

October 31, 2018

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Greg Tonello
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2237 Douglas Boulevard, Suite 160
Roseville, California 95661

***Subject: Biological Resources Assessment for the Placer County Government Center
Master Plan Update in Placer County, California***

Dear Mr. Tonello:

This biological resources assessment describes the existing conditions for the Placer County Government Center site in Auburn, California (Figure 1). This report provides a preliminary assessment of the biological resources observed or potentially present on the site, potential constraints associated with development of the site, and related regulatory requirements.

The County is currently undertaking a planning process to update the Master Plan for the County's facilities and land at the Placer County Government Center. It is expected that development under the Master Plan update may involve demolition of existing structures, new construction, expansion of current facilities, and landscaping and hardscape improvements. Proposed development of the site and potential impacts to special-status species and/or biological resources are analyzed in the context of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to support preparation of an Environmental Impact Report for the Master Plan update. This report describes the project site, results of the biological reconnaissance survey, special-status biological resources present or potentially present on-site, a preliminary assessment of expected regulatory requirements related to biological resource impacts of the potential project, and potential constraints to development that may be posed by biological resources on the site.

1. SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The approximately 198-acre project site is located west of the City of Auburn and consists of five parcels: APNs 051-120-061-000, 051-120-010-000, 051-120-064-000, 051-120-065-000, and 051-120-066-000 (Figure 2). The site is located south of Bell Road, west of State Highway 49, north of Atwood Road and east of Deseret Drive (Figure 3). The site occurs in Section 32, Township 13 North, and Range 8 East of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Auburn 7.5' quadrangle. The approximate center of the site corresponds to 38°56'17.92" north latitude and 121°06'33.22" west longitude.

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The site is mostly developed, but there are several undeveloped lots that have been managed (mowed or disked) or have been turned into open space (such as parks or fields). Upon review of historical aerial photographs, many of these lots were previously developed with buildings constructed in the early 1940s. Several buildings were demolished between 2005 and 2008 as part of the County's implementation of the 2003 DeWitt Government Center Facility Plan (2003 – 2010), which was the prior Master Plan Update for the site.

Elevation varies from approximately 1,380 feet above mean sea level (MSL) to 1,425 feet above MSL. Vegetation consists mostly of a mixture of non-native annual grasses and weedy dicots, along with deciduous and evergreen tree species, as well as ornamental plantings and landscaping scattered throughout the site (described further in Section 4.1 below). There is a canal that runs north to south along the eastern boundary of the site that delivers water from the Ophir Canal. It runs underground south of the site.

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA 2015), three soil types are mapped within the project site and include: Auburn silt loam, 2-15% slopes; xerorthents, cut and fill areas; and Auburn-Rock outcrop complex, 2-30% slopes. Auburn silt loam soils are well-drained residuum weathered from metamorphic rock. Xerorthents consist of mechanically removed and mixed soil material in which horizons are no longer discernable. These soils are typically well-drained. Auburn-Rock outcrop complex soils are found on rocky side slopes of metamorphic rock foothills and are shallow and well drained (Figure 4).

2. PRELIMINARY SITE EVALUATION

2.1 Special-Status Species

Special-status biological resources present or potentially present were identified through a literature search using the following sources: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information, Planning and Conservation (IPaC) Trust Resource Report (USFWS 2016); the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB 2016); and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants (CNPS 2016). Historical aerial photography was used to determine areas of the site that could potentially contain jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. or Waters of the State.

The CNDDDB and CNPS records searches were conducted for the Auburn USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle and the surrounding eight quadrangles. The CNPS records search included only those

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plant species with a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) of 1 or 2. The IPaC Trust Resources Report was created from the USFWS database and included a 5-mile radius around the site.

Following these records searches, Dudek determined the potential for each species to occur within the site based on a review of vegetation communities and available land cover types observed on aerial imagery, species requirements for particular soils or elevations, as well as the known geographic range of each species. A table summarizing this information and the potential for each special status species to occur onsite is provided in Appendix A. Species were assumed to have no likelihood of occurrence if the site was clearly outside the known geographic range of the species or if there was no suitable habitat for the species on or adjacent to the site.

3. FIELD RECONNAISSANCE AND METHODS

A field assessment was conducted at the site on July 1, 2016 by Dudek biologist Lisa Achter. The field assessment included mapping vegetation communities and land cover types present within the approximately 180-acre site, evaluating potentially jurisdictional wetlands or waters, and further determining the potential for special-status species to occur within the project site.

3.1 Vegetation Community and Land Cover Mapping

The survey was conducted on foot to visually cover the entire site, using an aerial photograph with an overlay of the property boundary.

Vegetation communities and land covers were mapped on that aerial imagery during the site assessment, and observable biological resources including perennial plants and conspicuous wildlife (i.e., birds, mammals) commonly accepted as regionally sensitive by CDFW and USFWS were also recorded on the field map. The vegetation community and land cover mapping conducted follows the classifications described by Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf (2009). Section 4, Results, provides an overview of the resources identified during the field survey.

3.2 Flora

All plant species encountered during the field survey were identified and recorded directly into a field notebook. Common and scientific names for plant species with a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR, formerly CNPS List) follow the CNPS On-Line Inventory of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2016). A list of plant species observed during the field survey is presented in Appendix B. No special-status plant species were identified on the project site during the field survey.

3.3 Fauna

Wildlife species detected during the field survey by sight, calls, tracks, scat, or other signs were recorded directly into a field notebook. The site was scanned with and without binoculars to aid in the identification of wildlife. In addition to species detected during the surveys, expected wildlife use of the site was determined by known habitat preferences of local species and knowledge of their relative distributions in the area. No special-status wildlife species were observed during the field survey.

3.4 Jurisdictional Wetlands

Dudek conducted an analysis of potentially jurisdictional waters and wetlands, reviewed current and historical aerial photography, and then identified potentially jurisdictional features based on review of aerial photographs and field observations. The analysis considers criteria by the following agencies:

- Waters of the U.S., including wetlands, under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) pursuant to Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA).
- Wetlands under the jurisdiction of the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Act.
- Wetlands under the jurisdiction of CDFW, pursuant to Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code.

Subsequent to the preliminary analysis of potentially jurisdictional waters completed during the reconnaissance survey, a wetland delineation was performed by Dudek botanist Laura Burris and is provided under separate cover.

4. RESULTS

The following sections provide quantification of the biological resources present within the project site, including habitats and species.

4.1 Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

Four land cover types exist within the site (Figure 5). The majority of the site is considered developed/disturbed and consists of paved roads, parking areas, and buildings that make up the Placer County Government Center. Patches of native and non-native annual grassland that include

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native and non-native weedy species (ruderal vegetation) occur throughout the center and eastern portion of the site. The remaining acreage consists of blue oak woodland and ornamental landscaping. Several aquatic features also exist within the site boundary. These land cover types are described in more detail below.

Annual Grasslands. Annual grassland is present throughout approximately 17.36 acres of the site. Annual grassland within the site is dominated by a dense to sparse cover of annual, non-native grasses and forbs. Common species include brome (*Bromus* spp.), Italian ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), barley (*Hordeum* spp.), filarees (*Erodium* spp.), and others. However, native species are also often present in this grassland, including bulbs, legumes, and some grasses, such as desert fescue (*Festuca microstachys*). Ruderal species are also often present in grasslands, especially along the margins of grasslands and in areas that have been historically disturbed. All of the grass species are dormant during the dry summer months.

Dominant species observed on-site within the grassland community included: wild oat, ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), and soft brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*). Several other native and non-native species were also present, including black mustard (*Brassica nigra*) and yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*).

Blue Oak Woodland Alliance. Blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*) woodland alliance includes at least 50% canopy coverage by blue oak, with other hardwoods and conifers intermixed. The tree canopy is intermittent to continuous and the shrub layer is sparse to intermittent. This association is found in valley bottoms, foothills, and rocky outcrops, where the soils are shallow and moderately to excessively drained. It is typically found at elevations ranging from 300 to 6,200 feet.

This association was observed on the southwestern, northeastern and eastern portions of the site, totaling approximately 25.05 acres.

Developed/Disturbed. Developed/disturbed areas are those dominated by manmade structures or areas frequently managed by means of mowing, disking, etc. Within the project site, about 143.38 acres of developed/disturbed areas consist of roadways, government buildings, parking lots, empty lots, and storage areas. Vegetation in these areas is sparse to absent, consisting primarily of cultivated plants in planters.

Riparian/Aquatic. Riparian areas are described as the interface between land and a fresh water feature, such as a stream, river or wetland. They are generally characterized as containing hydrophitic plants such as cottonwood (*Populus* sp.), willow (*Salix* sp.) and sedges (*Carex* sp.). They are ecologically diverse and can contain wet meadows, brushy understory, and a sparse tree

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canopy. Because of this, they are often home to a wide range of flora and fauna. Approximately 6.35 acres within the project site are characterized as riparian/aquatic. Aquatic areas include canals and ponds described in Section 4.2.

4.2 Aquatic Habitats and Jurisdictional Wetlands and Waters

A wetland delineation was performed on August 10, 2016 by Dudek botanist Laura Burris, but has not yet been verified. The delineation and report are provided under separate cover. The delineation and report identify the following wetlands and other waters of the U.S. within the study area: three detention basins, the Ophir canal, two ephemeral drainages, two freshwater emergent wetlands, five seasonal wetlands, a vegetated swale and a small pond also exist within the site boundary, and the area surrounding the pond provides a relatively amount of riparian habitat. These features cover 4.54 acres and 2,063.00 linear feet. These are described in more detail below and in the jurisdictional delineation.

Ophir Canal

A single unlined canal runs through the western side of the study area along the perimeter directly adjacent to 1st Street for the majority of the project boundary. The canal flows above ground from Bell Road along 1st Street to Professional Road, where it goes underground until reemerging just south of Willow Creek Drive. The canal is approximately 1,832.33 linear feet within the study area and is approximately 8 feet wide at the OHWM and 16 feet wide at the top of the bank. The canal is classified as riverine by the National Wetland Inventory (NWI) and has an established bed and bank. This canal has connectivity to other waterways above and below the study area, and therefore, is considered a relatively permanent water that drains to other waters of the United States and is potentially jurisdictional.

Ephemeral Drainage 01 (ED-01)

ED-01 is approximately 161.82 linear feet and leaves the study area through a culvert adjacent to SW-01 (Figure 5). It appears that the channel collects water during storm events and transports it off site. The channel is largely unvegetated except at its termination in SW-01, where there is a very sparse herbaceous layer. The channel is bounded by an intermittent riparian zone consisting of Gooding's willow (*Salix gooddingii*), Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*), and blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*). The channel at OHWM has an approximate width of 2.5 feet. The channel is approximately 7 feet wide at the top of the bank and tapers down to approximately 1 foot wide. Exposed roots, wracking, and undercut banks at the OHWM evidence flow. The substrate of the drainage was rocky and devoid of vegetation. At the time of the field survey, this feature was

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completely dry. Due to the likelihood that ED-01 eventually drains to a more permanent waterway downstream, this drainage is considered a non-relatively permanent water that drains to a water of the United States and is potentially jurisdictional.

Ephemeral Drainage 02 (ED-02)

ED-02 is approximately 68.85 linear feet and terminates in SW-01 (Figure 5). Similar to ED-01, it appears that the channel collects water during storm events and transports it off site. The channel is unvegetated except at its termination in SW-01, where there is a very sparse herbaceous layer. The OHWM for the channel was evidenced by an incised channel and is approximately 1 foot wide with a rocky substrate. At the time of the field survey, this feature was completely dry. This ephemeral drainage enters SW-01 and then a culvert, where it goes underground. Due to the likelihood that ED-02 drains to a more permanent waterway downstream, this drainage is considered a non-relatively permanent water that drains to a water of the United States and is potentially jurisdictional.

Wetlands

Five seasonal wetlands (SW-01 through SW-05) were identified within the study area. One is located in the northeastern part of the study area, and the other four are located within a previously developed lot near the center of the study area (Figure 5).

Seasonal Wetland 01 (SW-01)

SW-01 is approximately 0.02 acre and is fed by water runoff from ED-01 and ED-02. This wetland is primarily discernable based on the distinct vegetation differences between the mostly barren upland and the vegetated wetland, surface soil cracks visible within the boundary of the wetland, hydric soil, and clearly evident hydrologic features leading to the wetland. Dominant plant species found within this seasonal wetland include Canada horseweed (*Erigeron canadensis*), barnyardgrass (*Echinochloa crus-galli*), and Jersey cudweed (*Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum*). Two soil pits were dug at this location: one upland and one wetland. The wetland sampling point (SP-01) contained evidence of hydric soils, hydrophytic vegetation, and hydrology (refer to Appendix C). As mentioned previously, this seasonal wetland is found at the termination of both ED-01 and ED-02. This seasonal wetland drains into a culvert where the water then goes underground. Due to the likelihood that this feature drains to a more permanent waterway downstream, this drainage is considered a wetland adjacent to a non-relatively permanent water tributary to a water of the United States and is potentially jurisdictional.

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Seasonal Wetlands 02 through 05 (SW-02, SW-03, SW-04, and SW-05)

SW-02 through SW-05 are located within a vacant lot that used to contain buildings and now has constructed depressions where the buildings previously resided. The total combined acreage of these four seasonal wetlands is approximately 0.22 acre. The depressions and terraces within the vacant field are clearly visible; there is a distinct change in vegetation from the seasonal wetlands to the upland habitat surrounding them, and surface soil cracks were present within all four wetlands when surveyed. Due to the similarity of these features, a single wetland sampling point (SP-03) and a single upland sampling point (SP-04) were dug at this location and are representative of all four seasonal wetlands (Appendix C).

These seasonal wetlands were largely unvegetated during the field survey. What vegetation was present consisted of hyssop loosestrife (*Lythrum hyssopifolia*) and pale spikerush (*Eleocharis macrostachya*). The substrate in the seasonal wetlands was extremely rocky soil, likely fill from previous construction activity. The fill appeared to have acted as an impermeable layer, causing the seasonal wetlands to develop similar hydrology to vernal pools. In SW-03, the biologists observed a biotic crust of copepod carapaces, and in SW-04, biologists observed a layer of dried filamentous algae. The presence of aquatic invertebrates and a remnant algal mat indicates that these pools pond for sufficient lengths of time to support aquatic wildlife.

These seasonal wetlands present similarly to vernal pools, which are considered special aquatic sites as described in Section 230.3(q-1) of Section 404 of the CWA; therefore, these seasonal wetlands are potentially jurisdictional.

Vegetated Swale

A single vegetated swale that is 106.59 linear feet was observed in the center of the study area. There was no distinct change in vegetation from surrounding upland to swale, and it did not have a defined bed and bank. Plant species identified include Italian rye grass (*Festuca perennis*), Bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*), seaside barley (*Hordeum marinum*), and smooth cat's ear (*Hypochaeris glabra*). Water potentially pools in the swale during rain events, but not for sufficient periods for hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, or hydrology to form. Thus, this feature is likely not jurisdictional.

Detention Basins 01 through 03 (DB-01, DB-02, and DB-03)

Three detention basins are present within the study area (Figure 5). The first is located adjacent to 1st Street on the western side of the study area (DB-01). DB-01 is approximately 0.18 acre and has an outlet in the center. Vegetation within DB-01 was dominated by species similar to those

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described for California annual grassland. The grassland species were replaced by broadleaf cattail (*Typha latifolia*), willow (*Salix* sp.), and Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) deeper into the basin near the outlet. Standing water was present in a channel at the deepest portion of the basin during the site survey. The deepest portion of the basin appears to hold water longer than the surrounding area and functions as a seasonal wetland.

DB-02 is 0.62 acres and is located below Willow Road in the southeastern portion of the study area. This detention basin has an outlet leading directly to the adjacent canal at the southeastern corner of the basin; an inlet at the northwestern corner of the basin appears to channel rainwater runoff from the surrounding area to the detention basin. A small area at the inlet pipe contains water for longer periods, functioning as a seasonal wetland. This area contained hydrophytic vegetation at the time of the survey, including tall flatsedge and analogue sedge (*Carex simulata*). The basin floor was dominated by Italian rye grass, and species identified by the outlet included Fremont cottonwood, coyotebrush (*Baccharis pilularis*), valley oak, and interior live oak. This location is characterized as a freshwater pond by the NWI and is classified as palustrine, unconsolidated bottom, and permanently flooded under the under the Cowardin code (USFWS 2016b); however, during the field survey, the location was not flooded and functioned as a detention basin and not a freshwater pond.

DB-03 is 0.12 acre and is located directly to the west of DB-02 across 1st Avenue in the southeastern portion of the study area. This detention basin was dominated by California annual grassland, with a single Fremont cottonwood in the center of the basin. There was a central drain in this detention basin that likely drains directly into the adjacent canal. This location is characterized as a freshwater pond by the NWI and is classified as palustrine, unconsolidated bottom, and permanently flooded under the Cowardin code (USFWS 2016b); however, during the field survey, the location was not flooded, did not contain hydrophytic vegetation, and functioned as a seasonally flooded detention basin and not a freshwater pond. This feature is unlikely to be considered jurisdictional.

DB-01 and DB-03 drain into the adjacent canal, which would make any wetlands associated with DB-01 and DB-03 potentially jurisdictional.

Freshwater Pond

A single freshwater pond is located in the southwestern corner of the study area south of B Avenue and is surrounded by undeveloped land on the southern and western sides and ongoing development on the eastern side. The pond is 2.95 acres and is classified under the Cowardin code as palustrine, unconsolidated bottom, and permanently flooded (USFWS 2016b). Water was present in this feature

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at the time of the field survey. Species observed included willow, Fremont cottonwood, broadleaf cattail, floating primrose-willow (*Ludwigia peploides*), and common rush (*Juncus effusus*). This pond appears to drain south into additional freshwater wetlands and eventually into riverine habitat; due to this connectivity, this pond is potentially jurisdictional.

Freshwater Emergent Wetland 01 (FEW-01)

FEW-01 is a linear wetland feature located north of the freshwater pond across B Avenue and consists of 147.75 linear feet within the study area. This wetland drains directly into the freshwater pond through a large culvert. Species observed included willow, Fremont cottonwood, broadleaf cattail, floating primrose-willow, and common rush. This wetland is classified in the NWI as freshwater emergent wetland and as palustrine, emergent, and temporarily flooded under the Cowardin code (USFWS 2016b). At the time of the field survey, the soil within the wetland was saturated and there was a minimal amount of standing water. This wetland drains directly into the freshwater pond below and is potentially jurisdictional.

Freshwater Emergent Wetland 02 (FEW-02)

FEW-02 is located in the southwestern portion of the study area directly below the freshwater pond; is 0.43 acre in size; and is classified as palustrine, scrub-shrub, and seasonally flooded under the Cowardin code (USFWS 2016b). The wetland is heavily forested and dominated by broadleaf cattail. The wetland appears to potentially drain south into additional wetlands identified by the NWI (USFWS 2016a). Due to the high likelihood of connectivity, this wetland is potentially jurisdictional. No work is anticipated to take place in the vicinity of this wetland for this project..

4.3 Plants and Wildlife

A total of 23 native and non-native species of vascular plants were recorded during the field survey, none of which are special-status species (Appendix B). Several unknown ornamental species were observed within the landscaping throughout the site.

Thirteen wildlife species were recorded on the site during the survey, none of which are special-status species. These were western scrub jay (*Apelocoma californica*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), tree swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*), cliff swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), and northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), rock pigeon (*Columba livia*), and sign of black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*) and mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) was present throughout the site.

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4.4 Special-Status Species and Sensitive Resources

Special-Status Wildlife

Results of the CNDDDB and USFWS searches revealed seventeen listed or special-status species or species proposed for listing as rare, threatened, or endangered by either the CDFW or the USFWS. Of these, ten were removed from consideration due to lack of suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project site. These were valley elderberry longhorn beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*), steelhead-Central Valley Distinct Population Segment (DPS, *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus*), delta smelt (*Hypomesus transpacificus*), bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), bank swallow (*Riparia riparia*), and fisher (*Pekania pennanti*). No elderberry bushes or streams occur on site; therefore, valley elderberry longhorn beetle, Delta smelt and steelhead would not be expected to occur. Furthermore, the site lacks suitable bodies of water for bald eagle, cliff habitat for bank swallow and conifer forest for fisher.

Three special-status species have moderate potential to occur on the project site: loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*), and California black rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*). There is foraging and nesting habitat for loggerhead shrike, and Townsend's big-eared bat could utilize the buildings throughout the site for roosting and the entire site for foraging. California black rail could utilize the pond on the western portion of the site.

Three special-status species have a low potential to occur on the site. These are vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*), vernal pool tadpole shrimp (*Lepidurus packardii*) and California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*). If a wetland delineation determines vernal pools or wetlands exist on the site, they could be utilized by vernal pool tadpole shrimp and vernal pool fairy shrimp, although the management practices and level of disturbance in these areas likely precludes these species from occurring on the site. California red-legged frog (CRLF) surveys were conducted in 2004 and 2005 and none were observed on the project site; however, CRLF could potentially utilize the pond and the canal, but these features are of low quality for this species and it is unlikely California red-legged frog would occur on the site.

All raptor species found in California are protected by the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code 3503.5 and may use the site for nesting or foraging. Two raptor species were observed flying over the site or perched during the field survey: turkey vulture and red-shouldered hawk. Several suitable nesting trees are present on the site that could be utilized by a variety of raptor species, as well as other native bird species protected by the MBTA. Most bird species likely to nest on the site could also utilize the entire site for foraging.

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Special-Status Plants

Results of the CNDDDB, IPaC and CNPS searches revealed five special-status plant species that have potential to occur in the vicinity of the project site. All but one of the special-status plant species were removed from consideration because suitable habitat is not present on the site, or because the site is outside of the species' known range. Suitable habitat for Bogg's lake hedge-hyssop occurs around the pond in the western portion of the site, although no known occurrences of this species exist in the Auburn USGS quad, and therefore there is a low potential for this species to be found on the site. No special-status plants were observed during the field survey and no special-status plant species are expected to be present within the project site due to the generally disturbed nature and past management practices on the site.

Sensitive Resources and/or Habitats

The riparian habitat surrounding the pond on the western boundary of the site is considered sensitive by CDFW. According to the California Manual of Vegetation (Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf 2009), *Salix gooddingi* - *Populus fremontii* alliance has a Global rank of 4 and a State rank of 3 (G4 S3). Alliances ranked S1-S3 are considered special concern by CDFW and impacts to these habitats are considered during CEQA analysis. The site is not located within or adjacent to any preserve or conservation area.

4.5 Wildlife Corridors and Habitat Linkages

Wildlife corridors are linear features that connect large patches of natural open space and provide avenues for animal movement. Habitat linkages are small patches that join larger blocks of habitat and help reduce the adverse effects of habitat fragmentation; they may be continuous habitat or discrete habitat islands that function as stepping stones for wildlife dispersal.

Because the project site is a non-linear feature and bound by existing roads and development, it has little value as a potential wildlife corridor or habitat linkage; however, it could potentially be used by mule deer and small urban-adapted mammals such as raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) and black-tailed jackrabbit for daily, local movement patterns.

5. POTENTIAL CONSTRAINTS TO DEVELOPMENT

This section addresses potential impacts to special-status species or sensitive resources that could result from buildout of the Master Plan update. For purposes of this constraints analysis, it is assumed that the site's biological resource values would be fully removed by future development.

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5.1 Vegetation

Impacts from implementation of the Master Plan update would occur to all vegetation communities/land covers types present on the site. Project impacts to blue oak woodland vegetation community may require permits or other approvals through Placer County. Mitigation could require replacement of any protected oak trees lost due to project activities.

5.2 Jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. or State

As described in Section 4.2, drainage from the site appears to collect in several places by way of curb and gutter systems and natural drainages that all empty into storm drains throughout the site. Additionally, several depressions that indicate potential wetland features were observed in the empty vegetated lots throughout the site. A wetland delineation was performed on August 10, 2016 by Dudek botanist Laura Burris, but has not yet been verified. The delineation and report are provided under separate cover.

5.3 Special-Status Plants

No special-status plant species or suitable habitat for these species were observed on the site during the field survey; therefore, future construction should not impact special-status plants or constrain development of the site. As of the writing of this report, no impacts to the pond in the western portion of the site are anticipated; therefore impacts to riparian vegetation and potentially occurring special-status plants would not occur.

5.4 Special-Status Animals

No special-status animals were detected during this survey. However, all native birds in California are protected by the federal MBTA, and Section 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code, which specifically protects raptors such as those observed at the site.

Dudek recommends a nesting bird survey be completed by a qualified biologist two weeks prior to construction during the nesting season (February 1-September 30) to determine if any native birds are nesting on or near the site (including a 300 foot buffer for raptors). If any active nests are observed during surveys, a suitable avoidance buffer will be determined and flagged by the qualified biologist based on species, location and planned construction activity. These nests would be avoided until the chicks have fledged and the nests are no longer active. Dudek also recommends removing any habitat (i.e., trees) outside of the breeding bird season.

All buildings throughout the site could potentially be occupied by Townsend's big-eared bat, which is a candidate threatened species and Species of Special Concern in California. Dudek

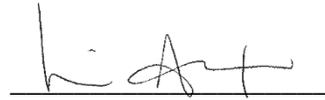
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recommends that a pre-construction bat survey be performed 30 days prior to construction by a qualified biologist to assess whether roosting bats occur in these areas of the project site. If roosting bats are detected, Dudek recommends consultation with CDFW to identify appropriate measures to be taken to avoid and/or minimize impacts to the species, which can include approval to exclude any bats potentially found on the project site before demolition of or work in the vicinity of any buildings.

If you have any questions regarding this report, please call 530.217.8952 or email lachter@dudek.com.

Sincerely,



Lisa Achter
Wildlife Biologist

*Att.: Appendix A, Special-Status Species with Known or Potential Occurrence in the Vicinity
of the DeWitt Center Project in Auburn, California
Appendix B, List of Vascular Plant Species Recorded Within the Site*

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REFERENCES CITED

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*Subject: Biological Resources Assessment for the Placer County Government Center Project in
Auburn, California*

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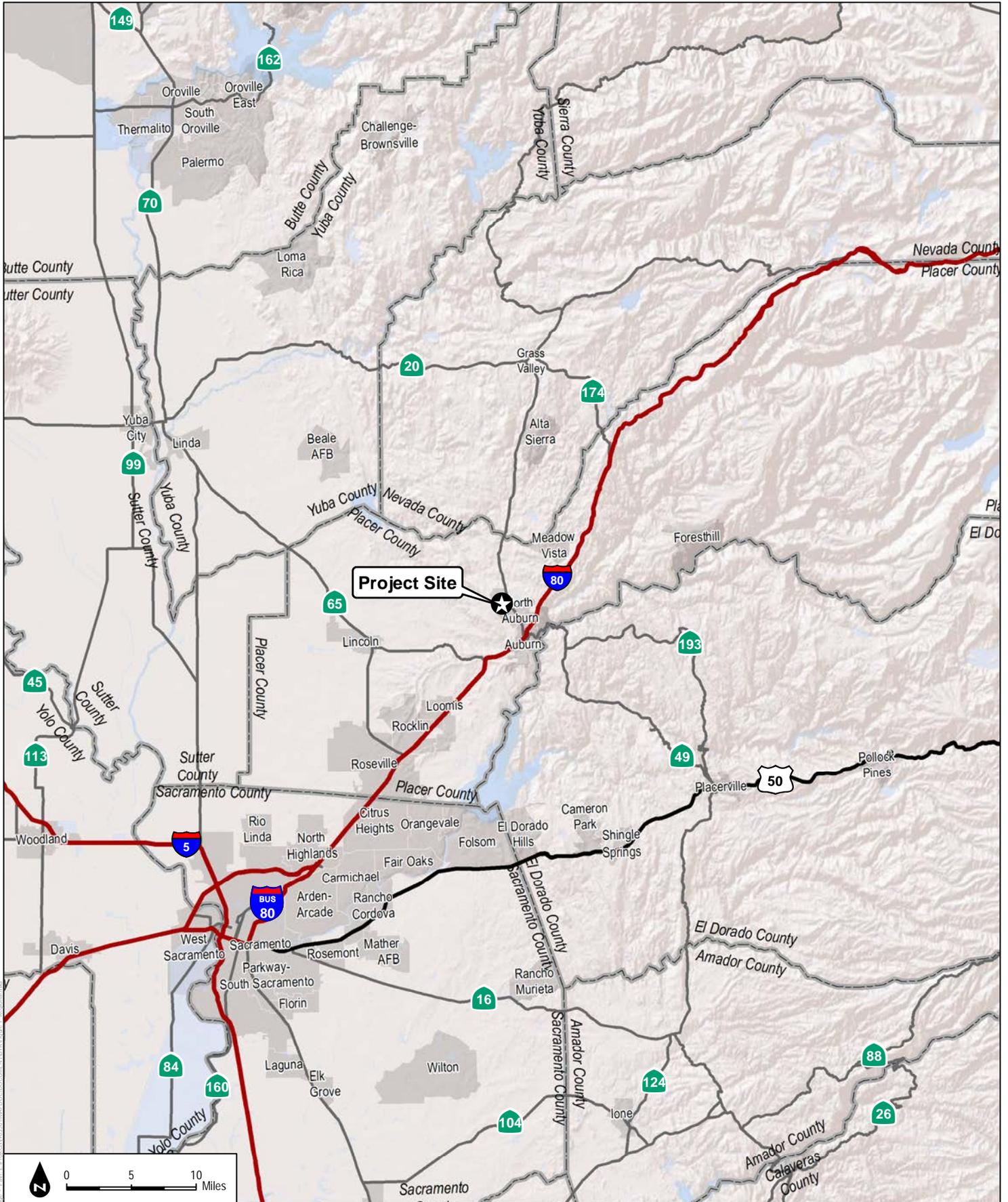
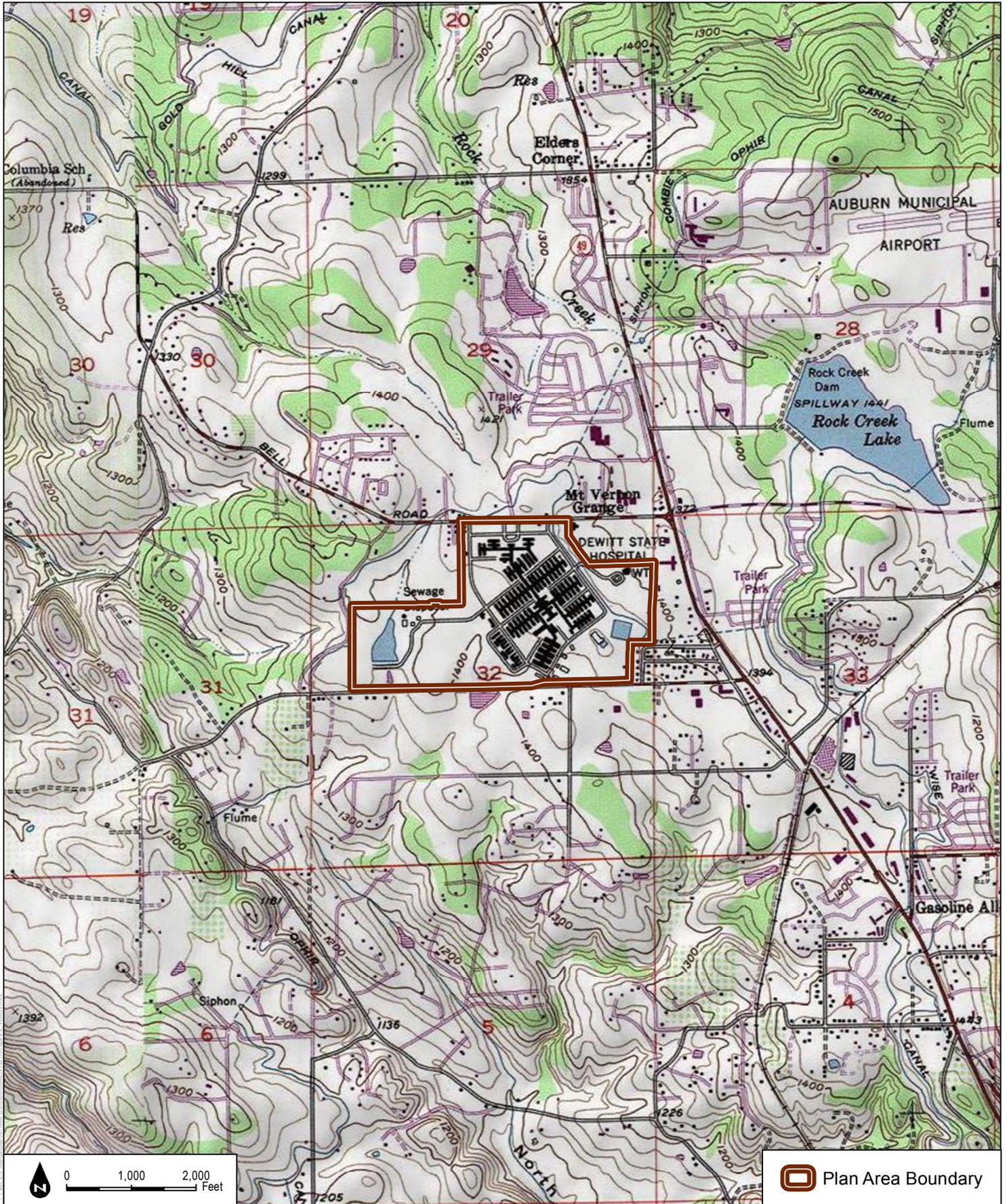


FIGURE 1
Regional Map

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Auburn, California*

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SOURCE: USGS 7.5 Minute Series Auburn Quadrangle

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FIGURE 2
Vicinity Map

Biological Technical Report

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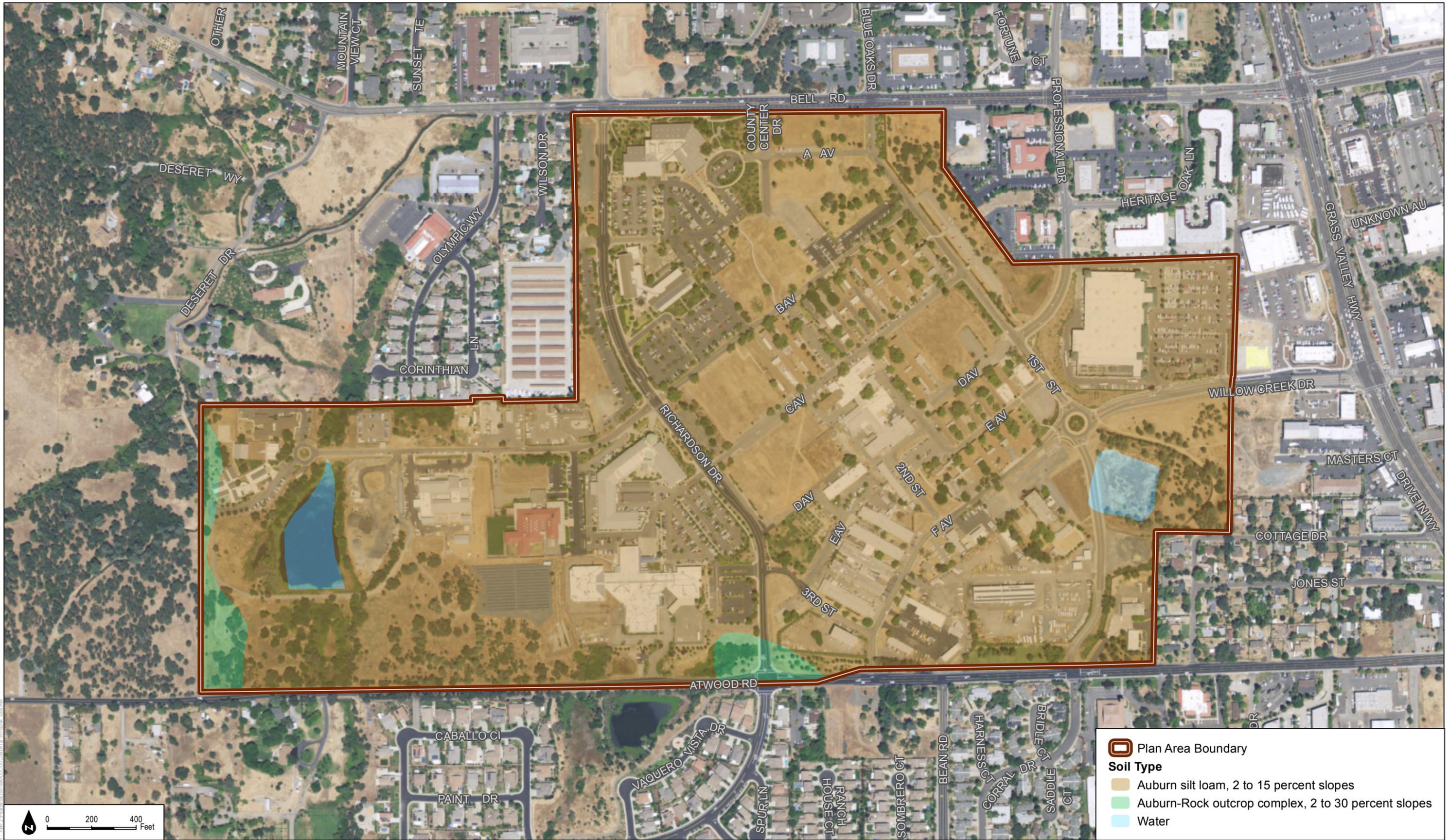
Plan Area Boundary

FIGURE 3
Site Map

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Plan Area Boundary

Soil Type

- Auburn silt loam, 2 to 15 percent slopes
- Auburn-Rock outcrop complex, 2 to 30 percent slopes
- Water



SOURCE: Bing (Accessed 2016), County of Placer 2016, USDA

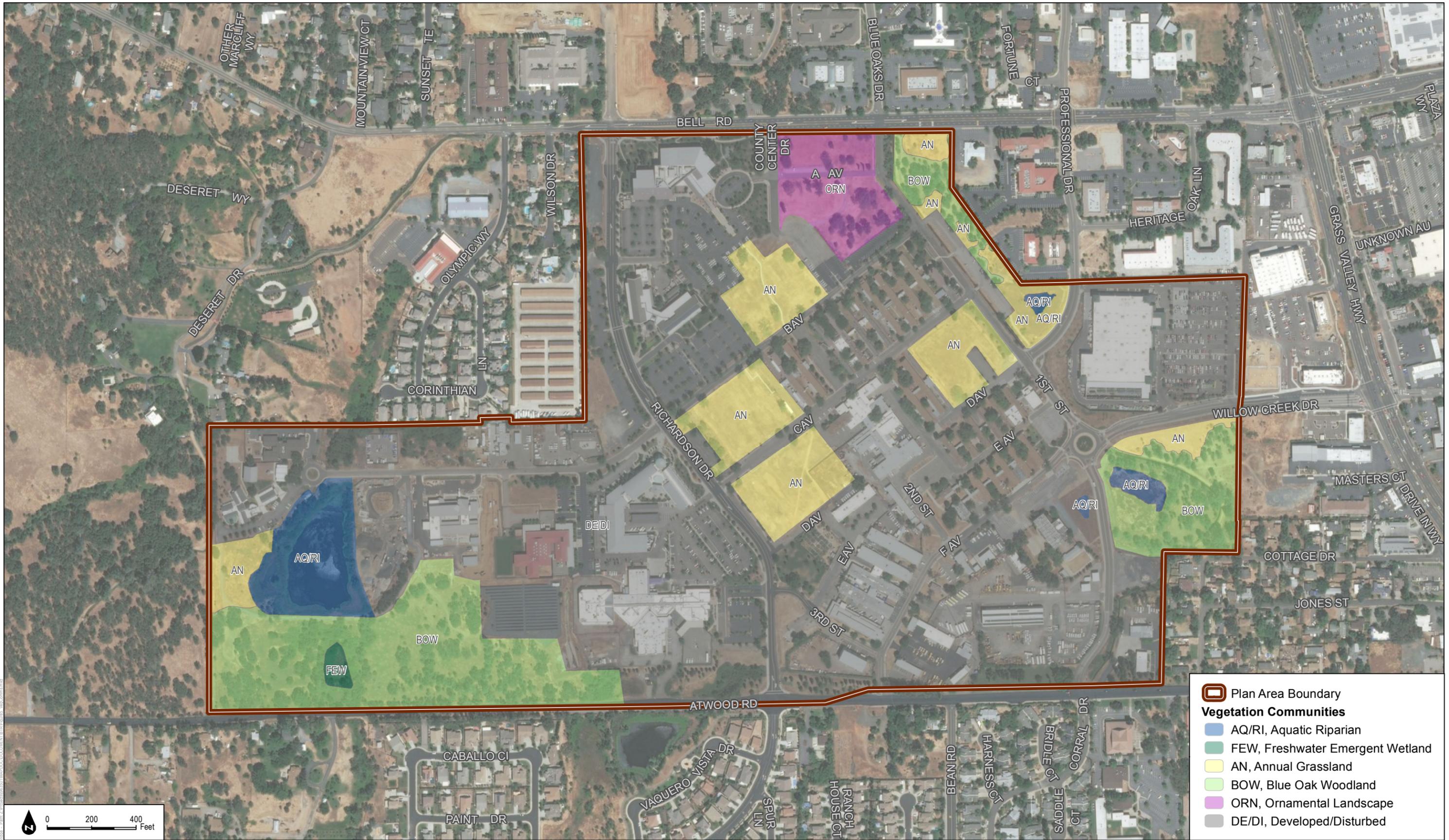


FIGURE 4
Soils

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Plan Area Boundary

Vegetation Communities

- AQ/RI, Aquatic Riparian
- FEW, Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- AN, Annual Grassland
- BOW, Blue Oak Woodland
- ORN, Ornamental Landscape
- DE/DI, Developed/Disturbed



SOURCE: ESRI Basemaps (Accessed 2016), County of Placer 2016

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FIGURE 5
Vegetation Communities

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APPENDIX A

*Special-Status Species with Known or Potential
Occurrence in the Vicinity of the DeWitt Center
Project in Auburn, California*

Appendix A. Special-Status Species with Known or Potential Occurrence in the Vicinity of the Proposed DeWitt Center Project in Auburn, Placer County, California.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal/State Status	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur in the Project Area
Invertebrates				
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle	<i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>	Threatened/None	The valley elderberry longhorn beetle is completely dependent on its host plant, elderberry (<i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>cerulea</i>), which occurs in riparian and other woodland communities in California's Central Valley and the associated foothills. Female beetles lay their eggs in crevices on the stems or on the leaves of living elderberry plants. When the eggs hatch, larvae bore into the stems. The larval stages last for one to two years. Adults emerge through the emergence holes from late March through June. The short-lived adult beetles forage on leaves and flowers of elderberry shrubs.	No potential to occur. Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.
Vernal pool fairy shrimp	<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	Threatened/None	The vernal pool fairy shrimp is adapted to seasonally inundated features and occur primarily in vernal pools, seasonal wetlands that fill with water during fall and winter rains and dry up in spring and summer. Typically the majority of pools in any vernal pool complex are not inhabited by the species at any one time. Different pools within or between complexes may provide habitat for the fairy shrimp in alternative years, as climatic conditions vary.	Low potential to occur. Potentially suitable habitat for this species is present within the project area, although it is regularly disturbed by disking and mowing.
Vernal pool tadpole shrimp	<i>Lepidurus packardii</i>	Endangered/None	This species is associated with low-alkalinity seasonal pools in unplowed grasslands. The vernal pool tadpole shrimp is found only in ephemeral freshwater habitats, including alkaline pools, clay flats, vernal lakes, vernal pools, vernal swales, and other seasonal wetlands in California. Suitable vernal pools and seasonal swales are generally underlain by hardpan or sandstone. This species inhabits freshwater habitats containing clear to highly turbid water, with water temperatures ranging from 50 to 84 degrees Fahrenheit and pH ranging from 6.2 to 8.5.	Low potential to occur. Potentially suitable habitat for this species is present within the project area, although it is regularly disturbed by disking and mowing.
Fish				
Delta smelt	<i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i>	Threatened/None	Delta smelt are a euryhaline species (tolerant of a wide salinity range). Shortly before spawning, adults migrate upstream from the brackish-water habitat associated with the mixing zone and disperse widely into river channels and tidally influenced backwater sloughs. They spawn in shallow, fresh or slightly brackish water upstream of the mixing zone. Most spawning happens in tidally influenced backwater sloughs and channel edgewaters.	No potential to occur. Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.
Central Valley steelhead-Central Valley DPS	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> (NMFS)	Threatened/SSC	Central Valley steelhead spawn downstream of dams on every major tributary within the Sacramento and San Joaquin River systems. Regardless of life history strategy, for the first year or two of life rainbow trout and steelhead are found in cool, clear, fast-flowing permanent streams and rivers where riffles predominate over pools, there is ample cover from riparian vegetation or undercut banks, and invertebrate life is diverse and abundant.	No potential to occur. Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.
Amphibians				

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal/State Status	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur in the Project Area
California red-legged frog	<i>Rana draytonii</i>	Threatened/ SSC	California red-legged frogs occur in different habitats depending on their life stage, the season, and weather conditions. Breeding habitat includes coastal lagoons, marshes, springs, permanent and semi-permanent natural ponds, and ponded and backwater portions of streams. These frogs also breed in artificial impoundments including stock ponds, irrigation ponds, and siltation ponds. Creeks and ponds with dense growths of woody riparian vegetation, especially willows (<i>Salix</i> spp.) are preferred, although the absence of vegetation at an aquatic site does not rule out the possibility of occupancy. Adult frogs prefer dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation near deep [≥ 2 to 3 feet (0.6 to 0.9 m)], still or slow moving water, especially where dense stands of overhanging willow and an intermixed fringe of cattail (<i>Typha</i> sp.) occur adjacent to open water.	Low potential to occur. Low quality suitable habitat for this species is present within or adjacent to the project area.
Birds				
California black rail	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	None/Threatened, FP	Freshwater marshes along the margins of ponds, lakes, and water impoundments; also herb dominated wetlands on sloped ground associated with springs, canal leaks, seepage from impoundments, and agricultural irrigation. Needs water depths of about 1 inch that does not fluctuate during the year and dense vegetation for nesting habitat.	Moderate potential to occur. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the pond on the western edge of the project area.
Bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Delisted/Endangered, FP	Lives near large bodies of open water such as lakes, marshes, estuaries, seacoasts and rivers, where fish are abundant. Usually nests within one mile of water in tall trees with open branchwork bordering lakes or large rivers. In Central California, bald eagles prefer foothill pines for nesting.	No potential to occur. Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project area.
Bank swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	None/Threatened	Restricted to riparian, lacustrine, and coastal areas with vertical banks, bluffs, and cliffs with fine-textured or sandy soils, into which it digs nesting holes. Feeds predominantly over open riparian areas, but also over brushland, grassland, wetlands, water, and cropland.	No potential to occur due to lack of suitable cliff habitat.
Loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	None/SSC	Loggerhead shrike is a year-round resident in most areas of California that contain grasslands, open areas, orchards and areas with scattered trees. Feeds on small vertebrates and invertebrates, impales prey on thorns or barbed wire.	Moderate potential to occur. Suitable nesting and foraging habitat exists on the project site in small patches.
Mammals				
Townsend's big-eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	None/Candidate Threatened, SSC	Found throughout most of western North America. Hibernates in caves and mines near entrances, as well as buildings. Forages in forested habitats, along open edges.	Moderate potential to occur. Suitable roosting and foraging habitat exists within the project site.
fisher - west coast DPS	<i>Pekania pennanti</i>	Proposed Threatened/Candidate Threatened, SSC	Fishers are associated with areas of high cover and structural complexity in large tracts of mature old growth forests. In California, fishers tend to choose sites with water nearby, and significantly steeper slopes.	No potential to occur. No suitable mature forest habitat exists on the project site.
Plants				
Stebbin's morning glory	<i>Calystegia stebbinsii</i>	Endangered/Endangered 1B.1	Perennial rhizomatous herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland. Serpentine or gabbroic soils. Blooms April-July. Elevation 1,000 feet.	No potential to occur. Project site is outside of species known range.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal/State Status	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur in the Project Area
Pine Hill ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus roderickii</i>	Endangered/Rare 1B.2	Perennial evergreen shrub found in chaparral, cismontane woodland. Serpentinite or gabbroic soils. Blooms April-June. Elevation 950 feet. Endemic to Pine Hill area in Eldorado county.	No potential to occur. Project site is outside of species known range.
El Dorado bedstraw	<i>Galium californicum</i> <i>ssp. sierrae</i>	Endangered/Rare 1B.2	Perennial herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Gabbroic soils. Blooms May-June. Elevation 440-1,050 feet.	No potential to occur. Project site is outside of species known range.
Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	<i>Gratiola heterosepala</i>	None/Endangered 1B.2	Annual herb found in marshes and swamps (lake margins), vernal pools. Clay soils. Blooms April-August. Elevation 30-5,400 feet.	Low potential to occur. Marginally suitable habitat exists near the pond on the west side of the project area, although there are no known occurrences in the Auburn quad.
Layne's ragwort	<i>Packera layneae</i>	Threatened/Rare 1B.2	Perennial herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland. Serpentinite or gabbroic, rocky soils. Blooms April-August. Elevation 680-1,760 feet.	No potential to occur due to lack of suitable habitat.

APPENDIX B

*List of Vascular Plant Species Recorded
Within the Site*

Appendix B – Vascular Plants Observed During the Field Survey

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Pinus sabiniana</i>	California foothill pine
<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	interior live oak
<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak
<i>Quercus lobata</i>	valley oak
<i>Populus fremontii</i>	Fremont cottonwood
<i>Salix sp.</i>	willow
<i>Avena fatua</i>	wild oat
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	ripgut brome
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	curly dock
<i>Typha sp.</i>	cattail
<i>Ludwigia sp.</i>	water primrose
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	black mustard
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	yellow star thistle
<i>Daucus carota</i>	wild carrot
<i>Leontodon sp.</i>	hawkbit
<i>Lupinus nanus</i>	sky lupine
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	tulip tree
<i>Equisetum sp.</i>	horsetail
<i>Ulmus sp.</i>	elm
<i>Poa annua</i>	bluegrass
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	prostrate knotweed
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	puncture vine
<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	Himalayan blackberry

**PLACER COUNTY GOVERNMENT CENTER MASTER PLAN
UPDATE PRELIMINARY JURISDICTIONAL DELINEATION
PLACER COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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**Placer County Government Center Master Plan Update
Preliminary Jurisdictional Delineation**

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Placer County Government Center Master Plan Update Preliminary Jurisdictional Delineation

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
ACOE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
County	Placer County
CWA	Clean Water Act
DB-	Detention Basin
ED-	Ephemeral Drainage
FEW-	Freshwater Emergent Wetland
NWI	National Wetland Inventory
OHWM	ordinary high water mark
PCGC	Placer County Government Center
Porter-Cologne Act	Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act
SP-	Sampling Point
SW-	Seasonal Wetland
TNW	traditional navigable waters

**Placer County Government Center Master Plan Update
Preliminary Jurisdictional Delineation**

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Placer County Government Center Master Plan Update Preliminary Jurisdictional Delineation

1 INTRODUCTION

This report documents the results of a preliminary jurisdictional delineation conducted for the Placer County Government Center Master Plan Update (project) located at the Placer County Government Center (PCGC), Placer County, California. The results of this delineation are preliminary until verified by the Sacramento District of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE).

1.1 Project Location

The project site (study area) is located west of State Highway 49 between Bell Road and Atwood Road and east of Deseret Drive in Placer County, California. The study area occurs in Section 32, Township 13 North, and Range 8 East of the U.S. Geological Survey Auburn 7.5' quadrangle. The approximate center of the study area corresponds to 38°56'17.92" north latitude and 121°06'33.22" west longitude (Figure 1).

The study area consists of approximately 180 acres of mostly developed land with several undeveloped lots that have been managed (mowed or disked) or turned into open space (such as parks or fields). Upon review of historical aerial photographs, many of these lots were previously developed with buildings constructed in the early 1940s. Several buildings were demolished between 2005 and 2008 as part of Placer County's (County's) implementation of the 2003 DeWitt Government Center Facility Plan (2003–2010), which was the prior master plan update for the study area.

1.2 Directions to the Study Area

The study area can be accessed from Bell Road off of State Highway 49. From Sacramento, travel east on Interstate 80 for 37 miles to Auburn, California. Take exit 119B from Interstate 80 onto State Highway 49. Travel 3.6 miles on State Highway 49, then turn left onto Bell Road, and then turn left onto 1st Street, where the entrance to the study area is located.

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Preliminary Jurisdictional Delineation**

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2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project proposes to update the 1993 Master Plan for the PCGC and to establish a long-term vision and ongoing facilities planning guide, which the County intends to employ for capital improvement projects on the PCGC campus with a 20-year planning horizon. The PCGC Master Plan Update will include a campus vision, development context and guiding principles, site and facilities assessment, facility utilization study, transportation and circulation planning, infrastructure and utilities planning, landscape and open space planning, an economic development study, site and facilities planning, zero net energy and water planning, and a phasing and implementation plan.

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Preliminary Jurisdictional Delineation**

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Placer County Government Center Master Plan Update

Preliminary Jurisdictional Delineation

3 REGULATORY BACKGROUND

3.1 Federal Statutes and Regulations – U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Any person or public agency proposing to discharge dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including jurisdictional wetlands, must obtain a permit from the ACOE.

As defined in Title 33 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Section 328.3, waters of the United States include all waters subject to interstate or foreign commerce, including tidal waters, interstate waters and wetlands, many intrastate waters, impoundments, tributaries, the territorial seas, and adjacent wetlands. Specifically, Section 328.3 of Title 33 of the Code of Federal Regulations defines waters of the United States as follows:

- a. For purposes of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq. and its implementing regulations, subject to the exclusions in paragraph (b) of this section, the term “waters of the United States” means:
 - 1) All waters which are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
 - 2) All interstate waters, including interstate wetlands;
 - 3) The territorial seas;
 - 4) All impoundments of waters otherwise identified as waters of the United States under this section;
 - 5) All tributaries, as defined in paragraph (c)(3) of this section, of waters identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (3) of this section;
 - 6) All waters adjacent to a water identified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section, including wetlands, ponds, lakes, oxbows, impoundments, and similar waters.
- b. The following are not “waters of the United States” even where they otherwise meet the terms of paragraphs (a)(4) through (8) of this section.
 - 1) Waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act.
 - 2) Prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area’s status as prior converted cropland by any other Federal agency, for the purposes of the Clean Water Act, the final authority regarding Clean Water Act jurisdiction remains with EPA.

Placer County Government Center Master Plan Update Preliminary Jurisdictional Delineation

For non-tidal waters of the United States, the lateral limits of ACOE jurisdiction extend to the ordinary high water mark (OHWM) when no adjacent wetlands are present. Defined in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 33, Section 328.3(e), the OHWM is “that line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas.” If adjacent wetlands are present, the jurisdiction extends to the limit of wetlands.

Wetlands are “those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface 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” (33 CFR 328.3). Wetlands are jurisdictional if they meet this definition and the definition of waters of the United States. ACOE predominantly uses the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region* (ACOE 2008a) methodology to determine the presence of wetlands. According to the manual (ACOE 2008a), three criteria must be satisfied to classify an area as a wetland: (1) a predominance of plant life that is adapted to life in wet conditions (hydrophytic vegetation); (2) soils that saturate, flood, or pond long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (hydric soils); and (3) permanent or periodic inundation or soils saturation, at least seasonally (wetland hydrology). Further guidance for determining jurisdictional limits in ephemeral riverine systems in the Arid West is detailed in *A Field Guide to the Identification of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) in the Arid West Region of the Western United States* (ACOE 2008b).

In the last two decades, two major court cases have affected the jurisdictional reach of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA): (1) *Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County v. United States Corps of Engineers*, and (2) *Rapanos v. United States* and *Carabell v. United States Army Corps of Engineers*.

Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County v. United States Corps of Engineers

In 1986, in an attempt to clarify the reach of its jurisdiction, ACOE stated that Section 404(a) of the CWA extends to intrastate waters (51 FR 41217):

- a. which are or would be used as habitat by birds protected by Migratory Bird Treaties; or
- b. which are or would be used as habitat by other migratory birds which cross state lines;
or
- c. which are or would be used as habitat for endangered species; or
- d. used to irrigate crops sold in interstate commerce.

Placer County Government Center Master Plan Update Preliminary Jurisdictional Delineation

In 2001, the U.S. Supreme Court, in its judgment on the *Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County* case, held that Code of Federal Regulations, Title 33, Section 328.3(a)(3), as clarified and applied to the *Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County* site pursuant to the Migratory Bird Rule (51 FR 41217), exceeded the authority granted to ACOE under Section 404(a) of the CWA. Therefore, ACOE may not rely on the Migratory Bird Rule to establish a “significant nexus” to interstate or foreign commerce. In additional language, the U.S. Supreme Court majority opinion reasoned that these types of waters required some nexus to navigable waters. Although no formal guidance was issued by ACOE interpreting the extent to which the *Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County* decision would limit jurisdictional determinations, in practice, ACOE considers intrastate waters as waters of the United States where there is an appropriate connection to navigable water or other clear interstate commerce connection (*Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County v. United States Corps of Engineers* 2001).

Rapanos v. United States and Carabell v. United States Army Corps of Engineers

In 2006, the U.S. Supreme Court again issued an opinion on to what extent ACOE had jurisdiction over certain waters under Section 404 of the CWA. The *Rapanos-Carabell* consolidated decisions addressed the question of jurisdiction over attenuated tributaries to waters of the United States, as well as wetlands adjacent to those tributaries (*Rapanos v. United States* 2006).

ACOE and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency issued guidance related to the *Rapanos* decision on June 5, 2007. The guidance identifies the waters the agencies (i.e., ACOE and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency) will assert jurisdiction over categorically and on a case-by-case basis, based on the reasoning of the *Rapanos* opinions. In summary, ACOE will continue to assert jurisdiction over the following:

- Traditional navigable waters (TNWs) and their adjacent wetlands.
- Non-navigable tributaries of TNWs that are relatively permanent (e.g., tributaries that typically flow year-round or have a continuous flow at least seasonally) and wetlands that directly abut such tributaries (e.g., not separated by uplands, berm, dike, or similar feature).

Note: Relatively permanent waters do not include ephemeral tributaries, which flow only in response to precipitation, and intermittent streams, which do not typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically 3 months).

- Non-relatively permanent waters, if determined (on a fact-specific analysis) to have a significant nexus with a TNW, including non-navigable tributaries that do not typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally, wetlands adjacent to such tributaries, and wetlands adjacent to but that do not directly abut a relatively permanent, are non-navigable tributary. Absent a significant nexus, jurisdiction is lacking.

Placer County Government Center Master Plan Update Preliminary Jurisdictional Delineation

A significant nexus exists if the tributary, in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, has more than a speculative or an insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical, and/or biological integrity of a TNW. Principal considerations when evaluating significant nexus include volume, duration, and frequency of the flow of water in the tributary and the proximity of the tributary to a TNW, including hydrologic, ecologic, and other functions performed by the tributary and all of its adjacent wetlands. Certain ephemeral waters in the Arid West are distinguishable from the geographic features described previously, where such ephemeral waters are tributaries and have a significant nexus to downstream TNWs. For example, these ephemeral tributaries may serve as a transitional area between the upland environment and the TNW. These ephemeral tributaries may provide habitat for wildlife and aquatic organisms in downstream TNWs and support nutrient cycling, sediment retention and transport, pollutant trapping and filtration, and improvement of water quality.

Swales or erosional features (e.g., gullies and small washes characterized by low-volume, infrequent, or short-duration flow) are generally not considered waters of the United States because they are not tributaries or they do not have a significant nexus to downstream TNWs. In addition, ditches (including roadside ditches) excavated wholly in and draining only uplands, and that do not carry a relatively permanent flow of water, are generally not considered waters of the United States because they are not tributaries or they do not have a significant nexus to downstream TNWs. Even when not jurisdictional under Section 404 of the CWA, these features may still be jurisdictional at state or local levels, such as under Section 401 of the CWA, the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne Act), and/or Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code.

Prior to the *Rapanos* guidance, ACOE required its regional districts to request concurrence for only those jurisdictional determinations where the district was planning to assert jurisdiction over a non-navigable, intrastate isolated water and/or wetland. The agencies now require that all determinations for non-navigable, isolated waters be evaluated for ACOE and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency headquarters review prior to the district making a final decision on the jurisdictional determination.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers—Regulated Activities

ACOE regulates activities under Section 404 of the CWA that involve a discharge of dredged or fill material, including but not limited to grading, placing riprap for erosion control, pouring concrete, laying sod, and stockpiling excavated material into waters of the United States. Activities that generally do not involve a regulated discharge (if performed specifically in a manner to avoid discharges) include driving pilings, providing some drainage channel maintenance activities, and excavating without stockpiling.

Placer County Government Center Master Plan Update

Preliminary Jurisdictional Delineation

3.2 State of California

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

Pursuant to Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code, the CDFW regulates all diversions, obstructions, or changes to the natural flow or bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake that supports fish or wildlife.

In Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 1.72, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife defines a “stream” (including creeks and rivers) as “a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel having banks and supports fish or other aquatic life. This includes watercourses having a surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation.”

In Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 1.56, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife’s definition of “lake” includes “natural lakes or man-made reservoirs.” Diversion, obstruction, or change to the natural flow or bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake that supports fish or wildlife requires authorization from CDFW by means of entering into an agreement pursuant to Section 1602 of the Fish and Game Code.

California Regional Water Quality Control Board

Pursuant to Section 401 of the federal CWA, the Regional Water Quality Control Board regulates discharging waste, or proposing to discharge waste, within any region that could affect a “water of the state” (California Water Code, Section 13260(a)), pursuant to provisions of the Porter-Cologne Act. Waters of the state are defined as “any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state” (California Water Code, Section 13050(e)). Before ACOE will issue a CWA Section 404 permit, applicants must receive a CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the Regional Water Quality Control Board. If a CWA Section 404 permit is not required for the project, the Regional Water Quality Control Board may still require a permit (i.e., Waste Discharge Requirement) for impacts to waters of the state under the Porter-Cologne Act.

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4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Literature Review

Prior to conducting fieldwork, the following available resources were reviewed to assess the potential for jurisdictional features:

- 1:200-scale aerial photograph (Bing Maps 2016; Google Earth 2016)
- U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (USGS 2016)
- U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey (USDA 2016a)
- National Wetland Inventory (USFWS 2016a)

4.2 Jurisdictional Delineation

Potential wetland waters of the United States were delineated based on methodology described in the 1987 *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual* (ACOE 1987) and the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region* (ACOE 2008a). Non-wetland waters of the United States are delineated based on the presence of an ordinary high water mark (OHWM), as determined using the methodology in *A Field Guide to the Identification of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) in the Arid West Region of the Western United States* (ACOE 2008b). Dudek biologists collected photographic records that represent the on-site habitats and wetlands (Appendix A).

4.3 Flora

All plant species encountered during the field surveys were identified and recorded. Those species that could not be immediately identified were brought into the laboratory for further investigation. Latin names follow the *Jepson Interchange List of Currently Accepted Names of Native and Naturalized Plants of California* (Jepson Flora Project 2016), and common names follow the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service Plants Database (USDA 2016b). Appendix B contains a complete list of plant species observed during the field surveys.

4.4 Field Survey

The study area was surveyed on August 10, 2016, by Dudek Biologists Laura Burris and Tera Stoddard to document current site conditions and assess potential wetlands and other waters of the United States. Sample points were taken when necessary to assess the potential for hydric soils, hydrophytic vegetation, and hydrology. The results are presented in Section 6, Results of Survey.

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5 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

5.1 Land Uses

The study area is bounded on the east by residential and commercial developments and State Highway 49. It is bounded on the north by Bell Road and developed and undeveloped land. To the southwest, the study area abuts undeveloped open space, and to the south, it is bounded by Atwood Road (Figure 2). The study area includes the perimeter of the PCGC, which is managed by the County and encompasses a wide variety of County facilities.

5.2 Soils and Topography

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (2016a), three soil types are mapped within the study area and include Auburn silt loam, 2% to 15% slopes; xerorthents, cut and fill areas; and Auburn-Rock outcrop complex, 2% to 30% slopes (Figure 3). The majority of the study area consists of Auburn silt loam, and these soils are well-drained residuum weathered from metamorphic rock. Xerorthents consist of mechanically removed and mixed soil material in which horizons are no longer discernable. These soils are typically well drained. Auburn-Rock outcrop complex soils are found on rocky side slopes of metamorphic rock foothills and are shallow and well drained; the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service considers this soil type hydric (USDA 2016a).

The study area slopes slightly to the southwest, with a change in topography from approximately 1,380 feet above mean sea level to 1,425 feet above mean sea level. The lowest point in elevation occurs at the lake in the southwestern corner of the study area, and the highest point is in the center of the study area near the swale. There is a slight downward slope from the swale to the east.

5.3 Watershed and Hydrology

The study area is part of the Upper Coon-Upper Auburn watershed Hydrologic Unit Code 18020127 and the sub-watershed Dutch-Ravine-Auburn-Ravine Hydrologic Unit Code 180201610102. Hydrology on site has been altered over the years to channel rainwater and surface runoff through a series of storm drains. Water appears to travel from these storm drains to various detention basins located throughout the study area. Additionally, there is a constructed canal along the eastern edge of the study area that conveys water from south to north. Further discussion of these features is presented in Section 6.

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6 RESULTS OF SURVEY

6.1 Jurisdictional Delineation

The dominant vegetation community within the study area consists of California annual grassland, most of which is disturbed. The remaining on-site acreage consists primarily of mixed oak woodland and developed/disturbed habitat. Wetland features within the study area include one canal, two ephemeral drainages, several seasonal wetlands, three detention basins, one freshwater pond, and two freshwater emergent wetlands (Figure 4). The areas surrounding several of these features provide a limited amount of riparian habitat. These land cover types and wetland types are described in more detail in the following discussion.

Upland Habitats

California Annual Grassland

California annual grassland is present throughout approximately 13.76 acres of the study area. Dominant species observed on-site within the grassland community included wild oat (*Avena fatua*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), and soft brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*). Several other native and non-native species were also present, including black mustard (*Brassica nigra*) and yellow star-thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*).

Mixed Oak Woodland

Mixed oak woodland is present within the study area in the vicinity of Ephemeral Drainage 01 (ED-01), Ephemeral Drainage 02 (ED-02), Seasonal Wetland 01 (SW-01), and Freshwater Emergent Wetland 02 (FEW-02) (Figure 4). This included a variety of oak species and a sparse understory of vegetation. Species observed include valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*), and blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*).

Other Waters of the United States

Ophir Canal

A single unlined canal runs through the western side of the study area along the perimeter directly adjacent to 1st Street for the majority of the project boundary. The canal flows above ground from Bell Road along 1st Street to Professional Road, where it goes underground until reemerging just south of Willow Creek Drive. The canal is approximately 1,832.33 linear feet within the study area and is approximately 8 feet wide at the OHWM and 16 feet wide at the top of the bank. The canal is classified as riverine by the National Wetland Inventory (NWI) and has an established bed and

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bank. This canal has connectivity to other waterways above and below the study area; however, it is not considered potentially jurisdictional because it is an irrigation and water service facility constructed in uplands and maintained regularly by the Nevada Irrigation District. The Nevada Irrigation District monitors and maintains vegetation growth and debris, regulates water flow through the canal, and has the ability to limit or stop flow (C. Close, personal communication, November 6, 2018). Thus, under 40 CFR 230.3 (o)(2)(iii), this canal is likely not jurisdictional.

Ephemeral Drainage 01 (ED-01)

ED-01 is approximately 161.82 linear feet and leaves the study area through a culvert adjacent to SW-01 (Figure 4). It appears that the channel collects water during storm events and transports it off site. The channel is largely unvegetated except at its termination in SW-01, where there is a very sparse herbaceous layer. The channel is bounded by an intermittent riparian zone consisting of Gooding's willow (*Salix gooddingii*), Oregon ash (*Fraxinus latifolia*), and blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*). The channel at OHWM has an approximate width of 2.5 feet. The channel is approximately 7 feet wide at the top of the bank and tapers down to approximately 1 foot wide. Exposed roots, wracking, and undercut banks at the OHWM evidence flow. The substrate of the drainage was rocky and devoid of vegetation. At the time of the field survey, this feature was completely dry. Due to the likelihood that ED-01 eventually drains to a more permanent waterway downstream, this drainage is considered a non-relatively permanent water that drains to a water of the United States and is potentially jurisdictional.

Ephemeral Drainage 02 (ED-02)

ED-02 is approximately 68.85 linear feet and terminates in SW-01 (Figure 4). Similar to ED-01, it appears that the channel collects water during storm events and transports it off site. The channel is unvegetated except at its termination in SW-01, where there is a very sparse herbaceous layer. The OHWM for the channel was evidenced by an incised channel and is approximately 1 foot wide with a rocky substrate. At the time of the field survey, this feature was completely dry. This ephemeral drainage enters SW-01 and then a culvert, where it goes underground. Due to the likelihood that ED-02 drains to a more permanent waterway downstream, this drainage is considered a non-relatively permanent water that drains to a water of the United States and is potentially jurisdictional.

Wetlands

Five seasonal wetlands (SW-01 through SW-05) were identified within the study area. One is located in the northeastern part of the study area, and the other four are located within a previously developed lot near the center of the study area (Figure 4).

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Seasonal Wetland 01 (SW-01)

SW-01 is approximately 0.02 acre and is fed by water runoff from ED-01 and ED-02. This wetland is primarily discernable based on the distinct vegetation differences between the mostly barren upland and the vegetated wetland, surface soil cracks visible within the boundary of the wetland, hydric soil, and clearly evident hydrologic features leading to the wetland. Dominant plant species found within this seasonal wetland include Canada horseweed (*Erigeron canadensis*), barnyardgrass (*Echinochloa crus-galli*), and Jersey cudweed (*Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum*). Two soil pits were dug at this location: one upland and one wetland. The wetland sampling point (SP-01) contained evidence of hydric soils, hydrophytic vegetation, and hydrology (refer to Appendix C). As mentioned previously, this seasonal wetland is found at the termination of both ED-01 and ED-02. This seasonal wetland drains into a culvert where the water then goes underground. Due to the likelihood that this feature drains to a more permanent waterway downstream, this drainage is considered a wetland adjacent to a non-relatively permanent water tributary to a water of the United States and is potentially jurisdictional.

Seasonal Wetlands 02 through 05 (SW-02, SW-03, SW-04, and SW-05)

SW-02 through SW-05 are located within a vacant lot that used to contain buildings and now has constructed depressions where the buildings previously resided. The total combined acreage of these four seasonal wetlands is approximately 0.22 acre. The depressions and terraces within the vacant field are clearly visible; there is a distinct change in vegetation from the seasonal wetlands to the upland habitat surrounding them, and surface soil cracks were present within all four wetlands when surveyed. Due to the similarity of these features, a single wetland sampling point (SP-03) and a single upland sampling point (SP-04) were dug at this location and are representative of all four seasonal wetlands (Appendix C).

These seasonal wetlands were largely unvegetated during the field survey. What vegetation was present consisted of hyssop loosestrife (*Lythrum hyssopifolia*) and pale spikerush (*Eleocharis macrostachya*). The substrate in the seasonal wetlands was extremely rocky soil, likely fill from previous construction activity. The fill appeared to have acted as an impermeable layer, causing the seasonal wetlands to develop similar hydrology to vernal pools. In SW-03, the biologists observed a biotic crust of copepod carapaces, and in SW-04, biologists observed a layer of dried filamentous algae. The presence of aquatic invertebrates and a remnant algal mat indicates that these pools pond for sufficient lengths of time to support aquatic wildlife.

These seasonal wetlands present similarly to vernal pools, which are considered special aquatic sites as described in Section 230.3(q-1) of Section 404 of the CWA; therefore, these seasonal wetlands are potentially jurisdictional.

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Vegetated Swale

A single vegetated swale that is 106.59 linear feet was observed in the center of the study area. There was no distinct change in vegetation from surrounding upland to swale, and it did not have a defined bed and bank. Plant species identified include Italian rye grass (*Festuca perennis*), Bermudagrass (*Cynodon dactylon*), seaside barley (*Hordeum marinum*), and smooth cat's ear (*Hypochaeris glabra*). Water potentially pools in the swale during rain events, but not for sufficient periods for hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, or hydrology to form. Thus, this feature is likely not jurisdictional.

Detention Basins 01 through 03 (DB-01, DB-02, and DB-03)

Three detention basins are present within the study area (Figure 4). The first is located adjacent to 1st Street on the western side of the study area (DB-01). DB-01 is approximately 0.18 acre and has an outlet in the center. Vegetation within DB-01 was dominated by species similar to those described for California annual grassland. The grassland species were replaced by broadleaf cattail (*Typha latifolia*), willow (*Salix* sp.), and Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) deeper into the basin near the outlet. Standing water was present in a channel at the deepest portion of the basin during the site survey. The deepest portion of the basin appears to hold water longer than the surrounding area and functions as a seasonal wetland.

DB-02 is 0.62 acres and is located below Willow Road in the southeastern portion of the study area. This detention basin has an outlet leading directly to the adjacent canal at the southeastern corner of the basin; an inlet at the northwestern corner of the basin appears to channel rainwater runoff from the surrounding area to the detention basin. A small area at the inlet pipe contains water for longer periods, functioning as a seasonal wetland. This area contained hydrophytic vegetation at the time of the survey, including tall flatsedge and analogue sedge (*Carex simulata*). The basin floor was dominated by Italian rye grass, and species identified by the outlet included Fremont cottonwood, coyotebrush (*Baccharis pilularis*), valley oak, and interior live oak. This location is characterized as a freshwater pond by the NWI and is classified as palustrine, unconsolidated bottom, and permanently flooded under the under the Cowardin code (USFWS 2016b); however, during the field survey, the location was not flooded and functioned as a detention basin and not a freshwater pond.

DB-03 is 0.12 acre and is located directly to the west of DB-02 across 1st Avenue in the southeastern portion of the study area. This detention basin was dominated by California annual grassland, with a single Fremont cottonwood in the center of the basin. There was a central drain in this detention basin that likely drains directly into the adjacent canal. This location is characterized as a freshwater pond by the NWI and is classified as palustrine, unconsolidated

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bottom, and permanently flooded under the Cowardin code (USFWS 2016b); however, during the field survey, the location was not flooded, did not contain hydrophytic vegetation, and functioned as a seasonally flooded detention basin and not a freshwater pond. This feature is unlikely to be considered jurisdictional.

The detention basins could potentially drain into the adjacent canal, which would make any wetlands associated with DB-01 and DB-03 potentially jurisdictional.

Freshwater Pond

A single freshwater pond is located in the southwestern corner of the study area south of B Avenue and is surrounded by undeveloped land on the southern and western sides and ongoing development on the eastern side. The pond is 2.95 acres and is classified under the Cowardin code as palustrine, unconsolidated bottom, and permanently flooded (USFWS 2016b). Water was present in this feature at the time of the field survey. Species observed included willow, Fremont cottonwood, broadleaf cattail, floating primrose-willow (*Ludwigia peploides*), and common rush (*Juncus effusus*). This pond appears to drain south into additional freshwater wetlands and eventually into riverine habitat; due to this connectivity, this pond is potentially jurisdictional.

Freshwater Emergent Wetland 01 (FEW-01)

FEW-01 is a linear wetland feature located north of the freshwater pond across B Avenue and consists of 147.75 linear feet within the study area. This wetland drains directly into the freshwater pond through a large culvert. Species observed included willow, Fremont cottonwood, broadleaf cattail, floating primrose-willow, and common rush. This wetland is classified in the NWI as freshwater emergent wetland and as palustrine, emergent, and temporarily flooded under the Cowardin code (USFWS 2016b). At the time of the field survey, the soil within the wetland was saturated and there was a minimal amount of standing water. This wetland drains directly into the freshwater pond below and is potentially jurisdictional.

Freshwater Emergent Wetland 02 (FEW-02)

FEW-02 is located in the southwestern portion of the study area directly below the freshwater pond; is 0.43 acre in size; and is classified as palustrine, scrub-shrub, and seasonally flooded under the Cowardin code (USFWS 2016b). The wetland is heavily forested and dominated by broadleaf cattail. The wetland appears to potentially drain south into additional wetlands identified by the NWI (USFWS 2016a). Due to the high likelihood of connectivity, this wetland is potentially jurisdictional. No work is anticipated to take place in the vicinity of this wetland for this project.

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6.2 Jurisdictional Wetlands and Waters

The study area does not support TNWs, interstate waters, or waters that support interstate commerce (33 CFR 328.3(a) parts 1–4); therefore, potential ACOE jurisdiction was determined based on connectivity or adjacency to off-site waters of the United States (CFR 328.3(a) part 5).

Figure 4 depicts the geographic extent of wetland features within the study area, and Table 1 includes the total acreage of wetland features. An aquatic resources table in accordance with ACOE format is presented in Appendix D.

**Table 1
Wetlands and Waters within the Study Area**

Feature	Jurisdiction	Acres	Linear Feet
<i>Wetlands</i>			
Seasonal Wetland 01	Jurisdictional	0.02	N/A
Seasonal Wetland 02	Jurisdictional	0.02	N/A
Seasonal Wetland 03	Jurisdictional	0.09	N/A
Seasonal Wetland 04	Jurisdictional	0.09	N/A
Seasonal Wetland 05	Jurisdictional	0.02	N/A
Vegetated Swale	Non-jurisdictional	N/A	106.59
Detention Basin 01	Jurisdictional	0.18	N/A
Detention Basin 02	Non-jurisdictional	0.62	N/A
Detention Basin 03	Jurisdictional	0.12	N/A
Freshwater Pond	Jurisdictional	2.95	N/A
Freshwater Emergent Wetland 01	Jurisdictional	N/A	147.75
Freshwater Emergent Wetland 02	Jurisdictional	0.43	N/A
Total		4.54	254.34
<i>Other Waters</i>			
Ophir Canal	Non-jurisdictional	N/A	1,832.33
Ephemeral Drainage 01	Jurisdictional	N/A	161.82
Ephemeral Drainage 02	Jurisdictional	N/A	68.85
Total		N/A	2,063.00

Note: N/A = not applicable

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Data Stations

Vegetation, hydrology, and soils were examined at eight sampling points within the study area to determine the extent of potentially jurisdictional resources (Figure 4).

The vegetation in upland data points consisted of dry annual grasses and low-growing herbaceous vegetation. Drought conditions prevalent in previous years in California may have contributed to the composition of vegetation in the study area. Additionally, soils were influenced by human activity; rocky fill material was present at two of the eight locations. Table 2 lists the results of these data stations in terms of the three criteria that determine jurisdiction: vegetation, hydrology, and soils. For more detailed information regarding the presence or absence of wetland indicators, refer to the completed ACOE data sheets in Appendix C.

**Table 2
Jurisdictional Data Station Results**

Data Station	Wetland Vegetation	Wetland Hydrology	Wetland Soils	Determination
SP-01	Present	Present	Present	Jurisdictional
SP-02	Absent	Absent	Absent	Non-jurisdictional
SP-03	Present	Present	Present	Jurisdictional
SP-04	Absent	Absent	Absent	Non-jurisdictional
SP-05	Present	Present	Present	Jurisdictional
SP-06	Absent	Absent	Absent	Non-jurisdictional
SP-07	Present	Present	Present	Jurisdictional
SP-08	Present	Absent	Absent	Non-jurisdictional

Note: SP = sampling points

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7 CONCLUSIONS

The study area supports a total of 4.54 acres of wetlands and 230.67 linear feet of other waters that are anticipated to meet the criteria for jurisdictional waters of the United States, including wetlands based on an analysis of the three parameters for wetlands (soils, hydrology, and vegetation), and connectivity/proximity to known waters of the United States.

All features identified during the field survey are potentially jurisdictional with the exception of the vegetated swale that is likely not jurisdictional and is not included in the calculations.

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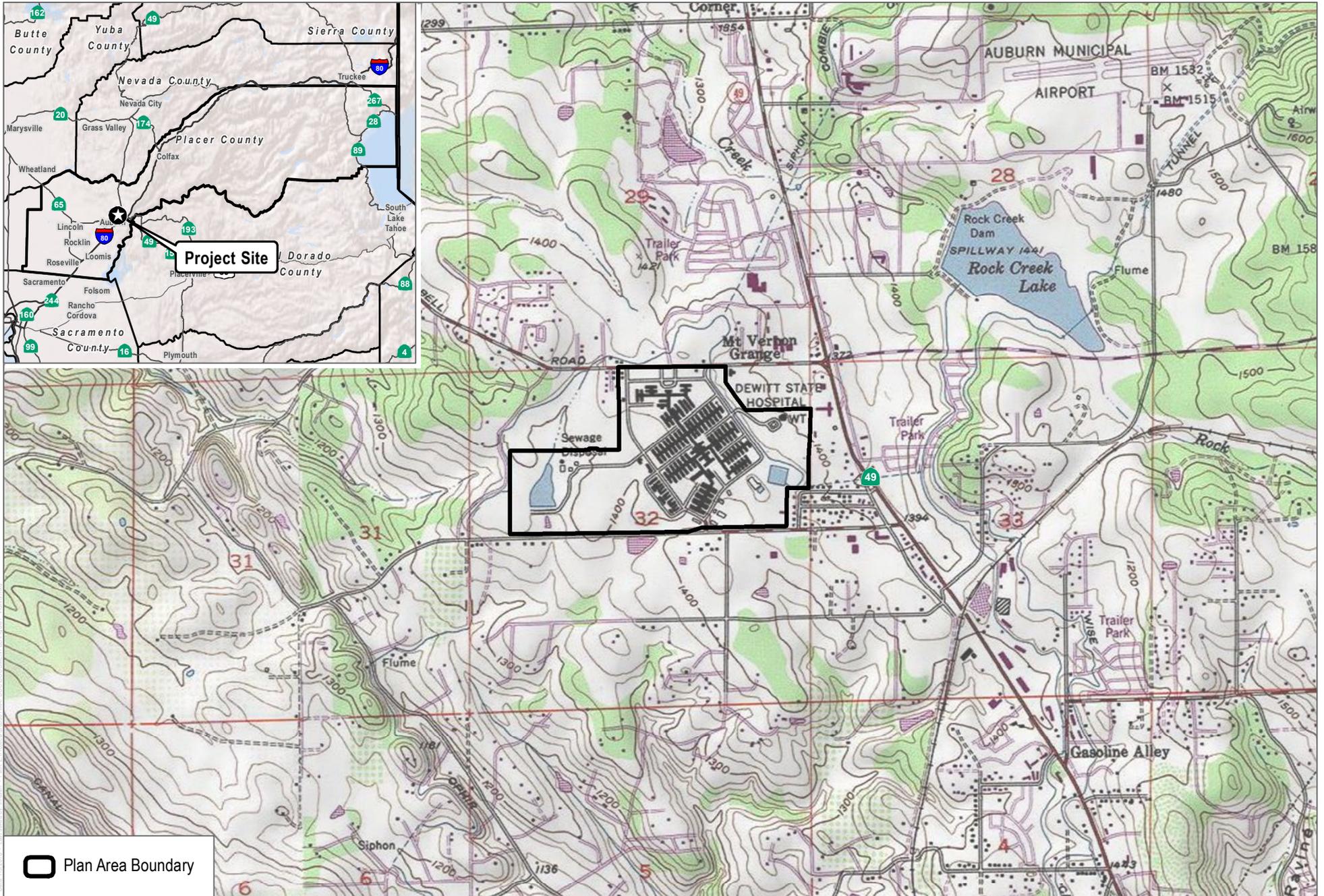
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SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Auburn Quadrangle

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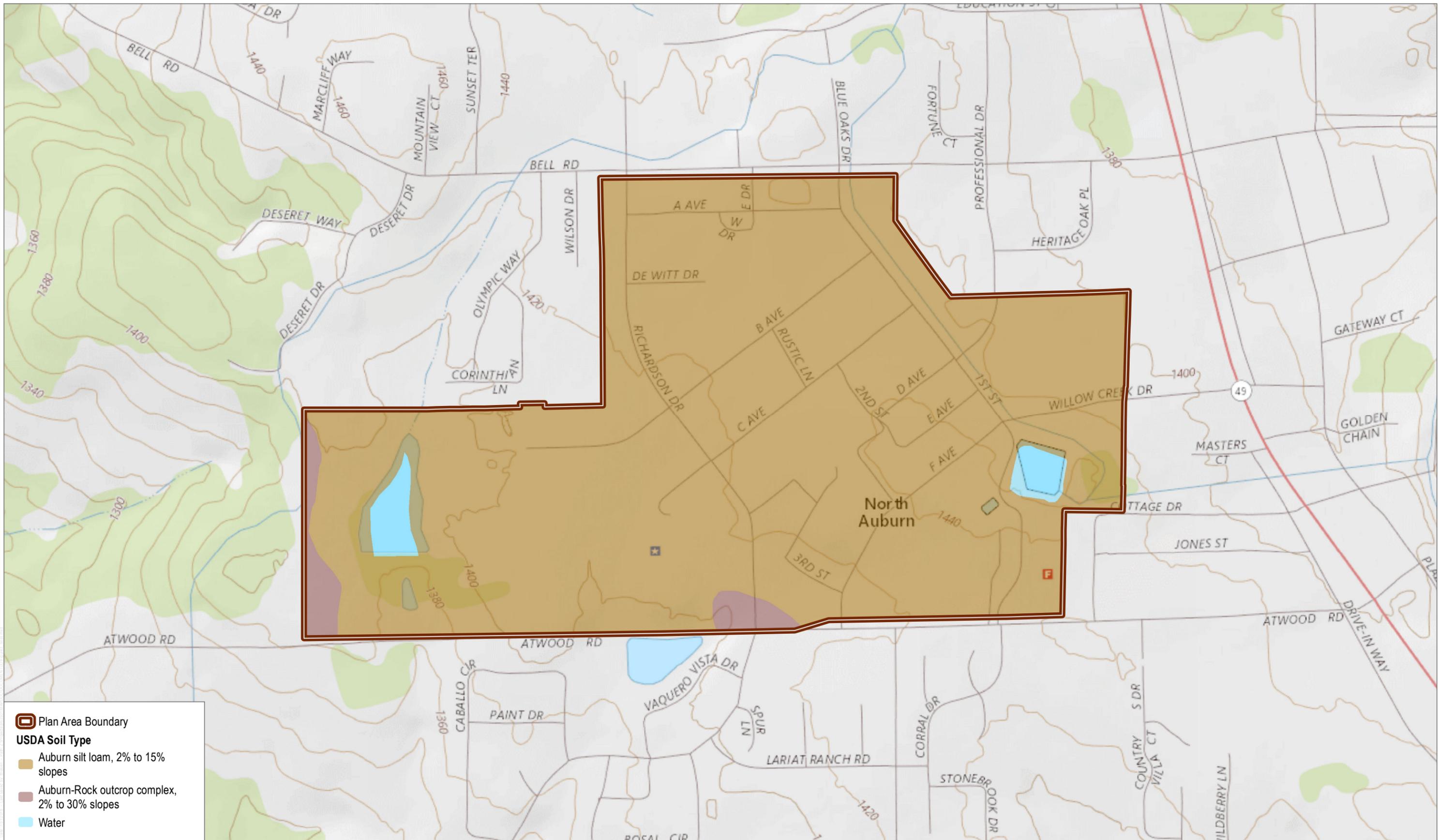
SOURCE: ESRI 2018, County of Placer 2016



FIGURE 2
Project Site

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SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Auburn Quadrangle, County of Placer 2016, USDA 2007

FIGURE 3

Soils

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SOURCE: ESRI 2018, County of Placer 2016

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APPENDIX A
Representative Photos

APPENDIX A
Representative Photos



Photo 1: View of Ophir Canal, facing southeast. August 10, 2016

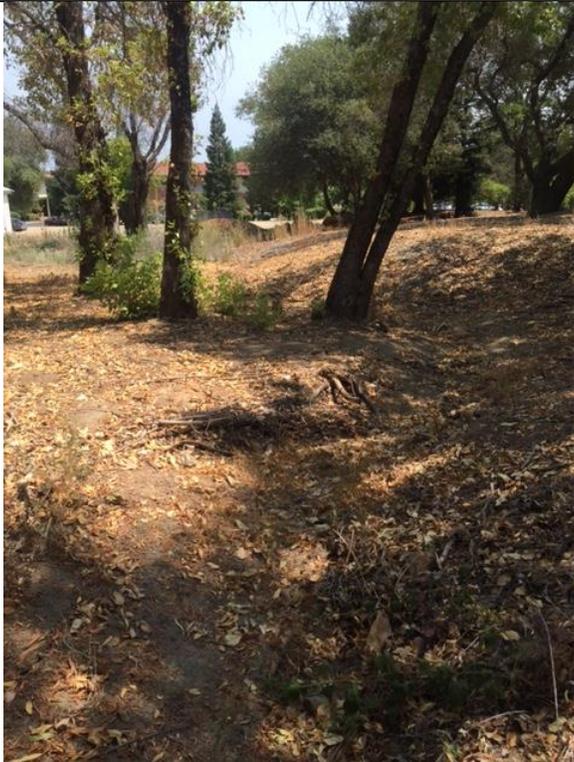


Photo 2: Ephemeral Drainage 01 (ED-01), facing east. August 10, 2016.

APPENDIX A (Continued)



Photo 3: Seasonal Wetland 01 (SW-01) and ED-01, facing west. August 10, 2016.



Photo 4: Seasonal Wetland 02 (SW-02), looking south. August 10, 2015

APPENDIX A (Continued)



Photo 5: Seasonal Wetland 04 (SW-04) with filamentous algae crust, facing south. August 10, 2016.

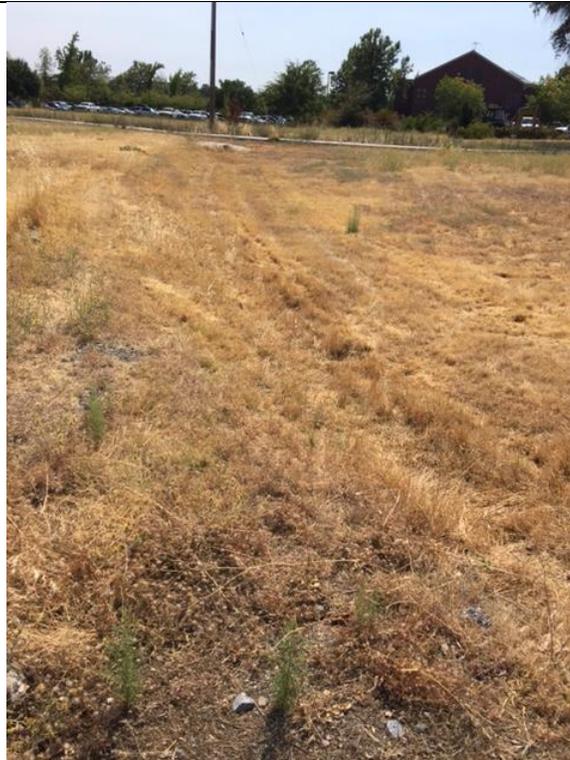


Photo 6: Vegetated swale, facing southwest. August 10, 2016.

APPENDIX A (Continued)



Photo 7: Detention Basin 01 (DB-01), facing southeast. August 10, 2016.



Photo 8: Detention Basin 02 (DB-02), facing northeast. August 10, 2015.

APPENDIX A (Continued)



Photo 9: Freshwater pond and surrounding riparian vegetation, looking south. August 10, 2016.

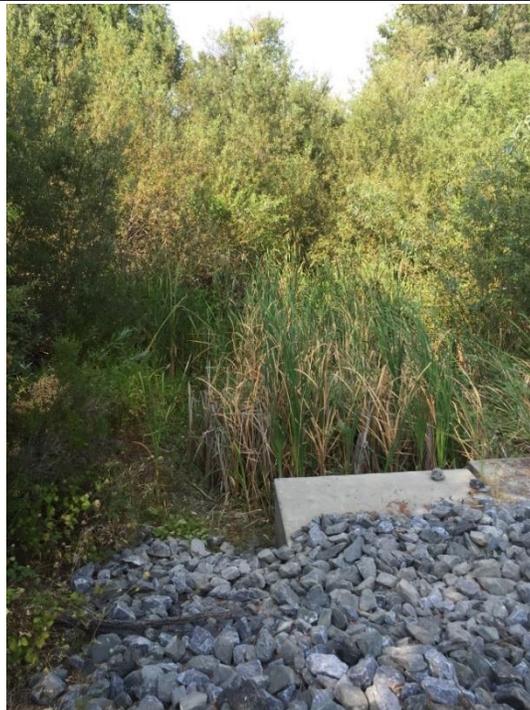


Photo 10: Freshwater Emergent Wetland 01 (FEW-01), facing northwest. August 10, 2016.

APPENDIX A (Continued)

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APPENDIX B
Plant Species Observed

APPENDIX B

Plant Species Observed

VASCULAR SPECIES

GYMNOSPERMS AND GNETOPHYTES

PINACEAE—PINE FAMILY

Pinus sabiniana—California foothill pine (NL)

MONOCOTS

POACEAE—GRASS FAMILY

- * *Avena fatua*—wild oat (NL)
- * *Bromus diandrus*—ripgut brome (NL)
- * *Bromus hordeaceus*—soft brome (FACU)
- * *Cynodon dactylon*—Bermudagrass (FACU)
- * *Echinochloa crus-galli*—barnyardgrass (FACW)
- * *Festuca arundinacea*—tall fescue (NL)
- * *Festuca perennis*—Italian ryegrass (FAC)
- * *Hordeum marinum*—seaside barley (FAC)

TYPHACEAE—CATTAIL FAMILY

Typha angustifolia—narrowleaf cattail (OBL)

Typha latifolia—broadleaf cattail (OBL)

EUDICOTS

ASTERACEAE—SUNFLOWER FAMILY

- Baccharis pilularis*—coyotebrush (NL)
- * *Carduus pycnocephalus*—Italian plumeless thistle (NL)
- * *Centaurea solstitialis*—yellow star-thistle (NL)
- * *Hypochaeris glabra*—smooth cat's ear (NL)
- * *Lactuca serriola*—prickly lettuce (FACU)
- * *Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum*—Jersey cudweed (FAC)

BRASSICACEAE—MUSTARD FAMILY

- * *Brassica nigra*—black mustard (NL)

CHENOPODIACEAE—GOOSEFOOT FAMILY

- * *Salsola australis*—Russian thistle (NL)

APPENDIX B (Continued)

EUPHORBIACEAE—SPURGE FAMILY

Croton setiger—dove weed (NL)

FABACEAE—LEGUME FAMILY

Acmispon americanus—no common name (UPL)

* *Trifolium glomeratum*—clustered clover (NL)

* *Trifolium hirtum*—rose clover (NL)

* *Vicia villosa*—winter vetch (NL)

FAGACEAE—OAK FAMILY

Quercus douglasii—blue oak (NL)

Quercus lobata—valley oak (FACU)

Quercus wislizeni—interior live oak (NL)

GERANIACEAE—GERANIUM FAMILY

* *Erodium cicutarium*—redstem stork's bill (NL)

LYTHRACEAE—LOOSESTRIFE FAMILY

* *Lythrum hyssopifolia*—hyssop loosestrife (OBL)

OLEACEAE—OLIVE FAMILY

Fraxinus latifolia—Oregon ash (FACW)

ONAGRACEAE—EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY

Epilobium ciliatum—fringed willowherb (FACW)

* *Ludwigia peploides*—floating primrose-willow (OBL)

PLANTAGINACEAE—PLANTAIN FAMILY

* *Plantago lanceolata*—narrowleaf plantain (FAC)

PLATANACEAE—PLANE TREE, SYCAMORE FAMILY

* *Platanus × hispanica*—London planetree (NL)

POLYGONACEAE—BUCKWHEAT FAMILY

* *Rumex crispus*—curly dock (FAC)

ROSACEAE—ROSE FAMILY

* *Rubus armeniacus*—Himalayan blackberry (FAC)

APPENDIX B (Continued)

SALICACEAE—WILLOW FAMILY

Salix exigua—narrowleaf willow (FACW)

Salix gooddingii—Goodding's willow (FACW)

Salix laevigata—red willow (FACW)

Salix lasiandra—Pacific willow (FACW)

Populus fremontii—Fremont cottonwood (FAC)

* signifies introduced (non-native) species

APPENDIX B (Continued)

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APPENDIX C
Data Sheets

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Arid West Region

Project/Site: Placer County Government Center City/County: Auburn/Placer Sampling Date: 8/10/16
 Applicant/Owner: Placer County State: CA Sampling Point: SP-01
 Investigator(s): Laura Burris, Tera Stoddard Section, Township, Range: Section 32, Township 13 North, and Range 8 East
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 0
 Subregion (LRR): C - Mediterranean California Lat: 38°56'17.92" N Long: 121°06'33.22" W Datum: UTM
 Soil Map Unit Name: Auburn silt loam NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation Soil or Hydrology significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No
 Are Vegetation Soil or Hydrology naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
Remarks: <u>Drought for several previous years may have influenced vegetation and soils; however, normals rainfall was recorded this year. This is a seasonal wetland along ED-01 with a willow tree</u>	

VEGETATION

Tree Stratum (Use scientific names.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:	
1. <u>Salix gooddingii</u>	10	Yes	FACW	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	3 (A)
2. _____				Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata:	4 (B)
3. _____				Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	75.0 % (A/B)
4. _____				Prevalence Index worksheet:	
Total Cover: 10 %				Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum				OBL species	x 1 = 0
1. <u>N/A</u>				FACW species	40 x 2 = 80
2. _____				FAC species	10 x 3 = 30
3. _____				FACU species	10 x 4 = 40
4. _____				UPL species	x 5 = 0
5. _____				Column Totals:	60 (A) 150 (B)
Total Cover: %				Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.50	
Herb Stratum				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:	
1. <u>Erigeron canadensis</u>	10	Yes	FACU	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dominance Test is >50%	
2. <u>Echinochloa crus-galli</u>	25	Yes	FACW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹	
3. <u>Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum</u>	10	Yes	FAC	<input type="checkbox"/> Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)	
4. <u>Epilobium ciliatum</u>	5	No	FACW	<input type="checkbox"/> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)	
5. _____				¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.	
6. _____				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	
7. _____					
8. _____					
Total Cover: 50 %					
Woody Vine Stratum					
1. <u>N/A</u>					
2. _____					
Total Cover: %					
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>50 %</u>		% Cover of Biotic Crust _____ %			

Remarks: Very dry, willow tree was dying from drought

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-01

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture ³	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-6	5 YR 3/3	75	7.5 YR 5/6	15	C	M	Clay Loam	

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, RC=Root Channel, M=Matrix.
³Soil Textures: Clay, Silty Clay, Sandy Clay, Loam, Sandy Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Loamy Sand, Sand.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.) <input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1) <input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) <input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D) <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) <input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12) <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)		<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5) <input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6) <input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) <input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3) <input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6) <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7) <input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8) <input type="checkbox"/> Vernal Pools (F9)	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils:⁴ <input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B) <input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18) <input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (TF2) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)
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⁴Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present.

Restrictive Layer (if present): Type: <u>Clay Layer</u> Depth (inches): <u>6 inches</u>	Hydric Soil Present? Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
Remarks:	

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient) <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1) <input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3) <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6) <input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) <input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11) <input type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12) <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) <input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) <input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Plowed Soils (C6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	Secondary Indicators (2 or more required) <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10) <input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7) <input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) <input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3) <input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
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Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Depth (inches): _____	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
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Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Arid West Region

Project/Site: Placer County Government Center City/County: Auburn/Placer Sampling Date: 8/10/16
 Applicant/Owner: Placer County State: CA Sampling Point: SP-02
 Investigator(s): Laura Burris, Tera Stoddard Section, Township, Range: Section 32, Township 13 North, and Range 8 East
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Hillslope Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 0
 Subregion (LRR): C - Mediterranean California Lat: 38°56'17.92" N Long: 121°06'33.22" W Datum: UTM
 Soil Map Unit Name: Auburn silt loam NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation Soil or Hydrology significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No
 Are Vegetation Soil or Hydrology naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>
Remarks: <u>Drought for several previous years may have influenced vegetation and soils; however, normals rainfall was recorded this year. This is the upland point for SP-01, north of SP-01 and ED-01</u>	

VEGETATION

Tree Stratum (Use scientific names.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:	
1. <u>Quercus lobata</u>	50	Yes	FACU	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	0 (A)
2. <u>Quercus douglassi</u>	50	Yes	UPL	Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata:	4 (B)
3. _____				Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	0.0 % (A/B)
4. _____					
Total Cover:			100%		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Prevalence Index worksheet:	
1. <u>Quercus douglassi</u>	5	Yes			
2. _____				OBL species	x 1 = 0
3. _____				FACW species	x 2 = 0
4. _____				FAC species	x 3 = 0
5. _____				FACU species	52 x 4 = 208
Total Cover:			5 %	UPL species	50 x 5 = 250
Herb Stratum	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Column Totals:	102 (A) 458 (B)
1. <u>Erigeron canadensis</u>	2	Yes	FACU	Prevalence Index = B/A = 4.49	
2. _____				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dominance Test is >50% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹ <input type="checkbox"/> Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <input type="checkbox"/> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain) ¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.	
3. _____					
4. _____					
5. _____					
6. _____					
7. _____					
8. _____					
Total Cover:			2 %		
Woody Vine Stratum	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>	
1. <u>N/A</u>					
2. _____					
Total Cover:			%		
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>98 %</u>		% Cover of Biotic Crust <u> %</u>			

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-02

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture ³	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-6	7 YR 3/2	90	7.5 YR 5/8	10	C	M	Silty clay	Very red parent material

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, RC=Root Channel, M=Matrix.
³Soil Textures: Clay, Silty Clay, Sandy Clay, Loam, Sandy Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Loamy Sand, Sand.

<p>Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1) <input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) <input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D) <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) <input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12) <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5) <input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6) <input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) <input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6) <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7) <input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8) <input type="checkbox"/> Vernal Pools (F9)	<p>Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils:⁴</p> <input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B) <input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18) <input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (TF2) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)
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⁴Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present.

<p>Restrictive Layer (if present):</p> Type: <u>Clay</u> Depth (inches): <u>6 inches</u>	<p>Hydric Soil Present? Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/></p>
Remarks:	

HYDROLOGY

<p>Wetland Hydrology Indicators:</p> <p>Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient)</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1) <input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3) <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6) <input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) <input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11) <input type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12) <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) <input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) <input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Plowed Soils (C6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	<p><u>Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)</u></p> <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10) <input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7) <input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) <input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3) <input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
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<p>Field Observations:</p> Surface Water Present? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Depth (inches): _____	<p>Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/></p>
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Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Arid West Region

Project/Site: Placer County Government Center City/County: Auburn/Placer Sampling Date: 8/10/16
 Applicant/Owner: Placer County State: CA Sampling Point: SP-03
 Investigator(s): Laura Burris, Tera Stoddard Section, Township, Range: Section 32, Township 13 North, and Range 8 East
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 0
 Subregion (LRR): C - Mediterranean California Lat: 38°56'17.92" N Long: 121°06'33.22" W Datum: UTM
 Soil Map Unit Name: Auburn silt loam NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation Soil or Hydrology significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No
 Are Vegetation Soil or Hydrology naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
Remarks: <u>Depression in non-native annual grassland in vacant lot where buildings used to be present. Corresponds to upland point SP-04. Representative point for seasonal wetlands 02-05 (SW-02 through SW-05)</u>	

VEGETATION

Tree Stratum (Use scientific names.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status																																									
1. _____				Dominance Test worksheet: Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>1</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>1</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100.0 %</u> (A/B)																																								
2. _____																																												
3. _____																																												
4. _____																																												
Total Cover: _____ %				Prevalence Index worksheet: <table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:30%;"></td> <td style="width:10%;">Total % Cover of:</td> <td style="width:10%;"></td> <td style="width:10%;">Multiply by:</td> <td style="width:10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OBL species</td> <td><u>2</u></td> <td>x 1 =</td> <td><u>2</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FACW species</td> <td></td> <td>x 2 =</td> <td><u>0</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FAC species</td> <td></td> <td>x 3 =</td> <td><u>0</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FACU species</td> <td></td> <td>x 4 =</td> <td><u>0</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>UPL species</td> <td></td> <td>x 5 =</td> <td><u>0</u></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Column Totals:</td> <td><u>2</u></td> <td>(A)</td> <td><u>2</u></td> <td>(B)</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4" style="text-align: right;">Prevalence Index = B/A =</td> <td><u>1.00</u></td> </tr> </table>		Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:		OBL species	<u>2</u>	x 1 =	<u>2</u>		FACW species		x 2 =	<u>0</u>		FAC species		x 3 =	<u>0</u>		FACU species		x 4 =	<u>0</u>		UPL species		x 5 =	<u>0</u>		Column Totals:	<u>2</u>	(A)	<u>2</u>	(B)	Prevalence Index = B/A =				<u>1.00</u>
	Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:																																									
OBL species	<u>2</u>	x 1 =	<u>2</u>																																									
FACW species		x 2 =	<u>0</u>																																									
FAC species		x 3 =	<u>0</u>																																									
FACU species		x 4 =	<u>0</u>																																									
UPL species		x 5 =	<u>0</u>																																									
Column Totals:	<u>2</u>	(A)	<u>2</u>	(B)																																								
Prevalence Index = B/A =				<u>1.00</u>																																								
Total Cover: _____ %																																												
Sapling/Shrub Stratum																																												
1. _____																																												
2. _____																																												
3. _____																																												
4. _____																																												
5. _____																																												
Total Cover: _____ %																																												
Herb Stratum																																												
1. <u><i>Lythrum hyssopifolium</i></u>	<u>2</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>OBL</u>																																									
2. _____																																												
3. _____																																												
4. _____																																												
5. _____																																												
6. _____																																												
7. _____																																												
8. _____																																												
Total Cover: <u>2</u> %																																												
Woody Vine Stratum																																												
1. <u>N/A</u>																																												
2. _____																																												
Total Cover: _____ %																																												
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>98 %</u>	% Cover of Biotic Crust _____ %																																											

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
 Dominance Test is >50%
 Prevalence Index is ≤3.0¹
 Morphological Adaptations¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
 Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation¹ (Explain)

¹Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes No

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-03

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features			Loc ²	Texture ³	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹			
0-6	7 YR 4/4	95	5 YR 4/6	5	C	M	Silty clay	Very rocky

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, RC=Root Channel, M=Matrix.
³Soil Textures: Clay, Silty Clay, Sandy Clay, Loam, Sandy Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Loamy Sand, Sand.

<p>Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1) <input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) <input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D) <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) <input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12) <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5) <input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6) <input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) <input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3) <input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6) <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7) <input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8) <input type="checkbox"/> Vernal Pools (F9)	<p>Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils:⁴</p> <input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B) <input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18) <input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (TF2) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)
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⁴Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present.

<p>Restrictive Layer (if present):</p> Type: <u>Rock</u> Depth (inches): <u>6 in</u>	<p>Hydric Soil Present? Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/></p>
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Remarks: Appears to be rocky fill from past development. Very red parent material

HYDROLOGY

<p>Wetland Hydrology Indicators:</p> <p>Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient)</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1) <input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3) <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6) <input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) <input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11) <input type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12) <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) <input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) <input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Plowed Soils (C6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	<p><u>Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)</u></p> <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10) <input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7) <input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) <input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3) <input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
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<p>Field Observations:</p> Surface Water Present? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Depth (inches): _____	<p>Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/></p>
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Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM - Arid West Region

Project/Site: Placer County Government Center City/County: Auburn/Placer Sampling Date: 8/10/16
 Applicant/Owner: Placer County State: CA Sampling Point: SP-04
 Investigator(s): Laura Burris, Tera Stoddard Section, Township, Range: Section 32, Township 13 North, and Range 8 East
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 0
 Subregion (LRR): C - Mediterranean California Lat: 38°56'17.92" N Long: 121°06'33.22" W Datum: UTM
 Soil Map Unit Name: Auburn silt loam NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes No (If no, explain in Remarks.)
 Are Vegetation Soil or Hydrology significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes No
 Are Vegetation Soil or Hydrology naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS - Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>
Remarks: <u>Upland point for SP-03-Representative for seasonal wetlands 2-5 (SW-02 through SW-05)</u>	

VEGETATION

Tree Stratum (Use scientific names.)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:	
1. _____				Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	<u>0</u> (A)
2. _____				Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata:	<u>3</u> (B)
3. _____				Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	<u>0.0</u> % (A/B)
4. _____				Prevalence Index worksheet:	
Total Cover: _____ %				Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum				OBL species	<u>0</u>
1. _____				FACW species	<u>0</u>
2. _____				FAC species	<u>0</u>
3. _____				FACU species	<u>55</u>
4. _____				UPL species	<u>45</u>
5. _____				Column Totals:	<u>100</u> (A) <u>445</u> (B)
Total Cover: _____ %				Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>4.45</u>	
Herb Stratum				Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:	
1. <u>Lactuca serriola</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FACU</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dominance Test is >50%	
2. <u>Trifolium hirtum</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>UPL</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 ¹	
3. <u>Hypochaeris radicata</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACU</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Morphological Adaptations ¹ (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)	
4. <u>Madia exigua</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>UPL</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation ¹ (Explain)	
5. <u>Bromus hordeaceus</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACU</u>	¹ Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present.	
6. <u>Trifolium glomeratum</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>UPL</u>		
7. _____				Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>	
8. _____					
Total Cover: <u>100</u> %					
Woody Vine Stratum					
1. <u>N/A</u>					
2. _____					
Total Cover: _____ %					
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>5</u> %		% Cover of Biotic Crust _____ %			

Remarks:

SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-04

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture ³	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type ¹	Loc ²		
0-4	5 YR 4/6	100		5	C	M	Rocky clay	Very rocky

¹Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. ²Location: PL=Pore Lining, RC=Root Channel, M=Matrix.
³Soil Textures: Clay, Silty Clay, Sandy Clay, Loam, Sandy Clay Loam, Sandy Loam, Clay Loam, Silty Clay Loam, Silt Loam, Silt, Loamy Sand, Sand.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.) <input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1) <input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4) <input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C) <input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D) <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11) <input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12) <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1) <input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)		<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5) <input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6) <input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1) <input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2) <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3) <input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6) <input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7) <input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8) <input type="checkbox"/> Vernal Pools (F9)	Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils:⁴ <input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C) <input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B) <input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18) <input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (TF2) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)
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⁴Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present.

Restrictive Layer (if present): Type: <u>Rock</u> Depth (inches): <u>4 in</u>	Hydric Soil Present? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>
Remarks: <u>Fill material/red parent material</u>	

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators: Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient) <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1) <input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3) <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6) <input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) <input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11) <input type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12) <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13) <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1) <input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3) <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4) <input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Plowed Soils (C6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	Secondary Indicators (2 or more required) <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine) <input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10) <input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2) <input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7) <input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8) <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) <input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3) <input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)
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Field Observations: Surface Water Present? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/> Depth (inches): _____	Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>
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Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

APPENDIX D
Aquatic Resources Spreadsheet

Waters_Name	Cowadin_Code	HGM_Code	Measurement_Type	Amount	Units	Waters_Types	Latitude	Longitude	Local_Waterway		
Canal	R5UB		Linear	1832.338440	FOOT	RPW	38.93998400	-121.10235900			
Ephemeral Drainage-01	R4SB		Linear	161.819092	FOOT	NRPW	38.94123400	-121.10297900			
Ephemeral Drainage-02	R4SB		Linear	68.84518432620	FOOT	NRPW	38.94100300	-121.10270600			
Seasonal Wetland -01	PEM2		Area	0.01726835594	ACRE	NRPW	38.94126600	-121.10282000			
Seasonal Wetland -02	PUB1		Area	0.01896093227	ACRE	ISOLATE	38.93773800	-121.10530200			
Seasonal Wetland-03	PUB1		Area	0.09069085121	ACRE	ISOLATE	38.93764400	-121.10545100			
Seasonal Wetland-04	PUB1		Area	0.08966522664	ACRE	ISOLATE	38.93750500	-121.10572300			
Seasonal Wetland-05	PUB1		Area	0.02093124948	ACRE	ISOLATE	38.93736400	-121.10608400			
Detention Basin-01	PEM2		Area	0.99259454012	ACRE	NRPW	38.93961500	-121.10129700			
Detention Basin-02	PEM2		Area	1.46518003941	ACRE	NRPW	38.93714600	-121.09973300			
Detention Basin-03	PEM2		Area	0.62848186493	ACRE	NRPW	38.93714800	-121.10065000			
Freshwater Pond	PUB		Area	2.94729661942	ACRE	RPWWD	38.93635400	-121.11284700			
Freshwater Emergent Wetland-01	PEM		Linear	147.74810791000	FOOT	RPWWN	38.93786500	-121.11239600	DELINEATE		Delineation only
Freshwater Emergent Wetland-02	PSS		Area	0.43334358931	ACRE	RPWWD	38.93523200	-121.11243600	TNW		TNWs, including territorial seas
Vegtated Swale	U		Linear	106.58971405000	FOOT	UPLAND	38.94031100	-121.10559600	TNWW		Wetlands adjacent to TNWs
									RPW		Relatively Permanent Waters (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs
									RPWWD		Wetlands directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs
									RPWWN		Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly
									NRPW		Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs
									NRPWW		Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs
									ISOLATE		Isolated (interstate or intrastate) waters, including isolated wetlands
									UPLAND		Uplands
									TNWRPW		Tributary consisting of both RPWs and non-RPWs

October 29, 2018

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Greg Tonello
Williams + Paddon Architects
2237 Douglas Boulevard, Suite 160
Roseville, California 95661

Subject: Biological Constraints Analysis for the Placer County Government Center Master Plan Update – Offsite Sewer Line Upsizing Project in Placer County, California

Placer County is currently undertaking a planning process to update the Master Plan for the County's facilities and land at the Placer County Government Center (PCGC). It is expected that development under the Master Plan update may involve demolition of existing structures, new construction, expansion of current facilities, landscaping and hardscape improvements and utilities infrastructure. Separately, an offsite sewer line will be upsized as part of the Timberline at Auburn project located adjacent to the PCGC at Bell Road and Richardson Drive (Figure 1). If the Timberline project proceeds ahead of the Health and Human Services (HHS) building at the PCGC, sewer line upsizing would not need to be a part of the HHS project. However, if the Timberline project does not proceed ahead of the HHS building, the HHS project would need to address the additional sewer capacity needed offsite. This report speaks to the potential for the sewer improvements to occur as a part of the PCGC Master Plan Update and describes the results of a biological survey performed at the sewer line upgrade locations (project alignment), special-status biological resources present or potentially present along the alignment, and potential constraints to development that may be posed by biological resources at proposed sewer line upgrade locations. This report describes the alignment as of plans dated June 2018. The new upsized sewer line alignment is not finalized and is subject to change. If the alignment changes after the date of this report, an updated biological survey will need to be performed to characterize biological resources within any new areas along the updated alignment. The Timberline at Auburn and Timberline Dewitt Sewer Improvements projects are separate and distinct from the PCGC Master Plan Update.

1. SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The approximately 0.75-mile project alignment is located approximately one mile north of the PCGC and 0.5 mile west of State Highway 49 (Figure 1). It is situated along paved roads within residential or rural residential housing developments (Figure 2). The site occurs in Township 13 North, Range 8 East, and Sections 20 and 29 of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Auburn 7.5'

Mr. G Tonello

Subject: Biological Constraints Analysis for the Placer County Government Center – Offsite Sewer Line Upgrade Project in Auburn, California

quadrangle. The approximate center of the alignment corresponds to 38°57'22.28" north latitude and 121°06'37.67" west longitude.

Elevation varies along the alignment from approximately 1,220 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) in the northern portion of the alignment to 1,340 feet AMSL in the southern portion of the alignment. All sewer line upgrade locations are within paved roads, except for the segment of pipeline that runs parallel to Meadow Glen Road in the northern portion of the project alignment, and the segment off of Sherwood Way that runs along Rock Creek in the approximant center of the alignment (Figure 2). These two segments are within private property in natural areas of homeowners' yards.

Vegetation along the project alignment consists mostly of ornamental landscaping. The two upgrade segments within private yards are vegetated with a mixture of non-native annual grasses and weedy dicots, along with deciduous and evergreen tree species. Rock Creek runs parallel and west of the alignment.

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA 2018), three soil types are mapped within the project site and include: Auburn silt loam, 2-15% slopes; xerorthents, Placer areas; Auburn-Sobrante-Rock outcrop complex, 2-30% slopes; Auburn-Argonaut complex, 2-15% slopes; and Auburn-Rock outcrop complex, 2-30% slopes. Auburn silt loam soils are well-drained residuum weathered from metamorphic rock. Xerorthents consist of mechanically removed and mixed soil material in which horizons are no longer discernable. These soils are typically well-drained. Auburn-Argonaut complex consists of well-drained, weathered diabase and/or metabasic rock. Auburn-Sobrante-Rock outcrops are well-drained and occur on foothills. The parent material consists of residuum weathered from metamorphic rock. Auburn-Rock outcrop complex soils are found on rocky side slopes of metamorphic rock foothills and are shallow and well drained (Figure 3).

2. PRELIMINARY SITE EVALUATION

2.1 Special-Status Species

Special-status biological resources present or potentially present were identified through a literature search using the following sources: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information, Planning and Conservation (IPaC) Trust Resource Report (USFWS 2018); the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB 2018); and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants (CNPS 2018). Historical aerial photography was used to determine

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Subject: Biological Constraints Analysis for the Placer County Government Center – Offsite Sewer Line Upgrade Project in Auburn, California

areas of the site that could potentially contain jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. or Waters of the State.

The CNDDDB and CNPS records searches were conducted for the Auburn USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle and the surrounding eight quadrangles. The CNPS records search included only those plant species with a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) of 1 or 2. The IPaC Trust Resources Report was created from the USFWS database and included a 5-mile radius around the site.

Following these records searches, Dudek determined the potential for each species to occur along the project alignment based on a review of vegetation communities and available land cover types observed on aerial imagery, species requirements for particular soils or elevations, as well as the known geographic range of each species. A table summarizing this information and the potential for each special status species to occur onsite is provided in Appendix A. Species were not expected to occur if the alignment was clearly outside the known geographic range of the species or if there was no suitable habitat for the species on or adjacent to the site.

3. FIELD RECONNAISSANCE AND METHODS

A field assessment was conducted along the project alignment on October 27, 2018 by Dudek biologist Lisa Achter. The field assessment included mapping vegetation communities and land cover types present along the alignment, evaluating potentially jurisdictional wetlands or waters, and further determining the potential for special-status species to occur within the project site.

3.1 Vegetation Community and Land Cover Mapping

The survey was conducted on foot and visually covered the entire site, using an aerial photograph with an overlay of the pipeline alignment and upgrade locations. Vegetation communities and land covers were mapped on that aerial imagery during the site assessment, and observable biological resources including perennial plants and conspicuous wildlife (i.e., birds, mammals) commonly accepted as regionally sensitive by CDFW and USFWS were also recorded on the field map. The vegetation community and land cover mapping conducted follows the classifications described by Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf (2009).

3.2 Flora

All plant species encountered during the field survey were identified and recorded directly into a field notebook. Common and scientific names for plant species with a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR, formerly CNPS List) follow the CNPS On-Line Inventory of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2018).

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3.3 Fauna

Wildlife species detected during the field survey by sight, calls, tracks, scat, or other signs were recorded directly into a field notebook. The site was scanned with and without binoculars to aid in the identification of wildlife. In addition to species detected during the surveys, expected wildlife use of the site was determined by known habitat preferences of local species and knowledge of their relative distributions in the area.

3.4 Jurisdictional Wetlands

Dudek conducted an analysis of potentially jurisdictional waters and wetlands, reviewed current and historical aerial photography, and then identified potentially jurisdictional features based on review of aerial photographs and field observations. The analysis considers criteria by the following agencies:

- Waters of the U.S., including wetlands, under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) pursuant to Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA).
- Wetlands under the jurisdiction of the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Act.
- Wetlands under the jurisdiction of CDFW, pursuant to Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code.

4. RESULTS

The following sections describe the biological resources present within the project site, including habitats and species.

4.1 Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

Two land cover types exist within the project alignment: blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*) woodland, and developed/disturbed (Figure 4).

The majority of the alignment is considered developed/disturbed and consists of paved roads, residences, and other buildings within private property. These areas are either void of vegetation or landscaped with ornamental plant species. Patches of non-native annual grasses and non-native weedy species (ruderal vegetation) occur along some roadsides and in some of the yards along the alignment.

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Subject: Biological Constraints Analysis for the Placer County Government Center – Offsite Sewer Line Upgrade Project in Auburn, California

The remaining portion of the alignment consists of blue oak woodland. This association was observed along Meadow Glen Road in the northern portion of the alignment, in the center of the alignment along Sherwood Road and Rock Creek, and in the southern portion of the alignment near the intersection of Deer Ridge Lane and Dry Creek Road where Rock Creek passes under Deer Ridge Lane (Figure 4).

Rock Creek is the only natural aquatic feature that occurs adjacent to the alignment, and riparian vegetation such as willow (*Salix* sp.) and alder (*Alnus* sp.) occurs along the banks of the creek (Figure 5).

4.2 Aquatic Habitats and Jurisdictional Wetlands and Waters

No wetlands or waters that could potentially fall under jurisdiction of the RWQCB, ACOE or CDFW were observed along the alignment during the biological reconnaissance survey; however, Rock Creek occurs just west of the alignment. A formal wetland delineation was not performed during the survey.

4.3 Plants and Wildlife

A total of 18 native and non-native species of vascular plants were recorded during the field survey, none of which are special-status species (Table 1). Several unknown ornamental species were observed within the landscaping throughout the alignment (Figure 5).

Table 1
Plant Species Observed during the Biological Survey

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Cyperus</i> sp.	sedge
* <i>Avena fatua</i>	wild oat
* <i>Bromus</i> sp.	brome
* <i>Festuca perennis</i>	perennial rye grass
* <i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	yellow star-thistle
<i>Quercus lobata</i>	valley oak
<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	blue oak
<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	interior live oak
<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	incense cedar
<i>Pinus sabiniana</i>	California foothill pine
<i>Salix</i> sp.	willow
<i>Alnus</i> sp.	alder
* <i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	Himalayan blackberry
* <i>Brassica nigra</i>	black mustard
* <i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	perennial pepper weed
<i>Malvella leprosa</i>	alkali mallow

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<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	toyon
<i>Typha</i> sp.	cattail

*non-native

Three wildlife species were recorded during the survey, none of which are special-status species. These were California scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), and black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*).

4.4 Special-Status Species and Sensitive Resources

Special-Status Wildlife

Results of the CNDDDB and USFWS searches revealed seventeen listed or special-status species or species proposed for listing as rare, threatened, or endangered by either the CDFW or the USFWS. All of these were removed from consideration due to lack of suitable habitat within or adjacent to the project alignment (Appendix A).

All raptor species found in California are protected by the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code 3503.5. Common raptor species such as red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) and red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) are likely to occur within and adjacent to the alignment for nesting or foraging. Several native migratory passerine bird species are likely to nest in the vicinity of the alignment and could also utilize the entire site for foraging.

Special-Status Plants

Results of the CNDDDB, IPaC and CNPS searches revealed fourteen special-status plant species that have potential to occur in the vicinity of the project alignment (Appendix A). All were removed from consideration because suitable habitat is not present, or because the alignment is outside of the species' known range. No special-status plants were observed during the field survey and no special-status plant species are expected to be present within the project alignment due to the generally disturbed nature of the area.

Sensitive Resources and/or Habitats

The riparian habitat along Rock Creek is considered sensitive by CDFW; however, it not within the project alignment.

4.5 Wildlife Corridors and Habitat Linkages

Wildlife corridors are linear features that connect large patches of natural open space and provide avenues for animal movement. Habitat linkages are small patches that join larger blocks of habitat

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and help reduce the adverse effects of habitat fragmentation; they may be continuous habitat or discrete habitat islands that function as stepping stones for wildlife dispersal.

Because the project alignment is along existing roads and development, it has little value as a potential wildlife corridor or habitat linkage; however, it could potentially be used by mule deer and small urban-adapted mammals such as raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) and Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginianus*) for daily, local movement patterns.

5. POTENTIAL CONSTRAINTS TO DEVELOPMENT

This section addresses potential impacts to special-status species or sensitive resources that could result from upgrades to several locations of sewer line in North Auburn related to implementation of the PCGC Master Plan Update.

5.1 Vegetation

Impacts from implementation of sewer line upgrades would occur to all vegetation communities/land covers types present along the project alignment. Project impacts to blue oak woodland vegetation community may require permits or other approvals through Placer County. Mitigation could require replacement of any protected oak trees if removal is necessary due to project activities. As of the writing of this report, no impacts to Rock Creek are anticipated; therefore impacts to riparian vegetation would not occur.

5.2 Jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. or State

As described in Section 4.2, no potentially jurisdictional features were observed along the project alignment; however, impacts to Rock Creek in the form of runoff or sedimentation would be considered significant under CEQA. Dudek recommends implementation of Best Management Practices (BMPs) to prevent impacts to Rock Creek.

5.3 Special-Status Plants

No special-status plant species or suitable habitat for these species were observed along the alignment during the field survey; therefore, future construction should not impact special-status plants or constrain development of the site. As of the writing of this report, no impacts to Rock Creek are anticipated; therefore impacts to potentially occurring special-status plants within or adjacent to Rock Creek would occur.

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5.4 Special-Status Animals

No special-status animals were detected during this survey. However, all native birds in California are protected by the federal MBTA, and Section 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code, which specifically protects raptors.

Dudek recommends a nesting bird survey be completed by a qualified biologist two weeks prior to construction during the nesting season (February 1-September 1) to determine if any native birds are nesting on or near the site (including a 250 foot buffer for raptors). If any active nests are observed during surveys, a suitable avoidance buffer will be determined and flagged by the qualified biologist based on species, location and planned construction activity. These nests would be avoided until the chicks have fledged and the nests are no longer active. Dudek also recommends removing any habitat (i.e., trees) outside of the breeding bird season.

If you have any questions regarding this report, please call 530.217.8952 or email lachter@dudek.com.

Sincerely,



Lisa Achter
Wildlife Biologist

Att.: Appendix A, Special-Status Species with Known or Potential Occurrence in the Vicinity of the Proposed Placer County Government Center – Offsite Sewer Line Upgrade Project in Auburn, California

Mr. G Tonello

Subject: *Biological Constraints Analysis for the Placer County Government Center – Offsite Sewer Line Upgrade Project in Auburn, California*

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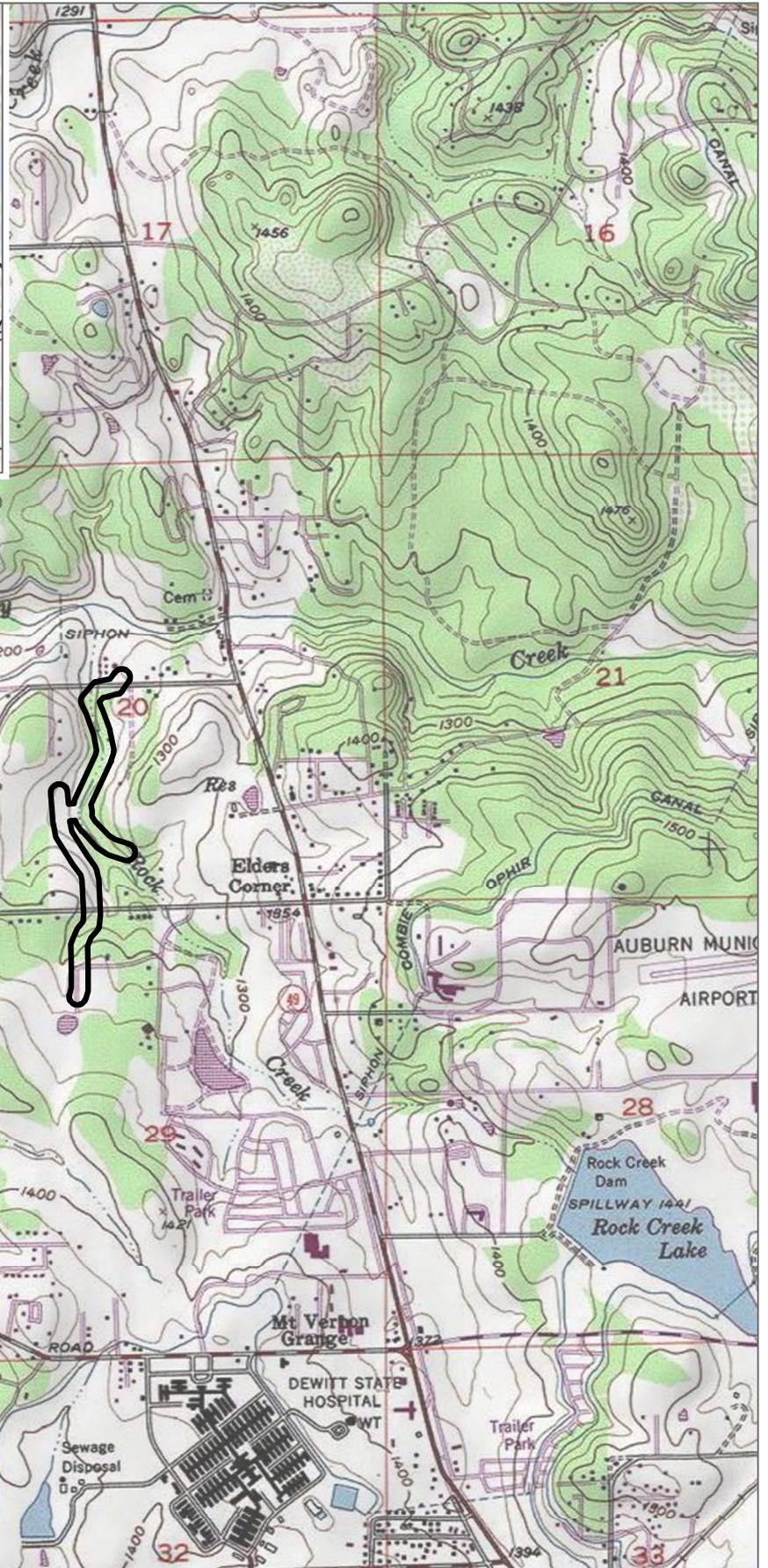
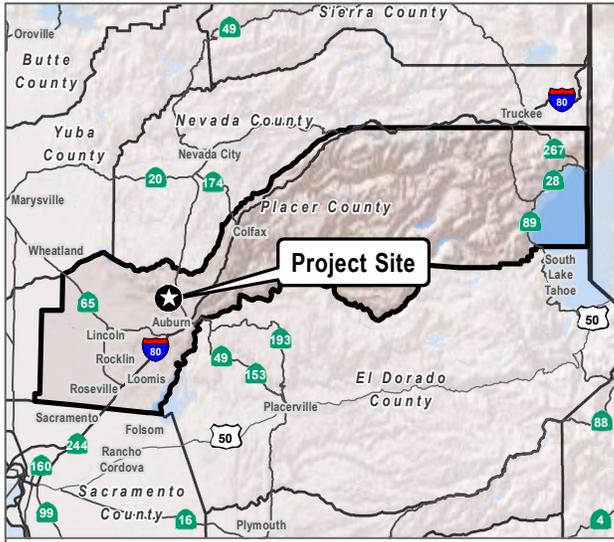
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Mr. G Tonello

*Subject: Biological Constraints Analysis for the Placer County Government Center – Offsite Sewer
Line Upgrade Project in Auburn, California*

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 Study Area

SOURCE: USGS 7.5 Minute Series Auburn Quadrangle

DUDEK



0 1,000 2,000 Feet

FIGURE 1

Regional Location

Placer County Government Center Offsite Sewer Line Upgrade

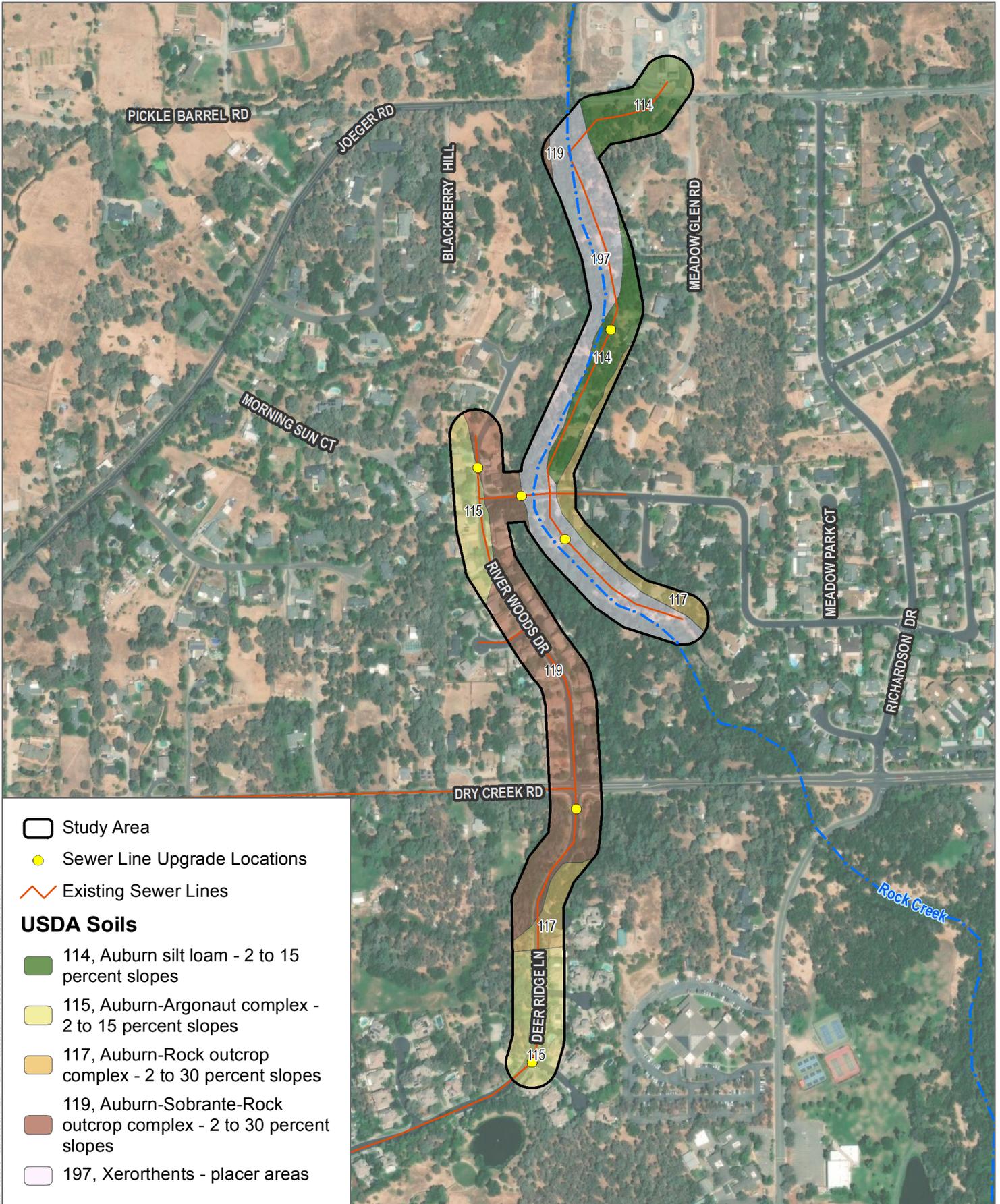


SOURCE: Bing Maps 2018

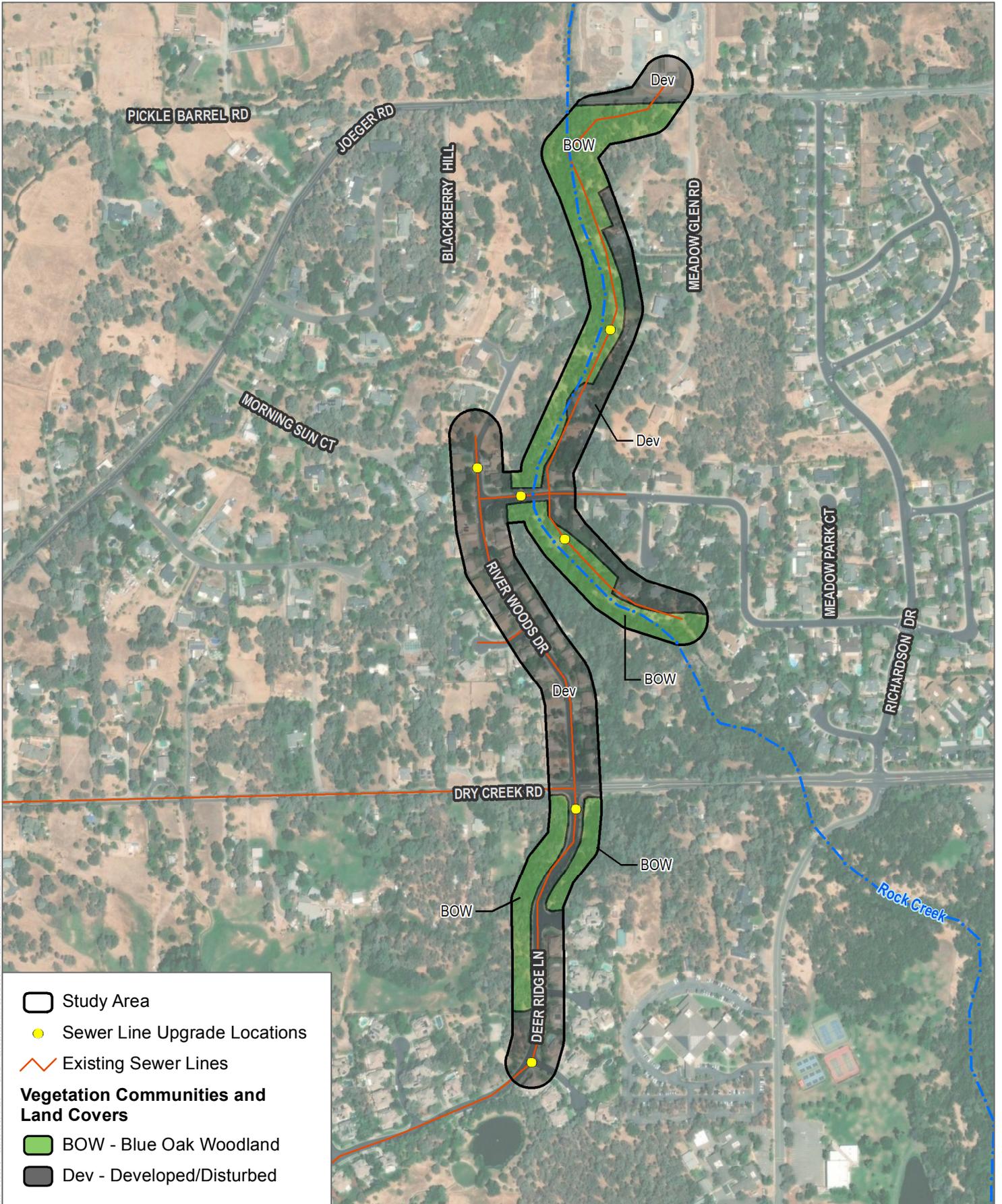


FIGURE 2
Project Site

Placer County Government Center Offsite Sewer Line Upgrade



SOURCE: Bing Maps 2018, USDA 2007



SOURCE: Bing Maps 2018

FIGURE 4

APPENDIX A

*Special-Status Species with Known or Potential
Occurrence in the Vicinity of the DeWitt Center
Project in Auburn, California*

Appendix A. Special-Status Species with Known or Potential Occurrence in the Vicinity of the Proposed Placer County Government Center – Offsite Sewer Line Upgrade Project in Auburn, Placer County, California.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal/State Status	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur in the Project Area
Invertebrates				
valley elderberry longhorn beetle	<i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>	Threatened/None	The valley elderberry longhorn beetle is completely dependent on its host plant, elderberry (<i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>cerulea</i>), which occurs in riparian and other woodland communities in California's Central Valley and the associated foothills. Female beetles lay their eggs in crevices on the stems or on the leaves of living elderberry plants. When the eggs hatch, larvae bore into the stems. The larval stages last for one to two years. Adults emerge through the emergence holes from late March through June. The short-lived adult beetles forage on leaves and flowers of elderberry shrubs.	Not expected to occur. No elderberry shrubs were observed along the project alignment.
vernal pool fairy shrimp	<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	Threatened/None	The vernal pool fairy shrimp is adapted to seasonally inundated features and occur primarily in vernal pools, seasonal wetlands that fill with water during fall and winter rains and dry up in spring and summer. Typically the majority of pools in any vernal pool complex are not inhabited by the species at any one time. Different pools within or between complexes may provide habitat for the fairy shrimp in alternative years, as climatic conditions vary.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project alignment.
Fish				
Central Valley steelhead- Central Valley DPS	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> (NMFS)	Threatened/None	Central Valley steelhead spawn downstream of dams on every major tributary within the Sacramento and San Joaquin River systems. Regardless of life history strategy, for the first year or two of life rainbow trout and steelhead are found in cool, clear, fast-flowing permanent streams and rivers where riffles predominate over pools, there is ample cover from riparian vegetation or undercut banks, and invertebrate life is diverse and abundant.	Not expected to occur. Although Rock Creek is present adjacent to several pipeline upgrade locations, project activities will not occur within the creek.
Delta smelt	<i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i>	Threatened/None	Delta smelt are a euryhaline species (tolerant of a wide salinity range). Shortly before spawning, adults migrate upstream from the brackish-water habitat associated with the mixing zone and disperse widely into river channels and tidally influenced backwater sloughs. They spawn in shallow, fresh or slightly brackish water upstream of the mixing zone. Most spawning happens in tidally influenced backwater sloughs and channel edgewater.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project alignment.
Amphibians and Reptiles				
California red-legged frog	<i>Rana draytonii</i>	Threatened/ SSC	California red-legged frogs occur in different habitats depending on their life stage, the season, and weather conditions. Breeding habitat includes coastal lagoons, marshes, springs, permanent and semi-permanent natural ponds, and ponded and backwater portions of streams. These frogs also breed in artificial impoundments including stock ponds, irrigation ponds, and siltation ponds. Creeks and ponds with dense growths of woody riparian vegetation, especially willows (<i>Salix</i> spp.) are preferred, although the absence of vegetation at an aquatic site does not rule out the possibility of occupancy. Adult frogs prefer dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation near deep [≥ 2 to 3 feet (0.6 to 0.9 m)], still or slow moving water, especially where dense stands of overhanging willow and an intermixed fringe of cattail (<i>Typha</i> sp.) occur adjacent to open water.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project alignment.
coast horned lizard	<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	None/SSC	Coast horned lizard prefers open areas of sandy soil and low vegetation in valleys, foothills and semiarid mountains. Found in grasslands, coniferous forests, woodlands, and chaparral, with open areas and patches of loose soil. Often found in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered shrubs and along dirt roads.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project alignment.
foothill yellow-legged frog	<i>Rana boylei</i>	None/Candidate Threatened, SSC	Frequents rocky streams and rivers with rocky substrate and open, sunny banks, in forests, chaparral, and woodlands. Sometimes found in isolated pools, vegetated backwaters, and deep, shaded, spring-fed pools.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project alignment.
western pond turtle	<i>Emys marmorata</i>	None/SSC	Western pond turtles use both aquatic and terrestrial habitats. They are found in rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, wetlands, ephemeral creeks, reservoirs, agricultural ditches, estuaries, and brackish waters. Western pond turtles prefer areas that provide cover from predators, such as vegetation and algae, as well as basking sites for thermoregulation. Adults tend to favor deeper, slow moving water, whereas hatchlings search for slow and shallow water that is slightly warmer. Terrestrial habitats are used for wintering and usually consist of burrows in leaves and soil. Western pond turtles also lay their eggs in terrestrial habitats. They are rarely found at altitudes above 1,500 meters.	Low potential to occur. Although Rock Creek is present adjacent to several pipeline upgrade locations, project activities will not occur within the creek.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal/State Status	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur in the Project Area
Birds				
bald eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Delisted/Endangered, FP	Lives near large bodies of open water such as lakes, marshes, estuaries, seacoasts and rivers, where fish are abundant. Usually nests within one mile of water in tall trees with open branchwork bordering lakes or large rivers. In Central California, bald eagles prefer foothill pines for nesting.	Not expected to occur. Although suitable nesting habitat is present for this species, suitable foraging habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project alignment.
bank swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	None/Threatened	Restricted to riparian, lacustrine, and coastal areas with vertical banks, bluffs, and cliffs with fine-textured or sandy soils, into which it digs nesting holes. Feeds predominantly over open riparian areas, but also over brushland, grassland, wetlands, water, and cropland.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project alignment.
California black rail	<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	None/Threatened, FP	Freshwater marshes along the margins of ponds, lakes, and water impoundments; also herb dominated wetlands on sloped ground associated with springs, canal leaks, seepage from impoundments, and agricultural irrigation. Needs water depths of about 1 inch that does not fluctuate during the year and dense vegetation for nesting habitat.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project alignment.
loggerhead shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	None/SSC	Loggerhead shrike is a year-round resident in most areas of California that contain grasslands, open areas, orchards and areas with scattered trees. Feeds on small vertebrates and invertebrates, impales prey on thorns or barbed wire.	Low potential to occur. Marginally suitable habitat is present for this species in the northern portion of the alignment.
purple martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	None/SSC	Purple martin occurs in towns, farms, and semi-open country near water; in the west it also inhabits mountain forest and saguaro desert. Nests in cavities of trees, usually in colonies. Forages for flying insects.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project alignment.
tricolored blackbird	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	None/Candidate Endangered, SSC	Tricolored blackbird is a colonial species found almost exclusively in California. It utilizes wetlands, marshes and agricultural grain fields for foraging and nesting. The tricolored blackbird population has declined significantly in the past 6 years due to habitat loss and harvest of grain fields before young have fledged.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project alignment.
Mammals				
Townsend's big-eared bat	<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	None/SSC	Found throughout most of western North America. Hibernates in caves and mines near entrances, as well as buildings. Forages in forested habitats, along open edges.	Not expected to occur. Although potentially suitable habitat for this species could be present within the buildings along the alignment, this species is highly sensitive to human disturbance.
pallid bat	<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	None/SSC	Pallid bat occupies a variety of habitats including grassland, shrubland, woodland and forests from sea level up through mixed conifer forest. Roosts in caves, mines, crevices and occasionally hollow trees or buildings. Prefers open habitats for foraging.	Not expected to occur. Although potentially suitable habitat for this species could be present within the buildings along the alignment, the developed nature of the area and regular human activity likely precludes this species from occurring.
fisher - west coast DPS	<i>Pekania pennanti</i>	None/Threatened, SSC	Fishers are associated with areas of high cover and structural complexity in large tracts of mature old growth forests. In California, fishers tend to choose sites with water nearby, and significantly steeper slopes.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project alignment.
Plants				
big-scale balsamroot	<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i> var. <i>macrolepis</i>	None/None, CRPR 1B.2	Perennial herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. Sometimes found in serpentine soils. Elevation 135-4,665 feet. Blooms Mar-Jun.	Not expected to occur. Although the woodland and grassland onsite may provide suitable habitat for this species, the nearest documented occurrence is located greater than 5 miles south of the project and is believed to be extirpated.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal/State Status	Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur in the Project Area
Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	<i>Gratiola heterosepala</i>	None/Endangered 1B.2	Annual herb found in marshes and swamps (lake margins), vernal pools. Clay soils. Blooms April-August. Elevation 30-5,400 feet.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project alignment.
chaparral sedge	<i>Carex xerophila</i>	None/None, CRPR 1B.2	Perennial herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest (serpentine, gabbroic soils). Elevation 1,320-2,310 feet. Blooms Mar-Jun.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project alignment.
El Dorado bedstraw	<i>Galium californicum</i> ssp. <i>sierrae</i>	Endangered/Rare 1B.2	Perennial herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Gabbroic soils. Blooms May-June. Elevation 440-1,050 feet.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project alignment.
El Dorado County mules ears	<i>Wyethia reticulata</i>	None/None, CRPR 1B.2	Perennial herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest (clay and gabbroic soils). Elevation 555-1,890 feet. Blooms Apr-Aug.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project alignment.
Jepson's coyote thistle	<i>Eryngium jepsonii</i>	None/None, CRPR 1B.2	Perennial herb found in valley and foothill grassland (clay). Elevation 0-900 feet. Blooms Apr-Aug.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project alignment.
Jepson's onion	<i>Allium jepsonii</i>	None/None, CRPR 1B.2	Perennial bulbiferous herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest (serpentine or volcanic soils). Elevation 900-3,960 feet. Blooms Apr-Aug.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project alignment.
Layne's ragwort	<i>Packera layneae</i>	Threatened/Rare 1B.2	Perennial herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland. Serpentinite or gabbroic, rocky soils. Blooms April-August. Elevation 680-1,760 feet.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project alignment.
oval-leaved viburnum	<i>Viburnum ellipticum</i>	None/None, CRPR 2B.3	Perennial deciduous shrub found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation 645-4,200 feet. Blooms May-Jun.	Not expected to occur. Although the woodland onsite may provide potentially suitable habitat for this species, it has only been documented approximately 6 miles east of the alignment along the American River.
Parry's horkelia	<i>Horkelia parryi</i>	None/None, CRPR 1B.2	Perennial herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland (lone formation and other soils). Elevation 240-3,210 feet. Blooms Apr-Sep.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project alignment.
Pine Hill ceanothus	<i>Ceanothus roderickii</i>	Endangered/Rare 1B.2	Perennial evergreen shrub found in chaparral, cismontane woodland. Serpentinite or gabbroic soils. Blooms April-June. Elevation 950 feet. Endemic to Pine Hill area in Eldorado county.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project alignment.
Red Hills soaproot	<i>Chlorogalum grandiflorum</i>	None/None, CRPR 1B.2	Perennial bulbiferous herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest (serpentine, gabbroic and other soils). Elevation 735-5,070 feet. Blooms May-Jun.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project alignment.
sierra blue grass	<i>Poa sierrae</i>	None/None, CRPR 1B.3	Perennial rhizomatous herb found in lower montane coniferous forest openings. Elevation 1,095-4,500 feet. Blooms Apr-Jul.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project alignment.
Stebbin's morning glory	<i>Calystegia stebbinsii</i>	Endangered/Endangered 1B.1	Perennial rhizomatous herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland. Serpentinite or gabbroic soils. Blooms April-July. Elevation 1,000 feet.	Not expected to occur. Suitable habitat for this species is not present within or adjacent to the project alignment.

SSC: Species of Special Concern (CDFW)

FP: Fully Protected (CDFW)

CRPR: California Rare Plant Rank (CNPS)

CRPR 1A: Plants Presumed Extirpated in California and Either Rare or Extinct Elsewhere

CRPR 1B: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere

CRPR 2A: Plants Presumed Extirpated in California, But More Common Elsewhere

CRPR 2B: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere

.1 Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)

.2 Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)

.3 Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

Sources

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APPENDIX B

*List of Vascular Plant Species Recorded
Within the Site*

Appendix B – Plants Observed During the Biological Field Survey for the Placer County Government Center – Offsite Sewer Line Upgrade Project in Auburn, Placer County, California

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
CYPERACEAE—Sedge Family	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	tall flatsedge
POACEAE—Grass Family	* <i>Avena fatua</i>	wild oat
	* <i>Festuca perennis</i>	perennial rye grass
ASTERACEAE—Sunflower Family	* <i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	yellow star-thistle
BRASSICACEAE—Mustard Family	* <i>Brassica nigra</i>	black mustard
	* <i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	perennial pepper weed
MALVACEAE—Mallow Family	<i>Malvella leprosa</i>	alkali mallow
ONAGRACEAE—Evening Primrose Family	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>	tall annual willowherb
POLYGONACEAE—Buckwheat Family	* <i>Polygonum aviculare ssp. depressum</i>	prostrate knotweed
	* <i>Rumex crispus</i>	curly dock
	<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i>	smartweed
SALICACEAE—Willow Family	<i>Salix gooddingii</i>	black willow
SOLANACEAE—Nightshade Family	* <i>Physalis philadelphica</i>	Mexican groundcherry

* Non-native species

"Latin and common names for plant species with a California Rare Plant Rank (formerly CNPS List) follow the *California Native Plant Society On-Line Inventory of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants of California* (CNPS 2017). For plant species without a California Rare Plant Rank, Latin names follow the *Jepson Interchange List of Currently Accepted Names of Native and Naturalized Plants of California* (Jepson Flora Project 2015) and common names follow the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service Plants Database (USDA 2015)."

MEMORANDUM

To: Katherine Waugh, Dudek
From: Scott Eckardt, Dudek
Subject: Tree and Woodland Assessment at the Placer County Government Center Project Site
Date: November 8, 2018
cc: n/a
Attachment A: Tree Location Map

On April 27, 2018, a Dudek International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist conducted an evaluation of two blue oak woodland areas in the Placer County Government Center Project site to document the location of large oak trees (trees > 24" diameter breast height and oak clumps > 72" in circumference at ground level), consistent with Vegetative Landcover Survey Requirements identified by the Placer County Planning Department¹. These requirements call for identification of such large trees when oak woodland impacts measure 2 acres or more. The two evaluated blue oak woodland areas include one in the Multi-Family Residential Area (northeast of 1st Street and south of Bell Road) measuring 1.9 acres, and one in the Multi-Family Residential/Mixed Use Area (east of 1st Street and south of Willow Creek Drive) measuring 6.0 acres. These oak woodland areas are expected to be impacted by the proposed project and collectively measure more than 2 acres.

Three trees meeting the minimum size threshold were observed during the site evaluation. Tree attribute information is summarized below and tree locations are presented in Attachment A.

- **Tree 1:** Located in the Multi-Family Residential Area northeast of 1st Street and south of Bell Road. The tree is a 3-stem interior live oak (*Quercus wislizenii*) with individual trunks measuring 16.1", 16.2", and 8.2".
- **Tree 2:** Located in the Multi-Family Residential/Mixed Use Area east of 1st Street and south of Willow Creek Drive. The tree is a 2-stem interior live oak with individual trunks measuring 18.5" and 15.0".
- **Tree 3:** Located in the Multi-Family Residential/Mixed Use Area east of 1st Street and south of Willow Creek Drive. The tree is a single-stem blue oak (*Q. douglasii*) with a trunk measuring 32.1".

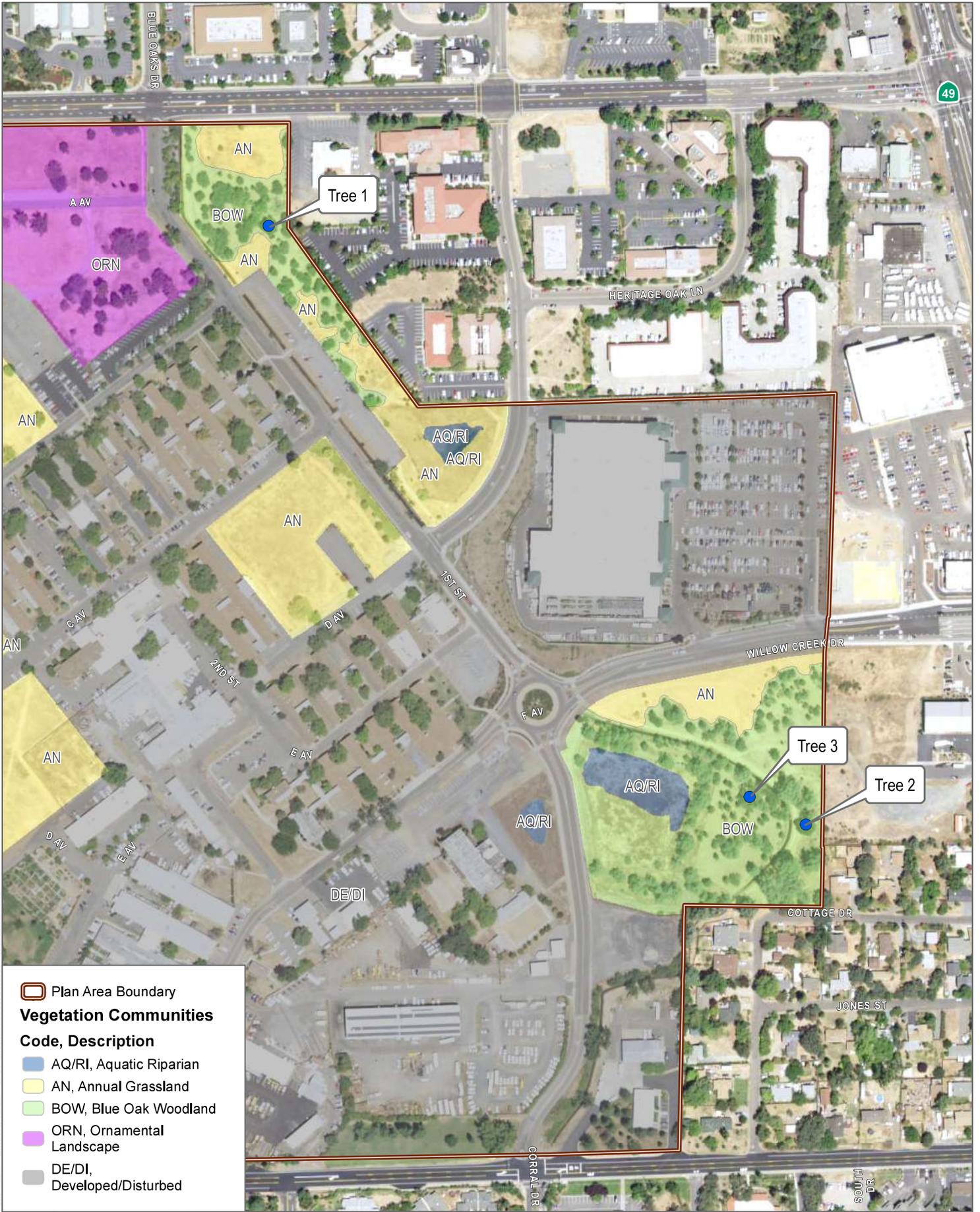
¹ Placer County Planning Department Pre-Development Meeting Checklist

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Attachment A

Tree Location Map



Plan Area Boundary

Vegetation Communities

Code, Description

- AQ/RI, Aquatic Riparian
- AN, Annual Grassland
- BOW, Blue Oak Woodland
- ORN, Ornamental Landscape
- DE/DI, Developed/Disturbed

SOURCE: USDA 2016, Placer County 2016



ATTACHMENT A
Tree Location Map

Tree and Woodland Assessment at the Placer County Government Center Project Site