

YUBA

Protections in place:

	Oak Tree Retention/ Replacement Provisions	Oak Protection During Construction	Heritage Tree Protection	Riparian Vegetation Protections	Oak Canopy Retention Requirements	Oak Woodland Conservation Program
General Plan Language	The Conservation Element calls for protection of valley oaks through inventory and retention and regeneration guidelines. All Valley oaks >6”dbh must be mapped, and a tree protection plan for replacement, maintenance and monitoring implemented. Retention should be increased by site design including clustering and open space	The Conservation Element prohibits fill, cuts, and equipment storage, to 1.5 times the dripline of Valley oaks. Trees must be fenced during construction and utility lines combined in single trenches. Severed roots must be cut and covered with mulch. Landowners should be educated to not water Valley oak		The Conservation Element calls for no net loss of riparian habitat and setbacks of 50-150’ determined based upon site specific conditions	The Conservation Element requires canopy retention based on existing canopy area. 60% of existing canopy must be retained for sites with 80-100% canopy cover. These specific standards shall be included in the Zoning Ordinance.	The Conservation Element requires the County shall encourage the preservation of areas of natural vegetation including oak woodlands through retention and enhancement of large areas or systems which benefit a variety of species or resources
Specific Ordinance	None	None	None	None	None	None
Voluntary Guidelines	None	None	None	None	None	None

Documents reviewed:

Date of Review: August 2003

- Open Space Element
- Conservation Element
- Land Use Element
- Zoning Ordinance
- Subdivision Ordinance

- Grading and Erosion Ordinance
- Roads/Sidewalk Tree Ordinance
- Tree Removal Ordinance
- Voluntary Guidelines
- Other County Codes:

Summary of Oak Protection Policies:

<p>Land Use, 1996</p>	<p>The Foothill Agriculture classification is used to preserve foothill areas outside of community boundaries for agricultural uses; to protect grazing land; to conserve open space; to protect timber and forest lands; and to promote and encourage the use of forestlands for multiple purposes such as preservation of wildlife, hunting, hiking, or other compatible uses. Residential development is permitted for single-family dwellings, clustered housing projects, caretakers/employee housing, and farm worker housing. The Wildlife Areas classification recognizes, retains and protects from incompatible development lands in public ownership acquired for the benefit of wildlife.</p>
<p>Open Space and Conservation Elements, 1996</p>	<p>OAK WOODLANDS: Conservation of valley oaks and protection and regeneration of oak woodlands in foothill areas should be accomplished by creation of an inventory of remaining valley oaks and development of guidelines for retention and regeneration (27-OSCO). Foothill oaks should be identified on development project plans and avoided during design and construction (28-OSCO). Prior to final action on any development, the project shall be carefully reviewed for impact on any identified scarce natural resource, including woodlands (3-OSCP). The County shall require appropriate studies to ascertain the impact from proposed development (5-OSCP). Foothill and mountain development projects shall be designed to preserve the existing rural character, including maintenance of natural vegetation (30-OSCP). The County shall explore mechanisms to facilitate preservation and access, including clustering and alternative forms of open space ownership (37-OSCP). The County shall encourage the preservation of areas of natural vegetation including oak woodlands and riparian areas (86-OSCP). Retention and enhancement of large areas or systems which benefit a variety of species or resources, rather than individual species, resources or properties is encouraged by the County (85-OSCP). When habitat for special status species is present, the County shall require biological studies prior to action on development projects (89-OSCP). Mitigation measures proposed shall be incorporated into development project design whenever feasible (90-OSCP).</p> <p>CANOPY RETENTION: All proposed parcel maps, subdivision maps and conditional use permits in areas containing oak woodlands shall show the location of existing oaks by canopy area. The amount of canopy to be retained is based on the amount of existing canopy area on the project site. 60% of existing canopy must be retained for sites with 80-100% canopy cover, up to 90% of existing canopy when cover is <19% (118-OSCP). These standards shall be in the Zoning Ordinance.</p> <p>TREE RETENTION: Whenever project objectives can be otherwise achieved, it shall be the policy of the County to avoid oak tree removal (119-OSCP) by entertaining innovative and non-conventional site planning and structural designs (120-OSCP). Project proponents must identify and map the location of all Valley oaks >6”dbh (or groves) on property proposed for a development project. (116-OSCP). Developers must submit a tree protection plan that includes replacement, maintenance and monitoring for all Valley oaks removed.</p> <p>TREE PROTECTION: During any construction, fill should not be placed within an area which is 1.5 times the distance from the trunk to the dripline of Valley oaks and no closer than 10’ from the trunk. The dripline of the tree should be fenced</p>

	<p>during grading and construction. No operating or storing heavy equipment within oak driplines is allowed. Excavations around trees should be minimized. Depth of excavations should be the minimum required. Utility lines should be combined in single trenches whenever possible. If roots need to be removed, they should be cut rather than torn and immediately covered with mulch or soil to prevent desiccation. (117-OSCP). Individuals who purchase lots in subdivisions containing Valley oaks should be provided with literature on Valley oak protection. Watering of Valley oaks should be prevented, and any landscape vegetation planted adjacent to Valley oaks should be drought-tolerant.</p> <p>OAK HARVESTING: Pursuant to the State Board of Forestry's resolution for addressing impacts on oak woodlands, the County adopts this General Plan as its local guidelines to manage the removal of firewood and other wood products from oak woodlands (9-OSCP).</p> <p>RIPARIAN CORRIDORS: No net loss of riparian habitat is an objective. New development projects shall be directed away from riparian areas (71-OSCP). Riparian setbacks of 50 to 150' shall be required based upon site specific conditions (73-OSCP) as a condition of project approval (74-OSCP). The depth of the setback shall be determined based upon site specific conditions and consultations with CDFG.</p>
Zoning Ordinance, Chapter 12	This ordinance establishes Resource Protection Zones for high quality plant areas and wildlife habitat areas.

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County Contacts:

- No contacts
- Policies provided by county staff
- Policies discussed with county staff
- Policy inventory reviewed by county staff