

UAIC TRIBAL SCHOOL PROJECT

Revised Biological Resources Study Report

Prepared for
United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC)

July 2018



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Environmental Science Associates (ESA) conducted a biological survey within the approximately 43-acre United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC) Tribal School property (study area), located in Placer County, California. The applicant proposes to construct a pre-K through eighth grade school, Adult Education Center, Tribal Cultural Center, and other site improvements. The purpose of this report is to assess the suitability of the study area to support special-status species and sensitive habitat types, to provide recommendations for regulatory permitting or further analysis that may be required, and to recommend conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts to special-status species and sensitive habitat types.

The following habitat types occur within the study area: annual grassland, interior live oak, valley foothill riparian, urban, lacustrine, seasonal wetland, riverine, and drainage ditch. Of these, only annual grassland, interior live oak, valley foothill riparian, lacustrine, seasonal wetland, and riverine are considered natural communities. The majority of impacts associated with the proposed project would occur within the annual grassland and urban habitat types.

Potentially jurisdictional wetlands and other waters of the U.S. include lacustrine, seasonal wetland, drainage ditch and riverine. The project will be required to obtain permits from regulatory agencies for pond and riparian vegetation enhancement activities, and for impacts to a ditch in the southwestern corner of the property and a seasonal wetland in the south-central portion of the study area (Section 404 Clean Water Act Nationwide permit, Section 401 Water Quality Certification, Section 1600 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement).

The study area provides suitable habitat for special-status plants, including the state-endangered Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop (*Gratiola heterosepala*). The study area also provides suitable habitat for non-listed special-status plant species including Ahart's dwarf rush (*Juncus leiospermus* var. *ahartii*), big scale balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza macrolepis* var. *macrolepis*), and dwarf downingia (*Downingia pusilla*). However, rare plant surveys conducted during the blooming period for these species failed to detect them within the study area.

The study area provides suitable nesting habitat for listed and non-listed migratory birds and other birds of prey, including Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), purple martin (*Progne subis*), grasshopper sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), and burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*). In addition, pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), American badger, and western pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*) have the potential to occur within the study area. With the implementation of protective measures, including conducting preconstruction surveys, impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels for these species.

Several trees may be removed that are protected by the Placer County ordinance. However, with implementation of conservation measures for trees to be removed (e.g., revegetation), and protective measures for trees to remain (e.g., establishing avoidance areas to reduce soil compaction), impacts would be reduced to less-than-significant levels.

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

1.1 Background and Purpose

This Biological Resources Study Report (report) was prepared for the approximately 43-acre UAIC Tribal School property (study area), located in Placer County, California. The purpose of this report is to assess the suitability of the study area to support special-status species and sensitive habitat types, to provide recommendations for regulatory permitting or further analysis that may be required, and to recommend conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts to special-status species and sensitive habitat types.

1.2 Project Description

The UAIC Tribal School would be a pre-K through 8th grade school designed to serve approximately 100 UAIC students with 35 staff members. The campus would also include a Tribal Education Center as well as a Tribal Cultural Center. The Tribal Education Center would provide recreational and continuing education classes for adult tribal members during the week as well as tutoring services and supplemental classes to home schooled and high school age tribal members. Approximately four staff members would be dedicated to the operation of the facility. The Tribal Cultural Center would include gallery and exhibit spaces, artifact archives, storage, and administrative spaces. Access to the Cultural Center would initially be limited to UAIC members, but the tribe may invite researchers, community groups, tribal groups, and school groups by appointment. Site improvements would include a small (non-regulation) lighted ballfield, two dedicated play areas for the students, a nature trail, improvements to the existing pond, vehicular access, and parking areas. Nature trails would include native plant enhancement and would span riverine habitat with bridges to avoid impacts. The project work would also include remediation of arsenic-laden soils located in the southcentral portion of the study area, which may extend into a portion of the seasonal wetland.

The enhancements to the existing irrigation pond would create an outdoor learning environment for the UAIC community. A trail would encircle the pond and provide access to a pier/pavilion that would afford educational opportunities at the water's edge and in the pond. The aforementioned pond enhancements include draining the pond, removing invasive species, regrading the edges to support native aquatic plantings, and potentially relocating the existing PCWA pond supply line in the southwest corner to the north to increase water movement. Prior to draining the pond, the existing fish and other animals would be removed and provided a protected, temporary home, or relocated in coordination with California Department of Fish and Wildlife. While the pond is empty, the contractor plans to use the pond as a sediment basin for the

duration of the Phase 1 construction. Water from the PCWA supply line would be temporarily turned off or diverted to the existing outfall while the pond is being used as a sediment basin. Once the sediment basin is no longer necessary for construction activities, the pond would be dredged, regraded, have an aeration system installed, planted around the edges with aquatic vegetation, then filled with water.

1.3 Property Location

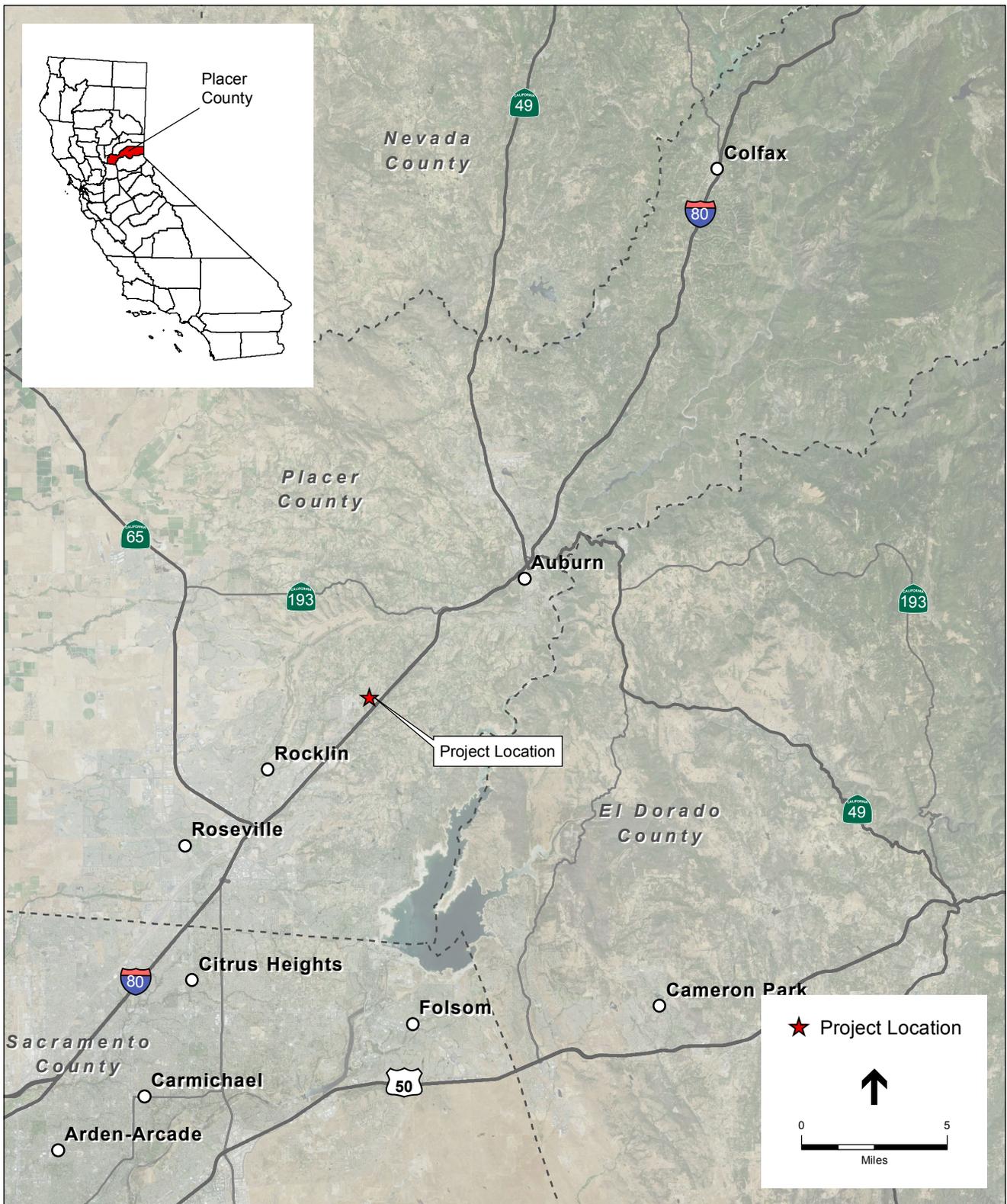
The study area is located in an unincorporated area of Placer County, California (**Figure 1-1**) that is south of Taylor Road, west of Tumble Lane, north of Interstate 80, and east of Orchard Park Court. The study area's Assessor Parcel Number (APN) is 043-013-010, located in Section 3 of Township 11 North, Range 7 East of the Rocklin, California U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series quadrangle (USGS, 1967-1981). The approximate centroid of the study area is 38° 50' 06.17" North, 121° 10' 34.81" West. Elevation within the study area ranges from 420 feet in the southeast to 495 feet in the northwest.

1.4 Regulatory Context

Biological resources in the study area may fall under the jurisdiction of various regulatory agencies and be subject to their regulations. In general, the greatest legal protections are provided for plant and wildlife species that are formally listed under the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) or California Endangered Species Act (CESA). The following regulations and agencies are commonly associated with projects that have the potential to affect biological resources:

- Federal Endangered Species Act
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act
- Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
- Clean Water Act, Section 404
- California Endangered Species Act
- Fish and Game Code Section 3503
- Native Plant Protection Act
- Lake or Streambed Alteration Program
- Porter Cologne Water Quality Act
- CEQA Guidelines Section 15380

These regulations are presented and discussed in full in **Appendix A, Regulatory Context**.



SOURCE: NAIP, 2014; ESRI, 2012; ESA, 2016

UAIC Tribal School . 150225

Figure 1-1
Project Location

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CHAPTER 2

Methods

2.1 Study Area Definition

Use of the term “study area” in this report refers to the entire property boundary (APN 043-013-010) (Figure 2-1).

2.2 Survey Methodology

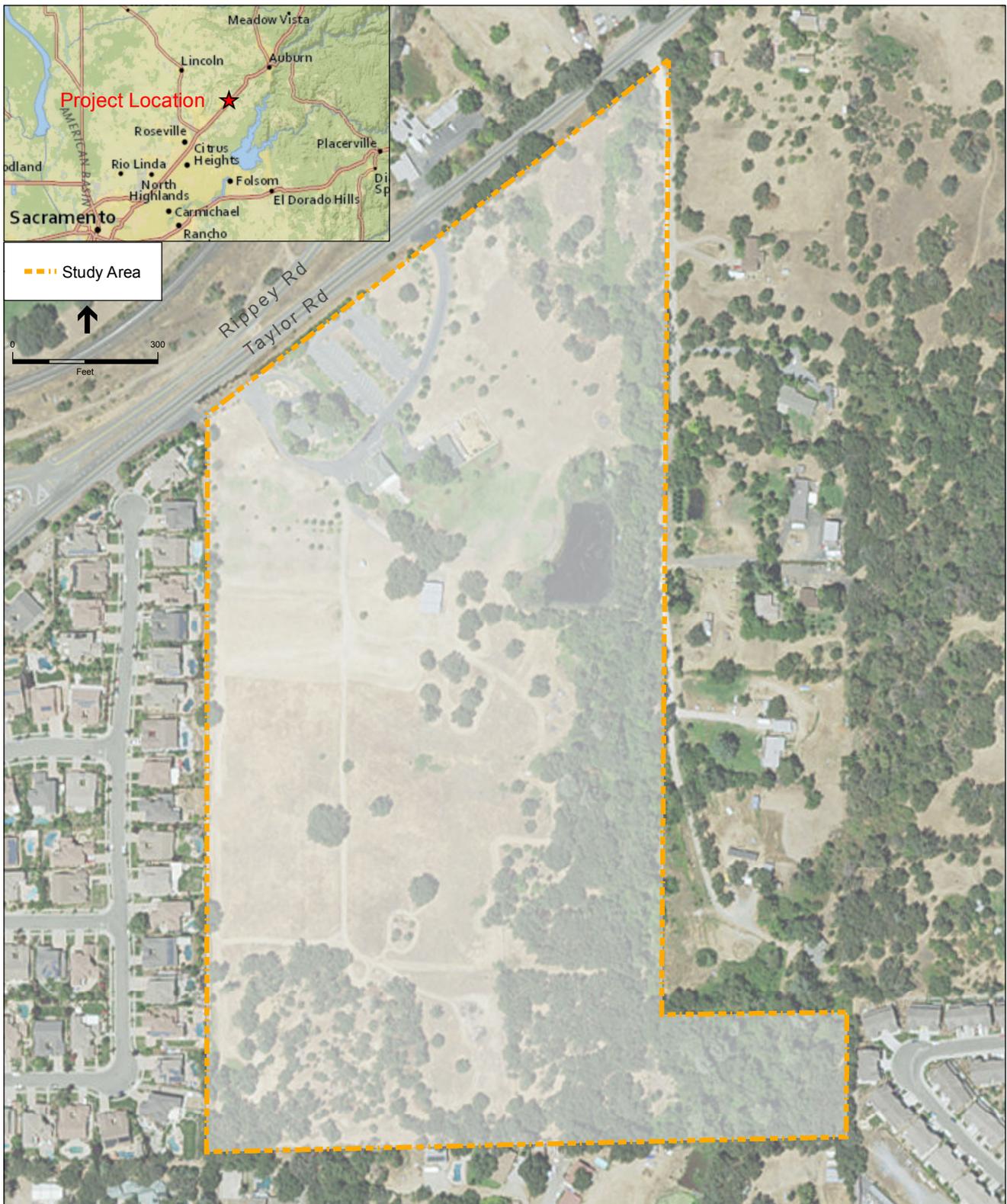
2.2.1 Survey Dates and Surveying Personnel

ESA Senior Biologist Josh Boldt and Biologist Sarah Cannon conducted biological and arborist surveys within the study area on November 30, 2016 and December 1, 2016. Survey conditions were good, with temperatures in the mid to high 50’s (Fahrenheit) and cloudy to sunny. The majority of the survey areas were accessible by foot, excluding the eastern boundary where Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*) thickets preclude access. A wetland delineation was conducted within the study area by ESA Senior Biologist Josh Boldt on March 9, 2017 and a rare plant survey was conducted by ESA senior biologist Kelly Bayne on April 3, 2018.

2.2.2 Habitat and Vegetation Surveys

The biological survey consisted of conducting a botanical inventory, evaluating vegetative communities, mapping wetlands and waterways, and documenting habitat for special-status species with the potential to occur within the study area. Vegetation communities and aquatic features were characterized and mapped in the field using aerial photography. The boundaries of vegetation communities and wetlands were subsequently digitized using Geographic Information System (GIS) software in the State Plane coordinate system (NAD 83) with units as “survey feet.”

The wetland delineation used the “Routine Determination Method” as described in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual (Environmental Laboratory, 1987), hereafter called the “1987 Manual.” The 1987 Manual was used in conjunction with the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region (Version 2.0) (USACE, 2008), hereafter called the “Arid West Supplement.” For areas where the 1987 Manual and the Arid West Supplement differ, the Arid West Supplement was followed. Presence or absence of positive indicators for wetland vegetation, soils, and hydrology was assessed per the 1987 Manual and Arid West Supplement guidelines. The delineation has not yet been verified by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.



SOURCE: ESA, 2016

UAIC Tribal School . 150225

Figure 2-1
Aerial Photograph and the Study Area

The arborist survey consisted of mapping tree locations and documenting their diameters at breast height, distances of the furthest canopy diameters, and health conditions. Trees were recorded using a handheld Geographic Positioning System (GPS) and exported into GIS software. The results of the arborist survey are summarized herein and discussed in detail under a separate report (ESA, 2017).

2.3 Review of Background Information

No existing biological survey data was available for the study area and no such information was identified for surrounding parcels.

Prior to performing focused vegetation and wildlife surveys, ESA reviewed publicly available data and subscription-based biological resource data. In part, field surveys provided confirmation of the general accuracy of publicly available data. Data sources that assisted in this analysis included:

- Topographic maps (Rocklin and surrounding 8 quadrangles);
- Historic and current aerial imagery (Figure 2-1);
- Soil maps from the National Resources Conservation Service (NRCS);
- California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR) database;
- The CDFW California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) list of plant and wildlife species documented on the Rocklin and 8 surrounding quadrangles (CDFW, 2018);
- The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) online database of plant species documented on the Rocklin and 8 surrounding quadrangles (CNPS, 2018); and
- A U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) list of species that may occur in the vicinity of the study area (USFWS, 2018).

The USFWS, CDFW, and CNPS lists are provided in **Appendix B**. The CNDDDB and CNPS lists include special status species documented on the following nine quadrangles:

Lincoln	Gold Hill	Auburn
Roseville	Rocklin	Pilot Hill
Citrus Heights	Folsom	Clarksville

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CHAPTER 3

Environmental Setting

This chapter provides the environmental baseline for soil types, habitat types, and wetlands within the study area.

3.1 Soil Types

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has mapped two soil units within the study area (**Figure 3-1**). General characteristics associated with these soil types are described below (USDA, NRCS, 2016).

3.1.1 (106) Andregg Coarse Sandy Loam, 2 to 9 Percent Slopes

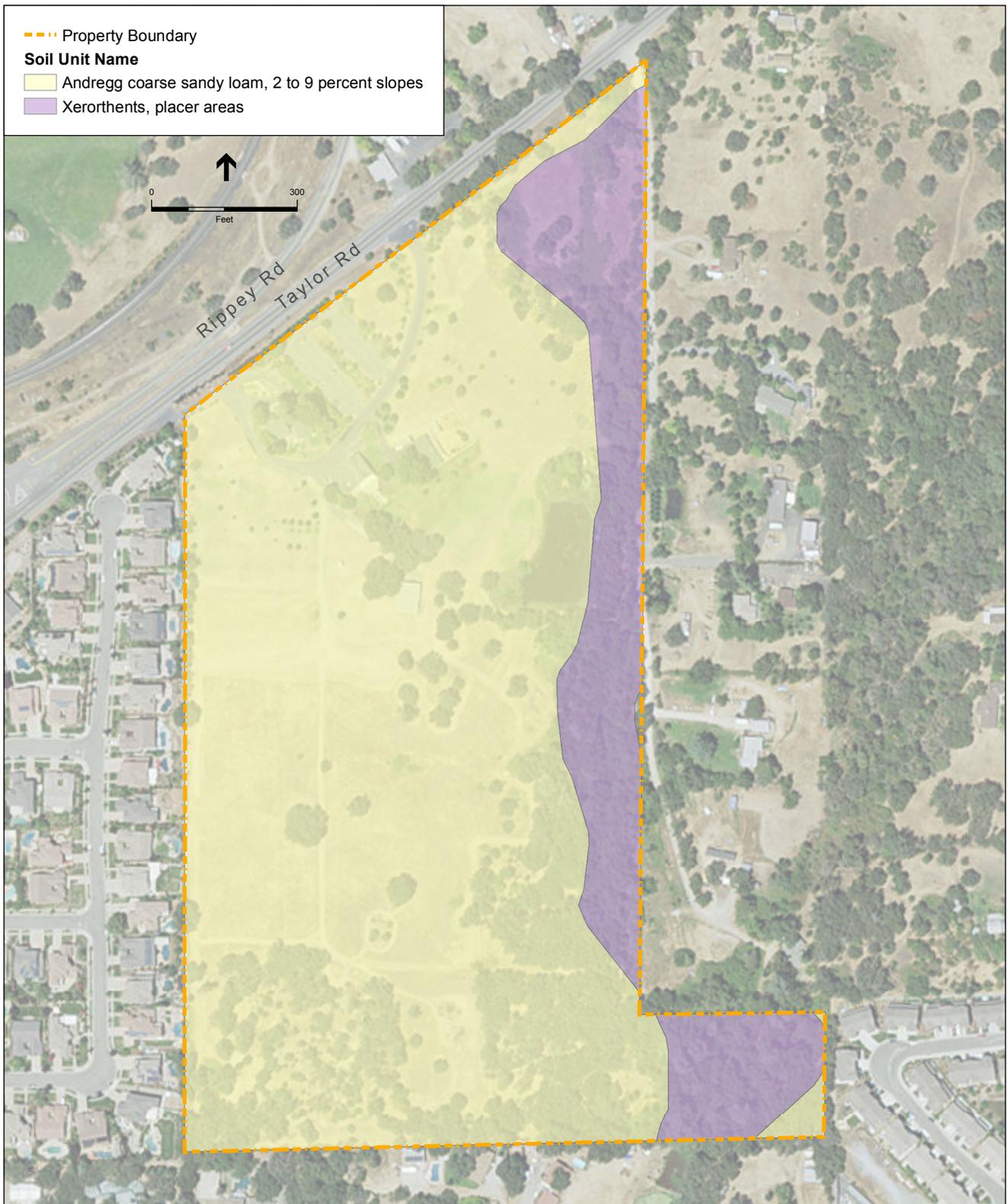
This soil unit occurs on hills with parent material comprised of residuum weathered from granite. This is a well-drained soil with a low available water storage comprised of about 3.5 inches. The typical profile is comprised of coarse sandy loam from 0 to 29 inches and weathered bedrock from 29 to 33 inches. The hydric soils list for Placer County identifies an unnamed component found in drainageways of this soil type as hydric (USDA, NRCS, 2015).

3.1.2 (197) Xerorthents, Placer Areas

This soil unit has a parent material comprised of mine spoil or earthy fill. This is a well-drained soil with a low available water storage comprised of about 3.5 inches. The typical profile is variable from 0 to 60 inches. The hydric soils list for Placer County identifies an unnamed component found in drainageways of this soil type as hydric (USDA, NRCS, 2015).

3.2 Natural Communities

Natural communities are assemblages of plant species that occur together in the same area and are defined by species composition and relative abundance. The natural community classification presented herein is based on field observations and the Placer County Wildlife Habitat Relationships Classification of Habitat and Land Cover Types in the Phase I Natural Conservation Plan/Habitat Conservation Plan Planning Areas (Placer County Planning Department, 2004).



SOURCE: NRCS, 2016; ESA, 2016

UAIC Tribal School . 150225

Figure 3-1
Soil Types

The following habitat types occur within the study area: annual grassland, interior live oak, valley foothill riparian, urban, lacustrine, seasonal wetland, riverine, and drainage ditch. **Table 1** provides a summary of the habitat types by acreages. Habitat types within the study area are presented in **Figure 3-2**. Commonly occurring wildlife are identified for each of the habitat types.

TABLE 1.
HABITAT TYPES BY ACREAGES

Habitat Type	Acreage ¹
Annual Grassland	20.69
Urban	3.45
Interior Live Oak	10.56
Valley Foothill Riparian ³	6.74
Seasonal Wetland ²	0.12
Lacustrine ²	1.08
Riverine ²	0.17
Drainage Ditch ²	0.02
	42.83

NOTES:
 1 GIS calculations may not reflect exact acreage of study area due to rounding
 2 Potentially jurisdictional wetlands or other waters of the U.S include seasonal wetland, lacustrine (pond), riverine, and a portion of the drainage ditch on the project site.
 3 Potentially protected under Section 1600 of State Fish and Game Code

3.2.1 Annual Grassland

Annual grassland is the largest habitat type within the study area. Dominant vegetation within this habitat type includes slender wild oat (*Avena barbata*), soft chess (*Bromus hordeaceus*), ripgut grass (*Bromus. diandrus*), winter vetch (*Vicia villosa*), and broadleaf filaree (*Erodium botrys*). Isolated interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*), valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), and ornamental landscape trees occur within the annual grassland. A complete list of plant species identified during surveys is provided in **Appendix C**.

Commonly occurring wildlife associated with the annual grassland habitat includes mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), and black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*).

3.2.2 Interior Live Oak

Interior live oak occurs within the northeastern and southern portions of the study area. The majority of overstory vegetation includes interior live oak, with valley oak, blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), and California buckeye (*Aesculus californicus*) interspersed throughout. Dominant understory vegetation includes Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), western poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), soft chess, rip-gut brome, and wild oat.

Commonly occurring wildlife associated with the interior live oak habitat includes brown-headed cowbird (*Molothrus ater*), American goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*), porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*), and western spotted skunk (*Spilogale gracilis*).

3.2.3 Valley Foothill Riparian

Valley foothill riparian occurs within the eastern portion of the study area. Dominant overstory vegetation includes Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii* ssp. *fremontii*), willow (*Salix* sp.), and big-leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*). Dominant understory vegetation includes Himalayan blackberry, cattail (*Typha* sp.), grape (*Vitis* sp.), and duckweed (*Lemna* sp.).

Commonly occurring wildlife associated with the valley foothill riparian habitat includes California vole (*Microtus californicus*), black-headed grosbeak (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), and American goldfinch.

3.2.4 Urban

Urban areas occur within the northwestern portion of the study area. Urban areas include a residential dwelling and associated outbuilding, graded driveways, and ornamental landscaping. Ornamental landscape trees include coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), ornamental cedar (*Cedrus* sp.), white mulberry (*Morus alba*), citrus (*Citrus* sp.), and plum (*Pyrus* sp.).

Commonly occurring wildlife associated with the urban areas includes cedar waxwing (*Bombycilla cedrorum*), California towhee (*Melospiza crissalis*), golden-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia atricapilla*), and house wren (*Troglodytes aedon*).

3.2.5 Lacustrine

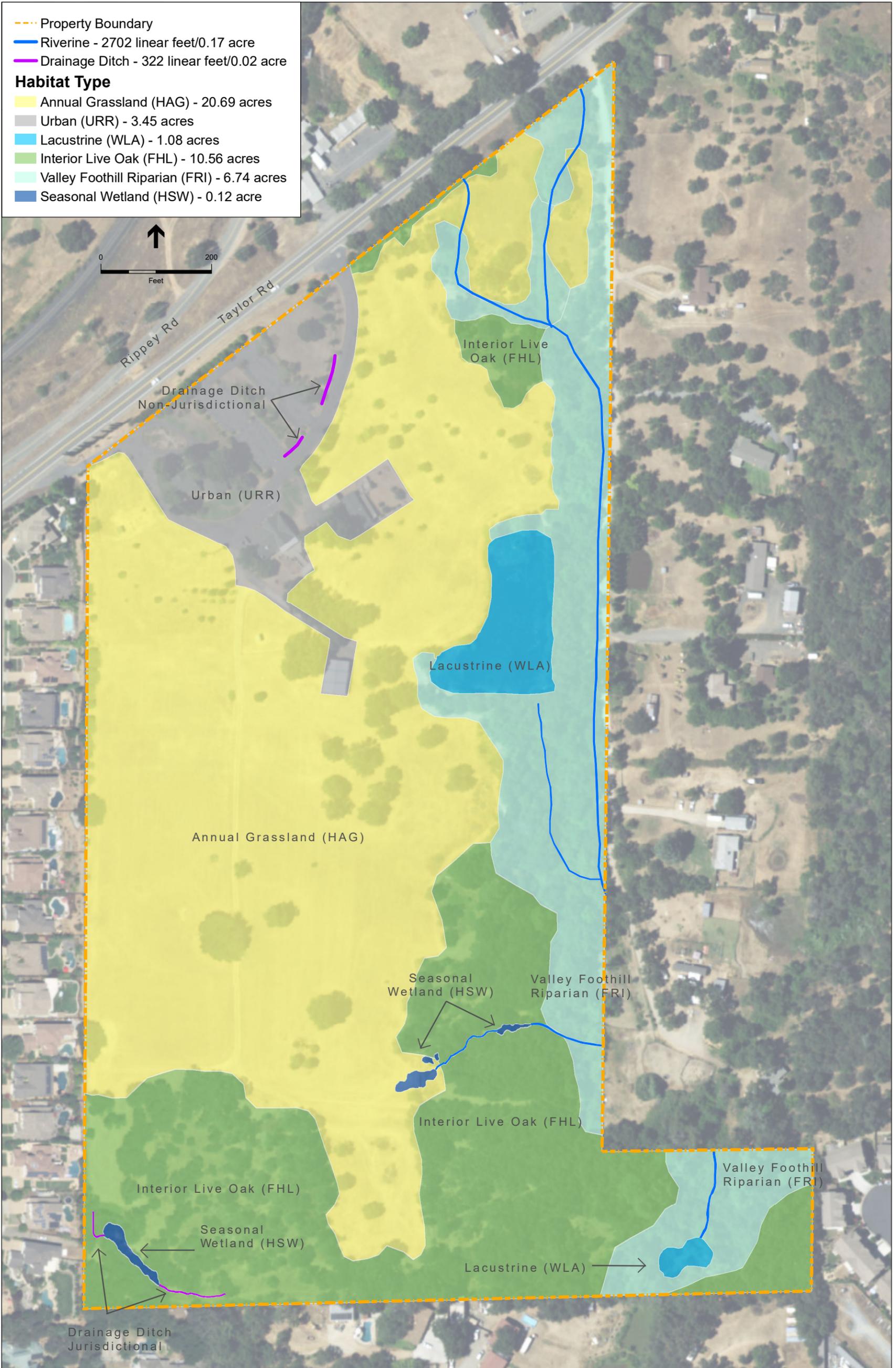
Lacustrine ponds occur within two areas of the study area: the northeast and the southeast. Dominant vegetation within the lacustrine ponds includes duckweed (*Lemna* sp.) and Himalayan blackberry. Dominant vegetation along the banks of the lacustrine ponds includes those identified under the valley foothill riparian habitat type.

Commonly occurring wildlife associated with the lacustrine ponds includes red-winged blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), barn swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), and wood duck (*Aix sponsa*).

3.2.6 Seasonal Wetland

Seasonal wetlands occur within the southern portion of the study area. Dominant vegetation includes iris leaved rush (*Juncus xiphioides*), curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), and buttercup (*Ranunculus muricatus*).

Commonly occurring wildlife associated with seasonal wetlands includes common yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*), California toad (*Anaxyrus boreas halophylus*), Sierran tree frog (*Pseudacris sierra*), and common garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*).



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3.2.7 Riverine

Riverine drainages occur in the eastern and southeastern portions of the study area. Dominant vegetation along the banks of the riverine drainages includes those identified within the valley foothill riparian habitat type. Commonly occurring wildlife associated with riverine drainages includes black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), belted kingfisher (*Megaceryle alcyon*), and beaver (*Castor canadensis*).

3.2.8 Drainage Ditch

Two drainage ditches occur within the study area. One drainage ditch is located within the northern portion of the study area and is a manmade cobble-lined feature that lacks vegetation and lacks a defined bed and bank. The other drainage ditch occurs within the southwestern portion of the study area. This drainage ditch is a manmade feature constructed to direct flow to a seasonal wetland. Dominant vegetation is similar to the species identified for annual grassland. No commonly occurring wildlife species are associated with the drainage ditches.

3.3 Potential Waters of the U.S.

The following potentially jurisdictional wetlands and waters of the U.S. occur within the study area: lacustrine ponds, riverine drainages, drainage ditch and seasonal wetland. These areas are depicted on habitat map (Figure 3-2). The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) verified a delineation for the study area that includes 0.173 acres of ephemeral drainage, 0.006 acres of drainage ditch, 0.121 acres of seasonal wetland, and 1.077 acres of pond (lacustrine) (Corps, 2017). The drainage ditch in the northwest portion of the study area is not considered a waters of the U.S.

3.4 Special-Status Species

Several species known to occur on or in the vicinity of study area are protected pursuant to federal and/or State endangered species laws, or have been designated as Species of Special Concern by CDFW. In addition, Section 15380(b) of the *CEQA Guidelines* provides a definition of rare, endangered, or threatened species that are not included in any listing.¹ Species recognized under these terms are collectively referred to as “special-status species.”

Special-status species considered for this analysis are based on the CNDDDB, CNPS, and USFWS lists. A map of CNDDDB special-status species occurrences within 5 miles of the study area is provided in **Figure 3-3**. A comprehensive list of special-status plant and wildlife species that were considered in the analysis is provided in Appendix B. The list includes the common and scientific names for each species, regulatory status (federal, State, local, CNPS), habitat descriptions, and a discussion of the potential for occurrence on the study area. Species which are not likely to occur or have the potential to occur are discussed further below.

¹ For example, vascular plants listed as rare or endangered or as List 1 or 2 by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) are considered to meet Section 15380(b) requirements.

The proposed project description includes temporary or permanent relocation of fish within the pond during construction and enhancement activities. It should be noted that the fish in the irrigation pond are common species including mosquitofish and largemouth bass. These species are not considered special-status and thus are not discussed further.

3.4.1 Federal and State-Listed Plants

Boggs Lake Hedge-Hyssop (*Gratiola heterosepala*)

Boggs Lake hedge hyssop is State listed as endangered and has a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) of 1B.

Boggs Lake hedge hyssop is an annual herb found on clay soils in vernal pools and along the lake margins of marshes and swamps from 33 to 7,792 feet (10 to 2,375 meters). The blooming period is from April through August. The lacustrine pond within the study area provides marginally suitable habitat for this species. Because the biological survey was conducted outside of the evident and identifiable period for Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop, the species could potentially be present within the study area and not have been detected. This species was not observed during the rare plant survey of the study area. Based on these results, this species has a low potential to occur within the study area.

3.4.2 Non-Listed Special-Status Plants

As described in Chapter 2, a rare plant survey was conducted in all suitable habitat in April 2018.

Ahart's Dwarf Rush (*Juncus leiospermus* var. *ahartii*)

Ahart's dwarf rush has a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) of 1B.

Ahart's dwarf rush is an annual herb found on mesic soils in valley and foothill grassland from 98 to 328 feet (30 to 100 meters). The blooming period is from March through May. The annual grassland within the study area provides habitat for Ahart's dwarf rush. Because the biological survey was conducted outside of the evident and identifiable period for Ahart's dwarf rush, the species could potentially be present within the study area and not have been detected. This species was not observed during the rare plant survey of the study area. Based on these results, this species has a low potential to occur within the study area.

Big Scale Balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza macrolepis* var. *macrolepis*)

Big-scale balsamroot has a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) of 1B.

Big-scale balsamroot is a perennial herb sometimes found on serpentinite soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland from 295 to 5,102 feet (90 to 1,555 meters). The blooming period is from March through June. The annual grassland and foothill hardwood within the study area provide habitat for this species. Because the biological survey was conducted outside of the evident and identifiable period for big-scale balsamroot, the species could potentially be present within the study area and not have been detected. This

species was not observed during the rare plant survey of the study area. Based on these results, this species has a low potential to occur within the study area.

Dwarf Downingia (*Downingia pusilla*)

Dwarf downingia has a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) of 2.

Dwarf downingia is an annual herb found occasionally in mesic areas within valley and foothill grassland and vernal pools from 3 to 1,460 feet (1 to 445 meters). The blooming period for this species is from March through May. The annual grassland within the study area provides habitat for this species. Because the biological survey was conducted outside of the evident and identifiable period for dwarf downingia, the species could potentially be present within the study area and not have been detected. This species was not observed during the rare plant survey of the study area. Based on these results, this species has a low potential to occur within the study area.

3.4.3 Federal and State Listed Wildlife

California Red-Legged Frog (*Rana draytonii*)

California red-legged frogs are a federally listed threatened species and California species of special concern.

California red-legged frog (CRLF) inhabits ponds, slow-moving creeks, and streams with deep pools that are lined with dense emergent marsh or shrubby riparian vegetation. Submerged root masses and undercut banks are important habitat features for this species. Breeding sites include pools and backwaters within streams and creeks, ponds, marshes, springs, sag ponds, dune ponds, lagoons, and artificial impoundments including stock ponds (USFWS, 2011). CRLF breed between November and March. Embryos hatch six to 14 days after fertilization and larvae require 3.5 to 7 months to attain metamorphosis. CRLF may have been extirpated from the floor of the Central Valley prior to the 1960s (USFWS, 2002). All of the extant records for CRLF in the Sierra Nevada range are over 800 feet (pers. comm., Jennings 2013). Below this elevation, aquatic habitat generally supports stronger populations of non-native predators associated with warm water habitats such as American bullfrogs (*Lithobates catesbeiana*), Centrarchid fish (pers. comm., Jennings 2013), bass (*Micropterus* sp.), and mosquitofish (*Gambusia affinis*) (USFWS, 2017b). CRLF are mostly found in seasonal aquatic habitat rather than in permanent waters because predators including bass, bullfrogs, and mosquitofish are unable to survive once the aquatic features dry up. The study area occurs between approximately 420 and 495 feet, outside of the extant range of the species.

There are no CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the study area. The nearest occurrence is approximately eight miles southeast of the study area along a small drainage feeding directly into the east side of Folsom Lake (Occurrence Number 814) (CDFW, 2016), however, the validity of this record is highly questionable due to the low elevation (approximately 500 feet above MSL), the proximity to urban development and to Folsom Lake, and the abundant non-native predators that it supports (pers. comm., Jennings 2013). The record states that a juvenile frog was sighted on a small footbridge crossing a drainage leading into Folsom Lake from an adjacent residential development. This frog was most likely a juvenile bullfrog, which, to the untrained eye, can be

easily confused with a juvenile CRLF (pers. comm., Jennings 2013). Even if this were a valid record, this location is separated from the study area by a number of impassible barriers including major roadways and urban development. The nearest valid CNDDDB occurrences (Occurrence Numbers 1284 and 1317) are over 20 miles northeast of the study area in the vicinity of Georgetown at over 2,200 feet above MSL. These occurrences state that CRLF was observed in a series of small pools/wet areas in a drainage stream channel. This location corresponds to the nearest Critical Habitat Unit (PLA-1) as well.

The lacustrine pond is comprised of water year-round and is routinely stocked with largemouth bass (*Micropterus salmoides*) and mosquitofish which prey on CRLF. Although the lacustrine pond and riverine drainages provide marginal habitat, the pond is a permanent water source that supports multiple species that prey on CRLF and the study area occurs outside of the known extant geographic and elevation ranges for this species. For these reasons, this species is not likely to occur within the study area.

Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*)

Swainson's hawk is a state listed threatened species.

The Swainson's hawk population that nests in the Central Valley winters primarily in Mexico, while the population that nests in the interior portions of North America winters in South America (Bradbury et al., in prep.). Swainson's hawks arrive in the Central Valley between March and early April to establish breeding territories. Breeding occurs from late March to late August, peaking in late May through July (Zeiner et al., 1990). In the Central Valley, Swainson's hawks nest in isolated trees, small groves, or large woodlands next to open grasslands or agricultural fields. This species typically nests near riparian areas; however, it has been known to nest in urban areas as well. Nest locations are usually in close proximity to suitable foraging habitats, which include fallow fields, annual grasslands, irrigated pastures, alfalfa and other hay crops, and low-growing row crops. Swainson's hawks leave their breeding grounds to return to their wintering grounds in late August or early September (Bloom and De Water, 1994).

There are no CNDDDB records for this species within five miles of the study area. There are four CNDDDB records for this species between five and ten miles of the study area. These occurrence numbers are (791, 2115, 1485, and 2662). None of these occurrences were documented within the last 5 years. The trees along the riverine drainage within the valley foothill riparian provide nesting habitat for this species. The annual grassland within the study area provide foraging habitat for this species. Although this species was not observed during the biological survey, the biological survey was conducted outside of the nesting season. The generally accepted nesting season for this species extends from March 1 through August 31. This species has the potential to nest and forage within the study area.

White-Tailed Kite (*Elanus leucurus*)

While not listed, the white-tailed kite is a state fully protected species under Fish and Game Code, meaning that this species "...may not be taken or possessed at any time and no provision of this

code or any other law shall be construed to authorize the issuance of permits or licenses to take any fully protected” species, although take may be authorized for necessary scientific research.

White-tailed kite is a medium sized raptor that is a yearlong resident in coastal and valley lowlands in California. White-tailed kite breed from February to October, peaking from May to August (Zeiner et al., 1990). This species nests near the top of dense oaks, willows, or other large trees. The trees within the annual grassland, valley foothill riparian, and interior live oak provide nesting habitat for this species. No white-tailed kites were observed during the biological survey, however, the survey was conducted outside of the generally accepted nesting season. The generally accepted nesting season extends from February 1 through August 31. This species has the potential to nest within the study area during the nesting season.

3.4.4 Non-Listed Special Status Wildlife

Western Pond Turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*)

Western pond turtle is a California species of special concern.

Western pond turtles are found in ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, marshes, and irrigation ditches with suitable basking sites (Californiaherps, 2018). Suitable aquatic habitat typically has a muddy or rocky bottom and has emergent aquatic vegetation for cover (Stebbins, 2003). Western pond turtles nest and overwinter in areas of sparse vegetation comprised of grassland and forbs with less than ten percent slopes, less than 492 feet (150 meters) from aquatic habitat (Rosenberg et al., 2009). The lacustrine ponds and riverine drainages provide aquatic habitat and the surrounding annual grassland provides upland habitat. This species was not observed within the study area during the biological survey. This species has the potential to occur within the study area.

Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*)

Burrowing owl is a California species of special concern.

Burrowing owl is a small ground-dwelling owl that occurs in western North America from Canada to Mexico and east to Texas and Louisiana. Although burrowing owls are migratory in certain areas of their range, these owls are predominantly non-migratory in California. Burrowing owls generally inhabit gently-sloping areas, characterized by low, sparse vegetation (Poulin et al., 2011). The breeding season for burrowing owls extends from March to August, peaking in April and May (Zeiner et al., 1990). Burrowing owls nest in burrows in the ground, often in old ground squirrel burrows. Burrowing owl is also known to use artificial burrows including pipes, culverts, and nest boxes. The culverts associated with the drainage ditch within the developed area and the annual grassland provide habitat for this species, however, very few potential burrow sites that could be utilized by burrowing owl are present within the study area. No burrowing owl or their sign were observed during the biological survey. This species has the potential to nest or winter within the study area.

Purple Martin (*Progne subis*)

Purple martin is a California species of special concern.

Purple martin nests in snags, tree cavities, crevices in rocks, and abandoned woodpecker holes in the vicinity of water. This species forages over fields, water, and marshes. The trees within the annual grassland, valley foothill riparian, and interior live oak provide nesting habitat for this species. No purple martin were observed during the biological survey, however, the survey was conducted outside of the generally accepted nesting season. The generally accepted nesting season extends from February 1 through August 31. This species has the potential to nest within the study area during the nesting season.

Grasshopper Sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*)

Grasshopper sparrow is a California species of special concern.

Grasshopper sparrow habitat consists of moderately open grasslands and prairies with patchy bare ground. No grasshopper sparrows were observed during the biological survey, however, the survey was conducted outside of the generally accepted nesting season. The generally accepted nesting season extends from February 1 through August 31. This species has the potential to nest within the study area during the nesting season.

American Badger (*Taxidea taxus*)

American badger is a California species of special concern.

American badgers are found in dry, open habitats including grassland and open woodland. Suitable burrowing habitat requires dry, sandy soil. Breeding occurs in summer and early fall, with young being born from March to April. The annual grassland provides habitat for this species, however, very few potential burrow sites that could be utilized by this species were observed during the biological survey. No American badgers were observed during the biological survey. This species has the potential to occur within the study area.

Pallid Bat (*Antrozous pallidus*)

Pallid bat is a California species of special concern.

Pallid bat occurs throughout California except in parts of the high Sierra and the northwestern corner of the state (Zeiner et al., 1990b). The pallid bat inhabits a variety of habitats, such as grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests; however, it is most abundant in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Pallid bats roost alone, in small groups, or gregariously (WBWG, 2005). Roosts include caves, crevices in rocky outcrops and cliffs, mines, trees, and various man-made structures (e.g., bridges, barns, porches), and generally have unobstructed entrances/exits and are high above the ground, warm, and inaccessible to terrestrial predators. Year-to-year and night-to-night roost reuse is common; however, bats may switch day roosts on a daily and seasonal basis. The trees and structures within the annual grassland, valley foothill riparian, and interior live oak provide roosting habitat for this species. No pallid bats were observed during the biological survey. This species has the potential to occur within the study area.

3.5 Wildlife Movement Corridors

Wildlife movement corridors link together areas of suitable wildlife habitat that are otherwise separated by rugged terrain, changes in vegetation, or by areas of human disturbance or urban development. Topography and other natural factors in combination with urbanization can fragment or separate large open-space areas. The fragmentation of natural habitat can create isolated “islands” of vegetation and habitat that may not provide sufficient area to accommodate sustainable populations and can adversely impact genetic and species diversity. The retention of wildlife movement corridors ameliorates the effects of such fragmentation by allowing animals to move between remaining habitats, which in turn allows depleted populations to be replenished. Such movement may also promote genetic exchange between separated populations.

The study area is not part of major or local wildlife corridor/travel routes because it does not connect two or more larger areas of natural habitat. Additionally, the study area is surrounded by residential development, including residential development to the west; Tumble Lane followed by low density residential development to the east; Taylor Road followed by low density residential to the north; and low density residential followed by Interstate 80 to the south.

3.6 Critical Habitat for Listed Fish and Wildlife Species

The USFWS defines the term critical habitat in the federal Endangered Species Act as a specific geographic area(s) that contains features essential for the conservation of a threatened or endangered species and that may require special management and protection. The study area is not within designated critical habitat for any listed plant or wildlife species.

3.7 Protected Trees

A tree survey area was developed for the site which is inclusive of areas which could potentially be disturbed by the project and/or where trees would be removed. An additional 50-foot buffer was added and surveyed where trees were accessible. Riparian areas on the eastern portion of the site and most of the oak woodland on the southern portion of the site would be avoided; these areas were not surveyed unless they fall within 50 feet of the tree survey area and were accessible. A total of 416 trees occur within the tree survey area (Environmental Science Associates, 2017). Of these, 270 are native trees and 146 are non-native and ornamental trees. Non-native and ornamental trees are not considered protected under the Placer County Tree Ordinance.

CHAPTER 4

Impacts and Recommendations

4.1 Proposed Project

The term “impact area” refers to the maximum area of disturbance associated with the construction of the proposed project. This area includes pond enhancement activities.

4.2 Habitat Impacts

The proposed project would impact a total of approximately 15.531 acres within the study area. **Table 2** summarizes the acreages of impacts by habitat type. Impacts to habitat types as a result of the proposed project are provided in **Figure 4-1**.

TABLE 2.
PROJECT IMPACTS BY HABITAT TYPE

Habitat Type	Impact (Acreage ¹)
Annual Grassland	10.25
Urban	3.36
Interior Live Oak	0.51
Valley Foothill Riparian	0.42
Seasonal Wetland	0.01
Lacustrine	0.97
Riverine ²	--
Drainage Ditch	0.011
Total	15.531

NOTES:

¹ GIS calculations may not reflect exact acreage of study area due to rounding.

² Bridge construction would span over the riverine habitat to avoid impacts within the proposed impact area.

4.3 Impacts to Sensitive Biological Resources

The following discussion describes the potential effects to sensitive biological resources as a result of project development and provides recommended conservation measures (CMs) to protect these resources. With implementation of the following conservation measures, impacts to sensitive biological resources would be less than significant.

4.3.1 Potential Waters of the U.S. and Sensitive Natural Communities

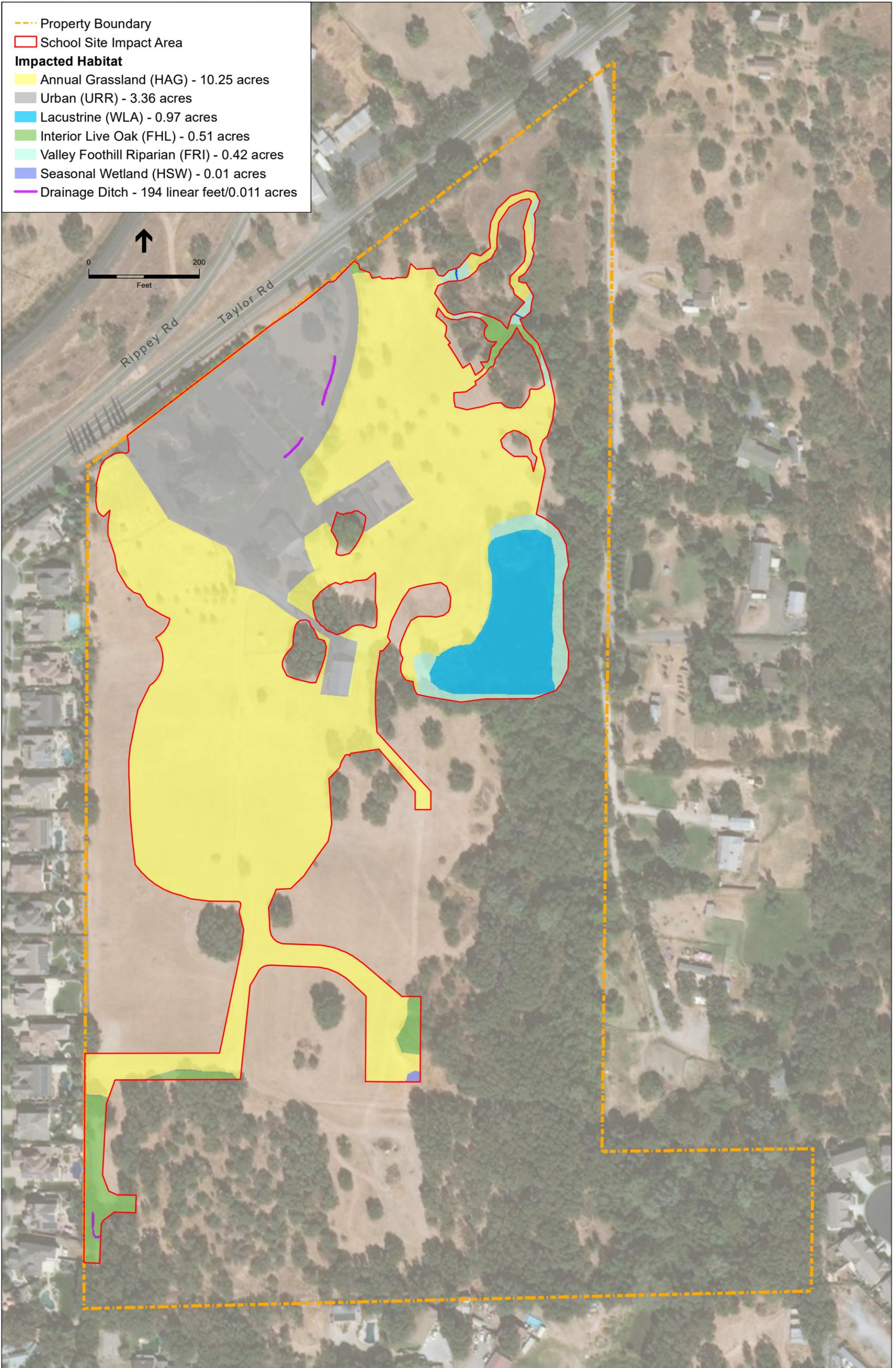
The following potentially jurisdictional wetlands and waters of the U.S. occur within the study area: lacustrine pond, riverine drainage, drainage ditch and seasonal wetland. In addition, these resources, as well as the valley foothill riparian habitat, would be considered natural communities of special concern under CEQA and subject to protection under Section 1600 of Fish and Game Code. The project would fill 0.011 acres of potentially jurisdictional drainage ditch in the southwestern portion of the property for the construction of a service access road. The drainage ditch in the northern portion of the property may be impacted by parking improvements; however, this feature is not considered sensitive or jurisdictional. The project would impact 0.42 acres of valley foothill riparian habitat subject to CDFW 1600 jurisdiction for the trail where the footbridge would span the banks of the riverine habitat. The project would also impact 0.01 acres of seasonal wetland in the south-central portion of the property. In addition, the project would temporarily impact 0.97 acres of the potentially jurisdictional lacustrine pond for vegetation enhancement through draining and grading. Following vegetation enhancement, the overall acreage of waters of the U.S. associated with the lacustrine pond would be the same or greater.

Impacts to these features would require the project to obtain permits from regulatory agencies for pond enhancement activities (Section 404 Clean Water Act Nationwide permit, Section 401 Water Quality Certification, Section 1600 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement), for impacts to riparian habitat from trail construction (Section 1600 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement), and for impacts to a ditch in the southwestern corner of the property from construction of a service road (Section 404 Clean Water Act Nationwide permit, Section 401 Water Quality Certification, Section 1600 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement). The remaining features and sensitive habitat would be avoided.

CM-1: High visibility and silt fencing should be erected at the edge of construction/maintenance footprint if work is anticipated to occur within 50 feet of potentially jurisdictional features and riparian areas which are proposed for avoidance. A biological monitor should be present during the fence installation and during any initial grading or vegetation clearing activities within 50 feet of potentially jurisdictional features and riparian areas which are proposed for avoidance.

4.3.2 Special-Status Plants

As noted in Section 3, suitable habitat for special status plants occurs within the study area, including areas that could be affected by development of the proposed project. However, based on the results of the rare plant survey conducted in April 2018, it is unlikely that any of these species occur in the study area. Therefore, no conservation measures are necessary.



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4.3.3 California Red-Legged Frog

Although the lacustrine pond and riverine drainages provide marginal habitat, the pond is a permanent water source that supports multiple species that prey on CLRF and the study area occurs outside of the known extant geographic and elevation ranges for this species. The study area is surrounded by residential development and paved roads, is 250 feet below the lowest known extant elevation range inhabited by CRLF, and there are no known CNDDDB occurrences for CRLF within 20 miles of the study area. For these reasons, this species is not likely to occur within the study area. This species is not likely to occur onsite and thus no mitigation would be required.

4.3.4 Swainson's Hawk Foraging Habitat

The CDFW considers five or more vacant acres within ten miles of an active nest within the last five years to be significant foraging habitat for Swainson's hawk, the conversion of which to urban uses is considered a significant impact, in accordance with the *Staff Report Regarding Mitigation for Impacts to Swainson's Hawk in the Central Valley of California* (CDFW, 1994; Staff Report). The Staff Report states that foraging habitat loss of five or more acres on projects located greater than five miles but less than ten miles of an active nest tree documented within the last five years shall be mitigated at a 0.5:1 ratio. Although there are records documented with nests within ten miles of the study area, none were documented within the last five years. Therefore, no mitigation for loss of annual grassland would be required.

4.3.5 Swainson's Hawk Nesting Habitat

The trees within the study area provide nesting habitat for Swainson's hawk, including trees that may be removed as a result of project construction activities.

CM-5: If any trees are anticipated for removal, they should be removed outside of the nesting season (September 16 through February 28). Should this not be possible, prior to the commencement of construction and/or maintenance activities during the nesting season for Swainson's hawk (between March 1 and September 15), a qualified biologist should conduct a minimum of one protocol-level pre-construction survey during the recommended survey periods for the nesting season that coincides with the commencement of construction activities, in accordance with the Recommended Timing and Methodology for Swainson's Hawk Nesting Surveys in California's Central Valley (Swainson's Hawk Technical Advisory Committee 2000). The biologist should conduct surveys for nesting Swainson's hawk within 0.25 miles of the study area where legally permitted. The biologist will use binoculars to visually determine whether Swainson's hawk nests occur within the 0.25-mile survey area if access is denied on adjacent properties. If no active Swainson's hawk nests are identified on or within 0.25 miles of the study area within the recommended survey periods, a letter report summarizing the survey results should be submitted to the project proponent within 30 days following the final survey, and no further avoidance and minimization measures for nesting habitat are recommended.

CM-6: If active Swainson's hawk nests are found within 0.25 miles of construction and/or maintenance activities, the biologist should contact the project proponent and the CDFW within one day following the preconstruction survey to report the findings. For the purposes of this avoidance and minimization requirement, construction activities are defined to include heavy equipment operation associated with construction (use of cranes or draglines, new rock crushing activities) or other project-related activities that could cause nest abandonment or forced fledging within 0.25 miles of a nest site between March 1 and September 15. Should an active nest be present within 0.25 miles of construction areas, then the CDFW should be consulted to establish an appropriate noise buffer, develop take avoidance measures, determine whether high visibility construction fencing should be erected around the buffer zone, and implement a monitoring and reporting program prior to any construction activities occurring within 0.25 miles of the nest. Should the biologist determine that the construction activities are disturbing the nest, the biologist would halt construction activities until the CDFW is consulted. The construction activities should not commence until the CDFW determines that construction activities would not result in abandonment of the nest site. Should the biologist determine that the nest has not been disturbed during construction activities within the buffer zone, then a letter report summarizing the survey results should be submitted to the project proponent and the CDFW within 30 days following the final monitoring event, and no further avoidance and minimization measures for nesting habitat are recommended.

4.3.6 Burrowing Owl

The annual grassland within the study area provides nesting and wintering habitat for burrowing owl, although very few potential burrow sites that could be utilized by this species were observed and there are no CNDDDB records documented for this species within five miles of the study area.

CM-7: Due to the low likelihood of presence, a single take avoidance survey should be conducted between 14 days and 30 days prior to commencement of construction and/or maintenance activities, in accordance with **Appendix D** of the 2012 CDFW Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (2012 Staff Report) (CDFW, 2012). The survey area should include an approximately 500-foot (150-meter) buffer around suitable grassland habitats, where access is permitted. If the survey is negative, then a letter report documenting the results of the survey should be provided to the project proponent for their records, and no additional protective measures are recommended.

CM-8: If active burrows are observed within 500 feet of the study area, an impact assessment should be prepared and submitted to the CDFW, in accordance with the 2012 Staff Report. If it is determined that project activities may result in impacts to nesting, occupied, and satellite burrows and/or burrowing owl habitat, the project proponent should delay commencement of construction activities until the biologist determines that the burrowing owls have fledged and the burrow is no longer occupied. If this is infeasible, the project proponent should consult with the CDFW and develop a detailed mitigation plan such that the habitat acreage, number of burrows, and burrowing owls impacted are replaced. The mitigation plan should be based on the requirements set forth

in Appendix A of the 2012 Staff Report. No construction can commence until the CDFW has approved the mitigation plan.

4.3.7 Western Pond Turtle

As noted previously, suitable habitat for western pond turtle exists within the pond and riverine features in the study area.

CM-9: A worker education and awareness program should be provided to all on-site personnel by a qualified biologist before the commencement of materials staging or ground disturbing activities. The biologist should explain to construction workers how best to avoid impacts to western pond turtle and should include topics on species identification, life history, descriptions, and habitat requirements during various life stages. Handouts, illustrations, photographs, and project mapping showing areas where minimization and avoidance measures can be included as part of this education program. The crew members should sign a sign-in sheet documenting that they received the training.

CM-10: All vegetation removal, pond draining, and initial grading activities associated with construction and maintenance activities should be conducted under the supervision of a qualified biologist. Should any western pond turtles be detected in the vicinity of the project footprint, the biological monitor would relocate any western pond turtles found within the construction footprint to suitable habitat away from the construction zone, but within the study area. A letter report documenting the biological monitoring should be submitted to the client within 14 days following the final monitoring event.

4.3.8 Nesting Birds including White-Tailed Kite, Purple Martin, and Grasshopper Sparrow

Migratory birds and other birds of prey, protected under 50 CFR 10 of the MBTA and/or Section 3503 of the California Fish and Game Code, including white-tailed kite, purple martin, and grasshopper sparrow have the potential to nest within the study area, including areas that would be impacted by project construction.

CM-11: Vegetation clearing operations, including pruning or removal of trees and shrubs, should be completed between September 1 and February 14, if feasible. If vegetation removal begins during the nesting season (February 15 to August 31), a qualified biologist should conduct a preconstruction survey prior to vegetation removal. The pre-construction survey should be conducted within 14 days prior to commencement of ground-disturbing activities. If the pre-construction survey shows that there is no evidence of active nests, then no additional measures are recommended. If construction does not commence within 14 days of the pre-construction survey, or halts for more than 14 days, an additional pre-construction survey is recommended.

CM-12: If any active nests are located within the study area, an appropriate buffer zone should be established around the nests, as determined by the project biologist. The biologist should mark the buffer zone with construction tape or pin flags and maintain the

buffer zone until the end of breeding season or the young have successfully fledged. Buffer zones are typically 100 feet for migratory bird nests and 250 feet for a raptor nest. If active nests are found within the project footprint, a qualified biologist should monitor nests weekly during construction to evaluate potential nesting disturbance by construction activities. Guidance from the CDFW is recommended if establishing the typical buffer zone is impractical.

4.3.9 American Badger

The annual grasslands and woodlands provide potential breeding and foraging habitat for this species, including areas that would be impacted by project construction. The following conservation measures are recommended.

CM-13: A qualified biologist should conduct a preconstruction survey for American badger within 14 days prior to the start of ground disturbance. If no American badgers or their burrows are observed, then a letter report documenting the results of the survey should be provided to the applicant for their records, and no additional measures are recommended. If construction does not commence within 14 days of the preconstruction survey, or halts for more than 14 days, a new survey is recommended.

CM-14: If American badgers or their dens are found, additional avoidance measures are recommended including having a qualified biologist conduct a preconstruction survey within 24 hours prior to commencement of construction and/or maintenance activities, performing a worker awareness training to all construction workers, and being present within the study area during grading activities for the purpose of temporarily halting construction activities until the biologist determines that the badger has left the construction footprint on its own accord.

4.3.10 Pallid Bat

Trees and manmade structures within the area proposed for development have the potential to support day roosts or maternities for pallid bat. Therefore, the following conservation measures are recommended.

CM-15: Prior to the removal of suitable trees (larger than 24 inches in DSH) or demolition of existing buildings, a qualified biologist should conduct a pre-construction survey for special-status bats within 14 days prior to the start of their removal. If no special-status bats are observed roosting, then a letter report documenting the results of the survey should be provided to the applicant for their records, and no additional measures are recommended. If tree removal does not commence within 14 days of the pre-construction survey, or halts for more than 14 days, a new survey is recommended.

CM-16: If bats are found in trees or structures proposed for removal, a minimum 10-foot avoidance buffer should be established around the roost/maternity until it is no longer occupied. High visibility construction fencing should be installed around the buffer and should remain in place until the tree or structure is no longer occupied by bats. The trees

or structures should not be removed until a biologist has determined that the roost is no longer occupied by the bats.

4.3.11 Protected Trees

Of the 416 trees within the study area, a total of 104 trees are proposed for removal of which 35 trees are protected under the Placer County Tree Ordinance (Lake Flato, 2017). Several additional trees are exempt from the Placer County Tree Ordinance as they are in poor health or below 6 inches DBH. The following conservation measures are recommended to ensure consistency with local requirements and protection of native trees outside of the development area:

CM-17: Protected trees proposed for removal should be replaced based on a minimum inch for inch replacement consistent with the Placer County Tree Ordinance. The applicant currently proposes to remove protected trees with a total DBH of 648 inches and replace them with native trees onsite with a total DBH of 806.75 inches. This is greater than the requirement identified within the Placer County Tree Ordinance.

CM-18: Prior to commencement of construction activities, tree protection fencing should be placed around all protected trees proposed to be preserved onsite. The fencing should be installed a minimum of one foot beyond the driplines of the protected trees and should remain intact until construction has been completed. Fencing may include, but is not limited to, chain link fencing or high visibility construction fencing.

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CHAPTER 5

References and Report Preparation

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5.2 Document Preparation

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Appendix A

Regulatory Context

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Federal

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) administers the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) (16 U.S. Code [USC] 153 et seq.), the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 USC 703–711), and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 USC 668). These regulations are described below.

Federal Endangered Species Act. Under the FESA, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce have joint authority to list a species as threatened or endangered (16 USC § 1533(c)). Two federal agencies oversee the FESA: the USFWS has jurisdiction over plants, wildlife, and resident fish, while the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) has jurisdiction over anadromous fish and marine fish and mammals. Section 7 of the FESA mandates that federal agencies consult with the USFWS and NMFS to ensure that federal agency actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species or destroy or adversely modify critical habitat for listed species. The FESA prohibits the “take”² of any fish or wildlife species listed as threatened or endangered, including the destruction of habitat that could hinder species recovery.

Section 10 requires the issuance of an “incidental take” permit before any public or private action may be taken that could take an endangered or threatened species. The permit requires preparation and implementation of a habitat conservation plan (HCP) that would offset the take of individuals that may occur, incidental to implementation of a proposed project, by providing for the protection of the affected species.

Pursuant to the requirements of the FESA, a federal agency reviewing a project within its jurisdiction must determine whether any federally listed threatened or endangered species may be present in the project area and whether the proposed project will have a potentially significant impact on such species. In addition, the agency is required to determine whether the proposed action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any species proposed to be listed under FESA or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat proposed to be designated for such species (16 USC § 1536(3), (4)). No federal actions apply to the proposed SMZC GUP project.

Critical Habitat. The USFWS designates critical habitat for listed species under FESA. Critical habitat designations are specific areas within the geographic region that are occupied by a listed species that are determined to be critical to its survival and recovery in accordance with FESA. Federal entities issuing permits or acting as a lead agency must show that their actions do not negatively affect the critical habitat to the extent that it impedes the recovery of the species. The SMZC is not within designated critical habitat.

² Take is defined as harassing, harming, pursuing, hunting, shooting, wounding, killing, trapping, capturing, collecting, or attempting to engage in any such conduct.

Protection of Nesting Birds - Migratory Bird Treaty Act. The MBTA (16 United States Code § 703 Supp. I, 1989) generally prohibits the killing, possessing, or trading of migratory birds, bird parts, eggs, and nests, except as provided by the statute.

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, enforced by the USFWS, makes it illegal to import, export, take (which includes molest or disturb), sell, purchase, or barter any bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) or golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) or parts thereof.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Clean Water Act, Section 404. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) administers Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). Section 404 regulates activities in wetlands and “other waters of the United States.” Wetlands are a subset of “waters of the United States” that are defined in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) (33 CFR 328.3[a]; 40 CFR 230.3[s]) as:

1. All waters that are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.
2. All interstate waters including interstate wetlands. (Wetlands are defined by the federal government [33 CFR 328.3(b), 1991] as those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions).
3. All other waters—such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds—the use, degradation, or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce. This includes any waters with the following current or potential uses:
 - That are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes,
 - From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce, or
 - That are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce.
4. All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under the definition.
5. Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (1) through (4).
6. Territorial seas.
7. Wetlands next to waters identified in paragraphs (1) through (6).
8. Waters of the United States do not include 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 the Clean Water Act jurisdiction remains with the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (328.3[a][8] added 58 CFR 45035, August 25, 1993).

Regulatory waters under the jurisdiction of the Corps do not occur in the Study Area and would not be affected by proposed activities.

State

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), formerly identified as the California Department of Fish and Game, administers a number of laws and programs designed to protect fish and wildlife resources under the Fish and Game Code (FGC), such as the California Endangered Species Act (FGC Section 2050, et seq.), Fully Protected Species (FGC Section 3511), Native Plant Protection Act (FGC Sections 1900 to 1913) and Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement Program (FGC Sections 1600 to 1616). These regulations are described below.

California Endangered Species Act. In 1984, the State of California implemented the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) which prohibits the take of State-listed endangered and threatened species; although, habitat destruction is not included in the State’s definition of take. Section 2090 requires State agencies to comply with endangered species protection and recovery and to promote conservation of these species. The CDFW administers the act and authorizes take through California Fish and Game Code Section 2081 agreements (except for designated “fully protected species,” see below). Unlike its federal counterpart, CESA protections apply to candidate species that have been petitioned for listing.

Regarding listed rare and endangered plant species, CESA defers to the California Native Plant Protection Act (see below).

Fish and Game Code Section 3503. California Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5 provides that it is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds-of-prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto. Construction activities that result in the incidental loss of fertile eggs or nestlings, or otherwise lead to nest abandonment and/or reproductive failure are considered a “take” by CDFW. Any loss of eggs, nests, or young or any activities resulting in nest abandonment would constitute a significant project impact.

Native Plant Protection Act. California Fish and Game Code Section 1900–1913, also known as the Native Plant Protection Act, is intended to preserve, protect, and enhance endangered or rare native plants in California. The act directs CDFW to establish criteria for determining what native plants are rare or endangered. Under Section 1901, a species is endangered when its prospects for survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy from one or more cause. A species is rare when, although not threatened with immediate extinction, it is in such small numbers throughout its range that it may become endangered. The act also directs the California Fish and Game

Commission to adopt regulations governing the taking, possessing, propagation, or sale of any endangered or rare native plant.

Vascular plants that are identified as rare by the CNPS, but which may have no designated status or protection under federal or State endangered species legislation, are defined as follows:

- **List 1A:** Plants Presumed Extinct.
- **List 1B:** Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere.
- **List 2:** Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more numerous elsewhere.
- **List 3:** Plants about Which More Information is Needed – A Review List.
- **List 4:** Plants of Limited Distribution – A Watch List.

In general, plants appearing on CNPS List 1A, 1B, or 2 are considered to meet the criteria of CEQA Guidelines Section 15380 and effects to these species are considered “significant” in this EIR. Additionally, plants listed on CNPS List 1A, 1B or 2 meet the definition of Section 1901, Chapter 10 (Native Plant Protection Act) and Sections 2062 and 2067 (California Endangered Species Act) of the California Fish and Game Code.

Lake or Streambed Alteration Program. The CDFW regulates activities that would interfere with the natural flow of, or substantially alter, the channel, bed, or bank of a lake, river, or stream. Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code requires notification of the CDFW for lake or stream alteration activities. If, after notification is complete, the CDFW determines that the activity may substantially adversely affect an existing fish and wildlife resource, the CDFW has authority to issue a Streambed Alteration Agreement under Section 1603 of the California Fish and Game Code. Requirements to protect the integrity of biological resources and water quality are often conditions of Streambed Alteration Agreements. These may include avoidance or minimization of heavy equipment use within stream zones, limitations on work periods to avoid impacts to wildlife and fisheries resources, and measures to restore degraded sites or compensate for permanent habitat losses.

Species of Special Concern. CDFW maintains lists for candidate-endangered species and candidate-threatened species. California candidate species are afforded the same level of protection as listed species. California also designates species of special concern, which are species of limited distribution, declining populations, diminishing habitat, or unusual scientific, recreational, or educational value. These species do not have the same legal protection as listed species or fully protected species, but may be added to official lists in the future. CDFW intends the species of special concern list to be a management tool for consideration in future land use decisions. The *Special Plants* list can be found online at: <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/cnddb/pdfs/spplants.pdf>; and the *Special Animals* list may be found online at: <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/cnddb/pdfs/spanimals.pdf>.

State Water Resources Control Board

Porter Cologne Water Quality Act. The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), through its nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB), regulates waters of the State

through the California Clean Water Act (i.e., Porter-Cologne Act). If the Corps determines wetlands or other waters to be isolated waters and not subject to regulation under the federal CWA, the RWQCB may choose to exert jurisdiction over these waters under the Porter-Cologne Act as waters of the State.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15380

Although threatened and endangered species are protected by specific federal and State statutes, CEQA Guidelines Section 15380(b) provides that a species not listed on the federal or State list of protected species may be considered rare or endangered if the species can be shown to meet certain specific criteria. These criteria have been modeled after the definition of FESA and the section of Fish and Game Code discussing rare or endangered plants or animals. This section was included in the CEQA Guidelines primarily for situations in which a public agency is reviewing a project that may have a significant effect on a candidate species that has not yet been listed by CDFW or USFWS. CEQA provides the ability to protect species from potential project impacts until the respective agencies have the opportunity to designate the species protection.

CEQA also specifies the protection of other locally or regionally significant resources, including natural communities or habitats. Although natural communities do not presently have legal protection, CEQA requires an assessment of such communities and potential project impacts. Natural communities that are identified as sensitive in the CNDDDB are considered by CDFW to be significant resources and fall under the CEQA Guidelines for addressing impacts. Local planning documents such as general and area plans often identify natural communities.

Placer County Tree Ordinance

The Placer County Tree Preservation Ordinance (Placer County Code §12.16) regulates protected trees. Protected trees are defined as any native tree with a trunk six inches or greater in diameter at breast height (DBH) or a multi-trunk tree 10 inches or greater within 50 feet of any development activity (i.e., proposed structures, driveways, cuts/fills, underground utilities, etc.). Gray pine (*Pinus sabiniana*) and certain plants which are more commonly found as “brush”, such as manzanita, are not considered to be a tree in this article regardless of size (Ord. 5041-B §§ 1, 2, 2000; prior code §§ 36.210—36.282). Tree removal is exempt if an arborist determines that the tree is dead, dying, or is in a hazardous condition presenting immediate danger to health and property.

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Appendix B

Agency Lists and Special- Status Species Considered in the Study Area

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TABLE B-1
SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES CONSIDERED IN THE STUDY AREA

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR)	Habitat Requirements	Identification/ Survey Period	Potential to Occur
Plants				
Ahart's dwarf rush <i>Juncus leiospermus</i> var. <i>ahartii</i>	--/--/1B	Annual herb found in mesic areas in valley and foothill grassland from 30 to 229 meters.	Blooming period: April – August.	Low ; while the annual grassland within the study area provides habitat for this species, surveys conducted during the blooming period did not detect this species.
Big-scale balsamroot <i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i> var. <i>macrolepis</i>	--/--/1B	Perennial herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland, sometimes in serpentine soils, from 90 to 1,555 meters.	Blooming period: March – June.	Low ; while the annual grassland and interior live oak within the study area provide habitat for this species, surveys conducted during the blooming period did not detect this species.
Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop <i>Gratiola heterosepala</i>	--/CE/1B	Annual herb found on clay soils around the lake margins of marshes and swamps and in vernal pools from 10 to 2,375 meters.	Blooming period: April – August.	Low ; while the lacustrine ponds within the study area provide habitat for this species, surveys conducted during the blooming period did not detect this species.
Chaparral sedge <i>Carex xerophyla</i>	--/--/1B	Perennial herb found on serpentine, gabbroic substrate in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from 440 to 770 meters.	Blooming period: March – June	None ; the study area does not contain the soils required for this species.
Dwarf downingia <i>Downingia pusilla</i>	--/--/2	Annual herb found occasionally in mesic areas within valley and foothill grassland and vernal pools from 1 to 445 meters.	Blooming period: March – May.	Low ; while the annual grassland within the study area provides habitat for this species, surveys conducted during the blooming period did not detect this species.
El Dorado bedstraw <i>Galium californicum</i> ssp. <i>sierrae</i>	FE/CR/1B	Perennial herb found on gabbroic substrate in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from 100 to 585 meters.	Blooming period: May – June.	None ; the study area does not contain the soils required for this species.
El Dorado mule ears <i>Wyethia reticulata</i>	--/--/1B	Perennial herb found on clay or gabbroic substrate within chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from 185 to 630 meters.	Blooming period: April – August.	None ; the study area does not contain the soils required for this species.
Hispid bird's beak <i>Chloropyron molle</i> ssp. <i>hispidum</i>	--/--/1B	Annual hemiparasitic herb usually found on alkaline substrate in meadows and seeps, playas, and valley and foothill grassland from 1 to 155 meters.	Blooming period: June - September	None ; the study area does not contain the alkaline substrate required for this species.
Jepson's onion <i>Allium jepsonii</i>	--/--/1B	Perennial bulbiferous herb found on serpentine or volcanic soils in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, and cismontane woodland from 300 to 1,320 meters.	Blooming period: April – August.	None ; the study area does not contain the soils required for this species.
Layne's butterweed (=ragwort) <i>Packera layneae</i>	FT/CR/1B	Perennial herb found on serpentine or gabbroic, rocky substrate in cismontane woodland or chaparral from 200 to 1,085 meters.	Blooming period: April – August.	None ; the study area does not contain the soils required for this species.

TABLE B-1
SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES CONSIDERED IN THE STUDY AREA

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR)	Habitat Requirements	Identification/ Survey Period	Potential to Occur
Plants (cont.)				
Legenere <i>Legenere limosa</i>	--/CT/1B	Annual herb found in vernal pools from 1 to 880 meters.	Blooming period: April – June.	None ; the study area does not provide habitat for this species.
Oval-leaved viburnum <i>Viburnum ellipticum</i>	--/--/2B	Perennial deciduous shrub found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from 215 to 1,400 meters.	Blooming period: May – June	None ; while the interior live oak provides habitat, the study area occurs outside of the known elevation range for this species.
Pincushion navarretia <i>Navarretia myersii</i>	--/--/1B	Annual herb found in vernal pools, which are often acidic, from 20 to 330 meters.	Blooming period: April – May.	None ; the study area does not provide habitat for this species.
Pine Hill ceanothus <i>Ceanothus roderickii</i>	FE/CR/1B	Perennial evergreen shrub found on serpentinite or gabbroic substrate in chaparral or cismontane woodland from 245 to 1,090 meters.	Blooming period: April – June.	None ; the study area does not contain the soils required for this species.
Pine Hill flannelbush <i>Fremontodendron decumbens</i>	FE/CR/--/1B	Perennial evergreen shrub found in chaparral and cismontane woodland on rocky gabbroic or serpentinite soils from 425 to 760 meters.	Blooming period: April – July	None ; the study area does not contain the soils required for this species.
Red Hills soaproot <i>Chlorogalum grandiflorum</i>	--/--/1B	Perennial bulbiferous herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, or lower montane coniferous forest on gabbro or serpentine soils from 245 to 1,240 meters.	Blooming period: May – June.	None ; the study area does not contain the soils required for this species.
Sacramento orcutt grass <i>Orcuttia viscida</i>	FE/CE/1B	Annual herb found in vernal pools from 30 to 100 meters.	Blooming period: April – September.	None ; the study area does not provide habitat for this species.
Sanford's arrowhead <i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i>	--/--/1B	Perennial rhizomatous herb found in marshes and swamps in assorted shallow freshwater areas from 0 to 650 meters.	Blooming period: May – October.	None ; the study area does not provide habitat for this species.
Stebbins' morning glory <i>Calystegia stebbinsii</i>	FE/CE/1B	Perennial rhizomatous herb found occasionally in openings of chaparral and cismontane woodland on gabbro or serpentinite soils from 185 to 1,090 meters.	Blooming period: April – July.	None ; the study area does not contain the soils required for this species.

TABLE B-1
SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES CONSIDERED IN THE STUDY AREA

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR)	Habitat Requirements	Identification/ Survey Period	Potential to Occur
Wildlife				
Invertebrates				
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle <i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>	FT/--/--	Blue elderberry shrubs usually associated with riparian areas.	Adults emerge in spring until June. Exit holes visible year – round.	None ; the study area does not contain any suitable elderberry shrubs.
Vernal pool fairy shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	FT/--/--	Vernal pools, swales, and ephemeral freshwater habitat.	USFWS protocol-level wet-season sampling and/or dry season cyst identification.	None ; the study area does not provide habitat for this species.
Amphibians/Reptiles				
California red-legged frog <i>Rana draytonii</i>	FT/CSC/--	Requires a permanent water source and is typically found along quiet, slow-moving streams, ponds, or marsh communities with emergent vegetation. Believed extirpated from the Central Valley floor since 1960s.	Aquatic surveys of breeding sites between January and September. Optimally after April 15.	Low ; the lacustrine ponds and riverine drainage within the study area provide marginal habitat for this species, although the study area occurs outside of the known extant geographic and elevation ranges for this species. See text for a more detailed discussion.
Foothill yellow-legged frog <i>Rana boylei</i>	--/CCT/--	Inhabits partially shaded, rocky streams with perennial flow at low to moderate elevations, in areas of chaparral, open woodland, and forest. Elevation range extends from sea level to around 7,000 feet (2,130 meters).	Surveys of breeding sites between April - June	None ; the drainages within the study area are not perennial, therefore, the study area does not provide habitat for this species..
Giant garter snake <i>Thamnophis gigas</i>	FT/CT/--	Found in agricultural wetlands and other wetlands such as irrigation and drainage canals, low gradient streams, marshes, ponds, sloughs, small lakes, and their associated uplands. Upland habitat should have burrows or other soil crevices suitable for snakes to reside during their dormancy period (November – mid March). This species is known from Sacramento, Sutter, Butte, Colusa, and Glenn counties.	Active outside of dormancy period November-mid March	None ; the study area occurs outside of the known geographic range for this species.
Western pond turtle <i>Emys marmorata</i>	--/CSC/--	Agricultural wetlands and other wetlands such as irrigation and drainage canals, low gradient streams, marshes, ponds, sloughs, small lakes, and their associated uplands.	Active outside of dormancy period November – February	Medium ; the lacustrine ponds and riverine drainage within the study area provide aquatic habitat and the annual grassland provides upland and nesting habitat for this species.
Western spadefoot <i>Spea hammondi</i>	--/CSC/--	Found in open grasslands and woodlands. Requires vernal pools or seasonal wetlands for breeding.	Year – round	None ; the study area does not provide habitat for this species.

**TABLE B-1
SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES CONSIDERED IN THE STUDY AREA**

Common Name Scientific Name	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR)	Habitat Requirements	Identification/ Survey Period	Potential to Occur
Wildlife (cont.)				
Fish				
Central Valley steelhead <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	FT/--/--	Inhabits rivers and streams tributary to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Rivers and Delta ecosystems.	Spawn in winter and spring.	None ; the study area and areas immediately downstream do not provide habitat for this species.
Delta smelt <i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i>	FT/CE/--	Found in shallow fresh or brackish water tributary to the Delta ecosystem/spawns in freshwater sloughs and channel edge waters.	Spawn December – July. Present year – round in the Delta.	None ; the study area does not provide habitat for this species.
Birds				
American peregrine falcon <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	--/CFP/--	Nests on man-made structures and cliffs in woodland, forest, and coastal habitats. Known in California from Alameda, Butte, Calaveras, Humboldt, Los Angeles, Mendocino, Napa, San Benito, San Diego, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Siskiyou, Solano, Tehama, and Tuolumne counties.	Year – round (some migrate)	None ; the study area occurs outside of the known extant geographic range for this species.
Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	FD/CFP and CE/--	Breeding habitat most commonly includes areas within 2.5 miles (4.0 kilometers) of coastal areas, bays, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs. Nests usually are in tall trees or on pinnacles or cliffs near water.	Winter	None ; the study area does not provide nesting habitat for this species.
Bank swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>	--/CT/--	Nests in riverbanks and forages over riparian areas and adjacent uplands.	April – July	None ; the study area does not provide nesting habitat for this species.
Burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	--/CSC/-- (burrowing sites and some wintering sites)	Nests in burrows in the ground, often in old ground squirrel burrows or badger, within open dry grassland and desert habitat. The burrows are found in dry, level, open terrain, including prairie, plains, desert, and grassland with low height vegetation for foraging and available perches, such as fences, utility poles, posts, or raised rodent mounds.	Year – round/Breeding season surveys between March and August.	Low ; the culverts associated with the drainage ditch within the developed area and the annual grassland within the study area provide habitat for this species, however, very few burrows that could be occupied by this species.
California black rail <i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	--/CT/--	Saltwater, brackish, and freshwater marshes. This species is known from Alameda, Butte, Contra Costa, Imperial, Los Angeles, Marin, Napa, Nevada, Orange, Placer, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Francisco, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, Sonoma, Sutter, and Yuba counties, in California.	Year – round	None ; the study area does not provide habitat for this species.

TABLE B-1
SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES CONSIDERED IN THE STUDY AREA

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR)	Habitat Requirements	Identification/ Survey Period	Potential to Occur
Wildlife (cont.)				
Birds (cont.)				
Golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	--/CFP/-- (nesting and wintering)	Open and semi-open areas up to 12,000 feet in elevation. Builds stick nests on cliffs, in trees, or on man-made structures.	Year – round	None ; the study area does not provide habitat for this species.
Grasshopper sparrow <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	--/CSC/--	Frequents dense, dry, or well drained grassland, especially native grassland. Nests at base of overhanging clump of grass.	April – July	Low ; the annual grassland within the study area provides habitat for this species.
Song sparrow <i>Melospiza melodia</i>	--/CSC	Nests on the ground and in marshes. Inhabits grassland, chaparral, orchard, woodland, wetland, riparian, and scrub-shrub. In California this species is known from Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, Sacramento, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma, and Stanislaus counties.	February - September	None ; although the annual grassland, interior live oak, and valley foothill riparian provide habitat, the study area occurs outside of the known geographic range for this species.
Purple martin <i>Progne subis</i>	--/CSC/--	Often nests in tall, old trees near bodies of water in woodland and conifer habitats. Feed in open areas near water and nest in tree cavities.	Year – round	Low ; the trees within the annual grassland, interior live oak, and valley foothill riparian within the study area provide habitat for this species.
Swainson's hawk <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	--/CT/--	Nest peripherally to valley riparian systems lone trees or groves of trees in agricultural fields. Valley oak, Fremont cottonwood, walnut, and large willow trees, ranging in height from 41 to 82 feet, are the most commonly used nest trees in the Central Valley. This species is known from Alameda, Butte, Colusa, Contra Costa, Fresno, Glenn, Inyo, Kern, Kings, Lassen, Los Angeles, Madera, Merced, Modoc, Mono, Napa, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Siskiyou, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Tulare, Yolo, and Yuba counties.	March – October	Medium ; the trees along the riverine drainage within the valley foothill riparian provide nesting habitat and the annual grassland provides foraging habitat for this species.
Tricolored blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	--/CCT/-- (nesting colony)	Nests in dense blackberry, cattail, tules, bulrushes, sedges, willow, or wild rose within freshwater marshes. Nests in large colonies of at least 50 pairs (up to thousands of individuals).	Year – round	None ; although the valley foothill riparian provides habitat, the extent of the habitat is not large enough to support colonial nesting colonies.
White-tailed kite <i>Elanus leucurus</i>	--/CFP/-- (nesting)	Nests in isolated trees or woodland areas with suitable open foraging habitat.	February 15 – August 31	High ; the interior live oak, valley foothill riparian, and isolated trees within the annual grassland provide breeding habitat for this species. Two CNDDDB occurrences are documented within 5 miles of the study area. One of the occurrences is documented within the study area (CDFW 2015).

TABLE B-1
SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES CONSIDERED IN THE STUDY AREA

Common Name <i>Scientific Name</i>	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR)	Habitat Requirements	Identification/ Survey Period	Potential to Occur
Wildlife (cont.)				
Mammals				
American badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	--/CSC/--	Found in a variety of grasslands, shrublands, and open woodlands throughout California.	Year – round	Low ; the annual grassland within the study area provides habitat, however, very few burrows that could be utilized by this species are present within the study area.
Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	--/CSC/--	Most abundant in oak woodland, savannah, and riparian habitats. Roosts in crevices and hollows in trees, rocks, cliffs, bridges, and buildings.	Year – round	Low ; the interior live oak, valley foothill riparian, and isolated trees within the annual grassland provide breeding habitat for this species.
Townsend's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	--/CCT and CSC/--	Found in all habitats except for subalpine and alpine habitats. Roosts in caves, mines, tunnels with minimal disturbance, abandoned open buildings and other human-made structures.	Year-round	None ; the study area does not provide roosting habitat for this species.

Status Codes**Federally-Listed Species:**

FE = federal endangered
 FT = federal threatened
 FC = candidate
 PT = proposed threatened
 FPD = proposed for delisting
 FD = delisted

California State Ranked Species:

CE = California state endangered
 CT = California state threatened
 CR = California state rare
 CSC = California species of special Concern
 CCT = California state threatened candidate
 CFP = California fully protected

CNPS* Rank Categories:

1A = plants presumed extinct in California
 1B = plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
 2 = plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but common elsewhere
 3 = plants about which we need more information
 4 = plants of limited distribution

SOURCES: CDFW, 2018; CNPS, 2018; USFWS, 2018

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF
FISH and WILDLIFE RareFind

Query Summary:

Quad IS (Rocklin (3812172) OR Lincoln (3812183) OR Gold Hill (3812182) OR Auburn (3812181) OR Roseville (3812173) OR Pilot Hill (3812171) OR Citrus Heights (3812163) OR Folsom (3812162) OR Clarksville (3812161))

Print Close

CNDB Element Query Results

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Element Code	Total Occs	Returned Occs	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	CA Rare Plant Rank	Other Status	Habitats
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk	Birds	ABNKC12040	115	1	None	None	G5	S4	null	CDFW_VL-Watch List, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Cismontane woodland, Riparian forest, Riparian woodland, Upper montane coniferous forest
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	Birds	ABPBXB0020	951	25	None	Candidate Endangered	G2G3	S1S2	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_EN-Endangered, NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Swamp, Wetland
Alkali Meadow	Alkali Meadow	Herbaceous	CTT45310CA	8	1	None	None	G3	S2.1	null	null	Meadow & seep, Wetland
Alkali Seep	Alkali Seep	Herbaceous	CTT45320CA	10	1	None	None	G3	S2.1	null	null	Meadow & seep, Wetland
Allium jepsonii	Jepson's onion	Monocots	PMLIL022V0	27	1	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive, USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Ultramafic
Ammodramus savannarum	grasshopper sparrow	Birds	ABPBXA0020	25	1	None	None	G5	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Valley & foothill grassland
Ammonitella yatesii	tight coin (=Yates' snail)	Mollusks	IMGASB0010	6	1	None	None	G1	S1	null	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	Limestone
Andrena threnospermatis	Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee	Insects	IIHYM35030	15	1	None	None	G2	S2	null	null	Vernal pool
Andrena subapasta	An andrenid bee	Insects	IIHYM35210	5	4	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	null	null	null
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	Mammals	AMACC10010	415	1	None	None	G5	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive, WBWG_H-High Priority	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Desert wash, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Riparian woodland, Sonoran desert scrub, Upper montane coniferous forest, Valley & foothill grassland
Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	Birds	ABNKC22010	320	2	None	None	G5	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_S-Sensitive, CDFW_FP-Fully Protected, CDFW_VL-Watch List, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Broadleaved upland forest, Cismontane woodland, Coastal prairie, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinon & juniper woodlands, Upper montane coniferous forest, Valley & foothill grassland
Ardea alba	great egret	Birds	ABNGA04040	43	2	None	None	G5	S4	null	CDF_S-Sensitive, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Brackish marsh, Estuary, Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Riparian forest, Wetland
Ardea herodias	great blue heron	Birds	ABNGA04010	154	6	None	None	G5	S4	null	CDF_S-Sensitive, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Brackish marsh, Estuary, Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Riparian forest, Wetland
Athene cucullaria	burrowing owl	Birds	ABNSB10010	1971	6	None	None	G4	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Valley & foothill grassland
Balsamorhiza macrolepis	big-scale balsamroot	Dicots	PDAST11061	50	3	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive, USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Ultramafic, Valley & foothill grassland
Banksia californica	Alabaster Cave harvestman	Arachnids	ILARA14020	1	1	None	None	GH	SH	null	null	Limestone
Banksia gallei	Galle's cave harvestman	Arachnids	ILARA14040	1	1	None	None	G1	S1	null	null	Limestone
Bombus morrisoni	Morrison bumble bee	Insects	IIHYM24460	85	1	None	None	G4G5	S1S2	null	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	null
Bombus occidentalis	western bumble bee	Insects	IIHYM24250	282	1	None	None	G2G3	S1	null	USFS_S-Sensitive, XERCES_IV-Imperiled	null
Branchinecta lynchi	vernal pool fairy shrimp	Crustaceans	ICBRA03030	766	48	Threatened	None	G3	S3	null	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	Valley & foothill grassland, Vernal pool, Wetland
Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's hawk	Birds	ABNKC19070	2460	8	None	Threatened	G5	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Great Basin grassland, Riparian forest, Riparian woodland, Valley & foothill grassland
Calyptegia stebbinsii	Stebbins' morning-glory	Dicots	PDCON040H0	15	1	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1	SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Ultramafic
Carex xerophila	chaparral sedge	Monocots	PMCYP03M60	15	1	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	null	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Ultramafic
Ceanothus roderickii	Pine Hill ceanothus	Dicots	PDRHA04190	8	4	Endangered	Rare	G1	S1	1B.1	SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Ultramafic
Chlorogalum grandiflorum	Red Hills soaproot	Monocots	PMLIL0G020	127	3	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Ultramafic
Chloropyron molle ssp. hispidum	hispid salty bird's-beak	Dicots	PDSCR0J0D1	35	1	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive	Alkali playa, Meadow & seep, Wetland
Clarkia biloba ssp. brandegeeeae	Brandegee's clarkia	Dicots	PDONA05053	89	16	None	None	G4G5T4	S4	4.2	BLM_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest
Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's big-eared bat	Mammals	AMACC08010	626	3	None	None	G3G4	S2	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive, WBWG_H-High Priority	Broadleaved upland forest, Chaparral, Chenopod scrub, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Joshua tree woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadow & seep, Mojavean desert scrub, Riparian forest, Riparian woodland, Sonoran desert scrub, Sonoran thorn woodland, Upper montane coniferous forest, Valley & foothill grassland
Cosumnoperla hypocrena	Cosumnus stripetall	Insects	IIPL23020	12	5	None	None	G2	S2	null	null	Aquatic
Crocanthemum suffutescens	Bisbee Peak rush-rose	Dicots	PDCIS020F0	31	9	None	None	G2?Q	S2?	3.2	null	Chaparral, lone formation, Ultramafic
Desmocerus californicus dimorphus	valley elderberry longhorn beetle	Insects	IIICOL48011	271	19	Threatened	None	G3T2	S2	null	null	Riparian scrub
Downingia pusilla	dwarf downingia	Dicots	PDCAM060C0	126	15	None	None	GU	S2	2B.2	null	Valley & foothill grassland, Vernal pool, Wetland

Elanus leucurus	white-tailed kite	Birds	ABNKC06010	175	10	None	None	G5	S3S4	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_FP-Fully Protected, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Cismontane woodland, Marsh & swamp, Riparian woodland, Valley & foothill grassland, Wetland
Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	Reptiles	ARAAD02030	1344	10	None	None	G3G4	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_VU-Vulnerable, USFS_S-Sensitive	Aquatic, Artificial flowing waters, Klamath/North coast flowing waters, Klamath/North coast standing waters, Marsh & swamp, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters, Sacramento/San Joaquin standing waters, South coast flowing waters, South coast standing waters, Wetland
Erethizon dorsatum	North American porcupine	Mammals	AMAFJ01010	508	1	None	None	G5	S3	null	IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Broadleaved upland forest, Cismontane woodland, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Lower montane coniferous forest, North coast coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest
Falco columbarius	merlin	Birds	ABNKD06030	36	1	None	None	G5	S3S4	null	CDFW_WL-Watch List, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Estuary, Great Basin grassland, Valley & foothill grassland
Falco peregrinus anatum	American peregrine falcon	Birds	ABNKD06071	57	1	Delisted	Delisted	G4T4	S3S4	null	CDF_S-Sensitive, CDFW_FP-Fully Protected, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	null
Fremontodendron decumbens	Pine Hill flannelbush	Dicots	PDSTE03030	12	3	Endangered	Rare	G1	S1	1B.2	SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_UCBBG-JC Berkeley Botanical Garden	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Ultramafic
Fritillaria agrestis	stinkbells	Monocots	PMLIL0V010	32	2	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	null	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Pinon & juniper woodlands, Ultramafic, Valley & foothill grassland
Fritillaria eastwoodiae	Butte County fritillary	Monocots	PMLIL0V060	235	1	None	None	G3Q	S3	3.2	USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Ultramafic
Galium californicum ssp. sierrae	El Dorado bedstraw	Dicots	PDRUB0N0E7	16	4	Endangered	Rare	G5T1	S1	1B.2	SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Ultramafic
Gratiola heterosepala	Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	Dicots	PDSCR0R060	99	3	None	Endangered	G2	S2	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive	Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Vernal pool, Wetland
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	bald eagle	Birds	ABNKC10010	327	4	Delisted	Endangered	G5	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDF_S-Sensitive, CDFW_FP-Fully Protected, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Lower montane coniferous forest, Oldgrowth
Hydrochara rickseckeri	Ricksecker's water scavenger beetle	Insects	IICOL5V010	13	2	None	None	G2?	S2?	null	null	Aquatic, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters, Sacramento/San Joaquin standing waters
Juncus leiospermus var. ahartii	Ahart's dwarf rush	Monocots	PMJUN011L1	13	1	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.2	null	Valley & foothill grassland
Juncus leiospermus var. leiospermus	Red Bluff dwarf rush	Monocots	PMJUN011L2	62	1	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive, USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Meadow & seep, Valley & foothill grassland, Vernal pool, Wetland
Lasionycteris noctivagans	silver-haired bat	Mammals	AMACC02010	139	2	None	None	G5	S3S4	null	IUCN_LC-least Concern, WBWG_M-Medium Priority	Lower montane coniferous forest, Oldgrowth, Riparian forest
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus	California black rail	Birds	ABNME03041	303	4	None	Threatened	G3G4T1	S1	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_FP-Fully Protected, IUCN_NT-Near Threatened, NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Brackish marsh, Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Salt marsh, Wetland
Lathyrus sulphureus var. argilaceus	dubious pea	Dicots	PDFAB25101	7	1	None	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	3	null	Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest
Legenere limosa	legenere	Dicots	PDCAM0C010	83	4	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive	Vernal pool, Wetland
Lepidurus packardii	vernal pool tadpole shrimp	Crustaceans	ICBRA10010	324	3	Endangered	None	G4	S3S4	null	IUCN_EN-Endangered	Valley & foothill grassland, Vernal pool, Wetland
Linderia occidentalis	California linderia	Crustaceans	ICBRA06010	434	31	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	null	IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	Vernal pool
Melospiza melodia	song sparrow ("Modesto" population)	Birds	ABPXA3010	92	1	None	None	G5	S3?	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	null
Navaretia myersii ssp. myersii	pin cushion navaretia	Dicots	PDPLM0C0X1	14	2	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.1	null	Vernal pool, Wetland
Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool	Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool	Herbaceous	CTT44110CA	126	7	None	None	G3	S3.1	null	null	Vernal pool, Wetland
Northern Volcanic Mud Flow Vernal Pool	Northern Volcanic Mud Flow Vernal Pool	Herbaceous	CTT44132CA	7	5	None	None	G1	S1.1	null	null	Vernal pool, Wetland
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 11	steelhead - Central Valley DPS	Fish	AFCHA0209K	31	3	Threatened	None	G5T2Q	S2	null	AFS_TH-Threatened	Aquatic, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters
Orcuttia viscida	Sacramento Orcutt grass	Monocots	PMPOA4G070	12	3	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1	null	Vernal pool, Wetland
Packera layneae	Layne's ragwort	Dicots	PDAST8H1V0	45	10	Threatened	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2	SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Ultramafic
Pandion haliaetus	osprey	Birds	ABNKC01010	500	1	None	None	G5	S4	null	CDF_S-Sensitive, CDFW_WL-Watch List, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Riparian forest
Phalacrocorax auritus	double-crested cormorant	Birds	ABNFD01020	39	1	None	None	G5	S4	null	CDFW_WL-Watch List, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Riparian forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland
Progne subis	purple martin	Birds	ABPAU01010	71	1	None	None	G5	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Broadleaved upland forest, Lower montane coniferous forest
Rana boylei	foothill yellow-legged frog	Amphibians	AAABH01050	1885	2	None	Candidate Threatened	G3	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_NT-Near Threatened, USFS_S-Sensitive	Aquatic, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Klamath/North coast flowing waters, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadow & seep, Riparian forest, Riparian woodland, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters
Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	Amphibians	AAABH01022	1497	1	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	Aquatic, Artificial flowing waters, Artificial standing waters, Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Riparian forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters, Sacramento/San Joaquin standing waters, South coast flowing waters, South coast standing waters, Wetland
Riparia riparia	bank swallow	Birds	ABPAU08010	297	2	None	Threatened	G5	S2	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland
Sagittaria sanfordii	Sanford's arrowhead	Monocots	PMALI040Q0	126	4	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive	Marsh & swamp, Wetland
Spea hammondi	western spadefoot	Amphibians	AAABF02020	463	5	None	None	G3	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley & foothill grassland, Vernal pool, Wetland
Taxidea taxus	American badger	Mammals	AMAFJ04010	559	1	None	None	G5	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Alkali marsh, Alkali playa, Alpine, Alpine dwarf scrub, Bog & fen, Brackish marsh, Broadleaved upland forest, Chaparral, Chenopod scrub, Cismontane woodland, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Desert dunes, Desert wash, Freshwater marsh, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Interior dunes, Lone formation, Joshua tree woodland, Limestone, Lower montane coniferous

												forest, Marsh & swamp, Meadow & seep, Mojavean desert scrub, Montane dwarf scrub, North coast coniferous forest, Oldgrowth, Pavement plain, Redwood, Riparian forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland, Salt marsh, Sonoran desert scrub, Sonoran thorn woodland, Ultramafic, Upper montane coniferous forest, Upper Sonoran scrub, Valley & foothill grassland
Valley Needlegrass Grassland	Valley Needlegrass Grassland	Herbaceous	CTT42110CA	45	1	None	None	G3	S3.1	null	null	Valley & foothill grassland
Viburnum ellipticum	ovalleaved viburnum	Dicots	PDCPR07080	38	2	None	None	G4G5	S3?	2B.3	null	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest
Wyethia reticulata	El Dorado County mule ears	Dicots	PDAST9X0D0	25	13	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	BLM S-Sensitive, SB_RSABG-Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Ultramafic

Plant List

31 matches found. [Click on scientific name for details](#)

Search Criteria

Found in Quads 3812183, 3812182, 3812181, 3812173, 3812172, 3812171, 3812163 3812162 and 3812161;

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Lifeform	Blooming Period	CA Rare Plant Rank	State Rank	Global Rank
Allium jepsonii	Jepson's onion	Alliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-Aug	1B.2	S2	G2
Allium sanbornii var. sanbornii	Sanborn's onion	Alliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Sep	4.2	S3S4	G4T3T4
Balsamorhiza macrolepis	big-scale balsamroot	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	1B.2	S2	G2
Calandrinia breweri	Brewer's calandrinia	Montiaceae	annual herb	(Jan)Mar-Jun	4.2	S4	G4
Calystegia stebbinsii	Stebbins' morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Jul	1B.1	S1	G1
Carex xerophila	chaparral sedge	Cyperaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	1B.2	S2	G2
Ceanothus roderickii	Pine Hill ceanothus	Rhamnaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Apr-Jun	1B.1	S1	G1
Chlorogalum grandiflorum	Red Hills soaproot	Agavaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jun	1B.2	S3	G3
Chloropyron molle ssp. hispidum	hispid bird's-beak	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	Jun-Sep	1B.1	S1	G2T1
Clarkia biloba ssp. brandegeae	Brandegee's clarkia	Onagraceae	annual herb	May-Jul	4.2	S4	G4G5T4
Claytonia parviflora ssp. grandiflora	streambank spring beauty	Montiaceae	annual herb	Feb-May	4.2	S3	G5T3
Crocanthemum suffrutescens	Bisbee Peak rush-rose	Cistaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Apr-Aug	3.2	S2?	G2?Q
Downingia pusilla	dwarf downingia	Campanulaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	2B.2	S2	GU
Eriophyllum jepsonii	Jepson's woolly sunflower	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun	4.3	S3	G3
Fremontodendron decumbens	Pine Hill flannelbush	Malvaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Apr-Jul	1B.2	S1	G1
Fritillaria agrestis	stinkbells	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jun	4.2	S3	G3
Fritillaria eastwoodiae	Butte County fritillary	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jun	3.2	S3	G3Q
Galium californicum ssp. sierrae	El Dorado bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	May-Jun	1B.2	S1	G5T1
Gratiola heterosepala	Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	Plantaginaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	1B.2	S2	G2
Juncus leiospermus var. ahartii	Ahart's dwarf rush	Juncaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	1B.2	S1	G2T1
Juncus leiospermus var. leiospermus	Red Bluff dwarf rush	Juncaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	1B.1	S2	G2T2
Lathyrus sulphureus var. argillaceus	dubious pea	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Apr-May	3	S1S2	G5T1T2
Legenere limosa	legenere	Campanulaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	1B.1	S2	G2
Lilium humboldtii ssp. humboldtii	Humboldt lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul(Aug)	4.2	S3	G4T3
Navarretia myersii ssp. myersii	pincushion navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-May	1B.1	S2	G2T2
Navarretia nigelliformis ssp. nigelliformis	adobe navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	4.2	S3	G4T3
Orcuttia viscida	Sacramento Orcutt grass	Poaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul(Sep)	1B.1	S1	G1
Packera layneae	Layne's ragwort	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Apr-Aug	1B.2	S2	G2
Sagittaria sanfordii	Sanford's arrowhead	Alismataceae	perennial rhizomatous herb (emergent)	May-Oct(Nov)	1B.2	S3	G3
Viburnum ellipticum	ova-leaved viburnum	Adoxaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	May-Jun	2B.3	S3?	G4G5
Wyethia reticulata	El Dorado County mule ears	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Apr-Aug	1B.2	S2	G2

Suggested Citation

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Questions and Comments

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United States Department of the Interior



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In Reply Refer To:

June 05, 2018

Consultation Code: 08ESMF00-2018-SLI-2277

Event Code: 08ESMF00-2018-E-06667

Project Name: UAIC Taylor Road School

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the Service under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

Please follow the link below to see if your proposed project has the potential to affect other species or their habitats under the jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service:

http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/protected_species/species_list/species_lists.html

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2) (c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

<http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF>

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (<http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/>) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm>; <http://www.towerkill.com>; and <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html>.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

Federal Building

2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605

Sacramento, CA 95825-1846

(916) 414-6600

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 08ESMF00-2018-SLI-2277

Event Code: 08ESMF00-2018-E-06667

Project Name: UAIC Taylor Road School

Project Type: DEVELOPMENT

Project Description: Tribal School

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/place/38.83564466843292N121.1762744876728W>



Counties: Placer, CA

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 6 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries¹, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

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1. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Giant Garter Snake <i>Thamnophis gigas</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4482	Threatened

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
California Red-legged Frog <i>Rana draytonii</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891	Threatened

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Delta Smelt <i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/321	Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle <i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7850 Habitat assessment guidelines: https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/guideline/assessment/population/436/office/11420.pdf	Threatened

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498	Threatened
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp <i>Lepidurus packardii</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2246	Endangered

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

Appendix C

Plant Species Observed During Biological Survey

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**TABLE C-1
PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED IN THE STUDY AREA**

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	*
Agavaceae	<i>Chlorogalum</i> sp.	Soap plant, amole	N
Anacardiaceae	<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	Western poison oak	N
Apiaceae	<i>Daucus</i> sp.	Daucus	--
Araceae	<i>Lemna</i> sp.	Duckweed	N
Araliaceae	<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy	I
Arecaceae	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican fan palm	I
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	Yellow star-thistle	I
Betulaceae	<i>Alnus</i> sp.	Alder	--
Boraginaceae	<i>Plagiobothrys</i> sp.	Popcornflower	N
Cupressaceae	<i>Calocedrus decurrens</i>	Incense cedar	N
Cupressaceae	<i>Sequoia sempervirens</i>	Coast redwood	N
Fabaceae	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust	I
Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium</i> sp.	Clover	--
Fabaceae	<i>Vicia villosa</i>	Hairy vetch, winter vetch	I
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue oak	N
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	Valley oak, roble	N
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	Interior live oak	N
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	Storksbill, filaree	I
Geraniaceae	<i>Geranium molle</i>	Cranesbill, geranium	I
Juglandaceae	<i>Juglans</i> sp.	Walnut	--
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus xiphioides</i>	Iris-leaved rush	N
Montiaceae	<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i>	Miner's lettuce	N
Moraceae	<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry	I
Poaceae	<i>Avena barbata</i>	Slender wild oat	I
Poaceae	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Ripgut grass	I
Poaceae	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft chess	I
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curly dock	I
Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus muricatus</i>	Buttercup	I
Ranunculaceae	<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	Buttercup	--
Rosaceae	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Christmas berry, toyon	N
Rosaceae	<i>Pyrus</i> sp.	Pear	I
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	Himalayan blackberry	I
Salicaceae	<i>Populus fremontii</i> ssp. <i>fremontii</i>	Alamo or Fremont cottonwood	N
Salicaceae	<i>Salix gooddingii</i>	Goodding's black willow	N
Salicaceae	<i>Salix</i> sp.	Willow	--
Sapindaceae	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Big-leaf maple	N

TABLE C-1
PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED IN THE STUDY AREA

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	*
Sapindaceae	<i>Aesculus californica</i>	California buckeye	N
Simaroubaceae	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of heaven	I
Typhaceae	<i>Typha</i> sp.	Cattail	--
Vitaceae	<i>Vitis</i> sp.	Grape	--

NOTES:

*N=Native; I=Invasive; -- = Unknown