



Public Review Draft (5-3-06)

INTERIM INTERPRETIVE GUIDELINES for EL DORADO COUNTY GENERAL PLAN POLICY 7.3.3.4

BACKGROUND

The adopted 2004 El Dorado County General Plan, Conservation and Open Space Element, provides for the conservation and protection of soils, minerals, water, wildlife and fisheries, vegetation, cultural resources, and open space. Policies adopted in this element serve to guide the design of new development to meet these objectives. Policy 7.3.3.4, reproduced below, is a key interim standard that addresses buffers and setbacks for the protection of riparian areas and wetlands.

Policy 7.3.3.4

- *The Zoning Ordinance shall be amended to provide buffers and special setbacks for the protection of riparian areas and wetlands. The County shall encourage the incorporation of protected areas into conservation easements or natural resource protection areas.*
- *Exceptions to riparian and wetland buffer and setback requirements shall be provided to permit necessary road and bridge repair and construction, trail construction, and other recreational access structures such as docks and piers, **or where such buffers deny reasonable use of the property**, but only when appropriate mitigation measures and Best Management Practices are incorporated into the project.*
- *Exceptions shall also be provided for horticultural and grazing activities on agriculturally zoned lands that use Best Management Practices BMPs as recommended by the County Agricultural Commission and adopted by the Board of Supervisors.*
- *Until standards for buffers and special setbacks are established in the Zoning Ordinance, the County shall apply **a minimum setback of 100 feet from all perennial streams, rivers, lakes and 50 feet from intermittent streams and wetlands.***
- *These interim standards may be modified in a particular instance if more detailed information relating to slope, soil stability, vegetation, habitat, or other site- or project-specific conditions supplied as part of the review for a specific project demonstrates that a different setback is necessary or would be **sufficient to protect** the particular riparian area at issue.*

- *For projects where the County allows an exception to wetland and riparian buffers, development in or immediately adjacent to such features shall be planned so that impacts on the resources are minimized. **If avoidance and minimization are not feasible, the County shall make findings, based on documentation provided by the project proponent, that avoidance and minimization are infeasible.***

DEFINITIONS

Enhance: To improve existing conditions by increasing the quantity or quality of uses or features identified as desirable.

Environment: The physical conditions which exist within the area which may be affected by a proposed project, including land, air, water, mineral, flora, fauna, noise and objects of historic or aesthetic significance.

Habitat: The physical location or type of environment in which an organism or biological population lives or can be found.

Intermittent Stream: A stream that normally flows for at least thirty days after the last major rain of the season and is dry the remainder of the year, not including manmade drainage.

Lake: Any natural or manmade body that impounds water year round under normal conditions. In identifying the high water mark on manmade lakes controlled by dams, the maximum spillway elevation will be used.

Microclimate: The climate of a small, distinct, and often somewhat restricted area, such as a small valley, an individual field, a city street, or a building courtyard; that can be favorably altered through functional landscaping, architecture or other design features.

Natural Communities: A general term for an assemblage of naturally-occurring plants and animals coexisting together in a common area that is relatively undisturbed and unfragmented and that is self-perpetuating. These communities are generally comprised of a variety of plant and animal species that have evolved together over time in a specific location or region as a result of complex interactions among climate, soils, hydrology, topography, fire, vegetation, wildlife, and human interaction.

Natural State: The condition existing prior to development, modification, or disturbance.

Perennial Stream or River: Any watercourse that is either shown on the USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle map series as a solid blue line or under normal conditions flows year round.

Rare or Endangered Species: A species of animal or plant is considered to be "endangered" when its prospects for survival and/or reproduction are in immediate jeopardy from one or more causes. Includes plant or animal species listed in: (1)

Sections 670.2 or 670.5, Title 14 of the California Administrative Code; or (2) Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 17.11 or Section 17.2, pursuant to the Federal Endangered Species Act designating species as rare, threatened or endangered.

Significant Effect: A substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise, and objects of historic or aesthetic significance.

Substantial: Considerable in importance, value, degree, or amount.

Top of Bank: The visible high water mark of any lake, stream, or other body of water where the presence and action of the water are so common and usual and so long continued in all ordinary years as to mark upon the soil.

VegCAMP: A program administered by the State of California Department of Fish and Game that establishes protocols for classifying and mapping vegetation.

Watercourse: Natural or once naturally flowing (perennially or intermittently) water, including rivers, streams, and creeks. Includes natural waterways that have been channelized, but does not include human-made channels, ditches, and underground drainage and sewer systems. Also called a “waterway.”

Watershed: The total area above a given point on a watercourse that collects water to its flow; the entire region drained by a waterway or watercourse that drains into a lake, reservoir or to the sea.

Wetlands: Land that qualifies as jurisdictional wetlands by displaying hydric soils, hydrophilic plants, and wetland hydrology as defined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Wetlands include those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas. (33 CFR 328.3(b); 40 CFR 230.3(t))

See also http://ceres.ca.gov/wetlands/introduction/defining_wetlands.html for additional information.

Sources: *El Dorado County General Plan, State of California Department of Fish & Game, State of California Resources Agency, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.*

STANDARDS

Interim Standards: Policy 7.3.3.4 establishes *interim* standards until permanent standards are developed by ordinance. Since these standards are interim, this policy also provides a process for site specific modifications to these interim standards if certain findings and requirements are satisfied. These interim setback standards apply to existing and proposed new parcels or parcels proposed to be modified by a boundary line adjustment. Development (such as grading, building sites, roads, slopes, primary and accessory structures) must comply with the interim setbacks established by Policy 7.3.3.4 unless:

1. Specifically exempted by this policy, or involving necessary development of utilities, wells, and lighting, or
2. The project is within the joint jurisdiction of El Dorado County and the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA), in which case, the TRPA setbacks will apply, or
3. The project site is not located within a designated “Important Biological Corridor Overlay District” and an *alternative* setback is approved pursuant to the process described below.

Alternative Setbacks: An alternative setback can be approved when the applicant demonstrates that the alternative setback would still provide sufficient protection to the affected biological resource(s) and avoid or minimize impacts as required by the General Plan or if the alternative setback is necessary to allow “*reasonable use*” of an existing legal parcel and appropriate mitigation measures and/or Best Management Practices (BMPs) are incorporated into the project.

In order to apply for an alternate setback, an initial **Site Assessment Form** must be prepared by a qualified biologist and submitted to the Planning Services Division for review. If the project biologist concludes, and County staff concur, that there is no potential for any impact on riparian/biological resources from the proposed alternative setback, then, with incorporation of BMPs into the project, an alternative setback may be approved for the project. The extent of the setback reduction and the approving authority depends on the type of project (Discretionary, Ministerial or Special Cases) and is discussed in further detail in Sections A through C below.

If the site assessment concludes that the proposed alternative setback does have the potential to impact riparian/biological resources, then a full **Biology Report** for the project must be provided to the County prior to further consideration of the alternative setback. The Biology Report must:

- a) Be prepared by a qualified biologist and include the data specified in “*Biology Report Requirements*” section of this document;
- b) Identify any impacts on riparian/wetland resources that would occur if the project is constructed with the proposed alternative setback instead of the interim setback established in Policy 7.3.3.4.

- c) Identify feasible mitigation measures and BMPs that would avoid or minimize impacts on riparian and wetland resources associated with development of the project at the alternative setback;
- d) Provide the author's opinion as to whether the identified measures will be "sufficient to protect" the onsite riparian or wetland resources as required by the General Plan.

After the Site Assessment and/or Biology Report is accepted as adequate, and County staff and/or the County's reviewing biologist concur with the reports' conclusions, then the following procedures for approving alternative setbacks shall be used depending on the specific circumstances involved as listed below.

- A. Discretionary Projects:** A reduction in the interim setback for development can be recommended for approval to County decision-makers (Zoning Administrator, Planning Commission and/or Board of Supervisors) subject to compliance and coordination with the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act; or
- B. Ministerial Projects** (unless a "Reasonable Use Determination or "Previous Approval" is involved, then see Special Cases below): **A reduction in the interim setback to a minimum of 50 feet for perennial streams, rivers, and lakes and a minimum of 25 feet for intermittent streams and wetlands** can be approved by the Deputy Director/Building Official in accordance with the recommendations in the Biology Report.

Special Cases:

- 1) **Ministerial Projects Requiring Reasonable Use Determinations for Existing Legal Lots:** If the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Deputy Director/Building Official that the proposed development cannot feasibly be located outside of the prescribed interim setbacks, then a **reduction in the interim setback for development to a minimum of 25 feet for perennial streams, rivers, lakes, intermittent streams and wetlands** can be approved by the Deputy Director/Building Official in accordance with the recommendations in the Biology Report if necessary to allow for "reasonable use" of the property.
- 2) **Ministerial Projects on Existing Legal Lots for which Previous Approvals or Determinations of Developable Area have been made by County Decision-Makers:** Any previous determinations or approvals by the decision-makers of El Dorado County (i.e. the Zoning Administrator, Planning Commission, or Board of Supervisors) that have defined the *specific* extent of allowable development on an existing legal lot shall be recognized as establishing an area for "reasonable use" under these Guidelines. These would include approvals of variances, subdivision maps, parcel maps, planned developments, boundary line adjustments or other actions in which a building or development envelope has been

specifically delineated or where specific criteria for the location of development were adopted as part of the discretionary approval defining the portion of an existing legal lot available for development.

If an alternative setback is proposed for development in areas where a previous determination or approval as defined above has occurred, then a **reduction in the interim setback for development to a minimum of 25 feet for perennial streams, rivers, lakes, intermittent streams and wetlands** can be approved by the Deputy Director/Building Official in accordance with the recommendations in the Biology Report provided that:

- a) All development/disturbance is limited to the area on the property that was specifically delineated by previous County approvals for development; and
 - b) The reduction in the interim setback would not be inconsistent with any conditions of approval and/or mitigation measures that were previously placed on the project by County decision-makers.
- C. If the biology report concludes that it is not feasible to incorporate mitigation measures and/or BMPs into the project to avoid or minimize impacts in order to provide sufficient protection to the biological resource with the alternative setback, the report must include findings with adequate supporting information demonstrating why it is not feasible to incorporate such mitigation measures and/or BMPs into the project:

For Discretionary Projects, these findings are subject to review and approval by the Planning Commission, in conjunction with the CEQA process at the public hearing for the project.

For Ministerial Projects and for Projects Involving Reasonable Use Determinations, these findings are subject to review and approval by the Planning Commission prior to issuance of a building permit for the project.

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS APPLICABLE TO ALL PROJECTS

Compliance with the General Plan:

In addition to compliance with these guidelines for Policy 7.3.3.4, the proposed development shall be in conformance with all other applicable policies of the County General Plan and any applicable Specific Plans and/or Development Agreements.

Relationship to Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) Requirements:

The primary mission of the TRPA is to protect water quality in the Lake Tahoe Basin. TRPA's development regulations are specifically crafted for this purpose and are based on extensive study and analysis. Consequently, for development that is under the joint jurisdiction of El Dorado County and the TRPA, the setbacks from riparian/wetland resources shall be as determined by TRPA.

Compliance with the Zoning Ordinance, Grading Ordinance and Building Codes:

The proposed development shall be in compliance with all applicable requirements of the County Zoning Ordinance, Grading Ordinance and Building Codes.

Conflicts with State or Federal Agency Requirements

In the event of a conflict between County, State or Federal Agency requirements, the setback or mitigation requirement most protective of the riparian/biological resource shall apply to the project.

Important Biological Resource Corridor Overlay Designation

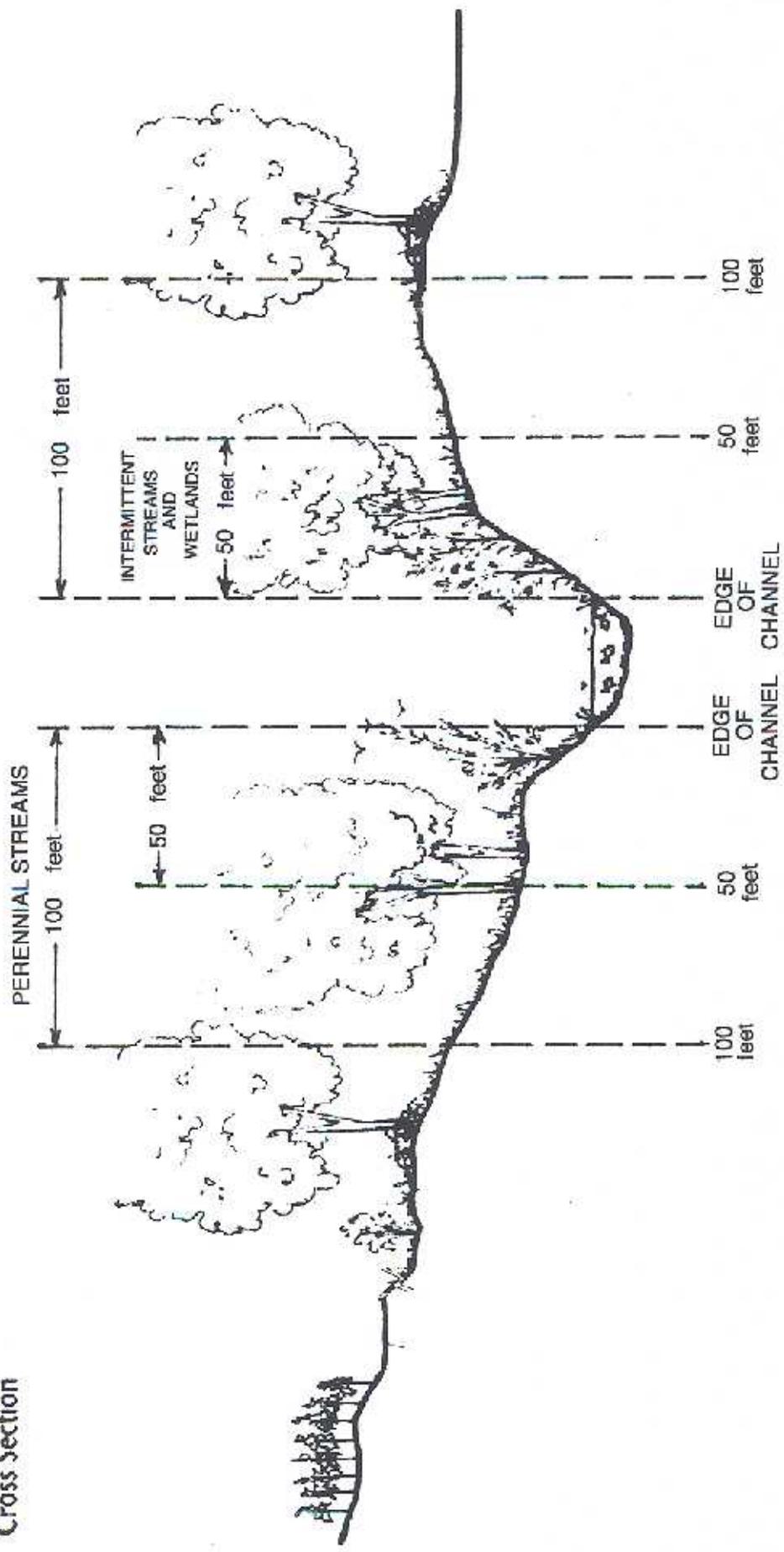
Requests for alternative setbacks for property located in an Important Biological Corridor Overlay (IBC) pursuant to the General Plan shall only be considered in conjunction with a discretionary review process. The analysis and Biology Report for the project must address all of the provisions of General Plan Policy 7.4.2.9. If a discretionary review process is not otherwise required for the project, the request for alternative setbacks will be considered by the Planning Commission as a policy determination. In either instance, in order to approve an alternative setback, the Planning Commission must consider all the evidence, conduct a public hearing and make all of the findings prescribed in County Code Section 17.22.630 (Variances) as well as conclude, based on substantial evidence, that the alternative setback would be consistent with the General Plan.

Measurement of Setbacks:

The setbacks required by Policy 7.3.3.4 or as modified through approval of an alternative setback as described above, shall be measured from the top of bank or water's edge of the intermittent stream, perennial stream/river, lake, waterway or wetland as applicable on the project site. Top of bank or water's edge shall be mapped as part of the project Biology Report. The required setback shall be measured continuously and parallel to the top of bank or water's edge. Any disputes concerning the appropriate location for top of bank or water's edge shall be resolved by the Director. The Director's decision is appealable to the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission's decision is appealable to the Board of Supervisors.

Stream Setbacks

Cross Section



EDGE OF CHANNEL

Not To Scale

BIOLOGY REPORT REQUIREMENTS

A. Required Content for Reports and Field Surveys:

Biological reports and field surveys must contain the following information:

1. **Project Map:** A detailed, scaled, map of the project regional location and specific study area including a site plan (and grading plan if applicable) for the subject parcel showing all proposed development/site disturbance, the flow line and top of bank of the river, stream or creek (including sufficient spot elevations to accurately establish top of bank), the extent of any wetlands on the site, the extent of any riparian or native vegetation on the site and the proposed setbacks between areas of development/disturbance and the river/stream/creek resource. An aerial photograph at a sufficient scale to identify all of these site features/resources is also recommended.

Any wetlands on the project site or within 100 feet of any disturbance proposed for the project site shall be mapped using one of the following methods:

- a) *Simplified Method of Wetlands Mapping:* This method may be used in most cases where riparian vegetation, areas of potentially hydric soils and drainage features with a defined bed and bank are/will be largely avoided through project design and the applicant wishes to minimize processing costs. The mapping of wetlands and/or waters of the U.S. can often be completed with site visits and review of aerial photographs, and topographical, vegetation and soil maps. Under this method wetlands and/or waters of the U.S. are conservatively identified to extend to the outermost limit of riparian vegetation (canopy drip line or scrub line boundary), hydric soils, or the defined bed and bank of a drainage feature, whichever is greatest.
- b) *Formal Method of Wetlands Mapping:* A formal wetland delineation may be completed under the following conditions 1) there may be extensive impacts (both direct and indirect) to or within the immediate proximity of identified wetlands and waters of the U.S, 2) the project applicant believes that using the simplified method of wetlands mapping results in too conservative delineation of the extent of wetlands, 3) there is disagreement between the County and the individual completing the delineation. Under this method the delineation must conform to the Army Corps of Engineers 1987 Wetland Delineation Manual. The boundaries of all wetlands and waters of the U.S., as defined by each of the agencies, must be clearly identified. When a formal wetland delineation is completed, a separate wetland delineation map is required in addition to showing the extent of wetlands on the vegetation map.

2. **Habitat Classification:** A written description/classification of the biological setting, referencing the plant communities keyed to a detailed map of the native/riparian vegetation and/or any animal habitat/migration corridor areas on the project site. Use of the “vegCAMP” classification system adopted by the California Department of Fish and Game (DFG) is preferred.

Further information regarding “vegCAMP” can be obtained from DFG and at the following internet website:

<http://www.dfg.ca.gov/whdab/html/vegcamp.html>

a) Disturbed Areas:

When classifying the biological setting, only those lands meeting all of the following characteristics may be identified as “disturbed”:

- i. Land that has been permanently altered by previous *legal* human activity including grading and/or repeated clearing for fuel management purposes or shows evidence of being built upon.
- ii. Land exhibiting evidence that the previous disturbance has eliminated all future biological value of the land for any species of concern.
- iii. No native vegetation remains.
- iv. The land exhibits low value as habitat for sensitive wildlife, including foraging potential for raptors.

b) Illegal Grading/Clearing:

Areas graded or cleared without the legal authority to do so shall be mapped as the vegetation type that was previously present based on County records and regardless of the time that has lapsed since the clearing. Historical evidence, such as aerial photography or the County’s vegetation mapping information, must be used to determine the habitat that once existed.

c) Legal Clearing Related To Preparing the Land for Development:

Areas legally graded or cleared in preparation for the proposed project shall also be mapped as the habitat that existed prior to the clearing unless previous environmental review was conducted and appropriate mitigation applied. The reason for this is that the California Environmental Quality Act requires the County to assess the “whole of the proposed project” which includes activities completed preparation for the project. Examples include geotechnical testing, well drilling/testing, surveying, and recent (less than 5 years prior to project application) clearing or grading

(including agricultural clearing or grading) completed without a clear documented purpose. Historical evidence, such as aerial photography or the County's vegetation mapping information, must be used to determine the habitat that once existed.

d) Legal Clearing:

Areas graded or cleared with the legal authority that are not related to preparing the land for development may be mapped as existing disturbed, agriculture, or as the appropriate habitat type, whichever applies.

e) Burned Habitat:

Areas recovering from fire shall be mapped utilizing the resurgent vegetation as indicators of the probable resultant habitat. When the fire is so recent such that no new vegetation has emerged yet, historical evidence, such as aerial photos, will be used to map the habitat that previously existed.

f) Mixtures Of Habitat Components:

Where vegetation contains a mixture of component and indicator species from two or more vegetation communities, the indicator species that appears with the greatest vegetation coverage must be used to identify the vegetation community.

g) Agriculture:

Any lands that currently support an agricultural operation will be classified as agriculture. The absence of active agricultural activity, such as irrigation, cultivation or harvesting, for three years (or such time period deemed reasonable by the Agricultural Commissioner) is considered a general guideline after which the land may support habitat suitable for sensitive species and should be evaluated/classified accordingly.

3. **Methodology:** A detailed description of any survey methodology used for the study, including the dates and times of field visits.
4. **Impact Assessment:** An assessment of all potential direct and indirect impacts including a discussion of the quality of the habitat considering: its ability to support species diversity, its ability to be self-sustaining (in the context of the surrounding area, not just the project boundaries), how common or rare it is, how good a representative it is (plant community), the degree of previous disturbance, and other history of the site if applicable.

5. **List & Map of Species:** A list and map (as appropriate) for any listed or sensitive special status plant or animal species observed or expected to occur on site. A list of additional species observed or expected should also be included. This may be representative of the communities present rather than exhaustive. Division by taxonomic group is not necessary. Include a discussion of the status, distribution, and habitat affinities of any special status plants or animals found at the project site if applicable.
6. **Mitigation Measures:** Recommended mitigation measures and/or Best Management Practices to avoid or minimize impacts to the extent feasible and to provide sufficient protection to the resource(s) as called for by the General Plan.

Mitigation must be determined on a site specific basis and can include a range of possibilities, including but not limited to:

- a) Avoidance of impacts to the resource;
 - b) Open space/conservation easements which, when feasible, work toward regional protection of the resources, including: combining open space easements with adjacent ownerships, maintenance of open space corridors; attempting to preserve as much contiguous habitat as possible consistent with County General Plan policy;
 - c) Redesign of the project to avoid, reduce or minimize impacts;
 - d) Clustering of proposed structures to avoid, reduce or minimize impacts;
 - e) Providing a vegetated buffer of an appropriate width to provide sufficient protection to the resource as required by the General Plan. The type of vegetation to be maintained in this buffer shall be suitable to enhance habitat value, improve bank stability and reduce the likelihood of erosion and sedimentation of the adjoining riparian resource;
 - g) Retaining animal dispersal corridors, including the under-story of any riparian vegetation;
 - h) Planning construction activity to avoid critical time periods (nesting, breeding) for fish and other wildlife species;
 - i) Careful siting of some projects such as bridges, roads and pipelines to limit the disturbance area to previously disturbed locations where feasible;
 - j) Restoration or enhancement of riparian habitat to enhance the ecological value of the creek, stream, wetland or river resource;
 - k) Best Management Practices for reducing impacts from grading/development in environmentally sensitive areas.
7. **Monitoring:** Methods for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the mitigation measures during and after disturbance/construction if applicable.
 8. **Report Author:** The name(s) of the field investigator(s); and a list of all references cited, persons contacted, herbaria and museums visited, and the location of any voucher specimens. Copies of any Natural Diversity Data Base Field Survey Forms sent to Sacramento and Natural Community Field Survey Forms, for sensitive species or communities found on the project site shall also be provided.

9. **Findings and Recommendations:** The project biologist's proposed findings and recommendation as to whether the project, with recommended mitigation and/or incorporation of Best Management Practices, would avoid or minimize impacts "sufficient to protect" the affected biological resource at the alternative setback as required by the El Dorado County General Plan.

10. **Digital File Specifications:** Should a digital file of the mapped data be submitted, one of the following formats is preferred: 1) personal geodatabase; 2) Arc/Info coverages packaged as a .zip file including all associated Info files or in .e00 format; and 3) in shapefile format packaged as a .zip file. 4) AutoCAD 2000 or newer versions of .dwg or .dxf files. The personal geodatabase should be compacted and then zipped. Files can be e-mailed, provided on CD, DVD, or flash drives. All electronically submitted files must be registered in California State Plane Zone 2, NAD 83, Feet. These file preferences apply to any GIS data submitted as part of a project's requirements.

B. Qualifications to Perform the Biological Study

Biological consultants must meet the following qualifications as determined by the Director of Development Services:

1. A BA/BS or advanced degree in biological sciences or other degree specializing in the natural sciences.
2. Professional or academic experience as a biological field investigator, with a background in field sampling design and field methods.
3. Taxonomic experience and knowledge of plant and animal ecology.
4. Familiarity with plants and animals of the area, including the species of concern.
5. Familiarity with the appropriate county, state and federal policies and protocols related to special status species and biological surveys.

Prior to accepting a report for review, the County must determine whether the party preparing the biology report meets the above requirements. The County of El Dorado maintains the right to submit any consultant prepared study for peer review by either a staff biologist or an outside consulting biologist under contract to the County prior to making any final determinations concerning any project. The cost of such review will be reimbursed by the applicant.

INTERNET RESOURCES

ACOE Wetlands Delineation:
<http://www.usace.army.mil/inet/functions/cw/cecwo/reg/techbio.htm>

CNPS Sawyer/Keeler-Wolf 1995:
<http://www.cnps.org/programs/vegetation/vegmanual.htm>

El Dorado County General Plan:
<http://www.co.el-dorado.ca.us/Planning/GeneralPlanAdopted.html>

El Dorado County General Plan EIR:
<http://www.co.el-dorado.ca.us/Planning/GeneralPlanEIR.html>

Mayer/Laudenslayer Habitat Classification used by EDC General Plan EIR:
http://www.dfg.ca.gov/whdab/html/wildlife_habitats.html

State of California Resources Agency Wetlands Information:
http://ceres.ca.gov/wetlands/introduction/defining_wetlands.html

VegCAMP:
<http://www.dfg.ca.gov/whdab/html/vegcamp.html>

VegCAMP Natural Communities List:
<http://www.dfg.ca.gov/whdab/pdfs/natcomlist.pdf>

ADMINISTRATION

The above guidelines are interim standards used by the Development Services Department of El Dorado County to provide for consistent review of projects for conformance with Policy 7.3.3.4 of the General Plan pending adoption of permanent regulations. Any requests to reduce the interim setback for development beyond the reductions provided for in these Guidelines will require Planning Commission review at a public hearing. Any determinations made by the Planning Commission are appealable to the Board of Supervisors.

Attachments: (1) Site Assessment Form
(2) El Dorado County Major Habitat Types
(3) El Dorado County Vegetation Communities Classification Summary
(4) El Dorado County Vegetation Communities (Based on Holland, Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf, and VegCAMP)

ATTACHMENT ONE

SITE ASSESSMENT FORM

Project Biologist & Contact Information: <i>(attach qualifications)</i>		
APN(s):		
Address:		
General Plan Designation:		
Zoning:		
Project Description: <i>(attach site photos)</i>		
Alternative Setback Requested:		
Would the project, at the proposed alternative setback, directly or indirectly have the potential to cause any impact, conflict with, or disturbance to:	YES	NO
a) Native or Riparian Vegetation?		
b) Creeks, Streams, Wetlands or Lakes?		
c) Movement of Wildlife and/or Any Wildlife Migration Corridor?		
d) Any Candidate, Listed or Special Status Plant or Animal Species?		
Are all applicable Best Management Practices incorporated into the project? <i>(attach BMPs)</i>		
<i>I affirm that all of the information contained in this document is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and I acknowledge and agree that any material misinformation in this document can result in the denial or revocation of any permits or County approvals for this project.</i>		
Biologist: _____ Date: _____		
Applicant/Owner: _____ Date: _____		

Required Attachments: 1) Biologist Qualifications; 2) Site Photos; 3) Project BMPs

