater pump stations, asphalt batch plants, and rendering plants, are known to generate objectionable odors. This Project, which facilitates residential development, does not involve any of these odor-generating uses. Therefore, it is unlikely to produce odors that would adversely affect a substantial number of people. Furthermore, a review of the surrounding area indicates no major odor-generating sources (e.g., sanitary landfill, transfer station, composting facility, food processing facility) in proximity to the Project site. While temporary odors associated with diesel fuel and equipment exhaust may be present during construction activities, these odors will be short-lived and limited to the construction phase. For these reasons, potential odor impacts associated with the Project would be less than significant.

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 Project site is currently vacant with no structures or improvements. The existing biotic conditions and resources of the Project site can be defined primarily as ruderal and are highly disturbed due to annual disking. There are no trees, shrubs, or water features present on the Project 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, 1 bald & golden eagle, and 14 migratory birds that are potentially affected by activities on the Project Site. The list of species is provided in **Appendix B**.

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 February 25, 2025, the Project Site and its immediate vicinity (0.5-mile radius from the site) are not located within a federally designated Critical Habitat.⁸ The closest federally designated Critical Habitat is located approximately 3.0 miles east of the Project Site for California condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*).

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

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

⁶ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Information and Planning Consultation Online System. Accessed on October 3, 2025, <https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>

⁷ National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). Critical Habitat. Accessed on October 3, 2025, <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 February 25, 2025). Accessed on October 3, 2025, <https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/report/table/critical-habitat.html>

(including but not limited to marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) on the Project Site. ⁹ Additionally, the Project site is not within or adjacent to a riparian area nor does the site contain any 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 are no water features located within 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 (CNDDDB), which is an inventory of the status and locations of rare plants and animals in California along with reported occurrences of such species. ¹¹ The Project Site is located within the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Porterville 7.5-minute quadrangle map (Quad). A five (5)-mile radius from the Project site extends into the Cairns Corner, Lindsay, Frazier Valley, Woodville, and Success Dam Quads. According to the CNDDDB, there are 34 special-status species that have been observed and reported in the Porterville, Cairns Corner, Lindsay, Frazier Valley, Woodville, and Success Dam Quads. A list of occurrences within these Quads is provided in **Appendix B**.

The CNDDDB identifies no special status species located within the Project site. **Figure 4-2** shows the CNDDDB-identified occurrences of animal and plant species within the five (5)-mile radius of the Project site. **Table 4-5** lists all federally or state-listed special-status species CNDDDB-known occurrences within the five (5)-mile radius of the Project Site, organized by distance to the site. Several occurrences are listed as extirpated or possibly extirpated, meaning that the habitat has been destroyed or that the element has been searched but not seen for many years. **Table 4-6** provides an analysis of essential habitats and the potential for the existence of the special-status species to exist on the Project site.

⁹ U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. National Wetlands Inventory. Accessed October 3, 2025, <https://fwsprimary.wim.usgs.gov/wetlands/apps/wetlands-mapper/>

¹⁰ U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. WATERS GeoViewer 2.0. Accessed October 3, 2025, <https://epa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=074cfede236341b6a1e03779c2bd0692>

¹¹ California Department of Fish and Wildlife. California Natural Diversity Database. Accessed October 3, 2025, <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDDB>

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

Species (Common Name)	Date	Federal Status	State Status	Distance to site
San Joaquin kit fox	1975/07/XX	Endangered	Threatened	0.90 miles
San Joaquin kit fox	1973/XX/XX	Endangered	Threatened	1.77 miles
San Joaquin adobe sunburst	2016/03/18	Threatened	Endangered	2.05 miles
striped adobe-lily	2007/03/01	None	Threatened	2.10 miles
Northern California legless lizard	1940/04/02	None	None	2.26 miles
Swainson's hawk	2017/07/09	None	Threatened	2.29 miles
San Joaquin adobe sunburst	1990/04/12	Threatened	Endangered	2.42 miles
Crotch's bumble bee	1963/06/13	None	Candidate Endangered	2.60 miles
Springville clarkia	2002/04/16	Threatened	Endangered	2.71 miles
striped adobe-lily	1983/XX/XX	None	Threatened	2.76 miles
California condor	1976/09/17	Endangered	Endangered	3.08 miles
San Joaquin adobe sunburst	1988/04/09	Threatened	Endangered	3.09 miles
San Joaquin kit fox	1975/07/XX	Endangered	Threatened	3.14 miles
San Joaquin adobe sunburst	1990/04/12	Threatened	Endangered	3.34 miles
Morrison's blister beetle	1939/05/01	None	None	3.94 miles
striped adobe-lily	1988/04/01	None	Threatened	4.11 miles
San Joaquin adobe sunburst	2010/04/01	Threatened	Endangered	4.11 miles
San Joaquin adobe sunburst	1990/03/22	Threatened	Endangered	4.20 miles
Townsend's big-eared bat	1988/07/27	None	None	4.28 miles
American badger	XXXX/XX/XX	None	None	4.32 miles
vernal pool fairy shrimp	2002/07/22	Threatened	None	4.58 miles

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

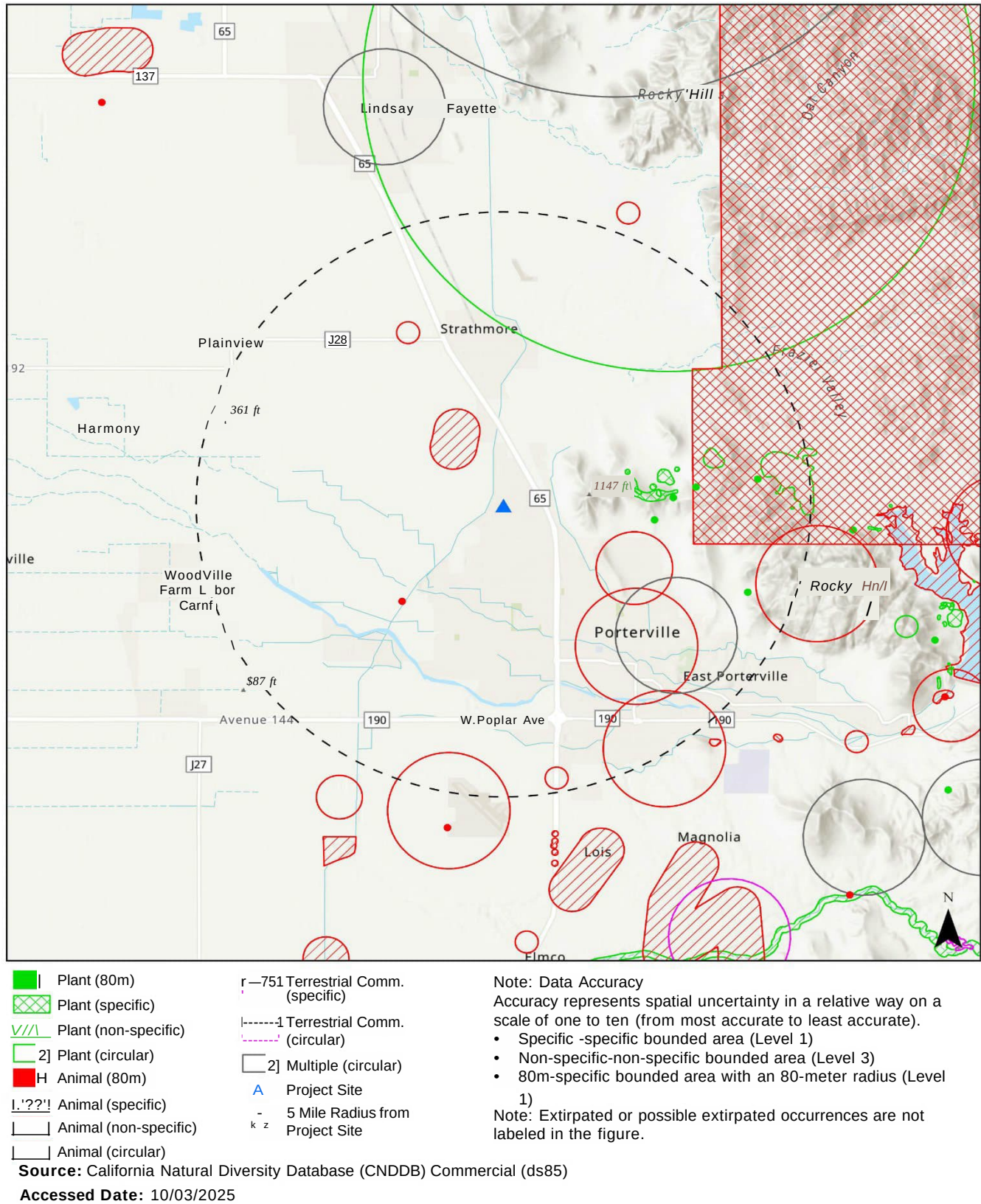


Figure 4-2 CNDDDB Occurrences within 5-miles of the Project Site

Table 4-6 Essential Habitats and Potential Existence of Special-Status Species on Site

Common Name/Type	Habitat	Potential Occurrence in the Project Site
American Badger	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils.	Potentially Present. Project site is vacant, with herbaceous habitat and friable soils. Active denning may be limited by annual disking and site disturbance.
California Condor	Require vast expanses of open savannah, grasslands, and foothill chaparral in mountain ranges of moderate altitude.	Absent. Found in mountain ranges and large, undisturbed natural areas. The Project site is adjacent urbanized area and does not contain suitable mountain or expansive foraging habitat for condors.
Swainsons hawk	Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees.	Likely Absent. Nests in mature trees and forages in open grasslands and agricultural fields. There are no mature trees present on the Project site that would provide suitable habitat.
Crotch's bumblebee	Coastal California east to the Sierra-cascade crest and south into Mexico.	Potentially Present. Project site is vacant, with ruderal herbaceous vegetation that may provide suitable foraging resources; nesting is less likely in disced areas.
Morrison's blister beetle	Inhabitant of the southern central valley of California.	Likely Absent. Prefers sand dune/desert scrub habitat. The Project site does not provide any suitable sand dune or desert scrub habitat.
Northern California legless lizard	Sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation.	Potentially Present. The Project site comprises sandy/loose loamy soils with vegetative cover throughout the entirety of the Project site. Nesting is unlikely due to disking.
San Joaquin Adobe sunburst	Valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland.	Likely Absent. Present in grassland and oak woodland habitat, with preference for heavy adobe soils. The Project site does not contain any heavy adobe soils. Additionally, the Project site is subject to annual disking which disturbs the soils.
San Joaquin Kit Fox	Annual grasslands or grassy open stages with scattered shrubby vegetation. Need loose-textured sandy soils for burrowing, and suitable prey base.	Potentially Present. The Project site comprises vacant grassland with shrubby vegetation and loose, sandy soils which would provide suitable habitat.
Springville Clarkia	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland.	Likely Absent The Project site is a vacant, grassland; however, the Project site is disced annually for vegetation control which would preclude the establishment and persistence of this species.
Striped adobe-lily	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland.	Likely Absent The Project site is a vacant, grassland; however, the Project site is disced annually for vegetation control which would preclude the establishment and persistence of this species.

Townsend's big eared bat	Throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites.	Likely Absent. The Project site is a vacant, grassland that provides little potential roosting sites (e.g., caves, mines, large buildings).
Vernal pool fairy shrimp	Endemic to the grasslands of the central valley, central coast mountains, and south coast mountains, in astatic rain-filled pools.	Potentially Present. The Project site is a vacant grassland with the potential for rain to accumulate in scattered pools.

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. ¹²

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.*

Porterville 2030 General Plan

According to the Porterville 2030 General Plan, the Project Site is within an area with known or high potential habitat for the striped adobe lily. The General Plan established goals and policies related to biological resources in the Open Space & Conservation Element, as listed below: ¹³

Goal OSC-G-7 *Protect habitat for special status species, designated under State and federal law.*

Implementing Policy OSC-I-27 *Protect and enhance the natural habitat features of the Tule River and open space corridors within the Planning Area.*

Implementing Policy OSC-I-28 *Require protection of sensitive habitat areas and special status species in new development site designs in the following order: 1) avoidance; 2) onsite mitigation, 3) offsite mitigation, and 4) purchase of mitigation credits.*

¹² The California Biologist's Handbook. California Fish and Game Code. Accessed on October 3, 2025, <https://biologistshandbook.com/regulations/state-regulations/state-fish-and-game-code/#:~:text=Section%203503,any%20regulation%20made%20pursuant%20thereto.%E2%80%9D>

¹³ City of Porterville. City of Porterville 2030 General Plan: Open Space & Conservation. Accessed October 3, 2025, https://cms9files.revize.com/PortervilleCA/Document_Center/Department/Community%20Development/General%20Plan%20Update/Chapter6OpenSpaceandConservation_000.pdf

Implementing Policy OSC-I-29 Require assessments of biological resources prior to approval of any development within 300 feet of any creeks, sensitive habitat areas, or areas of potential sensitive status species.

The term “special status” species includes species classified as rare and endangered. These priorities are consistent with the California Department of Fish and Game guidelines. When habitat preservation on-site is not feasible (i.e., preserved parcels would be too small to be of any value), then off-site mitigation should occur.

Implementing Policy OSC-I-32 Identify and protect wildlife movement corridors that serve critical habitats to minimize wildlife-urban conflicts.

Implementing Policy OSC-I-34 Continue to require street tree planting in new development and support the City’s tree planting fund.

Implementing Policy OSC-I-35 Consult with all responsible agencies about wetland and vernal pool habitat potentially affected by development.

This consultation will occur as part of the environmental review process.

Implementing Policy OSC-I-36 Establish a “no net loss” policy for wetlands and vernal pools, including credits for land banking and off-site mitigation, and maintain a protection zone around wetlands, riparian corridors, and identified habit areas where development shall not occur, except as part of a parkway enhancement program (e.g., trails and bikeways).

Protection zones will be determined on case-by-case based on biological studies and field assessment.

The City Code of Porterville, California

The Porterville Municipal Code (PMC) establishes regulations for the removal of trees, plants, and shrubs, as described below.

Section 7-48: REMOVAL OF TREES; NOTICE REQUIRED: *In the event that the moving of any building for which a permit shall have been granted pursuant to this article makes it necessary to trim, move, remove or replant any tree, plant or shrub belonging to or under the control of the city, the person to whom such permit has been granted, or his authorized representative, shall notify the director of parks and leisure services at least forty eight (48) hours prior to the time that the moving of such building will necessitate the removal of such obstructions.*

Section 7-49: REMOVAL OF TREES; AUTHORIZATION: *The person to whom such permit is granted as required in this article for the removal of buildings shall not, at the expiration of such time of notice or at any time, trim, move, remove, replant or otherwise disturb such trees, plants or shrubs; and such work shall be done only by the authorized workmen of the city unless otherwise approved and so ordered by the director of parks and leisure services.*

Section 7-50: REMOVAL OF TREES; PAYMENT OF COSTS: *The person to whom such permit is granted as required in this article for the removal of buildings shall pay to the city any and all costs or expense for the trimming, moving, removing or replanting of any trees, plants or shrubs or of any damage thereto.*

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 Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. To assess the potential presence of special-status species, queries were conducted using the CDFW CNDDDB and the USFWS IPaC databases. These databases provide information on the status and locations of rare plants and animals. As identified in the **Environmental Setting**, the queries identified potential special-status species near the Project site. No critical habitat exists within or directly adjacent to the site, as designated by federal agencies. The CNDDDB Bios mapping (**Figure 4-2**), along with **Table 4-6**, summarize the query results and characterize the site's habitat.

The analysis in **Table 4-6** identified several special-status wildlife species with the potential to occur on the site, primarily due to the presence of suitable habitat. These include Swainsons Hawk and other protected birds, American Badger, Northern California Legless Lizard, San Joaquin Kit Fox, Crotch's Bumble Bee, and Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp. To ensure that the Project does not have a substantial adverse effect on these identified species, either directly or through habitat modifications, the Project shall incorporate **Mitigation Measures BIO-1** through **BIO-6**. These measures address potential impacts through a combination of pre-construction surveys, avoidance, minimization, and other measures to avoid take.

Through incorporation of mitigation measures, potential 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.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1 (Protected Birds including Swainson's Hawk): *To mitigate potential impacts on protected birds, including Swainsons Hawk, and to avoid "take" as defined by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code, the following measures will be implemented.*

- 1) *Avoidance of Nesting Season: If feasible, all ground-disturbing activities (including grading, grubbing, or mobilization of construction equipment and materials) and vegetation removal will occur outside the typical nesting season for migratory birds in the San Joaquin Valley (generally February 1 through August 31).*
- 2) *Pre-Construction Survey (If Work During Nesting Season): If ground disturbance or vegetation removal must be initiated or continue during the nesting season (February 1 through August 31), a qualified biologist will conduct a pre-construction survey for nesting birds, including special-status species such as Swainson's Hawk, within the Project footprint and a suitable buffer (e.g., 500 feet for raptors like Swainson's Hawk, 250 feet for other protected birds, or as determined by the biologist based on species and site conditions). The survey will be conducted no more than 14 days prior to the start of any ground disturbance or vegetation removal within the Project footprint. The survey results will be reported by the biologist to the Project proponent, who will then report to the City of Porterville Community Development Department for mitigation monitoring compliance. If no active nests are detected, no further species-specific mitigation for nesting birds is required.*
- 3) *Minimize Impacts (If Active Nests Found): If active nests are found in or near the construction zone/area, the qualified biologist will establish and implement an appropriate species-specific non-disturbance buffer (as recommended by CDFW). This buffer will be clearly delineated, and no construction activities will occur within this buffer until the qualified biologist determines that the nesting effort has concluded (e.g., young*

have fledged and are no longer reliant on the nest) and the nest is no longer active. The biologist will prepare a plan detailing the avoidance, monitoring, and minimization actions, and the results of these efforts will be reported by the biologist to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), Project proponent, and the City of Porterville Community Development Department for mitigation monitoring compliance.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2 (American Badger): To mitigate potential impacts on the American badger and avoid “take” under state law, the following measures will be implemented.

- 1) Avoidance of Denning Season: If feasible, ground disturbance (including grading, grubbing, or mobilization of construction equipment and materials) in suitable and identified American badger habitat (e.g., grasslands, shrublands with friable soils, or areas with known burrow complexes) will be scheduled outside their primary denning season (typically February through July) when young may be present. Construction activities will avoid filling or altering known or potential badger dens.
- 2) Pre-Construction Survey (If Work During Denning Season): A qualified biologist will conduct a pre-construction survey for American badgers and their dens within the Project footprint and a suitable buffer (e.g., 50 feet) at least 30 days prior to ground disturbance. The survey results will be reported by the biologist to the Project proponent, CDFW, and the City of Porterville Community Development Department for mitigation monitoring compliance. If no badgers or active dens are detected, no further species-specific mitigation is required.
- 3) Minimize Impacts (If Badgers/Dens Found): If American badgers or their active dens are found and complete avoidance is not feasible, the qualified biologist will prepare a plan that describes proposed avoidance, monitoring, minimization, and/or mitigation actions to reduce impacts to a less than significant level and avoid “take.” This plan may include establishing buffer zones around active dens (e.g., 50-foot non-disturbance buffer), installing exclusion fencing, passively relocating to suitable, protected habitat, etc. The plan will be implemented in consultation with the qualified biologist, CDFW, and the Project proponent in accordance with CDFW guidelines related to the species. The plan and results of efforts will be reported by the biologist to the CDFW and the City of Porterville Community Development Department for mitigation monitoring compliance.

Mitigation Measure BIO-3 (Northern California Legless Lizard): To mitigate potential impacts on the Northern California legless lizard and avoid “take” under state law, the following measures will be implemented:

- 1) Pre-Construction Survey: A qualified biologist will conduct a pre-construction survey at least 30 days prior to ground disturbance in suitable legless lizard habitat (e.g., areas with loose sandy soils, leaf litter, or dense vegetation cover) to identify the presence/absence of legless lizards. The survey may involve hand-raking through loose soil and leaf litter. The results of efforts will be reported by the biologist to the Project proponent, CDFW, and the City of Porterville Community Development Department for mitigation monitoring compliance. If no legless lizards are detected, no further species-specific mitigation is required.
- 2) Avoidance: If feasible, ground disturbance (including grading, grubbing, or mobilization of construction equipment and materials) in suitable legless lizard habitat will be minimized. Construction activities will avoid filling or altering known or potential legless lizard habitat where feasible.
- 3) Minimize Impacts (If Legless Lizards Found): If legless lizards are found and complete avoidance is not feasible, the qualified biologist will prepare a plan that describes proposed avoidance, monitoring, minimization, and/or mitigation actions to reduce impacts to a less than significant level and avoid “take.” This plan may include establishing exclusion fencing, salvaging and relocating to suitable, protected habitat, monitoring, etc. The plan will be implemented in consultation with the qualified biologist, CDFW, and the Project proponent in accordance with CDFW guidelines related to the species. The plan and results of efforts will be reported by the biologist to

the Project proponent, CDFW, and the City of Porterville Community Development Department for mitigation monitoring compliance.

Mitigation Measure BIO-4 (San Joaquin Kit Fox): To mitigate potential impacts on the San Joaquin kit fox and avoid “take” under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and California Endangered Species Act (CESA), the following measures will be implemented:

- 1) Pre-Construction Survey: Prior to ground disturbance, a qualified biologist will conduct a pre-construction survey for San Joaquin kit fox and their dens within the Project footprint and a suitable buffer (e.g., 200-500 feet, as per agency guidelines) at least 30 days prior to ground disturbance. This survey will strictly follow current U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) protocols. The survey results will be reported by the biologist to the Project proponent, CDFW, USFWS, and the City of Porterville Community Development Department for mitigation monitoring compliance. If presence is not detected, no further species-specific mitigation is required, but adherence to standard avoidance measures (e.g., pre-activity surveys, speed limits) may still be required by agencies.
- 2) Avoidance of Pupping Season: If feasible, ground disturbance (including grading, grubbing, or mobilization of construction equipment and materials) in suitable San Joaquin kit fox habitat (e.g., arid grasslands, scrublands, and areas with potential dens) will be scheduled outside their primary pupping season (typically February through May) to avoid impacts to vulnerable young. Construction activities will avoid filling or altering known or potential kit fox dens.
- 3) Minimize Impacts (If Kit Foxes/Dens Found): If San Joaquin kit foxes or their dens (natal, pupping, or known active dens) are found and complete avoidance is not feasible, the qualified biologist will prepare a plan that describes proposed avoidance, monitoring, minimization, and mitigation actions, including compensatory mitigation, to reduce impacts to a less than significant level and avoid “take.” This plan will be developed in consultation with and approved by USFWS and CDFW. The plan and results of efforts will be reported by the biologist to the USFWS, CDFW, and the City of Porterville Community Development Department for mitigation monitoring compliance.
- 4) Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP): Prior to any ground disturbance, all construction personnel will attend a WEAP conducted by a qualified biologist. The program will include a detailed description of the San Joaquin kit fox and its habitat, legal protection, and the critical importance of avoiding “take.” It will also outline specific measures to be implemented during construction, such as speed limits, trash management, and reporting procedures for observations of kit foxes or dens.
- 5) Designated Biologist: A qualified biologist will be available during all ground-disturbing activities to ensure compliance with mitigation measures and agency conditions, and to monitor for the presence of San Joaquin kit fox.
- 6) Compensatory Mitigation: If impacts to San Joaquin kit fox habitat cannot be avoided and are authorized by USFWS and CDFW, compensatory mitigation (e.g., purchase of conservation easements or credits at an approved conservation bank) will be required to offset habitat loss. The amount of compensatory mitigation will be determined in consultation with the agencies.

Mitigation Measure BIO-5 (Crotch’s Bumble Bee): To mitigate potential impacts on the Crotch’s bumble bee and avoid “take” under CESA, the following measures will be implemented:

- 1) Pre-Construction Survey: Prior to ground disturbance, a qualified biologist or entomologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey no more than 30 days prior to ground disturbance to identify sensitive bumble bee species

and potential foraging or nesting habitat. If presence is not detected, no further species-specific mitigation is required.

- 2) Avoidance of Peak Activity Periods: To the extent feasible, large-scale vegetation removal or heavy ground disturbance in areas identified as existing or potential bumble bee foraging or nesting habitat will be scheduled outside of peak bumble bee foraging and nesting periods (typically spring through fall) to avoid direct harm to active bees and nests.
- 3) Minimize Impacts (If Bumble Bees/Habitat Found): If sensitive bumble bee species or active nests are found, or if complete avoidance of foraging or nesting habitat is not feasible, the qualified biologist or entomologist will prepare a plan that describes proposed avoidance, monitoring, minimization, and/or mitigation actions to reduce impacts to a less than significant level and avoid "take." This plan may include establishing buffers, enhancing landscaping with native, pollinator-friendly flowering plants that provide continuous bloom throughout the year, etc. The plan will be implemented in consultation with the qualified biologist, CDFW, and the Project proponent in accordance with CDFW guidelines related to the species. The plan and results of efforts will be reported by the biologist and submitted to the CDFW and the City of Porterville Community Development Department for mitigation monitoring compliance.

Mitigation Measure BIO-6 (Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp): To mitigate potential impacts on the Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp and avoid "take" under the federal ESA, the following measures will be implemented:

- 1) Pre-Construction Wet Season Surveys: Prior to any ground disturbance that could impact potential vernal pool habitat, a protocol-level wet season survey will be conducted by a qualified biologist during the appropriate inundation periods (typically December through April) to determine the presence or absence of vernal pool fairy shrimp. These surveys will follow current USFWS guidelines. If presence is not detected, no further mitigation is required.
 - 2) Avoidance: Prior to any ground disturbance, a qualified biologist will identify and delineate all vernal pools and other suitable ephemeral wetland habitats within the Project area. All identified vernal pools and suitable ephemeral wetland habitats will be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. A non-disturbance buffer (e.g., 250 feet or as specified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - USFWS) will be established around all such features. This buffer will be clearly delineated with fencing and signage, and no ground disturbance, vehicle access, or material storage will occur within this zone. No activities that could alter the hydrology of vernal pools (e.g., changes in drainage patterns, increased runoff, introduction of pollutants) will be permitted.
 - 1) Minimize Impacts (If Avoidance Not Feasible): If impacts to vernal pool fairy shrimp habitat are unavoidable (and presence is confirmed or assumed based on surveys), minimization and/or compensatory mitigation will be implemented in consultation with and approval from the USFWS to avoid "take." Measures may include reducing the footprint of impact, implementing erosion control measures, ensuring no pollutants enter the habitat, compensatory mitigation etc. The results of efforts will be documented by the biologist and submitted to the USFWS and the City of Porterville Community Development Department for mitigation monitoring compliance.
- 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, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, there are no known riparian habitats or other sensitive natural communities formally identified on the

Project site or within the immediate vicinity (i.e., within a 0.5-mile radius) 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 habitat 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. The Project site is not within or adjacent to a riparian habitat area nor does the site contain water features. A search of the NWI shows no federally protected wetlands (including but not limited to marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) on the Project site. As such, the Project site does not contain any state or federally protected wetlands or water features that could become a wetland. As a result, it can be determined that the project 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 with Mitigation Incorporated. 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 wild animals from one area of suitable habitat to another, 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 Project site, characterized by non-native herbaceous land cover and subject to ongoing human disturbance (discing, agricultural operations, vehicular traffic), offers limited habitat value for large-scale wildlife movement. Despite the overall low habitat value for extensive wildlife movement, the existing mature trees adjacent to the site could provide suitable nesting habitat for native birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the California Fish and Game Code. Migratory birds common to the region could establish nests on or near the Project site during their breeding season (typically February 1 through August 31 in the San Joaquin Valley). Construction activities, including vegetation removal, grading, excavation, and heavy equipment operation, occurring during this sensitive period could result in the incidental loss of fertile eggs or nestlings, direct nest destruction, or disturbance leading to nest abandonment. Such actions constitute a ‘take’ under both the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the California Fish and Game Code.

Additionally, the herbaceous cover on and adjacent to the Project site could provide nesting and denning habitat for special status species common to the region, such as American Badger, Northern California Legless Lizard, and San Joaquin Kit Fox. Construction activities could result in the incidental loss of active nests and/or dens.

With the incorporation of *Mitigation Measure BIO-1* through *Mitigation Measure BIO-6*, these potential impacts would be reduced to less than significant levels. Mitigation Measure BIO-1 addresses potential impacts to nesting birds. *Mitigation Measures BIO-2* through *BIO-6* provide measures for identification through pre-construction surveys, avoidance of active nesting season or identified nests/dens, and if necessary, minimization of impacts.

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

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. The General Plan Open Space and Conservation Element outlines policies related to the conservation of biological resources, as detailed in the **Environmental Setting**. As identified in the analysis for criterion a), queries of databases identified the potential for special-status species and sensitive habitats within or near the Project site.

To ensure the Project's consistency with local policies and ordinances protecting these biological resources, the Project shall incorporate **Mitigation Measures BIO-1** through **BIO-6**. These measures require pre-construction surveys, avoidance, and minimization/compensatory mitigation for potential impacts to protected birds, American badger, Northern California legless lizard, San Joaquin kit fox, Crotch's bumble bee, and Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp. The implementation of these measures ensures that potential impacts to biological resources identified in local plans are appropriately addressed and mitigated.

Furthermore, the Porterville Municipal Code (PMC) sets forth provisions regarding the removal of trees, which constitute a local ordinance protecting biological resources. The Project would be subject to these standards, requiring adherence to any applicable permitting, replacement, or protection requirements for trees. Compliance with the tree preservation provisions, along with the implementation of **Mitigation Measures BIO-1** through **BIO-6**, would ensure that the Project does not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

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?

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. The City of Porterville is located within the geographic scope of certain habitat conservation plans and recovery efforts, including the Recovery Plan for Upland Species of the San Joaquin Valley and the Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (VELB) Habitat Conservation Plan.

While the Project site is not identified within a specific conservation area or preserve designated for the long-term conservation of habitats or special-status species under these plans, the previous analysis above identified the potential for special-status species and their habitats to occur on or near the Project site, including species covered by these plans (e.g., San Joaquin Kit Fox, Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp).

To ensure the Project's consistency with the provisions and conservation goals of these adopted plans and recovery efforts, the Project shall incorporate **Mitigation Measures BIO-4** (San Joaquin Kit Fox) and **BIO-6** (Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp). By incorporation these mitigation measures, the Project would avoid substantial adverse effects on species and habitats that are the focus of these conservation plans. Therefore, the Project would not conflict or interfere with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. Impacts would be less than significant with mitigation incorporated.

4.4.3 Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure BIO-1 (Protected Birds including Swainson's Hawk): To mitigate potential impacts on protected birds, including Swainsons Hawk, and to avoid "take" as defined by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code, the following measures will be implemented.

- 1) *Avoidance of Nesting Season:* If feasible, all ground-disturbing activities (including grading, grubbing, or mobilization of construction equipment and materials) and vegetation removal will occur outside the typical nesting season for migratory birds in the San Joaquin Valley (generally February 1 through August 31).
- 2) *Pre-Construction Survey (If Work During Nesting Season):* If ground disturbance or vegetation removal must be initiated or continue during the nesting season (February 1 through August 31), a qualified biologist will conduct a pre-construction survey for nesting birds, including special-status species such as Swainson's Hawk, within the Project footprint and a suitable buffer (e.g., 500 feet for raptors like Swainson's Hawk, 250 feet for other protected birds, or as determined by the biologist based on species and site conditions). The survey will be conducted no more than 14 days prior to the start of any ground disturbance or vegetation removal within the Project footprint. The survey results will be reported by the biologist to the Project proponent, who will then report to the City of Porterville Community Development Department for mitigation monitoring compliance. If no active nests are detected, no further species-specific mitigation for nesting birds is required.
- 3) *Minimize Impacts (If Active Nests Found):* If active nests are found in or near the construction zone/area, the qualified biologist will establish and implement an appropriate species-specific non-disturbance buffer (as recommended by CDFW). This buffer will be clearly delineated, and no construction activities will occur within this buffer until the qualified biologist determines that the nesting effort has concluded (e.g., young have fledged and are no longer reliant on the nest) and the nest is no longer active. The biologist will prepare a plan detailing the avoidance, monitoring, and minimization actions, and the results of these efforts will be reported by the biologist to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), Project proponent, and the City of Porterville Community Development Department for mitigation monitoring compliance.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2 (American Badger): To mitigate potential impacts on the American badger and avoid "take" under state law, the following measures will be implemented.

- 1) *Avoidance of Denning Season:* If feasible, ground disturbance (including grading, grubbing, or mobilization of construction equipment and materials) in suitable and identified American badger habitat (e.g., grasslands, shrublands with friable soils, or areas with known burrow complexes) will be scheduled outside their primary denning season (typically February through July) when young may be present. Construction activities will avoid filling or altering known or potential badger dens.
- 2) *Pre-Construction Survey (If Work During Denning Season):* A qualified biologist will conduct a pre-construction survey for American badgers and their dens within the Project footprint and a suitable buffer (e.g., 50 feet) at least 30 days prior to ground disturbance. The survey results will be reported by the biologist to the Project proponent, CDFW, and the City of Porterville Community Development Department for mitigation monitoring compliance. If no badgers or active dens are detected, no further species-specific mitigation is required.
- 3) *Minimize Impacts (If Badgers/Dens Found):* If American badgers or their active dens are found and complete avoidance is not feasible, the qualified biologist will prepare a plan that describes proposed avoidance, monitoring, minimization, and/or mitigation actions to reduce impacts to a less than significant level and avoid "take." This plan may include establishing buffer zones around active dens (e.g., 50-foot non-disturbance buffer), installing exclusion fencing, passively relocating to suitable, protected habitat, etc. The plan will be implemented in consultation with the qualified biologist, CDFW, and the Project proponent in accordance with CDFW guidelines related to the species. The plan and results of efforts will be reported by the biologist to the CDFW and the City of Porterville Community Development Department for mitigation monitoring compliance.

Mitigation Measure BIO-3 (Northern California Legless Lizard): To mitigate potential impacts on the Northern California legless lizard and avoid “take” under state law, the following measures will be implemented:

- 1) Pre-Construction Survey: A qualified biologist will conduct a pre-construction survey at least 30 days prior to ground disturbance in suitable legless lizard habitat (e.g., areas with loose sandy soils, leaf litter, or dense vegetation cover) to identify the presence/absence of legless lizards. The survey may involve hand-raking through loose soil and leaf litter. The results of efforts will be reported by the biologist to the Project proponent, CDFW, and the City of Porterville Community Development Department for mitigation monitoring compliance. If no legless lizards are detected, no further species-specific mitigation is required.
- 2) Avoidance: If feasible, ground disturbance (including grading, grubbing, or mobilization of construction equipment and materials) in suitable legless lizard habitat will be minimized. Construction activities will avoid filling or altering known or potential legless lizard habitat where feasible.
- 3) Minimize Impacts (If Legless Lizards Found): If legless lizards are found and complete avoidance is not feasible, the qualified biologist will prepare a plan that describes proposed avoidance, monitoring, minimization, and/or mitigation actions to reduce impacts to a less than significant level and avoid “take.” This plan may include establishing exclusion fencing, salvaging and relocating to suitable, protected habitat, monitoring, etc. The plan will be implemented in consultation with the qualified biologist, CDFW, and the Project proponent in accordance with CDFW guidelines related to the species. The plan and results of efforts will be reported by the biologist to the Project proponent, CDFW, and the City of Porterville Community Development Department for mitigation monitoring compliance.

Mitigation Measure BIO-4 (San Joaquin Kit Fox): To mitigate potential impacts on the San Joaquin kit fox and avoid “take” under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and California Endangered Species Act (CESA), the following measures will be implemented:

- 1) Pre-Construction Survey: Prior to ground disturbance, a qualified biologist will conduct a pre-construction survey for San Joaquin kit fox and their dens within the Project footprint and a suitable buffer (e.g., 200-500 feet, as per agency guidelines) at least 30 days prior to ground disturbance. This survey will strictly follow current U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) protocols. The survey results will be reported by the biologist to the Project proponent, CDFW, USFWS, and the City of Porterville Community Development Department for mitigation monitoring compliance. If presence is not detected, no further species-specific mitigation is required, but adherence to standard avoidance measures (e.g., pre-activity surveys, speed limits) may still be required by agencies.
- 2) Avoidance of Pupping Season: If feasible, ground disturbance (including grading, grubbing, or mobilization of construction equipment and materials) in suitable San Joaquin kit fox habitat (e.g., arid grasslands, scrublands, and areas with potential dens) will be scheduled outside their primary pupping season (typically February through May) to avoid impacts to vulnerable young. Construction activities will avoid filling or altering known or potential kit fox dens.
- 3) Minimize Impacts (If Kit Foxes/Dens Found): If San Joaquin kit foxes or their dens (natal, pupping, or known active dens) are found and complete avoidance is not feasible, the qualified biologist will prepare a plan that describes proposed avoidance, monitoring, minimization, and mitigation actions, including compensatory mitigation, to reduce impacts to a less than significant level and avoid “take.” This plan will be developed in consultation with and approved by USFWS and CDFW. The plan and results of efforts will be reported by the

biologist to the USFWS, CDFW, and the City of Porterville Community Development Department for mitigation monitoring compliance.

- 4) Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP): Prior to any ground disturbance, all construction personnel will attend a WEAP conducted by a qualified biologist. The program will include a detailed description of the San Joaquin kit fox and its habitat, legal protection, and the critical importance of avoiding "take." It will also outline specific measures to be implemented during construction, such as speed limits, trash management, and reporting procedures for observations of kit foxes or dens.
- 5) Designated Biologist: A qualified biologist will be available during all ground-disturbing activities to ensure compliance with mitigation measures and agency conditions, and to monitor for the presence of San Joaquin kit fox.
- 6) Compensatory Mitigation: If impacts to San Joaquin kit fox habitat cannot be avoided and are authorized by USFWS and CDFW, compensatory mitigation (e.g., purchase of conservation easements or credits at an approved conservation bank) will be required to offset habitat loss. The amount of compensatory mitigation will be determined in consultation with the agencies.

Mitigation Measure BIO-5 (Crotch's Bumble Bee): To mitigate potential impacts on the Crotch's bumble bee and avoid "take" under CESA, the following measures will be implemented:

- 1) Pre-Construction Survey: Prior to ground disturbance, a qualified biologist or entomologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey no more than 30 days prior to ground disturbance to identify sensitive bumble bee species and potential foraging or nesting habitat. If presence is not detected, no further species-specific mitigation is required.
- 2) Avoidance of Peak Activity Periods: To the extent feasible, large-scale vegetation removal or heavy ground disturbance in areas identified as existing or potential bumble bee foraging or nesting habitat will be scheduled outside of peak bumble bee foraging and nesting periods (typically spring through fall) to avoid direct harm to active bees and nests.
- 3) Minimize Impacts (If Bumble Bees/Habitat Found): If sensitive bumble bee species or active nests are found, or if complete avoidance of foraging or nesting habitat is not feasible, the qualified biologist or entomologist will prepare a plan that describes proposed avoidance, monitoring, minimization, and/or mitigation actions to reduce impacts to a less than significant level and avoid "take." This plan may include establishing buffers, enhancing landscaping with native, pollinator-friendly flowering plants that provide continuous bloom throughout the year, etc. The plan will be implemented in consultation with the qualified biologist, CDFW, and the Project proponent in accordance with CDFW guidelines related to the species. The plan and results of efforts will be reported by the biologist and submitted to the CDFW and the City of Porterville Community Development Department for mitigation monitoring compliance.

Mitigation Measure BIO-6 (Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp): To mitigate potential impacts on the Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp and avoid "take" under the federal ESA, the following measures will be implemented:

- 1) Pre-Construction Wet Season Surveys: Prior to any ground disturbance that could impact potential vernal pool habitat, a protocol-level wet season survey will be conducted by a qualified biologist during the appropriate inundation periods (typically December through April) to determine the presence or absence of vernal pool fairy shrimp. These surveys will follow current USFWS guidelines. If presence is not detected, no further mitigation is required.

- 2) Avoidance: Prior to any ground disturbance, a qualified biologist will identify and delineate all vernal pools and other suitable ephemeral wetland habitats within the Project area. All identified vernal pools and suitable ephemeral wetland habitats will be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. A non-disturbance buffer (e.g., 250 feet or as specified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - USFWS) will be established around all such features. This buffer will be clearly delineated with fencing and signage, and no ground disturbance, vehicle access, or material storage will occur within this zone. No activities that could alter the hydrology of vernal pools (e.g., changes in drainage patterns, increased runoff, introduction of pollutants) will be permitted.
- 3) Minimize Impacts (If Avoidance Not Feasible): If impacts to vernal pool fairy shrimp habitat are unavoidable (and presence is confirmed or assumed based on surveys), minimization and/or compensatory mitigation will be implemented in consultation with and approval from the USFWS to avoid "take." Measures may include reducing the footprint of impact, implementing erosion control measures, ensuring no pollutants enter the habitat, compensatory mitigation etc. The results of efforts will be documented by the biologist and submitted to the USFWS and the City of Porterville Community Development Department for mitigation monitoring compliance.

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 “Cultural Resource Project Area” (0.5-mile radius from perimeter of Project Site). Results of the CHRIS Record Search were provided on October 6, 2025 (Record Search File Number: 25-394). Full results are provided in [Appendix C](#).

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 SJVIC CHRIS Record Search indicate:

- a) There has been no previous cultural resource study completed within the Project site.
- b) There have been four (4) cultural resource studies conducted within one-half mile radius of the Project site.
- c) There are no recorded cultural resource within the Project site.
- d) There is one (1) recorded cultural resources within one-half mile radius of the Project Site: P-54-004614, a historic era canal.

- e) Resource P-54-004614, the Friant-Kern Canal, has a California Historical Resource Status Code of 2S2, indicating it has been individually determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places by consensus through the Section 106 process. It is also listed in the California Register of Historical Resources.
- f) There are no other recorded cultural resources within the Project site 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, or the California State Historic Landmarks.

Further, the SJVIC provided the following comments and recommendations:

- (1) Because there has not been a cultural resources study conducted within the Project site, it is not known if any cultural resources exist. As such, it is recommended that, prior to any ground disturbance activities, 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 individuals/organizations that can assist with information regarding traditional, cultural, and religious heritage values that may not be included in the CHRIS Inventory. Consult NAHC's "Sacred Lands Inventory" file to determine what sacred resources, if any, exist within this Project Site 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 Tulare County was requested and received from the California Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) on August 12, 2025. The listed tribes include Kitanemuk & Yowlumne Tejon Indians, Table Mountain Rancheria, Tule River Indian Tribe, and Wuksachi Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band. The NAHC also conducted a Sacred Lands File (SLF) check which received negative results. Correspondence is provided in **Appendix C**.

AB 52 and SB 18 Tribal Consultation

The City of Porterville sent formal tribal consultation notices for the proposed Project pursuant to AB 52 (Chapter 532, Statutes 2014) on August 18, 2025. Letters were sent to the tribes identified above. The request for consultation period for AB 52 ended on September 17, 2025. One response was received from Table Mountain Rancheria stating, "we appreciate receiving notice; however, this project site is beyond our area of interest." No other responses were received.

Porterville 2030 General Plan

According to the Porterville 2030 General Plan, there are three (3) National Historic Register resources, including Zalud House, U.S. Post Office - Porterville Main, and First Congregational Church, and two (2) State Historic Register resource, including Tule River Stage Station within the city limits. None of the resources are within or adjacent to the Project Site.

The Porterville 2030 General Plan Open Space and Conservation Element identifies the following policies related to historic, archeological, and paleontological resources.

Guiding Policy OSC-G-11 *Identify and protect archaeological, paleontological, and historic resources.*

Implementation Policy OSC-I-71 Update the City's inventory of historic resources to determine sites or buildings of federal, State, or local historic significance.

Implementation Policy OSC-I-72 Develop an agreement with Native American representatives for consultation in the cases where new development may result in disturbance to Native American sites.

Implementation Policy OSC-I-73 Require that new development analyze and avoid any potential impacts to archaeological, paleontological, and historic resources by:

- Requiring a records review for development proposed in areas that are considered archaeologically sensitive, including hillsides and near the Tule River;
- Studying the potential effects of development and construction (as required by CEQA);
- Developing, where appropriate, mitigation measures to minimize potential impacts; and
- Implementing appropriate measures to avoid the identified impacts.

In the event that historical or archaeological resources are accidentally discovered during construction, the City will require that grading activity in the immediate area cease. A qualified archaeologist will then be required to make an immediate evaluation and recommend avoidance measures or appropriate mitigation.

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?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. Under CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, a historical resource is any building, structure, object, prehistoric or historic archaeological site, or district that is listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources or listed in a local historical resources inventory. It can also be any other resource that the lead agency determines to be historically significant.

A review of the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) records was conducted by the Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center (SSJVIC) for the Project site and its immediate vicinity. The search, which included a review of Class III pedestrian reconnaissance surveys, archival data, and other records, identified one (1) recorded cultural resource within the Project site, P-54-002208, the Poplar Ditch. The search did not identify any recorded cultural resources within one-half mile radius of the site. Lastly, the search did not identify any recorded cultural resources within the Project site 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, or the California State Historic Landmarks.

Tribal consultation notices pursuant to AB 52 were mailed to tribes identified by the NAHC as having traditional lands or cultural places within Tulare County, including Kitanemuk & Yowlumne Tejon Indians, Table Mountain Rancheria, Tule River Indian Tribe, and Wuksachi Indian Tribe/Eshom Valley Band. Notices to the listed tribes were sent on August 18, 2025. Consultation ended on September 17, 2025. One response was received from Table Mountain Rancheria stating, "we appreciate receiving notice; however, this project site is beyond our area of interest." No other responses were received. In addition, the NAHC Sacred Lands File check was negative. A negative SLF check means that the NAHC did not find any records of Native American cultural resources, such as sacred sites, traditional cultural properties, or burial grounds, within the area requested for the search. While there are no

records of Native American cultural resources on the Project site, it is possible that sites exist that have not been formally documented or reported to the NAHC.

As a new development involving ground-disturbing activities, there is potential for encountering unanticipated cultural resources, which may cause an adverse change in the significance of a historical resource pursuant to Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. Therefore, the Project shall incorporate **Mitigation Measure CUL-1**. This measure, which is designed to protect potential, unanticipated cultural resources, directly addresses the concerns raised in Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines regarding impacts to archaeological resources, including tribal cultural resources and human remains. 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 order to avoid the potential for impacts to historic and prehistoric archaeological resources, the following measures shall be implemented in conjunction with the construction of each phase of the Project:*

If previously unknown historical, archeological, cultural, or paleontological resources are encountered before or during grading activities, construction shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and a qualified archeologist, historical resources specialist, or paleontologist, shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. Notification of discovery shall be provided to the City of Porterville Community Development Department.

The qualified archeologist, historical resources specialist, or paleontologist shall make recommendations to the project proponent on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not limited to excavation of the finds and evaluation of the finds in accordance with Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines and City's policies and procedures related to historical, cultural, and paleontological resources. Notification of the measures shall be provided to the City of Porterville Community Development Department.

If the resources are determined to be unique historical resources as defined under Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, measures shall be identified by the monitor and recommended to the project proponent, who shall notify the City of Porterville Community Development Department. Appropriate measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, preservation in-place, recordation, additional archeological resting, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds.

No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the City of Porterville Community Development Department approves the measures to protect these resources. Any historical, archeological, cultural, or paleontological artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation shall be provided to a City-approved institution or person who is capable of providing long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.

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

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. Under the CEQA Guidelines, specifically Section 15064.5, an archaeological resource is defined as any material evidence of past human life or activities. This encompasses a broad range of physical remains including prehistoric archeological sites, historic archeological sites, and traditional

cultural properties. A "substantial adverse change" generally means that the project would destroy, damage, or alter the resource in a way that diminishes its historical, cultural, or scientific value.

As discussed under criterion a), a CHRIS record search, tribal consultation, and a Sacred Lands File check were conducted for the Project site and surrounding area. The possibility of encountering previously unknown archaeological resources, as defined by CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, during ground-disturbing activities cannot be entirely discounted.

To address this possibility, the Project shall incorporate **Mitigation Measure CUL-1**. This measure, which is designed to protect potential, unanticipated cultural resources, directly addresses the concerns raised in Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines regarding impacts to archaeological resources, including tribal cultural resources and human remains. 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.

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

Less Than Significant Impact. While no evidence suggests the presence of human remains on the Project site, the possibility of encountering previously unknown burials during ground-disturbing activities cannot be entirely discounted. Should human remains be discovered during construction, all work in the immediate vicinity would be required to cease, and the County Coroner would be notified immediately, as required by California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5. If the Coroner determines the remains are of Native American origin, the NAHC would be contacted pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. In accordance with CCR Section 15064.5(e), consultation with the NAHC and any Most Likely Descendant (MLD) would be conducted to determine the appropriate treatment and disposition of the remains. Adherence to these regulations, which are designed to protect human remains, including those interred outside formal cemeteries, would ensure that any potential impacts are less than significant.

4.5.3 Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure CUL-1: *In order to avoid the potential for impacts to historic and prehistoric archaeological resources, the following measures shall be implemented in conjunction with the construction of each phase of the Project:*

If previously unknown historical, archeological, cultural, or paleontological resources are encountered before or during grading activities, construction shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and a qualified archeologist, historical resources specialist, or paleontologist, shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. Notification of discovery shall be provided to the City of Porterville Community Development Department.

The qualified archeologist, historical resources specialist, or paleontologist shall make recommendations to the project proponent on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not limited to excavation of the finds and evaluation of the finds in accordance with Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines and City's policies and procedures related to historical, cultural, and paleontological resources. Notification of the measures shall be provided to the City of Porterville Community Development Department.

If the resources are determined to be unique historical resources as defined under Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, measures shall be identified by the monitor and recommended to the project proponent, who shall notify the City of Porterville Community Development Department. Appropriate measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, preservation in-place, recordation, additional archeological resting, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds.

No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the City of Porterville Community Development Department approves the measures to protect these resources. Any historical, archeological, cultural, or paleontological artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation shall be provided to a City-approved institution or person who is capable of providing long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.

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 of the CEQA Guidelines requires consideration of energy implications in project decisions, focusing on avoiding or reducing inefficient, wasteful, and unnecessary energy consumption (Public Resources Code Section 21100(b)(3)). A project is deemed inefficient, wasteful, or unnecessary if it:

- Violates existing energy standards.
- Negatively impacts local and regional energy supplies, requiring additional capacity.
- Negatively affects peak and base period electricity and other energy demands.
- Adversely affects energy resources.

To assess a project's energy impacts and determine significance, Appendix F outlines the following criteria:

1. **Energy Requirements and Efficiency:** Quantify the project's energy requirements and use efficiencies by amount and fuel type for each stage (construction, operation, maintenance, and removal). Consider the energy intensiveness of materials, where relevant.
2. **Impact on Energy Supplies and Capacity:** Analyze the project's effects on local and regional energy supplies and the need for additional capacity.
3. **Impact on Peak and Base Period Demands:** Evaluate the project's influence on peak and base period demands for electricity and other energy forms.
4. **Compliance with Energy Standards:** Determine the project's compliance with existing energy efficiency standards.
5. **Impact on Energy Resources:** Assess the project's effects on overall energy resources.
6. **Transportation Energy Use:** Analyze the project's projected transportation energy use requirements and its incorporation of efficient transportation alternatives.

Building Energy Efficiency Standards – Title 24

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 for 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. 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.¹⁴ The 2022 Building Energy Efficiency Standards went into effect on January 1, 2023. 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.

California Energy Action Plan

The Energy Action Plan (EAP) for California was approved in 2003 and updated in 2008. The California Public Utilities Commission (PUC) approved the Energy Action Plan (EAP) for California in 2003, with an update in 2008. The 2008 EAP established goals and next steps to integrate and coordinate energy efficiency demand and response programs and actions.¹⁵

Methodology

CalEEMod is a statewide model designed to provide a uniform platform for government agencies, land use planners, and environmental professionals to quantify potential criteria pollutant and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from land use projects. The model quantifies direct emissions from construction and operation (including vehicle use), as well as indirect emissions, such as emissions from energy use, solid waste disposal, vegetation planting and/or removal, and water use. The model also identifies mitigation measures to reduce criteria pollutant and GHG emissions.

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 30 single-family lots. Energy would be consumed through Project construction and operations. Energy outputs for short-term construction and long-term operations were estimated using CalEEMod (**Appendix A**). Traffic impacts related to vehicle trips were considered through a Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) analysis contained in **Section 4.17**. Results are summarized in **Table 4-7**. Based on the data, the

¹⁴ California Department of General Services. (2020). 2019 California Green Building Standards Code. Accessed on October 3, 2025, <https://codes.iccsafe.org/content/CGBC2019P3>

¹⁵ State of California. (2008). Energy Action Plan 2008 Update. Accessed on October 3, 2025, https://docs.cpuc.ca.gov/word_pdf/REPORT/28715.pdf

energy demand associated with the proposed Project would be less than one (1) percent of Tulare County’s total demand (*Criterion 1*).

Table 4-7 Project Energy Consumption

Energy Type ¹	Project Annual Energy Consumption	Tulare County Annual Energy Consumption	Project Percentage of County Consumption
Electricity ²	0.266594 GWh	4,957.696254 GWh	0.0053773%
Natural Gas ²	1,095.330 MMBTu	16,462,910.9 MMBTu	0.0066533%

Notes:

1. Southern California Edison (SCE) would serve the site for electricity.
2. Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) would serve the site for natural gas.
3. Energy consumption data for Tulare County (2022) is provided by the California Energy Commission, “Electricity Consumption by County” accessed on October 16, 2025, <http://ecdms.energy.ca.gov/elecbycounty.aspx> and “Gas Consumption by County” accessed on October 16, 2025, <https://ecdms.energy.ca.gov/gasbycounty.aspx>

Construction

Construction would be short-term and temporary. 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. Construction activities would include removal/demolition of all on-site trees and existing structures/improvements, typical site preparation, grading, paving, architectural coating, and trenching – all of which would require the transportation of building materials and equipment. Therefore, the primary source of energy for construction activities would be diesel and gasoline (i.e., petroleum fuels). All construction equipment shall conform to current emissions standards and related fuel efficiencies including applicable CARB regulations (Airborne Toxic Control Measure), California Code of Regulations (Title 13, Motor Vehicles), and Title 24 standards. Compliance with existing regulations would ensure that the short-term, temporary construction activities would not result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy resources consistent with *Criterion 4*.

Operations

Operations would involve heating, cooling, equipment, and vehicle trips. Energy consumption related to operations would be associated with natural gas, electricity, and fuel. As for new construction, the Project would also be required to meet all mandatory requirements for residential buildings as outlined in the 2022 Energy Code. Mandatory requirements apply to building envelopes, ventilation and indoor air quality, space conditioning systems, water heating systems, outdoor and indoor lighting, electric power distribution, covered process for pools, solar ready buildings, and electric ready buildings. Compliance would be verified through the building permit process. Therefore, the Project would meet mandatory state building energy codes, which are designed to reduce wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy sources, consistent with *Criterion 4*.

Energy consumption and peak demand for the state are forecasted in *Volume IV – California Energy Demand Forecast* of the CEC’s Integrated Energy Policy Report. As shown in Figure 10 and Figure 4 of the Volume IV Report, the CEC forecasts a 1.3 to 2.3 percent annual average growth rate for electricity and a 0.1 to 0.9 percent annual average growth rate for natural gas between 2021 and 2030. The Project’s anticipated operational energy consumption for electricity and natural gas are shown in **Table 4-7**. The anticipated consumption of electricity and natural gas would represent 0.0054 percent and 0.0066 percent based on Countywide usage, which would be

significantly below CEC's forecast. Therefore, the Project would not require additional energy capacity or supplies in accordance with *Criterion 2*. In addition, as a residential development, energy consumption can be expected to peak in the day similar to other residential developments. Through compliance with energy conservation requirements under the 2022 Energy Code, the Project would not result in unique or more intensive peak or base period electricity demand in accordance with *Criterion 3*.

Furthermore, Southern California Edison, the city's electricity provider, is subject to the state's Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) which requires investor-owned utilities, electric service providers, and community choice aggregators to increase procurement from eligible renewable resources to 33 percent of total procurement by 2020 to 60 percent of total procurement by 2030. The increase in reliance of renewable resources further ensures that the Project would not result in wasteful, inefficient, or unnecessary consumption of energy sources, consistent with *Criterion 5*.

Development of the Project site would also result in fuel consumption through vehicle trips. The Project would generate an estimated 283 average daily trips, which is below significance thresholds for VMT. Therefore, energy usage associated with vehicle trips for the proposed Project would be minimal in comparison to the gasoline and diesel fuel consumption for the County. In addition, the Project does not propose any unusual features that would result in excessive long-term operational fuel consumption (*Criterion 2*). Further, annual energy use related to vehicles is expected to decrease over time as a result of vehicle fuel efficiency standards.

Therefore, the Project would not cause wasteful, inefficient, and unnecessary consumption of building energy during Project operation, or preempt future energy development or future energy conservation. A less than significant impact would occur.

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 including CALGreen, Title 24, and CARB. Additionally, the General Plan Open Space and Conservation Element established policies to reduce and conserve energy use in existing and new development, including adopting incentives for green building standards and ensuring City code allow for green building techniques. Since the General Plan energy conservation policies are implemented at the city level, the Project would not conflict with said policies. In addition, state law ensures construction vehicle idling will be limited. Therefore, through compliance, the Project would not conflict with or obstruct any state or local plan for energy efficiency and a less than significant impact would occur as a result of the Project.

4.6.3 Mitigation Measures

None required.

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

The City of Porterville is located along the western slope of a northwest-trending belt of rocks comprising the Sierra Nevada and within the southern portion of the Cascade Range. The City is within the Sierra Nevada geomorphic province, which is primarily composed of Cretaceous granitic plutons and remnants of Paleozoic and Mesozoic metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks, and Cenozoic volcanic and sedimentary rocks. The City's Planning Area elevation ranges between 400 and 800 feet, with the eastern portion that is within the Sierra Nevada foothills reaching almost 1,800 feet. Geographically, the city, inclusive of the Project Site, has stable geological formation and is in a seismically inactive region.¹⁶ A brief discussion of the likelihood of seismic activities occurring in the City's Planning Area, inclusive of the Project Site, is provided below. The discussion is based on the 2023 Tulare County Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan (HMP) as well as the Porterville 2030 General Plan Environmental Impact Report (EIR).¹⁷

Faulting

There are no known active faults in the City's Planning Area.¹⁸ No Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault zoning has been established for the City's Planning Area. The nearest active faults to the Planning Area are the Owens Valley fault group, 40 miles to the east, and White Wolf fault, 56 miles to the south.¹⁹ Due to the distance from an active fault, there is low potential for ground rupture in the City.

Ground Shaking

The City of Porterville is in Seismic Risk Zone III, which is a zone expected to experience moderate effects from earthquakes. Major historical earthquakes, including the 1906 San Francisco, 1952 Kern County, and 1983 Coalinga, were felt by residents and caused minor to moderate property damage in the city. According to the HMP's hazards ranking, ground shaking is of low significance in the City.

Liquefaction

Liquefaction primarily occurs in areas of recently deposited sands and silts and in areas of high groundwater levels (where the water table is 30 feet below the surface). Susceptible areas include sloughs and marshes that have been filled in and developed over. In addition to necessary soil conditions, liquefaction is induced by intense and prolonged ground shaking, usually above a ground acceleration of 0.3g before liquefaction occurs within sandy soil with relative densities typical of the San Joaquin alluvial deposits. Based on historic aerial imagery and search of the National Wetlands Inventory ([Section 4.10](#)), the Project site does not include former or current waters (streams,

¹⁶ City of Porterville. (2007). Draft Environmental Impact Report 2023 General Plan (SCH No. 2006011033).

¹⁷ Tulare County Office of Emergency Services. (2023). Tulare County Multi-Jurisdictional Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. Accessed on October 3, 2025, <https://tularecounty.ca.gov/rma/rma-documents/planning-documents/tulare-county-2023-multi-jurisdictional-local-hazard-mitigation-plan-mjlhmp/>

¹⁸ 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."

¹⁹ California Department of Conservation. "CGS Seismic Hazard Program: Alquist-Priolo Fault Hazard Zones." Accessed on October 3, 2025, <https://gis.data.ca.gov/maps/ee92a5f9f4ee4ec5aa731d3245ed9f53/explore?location=37.213952%2C-117.946341%2C7.19>

drainages, wetlands) that have been drained, filled, and developed. Additionally, the city is far from faults and consists of stable geological formation. As such, the city is in an area with low susceptibility to liquefaction.

Erosion

Wind and flowing water are the primary agents of erosion in the San Joaquin Valley. The primary types of erosion identified by the HMP are erosion and slumping of soils that can occur along bluffs along the Kaweah, Kern, and Tule Rivers.

Ground Subsidence

Ground subsidence is the settling or sinking of surface soil deposits with little or no horizontal motion, typically caused by the pumping of underground water, oil, or natural gas. Soils with high silt or clay content are particularly subject to subsidence. The Planning Area, particularly areas with soils high in silt or clay content, is susceptible to subsidence.

Subsurface Soils

A search of the Web Soil Survey by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service indicates that the Project Site comprises the two (2) following soil types. **Figure 4-3** shows the location of these soils.²⁰

135 - San Joaquin loam: slopes 0-2 percent, moderately well drained. The depth to the water table is more than 80 inches with no ponding and flooding being very rare. The 135 San Joaquin loam soil type accounts for 97.8% of the Project site.

154 – San Joaquin loam: slopes 0-2 percent, moderately well drained. The depth to the water table is more than 80 inches with no ponding or flooding. The 154 San Joaquin loam soil type accounts for 2.2% 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. These standards are applicable to all new buildings and are required to provide the necessary safety from earthquake related effects emanating from fault activity.

Porterville 2030 General Plan

The Porterville 2030 General Plan includes policies relevant to natural hazards in the Public Health and Safety Element since minimizing risks from geologic and seismic hazards, as listed below.

Guiding Policy PHS-G-1 Minimize risks of property damage and personal injury posed by geologic and seismic hazards.

²⁰ United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service. “Web Soil Survey.” Accessed on October 3, 2025, <https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>

Implementation Policy PHS-I-1 Amend the Zoning Ordinance to include provisions for a geologic hazards abatement district for hillside areas to ensure that geologic hazards are properly mitigated by developers or avoided prior to, or during, development.

Implementation Policy PHS-I-2 Maintain and enforce appropriate building standards and codes to avoid and/or reduce risks associated with geologic constraints and to ensure that all new construction is designed to meet current safety regulations.

Implementation Policy PHS-I-3 Provide information and incentives for property owners to rehabilitate existing buildings using construction techniques to protect against seismic hazards.

Implementation Policy PHS-I-4 Support continued investigation by State agencies of geologic conditions within the City's Planning Area to promote public awareness of potential geologic and seismic hazards.

Implementation Policy PHS-I-5 Require, as part of the preliminary soil report, a construction dust management plan when it has been determined that soils contain naturally-occurring asbestos.

Implementation Policy PHS-I-6 If asbestos is present require construction work be done when soil moisture is sufficient to adequately compact the tread and prevent visible dust, which may contain airborne asbestos emissions.

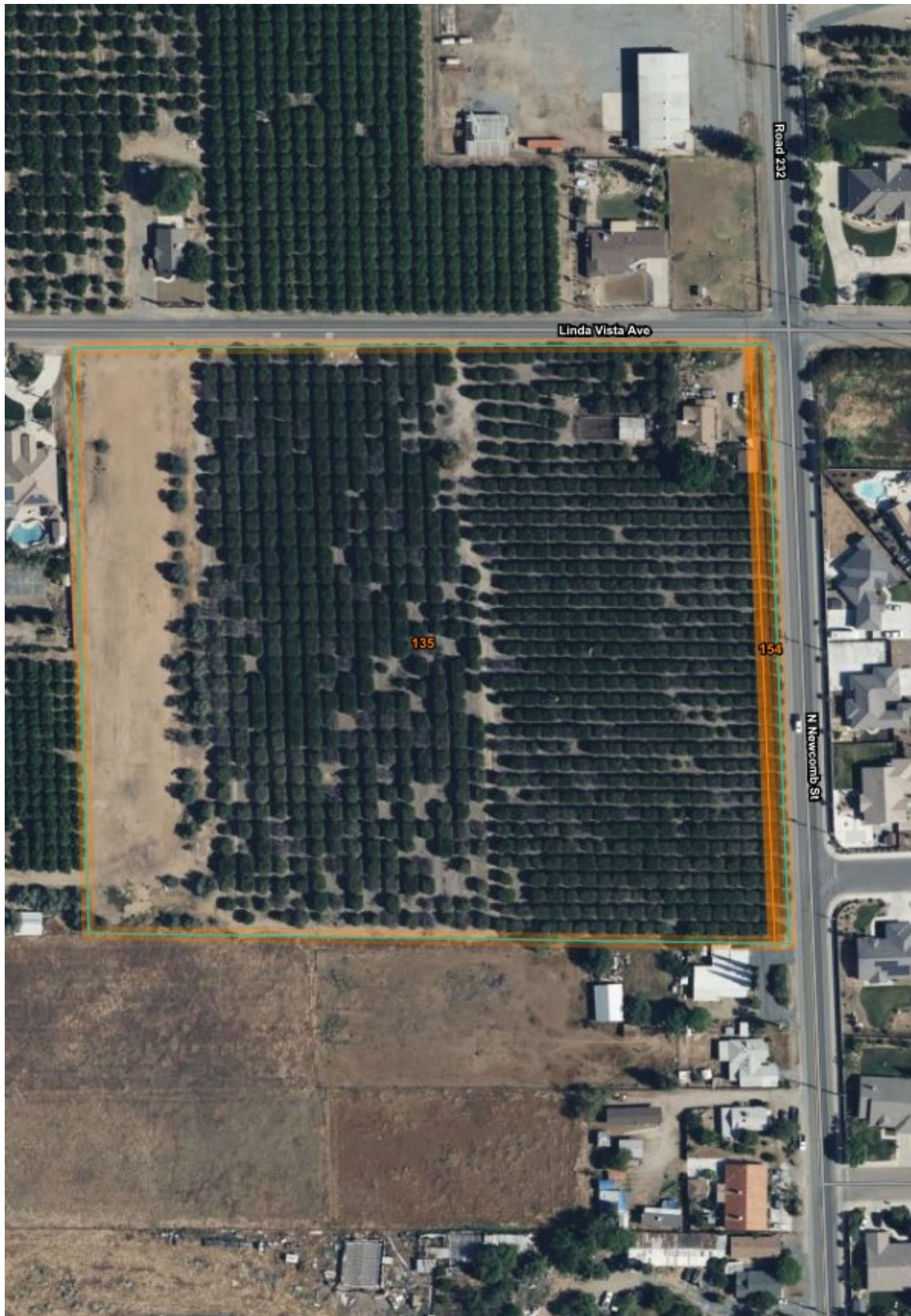


Figure 4-3 Soils Map

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. The Project site is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone, nor is there any other evidence of a known fault on or adjacent to the site. Therefore, the risk of fault rupture is considered negligible, and no impact would occur.

- ii. *Strong seismic ground shaking?*

Less than Significant Impact. The Project Site is within Seismic Risk Zone III, which is a zone expected to experience moderate effects from earthquakes. The Project would be required to comply with the current seismic design and construction standards of the California Building Code (CBC). These standards incorporate numerous provisions specifically designed to mitigate the effects of strong ground shaking, including requirements for reinforced foundations, shear walls, and ductile connections, for example. In addition, according to the General Plan *Implementation Policy PHS-I-2*, the Project would be reviewed to ensure compliance with appropriate building standards and codes to avoid and/or reduce risks associated with geologic constraints and to ensure that all new construction is designed to meet current safety regulations. Compliance with the CBC and General Plan would significantly reduce the potential for structural damage and collapse, thereby minimizing the risk of loss, injury, or death associated with ground shaking. Therefore, while the potential for strong ground shaking exists in the region, adherence to the CBC's stringent seismic standards and General Plan policies would reduce the risk of substantial adverse effects, including loss, injury, or death, to a less than significant level. Impacts would be less than significant.

- iii. *Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?*

Less than Significant Impact. The city of Porterville is characterized by a low potential for seismic-related ground failure. There are no known active earthquake faults within the city, and no Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones have been established for the area. The nearest active faults are 40 to 56 miles away, resulting in low potential for ground rupture at the Project site. Further, the city is in Seismic Risk Zone III which anticipates moderate seismic effects; however, the overall hazard ranking for ground shaking in the city is considered to be of low significance.

Regarding liquefaction, liquefaction primarily occurs in loose, saturated granular soils like sands and silty sands with a high groundwater table and sufficient seismic shaking. While the Project site entirely comprises loamy soil types, both soils have a deep water table, extending more than 80 inches below the surface. This deep water table significantly reduces their susceptibility to liquefaction. Furthermore, the Project site is not located in areas of former or current wetlands that have been drained, filled, and developed, which are typically more prone to liquefaction.

Although the General Plan and HMP identify moderate liquefaction risks near the Tule River, the Project site is approximately 3.5 miles north of the river, removing it from these higher-risk areas. Additionally, the dominant San

Joaquin loam soil type is a well-drained loam, which is generally less susceptible to liquefaction than silts or sands. The Project site exhibits no known geologic hazards or unstable soil conditions. Therefore, the overall hazard ranking for liquefaction is considered to be low.

All future development on the Project site would be required to comply with provisions of the CBC which incorporate specific amendments for California's earthquake conditions. Additionally, the Project would adhere to the City's grading and drainage standards, and any specific requirements addressing liquefaction or other seismic hazards as determined during the design and permitting phases. Therefore, compliance with the CBC's seismic design standards and adherence to the City's grading and drainage requirements would reduce the risk of seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction, to a less than significant level. Impacts would be less than significant.

iv. Landslides?

Less than Significant Impact. Landslides, encompassing rockfalls, slope failures, and mud/debris flows, are primarily triggered by a combination of factors, including steep slopes, unstable geological formations, inadequate drainage, and sometimes vegetation removal. The Project site's flat topography eliminates the most significant of these risk factors. In addition, the site consists of stable, native soils and is not located near any rivers, creeks, or other features that would increase the risk of landslides. Therefore, the potential for landslides at the Project site is considered negligible. Impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact. Soil erosion and topsoil loss could occur due to both natural processes (wind, water) and human activities, such as construction. The Project would involve typical site preparation activities like grading and trenching, which have the potential to cause short-term soil disturbance and erosion during construction. Water use during construction could also contribute to this potential. Because the Project site is larger than one (1) acre, a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is required to be developed and implemented by a certified Qualified SWPPP Developer (QSD). The SWPPP would include a detailed assessment of potential erosion risks associated with construction activities and would specify a range of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to control erosion and sediment runoff. BMPs would be implemented throughout the construction process to minimize soil erosion and topsoil loss. In addition to short-term construction-related erosion, the Project's design would also incorporate measures to prevent ongoing erosion after construction is complete. These measures include permanent landscaping and engineered drainage systems. Therefore, through the implementation of a comprehensive SWPPP with appropriate BMPs during construction, and the incorporation of long-term erosion control measures in the Project design, the potential for substantial soil erosion or topsoil loss will be minimized to a less than significant level. Impacts would be 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. Due to the site's flat topography, stable, native soils and distance to rivers, creeks, or other features that would increase the risk of landslide, the potential for landslides is considered negligible.

Lateral spreading is typically associated with liquefaction in loose, saturated sands. The Project site comprises well-drained, loamy soils which minimizes the potential for prolonged saturation, a key factor in liquefaction.

The depth to the water table is also relatively deep (more than 80 inches), which lessens the likelihood of saturation necessary for liquefaction. Historical aerial imagery and the National Wetlands Inventory also indicate no evidence of filled former or current water bodies (streams, drainages, wetlands) on the Project site, which are often associated with increased liquefaction risk. Therefore, the potential for lateral spreading is considered low.

Subsidence is often associated with areas of groundwater withdrawal or oil/gas extraction. There is no history of such activity on or near the Project site, and the soil type lacks the high silt or clay content that makes soils susceptible to significant subsidence. The risk of subsidence is therefore considered low.

As discussed previously, the potential for liquefaction is considered low due to the well-drained soils, relatively deep (more than 80 inches) depth to water table, and lack of evidence of filled former or current water bodies (streams, drainage, wetlands) which are often associated with increased liquefaction risk. In addition, the Project would be required to comply with the CBC, which includes stringent seismic design and construction standards to mitigate the effects of ground shaking and potential liquefaction, such as requirements for foundation design in liquefiable soils and soil stabilization techniques. Further, the Project would be required to adhere to the City of Porterville's grading and drainage standards, which would further minimize the risk of saturation and instability. Therefore, compliance with the CBC's seismic design standards and adherence to the City's grading and drainage requirements would reduce the risk of seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction, to a less than significant level.

Soil collapse can occur in areas with expansive clays or highly compressible. The soils on the Project site are not expansive clays and have been shown to have adequate bearing capacity. The risk of collapse is therefore considered low.

Therefore, considering the site's soil characteristics, flat topography, and compliance with the CBC and grading and drainage requirements, the potential for unstable soil conditions or geologic hazards is less than significant. Impacts would be less than significant.

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?

Less than Significant Impact. Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (UBC) classifies soils based on their expansion potential, typically using parameters such as the plasticity index or expansion index. Soils with a high clay content and a high plasticity index are classified as expansive, as they exhibit significant shrink-swell behavior. The Project site comprises San Joaquin loam. San Joaquin loam is a soil mixture containing sand, silt, and a relatively small amount of clay; because its characterized as well drained, there is low potential for water retention that would lead to significant swelling. Therefore, based on its general characteristics, these soils are not expected to be expansive. Impacts would be less than significant.

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 would be required to connect to the municipal sewer system for wastewater disposal. Therefore, no permanent septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems would be installed, and no impact would occur.

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

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. There are no known paleontological resources or unique geological features known to the City on the Project site or in the Project Area. 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. However, ***Mitigation Measure CUL-1*** requires that if unknown paleontological resources are discovered during construction activities, work would cease until a qualified paleontologist determined the appropriate course of action. With implementation of ***Mitigation Measure CUL-1***, the Project would have a less-than-significant impact.

4.7.3 Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure CUL-1: *In order to avoid the potential for impacts to historic and prehistoric archaeological resources, the following measures shall be implemented in conjunction with the construction of each phase of the Project:*

If previously unknown historical, archeological, cultural, or paleontological resources are encountered before or during grading activities, construction shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and a qualified archeologist, historical resources specialist, or paleontologist, shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. Notification of discovery shall be provided to the City of Porterville Community Development Department.

The qualified archeologist, historical resources specialist, or paleontologist shall make recommendations to the project proponent on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not limited to excavation of the finds and evaluation of the finds in accordance with Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines and City's policies and procedures related to historical, cultural, and paleontological resources. Notification of the measures shall be provided to the City of Porterville Community Development Department.

If the resources are determined to be unique historical resources as defined under Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, measures shall be identified by the monitor and recommended to the project proponent, who shall notify the City of Porterville Community Development Department. Appropriate measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, preservation in-place, recordation, additional archeological resting, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds.

No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the City of Porterville Community Development Department approves the measures to protect these resources. Any historical, archeological, cultural, or paleontological artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation shall be provided to a City-approved institution or person who is capable of providing long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.

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 and guidance from the SJVAPCD 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.²¹

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.^{22, 23} 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 is outdated since it is aimed to meet AB 32's 2020 goals, thus this threshold would not be used for analysis.

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.

The SJVAPCD requires quantification of GHG emissions for all projects which the lead agency has determined that an EIR is required. Although an EIR is not required for the Project, the GHG emissions are quantified below. Short-term construction and long-term operational GHG emissions for project buildout were estimated using CalEEMod™ (version 2022.1.1.30). (See **Appendix A**). CalEEMod is a statewide model designed to provide a uniform platform for government agencies, land use planners, and environmental professionals to quantify GHG emissions from land use projects. The model quantifies direct GHG emissions from construction and operation (including vehicle use), as well as indirect GHG emissions, such as GHG emissions from energy use, solid waste disposal, vegetation planting

²¹ California Air Resources Board. (2022). 2022 Scoping Plan Appendix D. Accessed on October 3, 2025, <https://ww2.arb.ca.gov/sites/default/files/2022-11/2022-sp-appendix-d-local-actions.pdf>

²² 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 October 3, 2025, <http://www.valleyair.org/Programs/CCAP/12-17-09/3%20CCAP%20-%20FINAL%20LU%20Guidance%20-%20Dec%2017%202009.pdf>.

²³ San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District. (2000). Environmental Review Guidelines: Procedures for Implementing the California Environmental Quality Act. Accessed October 3, 2025, http://www.valleyair.org/transportation/CEQA%20Rules/ERG%20Adopted%20_August%202000_.pdf

and/or removal, and water use. Emissions are expressed in annual metric tons of CO₂ equivalent units of measure (i.e., MTCO₂e), based on the global warming potential of the individual pollutants.

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 GHG impacts, leaving lead agencies the discretion to establish such thresholds for their respective jurisdictions. The City of Porterville does not have an adopted climate action plan (CAP) that establishes thresholds for GHG emissions. Since the SJVAPCD and the City of Porterville do not have established GHG significance emissions thresholds, the Project is assessed based on its consistency with the CARB's latest adopted Scoping Plan, including the Project's compliance with relevant Scoping Plan measures, in addition to the latest RTP/SCS for the region.

Of note, the Scoping Plan is consistent with AB 1276 GHG reduction targets toward achieving carbon neutrality by 2045 and reducing anthropogenic emissions to 85% below 1990 levels by 2045. Therefore, consistency with CARB's Scoping Plan would also demonstrate consistency with carbon neutrality requirements of AB 1279. This analysis provides a qualitative assessment of the Project's compliance with the applicable plans, policies, and regulations for the purpose of reducing GHGs to determine whether the project would have a significant impact on the environment relative to GHGs.

Short-term construction and long-term operational GHG emissions for project buildout were estimated using CalEEMod™ (version 2022.1.1.30). See [Appendix A](#) for output files. The Project's estimated construction and operation-related GHG emissions are provided for the purposes of disclosure.

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. The overall annual unmitigated construction GHG emissions associated with buildout of the Project is 509.8 MT CO₂e based on the CalEEMod run.

Operational Emissions

Regarding the long-term operational related GHG emissions, the estimated operational emissions for buildout of the Project incorporates the potential area source and vehicle emissions, and emissions associated with utility and water usage, and wastewater and solid waste generation. The annual unmitigated operational GHG emissions associated with buildout of the Project is 157 MT CO₂e based on the CalEEMod run.

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 and SJVAPCD guidelines, and the Porterville 2030 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 and the Porterville 2030 General Plan.

Consistency with the 2022 Climate Change Scoping Plan

Based on the evaluation shown in **Table 4-8**, 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 three (3) priority areas to assist jurisdictions with developing local climate action plans.

Table 4-8 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 proposes residential units and is thus not intended to be 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.	Consistent. Road frontages and internal roads proposed within the subdivision are designed to include curb, gutter, and sidewalks.
	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.	Consistent. The nearest public transit stop is more than one (1) mile south of the Project site at the intersection of Newcomb Street and Westfield Avenue. The Project would develop a vacant site, planned for residential uses, with residential uses, thereby increasing the density of development within the Project area.
	Increase public access to clean mobility options by planning for and investing in electric shuttles, bike share, car share, and walking.	Consistent. The Project proposes pedestrian facilities (i.e., sidewalks) within the site.

	Implement parking pricing or transportation demand management pricing strategies.	Not Applicable. The Project proposes residential development; thus, parking spaces and garages are provided at no additional cost for residents.
	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 site is adjacent to urbanized areas and is planned for urbanized uses. Additionally, the General Plan contains policies intended to provide safeguards for agricultural lands and encourage the retention of agriculture and open space areas around the City. As such, while the Project would convert “greenfield” land to urban uses, the site is contiguous with existing urban development, and the conversion is compliant with the General Plan.
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.
	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.
	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. This is a city-wide strategy pertaining to public facilities. The Project is a private development.

Consistency with the Porterville 2030 General Plan

The Porterville 2030 General Plan established several policies to reduce air emissions, as listed below. These policies are mostly implemented at the city level. The Project would be subject to energy efficient regulations including CalGreen, Title 24, and CARB, as discussed in [Section 4.6](#). As such, the Project would be generally consistent with the policies identified in the General Plan.

***Implementation Policy OSC-I-58** Continue to assess air quality impacts through environmental review and require developers to implement best management practices to reduce air pollutant emissions associated with the construction and operation of development projects.*

***Implementation Policy OSC-I-59** Require preparation of a Health Risk Assessment for any development subject to the Air Toxics “Hot Spots” Act.*

***Implementation Policy OSC-I-69** Establish regulations to allow flexibility in site planning, solar orientation, roof design, and landscaping to decrease summer cooling and winter heating needs.*

***Implementation Policy OSC-I-70** Ensure City codes allow for environmentally acceptable alternative forms of energy production and green building techniques.*

In conclusion, the Project contains features that would reduce GHG emissions in compliance with CARB 2022 Climate Change Scoping Plan and the Porterville 2030 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 by various commercial and industrial activities. Hazardous

wastes are injurious substances that have been or will be disposed. 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 wastes. 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.” A 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 66261.20-24 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), established in 1991, plays a key role in environmental protection. CalEPA oversees the Unified Program, implemented locally by Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPAs), which consolidates six environmental programs to regulate the handling of hazardous waste and materials. In Tulare County, the Environmental Health Department (TCEHD) serves as the local CUPA.²⁴

The TCEHD has several responsibilities related to hazardous materials and waste, including:

- Inspecting facilities that handle hazardous materials, generate or treat hazardous waste, or operate underground or aboveground storage tanks (including petroleum tanks).
- Overseeing facilities subject to the California Accidental Release Program.

²⁴ San Joaquin County Environmental Health Department. Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA). Accessed on October 3, 2025, [https://www.sigov.org/departments/envhealth/programs/certified-unified-program-agency-\(cupa\)](https://www.sigov.org/departments/envhealth/programs/certified-unified-program-agency-(cupa))

- Enforcing the Hazardous Waste Control Act through its Hazardous Waste Generator Program.
- Issuing permits to businesses that handle hazardous materials or waste above specific quantity thresholds (55 gallons, 500 pounds, or 200 cubic feet of compressed gas, whichever is greater).

Businesses that meet these quantity thresholds are required to develop and implement a Hazardous Materials Management Plan (HMMP). The HMMP must include a detailed inventory of hazardous materials and waste, and outline emergency response procedures for incidents involving these substances.

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is a key California agency responsible for regulating hazardous waste, conducting inspections, providing emergency response for hazardous materials incidents, protecting water resources from contamination, and overseeing waste removal. The DTSC operates under the authority of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the California Health and Safety Code, implementing regulations found in California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22, Division 4.5.

Government Code Section 65962.5 mandates that the DTSC compile and annually update a comprehensive list of hazardous waste sites in California. This list, known as the Cortese List, includes:

1. Hazardous waste facilities subject to corrective action (HSC Section 25187.5).
2. Land designated as hazardous waste property or border zone property (HSC Division 20, Chapter 6.5, Article 11, commencing with Section 25220).
3. Information on hazardous waste disposals on public land (HSC Section 25242).
4. Sites listed pursuant to HSC Section 25356.
5. Sites included in the Abandoned Site Assessment Program.

The DTSC distributes the Cortese List to all cities and counties in California. CCR Title 22 stipulates that soils excavated from a site containing hazardous materials are considered hazardous waste and must be handled accordingly. Cleanup requirements for contaminated soil are determined on a case-by-case basis by the relevant jurisdiction.

Record Search

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Superfund National Priorities List (NPL)²⁵, California Department of Toxic Substance Control's EnviroStor database ²⁶, and the State Water Resources Control Board's GeoTracker database ²⁷ include hazardous release and contamination sites. A search of each database was conducted on October 3, 2025. A search of the GeoTracker database revealed a former leaking underground storage tank (LUST) cleanup located within the Project site. According to GeoTracker, a diesel leak was discovered

²⁵ United States Environmental Protection Agency. Superfund National Priorities List. Accessed October 3, 2025, <https://epa.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=33cebcdfdd1b4c3a8b51d416956c41f1>

²⁶ California Department of Toxic Substances Control. Envirostor. Accessed October 3, 2025, <https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/>

²⁷ California State Water Resources Control Board. GeoTracker. Accessed October 3, 2025, <https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/>

and stopped on August 24, 1990, and reported shortly thereafter on September 19, 1990. According to GeoTracker, the cleanup status is currently completed, with the case closed as of December 18, 1991.

Porterville 2030 General Plan

The Porterville 2030 General Plan Public Health and Safety Element includes policies to protect soils, surface water, and groundwater from contamination from hazardous materials, as listed below.

Implementation Policy PHS-I-17 *Require remediation and cleanup of sites contaminated with hazardous substances.*

Implementation Policy PHS-I-19 *Ensure that all specified hazardous facilities conform to the Tulare County Hazardous Waste Management Plan.*

Implementation Policy PHS-I-20 *Prohibit specified hazardous waste residual repositories and onsite facilities utilizing incineration methods unless the facility demonstrates that it will produce insignificant levels of emissions.*

Implementation Policy PHS-I-23 *Require applicants of projects in areas of known or suspected hazardous materials occurrences such as petroleum hydrocarbon contamination, CAM 17 metals, USTs, location of asbestos rocks and other such contamination to perform comprehensive soil and groundwater contamination assessments in accordance with regulatory agency testing standards, and if contamination exceeds regulatory action levels, require the project applicant to undertake remediation procedures prior to grading and development under the supervision of appropriate agencies, such as Tulare County Department of Environmental Health, Department of Toxic Substances Control, or Regional Water Quality Control Board.*

Implementation Policy C-I-28 *Designate specific truck routes to provide for the safe movement of goods and hazardous materials throughout the City, ensure that adequate pavement depth, lane widths, and turn radii are maintained on the designated truck routes, and prohibit commercial trucks from non-truck routes except for deliveries.*

The General Plan also includes policies to reduce the potential impact on adopted emergency response plans and emergency evacuation plans, as listed below.

Implementation Policy PHS-I-29 *Maintain and periodically update the City's Emergency Management Plan. This plan will be updated as necessary in consultation with City departments, community leaders, the school districts, Sierra View District Hospital, SCE, and relevant regional and State agencies.*

Implementation Policy PHS-I-30 *Initiate periodic public information programs that explain the City's emergency preparedness programs and evacuation routes and encourage each household to be self-sufficient for 72 hours after a manmade or natural disaster.*

Implementation Policy PHS-I-31 *Maintain multi-jurisdictional communication systems and cooperation for emergency training, planning and management.*

Implementation Policy PHS-I-32 *Work with owners and operators of critical use facilities to ensure that they can provide alternate sources of electricity, water, and sewerage in the event that regular utilities are interrupted in a disaster.*

Public utilities are lifeline services for Emergency Command Centers, police and fire departments, and hospitals. Keeping them open and operative is especially crucial in the 72 hours after a major disaster.

Implementation Policy C-I-3 Provide for greater street connectivity by:

- *Incorporating in subdivision regulations requirements for a minimum number of access points to existing local or collector streets for each development;*
- *Encouraging roundabouts over signals, where feasible and appropriate;*
- *Requiring the bicycle and pedestrian connections from cul-de-sacs to nearby public areas and main streets; and*
- *Requiring new residential communities on undeveloped land planned for urban uses to provide stubs for future connections to the edge of the property line. Where stubs exist on adjacent properties, new streets within the development should connect to these stubs.*

Emergency Operations Plan

The City adopted an Emergency Operations Plan (EOP) in 2004, pursuant California Government Code Section 8550-8668, California Emergency Services Act, which requires all cities to prepare and maintain an emergency plan for natural and manmade emergencies. The EOP works in conjunction with the Tulare County Emergency Operations Plan and the State Emergency Plan. In addition, the City's Fire Department includes specific procedures for emergency response to incidents involving hazardous materials and waste.

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 residential development, and the hazardous materials associated with its operation would be typical of residential uses, such as household cleaning supplies, landscaping chemicals, and HVAC refrigerants. While these materials are potentially hazardous, the quantities involved are generally small and do not pose a significant risk to the public or the environment under normal conditions of use and storage.

Certain appliances and electronics used by residents may contain hazardous components (e.g., refrigerants, oils). However, the handling and disposal of these components are strictly regulated by the EPA under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) and Clean Air Act (CAA), the U.S. Department of Transportation, Office of Hazardous Materials Safety, for transport regulations, as implemented in California by Title 13 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), and the California Building Code and Uniform Fire Code, as adopted by the City of Porterville. Compliance with these regulations would ensure that the use, storage, and disposal of such items within the residences do not create a significant hazard.

During Project construction, the use of fuels, lubricants, and other potentially hazardous materials associated with construction equipment is anticipated. These potential impacts will be short-term and temporary and would be reduced through compliance with a comprehensive set of regulations, including EPA's oil spill prevention and preparedness regulations (e.g., Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure plans), California Office of Emergency Services regulations related to hazardous materials accident prevention, California Department of Toxic Substances Control permitting and regulations for hazardous waste generation and handling, Tulare County's environmental health regulations related to hazardous materials, and standard equipment operating practices and best management practices (BMPs) as specified in operator manuals and construction management plans.

Therefore, because the hazardous materials associated with the Project's operation are typical of residential uses and are subject to extensive federal and state regulations, and because construction-related hazardous materials would be managed according to a comprehensive regulatory framework, the Project would not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Impacts would be less than significant.

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. The Project's operational activities would involve only small quantities of hazardous materials typical of residential use (e.g., household cleaning supplies, landscaping chemicals). Given the limited quantities and nature of these materials, the risk of a significant hazard to the public or the environment from reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions is considered low. Construction activities would involve the temporary use of limited quantities of potentially hazardous materials, such as fuels, lubricants, and cleaning solvents. Standard construction safety practices and BMPs would be implemented through compliance with local, state, and federal regulations to prevent spills and releases. Given the limited quantities and temporary nature of these materials, the risk of a significant hazard to the public or the environment from reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions during construction is considered low. Impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact. There are no schools within one-quarter mile of the Project site. The nearest school to the Project site is Sequoia Middle School located approximately 0.7 miles southeast of the Project site. As described under criteria a) and b) above, the Project is not anticipated to emit hazard emissions or handle hazardous materials, substances, or waste that would pose a risk or threat to the schools or surrounding area. Impacts would be less than significant.

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?

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. The Project site has been checked against the hazardous materials site lists compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5, commonly known as the Cortese List. This check included a review of the following databases: National Priorities List (NPL), EnviroStor (DTSC's database of hazardous waste sites), and GeoTracker (SWRCB's database of leaking underground storage tanks and other sites).

According to the GeoTracker database, the Project site includes one (1) Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) cleanup site, the "Landeros Property". The database lists diesel fuel as the potential contaminant of concern and soil as the potential media of concern. According to the database, the leak was discovered and stopped on August 24, 1990, and reported to the water board on September 19, 1990. Site remediation began on June 18, 1991, and was completed and the case closed on December 18, 1991.

Additionally, due to the historic agricultural activities that occurred on the site, there is the possibility of an unreported release of hazardous materials (e.g., agricultural chemicals) and potential soil contamination that could create a hazard to the public or environment. **Mitigation Measures HAZ-1 and HAZ-2** establishe further assessment

to ensure that these potential issues are addressed. As such, the Project would not create a significant hazard to the public or environment with mitigation measures incorporated. Impacts would be less than significant.

MM HAZ-1: *Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the project proponent shall complete a Phase I ESA (performed in accordance with the current ASTM Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process [E 1527]) to ascertain the presence or absence of Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs), Historical Recognized Environmental Condition (HRECs), and Potential Environmental Concerns (PECs). The findings and conclusions of the Phase I ESA shall become the basis for potential recommendations for follow-up investigation, including Phase II ESA, site characterization, and/or remedial activities if found to be warranted. Regulatory concurrence shall be provided by a State of California environmental regulatory agency such as California Department of Toxic Substances Control, Regional Water Quality Control Board, Tulare County Environmental Health Division, or a local agency that meets the requirements of Assembly Bill AB 304. Concurrence shall indicate the site is safe for construction and the proposed use.*

MM HAZ-2: *In order to minimize the potential of introducing contaminated fill material onto a site, it is necessary to verify through documentation that the fill source is appropriate and/or to have the fill material analyzed for potential contaminants based on the location and history of the source area. Fill documentation shall include detailed information on the previous use of the land from where the fill is taken, whether an environmental site assessment was performed and its findings, and the results of any testing performed. Any such documentation must be signed by an appropriately licensed (CA-registered) individual. If such documentation is not available or is inadequate, samples of the fill material should be chemically analyzed. Analysis of the fill material should be based on the source of the fill and knowledge of the prior land use. Detectable amounts of compounds of concern within the fill material should be evaluated for risk in accordance with the Department of Toxic Substances Control Preliminary Endangerment Assessment (PEA) Guidance Manual, in addition to Regional Water Quality Control Board guidelines for reuse of non-hazardous petroleum hydrocarbon contaminated soil. If metal analyses are performed, only those metals (CAM 17 / Title 22) to which risk levels have been assigned need to be evaluated. The findings and conclusions of the documentation and analysis shall become the basis for potential recommendations for follow-up investigation, including Phase I ESA, II ESA, site characterization, and/or remedial activities if found to be warranted. Regulatory concurrence shall be provided by a State of California environmental regulatory agency such as California Department of Toxic Substances Control, Regional Water Quality Control Board, Tulare County Environmental Health Division, or a local agency that meets the requirements of Assembly Bill AB 304. Concurrence shall indicate the site is safe for construction and the proposed use.*

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 Porterville Municipal Airport located approximately 5 miles southwest of the Project site. The Project site is not located within any 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?*

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would not involve any new or altered infrastructure associated with evacuation, emergency response, and emergency access routes within the City of Porterville or Tulare County. Construction may require lane closure; however, these activities would be short-term and access would be maintained through standard traffic control. Following construction, these roadways would continue to provide access to the site. Furthermore, the Project would be subject to compliance with applicable standards for on-site emergency access including turn radii and fire access. Therefore, through compliance, the Project would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan and impacts would be less than significant.

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 located on a relatively flat, highly disturbed property with minimal slope. The site is not situated in a wildland or a Cal Fire-designated Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ). Furthermore, the site is within an “area of local responsibility.” The flat terrain, lack of wildland vegetation, absence of prevailing winds that would exacerbate fire risk, and location outside a FHSZ reduces wildfire risk and the potential to expose people or structures to wildland fires. In addition, the development itself would be constructed in compliance with the CBC and local fire safety regulations, including the Wildland Urban Interface Codes and Standards of the CBC Chapter 7A, which include measures to minimize fire risk. The transition from a vacant site to a developed site with impervious surfaces (e.g., pavement, roofs) would also reduce the potential for wildfire to spread compared to existing conditions. Therefore, impacts are less than significant.

4.9.3 Mitigation Measures

***MM HAZ-1:** Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the project proponent shall complete a Phase I ESA (performed in accordance with the current ASTM Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process [E 1527]) to ascertain the presence or absence of Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs), Historical Recognized Environmental Condition (HRECs), and Potential Environmental Concerns (PECs). The findings and conclusions of the Phase I ESA shall become the basis for potential recommendations for follow-up investigation, including Phase II ESA, site characterization, and/or remedial activities if found to be warranted. Regulatory concurrence shall be provided by a State of California environmental regulatory agency such as California Department of Toxic Substances Control, Regional Water Quality Control Board, Tulare County Environmental Health Division, or a local agency that meets the requirements of Assembly Bill AB 304. Concurrence shall indicate the site is safe for construction and the proposed use.*

***MM HAZ-2:** In order to minimize the potential of introducing contaminated fill material onto a site, it is necessary to verify through documentation that the fill source is appropriate and/or to have the fill material analyzed for potential contaminants based on the location and history of the source area. Fill documentation shall include detailed information on the previous use of the land from where the fill is taken, whether an environmental site assessment was performed and its findings, and the results of any testing performed. Any such documentation must be signed by an appropriately licensed (CA-registered) individual. If such documentation is not available or is inadequate, samples of the fill material should be chemically analyzed. Analysis of the fill material should be based on the source of the fill and knowledge of the prior land use. Detectable amounts of compounds of concern within the fill material*

should be evaluated for risk in accordance with the Department of Toxic Substances Control Preliminary Endangerment Assessment (PEA) Guidance Manual, in addition to Regional Water Quality Control Board guidelines for reuse of non-hazardous petroleum hydrocarbon contaminated soil. If metal analyses are performed, only those metals (CAM 17 / Title 22) to which risk levels have been assigned need to be evaluated. The findings and conclusions of the documentation and analysis shall become the basis for potential recommendations for follow-up investigation, including Phase I ESA, II ESA, site characterization, and/or remedial activities if found to be warranted. Regulatory concurrence shall be provided by a State of California environmental regulatory agency such as California Department of Toxic Substances Control, Regional Water Quality Control Board, Tulare County Environmental Health Division, or a local agency that meets the requirements of Assembly Bill AB 304. Concurrence shall indicate the site is safe for construction and the proposed use.

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 would be annexed into Porterville's city limits and would be required to connect to the City's water and stormwater services. The City's water and stormwater services are described as follows.

Water

The City of Porterville Public Works Department maintains and operates the City's water system. The City's water system consists of approximately 276 miles of distribution pipeline ranging from four (4)-inches to 18-inches in diameter, 36 active municipal wells, and seven (7) hillside reservoirs with a total of 11,350,000 gallons of capacity. According to the 2020 UWMP, the City provides potable water services to approximately 17,063 metered connections and supplies 3,647 million gallons (MG) within its service area as of 2020.²⁸

Porterville meets its demand for domestic water entirely from groundwater sources, which is recharged from the Tule Basin Aquifer, which gets water from the Tule River. Rainfall also contributes to groundwater recharge at an annual average rainfall of 11.63 inches. The City does not receive raw or potable water, either by import or purchase, to supply their municipal distribution system. Although the City doesn't purchase water to service their system, the City has acquired water rights for approximately 900 acre feet annually from the Pioneer Ditch Company and Porter Slough Ditch Company.

The Porterville 2030 General Plan establishes a goal of reducing groundwater pumping to match the aquifer safe yield. Additionally, the General Plan aims to reduce per capita demand by ten percent. The General Plan includes the following goals and policies in its Open Space and Conservation Element and Public Utilities Element to promote water quality and conservation, as listed below.

Guiding Policy OSC-G-8: Ensure adequate water quality and supply for the entire Porterville community.

Implementation Policy OSC-I-37: Establish watershed protection standards and review procedures in the Zoning Ordinance to protect groundwater resources.

Implementation Policy OSC-I-40: Support the identification of degraded surface water and groundwater resources and promote restoration where appropriate.

Implementation Policy OSC-I-45: Work with the Regional Water Quality Control Board to ensure that all point source pollutants are adequately mitigated (as part of the CEQA review and project approval process) and monitored to ensure long-term compliance.

Guiding Policy PU-G-1: Ensure an adequate supply of fresh water to serve existing and future needs of the City.

Guiding Policy PU-G-2: Promote the conservation of water within Porterville.

Implementation Policy PU-I-3: Periodically review and update development impact fees, water connection charges, and monthly service charges to ensure that adequate funds are collected to operate and maintain existing facilities and to construct new facilities.

Implementation Policy PU-I-4: Support efforts to expand surface water supply and storage that benefits the City.

²⁸ City of Porterville. (2022). 2020 Urban Water Management Plan. Accessed October 3, 2025, <https://cms9files.revize.com/PortervilleCA/Draft%202020%20Urban%20Water%20Management%20Plan.pdf>

***Implementation Policy PU-I-5:** Require that necessary water supply infrastructure and storage facilities are in place coincident with new development, and approve development plans only when a dependable and adequate water supply to serve the development is assured.*

***Implementation Policy PU-I-7:** Continue to require water meters in all new development.*

***Implementation Policy PU-I-8:** Require that agricultural water rights be assigned to the City when agricultural land is annexed to the City for urban development, consistent with this General Plan.*

***Implementation Policy PU-I-9:** Work cooperatively toward a program of conjunctive surface water use with local water purveyors and irrigation districts to retain surface water rights and supply following annexation and urban development so as to protect against aquifer overdrafts and water quality degradation.*

***Implementation Policy PU-I-10:** Encourage private sector use of alternative water sources to achieve a water balance, including reclaimed water for irrigation and landscaping purposes.*

***Implementation Policy PU-I-11:** Promote the continued use of surface water for agriculture to reduce groundwater table reductions.*

***Implementation Policy PU-I-12:** Establish a comprehensive program for water conservation.*

***Implementation Policy PU-I-13:** Undertake a program to retrofit public buildings with water conservation features.*

Stormwater

The City's Public Works Department manages drainage facilities on City-owned property such as public right-of-way or public easements. Drainage on private property or within privately held easements are typically managed by the underlying property owner. The stormwater system consists of a system of natural water channels, drains, and ponding basins located throughout the City. The system operates by conveying captured runoff to recharge basins or directly to flood channels throughout the City. The City owns approximately 38 stormwater basins that provide groundwater recharge and are currently sized to accept floodwater and surface water recharge.

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. The Project's construction activities, including grading, excavation, and loading, could temporarily increase runoff, erosion, and sedimentation. Potential stormwater pollutants may originate from construction materials, equipment maintenance, and earthmoving. Project operations could also generate potential pollutants, such as fertilizers and pesticides from landscaping, pet waste, vehicle fluids from driveways and parking areas, and household chemicals. However, a required SWPPP, compliant with the Construction General Permit, and City approved grading/drainage plans would significantly minimize these risks. The SWPPP will assess sediment risk and incorporate BMPs for erosion, sediment, tracking, and waste management. Implementing the SWPPP would minimize soil erosion and topsoil loss, preventing violations of waste discharge requirements and substantial degradation of surface or groundwater quality. Furthermore, Project runoff would be managed by the City, complying with the Storm Drainage Master Plan and approved grading/drainage plans. Therefore, adherence

to existing regulations, including the Construction General Permit, BMPs, and the Storm Drainage Master Plan, ensures that potential water quality and waste discharge impacts would be less than significant.

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's long-term water resource planning for existing and future demand is addressed in the City's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP). The City's sole source of water supply is the underlying groundwater basin, the east side of the Tule Subbasin. The City currently has 36 active wells throughout the community that pump directly into the water distribution system and surrounding above ground water storage tanks. As population and development within the City increases, the UWMP planned 3 new wells to be installed, 12 new wells to be added to the water system in 2040, and the implementation of a surface water exchange program to increase water supply.

The City's existing and projected potable water demands by land use type are shown in **Table 4-9** per the 2020 UWMP. Single-family users make up the largest demand for potable water, accounting for 56% of potable water use citywide in 2020. According to the UWMP, the City's per capita water usage is expected to increase with population growth and favorable hydrologic conditions. However, while the City utilizes 179 gallons per capita per day (gpcd) as a conservative approach to projecting water demand, the actual water consumption was only 133 gpcd in 2020 and 130 gpcd in 2015.

Table 4-9 City of Porterville Existing and Projected Potable Water Demands by Use Type, 2020 - 2040

Use Type	2020 *	2025	2030	2035	2040
Single Family Residential	2,025	3,182	3,607	4,074	4,621
Multi-Family Residential	390	612	694	784	889
Commercial and Institutional	448	704	798	901	1,022
Industrial	10	16	18	20	23
Landscape	223	351	398	449	509
Losses	403	232	263	297	337
Other	148	634	719	811	920
Total	3,647	5,731	6,497	7,337	8,322

Source: City of Porterville, 2020 UWMP, Table 4.1 Retail: Demands for Potable and Non-Potable Water-Actual, Table 4.2 Retail: Use for Potable and Non-Potable Water-Projected

*actual use.

To determine the estimated water use for the Project, the UWMP calculation methods were used. According to the UWMP, the average household size in Porterville is 4.39 people per household. Applying a 4.39 average would equal approximately 132 people (4.39 people per household x 30 units = 132 people). At 179 gpcd, the Project would require approximately 8.6MG per year of potable water per year (132 residents x 179 gpcd x 365 days = 8,624,220 gallons of potable water per year) or 26.47 acre/feet per year (AFY) (8,624,220 gallons per year / 325,851 gallons = 26.47 acre/feet). Development of the Project site as proposed would account for a less than one percent increase above the City's 2020 water demand of 3,647 AFY in 2020. In addition, the minimal increase in demand would not exceed available groundwater supplies during a normal year water supply estimate of 5,655 AFY. Therefore, the Project would be accommodated by existing groundwater supplies and impacts would be less than significant.

In addition, development of the Project Site would increase impervious surfaces which could increase stormwater runoff and reduce groundwater recharge. According to the UWMP, the City maintains stormwater facilities that convey captured runoff to retention/recharge basins or directly to flood channels that run throughout the City.

Runoff resulting from the Project would be managed in compliance with the Storm Water Management Program in addition to approved grading and drainage plans. Thus, compliance would ensure potential impacts related to groundwater recharge are less than significant.

Furthermore, adherence to connection requirements and recommendations pursuant to the City's water conservation efforts (e.g., compliance with California Plumbing Code, efficient appliances, efficient landscaping, etc.) should not negatively impact water supply or impede water management. In particular, the Project would be built accordance with all mandatory outdoor water use requirements as outlined in the applicable California Green Building Standards Code, Title 24, Part 11, Section 4.304 – Outdoor Water Use and verified through the building permit process. As a residential development that would contain landscaping pursuant to PMC regulations, the Project shall comply with the updated Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) (California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Chapter 2.7, Division 2), as implemented and enforced through the building permit process. Therefore, through compliance, the potential for the Project to substantially decrease groundwater supplies is limited and impacts would be less than significant.

Overall, based on the information collected from the UWMP and the City of Porterville, the proposed Project would not generate significant water demand. As a result, it can be presumed that the existing and planned water distribution system and supplies should be adequate to serve the Project, and the Project would thereby not interfere substantially with groundwater recharge or impede sustainable groundwater management of the basin. In addition, adherence to connection requirements and recommendations pursuant to the City's water supply planning efforts (i.e., compliance with California Plumbing Code, efficient appliances, efficient landscaping, etc.) should not negatively impact the City's water provision. Lastly, compliance with approved grading and drainage plans would ensure impacts to groundwater recharge are less than significant. For these reasons, a less than significant impact would occur.

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. While construction activities on the primarily undeveloped site could temporarily increase runoff, erosion, and sedimentation, the Project would implement erosion controls and BMPs as required by the SWPPP. These BMPs, such as covering/binding soil surfaces and using barriers like straw bales and sandbags, would minimize soil detachment and transportation. Post-construction, the increase in impervious surfaces could increase the runoff volume. However, this is balanced by a significant reduction in exposed soil, which minimizes long-term erosion and siltation potential. Furthermore, the Project will maintain the existing site drainage pattern in accordance with an approved grading and drainage plan. Therefore, compliance with these requirements will prevent substantial alteration of the drainage pattern that could lead to substantial erosion or siltation, resulting in a less than significant impact.

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. Construction activities would disturb vegetation and soil, potentially altering the Project site's natural hydrology and increasing runoff volume and velocity, which could increase the risk of flooding. However, compliance with the SWPPP, approved grading and drainage plan, and implementation of BMPs would

control and direct runoff. These measures would reduce potential for increased runoff leading to on- or off-site flooding during construction, resulting in 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. Construction activities would temporarily disturb vegetation and soil, altering the Project site's natural hydrology. However, compliance with the SWPPP, approved grading and drainage plan, and BMP implementation would control and direct runoff, reducing construction-related impacts on runoff volume and pollution, and preventing exceedance of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems. Post-construction, the increase in impervious surfaces would increase runoff. However, compliance with approved grading and drainage plans would reduce the potential for substantial additional polluted runoff or runoff exceeding the capacity of existing or planned drainage systems. Therefore, both construction and operational impacts are considered less than significant.

iv. Impede or redirect flood flows?

Less than Significant Impact. While the Project would increase impervious surfaces, it would be required to maintain the existing site drainage pattern through City-reviewed and approved project-specific grading and drainage plans. This compliance would minimize or eliminate the potential to impede or redirect flood flows, resulting in a less than significant impact.

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

Less than Significant Impact. As shown in [Figure 4-4](#), the Project site is in FEMA Flood Zone X, per the most recent Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) No. 06107C1635E effective June 16, 2009. According to FEMA, Zone X is a minimal flood hazard area with a 0.2% annual chance of flooding and a 1% annual chance flood with shallow depths or small drainage areas. In addition, the Project site is not in a tsunami or seiche zone (i.e., standing waves on rivers, reservoirs, ponds, and lakes), therefore the risk of inundation is unlikely. For these reasons, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette



Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPEI iLFL XJD HAZARD AREAS	Without Bas* Fkwd Elrva* Tn H*F) Zone A, B, C, D With 3FE DFD*; t- Z, v v r . * AZ RegitJLJ', . i ooJaJ,
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OTHER AREAS	p-j ivaEti Area of M-nima r.pod Hazard . ■ t Effwctw LOMR* Aiea of Undetermined Flood Hazard . . a
GENERAL STRICTURES	ham* uhan. or Storm Saw* Levee, Dike, or Fbodwall
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MAP PANELS	Digital Data Available Nc D gita Oala A.a able Unmapped

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The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL data senses provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 1* L6 2025 at 9 40 P.v and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The KFML and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmoderned areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

Figure 4-4 Flood Zone Map

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

Less than Significant Impact. A revised groundwater sustainability plan was adopted for the Tule Groundwater Sub-basin in July of 2024 by the Eastern Tule Groundwater Sustainability Agency (ETGSA), of which the City of Porterville is a member.²⁹ The goal of the Tule subbasin and ETGSA is to ensure that the subbasin maintains a reliable water supply for current and future beneficial uses without experiencing undesirable results through 2040. The proposed Project is required to comply with the adopted plan to meet the 2040 sustainability deadline for the basin. During the preparation of the City's 2020 UWMP, the City coordinated with the Eastern Tule Groundwater Sustainability Agency, Porterville Irrigation District, and County of Tulare to ensure that the city's UWMP is in compliance with the goals of these agencies. As such, compliance with the City's 2020 UWMP would ensure that the Project does not conflict or obstruct the implementation of the ETGSA plan. In addition, the City has largely attained the balanced use of groundwater supplies well ahead of the legislative requirement of 2040, thus making the City compliant with the Eastern Tule Groundwater Sustainability Plan goals. As mentioned above, impacts to groundwater supplies from the proposed Project will not be beyond those analyzed in the General Plan, PEIR, or UWMP. For these reasons, a less than significant impact would occur because of the Project.

4.10.3 Mitigation Measures

None required.

²⁹ Eastern Tule Groundwater Sustainability Agency (2024). Groundwater Sustainability Plan. Accessed October 16, 2025, <https://easterntulegsa.com/gsp/>

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 outside of Porterville city limits but is within the City’s Urban Development Boundary. The Project proposes annexing the Project site into the city limits of Porterville. The Project site is located at the southwest corner of N. Newcomb Street and W. Linda Vista Avenue. The Project site is currently vacant with no on-site improvements (i.e., road, curb, gutter, sidewalk). The Project site is surrounded by orchards and single-family residences to the north, rural, single-family residences to the south, single-family residences to the east, and a single-family residence to the west.

The Project site has a City of Porterville General Plan Land Use designation of Low Density Residential (LDR). According to the General Plan, the purpose of the LDR designation is to accommodate “typical single-family subdivisions” with a maximum density of 6.0 units per gross acre.

The Project site is currently within the City’s RS-2 Low Density Residential zone district. According to the Porterville Development Ordinance (PDO; Chapter 21 of the Porterville Municipal Code, or PMC), the purpose of the RS-2 district is to “provide areas for attached or detached single family homes with a maximum residential density of 7.5 units per net acre. This district also allows for limited uses such as day care homes, parks, and religious facilities that are appropriate in a low-density residential environment.”

4.11.2 Impact Assessment

Would the Project:

a) Physically divide an established community?

Less than Significant Impact. The physical division of an established community typically involves the construction of a barrier, such as a highway or railroad tracks, or the removal of a crucial access point, thereby impairing community connectivity. This Project, a single-family residential development on a vacant site, does not involve any such division. It will not construct a dividing feature, nor will it remove an essential access route. Instead, the Project would be designed in accordance with the General Plan, PMC, and other applicable standards to ensure a cohesive site and circulation plan that integrates with the surrounding community. Therefore, this Project would not physically divide an established community, and the impact is less than significant.

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 proposes a 30-lot residential development with the approval of the associated tentative subdivision map and annexation. No land use or zoning changes are required. Generally, policy conflicts have environmental impacts when they would result in direct physical impacts or where those conflicts relate to avoiding or mitigating environmental impacts. As such, associated physical environmental impacts are discussed in this document under specific topical sections, such as Biological Resources, Cultural Resources, and Tribal Cultural Resources. A discussion of general plan land use policies that are applicable to the Project are included in **Table 4-10**. As discussed, the Project is generally consistent with the General Plan.

Table 4-10 Discussion on Land Use Policies in the General Plan for Residential Development

General Plan Policy	Project Consistency
Guiding Policy L-G-6 <i>Provide for residential development with strong community identities, appropriate and compatible scales of development, identifiable centers and edges and well-defined public spaces for recreation and civic activities.</i>	Consistent. The Project proposes a residential development with would create a cohesive neighborhood.
Guiding Policy LU-G-9 <i>Provide sufficient land with appropriate parcel sizes to support a full range of housing types and prices.</i>	Consistent. The Project proposes 30 lots with sizes ranging from 10,762 square feet to 17,011 square feet that would provide a range of home sizes and prices.
Guiding Policy LU-I-18 <i>Protect existing residential neighborhoods from the encroachment of incompatible activities and land uses, and environmental hazards.</i>	Consistent. The Project Site is generally surrounded by existing single-family residential development. The Project also proposes residential development, which is compatible with the existing character of the area.
Implementation Policy LU-I-11 <i>Only allow gated communities in very low density, planned development areas, and Resort Residential areas.</i>	Consistent. The Project does not propose a gated community.
Implementation Policy LU-I-12 <i>Require residential development on slopes over six percent to comply with the Hillside Development Ordinance. This ordinance establishes a Hillside Development zoning district with standards and review procedures tailored to the City's needs and expectation for hillside development.</i>	Not Applicable. The Project site is not within the Hillside Development zoning district.
Implementation Policy LU-I-13 <i>Discourage residential development within the Airport Safety Zone. If residential development is approved in the County within the Airport Safety Zone, it must comply with Tulare County Airport Land Use Commission's land-use compatibility standards and density restrictions.</i>	Consistent. The Project site is not within the airport influence area of the Porterville Municipal Airport, nor is it within a safety zone.
Implementation Policy LU-I-15 <i>Adopt community design standards for new residential development. These could include but are not limited to:</i> • <i>Maximum block length;</i> • <i>Maximum ratio of block length to width;</i>	Consistent. The Project is generally consistent since there are limited dead-end streets, structures would be oriented towards internal roadways, and connectivity is provided to street frontages via two (2) access points. The maximum block length and

• Limited use of dead-end streets; • Orientation of residential building; and • Required connectivity Exceptions may be provided for infill sites and projects in the Hillside Development Zone.	ratio of block length and width are reviewed by the Planning, Engineering, and Fire Departments to ensure that they do not pose a hazard to the community.
Implementation Policy LU-I-16 Require that all new subdivisions preserve natural, cultural, and biological resources, including stands of large trees and rock outcroppings, to the maximum extent feasible.	Consistent. A discussion of the Project's impacts on cultural and biological resources are discussed in Section 4.4 and Section 4.5.

Further, through the entitlement process, the Project would be 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, PMC, and any other applicable policies and regulations. As such, a less than significant impact would occur.

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

Mineral resources include commercially viable oil and gas deposits, and nonfuel mineral resources deposits. Nonfuel mineral resources include metals such as gold, silver, iron, and copper; industrial metals such as boron compounds, rare-earth elements, clays, limestone, gypsum, salt, and dimension stone; and construction aggregate, including sand, gravel, and crushed stone. California is the largest producer of sand and gravel in the nation.

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 *Mineral Land Classification Map* in 1997 shows that the Project is not within a mineral resource zone.³⁰

The Geologic Energy Management Division's (CalGEM) online mapping application, Well Finder, presents California's oil and gas industry information, including the location of oil/gas wells, geothermal wells, gas/oil facilities (i.e., tank, vessel, sump), underground gas storage, as well as the boundaries of CalGEM-recognized oil/gas fields. According to Well Finder, the Project Site is not within a CalGEM-recognized oil/gas field.³¹

Porterville 2030 General Plan

According to the Porterville 2030 General Plan, the most economically significant mineral resources in Tulare County are sand, gravel, and crushed stone. These sources are usually alluvial deposits found in riverbeds and floodplains, and hard rock quarries. There are currently three (3) active construction grade sand and gravel mining sites in the City's Planning Area along the Tule River. The General Plan established the following policies to protect mineral resources in the City's Planning Area.

³⁰ California Department of Conservation. (1997). Mineral Lands Classification. Accessed on October 3, 2025, <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/informationwarehouse/index.html?map=mlc>

³¹ California Department of Conservation Geologic Energy Management Division. Well Finder. Accessed on October 3, 2025, <https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/doggr/wellfinder/>

Guiding Policy OSC-G-6 *Protect significant mineral resources.*

Implementation Policy OSC-I-24 *Require all mining and sand extraction operations to mitigate completely environmental impacts, including operations affecting water quality, habitat preservation, aesthetics and bridge undermining, and to submit reclamation and ultimate use plans for City approval prior to initiating operations.*

Implementation Policy OSC-I-25 *Work with Tulare County to ensure that reclamation and ultimate use plans for mining operations land are consistent with the General Plan.*

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. There are no identified mineral deposits of significance or active mine operations on the Project site. 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.

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?

No Impact. There are no identified mineral deposits of significance or active mine operations on the Project site. 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.

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 sources and 2) stationary sources. Mobile source noises are typically associated with transportation including automobiles, trucks, trains, and aircraft. Stationary sounds are sources that do not move such as machinery or construction sites. Stationary sources can also include events, recreational uses, amplified systems, automotive repair facilities, building mechanical systems, and landscape maintenance. These sources can vary based on factors such as site conditions, equipment operated, and specific activities conducted. Noises generated are also directional but can vary based on site and operational characteristics.

Noise-related impacts typically affect sensitive receptors, and land uses such as 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. Noise levels for noise-sensitive receptors will vary depending on location, distance from the source, shielding by terrain and structures, and ground attenuation rates.

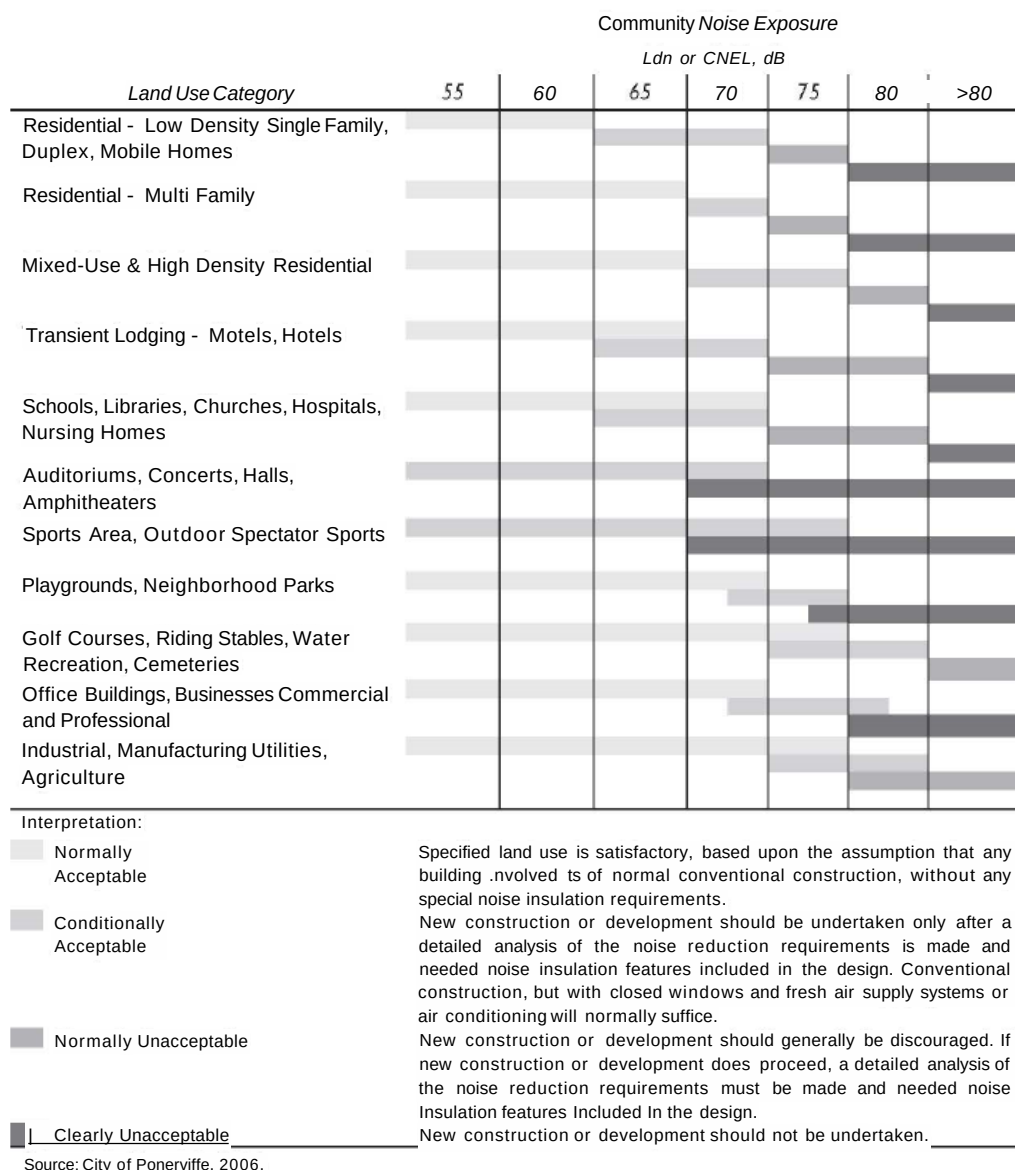
Porterville 2030 General Plan

The Porterville 2030 General Plan Noise Element sets noise compatibility standards for transportation noise sources in terms of the Day-Night Average Level (L_{dn}). The L_{dn} is the time-weighted average noise level for a 24-hour day with a penalty of 10 dB added to noise levels occurring during the nighttime hours (10:00 p.m.-7:00 a.m.).

The Noise Element establishes a land use compatibility criterion of 60 dB L_{dn} for exterior noise levels in outdoor activity areas of residential developments. Outdoor activity areas generally include backyards of single-family residences and outdoor common use areas as well as individual patios or decks of multi-family developments. The intent of the exterior noise level requirement is to provide an acceptable noise environment for outdoor activities and recreation.

The Noise Element also provides land use compatibility guidelines for community noise exposure levels. **Figure 4-5** (Table 9-1 in the General Plan Noise Element) summarizes land use compatibility guidelines for various noise exposure levels within the community. An exterior noise level up to 60 dB L_{dn} is considered “Normally Acceptable” and an exterior noise level between 60 dB L_{dn} and 70 dB L_{dn} is considered “Conditionally Acceptable” for residential land uses within the City of Porterville. Exterior noise levels above 70 dB L_{dn} are generally considered unacceptable for residential land uses.

Figure 4-5 Land Use Compatibility for Community Noise Environments



The City Code of Porterville, California

The PMC, Chapter 18, Article IX, provides standards for noise levels, as discussed below.

Section 18-90.4 – Exterior Noise Standards provides thresholds of the creation of noise when measured at any affected residence, school, hospital, church or public library, as listed in **Table 4-11**. Additionally, each noise level shall be further reduced by five (5) dBA for pure tone noises, noises consisting primarily of speech or music, or for recurring impulsive noises.

Table 4-11 Exterior Noise Level Standards, dBA

Category	Daytime 7:00 A.M. To 10:00 P.M.	Nighttime 10:00 P.M. To 7:00 A.M.
Hourly L_{eq}	50	45
Maximum sound level (L_{MAX})	70	65

Section 18-90.5 – Residential Interior Noise Standards provides thresholds of noise measured inside a dwelling unit. The maximum sound level allowed is 55 dBA L_{MAX} during the daytime and 45 dBA L_{MAX} during the nighttime. Similarly, each noise level shall be further reduced by five (5) dBA for pure tone noises, noises consisting primarily of speech or music, or for recurring impulsive noises.

Section 18-90.6 – Noise Source Exemptions provides a list of activities exempted from the provisions of Article IX. Some activities associated with Project construction and residential activities are listed below:

B. Noises resulting from any authorized emergency vehicle, when responding to an emergency call or acting in time of emergency.

E. Any mechanical device, apparatus or equipment used, related to, or connected with emergency activities or emergency work.

F. Noise sources associated with construction, whether private or public, within five hundred feet (500') of the uses mentioned in subsection 18-90.4 of this article, provided such activities do not take place before six o'clock (6:00) A.M. or after nine o'clock (9:00) P.M. on any day except Saturday or Sunday, or before seven o'clock (7:00) A.M. or after five o'clock (5:00) P.M. on Saturday or Sunday.

G. Noise sources associated with the maintenance of residential property provided such activities take place between the hours of six o'clock (6:00) A.M. and nine o'clock (9:00) P.M. on any day except Saturday or Sunday, or between the hours of seven o'clock (7:00) A.M. and nine o'clock (9:00) P.M. on Saturday or Sunday.

I. Noise sources associated with the collection of waste or garbage.

Existing Ambient Noise Environment

The Project Site's existing noise environment is impacted by various noise sources. As previously discussed, the Project site is largely surrounded by residential uses, with agricultural orchards to the north. 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. Associated noise from agricultural orchard activities can include large trucks, tractors, and equipment, as well as automobiles from workers. Noise associated with

agricultural activities would be generally seasonal. Other sources of noise include the vehicular traffic on N. Newcomb Street.

Caltrans Transportation and Construction Vibration Guidance Manual

Some additional vibration guidance is provided by the Caltrans Transportation and Construction Vibration Guidance Manual. The Manual provides guidance for determining annoyance potential criteria and damage potential threshold criteria. These criteria are provided below in **Table 4-12** (Acoustical Analysis Table III) and **Table 4-11** (Acoustical Analysis Table IV), and are presented in terms of peak particle velocity (PPV) in inches per second (in/sec).

Table 4-12 Guideline Vibration Annoyance Potential Criteria (Acoustical Analysis Table III)

Human Response	Maximum PPV (in/sec)	
	Transient Sources	Continuous/Frequent Intermittent Sources
Barely Perceptible	0.04	0.01
Distinctly Perceptible	0.25	0.04
Strongly Perceptible	0.90	0.10
Severe	2.0	0.4

Source: Caltrans

Table 4-13 Guideline Vibration Damage Potential Threshold Criteria (Acoustical Analysis Table IV)

Structure and Condition	Maximum PPV (in/sec)	
	Transient Sources	Continuous/Frequent Intermittent Sources
Extremely fragile, historic buildings, ancient monuments	0.12	0.08
Fragile buildings	0.20	0.10
Historic and some old buildings	0.50	0.25
Older residential structures	0.50	0.30
New residential structures	1.0	0.50
Modern industrial/commercial buildings	2.0	0.50

Source: Caltrans

4.13.2 Impact Assessment

- 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 traffic noise and stationery-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., residential).

Traffic Noise Exposure

Mobile source noises are typically associated with transportation including automobiles, trains, and aircraft. 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 single-family residences to the west and east of the Project site. The primary source of exterior, on-going noise from buildout of the Project would be from vehicles traveling to and from the site. Future build-out of the Project site would generate an increase in traffic on roadways in the Project vicinity. However, the number of new trips (i.e., 282.9 ADTs) associated with buildout of the Project site is not likely to increase the ambient noise levels by a significant amount as the area is active with vehicles. Additionally, increased traffic noise levels on adjacent roadways due to buildout of the Project is expected to be minimal since the trips generated do not include trucks. Accordingly, it is expected that the traffic noise levels will increase minimally and will not have a significant impact. Impacts would be less than significant.

Operational Noise Exposure

The proposed residential use is expected to generate typical neighborhood noise (i.e. talking, car doors shutting, dogs barking, etc.). These noises are expected to be minimal due to the relatively low number of units proposed (i.e., 30 units), and will not introduce a new significant source of noise that isn’t already occurring in the area. In addition, household machinery sounds (e.g., HVAC systems, refrigerators, etc.) will be confined within the interior of the buildings. As such, it is expected that the operational noise generated by the Project will be minimal and most likely not cause significant impact to existing uses. Impacts would be less than significant.

Construction Noise Exposure

Construction noise will result from construction activities through the use of construction equipment for grading the site and building the proposed structures. Construction phases would include demolition, site preparation, grading, building construction, architectural coating, and paving. Of all construction phases, it is anticipated that grading would produce the loudest noise.

Construction noise was estimated using the FHWA Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM) Version 1.0. For the purpose of this noise assessment, general construction equipment, including air compressors, mixers, cranes, forklifts, generator sets, graders, pavers, paving equipment, rollers, dozers, tractors, and welders, are included in the construction noise modeling. According to existing and anticipated land use within and around the Project site, the baseline and receptors that are analyzed in the RCNM are shown in [Table 4-14](#).

Table 4-14 Receptors and Baseline Analyzed in the RCNM

Location	Land Use	Total dB Lmax *	Total dB Leq **
50 feet from the site (south, west)	Residential	89.5	88.3

** Total Lmax is the value for the loudest piece of equipment.*

*** This number estimates noise when all equipment is used at the same time.*

Short-term construction noises include traffic noise generated from transporting construction equipment and materials and construction worker commuting. These activities would raise noise levels near the site. According to modeling of the FHWA RCNM Version 1.0, construction noise generated from the offroad equipment is estimated to be 88.3 dB Leq if all equipment was used at the same time. Ambient noise from construction activities would cease upon completion of construction.

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 PMC Section 18-90.6, which regulates permissible hours of construction between the hours of 6:00 am and 9:00 pm on weekdays and 7:00 am and 9:00

pm on weekends. According to the FHWA Highway Construction Noise Handbook, noise exceeding 90 Lmax in the daytime (7 am to 6 pm) and 85 Lmax in the evening (6 pm to 10 pm) is considered significant. It is not expected that the construction of the Project would exceed the construction noise thresholds of the FHWA since 1) not all construction equipment is expected to be used at the same time and 2) trees between the site and nearby residences, as well as windows and walls of the residences would provide noise reduction.

Overall, Project construction is not expected to result in a significant impact because the noise would be regulated by the PMC. 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 complete build-out of the Project. For these reasons, a less than significant impact would occur.

Although the Project would result in increased ambient noise levels at the Project site, compliance with the General Plan policies and PMC 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. The dominant sources of man-made vibration are sonic booms, blasting, pile driving, pavement breaking, demolition, diesel locomotives, and rail-car coupling. None of these activities are anticipated to occur with construction or operation of the proposed Project.

The existing single-family residences located to the west of the Project site were built in 2007 and can be categorized as "new residential structures. The existing single-family residences located to the south of the Project site were built circa 1945 and can be categorized as "older residential structures." Typical vibration levels at distances of 25 feet to 300 feet are summarized by **Table 4-15**. Most of these levels are barely perceptible at 25 feet according to the vibration annoyance potential thresholds shown in **Table 4-12** and **Table 4-13**. The vibration levels are also not expected to cause damage to the older residential structures located south of the Project site, according to the damage potential thresholds shown in **Table 4-13**.

Table 4-15 Typical Vibration Levels During Construction

Equipment	PPV (in/sec)			
	At 25 feet	At 50 feet	At 100 feet	At 300 feet
Bulldozer (Large)	0.089	0.0415	0.011	0.006
Bulldozer (Small)	0.003	0.0014	0.0004	0.00019
Loaded Truck	0.076	0.0355	0.01	0.005
Jackhammer	0.035	0.0163	0.005	0.002
Vibratory Roller	0.210	0.098	0.03	0.013
Caisson Drilling	0.089	0.0415	0.01	0.006

Source: California Department of Transportation

As a result, it is not expected that construction activities would exceed any significant threshold levels for annoyance or damage. Additionally, operational activities related to residential uses are non-perceptible (i.e., vibration from HVAC, refrigerators, etc.) thus would not create any vibration impacts. As such, the Project would have 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 Project site is located approximately 7 miles north of Porterville Municipal Airport and is not within the airport influence area. Per the General Plan Noise Element, the Project site is not within the airport noise contour and is more than 7 miles north of the closest noise contour of the airport. Therefore, the Project would not expose people residing or working in the Project area to excessive noise levels. No impact would occur.

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 a CEQA document discuss 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.”

Porterville 2030 General Plan

Development under the 2030 General Plan is discussed in the Introduction chapter of the General Plan. Full development under the General Plan is referred to as “buildout.” The total housing units expected under General Plan buildout is 34,250 units, with a buildout population of 107,300.

Porterville 2023-2031 Housing Element

Recent trends in population and housing for the City of Porterville discussed in the 2023-2031 Housing Element. According to the Housing Element, the City’s population per the American Community Survey 2016-2020 5-Year Estimates is 62,623, with 18,654 housing units.

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)?*

Less than Significant Impact. The Project proposes the development of a 30-lot single-family residential development. The Project would also include off-site improvements (e.g., curb, gutter, sidewalk) and connections to existing utilities (e.g., water, sewer, power, stormwater drainage). These improvements are limited in scope and would connect to and improve the existing street and utility network. No further extension of roads or other infrastructure that could cause unplanned population growth would occur.

Based on an average household size of 4.39 per the 2020 UWMP (See [Section 4.10 Hydrology and Water Quality](#)), 30 units could generate approximately 131 new residents, thereby increasing the city's population from 62,623 to 62,754. The 30 units would also increase the total number of housing units from 18,654 to 18,684. Overall, the population and housing units generated by the proposed Project would be within the General Plan buildout. Therefore, the Project's contribution to population growth is minimal and would not induce substantial unplanned population growth, either directly or indirectly. Impacts are considered less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact. There are no residential buildings currently onsite. Therefore, the Project would not displace any existing people or housing and would not necessitate the construction of replacement housing elsewhere. Impacts would be less than significant.

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 site would be annexed into Porterville city limits and thus, would be subject to fees for the construction, acquisition, and improvements for public services and facilities. Public services and facilities are further described below.

Fire Protection Services

Fire protection services in the City are provided by the Porterville Fire Department (PFD). The PFD operates a total of three (3) fire stations that serve the city, with Fire Station 72 closest to the Project site at 500 N Newcomb Street, Porterville, CA 93257. Fire Station 72 is located approximately 2.0 miles south of the Project site. The total staffing for PFD includes 61 personnel, 53 sworn firefighters, 1 Fire Marshall, 4 code enforcement officers, and 3 administrative staff. In 2024, PFD responded to 6,280 calls for service and 456 calls for fires. The response time goal for fire protection and emergency services is to provide service within five (5) minutes and twenty (20) seconds of the dispatch 90% of the time.³²

³² Porterville Fire Department (2024). 2024 Annual Report. Accessed on October 6, 2025.
<https://cms9files.revize.com/PortervilleCA/departments/Fire/2024%20Annual%20Report.pdf>

Porterville 2030 General Plan

The General Plan Public Health & Safety Element includes the following goals and policies to ensure reductions in the potential for fire hazards and fire demand:

Guiding Policy PHS-G-3 Protect Porterville’s residents and businesses from potential fire hazards.

Implementation Policy PHS-I-13 Maintain automatic and/or mutual aid agreements with surrounding jurisdictions for fire protection.

Implementation Policy PHS-I-14 Enforce weed abatement programs and building and fire code requirements to assure adequate fire protection.

Implementation Policy PHS-I-15 Develop and expand existing public fire safety and emergency life support education programs in order to promote public awareness of fire hazards and emergency procedures.

Implementation Policy PHS-I-16 Establish fire hazard standards and review procedures at least equivalent to State requirements to protect new development on or adjacent to the hillsides.

The Subdivision Ordinance and the Zoning Ordinance standards will require new development on the urban fringe to incorporate fuel breaks, fuel reduction and buffer zones to minimize potential fire losses.

Further, projects are subject to review by the PFD and to regulations and standards such as the California Uniform Fire Code (UFC), which includes regulations on construction, maintenance and building use. The UFC addresses fire department access, fire hydrants, sprinklers, fire alarm system, etc., for new buildings.

Police Protection Services

Police protection services in the City are provided by the Porterville Police Department (PPD). The PPD is located at 350 North D Street, Porterville, CA 93257, which is approximately 3.0 miles southeast of the Project site. According to the General Plan, there are 57 peace sworn officers, and 22 civilian staff members employed, which provides a ratio of approximately 1.3 officers per thousand residents. According to the PPD, a ratio of 1.2 police officers per thousand residents would support adequate law enforcement efforts at buildout of the General Plan.

Schools

Educational services within the City of Porterville are provided by Porterville Unified School District, Burton School District, and Tulare County Office of Education (TCOE). The three (3) school districts operate 28 public schools within the City’s Planning Area. The Project Site is located within the Porterville Unified School District (PUSD), which includes 10 elementary schools, four (4) middle schools, eight (8) high schools, adult school, preschool programs, and a community day school. The nearest school is Sequoia Middle School located approximately 0.7 miles southeast of the site.

The Porterville 2030 General Plan projected the generation of 13,069 new students at buildout of the General Plan, resulting in a total of 30,814 students, which would produce a demand of 12 new elementary schools, two (2) new middle schools, and three (3) new high schools. Funding for schools and school facilities impacts is outlined in Education Code Section 17620 and Government Code Section 65995 *et. seq.* (State statutes) which govern 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.” A School District Developer Fee would be assessed for development based on the rates in place at the time payment is due.

Parks and Recreation

Park and recreation facilities are overseen by the City of Porterville Parks & Leisure Services Department. According to the General Plan, there are 15 planned and existing parks within the City, totaling 295 acres of parkland, which provides a parkland to population ratio of 4.7 acres of parkland per thousand people in 2020. This meets the 1975 Quimby Act, which requires a minimum of three (3) acres per thousand residents. However, it does not meet the City's park standard for neighborhood and community parks, which requires five (5) acres per thousand residents. This could be provided through in-lieu fees that would be used for any capacity-building park and recreation facility improvements.

Porterville 2030 General Plan

The General Plan Parks, Schools, and Community Facilities Element also established policies for parks and recreational facilities, as listed below.

Guiding Policy PSCF-G-1 Establish and maintain a high-quality, enjoyable, and attractive public park system for the entire community.

Guiding Policy PSCF-G-2 Provide park and recreation facilities within close proximity to residents they are intended to serve.

Implementation Policy PSCF-I-5 Require developers for new neighborhoods to agree to the establishment of, or annexation into, a Park Maintenance District in new neighborhoods.

Implementation Policy PSCF-I-8 Provide lighted facilities for active community recreation areas in order to extend usability, whenever possible.

Address compatibility with surrounding uses and use energy-efficient lighting design with limited glare and spillover.

Implementation Policy PSCF-I-9 Design park and recreation facilities to be as flexible as possible, so that they may adapt to changes in the population served and in the recreation programs offered.

Changing neighborhood demographics can lead to different user requirements over the life of a park. By having flexible park facilities, this will enable the park to adapt to the changing needs of the adjacent neighborhood.

Implementation Policy PSCF-I-10 Place neighborhood and community parks at the core of new neighborhoods and co-locate parks and school sites where possible, as depicted on the General Plan Land Use Diagram.

Implementation Policy PSCF-I-11 Combine use of park, recreation, and open space lands with drainage facilities and school facilities, where feasible.

Implementation Policy PSCF-I-14 Develop a safe and efficient trail network throughout the City that links parks and other key City destinations.

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. Once annexed, the Project site would be served by the Porterville Fire Department (PFD). The nearest Fire Station to the Project site is PFD Fire Station 72, which is located approximately 2.0 miles south of the Project site. The Project's proximity to the existing fire station would support adequate service ratios, response times, and other performance objectives for fire protection services. Additionally, through the entitlement and building permit process, the Project would be required to comply with the CBC and Uniform Fire Code to ensure fire safety elements are incorporated into Project design. Proposed interior streets would be required to provide appropriate widths and turning radii to safely accommodate emergency response and the transport of emergency/public safety vehicles. The Project would also be designed to meet City requirements regarding water flow, water storage requirements, hydrant spacing, infrastructure sizing, and emergency access. Through compliance, impacts would be less than significant.

ii. *Police protection?*

Less than Significant Impact. The Project Site would be served by the Porterville Police Department (PPD). The PPD is located at 350 North D Street, Porterville, CA 93257, which is approximately 3.0 miles southeast of the Project site. The Project's proximity to the existing station would support adequate service ratios, response times, and other performance objectives for police protection services. For these reasons, it can be determined that the Project would not result in the need for new or altered facilities that could have an environmental impact and a less than significant impact would occur.

iii. *Schools?*

Less than Significant Impact. The Project Site is within the Porterville Unified School District (PUSD). The nearest school is Sequoia Middle School located approximately 0.7 miles southeast of the site. Since residential development is proposed, the Project would introduce residents to the area and therefore could generate new students that would increase the school districts' enrollment. To offset impacts of the development, a School District Developer Fee would be assessed for the Project based on the rates in place at the time payment is due. As stated in Government Code Section 65995 *et seq.*, payment of a school impact fee is deemed full and complete mitigation for potential impacts to schools caused by development. Therefore, payment of the assessed School District Developer Fee would reduce impacts related to new school facilities resulting from implementation of the Project and impacts would be less than significant.

iv. *Parks?*

Less than Significant Impact. Park and recreational facilities are typically impacted by an increase in use from residential development. The Project proposes residential development that would introduce residents to the area and therefore could increase the demand for and use of existing public parks or other recreational facilities. The

City aims to maintain a standard of five (5) acres of combined park and open space land per 1,000 residents. The Project would be required to pay in-lieu fees to mitigate any potential remaining impacts to the City's existing park and recreation facilities generated by the incremental population increase. The payment of in-lieu fees would reduce any impacts resulting from increased residential demand for park and recreational facilities so as to not cause substantial physical deterioration of the public facilities. For these reasons, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

v. Other public facilities?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project would introduce new residents to the area, which could incrementally increase demand for various public facilities such as courts, libraries, and hospitals. However, the Project's contribution to this increased demand is not expected to result in a substantial need for new or physically altered public facilities. The City and surrounding region are served by existing courts, libraries, and hospitals. These facilities are designed to accommodate a certain level of population growth, and the Project's contribution to that growth is relatively small in the context of the overall service area. While the Project would add new residents, the increase in demand for these public services is expected to be incremental and within the capacity of existing facilities. The Project's impact on these services would be dispersed among the broader population served by these facilities. If such facilities are proposed for future expansion, the expansion would be subject to CEQA and further environmental review. The Project may also contribute impact fees that support the provision of public services, helping to ensure that service levels are maintained as the city grows. Impacts would be less than significant.

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

See [Section 4.15. Public Facilities](#).

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?*

Less than Significant Impact. Park and recreational facilities are typically impacted by an increase in use from residential development. The Project proposes residential development that would introduce residents to the area and therefore could increase the demand for and use of existing public parks or other recreational facilities. The City aims to maintain a standard of five (5) acres of combined park and open space land per 1,000 residents. The Project would be required to pay in-lieu fees to mitigate any potential remaining impacts to the City's existing park and recreation facilities generated by the incremental population increase. The payment of in-lieu fees would reduce any impacts from increased demand for park and recreational facilities to not cause substantial physical deterioration of the public facilities. Impacts would be less than significant.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project proposes a single-family residential development consisting of single-family lots with typical yard space as required per the PMC. The Project would not require the construction or expansion of off-site recreational facilities. As a result, a less than significant impact would occur.

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 structures or on-site improvements (i.e., roads, curb, gutter, sidewalk). The Project site has street frontage along N. Newcomb Street on the western edge and along W. Linda Vista Avenue along the northern edge. Both N. Newcomb Street and W. Linda Vista Avenue are designated as Collectors in the Porterville 2030 General Plan Circulation Network.

2022 Regional Active Transportation Plan for the Tulare County Region

The 2022 Regional Active Transportation Plan (RATP) for the Tulare County Region, approved April 18, 2022, was prepared as a response to recognition of the benefits of active transportation and a more diverse transportation for the county. The objective of the RATP is 1) provide a foundation for the pedestrian and bicycle component of the Tulare County Regional Transportation Plan / Sustainable Communities Strategy (RTP/SCS), and 2) identify high-priority projects to better compete for federal, state, and regional funding.³³ The RATP provides assessment and identifies priority projects for the county as well as cities within the County, including the City of Porterville.

According to the RATP, 1.7% of commuters walked to work and 0.5% of commuters biked to work in the City of Porterville. Traffic collisions in the City includes 27 pedestrian victims (1 killed, 4 severely injured) and 24 bicyclist victims (0 killed, 1 severely injured) in 2019. The roads with the highest numbers of collisions in the City are Henderson Avenue, Morton Avenue, Olive Avenue, Putnam Avenue and Westfield Avenue. Priority projects in the City of Porterville include:

³³ Tulare County Association of Governments. (2022). 2022 Regional Active Transportation Plan for the Tulare County Region. Accessed October 6, 2025, https://tularecog.org/sites/tcag/assets/File/TCAG%202022%20RATP_.pdf

1. Morton Avenue crosswalk warning lights
2. Orange Avenue crosswalk warning lights
3. Main Street crosswalk warning lights
4. Tule River Parkway multi-use trail, Phase IV
5. Porterville citywide bikeway network
6. Putnam and Elderwood Pedestrian Corridor
7. Butterfield Stage Corridor

Porterville 2030 General Plan

The Circulation Element of the Porterville 2030 General Plan established policies to maintain the operations of existing roadway systems as new development occurs. These policies aim to prevent negative impacts caused by new developments and ensure that adequate transportation system is provided. The following goals and policies are generally applicable to the proposed Project.

Implementing Policy C-I-2 *Require all new developments to provide right-of-way and improvements consistent with the General Plan street designations and City street section standards.*

Implementing Policy C-I-3 *Provide for greater street connectivity by:*

- *Incorporating in subdivision regulations requirements for a minimum number of access points to existing local or collector streets for each development;*
- *Encouraging roundabouts over signals, where feasible and appropriate;*
- *Requiring the bicycle and pedestrian connections from cul-de-sacs to nearby public areas and main streets; and*
- *Requiring new residential communities on undeveloped land planned for urban uses to provide stubs for future connections to the edge of the property line. Where stubs exist on adjacent properties, new streets within the development should connect to these stubs.*

Implementing Policy C-I-5 *Install traffic calming devices, such as signage and bulbs, as needed and appropriate in existing neighborhoods.*

Implementing Policy C-I-6 *Require the installation of landscaping in center medians and at major intersections to minimize summer heat and enhance the character of the streetscapes.*

For small-lot subdivisions (with an average lot size of 6,000 square feet or less), the planter strip for a local street may be omitted if:

- *A five-foot sidewalk is provided on both sides of the street and trees are provided in the front yards of private lots parallel with the sidewalk at the minimum frequency required for street trees; and/or*
- *Street trees are provided in landscaped bulb-outs into the parking lane at intersections.*

Alternatively, where a planter strip is provided along a local street, the front setback for buildings may be reduced an additional two feet from the normally required setback.

Implementing Policy C-I-7 *Require street tree planting as part of an urban forestry program.*

Guiding Policy C-G-6 *Maintain acceptable levels of service and ensure that future development and the circulation system are in balance.*

Implementing Policy C-I-8 Develop and manage the roadway system to obtain LOS D or better during the peak hour for all major roadways and intersections in the City. This policy does not extend to residential streets (i.e., streets with direct driveway access to homes) or state highways and their intersections, where Caltrans policies apply. Exceptions to LOS D policy may be allowed by the City Council in areas such as downtown and at highway interchanges, where allowing a lower LOS would result in clear public benefits.

No new development will be approved unless it can be shown that required level of service can be maintained on the affected roadways or there are specific benefits that justify accepting a lower level of service.

Implementing Policy C-I-9 Develop and manage local residential streets (i.e., streets with direct driveway access to homes) to limit average daily vehicle traffic volumes to 2,500 or less and 85th percentile speeds to 25 miles per hour or less.

Neighborhood traffic control measures to be considered include: regulatory devices, such as right-of-way controls, speed limits, and parking regulations; as well as geometric fixtures such as roundabouts, semi-diverters, and diagonal diverters.

Implementing Policy C-I-10 Require traffic impact studies for all General Plan amendments that will generate more than 100 peak hour trips.

Exceptions may be granted where traffic studies have been completed for adjacent development. The City's new traffic model developed for the 2030 General Plan will facilitate this analysis.

Guiding Policy C-G-7 Ensure that new development pays its fair share of the costs of transportation facilities.

Implementing Policy C-I-12 Continue to require that new development pay a fair share of the costs of street and other traffic and local transportation improvements based on traffic generated and impacts on traffic service levels.

Implementing Policy C-I-14 Require new development that will have an impact on regional transportation facilities to pay a regional transportation impact fee.

Implementing Policy C-I-16 Ensure that new development is designed to make transit a viable choice for residents. Design options include:

- Have neighborhood focal points with sheltered bus stops;
- Locate medium-high density development whenever feasible near streets served by transit; and
- Link neighborhoods to bus stops by continuous sidewalks or pedestrian paths.

The General Plan Circulation Element also planned bikeway networks within the City. Within the vicinity of the Project Site, there are no existing or proposed bicycle facilities.

Implementing Policy C-I-17 Establish bicycle lanes, bike routes and bike paths consistent with the General Plan.

Implementing Policy C-I-19 Increase bicycle safety by:

- Sweeping and repairing bicycle lanes and paths on a regular basis;
- Ensuring that bikeways are delineated and signed in accordance with Caltrans' standards, and lighting is provided, where needed;
- Providing bicycle paths or lanes on bridges and overpasses;

- *Ensuring that all new and improved streets have bicycle-safe drainage grates and are free of hazards such as uneven pavement and gravel;*
- *Provide adequate signage and markings warning vehicular traffic of the existence of merging or crossing bicycle traffic where bike routes and paths make transitions into or across roadways; and*
- *Work with the school districts to promote classes on bicycle safety in the schools.*

Implementing Policy C-I-20 Give bikes equal treatment in terms of provisions for safety and comfort on arterials and collectors as motor vehicles.

Implementing Policy C-I-21 Develop a series of continuous walkways within new office parks, commercial districts, and residential neighborhoods so they connect to one another.

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. The City of Porterville has not developed their own specific thresholds; however, the City does use Tulare County's SB 743 Guidelines.

County of Tulare SB 743 Guidelines

In June of 2020, the County of Tulare published their own specific thresholds and guidelines related to VMT and SB 743 titled "County of Tulare SB 743 Guidelines," which were adopted by the City of Porterville on September 21, 2021. The Guidelines are based on statewide guidance provided by OPR, but include clarifications and details tailored for and specific to local conditions in Tulare County. The Guidelines provide guidance for land development projects on screening criteria, VMT analysis, significance thresholds and potential mitigation.

The Guidelines outline screening criteria for projects that would have a less than significant transportation impact due to project size or project type. If a project meets at least one of the screening criteria, it would not require a detailed VMT analysis. The screening criteria most relevant to the proposed Project is "Small Projects." For Tulare County, projects that generate less than 500 trips per day can be presumed to have a less than significant impact.

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 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. Compliance is further discussed below. Overall, the Project would not conflict with a program plan, ordinance, or policy addressing the circulation system. Impacts would be less than significant.

Roadway Facilities

The Project proposes an internal network of local streets with one (1) point of ingress/egress on N. Newcomb Street, one (1) point of ingress/egress on W. Linda Vista Avenue, and one (1) street stub to the south in the southwestern portion of the site. All roadways within the proposed subdivision would be designed in accordance with City standards and would have curb, gutter, and sidewalk. In addition, N. Newcomb Street and W. Linda Vista Avenue in proximity to the Project site would be improved to their ultimate rights-of-way, with curb, gutter, and sidewalk, in addition to landscaping. The Project would be required to submit public improvement plans for off-site improvements through the building permit process, for review and approval by the City to ensure improvements would be consistent with adopted standards, specifications, and approved street plans. Through compliance, the Project would result in improvements to the roadway network consistent with the goals, objectives, and policies of the General Plan as shown on the Circulation Diagram and described in the Circulation Element.

Pedestrian and Bicycle Facilities

There are no existing pedestrian or bicycle facilities along the street frontages in proximity to the Project Site. The General Plan Circulation Element does not identify any future facilities in this area. However, the Project would result in public street improvements, including concrete curb, gutter, sidewalk, and paving per City of Porterville Standard Plans and Specifications. Off-site improvements would be verified and ensured through the Building

Permit process. Provision of the pedestrian facilities would be ensured through the Building Permit process. The Project would be consistent with the General Plan and thereby would not conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing bicycle and pedestrian facilities.

Transit Facilities

There are no existing or planned transit facilities adjacent to the Project Site as identified by the General Plan. The closest bus stop to the Project is more than one (1) mile southeast of the Project site at Westfield and Atkins. The Project would not conflict with a program, plan, ordinance, or policy addressing transit facilities.

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

Less than Significant Impact. The Project proposes 30 single-family lots. Using the 11th Edition Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) Trip Generation Manual, 30 single-family lots are expected to generate 282.9 average daily trips (ADTs) ($9.43 \text{ average rate} \times 30 \text{ dwelling units} = 282.9 \text{ ADTs}$). Per the Tulare County VMT Guidelines, projects that generate less than 500 trips per day can be presumed to have a less than significant impact. Because the Project would generate less than 500 trips, it can be presumed to have a less than significant impact. Therefore, the Project would not conflict or be inconsistent with CEQA Guidelines section 15064.3(b) and impacts would be less than significant.

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. The Project design does not contain any geometric design features that would create hazards. Implementation of the Project would not require the improvement and expansion of the roadway network serving the Project site, other than improvements of the ultimate right of way. All roadways within the proposed subdivision would be designed in accordance with City standards and would have curb, gutter, and sidewalk. The Project would be required to submit public improvement plans through the Building Permit process for review and approval by the City to ensure offsite improvements would be consistent with adopted City Standards, Specifications, and the approved street plans. Compliance with such standards, specifications, and plans would ensure that any traffic hazards are minimized. Lastly, the Project proposes a residential development of a site that is within an area comprising existing and planned residential uses. Therefore, the Project does not propose an incompatible use because it is consistent with the existing development in the area and is similar in nature to the surrounding uses. 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 site would be accessible via the existing roadway network, with proposed ingress/egress on adjacent streets. The Project would not alter or impede any primary evacuation routes. While temporary lane closures may occur during construction, these would be managed through approved traffic control plans and encroachment permits to maintain emergency vehicle access. Post-construction, the Project would maintain adequate emergency access, including appropriate turning radii for emergency vehicles, clearly marked fire lanes, and sufficient hydrant access. The City's review and approval process would ensure compliance with all applicable codes and regulations related to emergency access and evacuation. Therefore, the Project would not impair emergency response or evacuation plans, and the impact is considered less than significant.

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. Cultural Resources](#).

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*

Less than Significant Impact with Mitigation Incorporated. Public Resources Code Section 21074 defines a "tribal cultural resource" as a site, feature, place, cultural landscape, sacred place, or object with cultural value to a California Native American tribe, and that is listed or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources or listed in a local register of historical resources. Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5020.1(k) further clarifies that a local register of historical resources is a list of properties officially designated as historically significant by a city or county through a local ordinance or resolution.

As discussed in **Section 4.5 Cultural Resources**, a CHRIS record search, tribal consultation notices, and a Sacred Lands File check were conducted for the Project site and surrounding area. These efforts, which specifically sought to identify known tribal cultural resources, did not identify any such resources within the Project boundaries. Therefore, the Project would not impact any known tribal cultural resources listed or eligible for listing in the California Register or a local register.

However, recognizing the possibility of encountering undiscovered tribal cultural resources during ground-disturbing activities, the Project would incorporate **Mitigation Measure CUL-1**. This measure would protect any inadvertently discovered cultural resources, including tribal cultural resources as defined in PRC Section 21074. Specifically, this measure outlines a stop-work and assess procedure during the construction phases of the project including stop work, expert consultation, City notification, resource evaluation and protection, and long-term preservation to avoid or minimize potential impacts. This measure directly addresses potential impacts to undiscovered tribal cultural resources that might meet the criteria of PRC Section 21074.

Therefore, considering the negative findings of the record search and no comments received from tribal consultation regarding known resources, and the implementation of **Mitigation Measure CUL-1** to address potential impacts to undiscovered resources, the Project is not anticipated to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource. Potential impacts to unknown resources, if any, will be reduced to a less than significant level through the procedures outlined in **Mitigation Measure CUL-1**. Impacts would be less than significant.

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 with Mitigation Incorporated. Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 5024.1 outlines criteria for determining the historical significance of a resource. While the Project site has not been formally designated as a historical resource by the City of Porterville under this section, undiscovered tribal cultural resources, potentially meeting the criteria of PRC 5024.1, could be encountered during ground-disturbing activities.

As discussed previously, a CHRIS record search, tribal consultation notices, and a Sacred Lands File check were conducted. These efforts did not identify any known tribal cultural resources on the Project site. However, the possibility of encountering undiscovered resources, potentially meeting the significance criteria of PRC Section 5024.1, remains.

To address this possibility, the Project would incorporate **Mitigation Measure CUL-1**. This measure would protect any inadvertently discovered cultural resources, including tribal cultural resources as defined in PRC Section 21074. Specifically, this measure outlines a stop-work and assess procedure during the construction phases of the project including stop work, expert consultation, City notification, resource evaluation and protection, and long-term preservation to avoid or minimize potential impacts.

Therefore, considering the negative findings of the record search and no comments received from tribal consultation regarding known resources, and the implementation of **Mitigation Measure CUL-1** to address potential impacts to undiscovered resources that might meet the criteria of PRC Section 5024.1, the Project is not anticipated to cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a tribal cultural resource. Potential impacts to unknown

resources, if any, will be reduced to a less than significant level through incorporation of **Mitigation Measure CUL-1**. Impacts would be less than significant.

4.18.3 Mitigation Measures

Mitigation Measure CUL-1: *In order to avoid the potential for impacts to historic and prehistoric archaeological resources, the following measures shall be implemented in conjunction with the construction of each phase of the Project:*

If previously unknown historical, archeological, cultural, or paleontological resources are encountered before or during grading activities, construction shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and a qualified archeologist, historical resources specialist, or paleontologist, shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. Notification of discovery shall be provided to the City of Porterville Community Development Department.

The qualified archeologist, historical resources specialist, or paleontologist shall make recommendations to the project proponent on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not limited to excavation of the finds and evaluation of the finds in accordance with Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines and City's policies and procedures related to historical, cultural, and paleontological resources. Notification of the measures shall be provided to the City of Porterville Community Development Department.

If the resources are determined to be unique historical resources as defined under Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, measures shall be identified by the monitor and recommended to the project proponent, who shall notify the City of Porterville Community Development Department. Appropriate measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, preservation in-place, recordation, additional archeological resting, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds.

No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the City of Porterville Community Development Department approves the measures to protect these resources. Any historical, archeological, cultural, or paleontological artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation shall be provided to a City-approved institution or person who is capable of providing long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.

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 Site would be annexed into Porterville city limits and thus would be required to connect to the city's water, wastewater, and stormwater services. Natural gas, electricity, and telecommunications are provided by private companies. Each utility system is described below.

Water

Water supply, usage, and services are described in [Section 4.10](#).

Wastewater

The City of Porterville Public Works Department operates and maintains the City's municipal wastewater facilities. There are approximately 150 miles of sewer pipe with diameters between six (6) inches to 36 inches; the majority of the sewer pipe is 12-inch. The primary existing trunk line adjacent to the Project Site is located within N.

Newcomb Street. This sewer system services the entire General Plan Planning Area, which includes approximately 75.2% of the City's Urban Area Boundary and all of the City's Urban Development Boundary. The remaining area that is within the Urban Area Boundary but outside the Urban Development Boundary is supported by on-site private septic systems.³⁴

The City's wastewater is processed through the Porterville Wastewater Treatment Facility (WWTF), which has a capacity of eight million gallons per day. Due to the City's flat topography, the sewer flows are conveyed via 18 different lift stations throughout the City.

Solid Waste

The City of Porterville Public Works department provides solid waste collection services for residential, commercial, and industrial developments in the City. The City provides self-hauled waste services, and contracts with Pena's disposal for the transfer of recyclables and organic waste. The City hauls regular waste to the Woodville Landfill. This landfill is permitted to receive a maximum of 1,070 Tons Per Day. The remaining capacity is 9,331,760 Cubic Yards. Teapot Dome Landfill is now closed.³⁵

Stormwater

Stormwater services are described in **Section 4.10**.

Natural Gas and Electricity

According to the Porterville 2030 General Plan, Southern California Edison is the electricity service provider. Power is provided through both overhead and undergrounded lines, with all new development required to underground power transmission lines. Natural gas is provided to residents through Southern California Gas Company.

Telecommunications

Telecommunications providers in the area incrementally expand and update their service systems in response to usage and demand. Upon request, the site would be connected to existing broadband infrastructure and subject to applicable connection and service fees.

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 would connect to existing municipal water mains in the adjacent roadways. The existing mains would not require upsizing or relocation to facilitate the proposed development. The water system improvements for the Project would be designed and constructed in accordance with City standards and

³⁴ 2030 Porterville General Plan Public Utilities Element, Accessed October 6, 2025, http://www.ci.porterville.ca.us/depts/communitydevelopment/documents/Chapter8PublicUtilities_000.pdf

³⁵ 2030 Porterville General Plan Public Utilities Element, Accessed October 6, 2025, http://www.ci.porterville.ca.us/depts/communitydevelopment/documents/Chapter8PublicUtilities_000.pdf

requirements, as verified through the building permit process. As discussed in criterion b), the Project's estimated water demand would be 26.26 AFY which would fall within the projected supplies for all normal years and dry years. Further, the Project's adherence to regulatory requirements, implementation of water conservation measures, and payment of capacity and connection fees would ensure its water demand remains within acceptable limits, thus minimizing its impact on groundwater supplies and resulting in a less than significant impact.

The Project would also connect to existing municipal sanitary sewer mains in the adjacent roadways. The existing mains would not require upsizing or relocation to facilitate the proposed development. The sewer system improvements for the Project would be designed and constructed in accordance with City standards and requirements, as verified through the building permit process. As discussed in criterion c), the Project's estimated wastewater demand would be 23,449 gpd. The estimated generation for the Project represents less than one (1) percent of Porterville's allocated capacity and falls within the wastewater treatment facility's existing capacity to treat the Project's wastewater. Further, the Project's would be required to pay sewer facilities development fees and connection fees, contributing to the funding of adequate sewer facilities. For these reasons, impacts would be less than significant.

The Project would connect to existing storm drain facilities in adjacent roadways. The Project would incorporate storm water drainage infrastructure designed in compliance with all applicable codes and standards to manage stormwater runoff effectively, as ensured through City reviewed and approved grading and drainage plans. As discussed in [Section 4.10](#), the Project's compliance with the SWPPP, approved grading and drainage plan, and implementation of BMPs would control and direct runoff. The existing facilities would not require relocation or expansion of new facilities to facilitate the proposed development. Impacts would be less than significant.

Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) would provide natural gas and Southern California Edison (SCE) would provide electricity, and a telecommunications provider would serve the site. The Project would relocate and underground the utilities on the site. The construction and operations of the Project would be subject to compliance with applicable energy efficiency regulations including CALGreen, Title 24, and CARB. No new expanded facilities would be required for electric, gas, or telecommunications facilities. Impacts would be less than significant.

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. Water supply reliability is assessed in the City's 2020 Urban Water Management Plan (UWMP) based on the characteristics of the City's water supplies during various water year types, including Normal Year, Single Dry Year, and Multiple Dry Years (or Five-Consecutive-Year Drought). The supply, demand, and surplus for the three hydrologic conditions are shown in [Table 4-16](#). As shown, water supply is assumed to be 100 percent reliable through the three (3) hydrologic conditions over the timeframe.

Table 4-16 City of Porterville Water Supply and Demand Comparison, Hydrologic Conditions, 2025 - 2040

	2025	2030	2035	2040
Normal Year				
Total Supply	8,542	8,834	9,166	9,539
Total Demand	5,731	6,497	7,337	8,322
Surplus	2,812	2,337	1,829	1,217
Single Dry Year				
Total Supply	8,345	8,589	8,862	9,168
Total Demand	4,789	5,364	6,007	6,728

Surplus	3,556	3,225	2,855	2,440
Multiple Dry Year				
Year 1				
Total Supply	8,542	8,834	9,166	9,539
Total Demand	4,430	4,961	5,556	6,223
Surplus	4,113	3,873	3,610	3,316
Year 2				
Total Supply	8,012	8,245	8,511	8,809
Total Demand	4,726	5,294	5,929	6,640
Surplus	3,285	2,952	2,582	2,168
Year 3				
Total Supply	7,879	8,098	8,347	8,626
Total Demand	4,789	5,364	6,007	6,728
Surplus	3,090	2,734	2,340	1,898
Year 4				
Total Supply	7,215	7,361	7,528	7,714
Total Demand	4,342	4,863	5,447	6,101
Surplus	2,873	2,498	2,081	1,613
Year 5				
Total Supply	7,215	7,361	7,528	7,714
Total Demand	3,491	3,910	4,379	4,905
Surplus	3,724	3,451	3,148	2,809

Source: City of Porterville 2020 Urban Water Management Plan

To determine the estimated water use for the Project, the UWMP calculation methods were used. According to the UWMP, the average household size in Porterville is 4.39 people per household. Applying a 4.39 average would equal approximately 131 people (4.39 people per household x 30 units = 131.7 people). At 179 gpcd, the Project would require approximately 9.1MG per year of potable water per year (131 residents x 179 gpcd x 365 days = 8,558,885 gallons of potable water per year) or 26.26 acre/feet per year (AFY) (8,558,885 gallons per year / 325,851 gallons = 26.26 acre/feet). Project demands would fall within the projected supplies for all normal years and dry years. Therefore, the City would have sufficient water supplies to serve the Project and planned future demands, and impacts would be less than significant.

Furthermore, as discussed under [Section 4.10](#), adherence to connection requirements and recommendations pursuant to the City's conservation efforts (e.g., compliance with California Plumbing Code, efficient appliances, efficient landscaping, etc.) should not negatively impact water supply or impede water management. In particular, the proposed Project would be required to be built accordance with all mandatory outdoor water use requirements as outlined in the applicable California Green Building Standards Code, Title 24, Part 11, Section 4.304 – Outdoor Water Use and verified through the building permit process. As a residential development that would contain landscaping pursuant to SMC regulations, future development shall comply with the updated Model Water Efficient Landscape Ordinance (MWELO) (California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Chapter 2.7, Division 2), as implemented and enforced through the building permit process. Therefore, through compliance, the potential for the Project to substantially decrease groundwater supplies is limited and impacts would be less than significant.

Overall, based on the information collected from the UWMP, the Project would not generate significantly greater water demand that would substantially decrease groundwater supplies. Additionally, adherence to connection requirements and recommendations pursuant to water conservation efforts as well as compliance with applicable

California Green Building Standards Code and MWELo would reduce water demand and reduce the potential for the Project to substantially decrease water supply available to serve the Project and reasonably foreseeable future development during normal, dry, and multiple dry years. For these reasons, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

- 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. According to the 2020 UWMP, the City owns and operates a citywide wastewater collection and treatment system. The City's existing sewer collection system consists of 2,728 manholes, 24 lift stations, 9,880 feet of force mains, and 48.4 miles of gravity sewer pipes. The City owns and operates the existing wastewater treatment facility (WWTF) under the current Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) Order No. R5-2008-304. The WWTF is located on the corner of N. Prospect Street and W. Morton Avenue near Veterans Park. The WWTF was originally designed with a hydraulic capacity of approximately 1.8 mgd. It was upgraded to 4.0 mgd in 1978 and again in 1994 to 8.0 mgd. The City's Waste Discharge Requirements Order restricts the monthly average daily discharge to 5.3 mgd. According to the City's 2020 UWMP the City contributed a total of 1,712 MG (4.69 mgd) of wastewater flow into the WWTF.

Sanitary sewer service would be provided to the site by the City through connections in adjacent roadways. If wastewater generation accounts for approximately 100 percent of water use, maximum buildout of the Project site would result in an estimated wastewater generation of approximately 23,449 gpd. This would account for less than one percent of the WWTF capacity. Therefore, the wastewater treatment plant would have the capacity to meet the wastewater generated from maximum buildout of the site and the Project's impacts on wastewater facilities would be less than significant.

- 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 Porterville 2030 General Plan Public Utilities Element contains **Guiding Policy PU-G-5** which requires the City to achieve and maintain the State's solid waste management goals. Solid waste services are subject to the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), which requires each jurisdiction in California to divert at least 50% of its waste stream away from landfills either through waste reduction, recycling, or other means.

The City of Porterville provides solid waste, recycling, and composting services. The City disposes solid waste at the Teapot Dome Landfill (SWIS Number 55-AA-0004). This landfill is permitted to receive a maximum of 600 tons per day and has a remaining capacity of 998,468 cubic yards, with an estimated closure date that lapsed in 2004. As of 2022, Teapot Dome was no longer taking non-refuse disposal, nor is it open to the public. Once Teapot Dome reaches capacity, waste will be diverted to Woodville Landfill (SWIS Number 54-AA-0008). Woodville Landfill is

permitted to receive a maximum of 1,078 tons per day and has a remaining capacity of 7,093,145 cubic yards and is expected to cease operations in 2043.³⁶

Construction

CALGreen mandates locally permitted new residential building construction and demolition to recycle and/or salvage for reuse a minimum 65% of the nonhazardous construction and demolition debris generated during the Project. Further, the recycling of construction and demolition materials is required for any City-issued building or demolition permit that generates at least eight cubic yards of material by volume. Therefore, the Project would be required to implement techniques to reduce and recycle waste during construction activities in accordance with mandatory requirements under CALGreen as implemented through the building permit process. Compliance would be ensured through the building permit process. Therefore, through compliance, solid waste generated through construction activities is not anticipated to generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, in excess of the capacity of the local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

Operations

The Project is anticipated to generate approximately 30.1 tons of solid waste per year as estimated by CalEEMod (**Appendix A**). The estimation accounts for compliance with AB 939. Solid waste generated through Project operations would account for less than 0.1 percent of the daily permitted throughput capacity of the landfill. As such, Project operations are not anticipated to generate solid waste in excess of state or local standards, in excess of the capacity of the local infrastructure, or otherwise impair the attainment of solid waste reduction goals. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact.

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

Less than Significant Impact. As described under criterion d), Project construction and operational activities that generate solid waste would be handled, transported, and disposed of in accordance with AB 939 and CALGreen regulations related to solid waste. Compliance would be ensured through the building permit process. Therefore, through compliance, the Project would comply with laws and regulations that would ensure impacts related to solid waste are reduced to less than significant levels.

4.19.3 Mitigation Measures

None required.

³⁶ California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery (2023). "SWIS Facility/Site Search." Accessed on October 14, 2025, <https://www2.calrecycle.ca.gov/SolidWaste/Site/Search>

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

According to the General Plan EIR, Porterville is highly urbanized and is less susceptible to wildland fires. The risk of wildland fires increases in the grasslands and other vegetation cover outside of the City’s urban core. The area located in the northeast portion of the City’s Planning Area near Lake Success is considered to have a high to very high risk of fire since it is heavily vegetated. The Project Site is not located in or near state responsibility or lands classified as moderate, high, or very high fire hazard severity zones as identified by CAL FIRE.³⁷ Rather, the Project Site is within an “area of local responsibility” and in an area of low fire risk. As an area of local responsibility, the Porterville Fire Department is responsible for providing fire protection services (See [Section 4.15](#)).

³⁷ California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection. Fire Hazard Severity Zone Viewer. Accessed on October 6, 2025, <https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/6a9cb66bb1824cd98756812af41292a0>

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?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site would be accessible via the existing roadway network, with proposed ingress/egress on adjacent roadways. The Project would not alter or impede any primary excavation routes identified by the City's adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. While construction activities may require temporary lane closures, these would be short-term and managed through approved traffic control plans and encroachment permits to ensure that emergency vehicle access is always maintained. Post-construction, the Project would maintain emergency access that support emergency response, such as adequate turning radii for emergency vehicles, clearly marked fire lanes, and sufficient hydrant access. The Project has been reviewed and conditioned by the City for compliance with all applicable codes and regulations, including those related to emergency access and evacuation, to ensure that the Project would not conflict with or impair emergency response plans or emergency evacuation plans. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

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?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site is located on a relatively flat, highly disturbed property with minimal slope. The site is not situated in a wildland or a Cal Fire-designated Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ). Furthermore, the site is within an "area of local responsibility." The flat terrain, lack of wildland vegetation, absence of prevailing winds that would exacerbate fire risk, and location outside a FHSZ reduces wildfire risk and the potential to expose occupants to significant pollutant concentrations from a wildfire or contribute to the uncontrolled spread of a wildfire. In addition, the development itself would be constructed in compliance with the CBC and local fire safety regulations, which include measures to minimize fire risk, such as sprinkler systems and fire hydrants. The transition from a vacant site to a developed site with impervious surfaces (e.g., pavement, roofs) would also reduce the potential for wildfire to spread compared to existing conditions. Therefore, impacts are less than significant.

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?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site is served by existing, maintained infrastructure, including roads and utilities. The Project itself would include off-site improvements (e.g., curb, gutter, sidewalk) and connections to existing utilities (e.g., water, sewer, power, stormwater drainage). These improvements are limited in scope and would connect to and improve the existing street and utility network. The addition of curb, gutter, and sidewalk and connection to existing utilities are not anticipated to exacerbate fire risk. These improvements would not introduce new ignition sources. The design and construction of these improvements would be required to comply with all applicable City codes and regulations, including those related to fire safety, environmental protection, and traffic management. Through compliance, such infrastructure would not exacerbate fire risk or result in temporary or ongoing impacts to the environment and impacts would be less than significant.

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?

Less than Significant Impact. The Project site is located on relatively flat terrain with stable, native soil and is not in or near state responsibility areas or areas classified as Fire Hazard Severity Zones, or rivers or creeks that would be more susceptible to landslides. The Project would incorporate drainage infrastructure designed in compliance with all applicable codes and standards to manage stormwater runoff effectively, as ensured through City reviewed and approved grading and drainage plans. Therefore, the Project is not anticipated to expose people or structures to significant risks, including downslope or downstream flooding or landslides because of runoff, post-fire slope instability, or drainage changes. Impacts would be less than significant.

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 Impact 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, BIO-2, BIO-3, BIO-4, BIO-5, BIO-6, CUL-1, HAZ-1, and HAZ-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 Impact 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, BIO-3, BIO-4, BIO-5, BIO-6, CUL-1, HAZ-1, and HAZ-2*. 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 Impact 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, BIO-3, BIO-4, BIO-5, BIO-6, CUL-1, HAZ-1, and HAZ-2*. Therefore, the Project would have a less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated.

5 MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

MITIGATION MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM FOR RAMIREZ RESIDENTIAL SUBDIVISION

PRC 2024-026-S AND ANNEXATION (ANX) 2026-001

This mitigation measure monitoring and reporting checklist was prepared pursuant to California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15097 and Section 21081.6 of the Public Resources Code (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 Porterville is responsible for verifying that mitigation is performed/completed.

Mitigation Measures	Party Responsible for Implementing Mitigation	Timing of Verification	Responsible for Monitoring Verification	Verification of Completion	
				Date	Initials
Biological Resources					
<i>Mitigation Measure BIO-1 (Protected Birds including Swainson's Hawk): To mitigate potential impacts on protected birds, including Swainsons Hawk, and to avoid “take” as defined by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code, the following measures will be implemented.</i> 1) <u>Avoidance of Nesting Season:</u> If feasible, all ground-disturbing activities (including grading, grubbing, or mobilization of construction equipment and materials) and vegetation removal will occur outside the typical nesting season for migratory birds in the San Joaquin Valley (generally February 1 through August 31). 2) <u>Pre-Construction Survey (If Work During Nesting Season):</u> If ground disturbance or vegetation removal must be initiated or continue during the nesting season (February 1 through	Project Applicant	Prior to construction	City of Porterville		

August 31), a qualified biologist will conduct a pre-construction survey for nesting birds, including special-status species such as Swainson's Hawk, within the Project footprint and a suitable buffer (e.g., 500 feet for raptors like Swainson's Hawk, 250 feet for other protected birds, or as determined by the biologist based on species and site conditions). The survey will be conducted no more than 14 days prior to the start of any ground disturbance or vegetation removal within the Project footprint. The survey results will be reported by the biologist to the Project proponent, who will then report to the City of Porterville Community Development Department for mitigation monitoring compliance. If no active nests are detected, no further species-specific mitigation for nesting birds is required. 3) <u>Minimize Impacts (If Active Nests Found)</u>: If active nests are found in or near the construction zone/area, the qualified biologist will establish and implement an appropriate species-specific non-disturbance buffer (as recommended by CDFW). This buffer will be clearly delineated, and no construction activities will occur within this buffer until the qualified biologist determines that the nesting effort has concluded (e.g., young have fledged and are no longer reliant on the nest) and the nest is no longer active. The biologist will prepare a plan detailing the avoidance, monitoring, and minimization actions, and the results of these efforts will be reported by the biologist to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), Project proponent, and the City of Porterville Community Development Department for mitigation monitoring compliance.					
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<i>Mitigation Measure BIO-2 (American Badger):</i> To mitigate potential impacts on the American badger and avoid “take” under state law, the following measures will be implemented. 1) <u><i>Avoidance of Denning Season:</i></u> If feasible, ground disturbance (including grading, grubbing, or mobilization of construction equipment and materials) in suitable and identified American badger habitat (e.g., grasslands, shrublands with friable soils, or areas with known burrow complexes) will be scheduled outside their primary denning season (typically February through July) when young may be present. Construction activities will avoid filling or altering known or potential badger dens. 2) <u><i>Pre-Construction Survey (If Work During Denning Season):</i></u> A qualified biologist will conduct a pre-construction survey for American badgers and their dens within the Project footprint and a suitable buffer (e.g., 50 feet) at least 30 days prior to ground disturbance. The survey results will be reported by the biologist to the Project proponent, CDFW, and the City of Porterville Community Development Department for mitigation monitoring compliance. If no badgers or active dens are detected, no further species-specific mitigation is required. 3) <u><i>Minimize Impacts (If Badgers/Dens Found):</i></u> If American badgers or their active dens are found and complete avoidance is not feasible, the qualified biologist will prepare a plan that describes proposed avoidance, monitoring, minimization, and/or mitigation actions to reduce impacts to a less than significant level and avoid "take." This plan may include establishing buffer zones around active dens (e.g., 50-foot non-disturbance buffer), installing exclusion fencing, passively relocating to suitable, protected habitat, etc. The plan will be implemented in consultation with the qualified biologist, CDFW, and the Project proponent in accordance with CDFW guidelines related to the species. The plan and results of efforts will be reported by the biologist to the CDFW and the City of Porterville Community	Project Applicant	Prior to construction	City of Porterville		
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Development Department for mitigation monitoring compliance.					
Mitigation Measure BIO-3 (Northern California Legless Lizard): To mitigate potential impacts on the Northern California legless lizard and avoid “take” under state law, the following measures will be implemented: 1) <u>Pre-Construction Survey:</u> A qualified biologist will conduct a pre-construction survey at least 30 days prior to ground disturbance in suitable legless lizard habitat (e.g., areas with loose sandy soils, leaf litter, or dense vegetation cover) to identify the presence/absence of legless lizards. The survey may involve hand-raking through loose soil and leaf litter. The results of efforts will be reported by the biologist to the Project proponent, CDFW, and the City of Porterville Community Development Department for mitigation monitoring compliance. If no legless lizards are detected, no further species-specific mitigation is required. 2) <u>Avoidance:</u> If feasible, ground disturbance (including grading, grubbing, or mobilization of construction equipment and materials) in suitable legless lizard habitat will be minimized. Construction activities will avoid filling or altering known or potential legless lizard habitat where feasible. 3) <u>Minimize Impacts (If Legless Lizards Found):</u> If legless lizards are found and complete avoidance is not feasible, the qualified biologist will prepare a plan that describes proposed avoidance, monitoring, minimization, and/or mitigation actions to reduce impacts to a less than significant level and avoid “take.” This plan may include establishing exclusion fencing, salvaging and relocating to suitable, protected habitat, monitoring, etc. The plan will be implemented in consultation with the qualified biologist, CDFW, and the Project proponent in accordance with CDFW guidelines related to the species. The plan and results of efforts will be reported by the biologist to the Project proponent,	Project Applicant	Prior to construction	City of Porterville		

CDFW, and the City of Porterville Community Development Department for mitigation monitoring compliance.					
Mitigation Measure BIO-4 (San Joaquin Kit Fox): To mitigate potential impacts on the San Joaquin kit fox and avoid “take” under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and California Endangered Species Act (CESA), the following measures will be implemented: 1) <u>Pre-Construction Survey:</u> Prior to ground disturbance, a qualified biologist will conduct a pre-construction survey for San Joaquin kit fox and their dens within the Project footprint and a suitable buffer (e.g., 200-500 feet, as per agency guidelines) at least 30 days prior to ground disturbance. This survey will strictly follow current U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) protocols. The survey results will be reported by the biologist to the Project proponent, CDFW, USFWS, and the City of Porterville Community Development Department for mitigation monitoring compliance. If presence is not detected, no further species-specific mitigation is required, but adherence to standard avoidance measures (e.g., pre-activity surveys, speed limits) may still be required by agencies. 2) <u>Avoidance of Pupping Season:</u> If feasible, ground disturbance (including grading, grubbing, or mobilization of construction equipment and materials) in suitable San Joaquin kit fox habitat (e.g., arid grasslands, scrublands, and areas with potential dens) will be scheduled outside their primary pupping season (typically February through May) to avoid impacts to vulnerable young. Construction activities will avoid filling or altering known or potential kit fox dens. 3) <u>Minimize Impacts (If Kit Foxes/Dens Found):</u> If San Joaquin kit foxes or their dens (natal, pupping, or known active dens) are found and complete avoidance is not feasible, the qualified biologist will prepare a plan that describes proposed avoidance, monitoring, minimization, and mitigation actions, including	Project Applicant	Prior to construction	City of Porterville		

<i>compensatory mitigation, to reduce impacts to a less than significant level and avoid "take." This plan will be developed in consultation with and approved by USFWS and CDFW. The plan and results of efforts will be reported by the biologist to the USFWS, CDFW, and the City of Porterville Community Development Department for mitigation monitoring compliance.</i> 4) <u>Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP)</u>: Prior to any ground disturbance, all construction personnel will attend a WEAP conducted by a qualified biologist. The program will include a detailed description of the San Joaquin kit fox and its habitat, legal protection, and the critical importance of avoiding "take." It will also outline specific measures to be implemented during construction, such as speed limits, trash management, and reporting procedures for observations of kit foxes or dens. 5) <u>Designated Biologist</u>: A qualified biologist will be available during all ground-disturbing activities to ensure compliance with mitigation measures and agency conditions, and to monitor for the presence of San Joaquin kit fox. 6) <u>Compensatory Mitigation</u>: If impacts to San Joaquin kit fox habitat cannot be avoided and are authorized by USFWS and CDFW, compensatory mitigation (e.g., purchase of conservation easements or credits at an approved conservation bank) will be required to offset habitat loss. The amount of compensatory mitigation will be determined in consultation with the agencies.					
<i>Mitigation Measure BIO-5 (Crotch's Bumble Bee):</i> To mitigate potential impacts on the Crotch's bumble bee and avoid "take" under CESA, the following measures will be implemented: 1) <u>Pre-Construction Survey</u>: Prior to ground disturbance, a qualified biologist or entomologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey no more than 30 days prior to ground disturbance to identify sensitive bumble bee species and	Project Applicant	Prior to construction	City of Porterville		

<i>potential foraging or nesting habitat. If presence is not detected, no further species-specific mitigation is required.</i> 2) <u><i>Avoidance of Peak Activity Periods:</i></u> <i>To the extent feasible, large-scale vegetation removal or heavy ground disturbance in areas identified as existing or potential bumble bee foraging or nesting habitat will be scheduled outside of peak bumble bee foraging and nesting periods (typically spring through fall) to avoid direct harm to active bees and nests.</i> 3) <u><i>Minimize Impacts (If Bumble Bees/Habitat Found):</i></u> <i>If sensitive bumble bee species or active nests are found, or if complete avoidance of foraging or nesting habitat is not feasible, the qualified biologist or entomologist will prepare a plan that describes proposed avoidance, monitoring, minimization, and/or mitigation actions to reduce impacts to a less than significant level and avoid "take." This plan may include establishing buffers, enhancing landscaping with native, pollinator-friendly flowering plants that provide continuous bloom throughout the year, etc. The plan will be implemented in consultation with the qualified biologist, CDFW, and the Project proponent in accordance with CDFW guidelines related to the species. The plan and results of efforts will be reported by the biologist and submitted to the CDFW and the City of Porterville Community Development Department for mitigation monitoring compliance.</i>					
<i>Mitigation Measure BIO-6 (Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp):</i> <i>To mitigate potential impacts on the Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp and avoid "take" under the federal ESA, the following measures will be implemented:</i> 1) <u><i>Pre-Construction Wet Season Surveys:</i></u> <i>Prior to any ground disturbance that could impact potential vernal pool habitat, a protocol-level wet season survey will be conducted by a qualified biologist during the appropriate inundation periods (typically December through April) to determine the presence or absence of vernal pool fairy shrimp. These surveys will follow</i>	Project Applicant	Prior to construction	City of Porterville		

current USFWS guidelines. If presence is not detected, no further mitigation is required. 2) <u>Avoidance</u>: Prior to any ground disturbance, a qualified biologist will identify and delineate all vernal pools and other suitable ephemeral wetland habitats within the Project area. All identified vernal pools and suitable ephemeral wetland habitats will be avoided to the maximum extent practicable. A non-disturbance buffer (e.g., 250 feet or as specified by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - USFWS) will be established around all such features. This buffer will be clearly delineated with fencing and signage, and no ground disturbance, vehicle access, or material storage will occur within this zone. No activities that could alter the hydrology of vernal pools (e.g., changes in drainage patterns, increased runoff, introduction of pollutants) will be permitted. 3) <u>Minimize Impacts (If Avoidance Not Feasible)</u>: If impacts to vernal pool fairy shrimp habitat are unavoidable (and presence is confirmed or assumed based on surveys), minimization and/or compensatory mitigation will be implemented in consultation with and approval from the USFWS to avoid "take." Measures may include reducing the footprint of impact, implementing erosion control measures, ensuring no pollutants enter the habitat, compensatory mitigation etc. The results of efforts will be documented by the biologist and submitted to the USFWS and the City of Porterville Community Development Department for mitigation monitoring compliance					
Cultural Resources					
Mitigation Measure CUL-1: In order to avoid the potential for impacts to historic and prehistoric archaeological resources, the following measures shall be implemented in conjunction with the construction of each phase of the Project:	Project Applicant	Prior to construction	City of Porterville		

<i>If previously unknown historical, archeological, cultural, or paleontological resources are encountered before or during grading activities, construction shall stop in the immediate vicinity of the find and a qualified archeologist, historical resources specialist, or paleontologist, shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. Notification of discovery shall be provided to the City of Porterville Community Development Department.</i> <i>The qualified archeologist, historical resources specialist, or paleontologist shall make recommendations to the project proponent on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not limited to excavation of the finds and evaluation of the finds in accordance with Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines and City’s policies and procedures related to historical, cultural, and paleontological resources. Notification of the measures shall be provided to the City of Porterville Community Development Department.</i> <i>If the resources are determined to be unique historical resources as defined under Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, measures shall be identified by the monitor and recommended to the project proponent, who shall notify the City of Porterville Community Development Department. Appropriate measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, preservation in-place, recordation, additional archeological resting, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds.</i> <i>No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the City of Porterville Community Development Department approves the measures to protect these resources. Any historical,</i>					
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archeological, cultural, or paleontological artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation shall be provided to a City-approved institution or person who is capable of providing long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.					
Geology and Soils					
See <i>Cultural Resources</i>					
Hazards and Hazardous Materials					
MM HAZ-1: Prior to the issuance of a grading permit, the project proponent shall complete a Phase I ESA (performed in accordance with the current ASTM Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process [E 1527]) to ascertain the presence or absence of Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs), Historical Recognized Environmental Condition (HRECs), and Potential Environmental Concerns (PECs). The findings and conclusions of the Phase I ESA shall become the basis for potential recommendations for follow-up investigation, including Phase II ESA, site characterization, and/or remedial activities if found to be warranted. Regulatory concurrence shall be provided by a State of California environmental regulatory agency such as California Department of Toxic Substances Control, Regional Water Quality Control Board, Tulare County Environmental Health Division, or a local agency that meets the requirements of Assembly Bill AB 304. Concurrence shall indicate the site is safe for construction and the proposed use.	Project Applicant	Prior to Construction	City of Porterville		

MM HAZ-2: <i>In order to minimize the potential of introducing contaminated fill material onto a site, it is necessary to verify through documentation that the fill source is appropriate and/or to have the fill material analyzed for potential contaminants based on the location and history of the source area. Fill documentation shall include detailed information on the previous use of the land from where the fill is taken, whether an environmental site assessment was performed and its findings, and the results of any testing performed. Any such documentation must be signed by an appropriately licensed (CA-registered) individual. If such documentation is not available or is inadequate, samples of the fill material should be chemically analyzed. Analysis of the fill material should be based on the source of the fill and knowledge of the prior land use. Detectable amounts of compounds of concern within the fill material should be evaluated for risk in accordance with the Department of Toxic Substances Control Preliminary Endangerment Assessment (PEA) Guidance Manual, in addition to Regional Water Quality Control Board guidelines for reuse of non-hazardous petroleum hydrocarbon contaminated soil. If metal analyses are performed, only those metals (CAM 17 / Title 22) to which risk levels have been assigned need to be evaluated. The findings and conclusions of the documentation and analysis shall become the basis for potential recommendations for follow-up investigation, including Phase I ESA, II ESA, site characterization, and/or remedial activities if found to be warranted. Regulatory concurrence shall be provided by a State of California environmental regulatory agency such as California Department of Toxic Substances Control, Regional Water Quality Control Board, Tulare County Environmental Health Division, or a local agency that meets the requirements of Assembly</i>	Project Applicant	Prior to Construction	City of Porterville		
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Bill AB 304. Concurrence shall indicate the site is safe for construction and the proposed use.					
Tribal Cultural Resources					
See Cultural Resources					

6 REPORT PREPARATION

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

Lead Agency		
Lead Agency	City of Porterville Community Development Department (559) 782-7460	Caludia Calderon, Community Development Director
Initial Study Consultant		
Initial Study	Precision Civil Engineering 1234 O Street Fresno, CA 93721 (559) 449-4500	Bonique Emerson, AICP, VP of Planning Jenna Chilingirian, AICP, Senior Planner Isaiah Medina, Associate Planner

7 APPENDICES

7.1 Appendix A: Air Quality/Energy/Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reference Materials

CalEEMod Results

Ramirez Subdivision Custom Report

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1. Basic Project Information

1.1. Basic Project Information

Data Field	Value
Project Name	Ramirez Subdivision
Construction Start Date	7/1/2026
Operational Year	2028
Lead Agency	—
Land Use Scale	Project/site
Analysis Level for Defaults	County
Windspeed (m/s)	2.10
Precipitation (days)	25.6
Location	36.10471546255016, -119.05515034345898
County	Tulare
City	Unincorporated
Air District	San Joaquin Valley APCD
Air Basin	San Joaquin Valley
TAZ	2728
EDFZ	9
Electric Utility	Southern California Edison
Gas Utility	Southern California Gas
App Version	2022.1.1.30

1.2. Land Use Types

Land Use Subtype	Size	Unit	Lot Acreage	Building Area (sq ft)	Landscape Area (sq ft)	Special Landscape Area (sq ft)	Population	Description
Single Family Housing	30.0	Dwelling Unit	11.5	58,500	351,386	—	101	—

1.3. User-Selected Emission Reduction Measures by Emissions Sector

No measures selected

2. Emissions Summary

2.2. Construction Emissions by Year, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Year	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily - Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	3.83	3.23	29.2	29.6	0.06	1.24	19.8	21.0	1.14	10.1	11.3	—	6,717	6,717	0.28	0.06	0.42	6,741
2027	1.29	1.08	9.51	13.4	0.02	0.34	0.08	0.41	0.31	0.02	0.33	—	2,526	2,526	0.10	0.03	0.35	2,538
Daily - Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	1.33	1.12	9.99	13.4	0.02	0.38	0.08	0.46	0.35	0.02	0.37	—	2,521	2,521	0.10	0.03	0.01	2,534
2027	18.5	18.4	9.52	13.3	0.02	0.34	0.08	0.41	0.31	0.02	0.33	—	2,519	2,519	0.10	0.03	0.01	2,531
2028	18.4	18.4	0.81	1.18	< 0.005	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.01	< 0.005	0.02	—	144	144	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	145
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.82	0.69	6.07	6.74	0.01	0.24	1.33	1.57	0.22	0.58	0.81	—	1,370	1,370	0.06	0.01	0.06	1,376
2027	1.30	1.16	6.44	9.05	0.02	0.23	0.05	0.28	0.21	0.01	0.23	—	1,689	1,689	0.07	0.02	0.10	1,697
2028	0.61	0.61	0.03	0.04	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	4.82	4.82	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	4.84
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2026	0.15	0.13	1.11	1.23	< 0.005	0.04	0.24	0.29	0.04	0.11	0.15	—	227	227	0.01	< 0.005	0.01	228
2027	0.24	0.21	1.17	1.65	< 0.005	0.04	0.01	0.05	0.04	< 0.005	0.04	—	280	280	0.01	< 0.005	0.02	281
2028	0.11	0.11	< 0.005	0.01	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	0.80	0.80	< 0.005	< 0.005	< 0.005	0.80

2.5. Operations Emissions by Sector, Unmitigated

Criteria Pollutants (lb/day for daily, ton/yr for annual) and GHGs (lb/day for daily, MT/yr for annual)

Sector	TOG	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM10E	PM10D	PM10T	PM2.5E	PM2.5D	PM2.5T	BCO2	NBCO2	CO2T	CH4	N2O	R	CO2e
Daily, Summer (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area	2.89	2.11	0.36	6.88	0.02	0.99	—	0.99	0.95	—	0.95	163	316	479	0.77	< 0.005	—	498
Energy	0.03	0.02	0.28	0.12	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	740	740	0.06	< 0.005	—	742
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.45	29.2	31.6	0.25	0.01	—	39.8
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.2	0.00	16.2	1.62	0.00	—	56.8
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.42	0.42
Total	2.92	2.13	0.64	6.99	0.03	1.01	0.00	1.01	0.97	0.00	0.97	182	1,085	1,266	2.70	0.01	0.42	1,337
Daily, Winter (Max)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area	2.89	2.11	0.36	6.88	0.02	0.99	—	0.99	0.95	—	0.95	163	316	479	0.77	< 0.005	—	498
Energy	0.03	0.02	0.28	0.12	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	740	740	0.06	< 0.005	—	742
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.45	29.2	31.6	0.25	0.01	—	39.8
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.2	0.00	16.2	1.62	0.00	—	56.8
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.42	0.42
Total	2.92	2.13	0.64	6.99	0.03	1.01	0.00	1.01	0.97	0.00	0.97	182	1,085	1,266	2.70	0.01	0.42	1,337
Average Daily	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area	1.70	1.52	0.08	1.54	0.01	0.22	—	0.22	0.21	—	0.21	36.6	71.0	108	0.17	< 0.005	—	112
Energy	0.03	0.02	0.28	0.12	< 0.005	0.02	—	0.02	0.02	—	0.02	—	740	740	0.06	< 0.005	—	742
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.45	29.2	31.6	0.25	0.01	—	39.8
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.2	0.00	16.2	1.62	0.00	—	56.8
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.42	0.42

Total	1.73	1.54	0.36	1.66	0.01	0.24	0.00	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.24	55.3	840	895	2.10	0.01	0.42	951
Annual	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Area	0.31	0.28	0.01	0.28	< 0.005	0.04	—	0.04	0.04	—	0.04	6.06	11.7	17.8	0.03	< 0.005	—	18.5
Energy	0.01	< 0.005	0.05	0.02	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	< 0.005	—	< 0.005	—	122	122	0.01	< 0.005	—	123
Water	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.41	4.83	5.24	0.04	< 0.005	—	6.59
Waste	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.69	0.00	2.69	0.27	0.00	—	9.41
Refrig.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.07	0.07
Total	0.32	0.28	0.07	0.30	< 0.005	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04	9.16	139	148	0.35	< 0.005	0.07	157

5. Activity Data

5.9. Operational Mobile Sources

5.9.1. Unmitigated

Land Use Type	Trips/Weekday	Trips/Saturday	Trips/Sunday	Trips/Year	VM/Weekday	VM/Saturday	VM/Sunday	VM/Year
Total all Land Uses	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

5.11. Operational Energy Consumption

5.11.1. Unmitigated

Electricity (kWh/yr) and CO2 and CH4 and N2O and Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)

Land Use	Electricity (kWh/yr)	CO2	CH4	N2O	Natural Gas (kBTU/yr)
Single Family Housing	266,594	532	0.0330	0.0040	1,095,330

5.12. Operational Water and Wastewater Consumption

5.12.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Indoor Water (gal/year)	Outdoor Water (gal/year)
Single Family Housing	1,276,880	6,198,137

5.13. Operational Waste Generation

5.13.1. Unmitigated

Land Use	Waste (ton/year)	Cogeneration (kWh/year)
Single Family Housing	30.1	—

7.2 Appendix B: Biological Resources Database Results

IPaC and CNDDB Occurrences reports



Multiple Occurrences per Page
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad IS (Porterville (3611911) OR Cairns Corner (3611922) OR Lindsay (3611921) OR Frazier Valley (3611828) OR Woodville (3611912) OR Success Dam (3611818))

<i>Spea hammondii</i>				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.	881	Map Index:	B2638	EO Index:	114572
Occ. Rank:	Fair			Element Last Seen:	2010-03-16
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Site Last Seen:	2010-03-16
		Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2019-03-19
Quad Summary:	Cairns Corner (3611922)				
County Summary:	Tulare				
Lat/Long:	36.1524 / -119.2415			Accuracy:	80 meters
UTM:	Zone-11 N4003180 E298353			Elevation (ft):	304
PLSS:	T20S, R25E, Sec. 35, NW (M)			Acres:	5.0
Location:	ABOUT 0.5 MI W OF ROAD 152 AT AVENUE 200, 1.1 MI NNW OF AVENUE 192 AT ROAD 152, SE OF TULARE.				
Detailed Location:	MAPPED TO THE PROVIDED COORDINATES. TULARE COUNTY WOODVILLE LANDFILL CONSERVATION AREA.				
Ecological:	POOL IS HEAVILY VEGETATED WITH A MAXIMUM DEPTH OF 9 IN. SURROUNDING AREA USED FOR AGRICULTURE AND LANDFILL. PROPERTY IS A CONSERVATION AREA, THOUGH LACK OF GRAZING IS CREATING DENSE VEGETATION AND THATCH. NO LISTED FAIRY SHRIMP OBSERVED.				
General:	1 LARVAE OBSERVED ON 16 MAR 2010. CAPTURED IN A DIP NET DURING BRANCHIOPOD SAMPLING.				
Owner/Manager:	TUL COUNTY				



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California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Gymnogyps californianus

Element Code: ABNKA03010

California condor

Listing Status: **Federal:** Endangered **CNDDB Element Ranks:** **Global:** G1
State: Endangered **State:** S2
Other: CDF_S-Sensitive, CDFW_FP-Fully Protected, IUCN_CR-Critically Endangered
Habitat: **General:** REQUIRE VAST EXPANSES OF OPEN SAVANNAH, GRASSLANDS, AND FOOTHILL CHAPARRAL IN MOUNTAIN RANGES OF MODERATE ALTITUDE.
Micro: DEEP CANYONS CONTAINING CLEFTS IN THE ROCKY WALLS PROVIDE NESTING SITES. FORAGES UP TO 100 MILES FROM ROOST/NEST.

Occurrence No. 5 **Map Index:** 00136 **EO Index:** 14754 **Element Last Seen:** 1976-09-17
Occ. Rank: Unknown **Presence:** Presumed Extant **Site Last Seen:** 1976-09-17
Occ. Type: Natural/Native occurrence **Trend:** Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 1989-08-10

Quad Summary: Globe (3611817), Success Dam (3611818), Springville (3611827), Frazier Valley (3611828), Dennison Peak (3611837), Chickencoop Canyon (3611838), Kaweah (3611848)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long: 36.24720 / -118.88806 **Accuracy:** specific area
UTM: Zone-11 N4013020 E330356 **Elevation (ft):** 1000
PLSS: T19S, R28E, Sec. 25, SE (M) **Acres:** 124200.5

Location: BLUE RIDGE CONDOR AREA.

Detailed Location:

Ecological:

General: ROOSTING AREA, APRIL THROUGH SEPTEMBER.

Owner/Manager: BLM, PVT

Buteo swainsoni

Element Code: ABNKC19070

Swainson's hawk

Listing Status: **Federal:** None **CNDDB Element Ranks:** **Global:** G5
State: Threatened **State:** S4
Other: BLM_S-Sensitive, IUCN_LC-Least Concern
Habitat: **General:** BREEDS IN GRASSLANDS WITH SCATTERED TREES, JUNIPER-SAGE FLATS, RIPARIAN AREAS, SAVANNAHS, AND AGRICULTURAL OR RANCH LANDS WITH GROVES OR LINES OF TREES.
Micro: REQUIRES ADJACENT SUITABLE FORAGING AREAS SUCH AS GRASSLANDS, OR ALFALFA OR GRAIN FIELDS SUPPORTING RODENT POPULATIONS.



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California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Occurrence No.	777	Map Index:	41944	EO Index:	41944	Element Last Seen:	2000-05-21
Occ. Rank:	Fair			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2000-05-21
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2000-07-28
Quad Summary:	Cairns Corner (3611922)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.21310 / -119.20828				Accuracy:	80 meters	
UTM:	Zone-11 N4009845 E301494				Elevation (ft):	320	
PLSS:	T20S, R25E, Sec. 01, SW (M)				Acres:	0.0	
Location:	ALONG OUTSIDE CREEK, 0.5 MILE WNW OF THE INTERSECTION OF FARMERSVILLE ROAD AND HIGHWAY 137, 12 MILES SOUTH OF VISALIA.						
Detailed Location:	NEST WAS LOCATED IN THE NE SIDE OF AN OAK, ON THE NORTH SIDE OF OUTSIDE CREEK/CANAL.						
Ecological:	NEST TREE IS AN OAK; SURROUNDED BY GRAINFIELDS IN ALL DIRECTIONS, WITH SOME AG FURTHER NORTH AND ORCHARDS FURTHER SOUTH.						
General:	1 LIGHT/1 DARK ADULT OBSERVED NESTING ON 22 APR 1999. 1 LIGHT/1 DARK ADULT AND 2 NESTLINGS OBSERVED IN THE NEST ON 21 MAY 2000.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						

Occurrence No.	2516	Map Index:	90298	EO Index:	91336	Element Last Seen:	2016-03-22
Occ. Rank:	Good			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2016-03-22
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2019-07-10
Quad Summary:	Cairns Corner (3611922)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.21044 / -119.22168				Accuracy:	specific area	
UTM:	Zone-11 N4009578 E300283				Elevation (ft):	313	
PLSS:	T20S, R25E, Sec. 12, NW (M)				Acres:	10.0	
Location:	ALONG HWY 137 ABOUT 0.6-0.7 MILE EAST OF THE RD 152 (=J15/BLISS AVE), ABOUT 4.5 MILES EAST OF TULARE.						
Detailed Location:	2008: NEST SITE SOUTH OF HWY 137, MAPPED TO POINT DRAWN ON TOPO PROVIDED WITH FIELD SURVEY FORM; LESS THAN A MILE WEST OF JAMES K HERBERT WETLAND PRAIRIE PRESERVE. 2016: NEST SITE N OF HWY 137, MAPPED TO COORDINATES PROVIDED ON FSF.						
Ecological:	2008 NEST IN EUCALYPTUS SURROUNDED BY ORCHARDS; NEST TREE ABOUT 30 M FROM CANAL (INSIDE CREEK); SURVEYOR NOTED THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE 2008 HAWKS WERE THE SAME PAIR THAT NESTED AT OCC #777 IN 2000. DISTURBANCE FROM FARMING, TRAFFIC.						
General:	1 ADULT SITTING LOW IN NEST, 2ND ADULT PERCHED IN OAK TREE ACROSS THE STREET OBSERVED ON 17 APR 2008. 1 ADULT REPORTEDLY OBSERVED SITTING IN "HISTORIC NEST" ON 22 MAR 2016.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN, PVT						



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California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Occurrence No.	2796	Map Index:	B3407	EO Index:	115322	Element Last Seen:	2017-07-01
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2017-07-01
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2019-07-09
Quad Summary:	Cairns Corner (3611922)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.2042 / -119.17202				Accuracy:	80 meters	
UTM:	Zone-11 N4008784 E304733				Elevation (ft):	331	
PLSS:	T20S, R26E, Sec. 8, NE (M)				Acres:	5.0	
Location:	W SIDE OF ROAD 180 (T AVE) ABOUT 0.5 MI S OF THE CA-137 (AVE 232) INTERSECTION & 5.2 MI WSW OF TODDS HILL IN LINDSAY.						
Detailed Location:	MAPPED TO PROVIDED COORDINATES. COLBURN RANCH PROPERTY.						
Ecological:	NEST IN ROADSIDE SYCAMORE ON RANCH USED FOR EVENTS, SURROUNDED BY AGRICULTURE. DISTURBANCE FROM AMPLIFIED EVENT WAS NOTED.						
General:	NESTING PAIR WITH 1 YOUNG IN NEST REPORTEDLY OBSERVED ON 1 JUL 2017.						
Owner/Manager:	PVT						

Occurrence No.	2798	Map Index:	B3411	EO Index:	115326	Element Last Seen:	2017-07-09
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2017-07-09
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2019-07-09
Quad Summary:	Porterville (3611911)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.08059 / -119.08444				Accuracy:	80 meters	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3994898 E312313				Elevation (ft):	412	
PLSS:	T21S, R27E, Sec. 20, SW (M)				Acres:	5.0	
Location:	N SIDE OF W HENDERSON ST (AVE 160) JUST W OF FRIANT-KERN CANAL & 0.9 MI NW OF N WESTWOOD ST & W MORTON AVE, PORTERVILLE.						
Detailed Location:	MAPPED TO PROVIDED COORDINATES.						
Ecological:	NEST IN CORK OAK ON EDGE OF CANAL, NEAR TULE RIVER, ON THE EDGE OF TOWN. HARVESTED GRAIN FIELD ON EAST BANK OF CANAL.						
General:	ADULT PAIR & 1 FLEDGLING OBSERVED PERCHING ON UTILITY POLES & VALLEY OAK NEAR NEST ON 9 JUL 2017.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						

Agelaius tricolor				Element Code: ABPBXB0020			
tricolored blackbird							
Listing Status:	Federal:	None			CNDDDB Element Ranks:	Global:	G1G2
	State:	Threatened				State:	S2
	Other:	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_EN-Endangered, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern					
Habitat:	General:	HIGHLY COLONIAL SPECIES, MOST NUMEROUS IN CENTRAL VALLEY AND VICINITY. LARGELY ENDEMIC TO CALIFORNIA.					
	Micro:	REQUIRES OPEN WATER, PROTECTED NESTING SUBSTRATE, AND FORAGING AREA WITH INSECT PREY WITHIN A FEW KM OF THE COLONY.					



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California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Occurrence No.	684	Map Index:	97594	EO Index:	98918	Element Last Seen:	1971-05-05
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1971-05-05
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2015-09-22
Quad Summary:	Success Dam (3611818)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.05480 / -118.92480				Accuracy:	3/5 mile	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3991741 E326631				Elevation (ft):	545	
PLSS:	T21S, R28E, Sec. 35 (M)				Acres:	0.0	
Location:	VICINITY OF SUCCESS LAKE DAM, ABOUT 0.8 MI NE OF HWY 190 & ROAD 284 INTERSECTION, 5.2 MI ESE OF PORTERVILLE POST OFFICE.						
Detailed Location:	LOCATION DESCRIBED ONLY AS "SUCCESS DAM, 8 MILES EAST OF PORTERVILLE." MAPPED AS BEST GUESS BY CNDDB TO JUST BELOW SUCCESS LAKE DAM.						
Ecological:							
General:	ABOUT 1500 BIRDS OBSERVED ON 5 MAY 1971 (DEHAVEN); BIRDS OBSERVED CARRYING INSECTS TO NESTLINGS IN AN INACCESSIBLE AREA.						
Owner/Manager:	TUL COUNTY-BARTLETT PARK						

Occurrence No.	685	Map Index:	97596	EO Index:	98921	Element Last Seen:	2012-04-20
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2014-04-19
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2015-12-09
Quad Summary:	Success Dam (3611818)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.09780 / -118.90840				Accuracy:	1 mile	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3996482 E328202				Elevation (ft):	655	
PLSS:	T21S, R28E, Sec. 13 (M)				Acres:	0.0	
Location:	S OF AVENUE 176, ~1.3 MI SE OF RD 288 INTERSECTION, 1.5 MI SW OF HOLDRIDGE DR INTERSECTION, 5.3 MI SW OF SPRINGVILLE PO.						
Detailed Location:	TRICOLORED BLACKBIRDS MAY HAVE OCCUPIED SEVERAL DIFFERENT LOCATIONS WITHIN CLOSE PROXIMITY. COLONY DATA STORED IN UC DAVIS TRICOLORED BLACKBIRD PORTAL; SITE NAME "LAKE SUCCESS." COORDINATES PROVIDED FOR 2012 OBSERVATION.						
Ecological:	FORAGE SUBSTRATE WAS GRASSLAND (2005). NESTING IN MILK THISTLE ALONG "HOLBROOKE RD" (2011). MUGWORT, NETTLE, & MUSTARD (2012). SITE COULD BE ACCESSED FROM HOLDRIDGE RD & US ACOE GILL UNIT GATE OR FROM AVE 175 TO RS 292 W/ PERMISSION.						
General:	PRESENT 1993. ~12K BIRDS ON 23 APR, 1K BY 3 JUN 2005. ~150 BIRDS ON 25 APR 2008; SINGING, CARRYING NEST MATERIAL. ~300 ON 16 APR 2011; SINGING. ~3K ON 20 APR 2012; COLONY QUIET, INCUBATION INFERRED. 59 OBS ON 19 APR 2014; FLY OVER.						
Owner/Manager:	DOD-COE						



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Occurrence No.	687	Map Index:	97599	EO Index:	98925	Element Last Seen:	1935-05-13
Occ. Rank:	None			Presence:	Possibly Extirpated	Site Last Seen:	1935-05-13
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2015-12-09
Quad Summary:	Sausalito School (3511982), Pixley (3511983), Alpaugh (3511984), Woodville (3611912), Tipton (3611913)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	35.96858 / -119.29177				Accuracy:	5 miles	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3982891 E293349				Elevation (ft):	271	
PLSS:	T22S, R25E, Sec. 32 (M)				Acres:	49683.0	
Location:	PIXLEY.						
Detailed Location:	LOCATION DESCRIBED ONLY AS "NEAR PIXLEY."						
Ecological:	HABITAT DESCRIBED AS CATTAIL MARSH. COLONY PRESUMED EXTIRPATED BY BEEDY (1991). SLOUGHS IN THE VICINITY THAT LIKELY HAD CATTAILS ARE NO LONGER VISIBLE IN AERIAL IMAGERY.						
General:	A BREEDING COLONY COMPOSED OF ABOUT 1500 NESTS OBSERVED ON 13 MAY 1935 (NEFF 1937).						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						



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Corynorhinus townsendii

Element Code: AMACC08010

Townsend's big-eared bat

Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G4
	State: None		State: S2
	Other: BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive		
Habitat:	General: THROUGHOUT CALIFORNIA IN A WIDE VARIETY OF HABITATS. MOST COMMON IN MESIC SITES.		
	Micro: ROOSTS IN THE OPEN, HANGING FROM WALLS AND CEILINGS. ROOSTING SITES LIMITING. EXTREMELY SENSITIVE TO HUMAN DISTURBANCE.		

Occurrence No.	349	Map Index:	66634	EO Index:	93266	Element Last Seen:	1941-04-04
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:			1941-04-04
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:			2014-04-29

Quad Summary: Success Dam (3611818)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.02702 / -118.91546	Accuracy:	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N3988642 E327412	Elevation (ft):	900
PLSS:	T22S, R28E, Sec. 11 (M)	Acres:	0.0

Location: ABOUT 2.4 MI SSW OF MINE HILL AND ABOUT 5 MI ESE OF PORTERVILLE.

Detailed Location: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED APPROXIMATELY TO LOCALITY OF "5 MI ESE OF PORTERVILLE" USING COORDINATES GIVEN IN VERTNET, WITH UNCERTAINTY OF 2011.68 METERS.

Ecological:

General: 1 FEMALE COLLECTED ON 4 APR 1941 BY W. RICHARDSON (MVZ #189937).

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Occurrence No.	515	Map Index:	92956	EO Index:	94111	Element Last Seen:	1988-07-27
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:			1988-07-27
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:			2014-06-30

Quad Summary: Success Dam (3611818)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.08500 / -118.96380	Accuracy:	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N3995161 E323186	Elevation (ft):	1760
PLSS:	T21S, R28E, Sec. 21 (M)	Acres:	0.0

Location: ABOUT 4.8 MI NE OF ALL AMERICA CITY HWY AT W POPLAR AVE AND ABOUT 8.7 MI SW OF HATCHET PEAK.

Detailed Location: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. GIVEN TRS T19S R27E SEC 7 FOR "PORTERVILLE MINE" POINTS TO ROCKY HILL, BUT LOCATION WAS QUESTIONABLE DUE TO MINES BEING 15.5 MI NNW OF PORTERVILLE. MAPPED TO ROCKY HILL 2-3 MI NE OF PORTERVILLE.

Ecological:

General: 2 BATS OBSERVED ON 27 JUL 1988 IN PORTERVILLE MINE #1 AND #2.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN



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Antrozous pallidus

Element Code: AMACC10010

pallid bat

Listing Status: **Federal:** None

CNDDDB Element Ranks: **Global:** G4

State: None

State: S3

Other: BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive

Habitat: **General:** DESERTS, GRASSLANDS, SHRUBLANDS, WOODLANDS AND FORESTS. MOST COMMON IN OPEN, DRY HABITATS WITH ROCKY AREAS FOR ROOSTING.

Micro: ROOSTS MUST PROTECT BATS FROM HIGH TEMPERATURES. VERY SENSITIVE TO DISTURBANCE OF ROOSTING SITES.

Occurrence No.	304	Map Index:	66634	EO Index:	66777	Element Last Seen:	1946-07-13
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:		1946-07-13	
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:		2006-10-05	

Quad Summary: Success Dam (3611818)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long: 36.02702 / -118.91546 **Accuracy:** 1 mile

UTM: Zone-11 N3988642 E327412 **Elevation (ft):** 900

PLSS: T22S, R28E, Sec. 11 (M) **Acres:** 0.0

Location: 5 MI ESE OF PORTERVILLE.

Detailed Location: MAPPED ACCORDING TO LAT/LONG COORDINATES GIVEN IN MANIS, WITH UNCERTAINTY OF 2011.68 M.

Ecological:

General: 7 FEMALES AND 1 MALE COLLECTED BY WILLIAM B. RICHARDSON ON 28 & 30 MAR AND 5 APR, 1941, MVZ #189921-189928. 1 FEMALE AND 1 MALE COLLECTED BY CARL B. KOFORD AND MARY C. RAMAGE ON 13 JUL 1946, MVZ #105205-105206.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN



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Eumops perotis californicus

Element Code: AMACD02011

western mastiff bat

Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G4G5T4
	State: None		State: S3S4
	Other: BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern		
Habitat:	General: MANY OPEN, SEMI-ARID TO ARID HABITATS, INCLUDING CONIFER AND DECIDUOUS WOODLANDS, COASTAL SCRUB, GRASSLANDS, CHAPARRAL, ETC.		
	Micro: ROOSTS IN CREVICES IN CLIFF FACES, HIGH BUILDINGS, TREES AND TUNNELS.		

Occurrence No.	150	Map Index: 66408	EO Index: 66503	Element Last Seen:	1994-10-11
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1994-10-11
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2006-09-25

Quad Summary: Success Dam (3611818)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.08216 / -118.91225	Accuracy:	non-specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N3994754 E327821	Elevation (ft):	
PLSS:	T21S, R28E, Sec. 23 (M)	Acres:	2507.0

Location: LAKE SUCCESS.

Detailed Location: MAPPED ACCORDING TO LOCALITY DESCRIPTION, AS A LARGE NONSPECIFIC POLYGON AROUND LAKE SUCCESS, BECAUSE LAT/LONG COORDINATES GIVEN IN SOURCE ARE IN SHASTA COUNTY.

Ecological:

General: MULTIPLE INDIVIDUALS DETECTED 11 OCT 1994.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN



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Dipodomys nitratoides nitratoides

Element Code: AMAFD03152

Tipton kangaroo rat

Listing Status: **Federal:** Endangered

CNDDDB Element Ranks: **Global:** G2T1T2

State: Endangered

State: S2

Other: IUCN_VU-Vulnerable

Habitat: **General:** SALTBRUSH SCRUB AND SINK SCRUB COMMUNITIES IN THE TULARE LAKE BASIN OF THE SOUTHERN SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY.

Micro: NEEDS SOFT FRIABLE SOILS WHICH ESCAPE SEASONAL FLOODING. DIGS BURROWS IN ELEVATED SOIL MOUNDS AT BASES OF SHRUBS.

Occurrence No.	101	Map Index:	65358	EO Index:	65437	Element Last Seen:	1943-10-25
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:		1943-10-25	
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:		2006-07-24	

Quad Summary: Woodville (3611912), Cairns Corner (3611922)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.12399 / -119.22034	Accuracy:	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N3999984 E300183	Elevation (ft):	320
PLSS:	T21S, R25E, Sec. 01 (M)	Acres:	0.0

Location: 7 MI NE OF TIPTON.

Detailed Location: HISTORICAL MUSEUM RECORD; EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED AS BEST GUESS ABOUT 2.43 AIR MI NNW OF WOODVILLE, JUST SOUTHWEST OF INTERSECTION OF BLISS LANE AND STRATHMORE RD.

Ecological:

General: 1 FEMALE SPECIMEN COLLECTED ON 25 OCT 1943 AT "7 MI NE OF TIPTON" BY SETH B. BENSON AND DONALD T. TAPPE. MVZ #101160.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Vulpes macrotis mutica

Element Code: AMAJA03041

San Joaquin kit fox

Listing Status: **Federal:** Endangered

CNDDDB Element Ranks: **Global:** G4T2

State: Threatened

State: S3

Other:

Habitat: **General:** ANNUAL GRASSLANDS OR GRASSY OPEN STAGES WITH SCATTERED SHRUBBY VEGETATION.

Micro: NEED LOOSE-TEXTURED SANDY SOILS FOR BURROWING, AND SUITABLE PREY BASE.



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Occurrence No.	31	Map Index:	46031	EO Index:	46031	Element Last Seen:	2001-07-09
Occ. Rank:	Fair			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2001-07-09
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2001-10-03
Quad Summary:	Lindsay (3611921)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.23289 / -119.11826				Accuracy:	80 meters	
UTM:	Zone-11 N4011860 E309635				Elevation (ft):	350	
PLSS:	T19S, R26E, Sec. 36, NE (M)				Acres:	0.0	
Location:	EAST SIDE OF SPRUCE AVE, 0.10 MILES NORTH OF THE INTERSECTION OF SPRUCE AVE AND ACACIA AVE. 2.6 MILES NW OF LINDSAY.						
Detailed Location:							
Ecological:	HABITAT CONSISTS OF AN ORANGE GROVE AND VINEYARD. AREA HEAVILY CULTIVATED WITH CITRUS AND OLIVE TREE GROVES AND VINEYARDS.						
General:	1 ADULT FOUND DEAD (HIT BY CAR) ALONG ROAD.						
Owner/Manager:	CALTRANS						

Occurrence No.	193	Map Index:	55678	EO Index:	55678	Element Last Seen:	1992-04-21
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1992-04-21
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2004-05-28
Quad Summary:	Porterville (3611911)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.01926 / -119.10308				Accuracy:	non-specific area	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3988131 E310487				Elevation (ft):	400	
PLSS:	T22S, R27E, Sec. 18, NW (M)				Acres:	128.8	
Location:	TULARE CO LANDFILL - TEAPOT DOME. ON AVE 128 (AKA TEAPORT DOME AVE) EAST OF ROAD 208 & WEST OF FRIANT-KERN CANAL.						
Detailed Location:							
Ecological:	BARE GROUND; SCATTERED WEEDS. LANDFILL. SURROUNDING AREA IS ORCHARDS AND ROW CROPS.						
General:	4/21/1992: FOUR INDIVIDUALS OF UNKNOWN AGE WERE SIGHTED.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						

Occurrence No.	608	Map Index:	67365	EO Index:	67529	Element Last Seen:	1989-04-09
Occ. Rank:	Poor			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1989-04-09
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2006-12-12
Quad Summary:	Porterville (3611911)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.02449 / -119.07122				Accuracy:	80 meters	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3988649 E313370				Elevation (ft):	430	
PLSS:	T22S, R27E, Sec. 08, SE (M)				Acres:	0.0	
Location:	N OF TEAPOT DOME AVE, SW CORNER OF THE PORTERVILLE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT.						
Detailed Location:	MAPPED IN SE 1/4 OF SE 1/4 OF SECTION 8 ACCORDING TO MAP PROVIDED BY SOURCE.						
Ecological:	FALLOW FIELD ADJACENT TO WHEAT AND CITRUS FIELDS.						
General:	FORAGING SITE. 1 ADULT OBSERVED ON 9 APR 1989.						
Owner/Manager:	CITY OF PORTERVILLE						



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Occurrence No.	623	Map Index:	67383	EO Index:	67551	Element Last Seen:	1975-07-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1975-07-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2007-01-17
Quad Summary:	Cairns Corner (3611922), Exeter (3611932)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.25021 / -119.14925				Accuracy:	2/5 mile	
UTM:	Zone-11 N4013844 E306892				Elevation (ft):	350	
PLSS:	T19S, R26E, Sec. 27 (M)				Acres:	0.0	
Location:	ABOUT 4.5 MI NW OF LINDSAY, SE OF INTERSECTION OF BELMONT AVE AND SYCAMORE AVE (AVE 256).						
Detailed Location:							
Ecological:							
General:	KIT FOX OBSERVATION(S) IN 1973. DEN OBSERVED SOMETIME FROM 1972 THROUGH JUL 1975.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						

Occurrence No.	624	Map Index:	67384	EO Index:	67552	Element Last Seen:	1975-07-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1975-07-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2007-01-17
Quad Summary:	Cairns Corner (3611922)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.23600 / -119.13944				Accuracy:	2/5 mile	
UTM:	Zone-11 N4012248 E307739				Elevation (ft):	340	
PLSS:	T19S, R26E, Sec. 34 (M)				Acres:	0.0	
Location:	ABOUT 3.6 MI NW OF LINDSAY, NW OF INTERSECTION OF ACACIA AND CAIRNS AVE.						
Detailed Location:							
Ecological:							
General:	KIT FOX OBSERVATION(S) IN 1973. OBSERVATION SOMETIME FROM 1972 THROUGH JUL 1975.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						

Occurrence No.	625	Map Index:	67385	EO Index:	67553	Element Last Seen:	1975-07-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1975-07-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2007-01-23
Quad Summary:	Cairns Corner (3611922)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.21748 / -119.16833				Accuracy:	non-specific area	
UTM:	Zone-11 N4010250 E305097				Elevation (ft):	323	
PLSS:	T20S, R26E, Sec. 04 (M)				Acres:	631.0	
Location:	ABOUT 4.9 MI WNW OF LINDSAY, 1.2 MI W OF INTERSECTION OF HWY 137 AND BELMONT RD.						
Detailed Location:							
Ecological:							
General:	KIT FOX OBSERVATION(S) IN 1972. SIGHTING AT DEN FROM 1972 THROUGH JUL 1975.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						



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Occurrence No.	626	Map Index:	67386	EO Index:	67554	Element Last Seen:	1975-07-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1975-07-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2007-01-17
Quad Summary:	Cairns Corner (3611922)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.13544 / -119.23227				Accuracy:	1/5 mile	
UTM:	Zone-11 N4001279 E299138				Elevation (ft):	310	
PLSS:	T21S, R25E, Sec. 01 (M)				Acres:	0.0	
Location:	ABOUT 3.4 MI NW OF WOODVILLE, S OF INTERSECTION OF STRATHMORE RD (AVE 192) AND BLISS LANE (RD 152).						
Detailed Location:							
Ecological:							
General:	KIT FOX OBSERVATION(S) IN 1973. ROAD KILL FROM 1972 THROUGH JUL 1975.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						

Occurrence No.	627	Map Index:	67387	EO Index:	67555	Element Last Seen:	1973-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1973-XX-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2007-01-17
Quad Summary:	Woodville (3611912), Tipton (3611913), Cairns Corner (3611922), Tulare (3611923)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.11984 / -119.25002				Accuracy:	2/5 mile	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3999585 E297501				Elevation (ft):	300	
PLSS:	T21S, R25E, Sec. 11 (M)				Acres:	0.0	
Location:	ABOUT 3.3 MI NW OF WOODVILLE, S OF INTERSECTION OF AVE 184 & ROAD 144.						
Detailed Location:							
Ecological:							
General:	SIGHTING, ROAD KILL OR DEN PRIOR TO 1972. KIT FOX OBSERVATION(S) IN 1973.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						

Occurrence No.	629	Map Index:	67390	EO Index:	67561	Element Last Seen:	1972-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1972-XX-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2007-01-17
Quad Summary:	Woodville (3611912)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.07606 / -119.22343				Accuracy:	2/5 mile	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3994673 E299784				Elevation (ft):	320	
PLSS:	T21S, R25E, Sec. 25 (M)				Acres:	0.0	
Location:	ABOUT 1.7 MI SW OF WOODVILLE, SE OF INTERSECTION OF ROAD 152 AND AVE 160.						
Detailed Location:							
Ecological:							
General:	1 ACTIVE DEN OBSERVED IN 1970. SIGHTING, ROAD KILL OR DEN PRIOR TO 1972.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						



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Occurrence No.	639	Map Index:	67408	EO Index:	67574	Element Last Seen:	1975-07-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1975-07-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2007-01-16
Quad Summary:	Fountain Springs (3511888), Ducor (3511981), Success Dam (3611818), Porterville (3611911)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	35.99978 / -118.99607				Accuracy:	non-specific area	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3985767 E320086				Elevation (ft):	510	
PLSS:	T22S, R28E, Sec. 19 (M)				Acres:	1979.0	
Location:	ABOUT 3.1 MILES NE OF TERRA BELLA, NEAR DEER CREEK.						
Detailed Location:							
Ecological:							
General:	ROAD KILL OBSERVED IN 1972 AND SIGHTING IN 1973. 3 ROAD KILLS AND 1 SIGHTING FROM 1972 THROUGH JUL 1975.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						

Occurrence No.	641	Map Index:	67410	EO Index:	67578	Element Last Seen:	1973-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1973-XX-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2006-12-13
Quad Summary:	Porterville (3611911)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.08884 / -119.01691				Accuracy:	3/5 mile	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3995686 E318412				Elevation (ft):	460	
PLSS:	T21S, R27E, Sec. 24 (M)				Acres:	0.0	
Location:	JUST N OF PORTERVILLE, IN VICINITY OF SCENIC HEIGHTS.						
Detailed Location:							
Ecological:							
General:	ROAD KILL OBSERVED IN 1973.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						

Occurrence No.	642	Map Index:	67412	EO Index:	67580	Element Last Seen:	1975-07-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1975-07-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2007-01-17
Quad Summary:	Lindsay (3611921)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.14720 / -119.08277				Accuracy:	1/5 mile	
UTM:	Zone-11 N4002285 E312620				Elevation (ft):	390	
PLSS:	T20S, R27E, Sec. 31 (M)				Acres:	0.0	
Location:	ABOUT 1.2 MI W OF STRATHMORE ON STRATHMORE HWY.						
Detailed Location:							
Ecological:							
General:	ACTIVE DENS OBSERVED IN 1973. DEN OBSERVED SOMETIME FROM 1972 THROUGH JUL 1975.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						



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Occurrence No.	815	Map Index:	67670	EO Index:	67825	Element Last Seen:	1975-07-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1975-07-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2007-01-11
Quad Summary:	Porterville (3611911)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.03203 / -119.10262				Accuracy:	2/5 mile	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3989546 E310558				Elevation (ft):	400	
PLSS:	T22S, R27E, Sec. 07 (M)				Acres:	0.0	
Location:	ABOUT 2.8 MI SE OF POPLAR, BETWEEN ROCKFORD RD AND FRIANT KERN CANAL.						
Detailed Location:							
Ecological:							
General:	DEN OBSERVED SOMETIME FROM 1972 THROUGH JUL 1975.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						

Occurrence No.	816	Map Index:	67671	EO Index:	67826	Element Last Seen:	1975-07-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1975-07-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2007-01-11
Quad Summary:	Porterville (3611911)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.01475 / -119.03046				Accuracy:	non-specific area	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3987491 E317021				Elevation (ft):		
PLSS:	T22S, R27E, Sec. 14 (M)				Acres:	676.0	
Location:	ABOUT 5.3 ROAD MI S OF PORTERVILLE ON HWY 65, BETWEEN HESS AVE AND MACOMBER RD.						
Detailed Location:							
Ecological:							
General:	ROAD KILL AND DEN OBSERVED SOMETIME FROM 1972 THROUGH JUL 1975.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						

Occurrence No.	900	Map Index:	67777	EO Index:	67929	Element Last Seen:	1971-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1971-XX-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2007-02-20
Quad Summary:	Woodville (3611912)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.05151 / -119.21638				Accuracy:	2/5 mile	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3991935 E300357				Elevation (ft):	330	
PLSS:	T21S, R25E, Sec. 36 (M)				Acres:	0.0	
Location:	ABOUT 3 MI SSW OF WOODVILLE, 0.9 ROAD MI E OF LAIRDS CORNER ON HWY 190.						
Detailed Location:							
Ecological:							
General:	SIGHTING, ROAD KILL OR DEN PRIOR TO 1972.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						



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Occurrence No.	901	Map Index:	67778	EO Index:	67930	Element Last Seen:	1975-07-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1975-07-XX		
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2007-01-17		

Quad Summary: Porterville (3611911), Lindsay (3611921)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.12099 / -119.06854	Accuracy:	non-specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N3999349 E313839	Elevation (ft):	400
PLSS:	T21S, R27E, Sec. 09 (M)	Acres:	418.0

Location: ABOUT 1.9 MI SSW OF STRATHMORE, NEAR INTERSECTION OF WESTWOOD DR AND DAVIS AVE.

Detailed Location:

Ecological:

General: SIGHTING AT DEN FROM 1972 THROUGH JUL 1975.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Taxidea taxus

Element Code: AMAJF04010

American badger

Listing Status:	Federal:	None	CNDDB Element Ranks:	Global:	G5
	State:	None		State:	S3
	Other:	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern			
Habitat:	General:	MOST ABUNDANT IN DRIER OPEN STAGES OF MOST SHRUB, FOREST, AND HERBACEOUS HABITATS, WITH FRIABLE SOILS.			
	Micro:	NEEDS SUFFICIENT FOOD, FRIABLE SOILS AND OPEN, UNCULTIVATED GROUND. PREYS ON BURROWING RODENTS. DIGS BURROWS.			

Occurrence No.	328	Map Index:	57702	EO Index:	57718	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:	2004-10-26		

Quad Summary: Porterville (3611911)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.02870 / -119.07082	Accuracy:	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N3989116 E313416	Elevation (ft):	430
PLSS:	T22S, R27E, Sec. 09 (M)	Acres:	0.0

Location: 4 MI SW PORTERVILLE.

Detailed Location: LOCATION MAPPED IN THE VICINITY OF THE PORTERVILLE AIRPORT.

Ecological:

General: 1 COLLECTED, AMNH (AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, NEW YORK).

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Anniella pulchra

Element Code: ARACC01020

Northern California legless lizard

Listing Status:	Federal:	None	CNDDB Element Ranks:	Global:	G3
	State:	None		State:	S2S3
	Other:	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive			
Habitat:	General:	SANDY OR LOOSE LOAMY SOILS UNDER SPARSE VEGETATION.			
	Micro:	SOIL MOISTURE IS ESSENTIAL. THEY PREFER SOILS WITH A HIGH MOISTURE CONTENT.			



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Occurrence No.	108	Map Index:	A5267	EO Index:	106990	Element Last Seen:	1940-04-02
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1940-04-02
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2017-07-12
Quad Summary:	Success Dam (3611818), Porterville (3611911)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.06947 / -119.01629				Accuracy:	1 mile	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3993536 E318425				Elevation (ft):	460	
PLSS:	T21S, R27E, Sec. 25 (M)				Acres:	1987.0	
Location:	PORTERVILLE.						
Detailed Location:	EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED NON-SPECIFICALLY TO THE CENTER OF THE TOWN OF PORTERVILLE AS DEPICTED ON 1940S TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS. MODERN COLLECTION LOCATIONS ARE KNOWN FROM THE VALLEY ESE OF PORTERVILLE BELOW SUCCESS DAM.						
Ecological:							
General:	ONE COLLECTED ON 1 APR 1936 AND ONE COLLECTED ON 2 APR 1940. NEARBY MODERN COLLECTIONS EXPERTLY IDENTIFIED AS A. PULCHRA WITH RESPECT TO NEWLY DESCRIBED ANNIELLA SPECIES.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						

Occurrence No.	109	Map Index:	A5270	EO Index:	106992	Element Last Seen:	2017-04-23
Occ. Rank:	Excellent			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2017-04-23
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2022-01-04
Quad Summary:	Success Dam (3611818)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.04675 / -118.97512				Accuracy:	specific area	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3990939 E322081				Elevation (ft):	500	
PLSS:	T22S, R28E, Sec. 5, NW (M)				Acres:	9.0	
Location:	0.5 MILES SE OF THE INTERSECTION OF EAST POPLAR AVENUE & BLUE HERON PARKWAY, YAUDANCHI ECOLOGICAL RESERVE, PORTERVILLE.						
Detailed Location:							
Ecological:	YAUDANCHI ER IS DESCRIBED AS A 161 ACRE RESERVE OF LOW-LYING FLATLANDS AND RIPARIAN HABITAT, PRIMARILY ESTABLISHED TO PROTECT A SIGNIFICANT GREAT BLUE HERON ROOKERY. THE SURROUNDING AREA APPEARS TO BE HOMESTEADS AND ORCHARDS.						
General:	2 DETECTED ON 27 MAR 2013. 2 COLLECTED ON 8 MAR 2014, AND 4 COLLECTED IN MAR 2015. 4 COLLECTED ON 23 APR 2017. EXPERTLY IDENTIFIED BY T. PAPPENFUSS AS NEWLY DESCRIBED CONCEPT OF A. PULCHRA (SEE PAPPENFUSS & PARHAM 2013).						
Owner/Manager:	DFG-YAUDANCHI ER						



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Occurrence No.	110	Map Index:	A5273	EO Index:	106996	Element Last Seen:	2002-04-27
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2002-04-27
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2017-07-12
Quad Summary:	Success Dam (3611818)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.04581 / -118.95231				Accuracy:	1/5 mile	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3990793 E324134				Elevation (ft):	520	
PLSS:	T22S, R28E, Sec. 4, NE (M)				Acres:	70.0	
Location:	ABOUT 0.75 MILES WSW OF ROAD 284 AT HWY 190, N OF HWY 190 & S OF CAMPBELL-MORLAND DITCH, 4 MILES ESE OF PORTERVILLE.						
Detailed Location:	LOCATION STATED AS EAGLE'S NEST RESORT AND MAPPED GENERALLY TO THAT LOCATION; HOWEVER ROAD MILES AND STATED COORDINATES ARE PLUS/MINUS ABOUT 0.25 MILES.						
Ecological:	EAGLE'S NEST RESORT IS AN RV AND TENT CAMPING CAMPGROUND. IT'S UNCLEAR IF THIS WAS COLLECTED ON THE PARCEL IMMEDIATELY EAST WHICH APPEARS TO BE A SAND/GRAVEL MINING OPERATION.						
General:	ONE COLLECTED ON 27 APR 2002 AND USED AS A GENETIC REFERENCE FOR NEWLY DESCRIBED ANNIELLA CONCEPTS, SPECIFICALLY A. PULCHRA.						
Owner/Manager:	PVT						

Occurrence No.	111	Map Index:	A5277	EO Index:	106997	Element Last Seen:	2016-03-23
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2016-03-23
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2017-07-12
Quad Summary:	Success Dam (3611818)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.05693 / -118.92665				Accuracy:	80 meters	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3991981 E326471				Elevation (ft):	550	
PLSS:	T21S, R28E, Sec. 35, SW (M)				Acres:	5.0	
Location:	0.3 MI SSW OF SUCCESS DAM SPILLWAY, 0.6 MI NE OF ROAD 284 AT WORTH DR, 5 MI E OF PORTERVILLE, BARTLETT COUNTY PARK.						
Detailed Location:	ADDRESS OF PARK IS 28801 WORTH DR. LOCATION OF COLLECTION APPEARS TO BE JUST SOUTH OF THE PARK OFFICE NEAR A SERVICE ROAD WHERE BRUSH AND OTHER ITEMS ARE STORED.						
Ecological:	BARTLETT PARK IS ON THE NW BANK OF TULE RIVER AT THE FOOT OF SUCCESS DAM & APPEARS BE SHADED LAWNS WITH PICNIC FACILITIES. SURROUNDING AREA APPEARS TO BE STEEP GRASSLAND SLOPES, WITH ORCHARDS & SAND/GRAVEL MINING ON THE VALLEY FLOOR.						
General:	ONE COLLECTED ON 23 MAR 2016 AND EXPERTLY IDENTIFIED AS A. PULCHRA WITH RESPECT TO NEWLY DESCRIBED SPECIES CONCEPTS.						
Owner/Manager:	TUL COUNTY-BARTLETT PARK						



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Northern Claypan Vernal Pool

Element Code: CTT44120CA

Northern Claypan Vernal Pool

Listing Status: **Federal:** None

CNDDDB Element Ranks: **Global:** G1

State: None

State: S1.1

Other:

Habitat: **General:** ☐

Micro: ☐

Occurrence No. 8 **Map Index:** 00019 **EO Index:** 26435 **Element Last Seen:** 1980-04-26

Occ. Rank: Unknown **Presence:** Presumed Extant **Site Last Seen:** 1980-04-26

Occ. Type: Natural/Native occurrence **Trend:** Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 1998-07-15

Quad Summary: Fountain Springs (3511888), Ducor (3511981), Success Dam (3611818), Porterville (3611911)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long: 35.99744 / -118.98926 **Accuracy:** 1 mile

UTM: Zone-11 N3985494 E320695 **Elevation (ft):** 510

PLSS: T22S, R28E, Sec. 19, S (M) **Acres:** 0.0

Location: SOUTH OF PORTERVILLE, ABOUT 3 MILES NE OF TERRA BELLA, NORTH OF DEER CREEK, AND JUST EAST OF RR CROSSING.

Detailed Location:

Ecological: HORDEUM GENTICULATUM: 80-100% COVER. LUSH ANNUAL GRASSLAND INVADING POOLS. LASTHENIA ON BLUFFS ALONG DEER CREEK (1980). UNABLE TO CONVERT TO FLORISTIC CLASSIFICATION, LACKS SPP. INFO.

General: SEE [HTTPS://WILDLIFE.CA.GOV/DATA/VEGCAMP/NATURAL-COMMUNITIES](https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/VegCamp/Natural-Communities) TO INTERPRET AND ADDRESS THE PRESENCE OF RARE COMMUNITIES.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN



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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.	317	Map Index:	47950	EO Index:	47950	Element Last Seen:	2002-07-22
Occ. Rank:	Poor	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:		2002-07-22	
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:		2014-10-28	

Quad Summary: Porterville (3611911)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.03680 / -119.03950	Accuracy:	1/5 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N3989954 E316258	Elevation (ft):	425
PLSS:	T22S, R27E, Sec. 10 (M)	Acres:	0.0

Location: VICINITY OF THE INTERSECTION OF AVENUE 136 AND HIGHWAY 65, SOUTH OF PORTERVILLE.

Detailed Location: POOL IDS: TK-01, TK-02, TK-15 AND TK-16. MAPPED TO INCLUDE LOCATIONS GIVEN FOR OCCUPIED POOLS, WHICH APPEAR TO BE OF VARIED ACCURACY.

Ecological: VERNAL POOLS WITHIN A SINGLE WATERSHED, ON AN ALLUVIAL PLAIN THAT SLOPES FROM EAST TO WEST AND IS BISECTED BY THE HIGHWAY; LOW QUALITY HABITAT, SUBJECT TO DISTURBANCES ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROXIMITY TO HIGHWAY.

General: INDIVIDUALS NUMBERING IN THE 100S OBSERVED ON 7 FEB, 20 FEB, AND 3 APR 2002. COLLECTED FEB-JUL 2002 AND DEPOSITED IN CAS.

Owner/Manager: STATE, PVT

Occurrence No.	337	Map Index:	48486	EO Index:	48486	Element Last Seen:	2002-07-22
Occ. Rank:	Poor	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:		2002-07-22	
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:		2014-10-27	

Quad Summary: Porterville (3611911)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.02117 / -119.03991	Accuracy:	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N3988222 E316184	Elevation (ft):	455
PLSS:	T22S, R27E, Sec. 15, NE (M)	Acres:	25.0

Location: WEST SIDE OF HIGHWAY 65, 3 MILES SOUTH OF PORTERVILLE.

Detailed Location: POOL IDS TK-03, TK-04, TK-05, TK-06.

Ecological: VERNAL POOLS WITHIN A SINGLE WATERSHED ON AN ALLUVIAL PLAIN THAT SLOPES FROM EAST TO WEST, BISECTED BY THE HIGHWAY; LOW QUALITY HABITAT, SUBJECT TO DISTURBANCES ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROXIMITY TO HIGHWAY.

General: 100S-1000S OBSERVED IN 2 POOLS ON 20 FEB; 1000S IN 1 POOL ON 3 APR; ABOUT 100 IN 1 POOL ON 22 JULY 2002. COLLECTIONS IN CAS (CASIZ #161981, 161994, 161983, 161979, 162003, 166583, 166585, 166586, & 166590).

Owner/Manager: STATE, PVT

Desmocerus californicus dimorphus

Element Code: IICOL48011

valley elderberry longhorn beetle

Listing Status: **Federal:** Threatened

CNDDB Element Ranks: **Global:** G3T3

State: None

State: S3



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Habitat:	Other:						
	General:	OCCURS ONLY IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY OF CALIFORNIA, IN ASSOCIATION WITH BLUE ELDERBERRY (SAMBUCUS MEXICANA).					
	Micro:	PREFERS TO LAY EGGS IN ELDERBERRIES 2-8 INCHES IN DIAMETER; SOME PREFERENCE SHOWN FOR "STRESSED" ELDERBERRIES.					
Occurrence No.	62	Map Index:	31067	EO Index:	19327	Element Last Seen:	1991-04-21
Occ. Rank:	Fair			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1991-04-21
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	1998-08-11
Quad Summary:	Success Dam (3611818)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.00781 / -118.95432			Accuracy:	80 meters		
UTM:	Zone-11 N3986581 E323868			Elevation (ft):	550		
PLSS:	T22S, R28E, Sec. 16, SE (M)			Acres:	0.0		
Location:	DEER CREEK (NORTH BANK), ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF AVENUE 120, 4 MILE SE OF PORTERVILLE.						
Detailed Location:	REPORT ON: TAXONOMY; DISTRIBUTION; LIFE HISTORY; HABITAT; FIELD TECHNIQUES & OBSERVATIONS; BEETLE RECOVERY.						
Ecological:	HABITAT CONSISTS OF BOTTOMLAND WITH SCATTERED SAMBUCUS, SURROUNDED BY ORCHARDS, GRASSLANDS, AND PASTURES.						
General:	5 ELDERBERRY CLUMPS, INCLUDING 3 HUGE ONES, WERE CHECKED FOR VELB. ONE OLD EXIT HOLE OBSERVED.						
Owner/Manager:	PVT						
Occurrence No.	63	Map Index:	31064	EO Index:	19335	Element Last Seen:	1991-04-21
Occ. Rank:	Good			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1991-04-21
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	1998-08-11
Quad Summary:	Success Dam (3611818)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.04558 / -118.99347			Accuracy:	non-specific area		
UTM:	Zone-11 N3990842 E320425			Elevation (ft):	490		
PLSS:	T22S, R28E, Sec. 06, NW (M)			Acres:	10.6		
Location:	SOUTH SIDE OF CAMPBELL-MORELAND DITCH, TRIBUTARY TO TULE RIVER, BETWEEN WORTH AVE AND HWY 190, JUST SE OF PORTERVILLE.						
Detailed Location:	REPORT ON: TAXONOMY; DISTRIBUTION; LIFE HISTORY; HABITAT; FIELD TECHNIQUES & OBSERVATIONS; BEETLE RECOVERY.						
Ecological:	HABITAT CONSISTS OF A BRUSHY AREA WITH A FEW TREES (OAKS AND ASHES), ELDERBERRIES, AND CHOKED WITH BLACKBERRY BRAMBLES.						
General:	MANY HOST PLANTS (SAMBUCUS RACEMOSA MICROBOTRYS) WITH NUMEROUS EXIT HOLES; 1 ADULT FEMALE OBSERVED.						
Owner/Manager:	PVT-AT&SF RR						



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Occurrence No.	64	Map Index:	31066	EO Index:	12654	Element Last Seen:	1991-04-30
Occ. Rank:	Good			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1991-04-30
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	1998-08-11
Quad Summary:	Success Dam (3611818)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.04869 / -118.93730				Accuracy:	non-specific area	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3991085 E325492				Elevation (ft):	520	
PLSS:	T22S, R28E, Sec. 03, NE (M)				Acres:	14.8	
Location:	TULE RIVER (SOUTH BANK), AT ROAD 284, JUST NORTH OF HWY 190, 2 MILES EAST OF PORTERVILLE.						
Detailed Location:	REPORT ON: TAXONOMY; DISTRIBUTION; LIFE HISTORY; HABITAT; FIELD TECHNIQUES & OBSERVATIONS; BEETLE RECOVERY.						
Ecological:	HABITAT CONSISTS OF A NARROW BAND OF RIPARIAN FOREST BORDERED BY OPEN FIELDS WITH SCATTERED ELDERBERRIES.						
General:	MANY ELDERBERRIES CAN BE FOUND ALONG THE TULE RIVER AND IN GRASSY FIELDS EAST OF PORTERVILLE. MANY RECENT AND OLD EXIT HOLES WERE PRESENT IN THE 3 CLUMPS THAT WERE CHECKED. WOOD SAMPLES WERE TAKEN OF LIVE WOOD WITH VELB GALLERIES.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						

Occurrence No.	65	Map Index:	31065	EO Index:	12655	Element Last Seen:	1991-04-30
Occ. Rank:	Poor			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1991-04-30
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	1998-08-11
Quad Summary:	Success Dam (3611818)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.05688 / -118.92713				Accuracy:	non-specific area	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3991976 E326426				Elevation (ft):	550	
PLSS:	T21S, R28E, Sec. 35, SW (M)				Acres:	28.8	
Location:	TULE RIVER (NORTH BANK), ADJACENT TO BARTLETT PARK, JUST BELOW LAKE SUCCESS DAM, 3 MILES EAST OF PORTERVILLE.						
Detailed Location:	REPORT ON: TAXONOMY; DISTRIBUTION; LIFE HISTORY; HABITAT; FIELD TECHNIQUES & OBSERVATIONS; BEETLE RECOVERY.						
Ecological:	HABITAT CONSISTS OF THE ROAD MARGIN ADJOINING A MANICURED PUBLIC PARK; 3 LARGE ELDERBERRY TREES HAD BEEN SEVERELY PRUNED AND TRIMMED.						
General:	BOTH RECENT AND OLD EXIT HOLES WERE PRESENT ON 30 APRIL 1991. WOOD SAMPLES TAKEN OF DEAD WOOD WITH VELB GALLERIES.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						



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Lytta molesta

Element Code: IICOL4C030

molestan blister beetle

Listing Status: **Federal:** None

CNDDDB 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. 8 **Map Index:** 15915 **EO Index:** 22649 **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:** 2006-03-30

Quad Summary: Lindsay (3611921)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long: 36.17688 / -119.01872 **Accuracy:** 1/5 mile

UTM: Zone-11 N4005455 E318453 **Elevation (ft):** 480

PLSS: T20S, R27E, Sec. 23, NW (M) **Acres:** 0.0

Location: EL MIRADOR, APPROX 4 MI ESE OF LINDSAY.

Detailed Location: FOUND IN THE CENTRAL VALLEY FROM CONTRA COSTA TO TULARE AND KERN COUNTIES.

Ecological:

General: SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION: APRIL 3 TO JULY 1. COLLECTED IN APRIL; YEAR OF COLLECTION UNKNOWN.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Lytta morrisoni

Element Code: IICOL4C040

Morrison's blister beetle

Listing Status: **Federal:** None

CNDDDB Element Ranks: **Global:** G1G2

State: None

State: S2

Other:

Habitat: **General:** INHABITANT OF THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL VALLEY OF CALIFORNIA.

Micro: ☐

Occurrence No. 7 **Map Index:** 57100 **EO Index:** 57116 **Element Last Seen:** 1939-05-01

Occ. Rank: Unknown **Presence:** Presumed Extant **Site Last Seen:** 1939-05-01

Occ. Type: Natural/Native occurrence **Trend:** Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2006-03-29

Quad Summary: Success Dam (3611818), Porterville (3611911)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long: 36.04408 / -119.00817 **Accuracy:** 1 mile

UTM: Zone-11 N3990703 E319097 **Elevation (ft):**

PLSS: T22S, R27E, Sec. 01 (M) **Acres:** 0.0

Location: PLANO, TULARE COUNTY.

Detailed Location:

Ecological:

General: 1990 REPORTING OF 1 MALE AND 1 FEMALE SPECIMEN, COLLECTED 1 MAY 1939 THAT ARE HOUSED AT TULARE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE IN VISALIA.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN



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Rhaphiomidas trochilus

Element Code: IIDIP05010

San Joaquin Valley giant flower-loving fly

Listing Status: **Federal:** None

CNDDDB Element Ranks: **Global:** G1

State: None

State: S1

Other:

Habitat: **General:** HISTORICALLY KNOWN FROM, AND ENDEMIC TO, SANDY SOILS OF THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY FROM ANTIOCH DUNES IN CONTRA COSTA CO SOUTH TO SAND RIDGE IN KERN CO. ASSOCIATED WITH SANDY SOILS SUCH AS RIVERINE DEPOSITS AND SAND DUNES WITH RELATIVELY SPARSE VEGETATION.

Micro: ADULT FLIGHT FROM JUL TO OCT AND LIFE SPAN IS ABOUT 3 DAYS AND DO NOT VISIT FLOWERS/NECTAR. FEMALES DEPOSIT EGGS IN AND ON THE SURFACE OF SANDY SOIL. LARVAE BURROW IN FINE SANDS UP TO 10 FEET DEEP AND ARE KNOWN TO LIVE FOR 3 YEARS PRIOR TO PUPATION.

Occurrence No.	4	Map Index:	30057	EO Index:	121296	Element Last Seen:	1920-08-20
Occ. Rank:	None	Presence:	Extirpated	Site Last Seen:			1920-08-20
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Decreasing	Record Last Updated:			2022-07-01

Quad Summary: Lindsay (3611921)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.20321 / -119.08972	Accuracy:	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N4008511 E312130	Elevation (ft):	380
PLSS:	T20S, R27E, Sec. 07 (M)	Acres:	0.0

Location: LINDSAY.

Detailed Location: MAPPED NON-SPECIFICALLY TO TOWN OF LINDSAY. SPECIMEN RECORD ONLY NOTED AS "LINDSAY" (CAZIER 1985).

Ecological: THIS SPECIES WAS THOUGHT TO BE EXTINCT BY 1979 AFTER THE LAST DETECTION AT THE TIME WAS IN 1974 (ANTIOCH DUNES). THE SPECIES WAS REDISCOVERED IN 1997 IN KERN COUNTY AND IS NOW ONLY KNOWN FROM ONE SITE.

General: 1 MALE COLLECTED BY MILHAUS ON 20 AUG 1920.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Bombus crotchii

Element Code: IIHYM24480

Crotch's bumble bee

Listing Status: **Federal:** None

CNDDDB Element Ranks: **Global:** G2

State: Candidate Endangered

State: S2

Other: IUCN_EN-Endangered

Habitat: **General:** COASTAL CALIFORNIA EAST TO THE SIERRA-CASCADE CREST AND SOUTH INTO MEXICO.

Micro: FOOD PLANT GENERA INCLUDE ANTIRRHINUM, PHACELIA, CLARKIA, DENDROMECON, ESCHSCHOLZIA, AND ERIOGONUM.



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Occurrence No.	71	Map Index:	64848	EO Index:	98757	Element Last Seen:	1960-06-15
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1960-06-15
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2025-07-15
Quad Summary:	Frazier Valley (3611828), Chickencoop Canyon (3611838), Lindsay (3611921), Rocky Hill (3611931)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.27766 / -119.02264				Accuracy:	5 miles	
UTM:	Zone-11 N4016644 E318333				Elevation (ft):	600	
PLSS:	T19S, R27E, Sec. 14 (M)				Acres:	0.0	
Location:	YOKOHL VALLEY.						
Detailed Location:	MAPPED TO LOCALITY YOKOHL VALLEY (1956) AND "10 MI NW MILO, TULARE CO., CA" (1960). EXACT COLLECTION LOCATIONS UNKNOWN. MAPPED BY CNDDDB IN THE GENERAL VICINITY OF YOKOHL VALLEY, EAST OF EXETER.						
Ecological:	1956 INDIVIDUALS NOTED TO BE INTERACTING WITH COMMON SUNFLOWER.						
General:	4 MALES COLLECTED 30 JUL 1956. 5 COLLECTED 15 JUN 1960.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						

Occurrence No.	73	Map Index:	22816	EO Index:	98762	Element Last Seen:	1963-06-13
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1963-06-13
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2015-09-10
Quad Summary:	Success Dam (3611818), Porterville (3611911)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.07216 / -119.00473				Accuracy:	1 mile	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3993812 E319471				Elevation (ft):	500	
PLSS:	T21S, R27E, Sec. 25 (M)				Acres:	0.0	
Location:	PORTERVILLE.						
Detailed Location:	EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED BY CNDDDB IN THE GENERAL VICINITY OF PORTERVILLE.						
Ecological:							
General:	COLLECTIONS WERE MADE IN THIS VICINITY ON 31 MAY 1958, 10 MAY 1959, AND 13 JUN 1963.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						

Occurrence No.	738	Map Index:	C2653	EO Index:	134950	Element Last Seen:	2024-05-03
Occ. Rank:	Good			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2024-05-03
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2025-07-14
Quad Summary:	Porterville (3611911)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.10746 / -119.00958				Accuracy:	specific area	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3997737 E319116				Elevation (ft):	917	
PLSS:	T21S, R27E, Sec. 13, N (M)				Acres:	15.0	
Location:	LEWIS HILL, ABOUT 0.7 MILES N OF REID AVE AT N PLANO ST, 2 MILES ESE OF ZANTE AND 2.5 MILES N OF DOWNTOWN PORTERVILLE.						
Detailed Location:	MAPPED TO PROVIDED COORDINATES. MAPPED BY CNDDDB AS THREE-PART POLYGON AT LEWIS HILL PRESERVE.						
Ecological:	INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED WITH STRIPED ADOBE--LILY, STINGING PHACELIA, AND CALIFORNIA MILKWEED. SURROUNDING LAND CONSISTS OF GRASSLAND HABITAT, ORCHARDS, AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES.						
General:	1 FEMALE SEEN 31 MAR 2024. 1 FEMALE SEEN 24 FEB 2024. 1 FEMALE SEEN 3 MAY 2024.						
Owner/Manager:	SEQUOIA RVERLANDS TRUST						



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Occurrence No.	739	Map Index:	C2658	EO Index:	134954	Element Last Seen:	2024-05-04
Occ. Rank:	Good			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2024-05-04
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2025-07-14
Quad Summary:	Success Dam (3611818)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.07997 / -118.98137				Accuracy:	80 meters	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3994636 E321594				Elevation (ft):	972	
PLSS:	T21S, R28E, Sec. 29, NW (M)				Acres:	5.0	
Location:	ABOUT 0.7 MI NE OF HILLCREST ST AT E MORTON AVE, 0.8 MI N OF GRANITE HILLS HIGH SCHOOL, 2.1 MI ENE OF PORTERVILLE.						
Detailed Location:	MAPPED TO PROVIDED COORDINATES. SITE ALONG ROAD LEADING TO EAST PORTERVILLE FM RADIO TOWER LOCATED AT THE WESTERN-FACING BASE OF ROCKY HILL.						
Ecological:	INDIVIDUAL OBSERVED WITH CALIFORNIA MILKWEED. SURROUNDING LAND CONSISTS OF GRASSLAND HABITAT, ORCHARDS, AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES.						
General:	1 FEMALE SEEN 4 MAY 2024.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						
Occurrence No.	740	Map Index:	C2659	EO Index:	134957	Element Last Seen:	2021-04-06
Occ. Rank:	Good			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2021-04-06
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2025-07-14
Quad Summary:	Success Dam (3611818)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.07149 / -118.93019				Accuracy:	80 meters	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3993602 E326183				Elevation (ft):	950	
PLSS:	T21S, R28E, Sec. 27, SE (M)				Acres:	5.0	
Location:	ABOUT 0.9 MILES NW OF SUCCESS DAM, 1.2 MILES SSW OF COMMON THUMB COVE, 4.8 MILES E OF DOWNTOWN PORTERVILLE.						
Detailed Location:	MAPPED TO PROVIDED COORDINATES. SITE LOCATED ALONG WASH JUST WEST OF LAKE SUCCESS.						
Ecological:	INDIVIDUAL SEEN ON CALIFORNIA MILKWEED. SURROUNDING LAND CONSISTS OF GRASSLAND, SHRUBLAND, ORCHARDS, AND RIPARIAN HABITAT.						
General:	1 FEMALE SEEN 6 APR 2021.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						



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Occurrence No.	771	Map Index:	C2715	EO Index:	135012	Element Last Seen:	2025-06-15
Occ. Rank:	Good			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2025-06-15
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2025-07-22
Quad Summary:	Success Dam (3611818)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.09933 / -118.90786				Accuracy:	80 meters	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3996651 E328255				Elevation (ft):	655	
PLSS:	T21S, R28E, Sec. 13, SW (M)				Acres:	5.0	
Location:	OFF HOLDRIDGE RD, JUST N OF OLD HORN COVE, 0.8 MI SE OF RD 292 AT AVE 175, 1.6 MI W OF LITTLE CAMPBELL, LAKE SUCCESS.						
Detailed Location:	MAPPED TO PROVIDED COORDINATES. SITE LOCATED OFF HOLDRIDGE ROAD IN THE VICINTIY OF GILL COVE RECREATION AREA, LAKE SUCCESS.						
Ecological:	INDIVIDUAL SEEN ON NARROWLEAF MILKWEED. SURROUNDING LAND CONSISTS OF GRASSLAND, RIPARIAN HABITAT, AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES.						
General:	1 MALE SEEN 15 JUN 2025.						
Owner/Manager:	USACE						

<i>Eryngium spinosepalum</i>					Element Code: PDAPI0Z0Y0		
spiny-sepaled button-celery							
Listing Status:	Federal:	None	CNDDDB 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.	1	Map Index:	91154	EO Index:	35387	Element Last Seen:	1954-06-26
Occ. Rank:	None			Presence:	Possibly Extirpated	Site Last Seen:	1987-10-02
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2013-12-31
Quad Summary:	Globe (3611817), Success Dam (3611818)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.10088 / -118.86873				Accuracy:	non-specific area	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3996754 E331780				Elevation (ft):	800	
PLSS:	T21S, R29E, Sec. 17 (M)				Acres:	79.0	
Location:	TULE RIVER VALLEY, 4.5 MILES BELOW SPRINGVILLE.						
Detailed Location:	EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED AS BEST GUESS BY CNDDDB AROUND 4.5 ROAD MILES SOUTHWEST OF SPRINGVILLE ALONG HIGHWAY 190, WHERE THE HIGHWAY CROSSES THE TULE RIVER VALLEY.						
Ecological:	MEADOW. SUMMER-DRY RAIN POOL.						
General:	MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS OCCURRENCE IS A 1954 COLLECTION BY HOWELL. ALSO COLLECTED IN 1938 FROM "BELOW SPRINGVILLE," IN 1943 FROM "MEADOW W OF SPRINGVILLE, 750FT," & 1954 FROM SPRINGVILLE. NO PLANTS SEEN NEAR SPRINGVILLE IN 1987.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						



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Occurrence No.	99	Map Index:	B0859	EO Index:	112741	Element Last Seen:	2016-03-28
Occ. Rank:	Good			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2016-03-28
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2018-09-27
Quad Summary:	Success Dam (3611818)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.09862 / -118.94708				Accuracy:	specific area	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3996642 E324723				Elevation (ft):	660	
PLSS:	T21S, R28E, Sec. 16, SE (M)				Acres:	5.0	
Location:	NEAR NW SHORELINE OF LAKE SUCCESS, SOUTH OF FRAZIER DIKE.						
Detailed Location:	MAPPED AS 2 POLYGONS ACCORDING TO 2016 PROVANCE COORDINATES, IN THE WEST 1/2 OF THE SW 1/4 OF SECTION 15 AND THE EAST 1/2 OF THE SE 1/4 OF SECTION 16.						
Ecological:	INTERMITTENTLY FLOODED ROAD. COMPACT SILTY CLAY, IN BROMUS DIANDRUS/AVENA DOMINATED GRASSLAND BORDERING ATRIPLEX POLYCARPA WITH SAMBUCUS. SOME PLANTS IN BROMUS MADRITENSIS/HORDEUM MURINUM DOMINATED MOIST MEADOW.						
General:	APPROXIMATELY 100 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2016. PLANTS STERILE; COLLECTED AS ERYNGIUM PINNATISECTUM BUT LIKELY E. SPINOSEPALUM BASED ON PROXIMITY TO KNOWN E. SPINOSEPALUM OCCURRENCE ACCORDING TO PROVANCE.						
Owner/Manager:	USACE						

Occurrence No.	100	Map Index:	B0860	EO Index:	112743	Element Last Seen:	2017-05-11
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2017-05-11
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2018-09-28
Quad Summary:	Success Dam (3611818)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.10428 / -118.94234				Accuracy:	specific area	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3997262 E325162				Elevation (ft):	660	
PLSS:	T21S, R28E, Sec. 15, NW (M)				Acres:	1.0	
Location:	AT THE BASE OF THE FRAZIER DIKE (NORTH SIDE) 400 METERS SW OF SPRINGVILLE SUBSTATION, LAKE SUCCESS.						
Detailed Location:	MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2016 PROVANCE COORDINATES, IN THE SOUTH 1/2 OF THE NW 1/4 OF SECTION 15.						
Ecological:	VERNAL POOL ON HEAVY BLACK ADOBE NOW DRY. ASSOCIATES INCLUDE ELEOCHARIS MACROSTACHYA, LYTHRUM HYSSOPIFOLIA, LOLIUM, RUMEX.						
General:	APPROXIMATELY 200 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2016 AND 2017.						
Owner/Manager:	USACE						



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Lasthenia chrysantha

Element Code: PDAST5L030

alkali-sink goldfields

Listing Status: **Federal:** None
State: None
Other: Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1
Habitat: **General:** VERNAL POOLS.
Micro: ALKALINE. 0-200 M.

CNDDB Element Ranks: **Global:** G2
State: S2

Occurrence No. 18 **Map Index:** 98721 **EO Index:** 118546 **Element Last Seen:** 1998-03-25
Occ. Rank: Unknown **Presence:** Presumed Extant **Site Last Seen:** 1998-03-25
Occ. Type: Natural/Native occurrence **Trend:** Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2020-05-27

Quad Summary: Cairns Corner (3611922)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long: 36.14912 / -119.23719 **Accuracy:** non-specific area
UTM: Zone-11 N4002807 E298732 **Elevation (ft):** 305
PLSS: T20S, R25E, Sec. 35, NW (M) **Acres:** 160.0

Location: COUNTY LANDFILL PROPERTY, 5.7 MILES EAST OF TULARE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT.

Detailed Location: MAPPED BY CNDDB IN THE NW 1/4 SECTION 35 BASED ON A 1998 PRESTON COLLECTION.

Ecological: IN ALKALI RAIN POOLS, WITH LEPIDIUM DICTYOTUM, PLAGIOBOTHRYUS HUMISTRATUS, SPERGULARIA MARINA, HEMIZONIA PUNGENS, AND THE RARE PUCCINELLIA SIMPLEX.

General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS A 1998 PRESTON COLLECTION. NEEDS FIELDWORK.

Owner/Manager: TUL COUNTY

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. 8 **Map Index:** 30797 **EO Index:** 56154 **Element Last Seen:** 1935-03-28
Occ. Rank: None **Presence:** Extirpated **Site Last Seen:** 1990-04-08
Occ. Type: Natural/Native occurrence **Trend:** Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2011-04-28

Quad Summary: Success Dam (3611818)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long: 36.02211 / -118.95016 **Accuracy:** 1 mile
UTM: Zone-11 N3988160 E324275 **Elevation (ft):** 1700
PLSS: T22S, R28E (M) **Acres:** 0.0

Location: 4 MILES SOUTHEAST OF PORTERVILLE.

Detailed Location: MAPPED BY CNDDB AS BEST GUESS APPROXIMATELY 4 AIR MILES SE OF PORTERVILLE.

Ecological:

General: SITE BASED ON A 1935 RICHARDSON COLLECTION. SITE VISITED IN 1990, NO PLANTS FOUND; MOST LANDS IN THIS VICINITY HAVE BEEN CONVERTED TO INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE. SITE IS PRESUMED EXTIRPATED.

Owner/Manager: PVT



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Occurrence No.	10	Map Index:	00141	EO Index:	7986	Element Last Seen:	2010-03-31
Occ. Rank:	Poor			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2010-03-31
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2017-03-27
Quad Summary:	Success Dam (3611818)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.06040 / -118.92835			Accuracy:	specific area		
UTM:	Zone-11 N3992368 E326324			Elevation (ft):	700		
PLSS:	T21S, R28E, Sec. 34, NE (M)			Acres:	5.0		
Location:	APPROXIMATELY 0.25 AIR MILE WEST OF SUCCESS DAM, NORTH OF BARTLETT PARK, EAST OF PORTERVILLE.						
Detailed Location:	ALONG ROAD TO SUCCESS DAM APPROXIMATELY 0.35 MILE BELOW SPILLWAY ON ROADBANK, 0.15 MILE ABOVE ENTRANCE TO BARTLETT PARK. NEAR BASE OF BIG HILL.						
Ecological:	GROWING ON PORTERVILLE CLAY SOILS IN ASSOCIATION WITH AMSINCKIA INTERMEDIA, AVENA BARBATA, BROMUS DIANDRUS, B. RUBENS, SISYMBRIUM, AND SILYBUM.						
General:	~30 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 1974. ~100 PLANTS IN 1985, 45 PLANTS IN 1990, 40 PLANTS SEEN IN 2010. PLANTS OCCUR BETWEEN ROAD AND FENCE, NO PLANTS OBSERVED BEHIND FENCE IN OVERGRAZED GRASSLAND. INCLUDES FORMER OCCURRENCE #9.						
Owner/Manager:	PVT						

Occurrence No.	12	Map Index:	64848	EO Index:	18466	Element Last Seen:	1953-03-17
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2010-XX-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2015-09-25
Quad Summary:	Frazier Valley (3611828), Chickencoop Canyon (3611838), Lindsay (3611921), Rocky Hill (3611931)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.27766 / -119.02264			Accuracy:	5 miles		
UTM:	Zone-11 N4016644 E318333			Elevation (ft):	600		
PLSS:	T19S, R27E, Sec. 14 (M)			Acres:	0.0		
Location:	YOKOHL VALLEY ROAD, EXETER.						
Detailed Location:	EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED AROUND THE ENTIRE YOKOHL VALLEY VICINITY WHICH IS JUST EAST OF EXETER. IN 1973 AND 1974, D. JOHNSON LOCATED P. HEERMANNII IN THIS AREA BUT DID NOT FIND ANY P. PEIRSONII.						
Ecological:							
General:	SITE BASED ON 1939 AND 1953 COLLECTIONS. PORTIONS OF AREA SEARCHED IN 1973, 1974, 1986, 1990, & 2010 BUT POPULATION HAS NOT BEEN RELOCATED. SUITABLE HABITAT STILL EXISTS. 1930 PARKS COLLECTION FROM "EXETER NEAR ROCKY HILL" ATTRIBUTED HERE.						
Owner/Manager:	PVT						



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Occurrence No.	19	Map Index:	00152	EO Index:	7987	Element Last Seen:	2006-04-17
Occ. Rank:	Poor			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2010-XX-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Fluctuating	Record Last Updated:	2011-05-10
Quad Summary:	Success Dam (3611818)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.07639 / -118.92366			Accuracy:	specific area		
UTM:	Zone-11 N3994134 E326781			Elevation (ft):	700		
PLSS:	T21S, R28E, Sec. 26, NW (M)			Acres:	47.0		
Location:	1.5 KM (0.9 MI) NORTH OF SPILLWAY OF LAKE SUCCESS AT THE BASE OF ROCKY HILL.						
Detailed Location:	3 POLYGONS MAPPED BY CNDDDB ACCORDING TO MAPS PROVIDED.						
Ecological:	GROWING ON PORTERVILLE AND CIBO CLAY SOILS IN DEGRADED NON-NATIVE GRASSLAND HABITAT. THE DOMINANT ASSOCIATES INCLUDE BRASSICA NIGRA, AVENA FATUA, ETC. THE RARE FRITILLARIA STRIATA HAS BEEN OBSERVED AT THE NORTHERN PORTION OF THE OCCURRENCE.						
General:	APPROX. 225 PLANTS SEEN IN 1985, 50 SEEN IN 1986, 200 IN 1989, 200 IN 1990. 150 PLANTS SEEN IN 2002 BY CYPHER. 30 PLANTS OBSERVED IN NORTH AND EAST POLYGONS IN 2006. NOT OBSERVED IN 2010 (SITE HEAVILY MODIFIED). INCLUDES FORMER OCC #20.						
Owner/Manager:	DOD-COE						

Occurrence No.	21	Map Index:	00226	EO Index:	7985	Element Last Seen:	1985-04-06
Occ. Rank:	Poor			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1990-03-22
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Decreasing	Record Last Updated:	2011-05-04
Quad Summary:	Success Dam (3611818)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.06933 / -118.88731			Accuracy:	80 meters		
UTM:	Zone-11 N3993286 E330041			Elevation (ft):	700		
PLSS:	T21S, R29E, Sec. 30, SW (M)			Acres:	0.0		
Location:	LAKE SUCCESS, SOUTH FORK TULE RIVER ARM, APPROXIMATELY 1 MI NNE OF MINE HILL SUMMIT.						
Detailed Location:	IN LOW RAVINE JUST ABOVE HIGH WATER LEVEL.						
Ecological:	GROWING ON HEAVY PORTERVILLE CLAY IN SEVERELY IMPACTED NON-NATIVE GRASSLAND. DOMINANT SPECIES INCLUDE AMSINCKIA INTERMEDIA, BROMUS RUBENS, AND ERODIUM CICUTARIUM.						
General:	31 DEPAUPERATE PLANTS SEEN IN 1985, NONE FOUND BY STEBBINS IN 1986 OR 1990. THERE IS SOME QUESTION WHETHER STEBBINS VISITED THE SAME SITE IN 1990 AS IN 1985 (MAPS DON'T MATCH EXACTLY). SITE WAS NOT ACCESSIBLE IN 2010.						
Owner/Manager:	DOD-COE						



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Occurrence No.	26	Map Index:	22182	EO Index:	7968	Element Last Seen:	2016-03-18
Occ. Rank:	Poor			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2016-03-18
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2017-03-27
Quad Summary:	Porterville (3611911)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.10729 / -119.01186				Accuracy:	specific area	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3997723 E318909				Elevation (ft):	650	
PLSS:	T21S, R27E, Sec. 13, N (M)				Acres:	98.2	
Location:	LEWIS HILL, NORTH OF PORTERVILLE.						
Detailed Location:	LOCATED WITHIN THE SE 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4 OF SECTION 11, N 1/2 SEC 13, AND S 1/2 SEC 12. INCLUDES FORMER OCC #27.						
Ecological:	GROWING ON CIBO CLAY AND CIBO ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX SOILS IN ABANDONED WHEAT FIELD. ASSOCIATES INCLUDE HORDEUM LEPORINUM, ACHYRACHAENA MOLLIS, AVENA BARBATA, BROMUS MOLLIS, SENECIO, MEDICAGO, STELLARIA, AMSINCKIA, AND ERODIUM CICUTARIUM.						
General:	71 PLANTS SEEN IN 1988 IN 3 NORTH POLYGONS. SOUTH POLYGON: <100 PLANTS SEEN IN 2001, UNKNOWN NUMBER IN 2015, 148 IN 2016. SITE MAY BENEFIT IF LEFT UNDER PRESENT GRAZING REGIME RATHER THAN REVERTING BACK TO CULTIVATED AGRICULTURE (1988).						
Owner/Manager:	PVT						

Occurrence No.	28	Map Index:	22184	EO Index:	7967	Element Last Seen:	1988-03-27
Occ. Rank:	Poor			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1990-04-12
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2011-05-09
Quad Summary:	Porterville (3611911)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.10081 / -119.01106				Accuracy:	80 meters	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3997002 E318967				Elevation (ft):	590	
PLSS:	T21S, R27E, Sec. 13, SW (M)				Acres:	0.0	
Location:	SOUTH SLOPE OF LEWIS HILL, 1.8 KM (1.1 MI) NNW OF INTERSECTION OF LOCUST STREET AND GREVILLA STREET IN PORTERVILLE.						
Detailed Location:	WITHIN THE NE 1/4 OF THE SW 1/4 OF SECTION 13, 0.2 KM (0.1 MI) WEST OF GREVILLA STREET, 0.6 KM (0.35 MI) SOUTH OF ELEV. 1028 ON LEWIS HILL ON TOPO MAP.						
Ecological:	GROWING ON CIBO CLAY AND CIBO ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX SOILS IN ABANDONED WHEAT FIELD. ASSOCIATES INCLUDE HORDEUM LEPORINUM, ACHYRACHAENA MOLLIS, AVENA BARBATA, BROMUS MOLLIS, SENECIO, MEDICAGO, STELLARIA, AMSINCKIA, AND ERODIUM CICUTARIUM.						
General:	300 PLANTS SEEN IN 1988. NO PLANTS SEEN IN 1990, BUT SURVEY MAY HAVE BEEN TOO LATE. SITE MAY BENEFIT IF LEFT UNDER CURRENT GRAZING REGIME RATHER THAN REVERTING BACK TO CULTIVATED AGRICULTURE. SITE NOT ACCESSIBLE IN 2010.						
Owner/Manager:	PVT						



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Occurrence No.	32	Map Index:	22198	EO Index:	7992	Element Last Seen:	1990-04-12
Occ. Rank:	Good			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1990-04-12
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2011-05-04
Quad Summary:	Success Dam (3611818)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.11612 / -118.99378			Accuracy:	specific area		
UTM:	Zone-11 N3998668 E320557			Elevation (ft):	900		
PLSS:	T21S, R28E, Sec. 07, SW (M)			Acres:	51.1		
Location:	WEST OF FRAZIER VALLEY, 3.5 KM (2 MI) WNW OF ROAD 276/AVE 176 JUNCTION.						
Detailed Location:	1.5-2.1 MILES NORTH OF ROCKY HILL.						
Ecological:	GROWING ON PORTERVILLE COBBLY CLAY AND CIBO CLAY SOILS. DOMINANTS IN NON-NATIVE GRASSLAND INCLUDE HORDEUM LEPORINUM, VULPIA MYUROS, AVENA BARBATA, AGOSERIS HETEROPHYLLA, ERODIUM MOSCHATUM, BROMUS MOLLIS, AND B. RUBENS.						
General:	140 PLANTS SEEN IN 1988, 150 SEEN IN 1990. SITE WAS NOT ACCESSIBLE IN 2010 BUT HABITAT APPEARED UNMODIFIED AND SUITABLE (VIEWED FROM A DISTANCE).						
Owner/Manager:	PVT						

Occurrence No.	33	Map Index:	22197	EO Index:	7989	Element Last Seen:	2010-04-01
Occ. Rank:	Fair			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2010-04-01
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Decreasing	Record Last Updated:	2011-05-12
Quad Summary:	Success Dam (3611818)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.11099 / -118.97029			Accuracy:	specific area		
UTM:	Zone-11 N3998056 E322660			Elevation (ft):	800		
PLSS:	T21S, R28E, Sec. 08, S (M)			Acres:	348.0		
Location:	WEST OF FRAZIER VALLEY, APPROXIMATELY 0.5 TO 1.5 MILES WEST OF ROAD 276 / AVE 176 JUNCTION, NORTH OF ROCKY HILL.						
Detailed Location:	MAPPED BY CNDDB AS 3 POLYGONS TO ENCOMPASS MAP DATA FROM A 1988 HANSEN MAP AND 2010 VOLLMAR DIGITAL DATA.						
Ecological:	GROWING ON PORTERVILLE COBBLY CLAY AND CIBO CLAY SOILS. DOMINANTS IN NON-NATIVE GRASSLAND INCLUDE HORDEUM LEPORINUM, VULPIA MYUROS, AVENA BARBATA, AGOSERIS HETEROPHYLLA, ERODIUM MOSCHATUM, BROMUS MOLLIS, AND B. RUBENS.						
General:	5000+ PLANTS SEEN IN 1988, 500 PLANTS SEEN IN 1990. APPROXIMATELY 200 PLANTS SEEN IN 2010.						
Owner/Manager:	PVT						



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Occurrence No.	34	Map Index:	22196	EO Index:	7991	Element Last Seen:	1988-04-09
Occ. Rank:	Fair			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1988-04-09
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2011-05-09
Quad Summary:	Success Dam (3611818)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.10894 / -118.99899				Accuracy:	80 meters	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3997881 E320072				Elevation (ft):	900	
PLSS:	T21S, R28E, Sec. 18, NW (M)				Acres:	0.0	
Location:	WEST OF FRAZIER VALLEY, APPROXIMATELY 2.5 MILES WEST OF ROAD 276/AVE 176 JUNCTION, NORTH OF ROCKY HILL.						
Detailed Location:	LOCATED IN EXTREME NW CORNER OF SECTION 18.						
Ecological:	GROWING ON PORTERVILLE CLAY/CIBO CLAY/CIBO ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX SOILS. ASSOCIATES INCLUDE HORDEUM LEPORINUM, AVENA BARBATA, BRODIAEA LUTEA, LOMATIUM, RANUNCULUS, SENECIO, AMSINCKIA, BROMUS MOLLIS, VULPIA, MEDICAGO, AND BRASSICA NIGRA.						
General:	2 PLANTS SEEN IN 1988. SITE WAS NOT ACCESSIBLE IN 2010.						
Owner/Manager:	PVT						

Occurrence No.	35	Map Index:	22195	EO Index:	7988	Element Last Seen:	1990-03-22
Occ. Rank:	Poor			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1990-03-22
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2011-05-04
Quad Summary:	Success Dam (3611818)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.08287 / -118.98393				Accuracy:	80 meters	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3994962 E321369				Elevation (ft):	660	
PLSS:	T21S, R28E, Sec. 19, SE (M)				Acres:	0.0	
Location:	WEST OF ROCKY HILL, APPROXIMATELY 1.2 MILES NORTH OF CLATTE DRIVE/HOLCOMB ROAD JUNCTION IN PORTERVILLE.						
Detailed Location:	WITHIN THE SE 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4 OF SECTION 19, 0.6 KM (0.4 MI) EAST OF LINDA LANE.						
Ecological:	ON CIBO CLAY SOILS GROWING IN HEAVILY GRAZED NON-NATIVE GRASSLAND. ASSOCIATES INCLUDE BRASSICA NIGRA, STELLARIA MEDIA, MEDICAGO POLYMORPHA, VULPIA MYUROS, AND AMSINCKIA INTERMEDIA.						
General:	3 PLANTS SEEN IN 1988, 12 SEEN IN 1990. STEBBINS INDICATES THAT DUE TO SMALL POPULATION SIZE, THIS SITE MAY BE MARGINAL IN VIABILITY. SITE WAS NOT ACCESSIBLE IN 2010 BUT HABITAT APPEARED SUITABLE FROM THE ROAD IN 2010.						
Owner/Manager:	PVT						



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Occurrence No.	37	Map Index:	30057	EO Index:	5259	Element Last Seen:	1928-03-XX
Occ. Rank:	None			Presence:	Extirpated	Site Last Seen:	1990-04-08
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2011-05-04
Quad Summary:	Lindsay (3611921)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.20321 / -119.08972				Accuracy:	1 mile	
UTM:	Zone-11 N4008511 E312130				Elevation (ft):		
PLSS:	T20S, R27E, Sec. 07 (M)				Acres:	0.0	
Location:	LINDSAY, TULARE COUNTY.						
Detailed Location:							
Ecological:							
General:	ONLY LOCATION INFORMATION IS A 1928 HATHER COLLECTION. GENERAL AREA SURVEYED IN 1990; MOST OF THE AREAS SUPPORTING THE PREFERRED HEAVY CLAY SOILS HAVE BEEN CONVERTED TO CITRUS OR OLIVE ORCHARDS.						
Owner/Manager:	PVT						

Occurrence No.	45	Map Index:	74595	EO Index:	75595	Element Last Seen:	2006-04-21
Occ. Rank:	Fair			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2006-04-21
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2011-05-04
Quad Summary:	Success Dam (3611818)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.08555 / -118.91814				Accuracy:	specific area	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3995141 E327299				Elevation (ft):	682	
PLSS:	T21S, R28E, Sec. 23, SE (M)				Acres:	0.0	
Location:	SOUTHERN PORTION OF BOAT ISLAND, LAKE SUCCESS.						
Detailed Location:	MAPPED IN THE NW 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4 OF SECTION 23. "BOAT ISLAND" IS NOT LABELED ON USGS TOPO MAP.						
Ecological:	IN TALL AVENA FATUA ANNUAL GRASSLAND, UNGRAZED, WITH SPARSE VEGETATIVE COVER AT GROUND LEVEL. GENTLY SLOPING, S-FACING ALLUVIAL FAN. THE RARE CLARKIA SPRINGVILLENSIS OCCURS UPSLOPE AT BASE OF RHYOLITIC ROCK OUTCROPS.						
General:	APPROXIMATELY 45 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2006. SITE NOT VISITED IN 2010.						
Owner/Manager:	DOD-COE						



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Occurrence No.	46	Map Index:	74597	EO Index:	75602	Element Last Seen:	2006-04-17
Occ. Rank:	Fair	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2010-XX-XX		
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Decreasing	Record Last Updated:	2011-05-16		

Quad Summary: Success Dam (3611818)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.06507 / -118.92548	Accuracy:	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N3992881 E326593	Elevation (ft):	720
PLSS:	T21S, R28E, Sec. 35, NW (M)	Acres:	1.0

Location: ROCKY HILL RECREATION AREA, ON NORTH SIDE OF WORTH ROAD, NW SIDE OF DAM AT LAKE SUCCESS.

Detailed Location: MAPPED IN THE NW 1/4 OF THE NW 1/4 OF SECTION 35, APPROX. 300 FEET UPSLOPE FROM ROAD.

Ecological: SE-FACING SLOPE IN HEAVY CLAY. SOIL IS LAS POSAS-ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX. ASSOCIATES INCLUDE ASCLEPIAS SPECIOSA, BROMUS MADRITENSIS RUBENS, LEONTODON TARAXACOIDES, PLAGIOBOTHRYUS NOTHOFULVUS, AND THE RARE CONVULVULUS SIMULANS.

General: APPROXIMATELY 120 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2006. NO PLANTS WERE OBSERVED IN 2010; SITE HAS BEEN HEAVILY MODIFIED AND IS ADJACENT TO LAKE SUCCESS.

Owner/Manager: DOD-COE

Senecio aphanactis

Element Code: PDAST8H060

chaparral ragwort

Listing Status:	Federal:	None	CNDDDB Element Ranks:	Global:	G3
	State:	None		State:	S2
	Other:	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank			
Habitat:	General:	CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, COASTAL SCRUB.			
	Micro:	DRYING ALKALINE FLATS. 20-1020 M.			

Occurrence No.	67	Map Index:	A5970	EO Index:	107724	Element Last Seen:	1982-03-20
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1982-03-20		
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2017-08-17		

Quad Summary: Success Dam (3611818)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.06709 / -118.89678	Accuracy:	1/5 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N3993055 E329183	Elevation (ft):	1200
PLSS:	T21S, R28E, Sec. 25, SE (M)	Acres:	70.0

Location: MINE HILL SOUTHEAST OF CA HIGHWAY 190 ABOVE LAKE SUCCESS AND SOUTH OF SOUTH FORK TULE RIVER.

Detailed Location: MAPPED AS BEST GUESS BY CNDDDB AROUND PORTION OF MINE HILL THAT IS WITHIN GIVEN SECTION 25 AND AROUND GIVEN ELEVATION OF 1200 FT.

Ecological: ON CLAY-LIKE SOILS ON STEEP NORTH-FACING SLOPE IN A BLUE OAK WOODLAND.

General: SITE IS BASED ON A 1982 SHEVOK COLLECTION, ANNOTATED AS SENECIO APHANACTIS BY TROCK IN 2012. NEEDS FIELDWORK.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN



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Monolopia congdonii

Element Code: PDASTA8010

San Joaquin woollythreads

Listing Status: **Federal:** Endangered

CNDDDB Element Ranks: **Global:** G2

State: None

State: S2

Other: Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2, SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley

Habitat: **General:** CHENOPOD SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.

Micro: ALKALINE OR LOAMY PLAINS; SANDY SOILS, OFTEN WITH GRASSES AND WITHIN CHENOPOD SCRUB. 55-840 M.

Occurrence No.	111	Map Index:	99233	EO Index:	100761	Element Last Seen:	1881-03-XX
Occ. Rank:	None	Presence:	Possibly Extirpated	Site Last Seen:	1881-03-XX		
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2019-08-15		

Quad Summary: Posey (3511876), Johnsondale (3511885), California Hot Springs (3511886), Gibbon Peak (3511887), Fountain Springs (3511888), Ducor (3511981), Sausalito School (3511982), Pixley (3511983), Alpaugh (3511984), Success Dam (3611818)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.00692 / -118.95842	Accuracy:	non-specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N3986490 E323497	Elevation (ft):	
PLSS:	T22S, R28E, Sec. 21 (M)	Acres:	4128.0

Location: DEER CREEK, TULARE COUNTY.

Detailed Location: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED AS A BEST GUESS ALONG THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF DEER CREEK.

Ecological:

General: TYPE LOCALITY. SITE BASED ON AN 1881 CONGDON COLLECTION. NEEDS FIELDWORK.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN



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Atriplex minuscula

Element Code: PDCHE042M0

lesser saltscare

Listing Status: **Federal:** None **CNDDB Element Ranks:** **Global:** G2
State: None **State:** S2
Other: Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden
Habitat: **General:** CHENOPOD SCRUB, PLAYAS, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.
Micro: IN ALKALI SINK AND GRASSLAND IN SANDY, ALKALINE SOILS. 0-225 M.

Occurrence No. 32 **Map Index:** B0726 **EO Index:** 56694 **Element Last Seen:** 2010-09-24
Occ. Rank: Good **Presence:** Presumed Extant **Site Last Seen:** 2010-09-24
Occ. Type: Natural/Native occurrence **Trend:** Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2018-09-19
Quad Summary: Cairns Corner (3611922)
County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long: 36.14895 / -119.2359 **Accuracy:** specific area
UTM: Zone-11 N4002785 E298848 **Elevation (ft):** 300
PLSS: T20S, R25E, Sec. 35, N (M) **Acres:** 120.0

Location: BOTH SIDES OF BLISS ROAD, 0.5-1 MILE N OF STRATHMORE ROAD, 5.7 MILES SE OF TULARE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT.
Detailed Location: MAPPED AS SEVERAL POLYGONS ACCORDING TO 1999 PRESTON MAP (NON-SPECIFIC SQUARE PORTION IN THE SW 1/4 OF THE NE 1/4 OF SECTION 35) AND 2010 PRESTON DIGITAL DATA (PORTION IN THE NW 1/4 OF SECTION 35).
Ecological: IN SWALES AND MARGINS OF SLICKSPOTS IN ANNUAL GRASSLAND. WITH SUAEDA MOQUINII, HORDEUM MARINUM SSP. GUSSONEANUM, AND HEMIZONIA PUNGENS. INTERMIXED WITH THE RARE ATRIPLEX SUBTILIS AND A. ERECTICAULIS.
General: UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PLANTS SEEN IN 1997, 1998, AND 1999. 3400 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2010; PORTION OF OCCURRENCE IN SW 1/4 OF THE NE 1/4 OF SECTION 35 HAS BEEN ELIMINATED BY LANDFILL EXPANSION. INCLUDES FORMER OCCURRENCE #33.
Owner/Manager: TUL COUNTY



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Atriplex subtilis

Element Code: PDCHE042T0

subtle orache

Listing Status: **Federal:** None
State: None
Other: Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2, BLM_S-Sensitive
Habitat: **General:** VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.
Micro: ALKALINE SOILS. 20-100 M.

CNDDDB Element Ranks: **Global:** G1
State: S1

Occurrence No. 25 **Map Index:** 56674 **EO Index:** 56690 **Element Last Seen:** 1999-08-17
Occ. Rank: Excellent **Presence:** Presumed Extant **Site Last Seen:** 1999-08-17
Occ. Type: Natural/Native occurrence **Trend:** Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2011-05-24

Quad Summary: Cairns Corner (3611922)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long: 36.14902 / -119.23658 **Accuracy:** specific area
UTM: Zone-11 N4002795 E298786 **Elevation (ft):** 305
PLSS: T20S, R25E, Sec. 35, NW (M) **Acres:** 215.1

Location: BOTH SIDES OF BLISS ROAD, 0.5-1 MILE NORTH OF STRATHMORE ROAD, 5.7 MILES SE OF TULARE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT.
Detailed Location: MAPPED WITHIN THE NW 1/4 AND THE SW 1/4 NE 1/4 SECTION 35 ON TULARE COUNTY LANDFILL PROPERTY.
Ecological: IN SWALES AND MARGINS OF SLICKSPOTS IN ANNUAL GRASSLAND. WITH SUAEDA MOQUINII, HORDEUM MARINUM SSP. GUSSONEANUM, AND HEMIZONIA PUNGENS. INTERMIXED WITH THE RARE ATRIPLEX MINUSCULA AND A. ERECTICAULIS.
General: 1000'S OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED BY PRESTON IN 1999.
Owner/Manager: TUL COUNTY



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Atriplex cordulata* var. *erecticaulis

Element Code: PDCHE042V0

Earlimart orache

Listing Status: **Federal:** None
State: None
Other: Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2, BLM_S-Sensitive
Habitat: **General:** VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.
Micro: 60-115 M.

CNDDDB Element Ranks: **Global:** GNRT1
State: S1

Occurrence No.	20	Map Index:	B5725	EO Index:	66427	Element Last Seen:	2010-09-24				
Occ. Rank:	Good	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:		2010-09-24					
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:		2020-06-22					
Quad Summary:	Cairns Corner (3611922)										
County Summary:	Tulare										
Lat/Long:	36.14941 / -119.23575		Accuracy:	specific area							
UTM:	Zone-11 N4002836 E298862		Elevation (ft):	308							
PLSS:	T20S, R25E, Sec. 35, N (M)		Acres:	164.0							
Location:	TULARE COUNTY LANDFILL PROPERTY, 5.7 MILES SOUTHEAST OF TULARE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT.										
Detailed Location:	MAPPED AS SEVERAL POLYGONS ACCORDING TO 1999 PRESTON MAP AND 2010 PRESTON DIGITAL DATA. PLANTS IN THE SW 1/4 OF THE NE 1/4 OF SECTION 35 HAVE BEEN ELIMINATED BY 2010 DUE TO LANDFILL EXPANSION; REMAINING PLANTS IN CONSERVATION PARCEL.										
Ecological:	IN SWALES AND MARGINS OF SLICKSPOTS IN ANNUAL GRASSLAND, WITH SUAEDA MOQUINII AND HEMIZONIA PUNGENS. OTHER ASSOCIATES INCLUDE BROMUS DIANDRUS, HORDEUM DEPRESSUM, A. SUBTILIS AND A. MINIScula. SOILS ALKALINE.										
General:	UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PLANTS OBSERVED IN 1997 AND 1999. 6200 PLANTS OBSERVED IN THE NW 1/4 OF SECTION 35 IN 2010.										
Owner/Manager:	TUL COUNTY										



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Sidalcea keckii

Element Code: PDMAL110D0

Keck's checkerbloom

Listing Status: **Federal:** Endangered **CNDDB Element Ranks:** **Global:** G2
State: None **State:** S2
Other: Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden
Habitat: **General:** CISMONTANE WOODLAND, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.
Micro: GRASSY SLOPES IN BLUE OAK WOODLAND. ON SERPENTINE-DERIVED, CLAY SOILS, AT LEAST SOMETIMES. 85-505 M.

Occurrence No. 5 **Map Index:** 21637 **EO Index:** 17766 **Element Last Seen:** 1992-04-15
Occ. Rank: None **Presence:** Extirpated **Site Last Seen:** 2002-XX-XX
Occ. Type: Natural/Native occurrence **Trend:** Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2019-08-12

Quad Summary: Success Dam (3611818)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long: 36.03383 / -118.92572 **Accuracy:** 80 meters
UTM: Zone-11 N3989416 E326503 **Elevation (ft):** 750
PLSS: T22S, R28E, Sec. 11, NW (M) **Acres:** 0.0

Location: APPROXIMATELY 1.5 AIR MILES SOUTH OF HIGHWAY 190, 2 MILES SW OF SUCCESS DAM.

Detailed Location: 0.2 MILE WEST OF SCE POWERLINES. NEAR MINE HILL, ON LOWER LATERAL SLOPES (EAST OF PORTERVILLE).

Ecological: SW-FACING SLOPE WITH SPARSE COMPETITIVE ANNUAL GRASSES. IN CENTERVILLE CLAY SOILS. ASSOCIATED WITH BROMUS RUBENS, LEPIDIUM NITIDUM, PLANTAGO HOOKERIANA, SENECIO VULGARIS, AND SILENE GALLICA.

General: 60 PLANTS SEEN IN 1992. THIS SPECIES WAS CONSIDERED POSSIBLY EXTINCT; FIRST TIME SEEN IN 53 YEARS IN 1992. EXTIRPATED IN OR BEFORE 2002 BY ORANGE GROVES ACCORDING TO STEBBINS.

Owner/Manager: PVT

Occurrence No. 20 **Map Index:** B3670 **EO Index:** 116583 **Element Last Seen:** 1954-05-08
Occ. Rank: Unknown **Presence:** Presumed Extant **Site Last Seen:** 1954-05-08
Occ. Type: Natural/Native occurrence **Trend:** Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2019-08-12

Quad Summary: Globe (3611817), Success Dam (3611818)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long: 36.09988 / -118.87017 **Accuracy:** 1 mile
UTM: Zone-11 N3996646 E331649 **Elevation (ft):** 800
PLSS: T21S, R29E, Sec. 17 (M) **Acres:** 1987.0

Location: TULE RIVER VALLEY, 4.5 MILES BELOW SPRINGVILLE.

Detailed Location: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED AS BEST GUESS BY CNDDB CENTERED AROUND 4.5 ROAD MILES SOUTHWEST OF SPRINGVILLE ALONG HIGHWAY 190, WHERE THE HIGHWAY CROSSES THE TULE RIVER VALLEY. GIVEN ELEVATION IS 800 FEET.

Ecological: GRASSY FLAT.

General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS A 1954 HOWELL & BARNEBY COLLECTION. NEEDS FIELDWORK.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Clarkia springvillensis

Element Code: PDONA05120

Springville clarkia

Listing Status: **Federal:** Threatened **CNDDB Element Ranks:** **Global:** G2
State: Endangered **State:** S2
Other: Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2, SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz
Habitat: **General:** CHAPARRAL, CISMONTANE WOODLAND, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.



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Micro: CUTBANKS AND OPENINGS IN BLUE OAK WOODLAND. DECOMPOSED GRANITE LOAM. 210-2255 M.							
Occurrence No.	19	Map Index:	55935	EO Index:	55951	Element Last Seen:	2002-04-16
Occ. Rank:	Fair			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2002-04-16
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2017-11-09
Quad Summary:	Porterville (3611911)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.10634 / -119.00562				Accuracy:	80 meters	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3997606 E319469				Elevation (ft):	800	
PLSS:	T21S, R27E, Sec. 13, NE (M)				Acres:	0.0	
Location:	NE OF PORTERVILLE, WEST SIDE OF PLANO STREET, BELOW LEWIS HILL PRESERVE. APPROX 0.25 MI E OF LEWIS HILL.						
Detailed Location:	BETWEEN ROAD SHOULDER AND FENCE, OUTSIDE OF FENCE OF PRESERVE.						
Ecological:	ALIEN GRASSES ARE ASSOCIATES. ON STEEP W-FACING SLOPE.						
General:	ABOUT 5 PLANTS SEEN BY STEWART IN 2002.						
Owner/Manager:	USFS-SEQUOIA NF						
Occurrence No.	29	Map Index:	A7894	EO Index:	109680	Element Last Seen:	2016-03-29
Occ. Rank:	Good			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2016-03-29
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2018-01-05
Quad Summary:	Success Dam (3611818)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.06347 / -118.92498				Accuracy:	specific area	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3992703 E326635				Elevation (ft):	700	
PLSS:	T21S, R28E, Sec. 35, NW (M)				Acres:	4.0	
Location:	WEST END OF LAKE SUCCESS DAM; NEAR SPILLWAY AND ARMY CORP PARKING LOT.						
Detailed Location:	MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2006 BEYERL MAP AND 2016 PROVANCE COORDINATES. IN THE NW 1/4 OF THE NW 1/4 OF SECTION 35.						
Ecological:	GRASSY SLOPE DOMINATED BY BROMUS DIANDRUS/AVENA BARBATA. NATIVE ANNUALS COMMON INCLUDING PHACELIA CICUTARIA, CLAYTONIA, TRITELEIA LAXA, T. IXIODES, LESSINGIA FILAGINIFOLIA. PLANTS ONLY FOUND ON NE AND N ASPECTS.						
General:	APPROXIMATELY 300 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2006 AND 200 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2016. PLANTS COMPARED WITH POPULATION AT LEWIS HILL (EO #19). ID NEEDS VERIFICATION; CLARKIA PLANTS ON BOAT ISLAND HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AS C. EXILIS BY FRANK VASEK.						
Owner/Manager:	DOD-COE						



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Occurrence No.	30	Map Index:	A7895	EO Index:	109681	Element Last Seen:	2017-05-11
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2017-05-11		
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2018-01-02		
Quad Summary:	Success Dam (3611818)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.09831 / -118.95334			Accuracy:	80 meters		
UTM:	Zone-11 N3996619 E324158			Elevation (ft):	815		
PLSS:	T21S, R28E, Sec. 16, SE (M)			Acres:	5.0		
Location:	1/4 MILE SE OF INTERSECTION OF FRAZIER DIKE ROAD AND PRIVATE ROAD, NORTH END OF ROCKY HILL, NW END OF LAKE SUCCESS.						
Detailed Location:	MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2017 GORDON-BLACKWOOD COORDINATES, IN THE NW 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4 OF SECTION 16.						
Ecological:	OAK WOODLAND FOOHILL. AMONG ROCKS AND CLARKIA CYLINDRICA.						
General:	25 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2017. ID NEEDS VERIFICATION; NEARBY CLARKIA PLANTS ON BOAT ISLAND AT LAKE SUCCESS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AS C. EXILIS BY FRANK VASEK.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						

<i>Leptosiphon serrulatus</i>			Element Code: PDPLM09130		
Madera leptosiphon					
Listing Status:	Federal:	None	CNDDDB Element Ranks:	Global:	G3
	State:	None		State:	S3
	Other:	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2, BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, USFS_S-Sensitive			
Habitat:	General:	CISMONTANE WOODLAND, LOWER MONTANE CONIFEROUS FOREST.			
	Micro:	DRY SLOPES; OFTEN ON DECOMPOSED GRANITE IN WOODLAND. 80-1645 M.			

Occurrence No.	18	Map Index:	30797	EO Index:	13155	Element Last Seen:	1935-03-28
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1935-03-28
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	1995-03-03
Quad Summary:	Success Dam (3611818)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.02211 / -118.95016				Accuracy:	1 mile	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3988160 E324275				Elevation (ft):	1000	
PLSS:	T22S, R28E (M)				Acres:	0.0	
Location:	4 MILES SOUTHEAST OF PORTERVILLE.						
Detailed Location:	MAPPED AT CNDDDB APPROX 1.5 MILES SOUTH OF HIGHWAY 190 AND APPROX 2 MILES W OF ROAD 298, AND 4 MILES DUE SE OF PORTERVILLE.						
Ecological:							
General:	ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION IS A 1935 COLLECTION BY RICHARDSON. NEEDS FIELDWORK.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						



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Navarretia nigelliformis ssp. radians

Element Code: PDPLM0C0J2

shining navarretia

Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G4T2T3
	State: None		State: S2S3
	Other: Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2, BLM_S-Sensitive		
Habitat:	General: CISMONTANE WOODLAND, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, VERNAL POOLS.		
	Micro: APPARENTLY IN GRASSLAND, AND NOT NECESSARILY IN VERNAL POOLS. 60-975 M.		

Occurrence No.	77	Map Index: B0126	EO Index: 111985	Element Last Seen:	2016-06-06
Occ. Rank:	Excellent		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2016-06-06
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2018-07-25

Quad Summary: Success Dam (3611818)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long:	36.07663 / -118.92837	Accuracy:	specific area
UTM:	Zone-11 N3994169 E326359	Elevation (ft):	810
PLSS:	T21S, R28E, Sec. 27, NE (M)	Acres:	2.0

Location: LAKE SUCCESS AREA; TRANSMISSION LINE CORRIDOR ABOUT 1 MILE NNW OF THE SPILLWAY, ABOUT 5 MILES E OF PORTERVILLE.

Detailed Location: MAPPED ACCORDING TO 2016 PROVANCE COORDINATES, ON THE SECTION LINE BETWEEN THE NE 1/4 OF SECTION 27 AND THE NW 1/4 OF SECTION 26.

Ecological: GENTLE SLOPE; ANNUAL GRASSLAND DOMINATED BY AVENA AND BROMUS HORDEACEUS, WITH HOLOCARPHA HEERMANNII. ADOBE SOILS.

General: ABOUT 2000 PLANTS SEEN IN 2016.

Owner/Manager: PVT-SCE



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Delphinium recurvatum

Element Code: PDRAN0B1J0

recurved larkspur

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:** CHENOPOD SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND, CISMONTANE WOODLAND.
Micro: ON ALKALINE SOILS; OFTEN IN VALLEY SALTBUSH OR VALLEY CHENOPOD SCRUB. 3-790 M.

Occurrence No. 82 **Map Index:** 98907 **EO Index:** 58418 **Element Last Seen:** 2010-04-30
Occ. Rank: Good **Presence:** Presumed Extant **Site Last Seen:** 2010-04-30
Occ. Type: Natural/Native occurrence **Trend:** Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2016-01-22
Quad Summary: Cairns Corner (3611922)
County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long: 36.14867 / -119.23647 **Accuracy:** non-specific area
UTM: Zone-11 N4002755 E298795 **Elevation (ft):** 305
PLSS: T20S, R25E, Sec. 35, N (M) **Acres:** 159.0
Location: TULARE COUNTY LANDFILL PROPERTY, BOTH SIDES OF BLISS ROAD ABOUT 0.5 TO 1 MILE NORTH OF STRATHMORE ROAD.
Detailed Location: POLYGONS ON WEST SIDE OF ROAD ARE SPECIFIC BASED ON DIGITAL DATA FROM 1998, 2006, AND 2010. POLYGON ON EAST SIDE OF ROAD IS NON-SPECIFIC BASED ON TRS INFORMATION AND PRESTON NOTE THAT PLANTS HAVE BEEN ELIMINATED FROM THIS AREA.
Ecological: IN GRASSLANDS WITH BROMUS DIANDRUS, HORDEUM DEPRESSUM, B. HORDEACEUS, LACTUCA SERRIOLA, AMSINCKIA MENZIESII, SUAEDA MOQUINII, CENTROMADIA PUNGENS. SOILS ALKALINE.
General: 500+ PLANTS SEEN IN 1998. 1,231 PLANTS IN 2006. 1,217 PLANTS IN 2010.
Owner/Manager: TUL COUNTY

Occurrence No. 136 **Map Index:** 64848 **EO Index:** 117097 **Element Last Seen:** 1937-05-02
Occ. Rank: Unknown **Presence:** Presumed Extant **Site Last Seen:** 1937-05-02
Occ. Type: Natural/Native occurrence **Trend:** Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2019-10-10
Quad Summary: Frazier Valley (3611828), Chickencoop Canyon (3611838), Lindsay (3611921), Rocky Hill (3611931)
County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long: 36.27766 / -119.02264 **Accuracy:** 5 miles
UTM: Zone-11 N4016644 E318333 **Elevation (ft):**
PLSS: T19S, R27E, Sec. 14 (M) **Acres:** 0.0
Location: YOKOHL VALLEY.
Detailed Location: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED BY CNDDB TO ENCOMPASS YOKOHL VALLEY.
Ecological:
General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS A 1937 WINBLAD COLLECTION. NEEDS FIELDWORK.
Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN

Diplacus pictus

Element Code: PDSCR1B240

calico monkeyflower

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:** BROADLEAFED UPLAND FOREST, CISMONTANE WOODLAND.



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Micro: IN BARE GROUND AROUND GOOSEBERRY BUSHES OR AROUND GRANITE ROCK OUTCROPS. 180-1280 M.				
Occurrence No.	21	Map Index: 00073	EO Index: 17680	Element Last Seen: 1983-04-26
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1983-04-26
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2016-11-04
Quad Summary:	Success Dam (3611818)			
County Summary:	Tulare			
Lat/Long:	36.07436 / -118.93782		Accuracy:	1/5 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N3993934 E325502		Elevation (ft):	1440
PLSS:	T21S, R28E, Sec. 27 (M)		Acres:	0.0
Location:	IN SADDLE OF ROCKY HILL BETWEEN ELEVATION POINTS 1593 AND 1567, WEST OF LAKE SUCCESS AND EAST OF PORTERVILLE.			
Detailed Location:	MAPPED BY CNDDB IN THE SE 1/4 OF THE NW 1/4 OF SECTION 27 BASED ON 1983 SHEVOCK FIELD SURVEY.			
Ecological:	AT BASE OF RIBES QUERCETORUM AND GRANITIC BOULDERS.			
General:	ABOUT 20 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 1983. COLLECTIONS FROM "PORTERVILLE", "3 MI E OF PORTERVILLE", "LOWEST FOOTHILLS ABOUT 2 MI E OF PORTERVILLE", AND "ROCKY HILL JUST E OF PORTERVILLE" ARE ATTRIBUTED TO THIS OCCURRENCE. INCLUDES FORMER OCC #24.			
Owner/Manager:	PVT			
Occurrence No.	25	Map Index: 30057	EO Index: 64806	Element Last Seen: 1921-04-19
Occ. Rank:	Unknown		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1921-04-19
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2016-11-03
Quad Summary:	Lindsay (3611921)			
County Summary:	Tulare			
Lat/Long:	36.20321 / -119.08972		Accuracy:	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-11 N4008511 E312130		Elevation (ft):	
PLSS:	T20S, R27E, Sec. 07 (M)		Acres:	0.0
Location:	LINDSAY.			
Detailed Location:				
Ecological:				
General:	ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS 1921 COLLECTION BY FENN. NEEDS FIELDWORK.			
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN			



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Occurrence No.	36	Map Index:	64848	EO Index:	64927	Element Last Seen:	1935-03-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1935-03-XX		
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2015-09-25		
Quad Summary:	Frazier Valley (3611828), Chickencoop Canyon (3611838), Lindsay (3611921), Rocky Hill (3611931)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.27766 / -119.02264			Accuracy:	5 miles		
UTM:	Zone-11 N4016644 E318333			Elevation (ft):	600		
PLSS:	T19S, R27E, Sec. 14 (M)			Acres:	0.0		
Location:	YOKOHL VALLEY.						
Detailed Location:	MAPPED TO INCLUDE ENTIRE YOKOHL VALLEY BY CNDDB. SOURCE DATA VAGUE.						
Ecological:							
General:	ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS 1935 COLLECTION BY WOGLUM. NEEDS FIELDWORK.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						

<i>Fritillaria striata</i>	Element Code: PMLI0V0K0		
striped adobe-lily			
Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G1
	State: Threatened		State: S1
Other:	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1, BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden, SB_USDA-US Dept of Agriculture, USFS_S-Sensitive		
Habitat:	General: CISMONTANE WOODLAND, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
	Micro: HEAVY CLAY ADOBE SOILS IN OAK GRASSLAND. 135-1460 M.		

Occurrence No.	8	Map Index:	22816	EO Index:	7994	Element Last Seen:	1927-03-13
Occ. Rank:	None	Presence:	Extirpated	Site Last Seen:	1927-03-13		
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2006-06-09		
Quad Summary:	Success Dam (3611818), Porterville (3611911)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.07216 / -119.00473				Accuracy:	1 mile	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3993812 E319471				Elevation (ft):	450	
PLSS:	T21S, R27E, Sec. 25 (M)				Acres:	0.0	
Location:	PORTERVILLE.						
Detailed Location:							
Ecological:							
General:	HERBARIUM LABEL IS ONLY SOURCE OF LOCATION INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE. ACCORDING TO SHEVOCK, THIS AREA HAS BEEN PLOWED FOR AGRICULTURE AND ALL ADOBE SOILS ARE GONE.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						



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Occurrence No.	9	Map Index:	22813	EO Index:	64957	Element Last Seen:	1988-04-01
Occ. Rank:	Poor			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1988-04-01
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2006-06-15
Quad Summary:	Success Dam (3611818)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.11091 / -118.98101			Accuracy:	80 meters		
UTM:	Zone-11 N3998067 E321695			Elevation (ft):	900		
PLSS:	T21S, R28E, Sec. 08, SW (M)			Acres:	0.0		
Location:	NORTH OF ROCKY HILL, 1.4 MILE WEST OF THE JUNCTION OF ROAD 276 AND AVE 176.						
Detailed Location:							
Ecological:	GROWING IN A NON-NATIVE GRASSLAND. CIBO-ROCK COMPLEX SOILS. ASSOCIATES INCLUDE HORDEUM LEPORINUM, VULPIA MYUROS, BROMUS MOLLIS, AVENA BARBATA, NAVARRETIA, ACHYRACHAENA MOLLIS, SENECIO VULGARE, BRODIAEA LAXA, SANICULA, AND ERODIUM.						
General:	86 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 1988 WITHIN AN AREA OF 36 SQUARE METERS. 1936 AND 1958 COLLECTIONS BY HOOVER FROM "FRAZIER VALLEY" ATTRIBUTED HERE. INCLUDES FORMER OCCURRENCE #22.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						

Occurrence No.	11	Map Index:	64879	EO Index:	64958	Element Last Seen:	1938-03-01
Occ. Rank:	None			Presence:	Extirpated	Site Last Seen:	1983-XX-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2006-06-15
Quad Summary:	Frazier Valley (3611828), Chickencoop Canyon (3611838), Lindsay (3611921), Rocky Hill (3611931)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.20961 / -119.00691			Accuracy:	5 miles		
UTM:	Zone-11 N4009065 E319590			Elevation (ft):			
PLSS:	T20S, R27E, Sec. 12 (M)			Acres:	0.0		
Location:	5 MILES EAST OF LINDSEY.						
Detailed Location:	EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED BY CNDDDB AS BEST GUESS CENTERED 5 AIR MILES EAST OF LINDSAY.						
Ecological:							
General:	OCCURRENCE BASED ON TWO COLLECTIONS: HARTER IN 1928 FROM LINDSEY, AND WINDBLAD IN 1938 FROM 5 MILES EAST OF LINDSEY. OCCURRENCE EXTIRPATED BY 1983 ACCORDING TO SHEVOCK. AREA PLOWED AND UNDER AGRICULTURE, ALL ADOBE SOILS ARE GONE.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						



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Occurrence No.	21	Map Index:	00213	EO Index:	21996	Element Last Seen:	198X-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	198X-XX-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	1989-08-11
Quad Summary:	Success Dam (3611818)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.05688 / -118.89537				Accuracy:	1 mile	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3991919 E329287				Elevation (ft):	1700	
PLSS:	T21S, R28E, Sec. 36, SE (M)				Acres:	0.0	
Location:	MINE HILL, NEAR LAKE SUCCESS.						
Detailed Location:							
Ecological:	ON ADOBE SOIL.						
General:	REPORTED FROM HERE BY JIM SHEVOCK.						
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN						

Occurrence No.	23	Map Index:	22814	EO Index:	7993	Element Last Seen:	1990-03-29
Occ. Rank:	Fair			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1990-03-29
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	1993-03-03
Quad Summary:	Success Dam (3611818)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.07098 / -118.92952				Accuracy:	80 meters	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3993544 E326242				Elevation (ft):	950	
PLSS:	T21S, R28E, Sec. 27, SE (M)				Acres:	0.0	
Location:	SOUTHEAST OF ROCKY HILL, WEST OF LAKE SUCCESS; 1.2 KM (0.8 MI) NNE OF HILLTOP "WORTH, 1518" ON TOPO MAP.						
Detailed Location:							
Ecological:	GROWING IN A FOOTHILL GRASSLAND COMMUNITY DOMINATED BY ANNUAL GRASSES.						
General:	ONLY 2 PLANTS FOUND.						
Owner/Manager:	PVT						



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Occurrence No.	24	Map Index:	22815	EO Index:	7995	Element Last Seen:	2007-03-01
Occ. Rank:	Good			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	2007-03-01
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2009-04-02
Quad Summary:	Porterville (3611911)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.10899 / -119.01147				Accuracy:	specific area	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3997910 E318949				Elevation (ft):	900	
PLSS:	T21S, R27E, Sec. 13, NW (M)				Acres:	23.0	
Location:	LEWIS HILL, NORTH OF PORTERVILLE.						
Detailed Location:	INCLUDES N 1/2 OF NW 1/4 OF SECTION 13 AND THE SW 1/4 OF THE SW 1/4 OF SECTION 12. THERE APPEARS TO BE ABUNDANT SUITABLE HABITAT, HOWEVER ONLY UNGRAZED AREAS HAVE FRITILLARIA STRIATA.						
Ecological:	GROWING IN NON-NATIVE GRASSLAND ON A CIBO-ROCK OUTCROP COMPLEX. ASSOCIATES INCLUDE HORDEUM LEPORINUM, BRODIAEA LAXA, AVENA BARBATA, DICHELOSTEMMA PULCHELLUM, LOMATIUM SPP., OROBANCHE UNIFLORA, VULPIA MYUROS, AND BROMUS MOLLIS.						
General:	1310 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 1988. APPROX. 30 PLANTS IN CENTER POLYGON AND 30 MORE PLANTS "FURTHER UPSLOPE...AT CA. 900 FT." IN 2007. # PROBABLY UNDERESTIMATED; ENTIRE SITE NOT INVESTIGATED. COMPATABLE GRAZING REGIME SHOULD BE DETERMINED.						
Owner/Manager:	PVT						

Occurrence No.	28	Map Index:	74278	EO Index:	75325	Element Last Seen:	1998-XX-XX
Occ. Rank:	Unknown			Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:	1998-XX-XX
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence			Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:	2009-04-02
Quad Summary:	Success Dam (3611818)						
County Summary:	Tulare						
Lat/Long:	36.07952 / -118.92667				Accuracy:	specific area	
UTM:	Zone-11 N3994486 E326517				Elevation (ft):	700	
PLSS:	T21S, R28E, Sec. 26, NW (M)				Acres:	8.0	
Location:	ESE OF ROCKY HILL, WEST OF LAKE SUCCESS, 0.6 TO 0.7 AIR MILE NE OF HILLTOP 1567 ON TOPO MAP.						
Detailed Location:	MAPPED IN THE NW 1/4 OF THE NW 1/4 OF SECTION 26.						
Ecological:	THE RARE PSEUDOBALIA PIERSONII OCCURS NEARBY.						
General:	UNKNOWN NUMBER OF PLANTS OBSERVED IN 1997 AND 1998. SURVEYS WERE CONDUCTED BY DWR FOR USACE. CNDDB DOES NOT HAVE THE COMPLETE DATA, ONLY MAPPED LOCATIONS.						
Owner/Manager:	DOD						



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Puccinellia simplex

Element Code: PMPOA53110

California alkali grass

Listing Status: **Federal:** None

CNDDDB Element Ranks: **Global:** G2

State: None

State: S2

Other: Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2, BLM_S-Sensitive

Habitat: **General:** MEADOWS AND SEEPS, CHENOPOD SCRUB, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLANDS, VERNAL POOLS.

Micro: ALKALINE, VERNALLY MESIC. SINKS, FLATS, AND LAKE MARGINS. 1-915 M.

Occurrence No. 34 **Map Index:** 98721 **EO Index:** 100188 **Element Last Seen:** 1998-03-25

Occ. Rank: Unknown **Presence:** Presumed Extant **Site Last Seen:** 1998-03-25

Occ. Type: Natural/Native occurrence **Trend:** Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 2016-01-07

Quad Summary: Cairns Corner (3611922)

County Summary: Tulare

Lat/Long: 36.14912 / -119.23719 **Accuracy:** non-specific area

UTM: Zone-11 N4002807 E298732 **Elevation (ft):** 305

PLSS: T20S, R25E, Sec. 35, NW (M) **Acres:** 160.0

Location: COUNTY LANDFILL PROPERTY, 5.7 MILES EAST OF TULARE MUNICIPAL AIRPORT.

Detailed Location: MAPPED BY CNDDDB BASED ON TRS PROVIDED: T25E R20S NW 1/4 SECTION 35.

Ecological: IN ALKALI RAIN POOLS WITH LASTHENIA CHRYSANTHA, PLAGIOBOTHRYUS HUMISTRATUS, LEPIDIUM DICTYOTUM, SPERGULARIA MARINA, AND HEMIZONIA PUNGENS.

General: ONLY SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS A 1998 PRESTON COLLECTION. NEEDS FIELDWORK.

Owner/Manager: TUL COUNTY

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

Tulare 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

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Endangered species

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

-
1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information. 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 <i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2873	Endangered
Tipton Kangaroo Rat <i>Dipodomys nitratoides nitratoides</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7247	Endangered

Birds

NAME	STATUS
California Condor <i>Gymnogyps californianus</i> 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
Blunt-nosed Leopard Lizard <i>Gambelia silus</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/625	Endangered
Northwestern Pond Turtle <i>Actinemys marmorata</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1111	Proposed Threatened

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
Western Spadefoot <i>Spea hammondi</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species.	Proposed Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> Wherever found There is proposed critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Proposed Threatened

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> 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

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
San Joaquin Adobe Sunburst <i>Pseudobahia peirsonii</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2931	Threatened
Springville Clarkia <i>Clarkia springvillensis</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8309	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 ² and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) ¹. Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to Bald or Golden Eagles, or their habitats, should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate avoidance and minimization measures, as described in the various links on this page.

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-incident-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization 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 Bald Eagles and/or Golden Eagles in your [project](#) area.

Measures for Proactively Minimizing Eagle Impacts

For information on how to best avoid and minimize disturbance to nesting bald eagles, please review the [National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines](#). You may employ the timing and activity-specific distance recommendations in this document when designing your project/activity to avoid and minimize eagle impacts. For bald eagle information specific to Alaska, please refer to [Bald Eagle Nesting and Sensitivity to Human Activity](#).

The FWS does not currently have guidelines for avoiding and minimizing disturbance to nesting Golden Eagles. For site-specific recommendations regarding nesting Golden Eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional [Migratory Bird Office](#) or [Ecological Services Field Office](#).

If disturbance or take of eagles cannot be avoided, an [incidental take permit](#) may be available to authorize any take that results from, but is not the purpose of, an otherwise lawful activity. For assistance making this determination for Bald Eagles, visit the [Do I Need A Permit Tool](#). For assistance making this determination for golden eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional [Migratory Bird Office](#) or [Ecological Services Field Office](#).

Ensure Your Eagle List is Accurate and Complete

If your project area is in a poorly surveyed area in IPaC, your list may not be complete and you may need to rely on other resources to determine what species may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys). Please review the [Supplemental Information](#)

[on Migratory Birds and Eagles](#), to help you properly interpret the report for your specified location, including determining if there is sufficient data to ensure your list is accurate.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to bald or golden eagles on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these bald or golden eagles are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

Review the FAQs

The FAQs below provide important additional information and resources.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/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.



Bald & Golden Eagles FAQs

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 an eagle ([Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) requirements may apply).

Proper interpretation and use of your eagle report

On the graphs provided, please look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical line) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal line). 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 line or no data line (red horizontal) 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 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 and associated information help you know what to look for to confirm presence and helps guide you in knowing when to implement avoidance and minimization measures to eliminate or reduce potential impacts from your project activities or get the appropriate permits should presence be confirmed.

How do I know if eagles are 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 resident), you may query your location using the [RAIL Tool](#) and view the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If an eagle on your IPaC migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it (indicated by yellow vertical bars on the phenology graph in your "IPaC PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY" at the top of your results list), 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.

Interpreting the Probability of Presence Graphs

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 taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score.

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

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.

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 $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.

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.

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.

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.

Migratory birds

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) ¹ prohibits the take (including killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transport) of protected migratory bird species without prior authorization by the Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service).

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-incident-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds
- 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>

Measures for Proactively Minimizing Migratory Bird Impacts

Your IPaC Migratory Bird list showcases [birds of concern](#), including [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#), in your project location. This is not a comprehensive list of all birds found in your project area. However, you can help proactively minimize significant impacts to all birds at your project location by implementing the measures in the [Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds](#) document, and any other project-specific avoidance and minimization measures suggested at the link [Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds](#) for the birds of concern on your list below.

Ensure Your Migratory Bird List is Accurate and Complete

If your project area is in a poorly surveyed area, your list may not be complete and you may need to rely on other resources to determine what species may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys). Please review the [Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles document](#), to help you properly interpret the report for your specified location, including determining if there is sufficient data to ensure your list is accurate.

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.

Review the FAQs

The FAQs below provide important additional information and resources.

NAME

BREEDING SEASON

Belding's Savannah Sparrow <i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i>	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 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/8	
Bullock's Oriole <i>Icterus bullockii</i>	Breeds Mar 21 to Jul 25
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	
California Gull <i>Larus californicus</i>	Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	
Clark's Grebe <i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i>	Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	
Common Yellowthroat <i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i>	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 <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	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 <i>Spinus lawrencei</i>	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	
Northern Harrier <i>Circus hudsonius</i>	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>

Olive-sided Flycatcher *Contopus cooperi*

Breeds May 20 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/3914>

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>

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

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

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

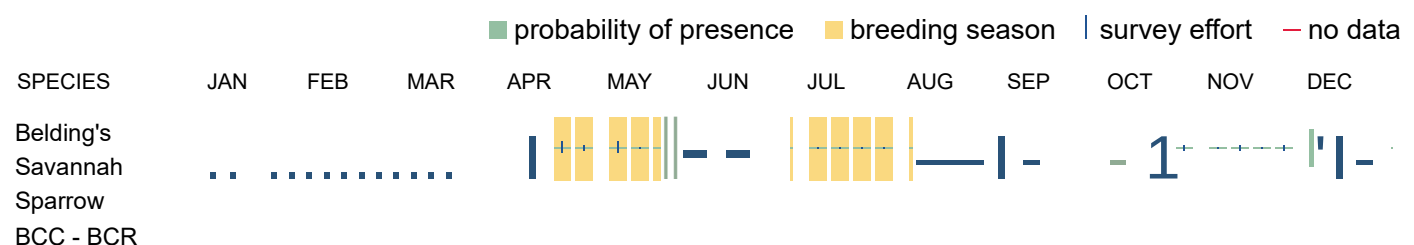
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

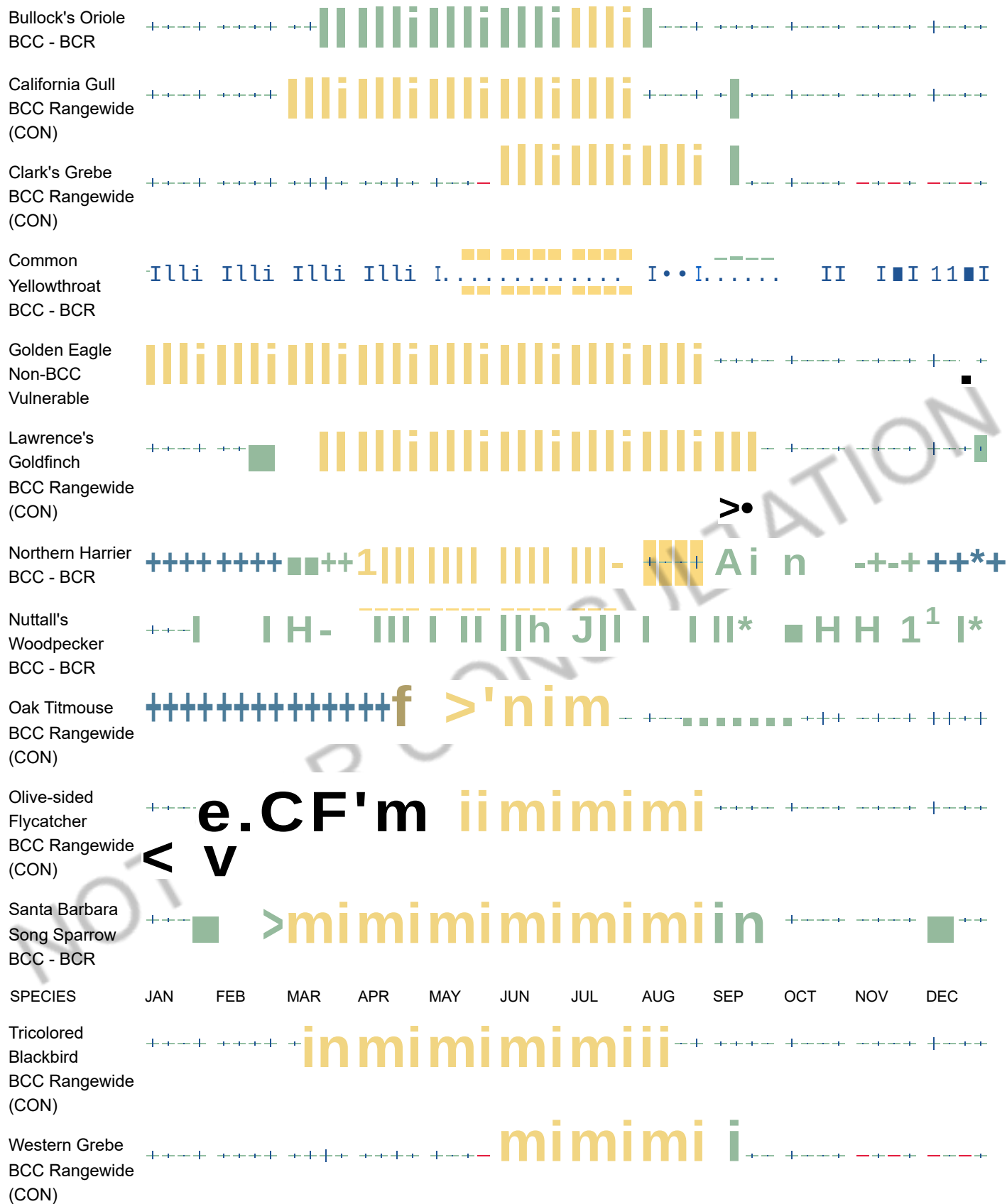
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

No Data (—)

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.





Migratory Bird FAQs

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

[Nationwide Avoidance & Minimization Measures for Birds](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year-round. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is one of the most effective ways to minimize impacts. To see when birds are most likely to occur and breed 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 [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location, such as those listed under the Endangered Species Act or the [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) and those species marked as “Vulnerable”. See the FAQ “What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?” for more information on the levels of concern covered in the IPaC migratory bird species list.

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) with which your project intersects. These species have been identified as warranting special attention because they are BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Bald and Golden Eagle Protection 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, and to verify survey effort when no results present, please visit the [Rapid Avian Information Locator \(RAIL\) Tool](#).

Why are subspecies showing up on my list?

Subspecies profiles are included on the list of species present in your project area because observations in the AKN for **the species** are being detected. If the species are present, that means that the subspecies may also be present. If a subspecies shows up on your list, you may need to rely on other resources to determine if that subspecies may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys).

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 to 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 resident), you may query your location using the [RAIL Tool](#) and view 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 IPaC migratory bird

species list has a breeding season associated with it (indicated by yellow vertical bars on the phenology graph in your "IPaC PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY" at the top of your results list), 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 [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection 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 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 BCC species. For more information on avoidance and minimization measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts, please see the FAQ "Tell me more about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds".

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.

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 look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical line) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal line). 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 does not represent all birds present in your project area. 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 and associated information help you know what to look for to confirm presence and helps guide implementation of avoidance and minimization measures to eliminate or reduce potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about avoidance and minimization measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds".

Interpreting the Probability of Presence Graphs

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 taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score.

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

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.

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 $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.

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.

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.

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.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

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

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (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 tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

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

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

7.3 Appendix C: Cultural Resources Reference Materials

Southern San Joaquin Valley Information Center CHRIS record search results and California Native American Heritage Commission correspondence



To: Isaiah Mdina
Precision Civil Engineering
1234 O Street
Fresno, CA 93721

Record Search 25-394

Date: October 6, 2025

Re: Ramirez TSM (TSM, ANX)

County: Tulare

Map(s): Porterville 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 have been no previous cultural resource studies completed within the project area. There have been four studies completed within the one-half mile radius: TU-00190, TU-00348, TU-00691, and TU-01865.

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, and it is not known if any exist in most of it. There is one recorded resource within the one-half mile radius: P-54-004614, an historic era canal.

Resource P-54-004614, the Friant-Kern Canal, has a California Historical Resource Status Code of 2S2, indicating it has been individually determined eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places by consensus through the Section 106 process. It is also listed in the California Register of Historical Resources. There are no other 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, or the California State Historic Landmarks.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

We understand this project consists of a Tentative Subdivision Map to subdivide the project site into 30 single-family residential lots and a Minor Annexation to annex the project site into Porterville City Limits. Further, we understand the project site is currently vacant. Because a cultural resources study has not been completed on this property, it is unknown if any cultural resources are present. Construction does not appear to be part of this project but does appear to be planned for the future. For the immediate purpose of the subdivision and annexation, no further cultural resource investigation is recommended. However, prior to any future 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: October 6, 2025

Please note that invoices for Information Center services will be sent under separate cover from the California State University, Bakersfield Accounting Office.

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

September 23, 2025

Isaiah Medina
Precision Civil Engineering, Inc.Via Email to: imedina@precisioneng.net**Re: Tribal Consultation Under CEQA, Ramirez TSM Project, Tulare County**

To Whom It May Concern:

Pursuant to your request, attached is a consultation list of tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with the geographic area of the above-listed project. Additionally, a search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed based on the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were negative. Be aware that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. As such, an SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with all tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Please contact all of the listed tribes as they may have information about sacred sites within the project area that is not listed with the NAHC.

Additionally, the NAHC recommends that agencies 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 the Sacred Lands File check conducted through the Native American Heritage Commission.

CHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashVICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiSECRETARY
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanPARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Sara Dutschke
MiwokCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayCOMMISSIONER
Bennae Calac
Pauma-Yuima Band of
Luiseño IndiansCOMMISSIONER
VacantCOMMISSIONER
VacantACTING EXECUTIVE
SECRETARY
Michelle Carr**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov

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, which is why consultation is vital.

This information will aid tribes in determining whether to request formal consultation. If consultation is requested, having the information beforehand will help to facilitate the process.

If you receive notification of a change of address or phone number from a tribe, please inform 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: melina.carlos@nahc.ca.gov

Sincerely,

Melina Carlos

Melina Carlos
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment