11.2 Habitat Assessment

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL

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August 2, 2016 JN: 151373

TOWN OF MAMMOTH LAKES
P.O. Box 1609
Mammoth Lakes, California 93546

SUBJECT: Habitat Assessment for the Mammoth Creek Park West New Community Multi-Use Facilities Project

Introduction

Michael Baker International (Michael Baker), conducted a habitat assessment for the Mammoth Creek Park West New Community Multi-Use Facilities Project (project) located at Mammoth Creek Park West (686 Old Mammoth Road), Town of Mammoth Lakes (Town), Mono County, California. Michael Baker biologist, Travis J. McGill, inventoried and evaluated the condition of the habitat on the proposed project site on June 8, 2016.

The habitat assessment was conducted to characterize existing site conditions and to assess the probability of occurrence of special-status[1] plant and wildlife species that could pose a constraint to development of the proposed project. Special attention was given to special-status species identified by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) and the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California as potentially occurring in the vicinity of the project site.

Project Location

The project site is generally located west of U.S. Route 395, south of State Route 203 on the eastern foothills of the Sierra Nevada mounting range within the Town of Mammoth Lakes, in the southwest portion of Mono County, California. The project site is depicted on the Old Mammoth quadrangle of the United States Geological Survey's (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic map series

1 As used in this report, "special-status" refers to plant and animal species that are federally or State listed, proposed, or candidates; plant species that have been designated a California Native Plant Society Rare Plant Rank; and animal species that are designated by the CDFW as fully protected, species of special concern, or watch list species.

in Section 2 of Township 4 south, Range 27 east. Specifically, the project site is located at Mammoth Creek Park West (686 Old Mammoth Road) and is comprised of Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 040-140-001-000 and 040-140-002-000.

Project Description

The project consists of constructing new community multi-use facilities at the project site, including a maximum 100-foot by 200-foot ice rink (winter)/recreation/event area covered by an approximately 30,000 square feet roof structure (refer to Exhibit 4, *Depiction of Proposed Project*). In addition, the proposed project includes a 13,000 square-foot complementary community center, reconfiguration and improvements to an existing playground to add accessible interactive components, restroom improvements, and 107 additional surface parking spaces. The project would also include an active outdoor recreation area to the west of the new community multi-use facilities. Upon project completion, the existing Mammoth Ice Rink/RecZone (located at 416 Sierra Park Road) would be made inactive, and the existing community center (located at 1000 Forest Trail) would remain under Town operation.

Methodology

A literature review and records search was conducted to determine which sensitive biological resources have the potential to occur on or within the general vicinity of the project site. In addition to the literature review, a general habitat assessment or field investigation of the project site was conducted that provided information on the existing site conditions and the site's potential to support sensitive biological resources.

Literature Review

Prior to conducting the field visit, a literature review and records search was conducted for special-status biological resources potentially occurring on or within the vicinity of the project site. The record search was focused on the Old Mammoth USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles, as well as the three nearby and adjoining quadrangles Mammoth Mountain, Bloody Mountain, and Crystal Crag. Previously recorded occurrences of special-status plant and wildlife species and their proximity to the project site were determined through a query of the CDFW CNDDB Rarefind 5, the CNPS Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California, Calflora Database, compendia of special-status species published by CDFW, and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) species listings.

Literature detailing biological resources previously observed in the vicinity of the project site and historical land uses were reviewed to understand the extent of disturbances to the habitats on-site. Standard field guides and texts on special-status and non-special-status biological resources were reviewed for habitat requirements, as well as the following resources:

- Google Earth Pro historic and aerial imagery;

- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), Soil Survey;
- USFWS Critical Habitat designations for Threatened and Endangered Species;
- The Birds of North America Online; and
- eBird.

The literature review provided a baseline from which to inventory the biological resources potentially occurring on the project site. Additional recorded occurrences of these species found on or near the project site were derived from database queries. The CNDDB ArcGIS database was used, in conjunction with ArcGIS software, to locate the nearest occurrence and determine the distance from the project site.

Habitat Assessment

Michael Baker biologist, Travis J. McGill, inventoried and evaluated the extent and conditions of the plant communities found within the boundaries of the project site on June 8, 2016. Plant communities identified on aerial photographs during the literature review were verified by walking meandering transects through the plant communities and along boundaries between plant communities. The plant communities were evaluated for their potential to support special-status plant and wildlife species as well as the identification of corridors and linkages that may support the movement of wildlife through the area. Special attention was given to any sensitive habitats and/or undeveloped, natural areas having a higher potential to support special-status plant and wildlife species.

All plant and wildlife species observed, as well as dominant plant species within each plant community, were recorded in a standardized field notebook. Observations of wildlife species included scat, trails, tracks, burrows, nests, and visual observation. In addition, site characteristics such as soil condition, topography, presence of indicator species, slope, condition of the plant communities, hydrology, jurisdictional features, and evidence of human use of the site were noted.

Soil Series Assessment

On-site and adjoining soils were researched prior to the field visit using the USDA NRCS Soil Survey for Mono County, California. In addition, a review of the local geological conditions and historical aerial photographs was conducted to assess the ecological changes the project site has undergone.

Plant Communities

Plant communities were mapped using 7.5-minute USGS topographic base maps and aerial photography. Plants were identified using keys, descriptions, and illustrations in Munz (1974) and Hickman (2012). Nomenclature for vegetation types generally follows that of *The Vegetation*

Classification and Mapping Program: List of California Terrestrial Natural Communities Recognized by the California Natural Diversity Database (CDFW 2010). Additionally, the plant communities were cross referenced with Sawyer, Keeler-Wolf and Evens (2009) and Holland (1986).

Plants

Common plant species observed during the field survey were identified by visual characteristics and morphology in the field, and recorded in a field notebook. Unusual and less familiar plants were identified in the laboratory using taxonomical guides. Taxonomic nomenclature used in this study follows the 2012 Jepson Manual. In this report, scientific names are provided immediately following common names of plant species (first reference only).

Wildlife Species

Wildlife species detected during field surveys by sight, calls, tracks, scat, or other sign were recorded during surveys in a field notebook. Field guides were used to assist with identification of wildlife species during the survey included *The Sibley Field Guide to the Birds of Western North America* (Sibley 2003), *A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians* (Stebbins 2003), and *A Field Guide to Mammals of North America* (Reid 2006). Although common names of wildlife species are fairly well standardized, scientific names are provided immediately following common names in this report (first reference only).

Jurisdictional Areas

Aerial photography was reviewed prior to conducting the habitat assessment. The aerials were used to locate and inspect any potential natural drainage features and water bodies that may be considered riparian/riverine habitat and/or fall under the jurisdiction of the United States Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board), or CDFW. In general, surface drainage features indicated as blue-line streams on USGS maps that are observed or expected to exhibit evidence of flow are considered potential jurisdictional features and are subject to state and federal regulatory authorities.

Existing Site Conditions

The areas north of the project site have generally undergone a conversion from natural habitats into residential, and commercial land uses, while the area south of the project site is generally undeveloped, open space. The project site is approximately 4.9 acres and is bounded by multi-family residential uses and commercial uses to the north, Old Mammoth Road to the east, recreational open space to the south, and multi-family residential uses to the west. In addition, Mammoth Creek is located approximately 240 feet south of the project site. Vehicular access to the site is provided via Old Mammoth Road, and pedestrians/trail users can access the site via the Town Loop trail to the east and south of the project site. The primary local roadway providing

access to the project site is Old Mammoth Road. The project site is comprised of Mammoth Creek Park West, which currently includes playground equipment, grass/open space, picnic areas, trail connections, and a surface parking lot for 44 vehicles.

On-site elevation ranges from approximately 7,850 to 7,875 feet above mean sea level and generally slopes from northwest to southeast. According to the USDA NRCS Soil Survey, surface soils on and adjacent to the project site consist of Chesaw family soils (0 to 5 Percent Slopes) (refer to Exhibit 5, *Soils*). The Chesaw soil series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils formed in glacial outwash, and are typically found on terraces, terrace escarpments, and eskers.

Vegetation

The eastern half of the project site consists of the existing Mammoth Creek Park West that is developed and no longer supports native plant communities. However, the western half of the proposed project site is undeveloped and supports native vegetation surrounded by existing developments with several existing dirt trails. One (1) plant community was observed within the boundaries of the project site during the habitat assessment: big sagebrush scrub with scattered pine trees. In addition, three (3) human-modified areas were observed within the boundaries of the project site during the habitat assessment: landscaped, disturbed, and developed. The vegetation communities and land cover types are described in further detail below.

Big Sagebrush Scrub

The undeveloped western half of the project is dominated by a big sagebrush scrub plant community that is primarily composed of big sagebrush (*Artemesia tridentata*). Other common larger woody plant species observed within this plant community include antelope bush (*Purshia tridentate*), and mountain snowberry (*Symphoricarpos rotundifolius*) with sparse aspen (*Populus tremuloides*). Other common plant species observed in this plant community include rabbibrush (*Ericameria nauseosa*), western wallflower (*Erysimum capitatum*), woolly mule's ears (*Wyethia millis*), one seeded pussypaws (*Calyptridium monospermum*), and goosefoot violet (*Viola purpurea* ssp. *purpurea*). Refer to Appendix D for a list of plant species observed on the project site.

Within the big sagebrush scrub plant community are scattered pine trees, primarily Jeffery pine (*Pinus jeffreyi*), and lodgepole pine (*Pinus contorta* ssp. *murrayana*). These individual pine trees are not grouped together and do not provide a dense canopy.

Landscaped

The majority of the eastern half of the project site is comprised of landscaped vegetation associated with Mammoth Creek Park West. This area consists primarily of manicured lawns, and ornamental vegetation that have been planted for the park.

Disturbed

Disturbed areas on the project site no longer support native vegetation or comprise a native plant community, but are generally un-vegetated except for sparse ruderal/weedy plant species that have been subject to human disturbances from recreational activities. Disturbed areas include dirt trails and are composed of heavily compacted soils with early successional and non-native plant species.

Developed

Developed areas generally encompass all buildings, as well as paved, impervious surfaces. Developed areas within the proposed project site include a parking lot, bathroom, park recreational equipment, and paved access routes associated with the Mammoth Creek Park West, and the existing paved Old Mammoth Road.

Wildlife

Plant communities provide foraging habitat, nesting/denning sites, and shelter from adverse weather or predations. This section provides a discussion of those wildlife species that were observed or expected to occur within the project site. The discussion is to be used as a general reference and is limited by the season, time of day, and weather conditions in which the field survey was conducted. Wildlife detections were based on calls, songs, scat, tracks, burrows, and direct observation.

Fish

No fish or hydrogeomorphic features (e.g., creeks, ponds, lakes, reservoirs) with frequent sources of water that would support populations of fish were observed on the project site. It should be noted that Mammoth Creek, located approximately 240 feet south of and outside of the proposed project site supports native fish populations. However, no impacts to Mammoth Creek will occur from development of the proposed project. No water features occur on the project site that would support fish, and as a result, fish are presumed absent from the project site.

Amphibians

No amphibians or hydrogeomorphic features (e.g., creeks, ponds, lakes, reservoirs) with frequent sources of water that would support amphibian species were observed on the project site. Mammoth Creek, south of the project site has the potential to support Sierran treefrog (*Pseudacris sierra*). However, no impacts to Mammoth Creek will occur from development of the proposed project. Further, no water features occur on the project site that would support amphibians, and as a result, no amphibians are expected to occur and are presumed absent from the project site.

Reptiles

Based on the habitats present, the project site provides marginal habitat for a limited number of

reptilian species acclimated to human presence and disturbance. No reptilian species were detected during the habitat assessment. Reptilian species expected to occur on-site include Great Basin fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis longipes*), and sagebrush lizard (*Sceloporus graciosus gracilis*).

Birds

The project site provides suitable foraging and cover habitat for a variety of resident and migrant bird species. Common bird species detected during the field survey included stellar jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*), brewer's blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*), common raven (*Corvus corax*), northern flicker (*Colaptes auratus*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*), mountain chickadee (*Poecile gambeli*), red-breasted nuthatch (*Sitta canadensis*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), American robin (*Turdus migratorius*), brown-headed blackbird (*Molothurs ater*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), cliff swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*), and western wood-pewee (*Contopus sordidulus*).

Mammals

The project site and surrounding habitat has the potential to support a limited amount of mammalian species adapted to human disturbances. Only one mammal was observed on-site during the habitat site investigation, lodgepole chipmunk (*Tamias speciosus*). However, most mammal species are nocturnal and are difficult to observe during a diurnal field visit. Other mammalian species that have the potential to occur on-site and have adapted to human presence and development include mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and coyote (*Canis latrans*).

Nesting Birds

No remnant or active avian nests were observed during the June 8, 2016 site investigation. However, the plant communities within the proposed project footprint provide suitable foraging and nesting habitat for a variety of year-round and seasonal avian residents, as well as migrating songbirds that could occur in the area. The vegetation located within and surrounding the project site have the potential to provide suitable nesting opportunities for avian species.

Migratory Corridors and Linkages

Habitat linkages provide connections between larger habitat areas that are separated by development. Wildlife corridors are similar to linkages, but provide specific opportunities for animals to disperse or migrate between areas. A corridor can be defined as a linear landscape feature of sufficient width to allow animal movement between two comparatively undisturbed habitat fragments. Adequate cover is essential for a corridor to function as a wildlife movement area. It is possible for a habitat corridor to be adequate for one species yet still inadequate for

others. Wildlife corridors are features that allow for the dispersal, seasonal migration, breeding, and foraging of a variety of wildlife species. Additionally, open space can provide a buffer against both human disturbance and natural fluctuations in resources.

The proposed project site is not located within any local or regional designated migratory corridors or linkages. However, Mammoth Creek, south of and outside of the proposed project site, has the potential to provide west to east wildlife movement opportunities along the riparian corridor associated with the creek from the mountains to the valley floor. The proposed project site will not impact Mammoth Creek and is not expected to disrupt or have any adverse effects to potential wildlife movement along Mammoth Creek.

Jurisdictional Areas

There are three key agencies that regulate activities within inland streams, wetlands, and riparian areas in California. The Corps Regulatory Branch regulates discharge of dredge or fill materials into "waters of the United States" pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. Of the State agencies, the CDFW regulates alterations to streambed and bank under Fish and Wildlife Code Sections 1600 et seq., and the Regional Board regulates discharges into surface waters pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

No jurisdictional drainage or wetland features were observed on the project site during the site investigation that would be considered jurisdictional by the Corps, Regional Board, or CDFW. It should be noted that Mammoth Creek generally flows west to east approximately 240 feet south of the project site. The riparian corridor associated with the Creek is topographically confined and lined with coyote willow (*Salix exigua*), Booth's willow (*S. boothii*) and shining willow (*S. lucida* ssp. *caudata*), alder (*Alnus* sp.), and aspen. Based on the current design plan, no impacts to Mammoth Creek will occur as a result of development of the proposed project. If any impacts to Mammoth Creek and its associated riparian vegetation will occur as a result of the proposed project, regulatory approvals will likely need to be acquired from Corps, Regional Board, and CDFW prior to development of the project site.

Sensitive Biological Resources

The CNDDB was queried for reported locations of listed and special-status plant and wildlife species as well as special-status natural plant communities in the Old Mammoth, Mammoth Mountain, Bloody Mountain, and Crystal Crag USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles. A search of published records of these species within these quadrangles was conducted using the CNDDB Rarefind 5 online software. The CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California supplied information regarding the distribution and habitats of vascular plants in the vicinity of the project site. The habitat assessment was used to assess the ability of the plant communities found on-site to provide suitable habitat for relevant special-status plant and wildlife species.

The literature search identified forty-eight (48) special-status plant species, twenty (20) special-status wildlife species, and one (1) special-status plant community as having the potential to occur within the Old Mammoth, Mammoth Mountain, Bloody Mountain, and Crystal Crag USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles. These special-status plant and wildlife species were evaluated for their potential to occur on the project site based on habitat requirements, availability/quality of suitable habitat, and known distributions. Species determined to have the potential to occur on-site are presented in Attachment C, *Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources*. Attachment C provides details of the analysis and field surveys regarding the potential occurrence of listed and sensitive plant and wildlife species within the project site.

Special-Status Plants

Forty-eight (48) special-status plant species have been recorded in the CNDDB and CNPS in the Old Mammoth, Mammoth Mountain, Bloody Mountain, and Crystal Crag quadrangles (refer to Attachment C). No sensitive plant species were observed on-site during the habitat assessment. Based on habitat requirements for specific species and the availability and quality of habitats needed by each special-status plant species, it was determined that the project site does not provide suitable habitat for special-status species known to occur in the general vicinity of the project site. All special-status plant species are presumed to be absent from the project site.

Special-Status Wildlife

Twenty (20) special-status wildlife species have been recorded in the CNDDB in the Old Mammoth, Mammoth Mountain, Bloody Mountain, and Crystal Crag quadrangles (refer to Attachment C). No special-status wildlife species observed on-site during the June 8, 2016 field investigation. Based on habitat requirements for specific species and the availability and quality of habitats needed by each special-status wildlife species, it was determined that the project site has a low potential to provide suitable foraging habitat for northern goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*), silver-haired bat (*Lasionycteris noctivagans*), long-eared myotis (*Myotis evotis*), and Yuma myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*). All remaining special-status wildlife species are presumed to be absent from the project site based on habitat requirements, availability and quality of habitat needed by each species and known distributions.

Special-Status Plant Communities

The CNDDB lists one (1) special-status plant community as having been recorded in the Old Mammoth, Mammoth Mountain, Bloody Mountain, and Crystal Crag quadrangles: Mono pumice flat (refer to Attachment C). This plant special-status plant community does not occur on-site and no sensitive plant communities occur on the project site.

Critical Habitat

Under the Federal Endangered Species Act, "Critical Habitat" is designated at the time of listing

of a species or within one year of listing. Critical Habitat refers to habitat or a specific geographic area that contains the elements and features that are essential for the survival and recovery of the species. In the event that a project may result in take or in adverse effects to a species' designated Critical Habitat, the project proponent may be required to engage in suitable mitigation. However, consultation for impacts to Critical Habitat is only required when a project has a federal nexus (i.e. occurs on federal land, is issued federal permits [e.g. Corps Section 404 Clean Water Act permit], or receives any other federal oversight or funding). If a project does not have a federal nexus, consultation with the USFWS is not required for loss or adverse modification to Critical Habitat.

The project site is not located within federally designated Critical Habitat (refer to Exhibit 8, Critical Habitat). The closest designated Critical Habitat is located 2.4 miles south of the project site for Yosemite toad (*Anaxyrus canorus*), and 2.6 miles south of the project site for Sierra Nevada bighorn sheep (*Ovis Canadensis sierra*).

Conclusion

The areas north of the project site have generally undergone a conversion from natural habitats into residential, and commercial land uses, while the area south of the project site is generally undeveloped, open space. The project site is primarily surrounded by existing development to the north, west, and east, and is subject to human disturbances from recreational activities associated with Mammoth Creek Park West. As a result of these disturbances, one plant community was observed within the boundaries of the project site during the habitat assessment, big sagebrush scrub with scattered pine trees. Additionally, three human-modified areas were observed within the boundaries of the project site during the habitat assessment: landscaped, disturbed, and developed.

Based on habitat requirements for specific species and the availability and quality of habitats needed by each special-status plant species and site conditions, it was determined that the project site does not provide suitable habitat for special-status species known to occur in the general vicinity of the project site. All special-status plant species are presumed to be absent from the project site. The project site was determined to have a low potential to provide suitable foraging habitat for northern goshawk, silver-haired bat, long-eared myotis, and Yuma myotis. All remaining special-status wildlife species are presumed to be absent from the project site based on habitat requirements, availability and quality of habitat needed by each species and known distributions.

Development surrounding the project site and existing land uses and disturbance levels on the project site have limited the site's viability to provide suitable habitat for sensitive biological resources known to occur in the general vicinity of the project site. As a result, no significant adverse impacts to special-status biological resources are identified or anticipated as a result of implementation of the proposed project.

Recommendations

Nesting Birds

Vegetation within and adjacent to the project site has the potential to provide suitable nesting opportunities for avian species. Construction activities should be conducted outside of the avian breeding season to avoid impacts to nesting birds. However, if construction will occur during the avian breeding season, a pre-construction nesting bird clearance survey should be conducted to ensure no birds are nesting on or within 500 feet of the project site.

Nesting birds are protected pursuant to the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, Bald/Golden Eagle Protection Act, and Fish and Game Code (Sections 3503, 3503.5, 3511, and 3513). In order to protect migratory bird species, nesting bird clearance surveys need to be conducted prior to any vegetation removal or any ground disturbing activities that may disrupt nesting birds during the nesting season. The nesting season generally extends from February 1 through August 31, but can vary slightly from year to year based upon seasonal weather conditions. Some raptor species can nest as early as December. Therefore, it is recommended that the nesting bird clearance window be expanded from December 1 through August 31.

A pre-construction clearance survey for nesting birds should be conducted within three (3) days prior to any ground disturbing activities to ensure that no nesting birds will be disturbed during construction. As long as development does not cause direct take of a bird or egg(s) or disrupt nesting behaviors, immediate protections would not be required. The biologist conducting the clearance survey should document a negative survey with a report indicating that no impacts to active avian nests will occur.

If an active avian nest is discovered during the pre-construction clearance survey, construction activities might have to be rerouted, a no-work buffer[2] might have to be established around the nest, or construction may be delayed until the nest is inactive. It is recommended that a biological monitor be present to delineate the boundaries of the buffer area if an active nest is observed and to monitor the active nest to ensure that nesting behavior is not adversely affected by the construction activity. Once the qualified biologist has determined that young birds have successfully fledged or the nest has otherwise become inactive, a monitoring report shall be prepared and submitted to the applicant for review and approval prior to initiating construction activities within the buffer area. The monitoring report shall summarize the results of the nest monitoring, describe construction restrictions currently in place, and confirm that construction activities can proceed within the buffer area without jeopardizing the survival of the young birds. Construction within the designated buffer area shall not proceed until written authorization is

2 The size of the buffer shall be determined by the biologist in consultation with CDFW, and shall be based on the nesting species, its sensitivity to disturbance, and expected types of disturbance. These buffers are typically 300 feet from the nests of non-listed, non-raptors and 500 feet from the nests of listed species or raptors.

received by the applicant from CDFW.

Tree Ordinance

Due to the presence of pine trees on the proposed project site, a tree removal permit or tree removal and protection plan shall be obtained/prepared from the Town of Mammoth Lakes prior to development of the proposed project. Mammoth Lakes Municipal Code Section 17.36.140 includes "provisions to protect and to regulate the removal of certain trees, based on the important environmental, aesthetic and health benefits that trees provide to Mammoth Lakes residents and visitors, and the contribution of such benefits to public health, safety and welfare."

Since the proposed project will receive development approval through a land use, building, or grading permit, a tree removal and protection plan will need to be prepared that is consistent with the standards of Section 17.36.140 of the Mammoth Lakes Municipal Code. As a result, a separate tree removal permit is not required, and removal of trees is considered approved through the land use, building, or grading permit. The tree removal and protection plan shall clearly depict all trees to be preserved and/or removed on the site (refer to Appendix E).

Please do not hesitate to contact Thomas McGill at (909) 974-4907 or tmcgill@mbakerintl.com or Travis McGill at (909) 974-4958 or travismcgill@mbakerintl.com should you have any questions or require further information.

Sincerely,

Thomas J. McGill, Ph.D.
Vice President
Natural Resources

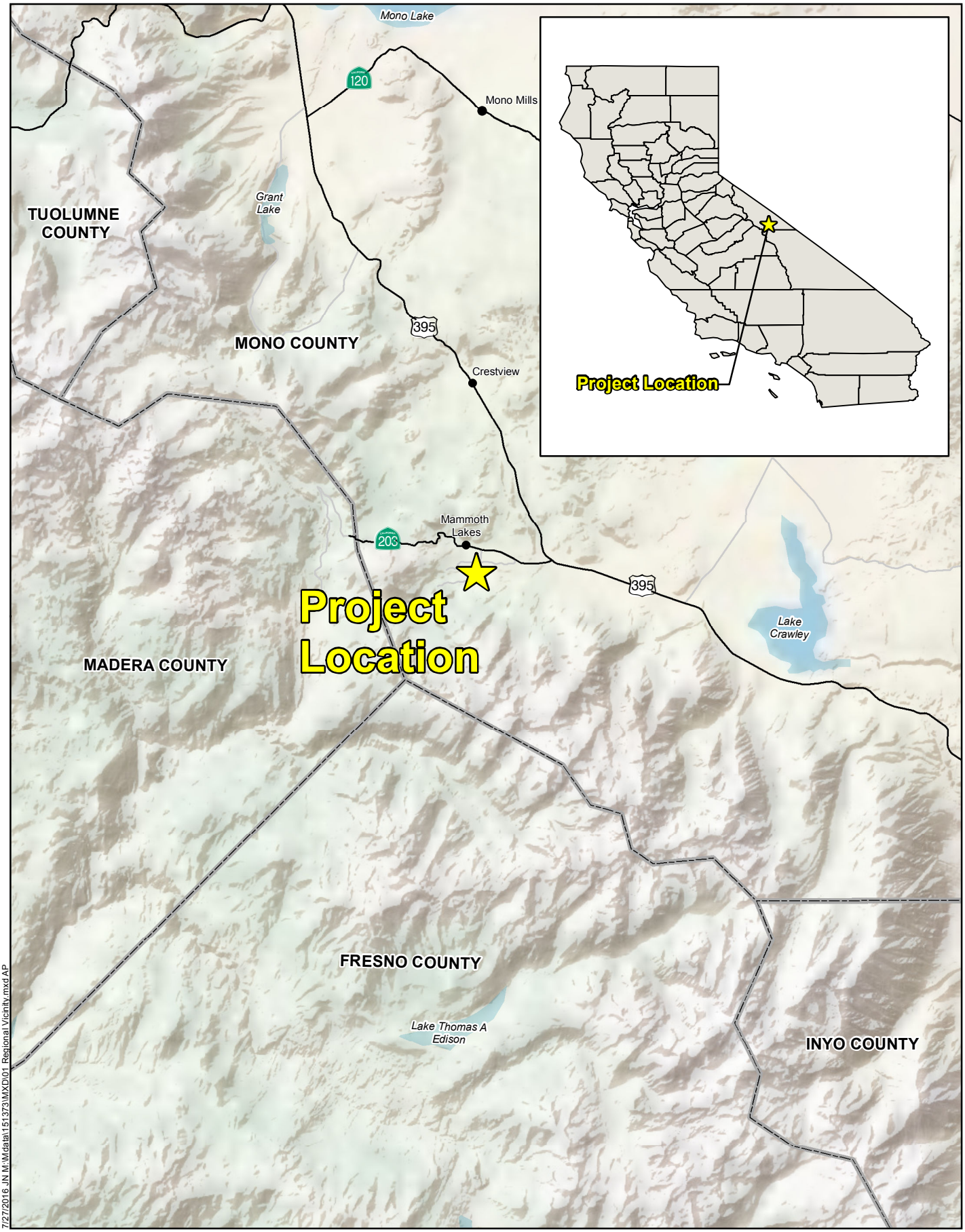
Travis J. McGill
Biologist
Natural Resources

Attachments:

A. *Project Exhibits*
B. *Site Photographs*
C. *Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources*
D. *Flora and Fauna Compendium*
E. *Mammoth Lakes Municipal Code Section 17.36.140*

Attachment A

Project Exhibits



7/27/2016 J:\N M:\Mdata\151373\MXD\01 Regional Vicinity.mxd AP

MAMMOTH CREEK PARK WEST NEW COMMUNITY MULTI-USE FACILITIES
HABITAT ASSESSMENT

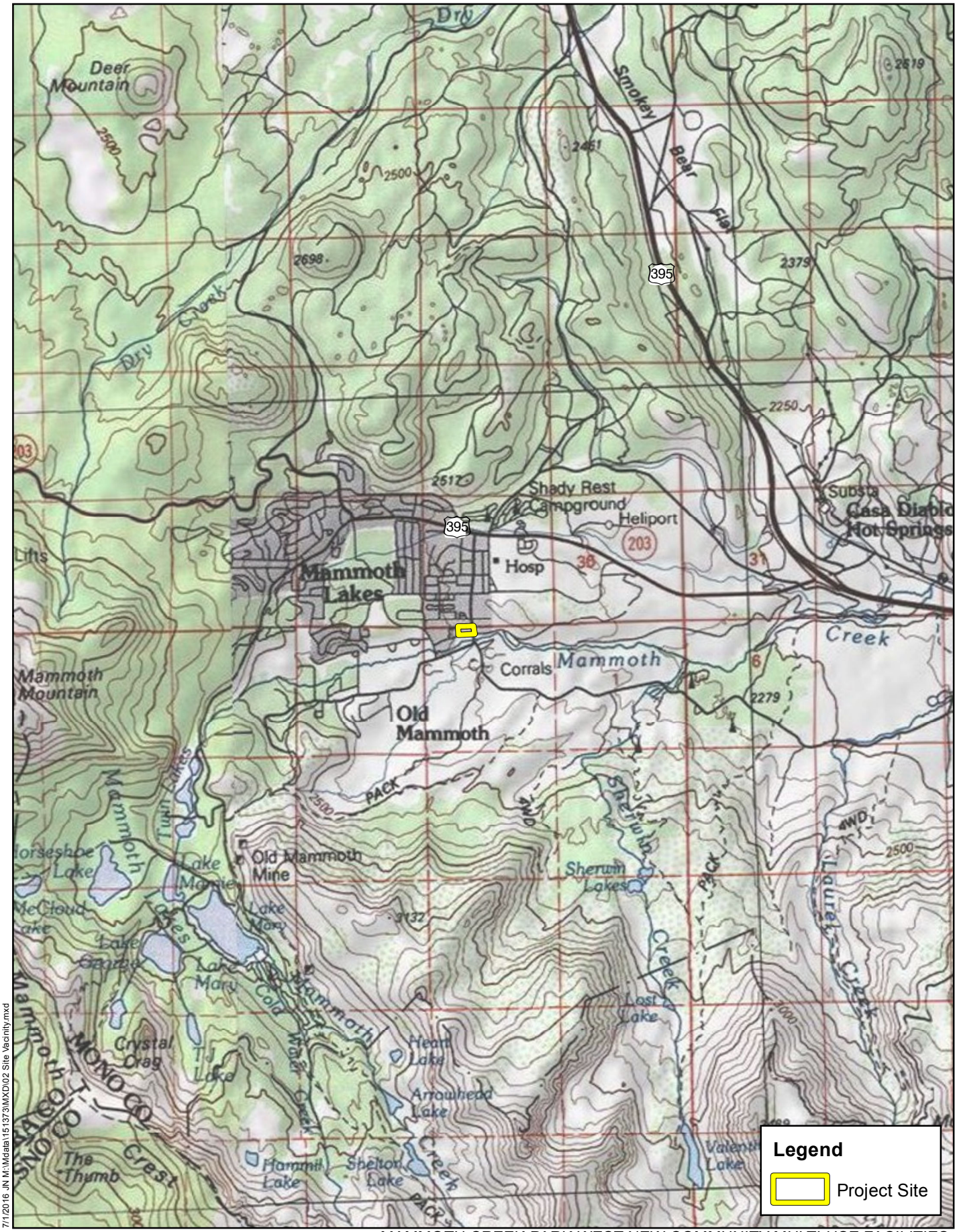
Regional Vicinity

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: ESRI Relief Map, National Highway Planning Network

Exhibit 1



7/1/2016 JN M:\Mdata\151373\MXD\02 Site Vicinity.mxd

MAMMOTH CREEK PARK WEST NEW COMMUNITY MULTI-USE FACILITIES
HABITAT ASSESSMENT

Site Vicinity

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 0.5 1 Miles

Source: ESRI USA Topographic Basemap

Exhibit 2

7/27/2016 JN M:\Mdata\151373\MXD\03 Project Site 2.mxd

MAMMOTH CREEK PARK WEST NEW COMMUNITY MULTI-USE FACILITIES
HABITAT ASSESSMENT

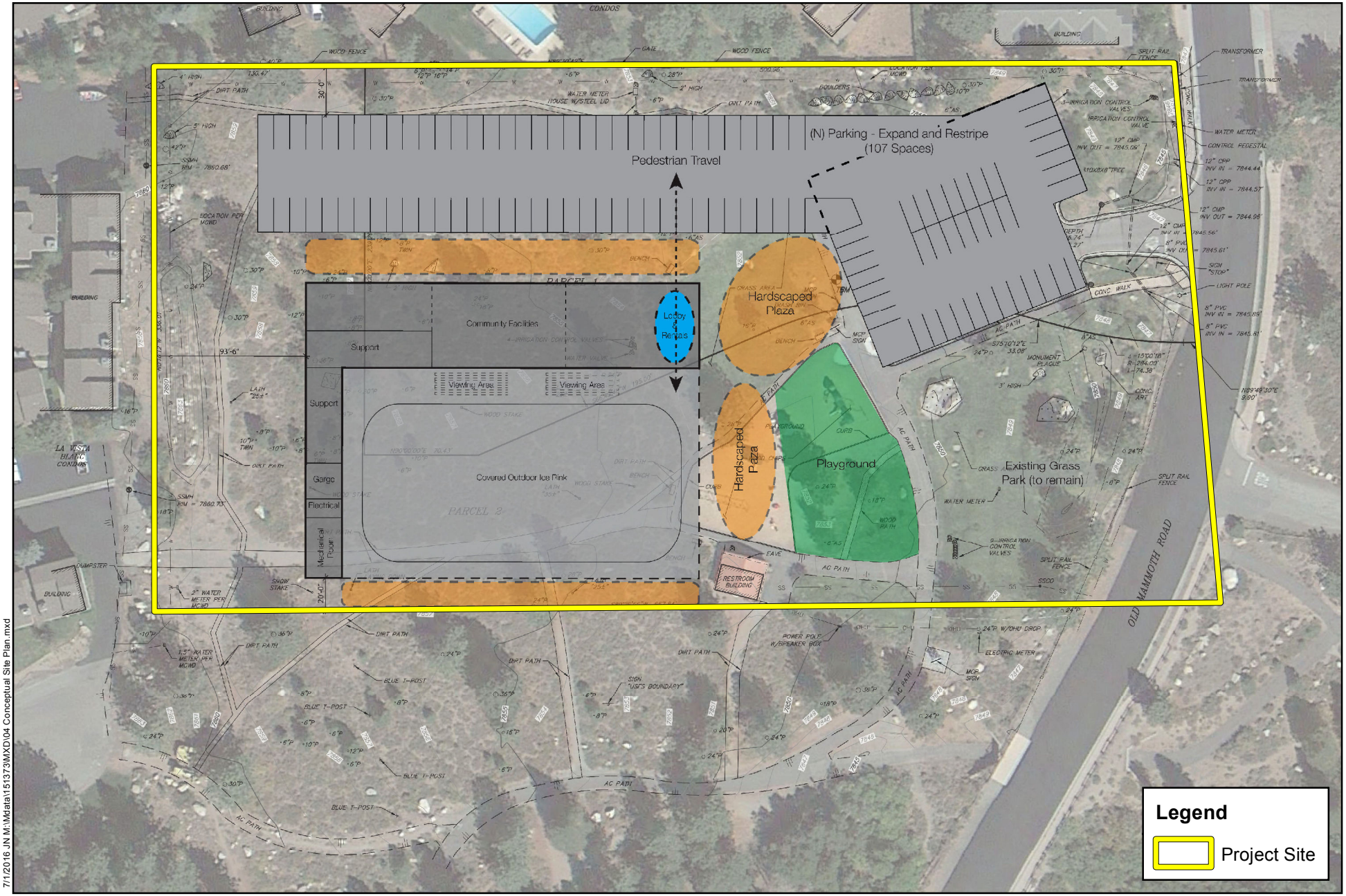
Project Site

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 100 200 Feet

Source: Michael Baker International

Exhibit 3



7/1/2016 JN M:\Mdata\151373MXD\04 Conceptual Site Plan.mxd

MAMMOTH CREEK PARK WEST NEW COMMUNITY MULTI-USE FACILITIES
HABITAT ASSESSMENT

Conceptual Site Plan

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 100 200 Feet

Source: Michael Baker International

Exhibit 4

7/27/2016 JN M:\Mdata\151373\MXD\05 Soils 2.mxd

MAMMOTH CREEK PARK WEST NEW COMMUNITY MULTI-USE FACILITIES
HABITAT ASSESSMENT

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 100 200 Feet

Source: Michael Baker International

Soils

Exhibit 5

8/2/2016 JN M:\Mdata\151373\MXD\06 Vegetation 3.mxd

MAMMOTH CREEK PARK WEST NEW COMMUNITY MULTI-USE FACILITIES
HABITAT ASSESSMENT

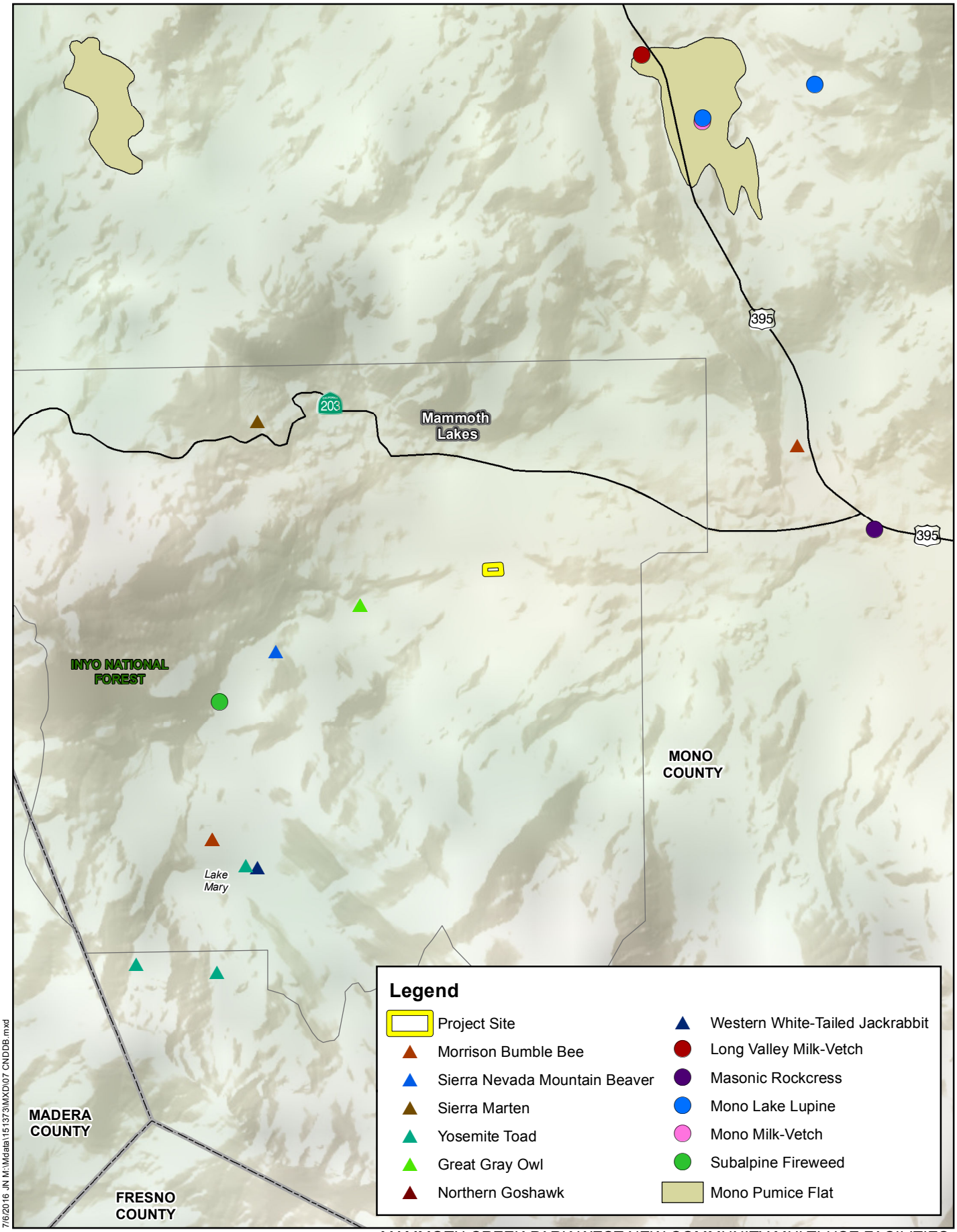
Vegetation

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 100 200 Feet

Source: Michael Baker International

Exhibit 6



7/6/2016 JN M:\Mdata\151373\MXD\07 CNDDB.mxd

MAMMOTH CREEK PARK WEST NEW COMMUNITY MULTI-USE FACILITIES
HABITAT ASSESSMENT

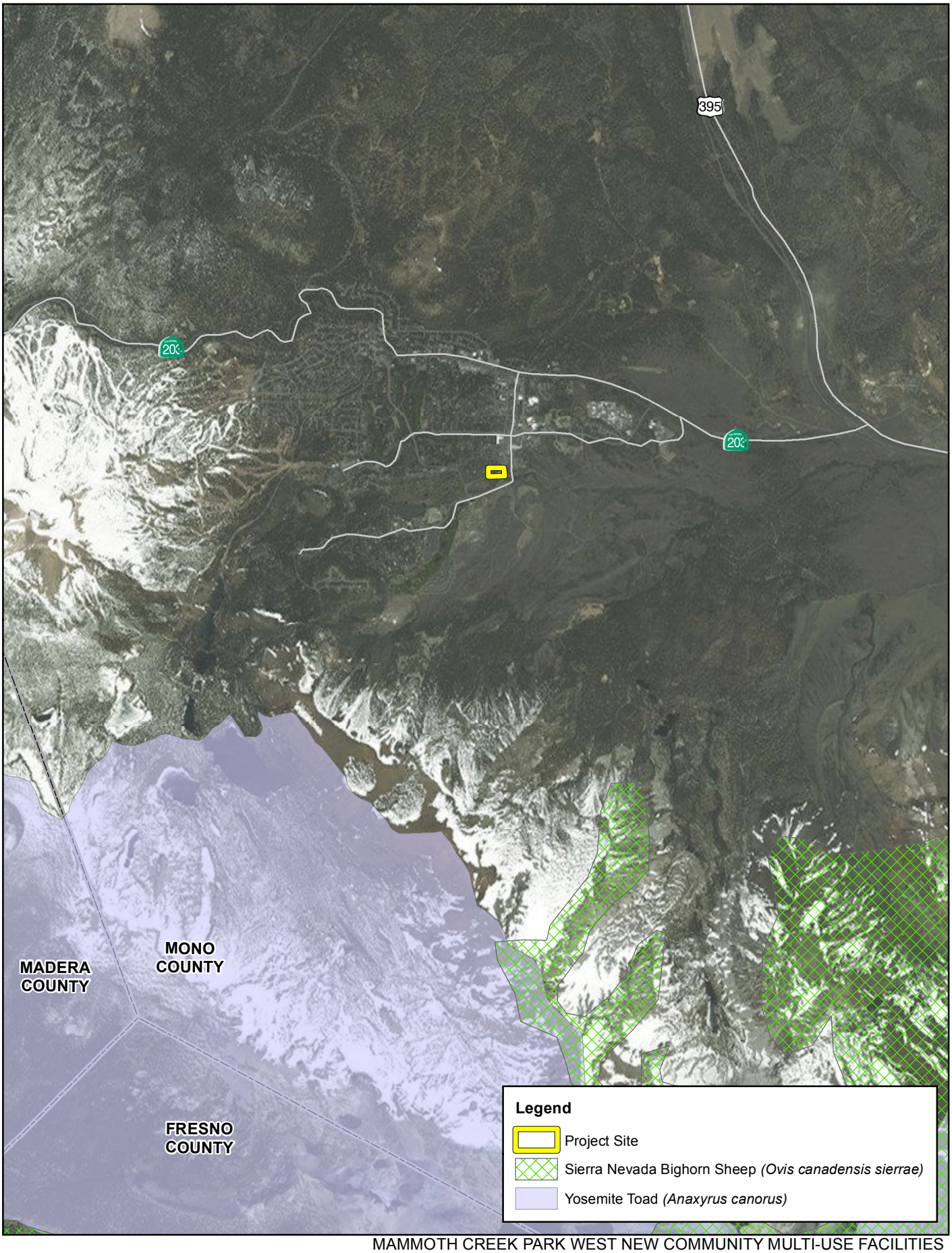
CNDDB

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 0.5 1 Miles

Source: ESRI USA World Imagery Basemap, California Department of Fish and Wildlife

Exhibit 7



7/27/2016 JN M:\Mdata\151373\MXD\08 Critical Habitat.mxd

MAMMOTH CREEK PARK WEST NEW COMMUNITY MULTI-USE FACILITIES
HABITAT ASSESSMENT

Critical Habitat

0 0.5 1 Miles

Source: USFWS Critical Habitat Portal, ESRI USA World Imagery Basemap

Exhibit 8

Attachment B

Site Photographs

Photograph 1: From the middle of the southern boundary of the western boundary of the project site looking north at the Great Basin sagebrush scrub plant community.

Photograph 2: From the middle of the northern boundary of the project site, looking west along a dirt access trail.

Photograph 3: From the northwest corner of the project site looking south along the western boundary of the project site.

Photograph 4: From the southwest corner of the project site looking east along the southern boundary of the project site.

Photograph 5: From the southeast corner of the western half of the project site looking north.

Photograph 6: From the southeast corner of the project site looking northwest at the existing park.

Photograph 7: Photo of the existing park equipment.

Photograph 8: From the northeast corner of the project site looking southwest across the existing parking lot.

Attachment C

Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources

Potentially Occurring Sensitive Biological Resources

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Observed On-site**	**Potential to Occur**
Wildlife Species				
Accipiter gentilis northern goshawk	Fed: None CA: None	Within, and in vicinity of, coniferous forest. Uses old nests, and maintains alternate sites. Usually nests on north slopes, near water. Red fir, lodgepole pine, Jeffrey pine, and aspens are typical nest trees.	No	**Low**. The project site provides suitable foraging habitat, but no suitable nesting habitat.
Anaxyrus canorus Yosemite toad	Fed: **THR** CA: None	Vicinity of wet meadows in central High Sierra, 6,400 to 11,300 feet in elevation. Primarily montane wet meadows; also in seasonal ponds associated with lodgepole pine and subalpine conifer forest.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Aplodontia rufa californica Sierra Nevada mountain beaver	Fed: None CA: None	Dense growth of small deciduous trees & shrubs, wet soil, & abundance of forbs in the Sierra Nevada & east slope. Needs dense understory for food & cover. Burrows into soft soil. Needs abundant supply of water.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Bombus morrisoni Morrison bumble bee	Fed: None CA: None	From the Sierra-Cascades ranges eastward across the intermountain west. Food plant genera include Cirsium, Cleome, Helianthus, Lupinus, Chrysothamnus, and Melilotus.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk	Fed: None CA: **THR**	Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, & agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Catostomus fumeiventris Owens sucker	Fed: None CA: None	Endemic to the Owens River drainage. In its native river habitat it is most common in areas with long runs & few riffles. Adults can thrive in reservoirs, but need gravelly riffles in tributary streams for spawning.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Gulo gulo California wolverine	Fed: None CA: None	Needs water source. Uses caves, logs, burrows for cover & den area. Hunts in more open areas. Can travel long distances.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Lasionycteris noctivagans silver-hared bat	Fed: None CA: None	Primarily a coastal & montane forest dweller feeding over streams, ponds & open brushy areas. Roosts in hollow trees, beneath exfoliating bark, abandoned woodpecker holes & rarely under rocks. Needs drinking water.	No	**Low**. The project site provides suitable foraging habitat, but no suitable nesting habitat.
Lepus townsendii townsendii western white-tailed jackrabbit	Fed: None CA: None	Sagebrush, subalpine conifer, juniper, alpine dwarf shrub & perennial grassland. Open areas with scattered shrubs & exposed flat-topped hills with open stands of trees, brush & herbaceous understory.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Martes caurina sierra Sierra marten	Fed: None CA: None	Mixed evergreen forests with more than 40% crown closure along Sierra Nevada & Cascade Mountains. Needs variety of different-aged stands, particularly old-growth conifers & snags which provide cavities for dens/nests.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Myotis evotis long-eared myotis	Fed: None CA: None	Found in all brush, woodland & forest habitats from sea level to about 9000 ft. prefers coniferous woodlands & forests. Nursery colonies in buildings, crevices, spaces under bark, & snags. Caves used primarily as night roosts.	No	**Low**. The project site provides suitable foraging habitat, but no suitable nesting habitat.
Myotis yumanensis Yuma myotis	Fed: None CA: None	Optimal habitats are open forests and woodlands with sources of water over which to feed. Distribution is closely tied to bodies of water. Maternity colonies in caves, mines, buildings or crevices.	No	**Low**. The project site provides suitable foraging habitat, but no suitable nesting habitat.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Observed On-site**	**Potential to Occur**
Ochotona princeps schisticeps grey-headed pika	Fed: None CA: None	Mountainous areas, generally at higher elevations, often above the treeline up to the limit of vegetation. At lower elevations found in rocky areas within forests or near lakes. Talus slopes, occasionally on mine tailings. Prefers talus-meadow interface.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Oncorhynchus clarkii seleniris Paiute cutthroat trout	Fed: **THR** CA: None	Cool, well-oxygenated waters. Cannot tolerate presence of other salmonids, requires clean gravel for spawning.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Pekania pennant fisher –west coast DPS	Fed: **Proposed THR** CA: **Candidate THR**	Intermediate to large-tree stages of coniferous forests & deciduous-riparian areas with high percent canopy closure. Uses cavities, snags, logs & rocky areas for cover & denning. Needs large areas of mature, dense forest.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Picoides arcticus black-backed woodpecker	Fed: None CA: None	Coniferous forests in the Sierra Nevada and Cascades to the Siskiyou Mountains. Recently burned coniferous forest, areas with dense standing dead trees, and less commonly in unburned forests.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Rana sierra Sierra Nevada yellow-legged frog	Fed: **END** CA: **THR**	Always encountered within a few feet of water. Tadpoles may require 2 - 4 years to complete their aquatic development.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Sorex lyelli Mount Lyell shrew	Fed: None CA: None	High elevation riparian areas in the southern Sierra Nevada. Requires moist soil, lives in grass or under willows. Uses logs, stumps, etc. for cover.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Strix nebulosi great grey owl	Fed: None CA: **END**	Resident of mixed conifer or red fir forest habitat, in or on edge of meadows. Requires large diameter snags in a forest with high canopy closure, which provide a cool sub-canopy microclimate.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Vulpes vulpes necator Sierra Nevada red fox	Fed: None CA: **THR**	Historically found from the Cascades down to the Sierra Nevada. Found in a variety of habitats from wet meadows to forested areas. Use dense vegetation & rocky areas for cover & den sites. Prefer forests interspersed w/ meadows or alpine fell-fields.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Plant Species				
Agrostis humilis mountain bent grass	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.3	Alpine bounder and rock field, meadows and seeps, subalpine coniferous forest. Blooming period is July to September. Elevational range 8,760 feet to 10,500 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Antennaria pulchella beautiful pussy-toes	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Alpine boulder and rock field (stream margins), and meadows and seeps. Blooming period is June to September. Elevational range 9,186 feet to 12,139 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Arabis repanda var. greenei Greene's rockcress	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 3.3	Subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest on granitic, talus, rocky or sandy soils. Blooming period is June to August. Elevational range 7,693 feet to 11,811 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Astragalus johannis-howellii Long Valley milk-vetch	Fed: None CA: Rare CNPS: 1B.2	Great Basin scrub in sandy volcanic ash or pumice soils. Blooming period is June to August. Elevational range from 6,700 feet to 8,300 feet above mean sea level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Observed On-site**	**Potential to Occur**
Astragalus kentrophyta var. danaus Sweetwater Mountains milk-vetch	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Alpine boulder and rock field, subalpine coniferous forest in rocky talus. Blooming period is July to September. Elevational range 9,842 feet to 12,000 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Astragalus monoensis Mono milk-vetch	Fed: None CA: Rare CNPS: 1B2	Great Basin scrub, upper montane coniferous forest, pumice flats with sparse vegetative cover. Blooming period is June to August. Elevational range 6,900 feet to 11,000 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Atriplex pusilla smooth saltbush	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.1	Great Basin scrub, meadow and seep, wetland. Known from hot springs, and alkali springs. Blooming period is June to September. Elevational range 4,265 feet to 6,560 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Boechera cobrensis Masonic rockcress	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.3	Great Basin scrub, Pinon and juniper woodlands, usually in sandy soils. Blooming period is June to July. Elevational range 4,430 feet to 11,200 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Boechera pinzliae Pinzl's rockcress	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.3	Alpine, alpine boulder and rock field, subalpine coniferous forest in steep, unstable scree and sand. Blooming period is July. Elevational range 9,842 feet to 10,990 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Boechera tularensis Tulare rockcress	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.3	Subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest on rocky slopes. Blooming period is May to August. Elevational range 5,987 feet to 11,000 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Bruchia bolanderi Bolander's bruchia	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadow and seep, and upper montane coniferous forest. Moss which grows on damp clay soils. Seems to colonize bare soil along streambanks, meadows, fens and springs. Elevational range 5,282 feet to 10,958 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Carex congdonii Congdon's sedge	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Alpine boulder and rock field, subalpine coniferous forest in rocky soils. Blooming period is July to August. Elevational range 8,530 feet to 12,795 feet above mean seal level.	No	No **Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habi No tat within the proposed project footprint.
Carex davyi Davy's sedge	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.3	Subalpine coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest. Blooming period is May to August. Elevational range 4,921 feet to 10,500 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Carex geyeri Geyer's sedge	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Great Basin scrub and lower montane coniferous forest. Blooming period is May to August. Elevational range 3,789 feet to 6,889 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Carex incurviformis Mt. Dana sedge	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Alpine bounder and rock field. Blooming period is July to August. Elevational range 12,139 feet to 13,320 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Carex petasata Liddon's sedge	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.3	Broadleaved upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, meadow and seep, Pinon and juniper woodlands, and wetlands. Blooming period is May to July Elevational range 2,739 feet to 9,940 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Observed On-site**	**Potential to Occur**
Carex scirpoidea ssp. pseudoscirpoidea Western single-spiked sedge	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.2	Found in mesic, often carbonate soils in alpine boulder nd rock field, meadows and seeps, and subalpine coniferous forest (rocky). Blooming period is July to September. Elevational range 9,809 feet to 12,139 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Carex tiogana Tioga Pass sedge	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.3	Meadows and seeps in mesic, lake margins. Blooming period is July to August. Elevational range 10,170 feet to 10,826 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Claytonia megarhiza fell-fields claytonia	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.3	Alpine, alpine boulder and rock field, and subalpine coniferous forest in the crevices between rock in rocky and gravelly soils. Blooming period is July to September. Elevational range 8,530 feet to 10,940 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Crepis runcinata fiddleleaf hawksbeard	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.2	Mojavean desert scrub, and Pinon and juniper woodlands in moist, alkaline valley bottoms. Blooming period is May to August. Elevational range 1,246 feet to 10,203 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Cryptantha glomeriflora clustered-flower cryptantha	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Found in granitic or volcanic, sandy soils in Great Basin scrub, meadows and seeps, subalpine coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest. Blooming period is June to September. Elevational range 5,905 feet to 12,303 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Draba cana canescent draba	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.3	Alpine, alpine boulder and rock field, limestone, meadow and seep, and subalpine coniferous forest in carbonate substrates. Blooming period is July. Elevational range 9,842 feet to 11,500 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Draba incrassata Sweetwater Mountain draba	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.3	Alpine, alpine boulder and rock field, endemic to the rhyolitic substrates of the Sweetwater Mountains on loose step talus slopes. Blooming period is July to August. Elevational range 8,202 feet to 13,000 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Draba lonchocarpa spear-fruited draba	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.3	Alpine boulder and rock field, limestone. On limestone scree. Blooming period is June to July. Elevational range 10,793 feet to 11,958 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Draba praealta tall draba	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.3	Meadows and seeps on mesic sites. Blooming period is July to August. Elevational range 8,202 feet to 11,204 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Elymus scribneri Scribner's wheat grass	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.3	Alpine, and alpine boulder and rock filed on rocky slopes. Blooming period is July to August. Elevational range 9,500 feet to 13,779 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Epilobium howellii subalpine fireweed	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Meadow and seeps, subalpine coniferous forest, and wetland. Found in wet meadows, mossy seeps. Blooming period is July to August. Elevational range 6,561 feet to 10,239 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Ericameria nana dwarf goldenbush	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Pinon and juniper woodland (rocky, carbonate or granitic soils). Blooming period is July to November. Elevational range 4,800 feet to 9,186 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Observed On-site**	**Potential to Occur**
Eriogonum microthecum var. alpinum northern limestone buckwheat	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Found in alpine dwarf scrub and Great Basin scrub, sometimes rocky or gravelly soils. Blooming period is July to September. Elevational range 8,202 feet to 10,826 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Eriophorum gracile slender cottongrass	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Bogs and fends, meadows and seems, and upper montane coniferous forest in acidic soils. Blooming period is May to September. Elevational range 4,200 feet to 9,514 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Festuca minutiflora small-flowered fescue	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.3	Alpine boulder rand rock field. Blooming period is July. Elevational range 10,500 feet to 13,287 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Hulsea brevifolia short-leaved hulsea	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest in granitic or volcanic soil of forest openings and road cuts. Blooming period is July to September. Elevational range 1,500 feet to 10,500 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Hulsea vestita ssp. parryi Parry's sunflower	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Lower montane coniferous forest, pinon and juniper woodland, upper montane coniferous forest in granitic or carbonate, rocky soils. Blooming period is April to August. Elevational range 4,494 feet to 9,498 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Ivesia unguiculata Yosemite ivesia	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Meadows and seeps, subalpine coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest. Blooming period is July to September. Elevational range 4,921 feet to 9,596 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Kobresia myosuroides Seep kobresia	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.2	Alpine boulder and rock field (mesic), meadows and seeps, and subalpine coniferous forest. Blooming period is June to August. Elevational range 4,888 feet to 10,646 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Lupinus duranii Mono Lake lupine	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Great Basin scrub, subalpine coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest in pumice flats, coarse barren soils of volcanic origin. Blooming period is May to August. Elevational range 2,500 feet to 10,000 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Meesia longiseta long seta hump moss	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.3	Bogs and fens, meadows and seeps, upper montane coniferous forest on moist soils along streams and meadows, often carbonate. Elevational range 5,741 feet to 10,000 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Mentzelia monoensis Mono Craters blazing star	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.3	Great Basin scrub, and upper montane coniferous forest in pumice, gravelly, disturbed areas. Blooming period is May to July. Elevational range 6,578 feet to 8,136 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Minuartia stricta bog sandwort	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.3	Alpine boulder and rock field, alpine dwarf scrub, and meadows and seeps. Blooming period is July to September. Elevational range 8,000 feet to 13,000 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Phacelia inyoensis Inyo phacelia	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Meadow and seep, in alkaline meadows. Blooming period is April to August. Elevational range 3,000 feet to 10,500 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.

Scientific Name Common Name	**Status**	**Habitat**	**Observed On-site**	**Potential to Occur**
Potamogeton robbinsii Robbin's pondweed	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.3	Marshes and swamps, wetlands. Deep water, lakes. Blooming period is July to August. Elevational range 5,000 feet to 10,826 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Puccinellia simplex California alkali grass	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Found in chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools in alkaline, vernally mesic, sinks, flats, and lake margins. Blooming period is March to May. Elevational range 6 feet to 3,051 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Salix brachycarpa var. brachycarpa Short-fruited willow	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.3	Alpine dwarf scrub, limestone, meadow and seeps, subalpine coniferous forest, and wetland. Found on edges of lakes, and in wet meadows, on limestone, marble, and metamorphic substrates. Blooming period is June to July. Elevational range 9,816 feet to 10,252 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Salix nivalis snow willow	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.3	Alpine dwarf scrub. Blooming period is July to August. Elevational range 10,170 feet to 11,482 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Sedum pinetorum Pine City sedum	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 3	Alpine boulder and rock field, subalpine coniferous forest, likely on rocky volcanic slopes. Blooming period is July.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Senecio hydrophiloides sweet marsh ragwort	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 4.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and swamps (mesic). Blooming period is May to August. Elevational range 0 feet to 9,186 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Stuckenia filiformis ssp. alpine slender-leaved pondweed	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.2	Marshes and swamps (assorted shallow freshwater). Blooming period is May to July. Elevational range 984 feet to 7,053 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Triglochin palustris marsh arrow-grass	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2B.3	Meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps (freshwater), subalpine coniferous forest (mesic). Blooming period is July to August. Elevational range 7,500 feet to 12,139 feet above mean seal level.	No	**Presumed absent**. There is no suitable habitat within the proposed project footprint.
Sensitive Habitats				
Mono Pumice Flat	CDFW Sensitive Habitat	Pumice substrate, Parry rabbitbrush (*Ericameria parryi*) sole or dominant shrub in canopy; bitterbrush, big sagebrush, ephedras, and rabbitbrush may be present.	No	**Absent**

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) - Federal
END- Federal Endangered
THR- Federal Threatened

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) - California
END- California Endangered
THR- California Threatened
FP- Fully Protected
CSC- California Species of Concern
WL- Watch List

California Native Plant Society (CNPS)
California Rare Plant Rank
1A Plants Presumed Extirpated in California and Either Rare or Extinct Elsewhere
1B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
2B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere
3 Plants About Which More Information is Needed – A Review List
4 Plants of Limited Distribution – Watch List

Threat Ranks
0.1- Seriously Threatened in California
0.2- Moderately Threatened in California
0.3- Not Very Threatened in California

Attachment D

Flora and Fauna Compendium

Table D-1: Plant Species

Allium campanulatum	Sierra onion
Allophyllum gilioides ssp. violaceum	dense false gilia
Alnus incana ssp. tenuifolia	creek alder
Aquilegia Formosa	columbine
Arctostaphylos patula	manzanita
Bromus tectorum	downey chess
Calochortus leichtlinii	Leichtlin's mariposa lily
Calyptridium monospermum	one seeded pussypaws
Chamaesaracha nana	dwarf chamaesaracha
Cymopterus terebinthinus	rurpentine cymopterus
Eleocharis sp.	spikerush
Ericameria nauseosa	rabbitbrush
Erigeron breweri	Brewer's fleabane
Erigeron glacialis var. hirsutus	wandering fleabane
Erodium ssp.	filaree
Erysimum capitatum	western wallflower
Iris missouriensis	western blue flag
Pinus contorta ssp. murrayana	Lodegpole pine
Pinus jeffreyi	Jeffery pine
Poa secunda	pine bluegrass
Populus tremuloides	Quaking aspen
Purshia tridentate	Antelope bush
Ribes ssp.	gooseberry
Symphoricarpos rotundifolius	mountain snowberry
Viola purpurea ssp. purpurea	goosefoot violet
Wyethia mollis	woolly mule's ears
Cryptantha sp.	popcorn flower
Lupinus ssp.	lupine

Table D – 2: Wildlife Species

Scientific Name	**Common Name**
Aves	**Birds**
Colaptes auratus	northern flicker
Contopus sordidulus	western wood-pewee
Corvus corax	common raven
Cyanocitta stelleri	*Stellar jay*
Euphagus cyanocephalus	Brewer's blackbird
Melospiza melodia	song sparrow
Mimus polyglottos	northern mockingbird
Molothurs ater	brown-headed blackbird
Petrochelidon pyrrhonota	cliff swallow
Poecile gambeli	Bewick's wren
Sitta canadensis	red-breasted nuthatch
Spinus psaltria	lesser goldfinch
Thryomanes bewickii	mountain chickadee
Turdus migratorius	American robin
Zenaida macroura	mourning dove
Mammalia	**Mammals**
Tamias specissus	Lodgepole chipmunk

Attachment E

Mammoth Lakes Municipal Code Section 17.36.140

17.36.140 - Tree Removal and Protection.

A. **Purpose.** This section includes provisions to protect and to regulate the removal of certain trees, based on the important environmental, aesthetic and health benefits that trees provide to Mammoth Lakes residents and visitors, and the contribution of such benefits to public health, safety and welfare. These benefits include, but are not limited to, enhancement of the character and beauty of the community as a "Village in the Trees," protection of property values, provision of wildlife habitat, reduction of soil erosion, noise buffering, wind protection, and visual screening for development.

B. **Applicability.** The terms and provisions of this section shall apply to all private and public property within the Town of Mammoth Lakes.

C. **Exemptions.** The following shall be exempt from the provisions of this section:
   1. Removal of a tree that presents an immediate safety hazard to life or property, as determined by the Town Manager, Director, Building Official, Public Works Director, Police Chief, Fire Marshall, Public Utility Company, or their designees.
   2. Routine tree maintenance, such as the trimming or thinning of branches.
   3. Tree removal performed by the Town, public utilities, or other public agencies in public utility easements or public rights-of-way;
   4. Tree removal for fuels reduction purposes on publicly owned land, performed in conjunction with an approved fuel reduction program or activity;
   5. Removal of trees felled by natural weather conditions or an act of God;
   6. Removal of visibly dead trees; and
   7. Coniferous and deciduous trees with a "Diameter at Breast Height" (DBH) of less than 12 inches.

D. **Tree removal permit required.** No person shall remove or cause to be removed any tree from any property, which is subject to this section and not otherwise exempted pursuant to Section 17.36.140.C, 17.36.140.F. or 17.36.140.G, without first obtaining a valid tree removal permit pursuant to the requirements of Chapter 17.60 (Applications, Processing, and Fees).

E. **Tree removal permit application and review.**
   1. ***Tree removal permit application.*** The following information shall be provided in the tree removal permit application:
      a. A site plan or drawing showing the location, type and size of all tree(s) proposed to be removed;
      b. A statement of the reasons for removal; and
      c. Written consent of the owner of record of the land on which the tree(s) are proposed to be removed, or their authorized agent or contractor.
   2. ***Tree removal permit review.*** The following shall be considered when reviewing tree removal permits:
      a. The Director shall inspect the property and evaluate each application. The applicant shall clearly mark or flag all trees proposed for removal.
      b. The Director shall issue a permit if any of the conditions 1. through 10. below are determined to apply. The Director may request the applicant to provide a professional assessment by a Registered Professional Forester (RPF) or arborist to support the reasons for the proposed tree removal.
         i. The tree(s) is infected with an epidemic insect or disease where the recommended control is not applicable and an arborist has recommended removal to prevent transmission;
         ii. The tree is visibly dying;
         iii. The tree(s) presents a hazard to health, safety or property that cannot be corrected by pruning, transplanting or other treatments;

iv. The tree(s) severely interfere with the growth and development of a more desirable tree;

v. The removal of the tree would be necessary to provide for the required amount of snow storage on a residential or commercial property;

vi. The removal of the tree would substantially increase mid-day solar access to a solar collector;

vii. The tree(s) interferes or is causing extensive damage to utility services or facilities, roadways, sidewalks, curbs, gutters, pavement, water or sewer line, foundations or existing structures;

viii. The removal of the trees(s) would be necessary to maintain defensible space around a structure, or for fuels reduction purposes approved by Mammoth Lakes Fires Protection District;

ix. The removal of the tree(s) would allow for improved enjoyment or quality of a publicly-accessible recreation or event site (e.g., improved event circulation or seating, enhanced golf course playability, etc.) consistent with the Town's destination resort objectives.

x. Other reason, which, in the determination of the Director, would be necessary to maintain public health, safety or welfare, or to avoid damage to buildings or property.

c. Creation of views, lawns, or similar amenities shall not be sufficient cause to remove trees.

3. Expiration of tree removal permits. Tree removal permits shall remain valid for a period of five years from date of issue.

F. **Multi-family residential project tree management plan.** An Administrative Permit for a tree management plan may be approved by the Director for an existing multi-family residential or lodging property of twenty-five units or more consistent with the standards of this section. Separate tree removal permits would not be required with an approved tree management plan.

1. ***Tree Management Plan.*** A tree management plan shall include the following information:
   a. Name of multi-family residential or lodging property.
   b. Narrative describing purpose and objectives of the tree management plan.
   c. Location, species, diameter at DBH, reason, and anticipated year of removal for each tree expected to be removed under the management plan.
   d. Signature of certified RFP or arborist certifying the validity of the tree management plan.
2. ***Expiration of tree maintenance plan.*** Tree management plans shall remain valid for a period of five years from date of issue. Substantial revisions or amendments to an approved tree management plan shall be approved by the Director.

G. **Construction-related tree removal and protection.** If a site has received development approval through a land use, building, or grading permit that includes a tree removal and protection plan consistent with the standards of this section, then a separate tree removal permit is not required, and removal of trees is considered approved through the land use, building, or grading permit.

1. *Tree removal and protection plan.* A tree removal and protection plan is required prior to conducting development activities which require a land use permit, building permit or grading permit, including, but not limited to, clearing, grading, excavation or demolition work on any property or development site containing one or more trees.
   a. The tree removal and protection plan shall clearly depict all trees to be preserved and/or removed on the site. The plan must be drawn to scale and include the following:
      i. Location, species and diameter of each tree at DBH.
      ii. Clear identification of all trees proposed to be removed.
      iii. Location of drip line of each tree.
      iv. Location of existing and proposed roads, water, sanitary and storm drain, irrigation and other utility lines/facilities and easements.

v. Location of existing and proposed structures.

vi. Grade change or cut and fill during or after construction.

vii. Existing and proposed impervious surfaces.

viii. Location and type of tree protection measures to be installed per Section G.1.b., below.

b. *Tree protection measures.* Except as otherwise allowed by the review authority or Director, all required tree preservation measures set forth in this section shall be instituted prior to any construction or development activities, including but not limited to, clearing, grading, excavation or demolition work, and shall be removed only after completion of all construction activity, including landscaping and irrigation installation.

i. Fencing, a minimum of three feet tall with posts placed no more than ten feet apart shall be installed at the edge of the tree drip line. Fencing shall be flush with the initial (undisturbed) grade.

ii. No construction activity shall occur within the tree drip lines, including, but not limited to dumping or storage of materials such as building supplies, soil, waste items, equipment or parked vehicles.

iii. Tree drip lines shall be maintained free of chemically injurious materials and substances such as paints, thinners, cleaning solutions, oil and gasoline, concrete or drywall excess, construction debris or run-off.

iv. No excavation, trenching, grading, root pruning or other activity shall occur within the drip line unless approved by the review authority or the Director.

v. The applicant shall not proceed with any development or construction activities, except installation of erosion control measures, until the Town has inspected and approved the installation of the required tree protection measures and a grading and/or building permit has been issued by the Town.

c. *Waiver of requirement to provide tree removal and protection plan.* The Director may waive the requirement to provide a tree removal and protection plan where it can be demonstrated, to the Director's satisfaction, than no trees would be removed or otherwise directly or indirectly affected by the proposed activity.

H. **Penalty for removal of a tree without a permit.** The following penalties may be imposed for removal of a tree(s) without an approved tree removal permit where one is required, consistent with Municipal Code Section 8.32 (Administrative Citations).

1. Coniferous trees over 12 inches: a fine of no less than $2,500 per tree and/or as valued by an RPF or arborist; in no circumstances shall the fine be less than $2,500 and no more than $50,000, per tree;
2. Deciduous trees over 12 inches: a fine of $1,000 per tree and/or as valued by an RPF or arborist; in no circumstances shall the fine be less than $1,000 and no more than $5,000;
3. Replacement plantings may be required as determined by the Director consistent with Section 17.36.140. I, which may include valuation by an RPF or arborist.

I. **Mitigation for tree removal.** As mitigation for tree removal, either in conjunction with a tree removal permit, construction-related tree removal, or as penalty for tree removal performed without a permit, the Director may require replacement plantings. If required, replacement shall be limited to plantings in areas suitable for tree replacement with species identified in the Town of Mammoth Lakes' Recommended Plant List. The replacement ratio shall be determined by the Director. If required, the minimum replacement tree size shall be seven gallons. Replacement requirements may also be determined based on the valuation of the tree as determined by an RPF or arborist. The property owner shall maintain plantings to a level approved by the Director.

(Ord. No. 14-02, § 4, 3-19-2014; Ord. No. 15-01, § 4(Exh. A, § 26), 1-21-2015)