



DECISION TREE* FOR BUILDING PERMITS

Is the project more involved than a simple building permit (e.g. re-roof, mechanical, residential solar, water heater change-out, etc.)?

NO →

Not a PCCP covered activity

Is the project in the PCCP Plan Area?

YES

Is your project for a building permit **ONLY** (no other permits needed) for a new structure that meets zoning and setback requirements?

YES

NO

Grading permits, variances, etc. could potentially trigger PCCP coverage.

Does the property have entitlements (e.g. Parcel Map, Subdivision Map) approved before November 1, 2020?
Ask a Planning Technician at Planning@placer.ca.gov if unsure.

NO

YES

Does the property have natural, semi-natural, rural residential, or agricultural land cover?
Check your Land Cover here

YES

NO

Is the parcel larger than 20,000 square feet?

NO

YES

Is the parcel developed with an existing single family dwelling or other use?

YES

NO

Will the project result in more than 5,000 square feet of impervious surface (e.g. building footprint, covered porches, patios, gravel or paved drive and walkways)?

NO

YES

Is the parcel undeveloped?

YES

Note: If project is in the Foothills, it may be subject to the Open Space/ Fire Hazard Management Fee. (County Code Section 19.50.040)

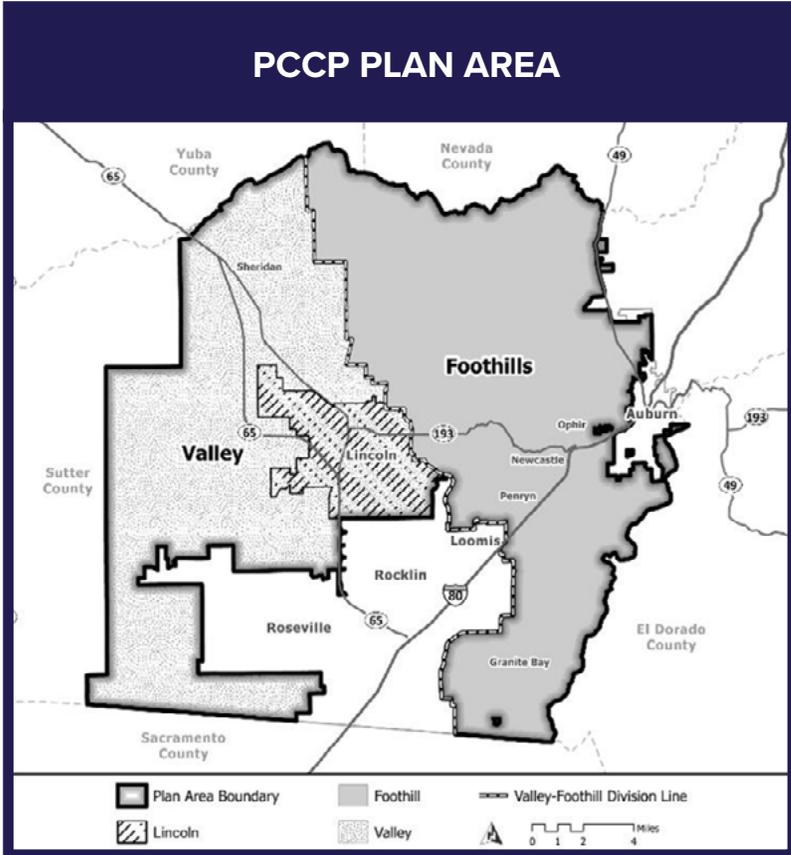
Is there a stream or wetland on site?

YES

NO

Not a PCCP covered activity

If state and federal permits are required, the applicant may chose to opt-in to PCCP. Contact PCCP@placer.ca.gov for opt-in application.



*If a Covered Species or it's habitat is on a project/ parcel that has been determined not covered by the PCCP, the Applicant will still need to consult with state and federal agencies about potential coverage. See below for information on where Covered Species are typically found in the PCCP Plan Area.



PLACER COUNTY CONSERVATION PROGRAM'S COVERED SPECIES AND WHERE TO FIND THEM

Birds

Western Burrowing Owl



Nests and forages in grassland habitats where they can dig or take over burrows previously inhabited by small mammals. Also found in agricultural and rangelands. May nest and overwinter in oak woodlands and vernal pool complexes.

Tricolored Blackbird



Prefers marsh complexes and thickets of Himalayan blackberry for nesting. Upland foraging habitats can include many different communities such as grassland, vernal pool complexes, agricultural fields, cattle feedlots, dairies, and occasional riparian scrub areas.

California Black Rail



Commonly found nesting in fresh emergent wetlands and perennial wetlands with shallow water. They nest in dense marsh vegetation such as bulrush, cattails, etc.

Swainsons Hawk



Nests in mature trees adjacent to suitable foraging habitat. Typically located along riverine/riparian corridors (creeks & streams) near open landscapes such as grasslands, vernal pool complexes, and agricultural lands. May nest in riverine/riparian and oak woodland adjacent to suitable foraging habitat.

Reptiles & Amphibians

Giant Garter Snake



Aquatic habitat found in marshes and agricultural wetlands, particularly rice fields and associated slow-moving waterways, including irrigation and drainage canals, ponds, and slow-moving streams. Adjacent upland habitat is typically within 200 feet of aquatic habitat and used for refuge and basking.

Western Pond Turtle



Aquatic habitat includes fresh emergent wetlands, seasonal wetland, riverine/riparian, and ponds. Upland habitat includes grasslands and oak woodlands within 150 feet of aquatic habitat. This surrounding terrestrial habitat is vital for this species during nesting and overwintering.

California Red-legged Frog



Aquatic habitat includes riverine/riparian, ponds, wetlands, and marsh habitats in the Foothills above 200-foot elevation. Upland habitat includes grasslands and oak woodlands within a mile of aquatic habitat that provide vegetation and small mammal burrows for protection.

California Yellow-legged Frog



Year-round aquatic habitat includes riverine and riparian habitats in rocky perennial streams in the Foothills above 500-foot elevation.

Invertebrates

Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle



Occupies elderberry shrubs occurring in valley oak woodlands and riparian vegetation. Primarily found in wet or riverine areas that support significant riparian zones but may occupy upland shrubs as well.

Conservancy Fairy Shrimp



Occurs in vernal pools and seasonal wetlands primarily. Currently known within a small geographic area of Placer County.

Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp



Primarily occurs in vernal pools, seasonal wetlands, swales, and shallow seasonally ponded features in the Valley and lower Foothills. This species lies dormant in the soil until suitable conditions for hatching. Vernal pool complexes are ideal habitat for fairy shrimp.

Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp



Occurs in the same habitats as vernal pool fairy shrimp. Pools typically have turbid (murky) waters or aquatic vegetation that may provide shelter from predators.

Fish

Chinook Salmon



Found in streams connected to the Pacific Ocean, such as Bear River, Racoon Creek, Auburn Ravine, and Dry Creek. Spawning and incubation require correct water velocity, temperature, depth, and substrate to be successful. Instream and overhead cover (undercut banks, overhanging tree branches, etc.) are important for juveniles.

Central Valley Steelhead



Found in streams connected to the Pacific Ocean, such as Bear River, Racoon Creek, Auburn Ravine, and Dry Creek. Spawning and incubation require correct velocity, temperature, and substrate (gravel without too much silt) to be successful. Instream and overhead cover (undercut banks, overhanging tree branches, etc.) are important for juveniles.

Questions?

Visit www.placer.ca.gov/PCCP or email PCCP@placer.ca.gov



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CONSERVATION
PROGRAM**