

Biological Resources Assessment

4588 Barton Road ±25-Acre Site
City of Rocklin, California

Prepared for:

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A Foothill Associates' biologist conducted a Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) within the 4588 Barton Road property located within the City of Rocklin, Placer County, California (Site). The purpose of this BRA is to summarize the general biological resources within the Site, to assess the suitability of the Site to support special-status species and sensitive habitat types, and to provide recommendations for regulatory permitting or further analysis that may be required prior to development activities occurring on the Site.

Known or potential biological constraints within the Site include:

- Potential nesting and foraging habitat for special-status birds including: bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), purple martin (*Progne subis*), tri-colored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*), yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechial*), and potential nesting sites and foraging habitat for migratory birds and other birds of prey;
- Potential nesting and foraging habitat for Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*);
- Potential habitat for valley elderberry longhorn beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*);
- Potential habitat for special-status mammals including: American badger (*Taxidea taxus*), pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), and Townsend's bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*);
- Potential habitat for special-status reptiles including: coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*) and western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*);
- Potential habitat for Central Valley steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus*); and
- Sensitive habitats including potentially jurisdictional waters of the U.S. (depressional seasonal wetland, riverine seasonal wetland, riverine perennial marsh, and perennial drainages), riparian habitat, and native oak trees (*Quercus* sp.).

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This BRA summarizes the general biological resources within the Site, assesses the suitability of the Site to support special-status species and sensitive habitat types, provides recommendations for regulatory permitting or further analysis that may be required, and recommends mitigation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts to special-status species and sensitive habitat types.

3.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

3.1. *Federal Jurisdiction*

3.1.1. Federal Endangered Species Act

The U.S. Congress passed the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) in 1973 to protect those species that are endangered or threatened with extinction. FESA is intended to operate in conjunction with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to help protect the ecosystems upon which endangered and threatened species depend.

FESA prohibits the “take” of endangered or threatened wildlife species. “Take” is defined to include harassing, harming, pursuing, hunting, shooting, wounding, killing, trapping, capturing, or collecting wildlife species or any attempt to engage in such conduct (FESA Section 3 [(3)(19)]). Harm is further defined to include significant habitat modification or degradation that results in death or injury to listed species by significantly impairing behavioral patterns (50 CFR §17.3). Harass is defined as actions that create the likelihood of injury to listed species to such an extent as to significantly disrupt normal behavior patterns (50 CFR §17.3). Actions that result in take can result in civil or criminal penalties.

FESA and Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404 guidelines prohibit the issuance of wetland permits for projects that jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered species or threatened species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat of such species. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) must consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) when threatened or endangered species under their jurisdiction may be affected by a proposed project. In the context of the proposed project, FESA would be initiated if development resulted in take of a threatened or endangered species or if issuance of a Section 404 permit or other federal agency action could result in take of an endangered species or adversely modify critical habitat of such a species.

3.1.2. Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) conserves and manages fishery resources off the coasts of the U.S., anadromous species, and Continental Shelf fishery resources of the U.S., including the conservation and management of highly migratory species through the implementation and enforcement of international fishery agreements. The NMFS enforces the MSA, and regulates commercial and recreational fishing and the management of fisheries resources. The Sustainable Fisheries Act of 1996 amended the MSA to include new fisheries conservation provisions by emphasizing the importance of fish habitat in regards to the overall productivity and sustainability of U.S. marine fisheries (Public Law 104-267). The revised MSA mandates the identification and protection of essential fish habitat (EFH) for managed species during the review of projects conducted under Federal permits that have the potential to affect such habitat. Federal agencies are required to consult with NMFS on all actions and proposed actions that are authorized, funded, or undertaken by the agency, which may adversely affect EFH (MSA 305.b.2). Adverse effects can be direct (contamination or

physical disruption), indirect (loss of prey or reduction in species fecundity), site-specific, or habitat-wide impacts, including individual, cumulative, or synergistic consequences of actions (50 CFR 600.810). Four Fishery Management Plans (FMPs) have been prepared for species in California, Oregon, and Washington. The FMPs identify EFH for groundfish, coastal pelagic species, Pacific salmon, and Pacific highly migratory fisheries. Miners Ravine is considered EFH for chinook salmon under the MSA.

3.1.3. Migratory Bird Treaty Act

Raptors (birds of prey), migratory birds, and other avian species are protected by a number of State and federal laws. The federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) prohibits the killing, possessing, or trading of migratory birds except in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of Interior.

3.1.4. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (Eagle Act) prohibits the taking or possession of and commerce in bald and golden eagles with limited exceptions. Under the Eagle Act, it is a violation to “take, possess, sell, purchase, barter, offer to sell, transport, export or import, at any time or in any manner, any bald eagle commonly known as the American eagle, or golden eagle, alive or dead, or any part, nest, or egg, thereof.” Take is defined to include pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, destroy, molest, and disturb. Disturb is further defined in 50 CFR Part 22.3 as “to agitate or bother a bald or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available (1) injury to an eagle, (2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior, or (3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior.”

3.2. *State Jurisdiction*

3.2.1. California Endangered Species Act

The State of California enacted the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) in 1984. CESA is similar to the FESA but pertains to State-listed endangered and threatened species. CESA requires state agencies to consult with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), when preparing California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documents. The purpose is to ensure that the state lead agency actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species or result in the destruction, or adverse modification of habitat essential to the continued existence of those species, if there are reasonable and prudent alternatives available (Fish and Game Code §2080). CESA directs agencies to consult with CDFW on projects or actions that could affect listed species, directs CDFW to determine whether jeopardy would occur and allows CDFW to identify “reasonable and prudent alternatives” to the project consistent with conserving the species. CESA allows CDFW to authorize exceptions to the State’s prohibition against take of a listed species if the “take” of a listed species is incidental to carrying out an otherwise lawful project that has been approved under CEQA (Fish & Game Code § 2081).

3.2.2. California Department of Fish and Game Codes

Fully protected fish species are protected under Section 5515; fully protected amphibian and reptile species are protected under Section 5050; fully protected bird species are protected under Section 3511; and fully protected mammal species are protected under Section 4700. The California Fish and Game Code defines take as “hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill.” Except for take related to scientific research, all take of fully protected species is prohibited.

Section 3503 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibits the killing of birds or the destruction of bird nests. Section 3503.5 prohibits the killing of raptor species and the destruction of raptor nests. Sections 2062 and 2067 define endangered and threatened species.

3.2.3. California Department of Fish and Wildlife Species of Concern

In addition to formal listing under FESA and CESA, species receive additional consideration by CDFW and local lead agencies during the CEQA process. Species that may be considered for review are included on a list of “Species of Special Concern,” developed by the CDFW. It tracks species in California whose numbers, reproductive success, or habitat may be threatened.

3.3. *Jurisdictional Waters*

3.3.1. Federal Jurisdiction

The Corps regulates discharge of dredge or fill material into waters of the U.S. under Section 404 of the CWA. “Discharges of fill material” is defined as the addition of fill material into waters of the U.S., including, but not limited to the following: placement of fill that is necessary for the construction of any structure, or impoundment requiring rock, sand, dirt, or other material for its construction; site-development fills for recreational, industrial, commercial, residential, and other uses; causeways or road fills; fill for intake and outfall pipes and subaqueous utility lines [33 C.F.R. §328.2(f)]. In addition, Section 401 of the CWA (33 U.S.C. 1341) requires any applicant for a Federal license or permit to conduct any activity that may result in a discharge of a pollutant into waters of the U.S. to obtain a certification that the discharge will comply with the applicable effluent limitations and water quality standards.

Waters of the U.S. include a range of wet environments such as lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, and wet meadows. Boundaries between jurisdictional waters and uplands are determined in a variety of ways depending on which type of waters is present. Methods for delineating wetlands and non-tidal waters are described below.

- Wetlands are defined as “*those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions*” [33 C.F.R. §328.3(b)]. Presently, to be a wetland, a site must exhibit three wetland criteria: hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology existing under the “normal circumstances” for the site.

- The lateral extent of non-tidal waters is determined by delineating the ordinary high-water mark (OHWM) [33 C.F.R. §328.4(c)(1)]. The OHWM is defined by the Corps as *“that line on shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical character of the soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas”* [33 C.F.R. §328.3(e)].

3.3.2. State Jurisdiction

The CDFW is a trustee agency that has jurisdiction under Section 1600 *et seq.* of the California Fish and Game Code. Under Sections 1602 and 1603, a private party must notify CDFW if a proposed project will “substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow or substantially change the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake designated by the department, or use any material from the streambeds...except when the department has been notified pursuant to Section 1601.” Additionally, CDFW may assert jurisdiction over native riparian habitat adjacent to aquatic features, including native trees over 4 inches in diameter at breast height (DBH). If an existing fish or wildlife resource may be substantially adversely affected by the activity, CDFW may propose reasonable measures that will allow protection of those resources. If these measures are agreeable to the parties involved, they may enter into an agreement with CDFW identifying the approved activities and associated mitigation measures.

Section 13260(a) of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (contained in the California Water Code) requires any person discharging waste or proposing to discharge waste, other than to a community sewer system, within any region that could affect the quality of the waters of the State (all surface and subsurface waters) to file a report of waste discharge. The discharge of dredged or fill material may constitute a discharge of waste that could affect the quality of waters of the State. All of the wetlands and waterways in the Site are waters of the State, which are protected under this act.

Historically, California relied on its authority under Section 401 of the CWA to regulate discharges of dredged or fill material to California waters. That section requires an applicant to obtain “water quality certification” from the State Water Resources Control Board through its Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB) to ensure compliance with state water quality standards before certain federal licenses or permits may be issued. The permits subject to Section 401 include permits for the discharge of dredged or fill materials (CWA Section 404 permits) issued by the USACE. Waste discharge requirements under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act were typically waived for projects that required certification. With the recent changes that limited the jurisdiction of wetlands under the CWA, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has needed to rely on the report of waste discharge process.

3.4. CEQA Significance

Section 15064.7 of the CEQA Guidelines encourages local agencies to develop and publish the thresholds that the agency uses in determining the significance of environmental effects caused by projects under its review. However, agencies may also rely upon the guidance provided by the expanded Initial Study checklist contained in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. Appendix

G provides examples of impacts that would normally be considered significant. Based on these examples, impacts to biological resources would normally be considered significant if the project would:

- Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the CDFW or USFWS;
- Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the CDFW or USFWS;
- Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the CWA (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means;
- Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites;
- Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance; and
- Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP), or other approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plan.

An evaluation of whether or not an impact on biological resources would be substantial must consider both the resource itself and how that resource fits into a regional or local context. Substantial impacts would be those that would diminish, or result in the loss of, an important biological resource, or those that would obviously, conflict with local, State, or federal resource conservation plans, goals, or regulations. Impacts are sometimes locally important but not significant according to CEQA. The reason for this is that although the impacts would result in an adverse alteration of existing conditions, they would not substantially diminish, or result in the permanent loss of, an important resource on a population-wide or region-wide basis.

3.4.1. California Native Plant Society

The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) maintains a rank of plant species native to California that has low population numbers, limited distribution, or are otherwise threatened with extinction. This information is published in the *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California*. Potential impacts to populations of CNPS-ranked plants receive consideration under CEQA review. The following identifies the definitions of the CNPS ranks:

- Rank 1A: Plants presumed Extinct in California
- Rank 1B: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere

- Rank 2: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more numerous elsewhere
- Rank 3: Plants about which we need more information – A Review List
- Rank 4: Plants of limited distribution – A Watch List

All plants appearing on CNPS rank 1 or 2 are considered to meet CEQA Guidelines Section 15380 criteria. While only some of the plants ranked 3 and 4 meet the definitions of threatened or endangered species, the CNPS recommends that all Rank 3 and Rank 4 plants be evaluated for consideration under CEQA.

3.5. *City of Rocklin General Plan Policies*

In addition to federal and State regulations, the *City of Rocklin General Plan* identifies goals, objectives, and policies to provide further protection to biological resources within the City's limits (City of Rocklin 2012).

Open Space, Conservation, and Recreation Element

Goal for the Preservation of Open Space Land for Natural Resources: To designate, protect, and conserve open space land in a manner that protects natural resources and balances needs for the economic, physical, and social development of the City.

Policies for the Preservation of Open Space for Natural Resources

- OCR-1 To encourage the protection of open space areas, natural resource areas, hilltops, and hillsides from encroachment or destruction through the use of conservation easements, natural resource buffers, building setbacks, or other measures.
- OCR-5 To utilize CEQA as the primary regulatory tool for identifying and mitigating, where feasible, impacts to open space and natural resources when reviewing proposed development projects.
- OCR-6 To look for opportunities to interconnect open space and natural areas to accommodate wildlife movement and sustain ecosystems and biodiversity.
- OCR-7 To consult with other jurisdictions concerning open space planning programs, including the County's Placer Legacy program and other similar regional programs, to the extent feasible.

Goal for the Conservation, Development, and Utilization of Natural Resources: Conserve and protect natural resources while permitting their managed use, consistent with city, State, and federal requirements.

Policies for the Conservation, Development, and Utilization of Natural Resources

- OCR-39 To require the protection of wetlands, vernal pools, and rare, threatened, and endangered species of both plants and animals through avoidance of these

resources, or implementation of appropriate mitigation measures where avoidance is not feasible, as determined by the City of Rocklin.

- OCR-40 To require compliance with the State and Federal Endangered Species Acts and the Clean Water Act as conditions of development project approval.
- OCR-41 To recognize that onsite protection of natural resources may not always be feasible and that offsite methods, such as use of mitigation banks, may be used.
- OCR-42 To encourage projects to be designed in a manner that protects heritage oak trees and other botanically unique vegetation designated to be retained.
- OCR-43 To mitigate for removal of oak trees in accordance with the City of Rocklin's *Oak Tree Preservation Ordinance*, or for projects located in zones not directly addressed by the Oak Tree Preservation Ordinance mitigation measures, on a project-by-project basis through the planning review and entitlement process.
- OCR-45 To encourage development projects to incorporate natural resources such as creeks, steep hillside, and quarries in private but restricted ownership that provides the protection of the natural resource and also allows for access by the public, where appropriate.
- OCR-46 To participate as appropriate in regional approach to the management of drainage basins and flood plains with regional agencies such as the Placer County Flood Control and Water Conservation District.
- OCR-48 To promote, where appropriate, the joint use of creeks for flood control, open space, conservation of natural resources, and limited recreation activities.
- OCR-49 To minimize the degradation of water quality through use of erosion control plans and Best Management Practices.
- OCR-50 To maintain a grading ordinance that minimizes erosion and siltation of creeks and other watercourses.
- OCR-51 Evaluate development along stream channels to ensure that it does not create any of the following effects in a significant manner: reduced stream capacity, increased erosion or deterioration of the channel.
- OCR-57 To encourage urban design and form that conserves land and other resources.
- OCR-60 To work with the Placer County Water Agency to ensure that available methods and techniques to conserve potable water supplies are applied in Rocklin.

3.6. *City of Rocklin - Oak Tree Preservation*

The City of Rocklin evaluates impacts to oak trees and under the 2006 *Oak Tree Preservation Guidelines* (Guidelines), Chapter 17.77 of the City of Rocklin Municipal Code (City of Rocklin 2006). These Guidelines regulate both the removal of protected trees and the encroachment of construction activities into the protected zones of these trees. Protected trees are defined as any oak tree native to the Rocklin area with a trunk diameter at breast height (DBH) at four and a half feet above the root crown and measuring 6 inches or more and any multi-trunked tree, with a diameter totaling the DBH of only the largest trunk. Heritage oaks are given special protection and are defined as oaks native to the Rocklin area having a DBH of 24 inches or greater.

Ordinances 17.77.030 and 17.77.050 prohibit the removal of oak trees without the issuance of a permit and require that preservation and removal of healthy oak trees from undeveloped property shall be addressed in the development application review process, and shall be governed by the guidelines adopted under Section 17.77.100. Trees located within designated property zones that are proposed to be removed must be mitigated for through on-site or off-site replacement of trees. If the proposed number of trees to be removed on an undeveloped lot is no more than 20 percent of the total DBH of all the surveyed oak trees and is no more than 20 percent of the total number of surveyed trees to be removed, the replacement ratio shall be 2:1, two trees for every tree removed. All of the replacement trees must be oaks.

4.0 METHODS

Available information pertaining to the natural resources of the region was reviewed. All references reviewed for this assessment are listed in the **References** section. Site-specific information was reviewed including:

- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2016a. *California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB: Rocklin, Roseville, Pilot Hill, Gold Hill, Folsom, Lincoln, Clarksville, Auburn, and Citrus Heights quadrangles)*, Sacramento, California. [Accessed 06/09/2016] (**Appendix A**);
- California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2016. *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants* (online edition, v8-01a) (CNPS: *Rocklin, Roseville, Pilot Hill, Gold Hill, Folsom, Lincoln, Clarksville, Auburn, and Citrus Heights quadrangles*) [Accessed 06/09/2016] (**Appendix A**);
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2016. *Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) Trust Resource Report: 4588 Barton Road, City of Rocklin, Placer County*. [Accessed 06/09/2016] (**Appendix A**); and
- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). 1980. *Survey for Placer County, Western Part, California*. USDA, NRCS in cooperation with the Regents of the University of California (Agricultural Experiment Station).

Foothill Associates' Senior Biologist Kelly Bayne conducted biological surveys and botanical inventories of the Site on June 6 and 23, 2016 and biologist Marisa Brilts conducted additional surveys on October 13 and 17, 2016. The Site was systematically surveyed on foot in a general northwest to southeast direction to ensure total search coverage, with special attention given to identifying those portions of the Site with the potential for supporting special-status species and sensitive habitats. Binoculars were used to survey key areas in search for wildlife species. The botanical inventories were conducted in accordance with CDFW's (2009) protocol plant surveys.

A wetland delineation was performed concurrently, utilizing the Corps 1987 three-parameter methodology to delineate potentially jurisdictional waters of the U.S. within the Site. The results of the wetland delineation are summarized herein and are discussed in detail under a separate cover (Foothill Associates 2016). The results are considered preliminary until the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers verifies the findings.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1. Site Location

The approximately 25-acre Site is located in the City of Rocklin with Placer County immediately west of Barton Road and approximately one-half mile southeast of Interstate 80 and one-half mile east of Sierra College Boulevard. The Site is located within Sections 15 and 16 of Township 11 North, Range 7 East on the *Rocklin, California* USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map (**Figure 1**).

5.2. Physical Features

5.2.1. Topography and Drainage

Topography within the Site is mildly-sloped with elevations ranging from approximately 313 feet above mean sea level (MSL) within the southwestern portion to 350 feet above MSL within the southeastern portion of the Site. The riverine perennial drainage, Secret Ravine, that borders the Site on the west, drains in a general northeast to southwest direction and is also fed by another perennial drainage that drains in a general east to west direction.

5.2.2. Soils

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has mapped two soil units within the Site (**Figure 2**): **Andregg Coarse Sandy Loam, 2 to 9 Percent slopes**, and **Xerorthents, Placer Areas**. General characteristics associated with these soil types are described below (USDA, NRCS 1980; USDA, NRCS 2016a).

- **(106) Andregg Coarse Sandy Loam, 2 to 9 Percent Slopes:** The Andregg soil series consists of moderately deep, well-drained soils underlain by weathered granitic bedrock. In features such as swales and drainages, the soil is somewhat poorly drained to moderately well-drained. Permeability is moderately rapid and surface runoff is medium; there is no frequency of flooding for this series. Water availability for storage is low, approximately 3.5 inches. The hydric soils list for Placer County identifies hydric inclusions as being found along drainageways and hydric under the Hydric Criterion 2, Aquic suborders, great groups, or subgroups, Albolls suborder, Historthels great group, Histoturbels great group, or Andic, Cumulic, Pachic, or Vitrandic subgroups (USDA, NRCS 1980; USDA, NRCS 2016a).
- **(197) Xerorthents, Placer Areas:** Xerorthents consist of stony, cobbly and gravelly material located most-commonly adjacent to streams that have been historically mined. The soil material is derived from a mixture of rocks that is stratified and poorly sorted. Soil depth ranges from 6 inches to more than 5 feet. Permeability, available water capacity, runoff, erosion hazard, and drainage are all variable; however, areas within streambeds are frequently flooded during the rainy season. The hydric soils list for Placer County identifies this soil type as being found along drainageways. The hydric soils list for Placer County identifies this soil type as hydric under the Hydric Criterion 4, frequently flooded for long duration or very long duration during the growing season (USDA, NRCS 1980; USDA, NRCS 2016a).

5.3. Biological Communities

The following biological terrestrial communities occur within the Site: California annual grassland, mixed oak woodland, riparian woodland, Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), and disturbed/developed areas. The following biological aquatic communities occur within the Site: depressional seasonal wetland, riverine seasonal wetland, riverine perennial marsh, and perennial drainage. A description of all these biological communities identified within the Site are provided in the following sections.

5.3.1. Terrestrial Communities

California Annual Grassland

California annual grassland occurs within the majority of the Site, with the largest areas occurring within the central and eastern portions (**Figure 3**). This vegetation community is characterized primarily by an assemblage of non-native annual grasses and forbs. Dominant vegetation includes: ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), soft chess (*Bromus hordeaceus*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), rose clover (*trifolium hirtum*), and yellow star-thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*). Isolated valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*), and ornamental landscape trees and depressional seasonal wetland features occur within this vegetation community.

Mixed Oak Woodland

Oak woodland habitat occurs within the northern and southern portions of the Site outside of the boundary of the riparian woodland (**Figure 3**). Dominant vegetation includes: valley oak, interior live oak, foothill pine (*Pinus sabiniana*), miner's lettuce (*Claytonia parviflora*), Crane's bill geranium (*Geranium molle*), western poison oak, Himalayan blackberry, and other non-native grasses included in the California Annual Grassland habitat.

Riparian Woodland

Riparian woodland occurs within the western boundary and central portion of the Site associated with Secret Ravine and its east-west tributary (**Figure 3**). This habitat is characterized by multi-layered dense vegetation occurring along a waterway. Two perennial drainages occur in the western and northern portions of this habitat and extend from east to west and north to south. Dominant vegetation includes: western poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), greater periwinkle (*Vinca major*), willow (*Salix* sp.), Fremont's cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), and valley oak.

Himalayan Blackberry

Himalayan blackberry patches occur within the southeastern and the northern portions of the Site (**Figure 3**). This habitat consists of dense patches Himalayan blackberry within an upland habitat characterized by surrounding non-native grasses and forbs. Coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*) is intermixed within the patch on the southern portion of the Site.

Disturbed/Developed

Disturbed/developed habitat occurs within the central portion of the Site associated with an existing residence, associated outbuildings, and access road (**Figure 3**). This habitat is comprised of gravel and dirt roads, housing infrastructure, vehicles, and stockpiles. Within areas that are not highly-disturbed by vehicular equipment and roadways, dominant vegetation includes, valley oak, interior live oak, yellow star-thistle, and non-native grasses identified in the California Annual Grassland habitat.

5.3.2. Aquatic Communities

Depressional Seasonal Wetland

Depressional seasonal wetlands occur within the southern portions of the Site (**Figure 3**). The depressional seasonal wetlands appear to have recently formed as a result of a shift in hydrology associated with the construction activities to the south of the Site. A marsh occurs to the southeast of the Site, adjacent to the construction activities. When water from the marsh overflows, the water drains northward to the low spots onsite. The water within the depressional seasonal wetlands appears to seep into the soil given that saturation was present to a depth of ten inches during the June 6, 2016 survey. Dominant vegetation observed in the depressional seasonal wetlands within the Site includes: annual rabbitsfoot grass (*Polypogon monspeliensis*), pale spikerush (*Eleocharis macrostachya*), perennial ryegrass (*Festuca perennis*), curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), Mediterranean barley (*Hordeum marinum*), vinegarweed (*Trichostema lanceolatum*), and hyssop loosestrife (*Lythrum hyssopifolium*).

Riverine Seasonal Wetland

Riverine seasonal wetland occurs within the northwestern portion of the Site (**Figure 3**). The riverine seasonal wetland within the Site is hydrologically connected to the channel of Secret Ravine along the western boundary of the Site. Dominant vegetation observed in the riverine seasonal wetland includes: Himalayan blackberry, large periwinkle (*Vinca major*), and nutsedge (*Cyperus eragrostis*).

Riverine Perennial Marsh

Riverine perennial marsh habitat occurs along the tributary to Secret Ravine that runs southeast to northwest within the northern portion of the Site (**Figure 3**). This habitat is characterized by emergent wetland vegetation located within saturated soils that are seasonally or permanently flooded. Dominant vegetation includes: broad-leaved cattail (*Typha latifolia*) and pennyroyal (*Mentha pulegium*).

Perennial Drainage

Two perennial drainages (Secret Ravine and associated tributary) occur within the northern and northwestern portions of the Site (**Figure 3**). Dense riparian vegetation occurs along the banks of the perennial drainages. Dominant vegetation along the banks of the perennial drainages are those identified under the Riparian Woodland habitat.

5.4. *Wildlife Observed*

Wildlife observed within the Site during the biological surveys includes: acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), and cottontail rabbit (*Lepus sylvaticus*). A complete list of wildlife observed within the Site is provided in **Appendix B**.

5.5. *Special-Status Species*

Special-status species are plant and animal species that have been afforded special recognition by federal, State, or local resource agencies or organizations. Listed and special-status species are of relatively limited distribution and may require specialized habitat conditions. Special-status species are defined as meeting one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed or proposed for listing under the CESA or the FESA;
- Protected under other regulations (e.g. MBTA);
- CDFW Species of Special Concern;
- Plant species ranked by the CNPS; or
- Receive consideration during environmental review under CEQA.

Special-status species considered for this analysis are based on the CNDDDB, CNPS, and USFWS lists of regionally occurring special-status species. CNDDDB occurrences of special-status species documented within five miles of the Site are illustrated within **Figure 4** (CDFW 2016a). Table 1 in **Appendix C** includes the common and scientific names for each species, regulatory status (federal, State, local, CNPS), habitat descriptions, and potential for occurrence within the Site. The following set of criteria has been used to determine each species potential for occurrence within the Site:

- **Present:** Species known to occur within the Site based on CNDDDB records and/or observed within the Site during the biological surveys.
- **High:** Species known to occur on or near the Site (based on CNDDDB records within five miles and/or based on professional expertise specific to the Site or species) and there is suitable habitat within the Site.
- **Low:** Species known to occur in the vicinity of the Site and there is marginal habitat within the Site **-OR-** Species is not known to occur in the vicinity of the Site, however, there is suitable habitat on the Site.
- **None:** Species is not known to occur on or in the vicinity of the Site and there is no suitable habitat within the Site **-OR-** The Site does not provide suitable soils or occurs outside of the known elevation or geographic ranges **-OR-** Species is not known in Placer County.

Those species that are known to be present or have a high or low potential for occurrence are discussed further in the following paragraphs, with one exception, potentially occurring special-

status plants that were not observed during the botanical inventories conducted within their evident and identifiable blooming periods are not discussed further.

5.5.1. Listed and Special-Status Plants

There are no special-status plant species with the potential to occur within the Site.

5.5.2. Listed and Special-Status Wildlife

The following special-status wildlife species have a *high* potential to occur within the Site: valley elderberry longhorn beetle, western pond turtle, Central Valley steelhead, bald eagle, purple martin (*Progne subis*), tri-colored blackbird, and white-tailed kite. The following special-status wildlife species have a *low* potential to occur within the Site: American badger, coast horned lizard, burrowing owl, northern harrier, Swainson's hawk, yellow-breasted chat, yellow warbler, Townsend's big-eared bat, and pallid bat.

Wildlife with a High Potential for Occurrence

Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (VELB)

The USFWS considers the range of VELB to include the watersheds of the American, San Joaquin, and Sacramento Rivers and their tributaries up to approximately 3,000 feet above MSL (USFWS 1980). VELB are completely dependent on elderberry (*Sambucus* sp.) shrubs as their host plants during their entire life cycle. VELB typically utilize stems that are at least one inch in diameter at ground level (DGL) (USFWS 1994). Adults are typically active from March through June 15. The female lays eggs on the leaves and stems of the elderberry shrub. The larvae emerge within a few days and burrow into the elderberry stem. The larvae feed on the stem pith until they pupate. When the host shrub begins flowering, the pupa emerges from the stem as an adult creating exit holes on the stem (Barr 1991).

There are eight CNDDDB occurrences for this species within five miles of the Site (**Figure 4**) (CDFW 2016a). One elderberry shrub was identified within the riparian woodland within the southwestern portion of the Site. Additional shrubs could have been present but not detected since the majority of the riparian woodland is impenetrable. This species was not observed during the 2016 biological surveys; however, the shrub was inaccessible due to the impenetrable vegetation surrounding it. This species is known to occur within the vicinity of the Site and the elderberry shrub provides habitat for this species; therefore, this species has a *high* potential to occur within the Site.

Western Pond Turtle

Western pond turtles are found in ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, marshes, and irrigation ditches with suitable basking sites (Californiaherps 2016). Suitable aquatic habitat typically has a muddy or rocky bottom and 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 and less than 492 feet (150 meters) from aquatic habitat (Rosenberg *et. al.* 2009).

There is one CNDDDB record for this species within five miles of the Site (CDFW 2016a) (**Figure 4**). This species was not observed within the Site during the 2016 biological surveys. This species is known to occur within the vicinity, the riverine perennial marsh and perennial drainages provide aquatic habitat, and the riparian woodland, mixed oak woodland, and annual grassland provide upland habitat; therefore, this species has a *high* potential to occur within the Site.

Steelhead Central Valley DPS

The Central Valley steelhead Distinct Population Segment (DPS) spawn and emerge in the freshwater streams where they were born. This DPS maintains a strict winter run strategy where migration initiates directly from the ocean when fall and winter rainfall produces significant increases in stream flows. After emergence, juveniles remain in the freshwater environment for one to two years prior to migrating to the Pacific Ocean. When sexual maturity is reached, they migrate back to their natal streams to spawn. This DPS has an average lifespan of six to seven years; it does not usually die immediately after spawning, and is capable of spawning several times throughout its lifetime. The range includes all naturally spawning populations of steelhead in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries, excluding steelhead from San Francisco and San Pablo bays and their tributaries, and two artificial propagation programs. The range includes portions of Amador, Alameda, Butte, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Colusa, Glenn, Mariposa, Merced, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Shasta, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Tuolumne, Yolo, and Yuba counties (Nature Serve 2016).

There is one CNDDDB record for this species within five miles of the Site (CDFW 2016a) (**Figure 4**). This species was not observed within the Site during the 2016 biological surveys. This species is known to occur within the vicinity and the perennial drainages provide habitat for this species; therefore, this species has a *high* potential to occur within the Site.

Bald Eagle

Bald eagles breed in the northern parts of the U.S. and into Canada and move south across the U.S. in the winter. Breeding habitat most commonly includes areas within 2.5 miles (4.0 kilometers) of coastal areas, bays, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs. Nests usually occur in tall trees (including pine, cottonwood, willow, sycamore, and oak) or on pinnacles or cliffs near water. In winter, bald eagles may associate with waterfowl concentrations or congregate in areas with abundant dead fish or other food resources. Wintering areas are commonly associated with open water though in some regions (e.g., Great Basin) some bald eagles use habitats with little or no open water (e.g., montane areas) if upland food resources (e.g. rabbit or deer carrion, livestock afterbirths) are readily available. Wintering eagles tend to avoid areas with high levels of nearby human activity (boat traffic, pedestrians) and development (buildings). Winter roost sites vary in their proximity to food resources (up to 33 km) and may be determined to some extent by a preference for a warmer microclimate at these sites. Communal night roosts often are in trees that are used in successive years (Nature Serve 2016).

There is one CNDDDB record for this species within five miles of the Site (**Figure 4**) (CDFW 2016a). The species was not observed onsite during the 2016 biological surveys. This species is

known to occur within the vicinity of the Site, the trees within the riparian woodland habitat provide nesting habitat, and the perennial drainages provide foraging habitat; therefore, this species has a *high* potential to occur within the Site.

Purple Martin

Purple martin breeds in North America and winters in South America. It is widely distributed throughout the eastern U.S. and patchily distributed throughout the western U.S. In California, the species is locally distributed, with the highest concentration of populations occurring along the western Cascade and Sierra Nevada Ranges, North Coast and northern Central Coast Ranges, and in extreme southwest California. The purple martin is a cavity-nester. In California, it is generally restricted to areas with dead trees containing woodpecker holes. Breeding season extends from April to August (Sibley 2003).

There is one CNDDDB record for this species within five miles of the Study (**Figure 4**) (CDFW 2016a). This species was not observed during the 2016 biological surveys conducted within the Site. This species is known to occur within the vicinity, the trees within the riparian woodland and oak woodland habitats provide nesting habitat, and the annual grassland provides foraging habitat for this species; therefore, this species has a *high* potential to occur within the Site.

Tri-Colored Blackbird

Tri-colored blackbird is a California Species of Special Concern and is a candidate species under CESA. It is a colonial species that occurs in pastures, dry seasonal pools, and agricultural fields in the Central Valley and the surrounding foothills. This species usually nests within dense cattails (*Typha* sp.) or tules (*Scirpus* sp.) in emergent wetlands. Tri-colored blackbird also nests in thickets of blackberry (*Rubus* sp.), wild rose (*Rosa* sp.), willows, and tall herbs (Zeiner *et. al.* 1990). Nesting locations typically must be large enough to support a minimum colony of approximately fifty pairs (Zeiner *et. al.* 1990).

There is one CNDDDB record for this species within five miles of the Site (**Figure 4**) (CDFW 2016a). This species was not observed within the Site during the 2016 biological surveys. This species is known to occur within the vicinity, the riverine perennial marsh and riparian woodland provide nesting habitat, and the annual grassland and perennial drainages provide foraging habitat for this species; therefore, this species has a *high* potential to occur within the Site.

White-Tailed Kite

White-tailed kite is a California Fully-Protected species. The white-tailed kite is a medium-sized raptor that is a year-long 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.

There is one CNDDDB record of white-tailed kite listed within five miles of the Site (**Figure 4**) (CDFW 2016a). The species was not observed onsite during the 2016 biological surveys. This species is known to occur within the vicinity, the trees within the oak woodland and riparian

woodland provide nesting habitat, and the annual grassland and riverine perennial marsh provide foraging habitat for this species; therefore, this species has a *high* potential to nest within the Site.

Wildlife with a Low Potential for Occurrence

American Badger

American badgers are listed as a California Species of Special Concern. Their distribution occurs from Alberta southward to central Mexico and eastward from the Pacific coast to Ohio. They range throughout the state of California but are absent from humid coastal forests of Del Norte and Humboldt counties. Suitable habitat for badgers is characterized by grasslands, shrub, mountain meadow, and open stages of most habitats with dry soil. Badgers are found in mountainous areas and require large, treeless meadows and expanses near timberline. They dig burrows in soil for cover or reuse old burrows.

There are no CNDDDB records for this species within five miles of the Site (CDFW 2016a). The species was not observed onsite during the 2016 biological surveys. This species is not known to occur within the vicinity of the Site, but the annual grassland and oak woodland habitats provide burrowing habitat for this species; therefore, this species has a *low* potential to occur within the Site.

Coast Horned Lizard

Coast horned lizard inhabits open areas of sandy soil and low vegetation in valleys, foothills, and semiarid mountains from sea level to 8,000 feet above MSL. It is typically found in grasslands, coniferous forests, woodlands, and chaparral, with open areas and patches of loose soil. This species is often found in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered shrubs and along dirt roads, and frequently found near ant hills (Zeiner *et. al.* 1988).

There are no CNDDDB records for this species within five miles of the Site (CDFW 2016a). The species was not observed onsite during the 2016 biological surveys. This species is not known to occur within the vicinity of the Site, but the annual grassland and oak woodland provide marginal habitat for the coast horned lizard due to lack of sandy washes; therefore, this species has a *low* potential to occur within the Site.

Burrowing Owl

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 in certain areas of their range, burrowing owls are migratory; 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 is 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 owls are also known to use artificial burrows including pipes, culverts, and nest boxes.

There are no CNDDDB records for this species within five miles of the Site (CDFW 2016a). The species was not observed within the Site during the 2016 biological surveys. This species is not known to occur within the vicinity, but the annual grassland provides habitat for this species; therefore, this species has a *low* potential to occur within the Site.

Northern Harrier

Northern harrier is a California Species of Special Concern. This species typically inhabits marshes, oak savannahs, wetlands, or grasslands. Northern harriers are usually year-round residents in California. Some individuals from other areas will over-winter in California. Nests are typically built on the ground or in low shrubs. Northern harriers typically feed on small mammals, reptiles, and insects.

There are no CNDDDB records for this species within five miles of the Site (CDFW 2016a). The species was not observed onsite during the 2016 biological surveys. This species is not known to occur within the vicinity of the Site, but the depression seasonal wetlands, annual grassland, riverine perennial marsh, oak woodland, and riparian woodland habitats within the Site provide nesting and overwintering habitat for this species. Therefore, this species has a *low* potential to occur within the Site.

Swainson's Hawk

Swainson's hawk migrates from their wintering grounds in the La Pampas Region in Argentina to their breeding grounds in western North America, including the Central Valley of California, from early March through early April. On breeding grounds, Swainson's hawk prefer open habitats including mixed and short grass grasslands, with scattered trees or shrubs for perching; dry grasslands; irrigated meadows; and edges between two habitat types. Breeding occurs from late March to late August, peaking in late May through July (Zeiner *et. al.* 1990). In the Central Valley of California, Swainson's hawk nest in stands with few trees in juniper-sage flats, riparian woodlands, and oak woodlands. This species nests in close proximity to suitable foraging habitat, which can be located within a 10-mile radius of an active nesting site. Swainson's hawk leave their breeding grounds to return to their wintering grounds in late August or early September.

There are no CNDDDB records for this species within five miles of the Site (CDFW 2016a). There are five CNDDDB records documented between five and ten miles of the Site. The five CNDDDB records were documented between 1962 and 2009. The species was not observed onsite during the 2016 biological surveys. This species is not known to occur within the vicinity of the Site, but the trees within the oak woodland and riparian woodland habitats provide nesting habitat and the annual grassland provides foraging habitat for this species. Therefore, this species has a *low* potential to occur within the Site.

Yellow-Breasted Chat

Breeding habitats include shrubby old pastures, thickets, bushy areas, scrub, woodland undergrowth, and fence rows that are located in low wet places near streams, pond edges, or swamps or in thickets with few tall trees. They are also commonly found in sites close to human

habitation. Nests are typically located in bushes, briar tangles, vines, and low trees within dense vegetation less than two meters above ground. Migration routes include arrival in the southern winter range around mid- to late September until late April, and in their northern breeding range in late May or early June. Departures from breeding sites in July and August.

There are no CNDDDB records for this species within five miles of the Site (CDFW 2016a). The species was not observed onsite during the 2016 biological surveys. This species is not known to occur within the vicinity of the Site, but the understory within the riparian woodland and oak woodland habitats provides nesting habitat for this species; therefore, this species has a *low* potential to occur within the Site.

Yellow Warbler

Yellow warbler is a California Species of Special Concern. This species was once considered a widespread and common nesting species in riparian areas throughout Southern California (Dunn and Garrett 1997). It is now considered locally common during the nesting season and is a common migrant in spring and fall (Dunn and Garrett 1997). They nest in wet, deciduous thickets, especially those dominated by willows, and in disturbed and early successional habitats, as well as in montane areas to 8,850 feet (2,700 meters) along watercourses with riparian growth (Dunn and Garrett 1997). They nest from mid-May to early August (Lowther *et al.* 1999).

There are no CNDDDB records for this species within five miles of the Site (CDFW 2016a). The species was not observed onsite during the 2016 biological surveys. This species is not known to occur within the vicinity of the Site, but the trees and understory within the riparian woodland and oak woodland habitats provide nesting habitat for this species; therefore, this species has a *low* potential to occur within the Site.

Special Status Bats, Including Pallid Bat and Townsend's Big-Eared Bat

California is home to several special-status bat species, including pallid bat and Townsend's big-eared bat. Bat numbers are in decline throughout the U.S. due to loss of roosting habitat, habitat conversion, and habitat alteration. The trees within the oak woodland and riparian woodland habitats and the building infrastructure within the disturbed/developed areas provide roosting habitat and the annual grassland provides foraging habitat for these special-status bats. No bat species were observed roosting during the 2016 biological surveys of the Site. Special-status bats, including pallid bat and Townsend's bat, big-eared bat have a *low* potential to occur within the Site.

5.5.3. Nesting Birds of Conservation Concern Protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and §3503.5 Department of Fish and Game Code

Migratory birds, other birds of prey, including those identified as Birds of Conservation Concern in Table 2 of **Appendix C**, are protected under 50 CFR 10 of the MBTA and/or Section §3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code. Migratory birds and other birds of prey including: American bittern (*Botaurus lentiginosus*), black-crowned night heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*), Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), double-crested cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*),

ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*), great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*), great egret (*Ardea alba*), horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris actia*), Lawrence's goldfinch (*Spinus lawrencei*), Lewis's woodpecker (*Melanerpes lewis*), merlin (*Falco columbarius*), Nuttall's woodpecker (*Picoides nuttallii*), osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), redhead (*Aythya americana*), and snowy egret (*Egretta thula*), have a potential to nest within the herbs and forbs of the annual grassland and within the trees and shrubs within the oak woodland, riparian woodland, and annual grassland communities during the nesting season. The generally accepted nesting season is from February 1 through September 15.

5.6. Sensitive Habitats

Sensitive habitats include those that are of special concern to resource agencies or those that are protected under CEQA, Section 1600 of the California Fish and Game Code, or Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Sensitive habitats within the Site include potential jurisdictional waters of the U.S., riparian habitat, and native oak trees (**Figure 3**).

5.6.1. Riparian

Riparian habitat is considered a sensitive habitat. The CDFW asserts jurisdiction over riparian habitat. Riparian woodland occurs along the perennial and intermittent drainages within the central and northernmost portions of the Site.

5.6.2. Oak Trees

The oak woodland, riparian woodland, and annual grassland within the Site contain valley oak and interior live oak trees. Oak trees are regulated under the *City of Rocklin*. The City regulates removal of all oak trees with a trunk that is at least six inches in diameter at breast height. A Tree Permit is required prior to removal of any protected tree. Mitigation in the form of on-site or off-site replacement planting may be required for removal of protected trees.

5.6.3. Potential Jurisdictional Waters of the U.S.

Potential jurisdictional waters of the U.S. occurring within the Site total approximately 1.03 acres (**Figure 3**). This acreage includes: 0.02 acres of depressional seasonal wetland, 0.03 acres of riverine seasonal wetland, 0.63 acres of riverine perennial marsh, and 0.35 acres of perennial drainage. A delineation has been prepared (Foothill Associates 2016). The results are considered preliminary until the Corps verifies the findings.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Known or potential biological constraints within the Site include:

- Potential nesting and foraging habitat for special-status birds including: bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), purple martin (*Progne subis*), tri-colored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*), yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechial*), and potential nesting sites and foraging habitat for migratory birds and other birds of prey;
- Potential nesting and foraging habitat for Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*);
- Potential habitat for valley elderberry longhorn beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*);
- Potential habitat for special-status mammals including: American badger (*Taxidea taxus*), pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), and Townsend's bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*);
- Potential habitat for special-status reptiles including: coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*), and western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*);
- Potential habitat for Central Valley steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus*); and
- Sensitive habitats including potentially jurisdictional waters of the U.S. (depressional seasonal wetland, riverine seasonal wetland, riverine perennial marsh, and perennial drainages), riparian habitat, and native oak trees (*Quercus* sp.).

6.1. Migratory Birds and Other Birds of Prey

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: bald eagle, purple martin, tri-colored blackbird, northern harrier, yellow-breasted chat, yellow warbler, and potentially occurring Birds of Conservation have the potential to nest in the annual grassland and within the trees of the oak woodland, riparian woodland, and annual grassland habitats within the Site. Grading and other vegetation clearing operations, including pruning or removal of trees and shrubs, should be completed between September 16 and January 31, if feasible. If vegetation removal begins during the nesting season (approximately February 1 to August 31), a qualified biologist should conduct a pre-construction survey for active nests within 500 feet of the project footprint. The pre-construction survey should be conducted within 14 days prior to commencement of ground-disturbing activities. If the pre-construction surveys show that there is no evidence of active nests, then a letter report should be submitted to the project proponent for their records and 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 required.

If any active nests are located within 500 feet of the project footprint, an appropriate buffer zone should be established around the nests, as determined by the 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 until the young have successfully fledged. Buffer zones are typically 100 feet for migratory bird nests and 250 feet for raptor nests. If active nests are found onsite, a qualified biologist should monitor nests weekly during construction to evaluate potential nesting disturbance by construction activities. If establishing the typical buffer zone is impractical, the qualified biologist may reduce the buffer depending on the species, in which case daily monitoring is recommended to ensure that the nest is not disturbed and no forced fledging occurs. Daily monitoring should occur until the qualified biologist determines that the nest is no longer occupied, at which time a letter report should be submitted to the project proponent for their records, and no additional measures are recommended.

6.2. *Swainson's Hawk Nesting Habitat*

Swainson's hawk has a low potential to nest within the Site, but is not known to occur within the vicinity. If any trees are anticipated for removal, they should be removed outside of the nesting season (September 16 through February 28). The nesting season for this species is from March 1 and September 15.

Prior to the commencement of construction activities during the nesting season for Swainson's hawk (between March 1 and September 15), a qualified biologist should conduct a minimum of two (2) protocol-level pre-construction surveys 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 Site 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 Site 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 required.

If active Swainson's hawk nests are found within 0.25 miles of construction activities, the biologist should contact the project proponent and the CDFW within one day following the pre-construction 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.

6.3. 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* (CDFG 1994; Staff Report). The Staff Report states that foraging habitat loss for projects located greater than five miles but less than 10 miles of an active nest tree documented within the last five years shall be mitigated at a 0.5:1 ratio. The Site occurs greater than five miles, but less than 10 miles from documented Swainson's hawk nests; however, the nests were not documented within the last five years. Therefore, no mitigation is recommended for the removal of non-native annual grassland.

6.4. Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle

There is one elderberry shrub within the southwestern portion of the Site. Additional shrubs could have been present but not detected since the majority of the riparian woodland is impenetrable. This species was not observed during the 2016 biological surveys; however, the shrub was inaccessible due to the impenetrable vegetation surrounding it. Therefore, identification of VELB or exits holes on the shrub was not able to be determined. Once the final project design has been prepared, a biologist should conduct a survey within the riparian woodland and oak woodland to determine whether any elderberry shrubs occur within 100 feet of the project footprint.

If construction is anticipated within 100 feet of the elderberry shrubs, approval by the USFWS must be obtained and a minimum setback of 20 feet from the driplines of the elderberry shrubs must be maintained, in accordance with the USFWS *Framework for Assessing Impacts to the Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle* (Guidelines; USFWS 2017). Project activities that will encroach into the 20-foot minimum setback area are assumed to adversely affect VELB. Project activities that may directly or indirectly affect elderberry shrubs with stems measuring at least one-inch diameter at ground level (dgl) require minimization measures including conducting worker education, construction monitoring, and seasonal restrictions on activities such as mowing or trimming.

Compensatory mitigation will be required for unavoidable adverse impacts to VELB or its habitat. Compensatory mitigation may include on-site planting of replacement habitat, establishing or protecting offsite habitat for VELB or purchasing mitigation credits from a USFWS-approved mitigation bank. Compensatory mitigation can be implemented at a habitat level or on a per shrub basis. Proposed compensatory mitigation proposals will require approval by the USFWS prior to implementation.

6.5. American Badger

The annual grassland provides habitat for American badger. A qualified biologist should conduct a pre-construction survey for American badger within 14 days prior to the start of ground disturbance. If no American badgers are observed, then a letter report documenting the results of the survey should be provided to the project proponent for their records, and 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, a new survey is recommended.

If American badgers or their dens are found, additional avoidance measures are recommended including having a qualified biologist conduct a pre-construction survey within 24 hours prior to commencement of construction activities, performing a worker awareness training to all construction workers, and being present on the Site 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.

6.6. Special-Status Bat Species

If the proposed project results in the removal of trees and 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 project proponent for their records, and no additional measures are recommended. If tree removal or building demolition does not commence within 14 days of the pre-construction survey, or halts for more than 14 days, a new survey is recommended.

If bats are found in trees proposed for removal or buildings proposed for demolition, consultation with the CDFW is recommended to determine avoidance measures. Recommended avoidance measures include establishing a buffer around the roost tree or building until it is no longer occupied. The tree or building should not be removed until a biologist has determined that the tree or building is no longer occupied by the bats.

6.7. Coast Horned Lizard

The annual grassland and oak woodland within the Site provides a low potential for coast horned lizard to occur given the lack of sandy soil. Pre-construction surveys for coast horned lizard are recommended within 14 days prior to the start of ground disturbance. If no coast horned lizards are observed, 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, a new survey is recommended.

If coast horned lizards are found, additional avoidance measures are recommended including having a qualified biologist conduct a pre-construction survey within 24 hours prior to commencement of construction activities, performing a worker awareness training to all construction workers, and being present on the Site during grading activities for the purpose of relocating any coast horned lizards found within the construction footprint to suitable habitat away from the construction zone, but within the project site.

6.8. *Burrowing Owl*

Burrowing owl has a low potential to occur within the annual grassland due to the few suitable burrows and culverts, dense vegetation cover, and absence of known occurrences within the vicinity. Although no burrowing owls were observed during the biological surveys, the species could occupy the Site in the future. The project proponent should conduct a take avoidance survey between 14 and 30 days prior to commencement of construction, in accordance with the 2012 *California Department of Fish and Wildlife Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (2012 Staff Report) (CDFW 2012). The survey area includes an approximately 500-foot (150-meter) buffer around the footprint of work activities, where access is permitted. If the surveys are negative, then no additional measures are recommended.

If burrows are observed within 500 feet of the footprint of work activities, 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 consult with 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.

6.9. *Western Pond Turtle*

Western pond turtle has a high potential to occur within the Site given they are known to occur within the vicinity and the presence of aquatic habitat that includes riverine perennial drainages and riverine perennial marsh and the upland habitat within the riparian woodland and annual grassland. Therefore, it is recommended that a pre-construction survey for western pond turtle be conducted for any construction activity within 500 feet of the riverine perennial marsh and perennial drainages. If no western pond turtles are observed, then a letter report documenting the results of the survey should be provided to the project proponent for their records, and 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, a new survey is recommended.

If western pond turtles are found, additional avoidance measures are recommended including having a qualified biologist conduct a pre-construction survey within 24 hours prior to commencement of construction activities, performing a worker awareness training to all construction workers, and being present on the site during grading activities for the purpose of relocating any western pond turtles found within the construction footprint to suitable habitat away from the construction zone but within the Site.

6.10. *Central Valley Steelhead*

The perennial drainages (Secret Ravine and a tributary) provide suitable spawning habitat for Central Valley steelhead within the Site. Consequently, activities that could potentially affect these species by increasing turbidity levels in the perennial drainages during project construction or through direct mortality by in-stream work should be avoided. Erosion control

Best Management Practices (BMPs) should be implemented during and post-construction to reduce sediment loads into these waterways. If BMPs are properly implemented, the project is expected to have minimal temporary direct impacts on special-status fish species and no significant long-term impacts. Coordination with the CDFW, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and USFWS would be required in conjunction with the Corps Section 404 permit process and the CDFW 1600 Streambed Alteration Agreement to determine appropriate measures to avoid adverse effects on special-status fish species should fill or impacts to the bed and bank occur.

6.11. Sensitive Habitats

6.11.1. Potential Jurisdictional Waters of the U.S.

A total of approximately 1.03 acres of potentially jurisdictional waters of the U.S. and wetland features were delineated and mapped within the Site (Foothill Associates 2016). The results of the delineation are considered preliminary until the Corps verifies the findings. Should the proposed project result in impacts (i.e. discharge of dredged or fill material) to waters of the U.S. and waters of the State, then a Section 404 Clean Water Act Permit would be required by the Corps and a Section 401 Water Quality Certification would be required by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) prior to the issuance of a grading permit. Any waters of the U.S. or jurisdictional wetlands that would be lost or impacted would need to be replaced or rehabilitated on a “no-net-loss” basis in accordance with the Corps mitigation guidelines. Habitat restoration, rehabilitation, and/or replacement should be at a location and by methods agreeable to the Corps and RWQCB.

6.12. Summary of Avoidance and Minimization Measures

The following measures, discussed in detail in the preceding sections, are recommended prior to implementation of the proposed project:

- Obtain necessary permits for work done within the seasonal depressional wetlands, riverine perennial marsh, riverine seasonal wetland, and perennial drainages (Section 404 Clean Water Act permit, Section 401 Water Quality Certification, and 1600 Streambed Alteration Agreement) and within riparian habitat (1600 Streambed Alteration Agreement);
- Implement BMPs in accordance with project SWPPP to prevent sediment and runoff from entering the perennial drainages;
- If proposed work activities are to occur within 20 feet of any elderberry shrub, then USFWS will need to be notified and potential compensatory mitigation may be required;
- Notify City of Rocklin Planning Department prior to removing or doing work within the dripline of any protected oak trees;
- Conduct clearing and tree and shrub removal operations between September 16 and January 31 to avoid potential impacts to nesting birds, including Swainson’s hawk;

- Conduct a pre-construction survey for pallid bat, Townsend's bat, American badger, coast horned lizard, and western pond turtle;
- Conduct a take avoidance survey for burrowing owl between 14 and 30 days prior to commencement of construction activities;
- Conduct pre-construction surveys for active migratory bird and raptor nests within 14 days prior to commencement of construction activities or tree removal, if anticipated to commence during the nesting season (February 1 – September 15); and
- Conduct pre-construction Worker Environmental Awareness Training regarding identification of and protection for special-status species and sensitive habitats on the Site.

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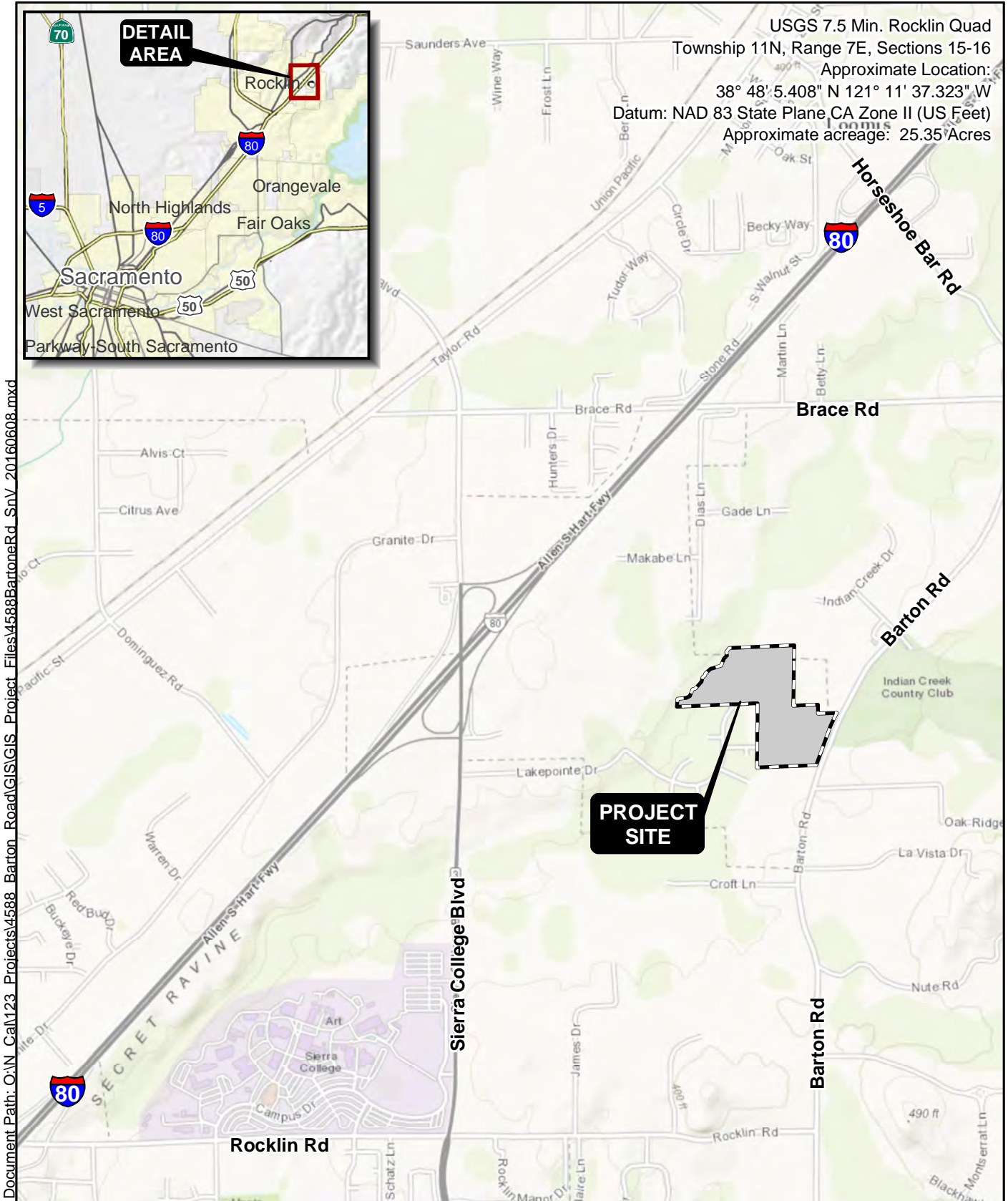
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SITE AND VICINITY

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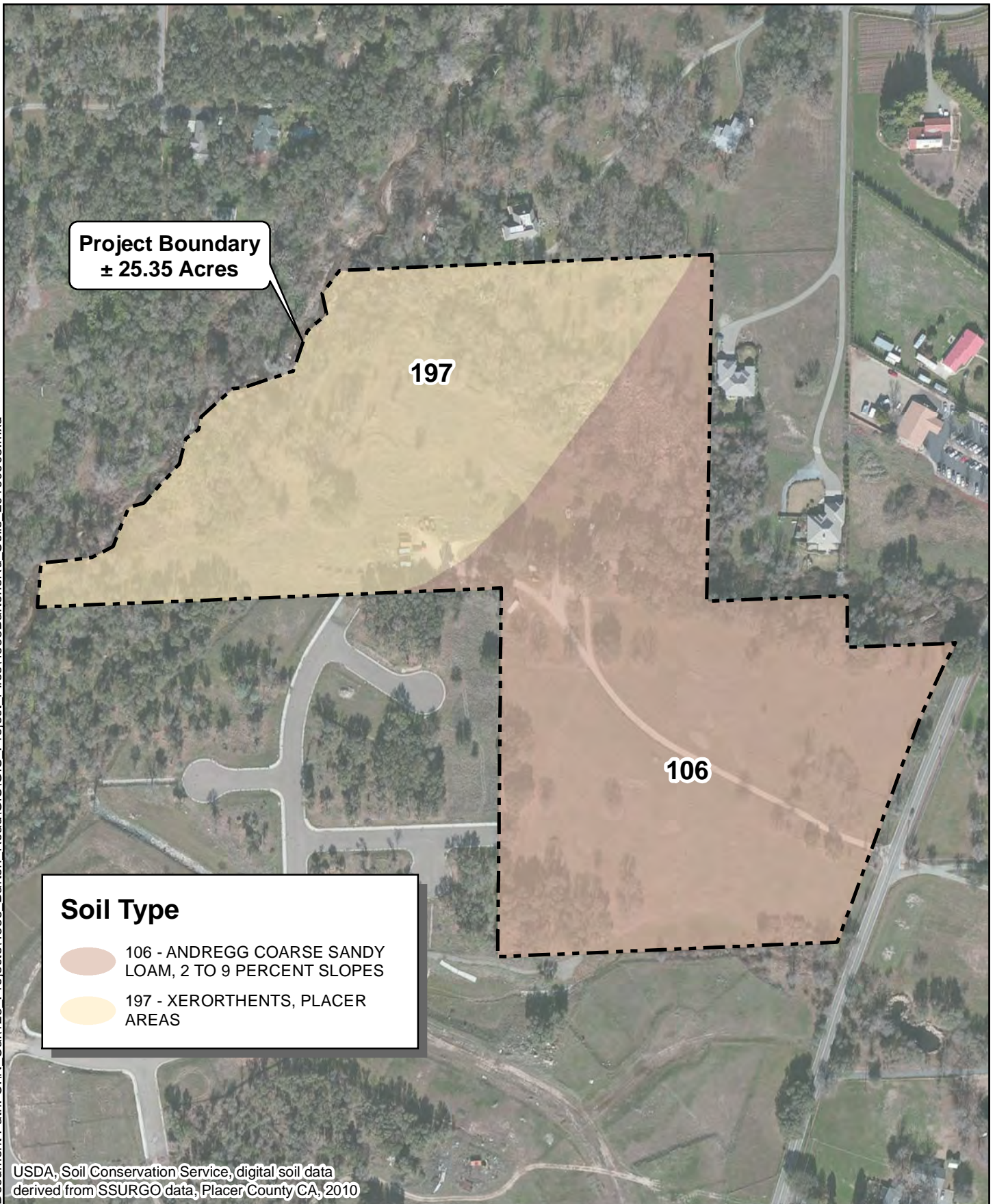


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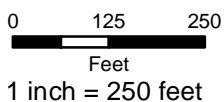
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FIGURE 1

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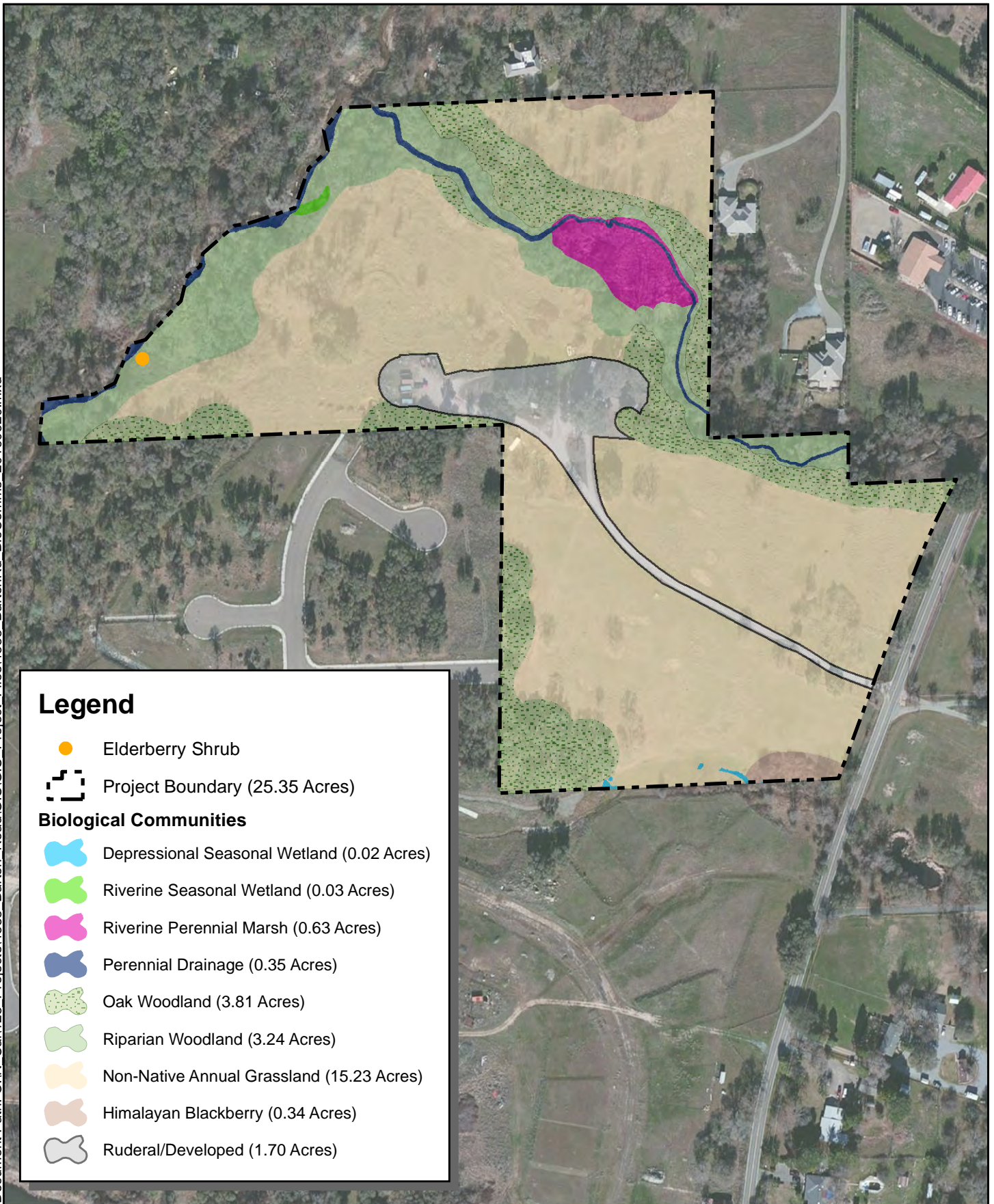


SOILS














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FIGURE 2

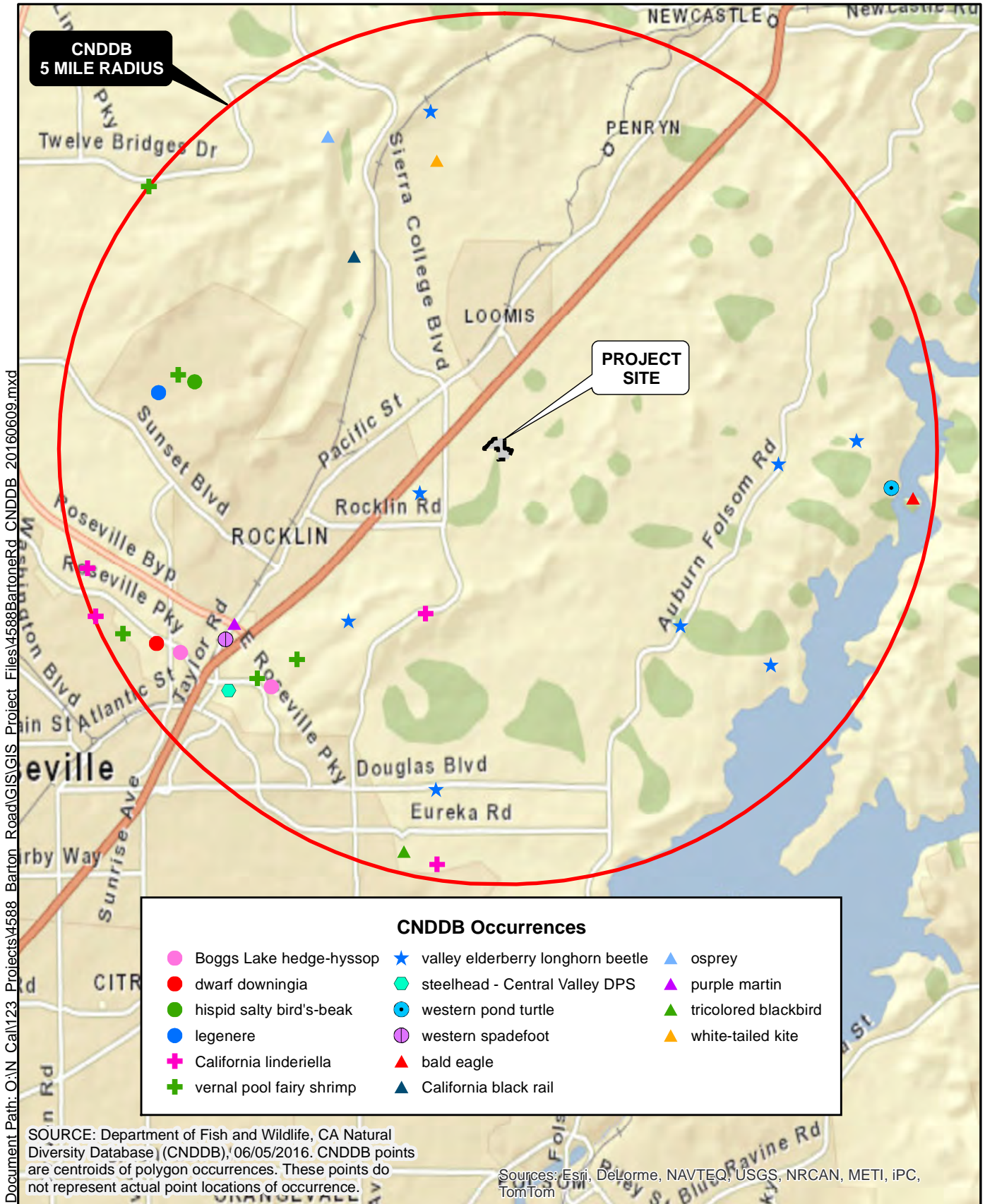


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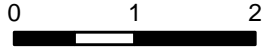
-  Elderberry Shrub
-  Project Boundary (25.35 Acres)
- Biological Communities**
-  Depressional Seasonal Wetland (0.02 Acres)
-  Riverine Seasonal Wetland (0.03 Acres)
-  Riverine Perennial Marsh (0.63 Acres)
-  Perennial Drainage (0.35 Acres)
-  Oak Woodland (3.81 Acres)
-  Riparian Woodland (3.24 Acres)
-  Non-Native Annual Grassland (15.23 Acres)
-  Himalayan Blackberry (0.34 Acres)
-  Ruderal/Developed (1.70 Acres)

BIOLOGICAL COMMUNITIES





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<h2>CNDDDB</h2>			
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			<h1>FIGURE 4</h1>

Appendix A — CDFW, CNPS, and USFWS Queries

Scientific Name	Common Name	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW Status	CA Rare Plant Rank
Batrachoseps diabolicus	Hell Hollow slender salamander	AAAAD02130	None	None	-	-
Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	SSC	-
Spea hammondi	western spadefoot	AAABF02020	None	None	SSC	-
Banksia californica	Alabaster Cave harvestman	ILARA14020	None	None	-	-
Banksia galilei	Galile's cave harvestman	ILARA14040	None	None	-	-
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk	ABNKC12040	None	None	WL	-
Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	FP ; WL	-
Buteo regalis	ferruginous hawk	ABNKC19120	None	None	WL	-
Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's hawk	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	-	-
Circus cyaneus	northern harrier	ABNKC11010	None	None	SSC	-
Elanus leucurus	white-tailed kite	ABNKC06010	None	None	FP	-
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	bald eagle	ABNKC10010	Delisted	Endangered	FP	-
Pandion haliaetus	osprey	ABNKC01010	None	None	WL	-
Eremophila alpestris actia	California horned lark	ABPAT02011	None	None	WL	-
Aythya americana	redhead	ABNJB11030	None	None	SSC	-
Chaetura vauxi	Vaux's swift	ABNUA03020	None	None	SSC	-
Ardea alba	great egret	ABNGA04040	None	None	-	-
Ardea herodias	great blue heron	ABNGA04010	None	None	-	-
Botaurus lentiginosus	American bittern	ABNGA01020	None	None	-	-
Egretta thula	snowy egret	ABNGA06030	None	None	-	-
Nycticorax nycticorax	black-crowned night heron	ABNGA11010	None	None	-	-
Ammodramus savannarum	grasshopper sparrow	ABPBXA0020	None	None	SSC	-
Melospiza melodia	song sparrow (-inModesto-in population)	ABPBXA3010	None	None	SSC	-
Falco columbarius	merlin	ABNKD06030	None	None	WL	-
Falco mexicanus	prairie falcon	ABNKD06090	None	None	WL	-
Falco peregrinus anatum	American peregrine falcon	ABNKD06071	Delisted	Delisted	FP	-
Spinus lawrencei	Lawrence's goldfinch	ABPBY06100	None	None	-	-
Progne subis	purple martin	ABPAU01010	None	None	SSC	-
Progne subis	purple martin	ABPAU01010	None	None	SSC	-
Riparia riparia	bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	-	-
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	ABPBX0020	None	None	SSC	-
Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus	yellow-headed blackbird	ABPBX03010	None	None	SSC	-
Lanius ludovicianus	loggerhead shrike	ABPBR01030	None	None	SSC	-
Chlidonias niger	black tern	ABNNM10020	None	None	SSC	-
Icteria virens	yellow-breasted chat	ABPBX24010	None	None	SSC	-
Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	ABPBX03010	None	None	SSC	-
Pelecanus erythrorhynchos	American white pelican	ABNFC01010	None	None	SSC	-
Phalacrocorax auritus	double-crested cormorant	ABNFD01020	None	None	WL	-
Melanerpes lewis	Lewis' woodpecker	ABNYF04010	None	None	-	-
Picoides nuttallii	Nuttall's woodpecker	ABNYF07020	None	None	-	-
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus	California black rail	ABNME03041	None	Threatened	FP	-
Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	SSC	-
Contopus cooperi	olive-sided flycatcher	ABPAE32010	None	None	SSC	-
Empidonax traillii	willow flycatcher	ABPAE33040	None	Endangered	-	-
Branchinecta lynchi	vernal pool fairy shrimp	ICBRA03030	Threatened	None	-	-
Linderiella occidentalis	California linderiella	ICBRA06010	None	None	-	-
Lepidurus packardii	vernal pool tadpole shrimp	ICBRA10010	Endangered	None	-	-
Lampetra ayresii	river lamprey	AFBAA02030	None	None	SSC	-
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus	steelhead - Central Valley DPS	AFCHA0209K	Threatened	None	-	-
Andrena blennospermatis	Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee	IIHYM35030	None	None	-	-
Andrena subapasta	an andrenid bee	IIHYM35210	None	None	-	-
Bombus morrisoni	Morrison bumble bee	IIHYM24460	None	None	-	-
Bombus occidentalis	western bumble bee	IIHYM24250	None	None	-	-
Desmocerus californicus dimorphus	valley elderberry longhorn beetle	IICOL48011	Threatened	None	-	-
Hydrochara rickseckeri	Ricksecker's water scavenger beetle	IICOL5V010	None	None	-	-
Cosumnoperla hypocrenea	Cosumnnes stripetail	IIPLE23020	None	None	-	-
Taxidea taxus	American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	SSC	-
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	SSC	-
Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's big-eared bat	AMACC08010	None	Candidate Threatened	SSC	-
Lasionycteris noctivagans	silver-haired bat	AMACC02010	None	None	-	-
Myotis yumanensis	Yuma myotis	AMACC01020	None	None	-	-
Margaritifera falcata	western pearlshell	IMBIV27020	None	None	-	-
Ammonitella yatesii	tight coin (=Yates' snail)	IMGASB0010	None	None	-	-
Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	SSC	-
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	SSC	-
Alkali Meadow	Alkali Meadow	CTT45310CA	None	None	-	-
Alkali Seep	Alkali Seep	CTT45320CA	None	None	-	-
Valley Needlegrass Grassland	Valley Needlegrass Grassland	CTT42110CA	None	None	-	-
Chlorogalum grandiflorum	Red Hills soaproot	PMLLIL0G020	None	None	-	1B.2
Sagittaria sanfordii	Sanford's arrowhead	PMALIL040Q0	None	None	-	1B.2
Allium jepsonii	Jepson's onion	PMLLIL022V0	None	None	-	1B.2
Allium sanbornii var. sanbornii	Sanborn's onion	PMLLIL02212	None	None	-	4.2
Balsamorhiza macrolepis	big-scale balsamroot	PDAST11061	None	None	-	1B.2

Scientific Name	Common Name	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	CDFW Status	CA Rare Plant Rank
<i>Eriophyllum jepsonii</i>	Jepson's woolly sunflower	PDAST3N040	None	None	-	4.3
<i>Packera layneae</i>	Layne's ragwort	PDAST8H1V0	Threatened	Rare	-	1B.2
<i>Wyethia reticulata</i>	El Dorado County mule ears	PDAST9X0D0	None	None	-	1B.2
<i>Downingia pusilla</i>	dwarf downingia	PDCAM060C0	None	None	-	2B.2
<i>Legenere limosa</i>	legenere	PDCAM0C010	None	None	-	1B.1
<i>Viburnum ellipticum</i>	oval-leaved viburnum	PDCPR07080	None	None	-	2B.3
<i>Crocanthemum suffrutescens</i>	Bisbee Peak rush-rose	PDCIS020F0	None	None	-	3.2
<i>Calystegia stebbinsii</i>	Stebbins' morning-glory	PDCON040H0	Endangered	Endangered	-	1B.1
<i>Lathyrus sulphureus</i> var. <i>argillaceus</i>	dubious pea	PDFAB25101	None	None	-	3
<i>Iris longipetala</i>	coast iris	PMIRI092E0	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Juncus leiospermus</i> var. <i>ahartii</i>	Ahart's dwarf rush	PMJUN011L1	None	None	-	1B.2
<i>Juncus leiospermus</i> var. <i>leiospermus</i>	Red Bluff dwarf rush	PMJUN011L2	None	None	-	1B.1
<i>Fritillaria agrestis</i>	stinkbells	PMLIL0V010	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Fritillaria eastwoodiae</i>	Butte County fritillary	PMLIL0V060	None	None	-	3.2
<i>Lilium humboldtii</i> ssp. <i>humboldtii</i>	Humboldt lily	PMLIL1A071	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Fremontodendron decumbens</i>	Pine Hill flannelbush	PDSTE03030	Endangered	Rare	-	1B.2
<i>Calandrinia breweri</i>	Brewer's calandrinia	PDPOR01020	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Claytonia parviflora</i> ssp. <i>grandiflora</i>	streambank spring beauty	PDPOR030D1	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Clarkia biloba</i> ssp. <i>brandegeae</i>	Brandegee's clarkia	PDONA05053	None	None	-	4.2
<i>Chloropyron molle</i> ssp. <i>hispidum</i>	hispid salty bird's-beak	PDSCR0J0D1	None	None	-	1B.1
<i>Griatiola heterosepala</i>	Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	PDSCR0R060	None	Endangered	-	1B.2
<i>Orcuttia viscida</i>	Sacramento Orcutt grass	PMPOA4G070	Endangered	Endangered	-	1B.1
<i>Navarretia myersii</i> ssp. <i>myersii</i>	pinchusion navarretia	PDPLM0C0X1	None	None	-	1B.1
<i>Ceanothus roderickii</i>	Pine Hill ceanothus	PDRHA04190	Endangered	Rare	-	1B.2
<i>Galium californicum</i> ssp. <i>sierrae</i>	El Dorado bedstraw	PDRUB0N0E7	Endangered	Rare	-	1B.2

Plant List

30 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria

Found in 9 Quads around 38121G2

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Lifeform	Rare Plant Rank	State Rank	Global Rank
Allium jepsonii	Jepson's onion	Alliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	1B.2	S2	G2
Allium sanbornii var. sanbornii	Sanborn's onion	Alliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	4.2	S4?	G3T4?
Balsamorhiza macrolepis	big-scale balsamroot	Asteraceae	perennial herb	1B.2	S2	G2
Calandrinia breweri	Brewer's calandrinia	Montiaceae	annual herb	4.2	S4	G4
Calystegia stebbinsii	Stebbins' morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	1B.1	S1	G1
Ceanothus roderickii	Pine Hill ceanothus	Rhamnaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	1B.1	S1	G1
Chlorogalum grandiflorum	Red Hills soaproot	Agavaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	1B.2	S2	G2
Chloropyron molle ssp. hispidum	hispid bird's-beak	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	1B.1	S2	G2T2
Clarkia biloba ssp. brandegeeeae	Brandegee's clarkia	Onagraceae	annual herb	4.2	S4	G4G5T4
Claytonia parviflora ssp. grandiflora	streambank spring beauty	Montiaceae	annual herb	4.2	S3	G5T3
Crocanthemum suffrutescens	Bisbee Peak rush-rose	Cistaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	3.2	S2	G2Q
Downingia pusilla	dwarf downingia	Campanulaceae	annual herb	2B.2	S2	GU
Eriophyllum jepsonii	Jepson's woolly sunflower	Asteraceae	perennial herb	4.3	S3	G3
Fremontodendron decumbens	Pine Hill flannelbush	Malvaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	1B.2	S1	G1
Fritillaria agrestis	stinkbells	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	4.2	S3	G3
Fritillaria eastwoodiae	Butte County fritillary	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	3.2	S3	G3Q
Galium californicum ssp. sierrae	El Dorado bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	1B.2	S1	G5T1
Gratiola heterosepala	Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	Plantaginaceae	annual herb	1B.2	S2	G2
Juncus leiospermus var. ahartii	Ahart's dwarf rush	Juncaceae	annual herb	1B.2	S1	G2T1
Juncus leiospermus var. leiospermus	Red Bluff dwarf rush	Juncaceae	annual herb	1B.1	S2	G2T2
Lathyrus sulphureus var. argillaceus	dubious pea	Fabaceae	perennial herb	3	S1S2	G5T1T2
Legenere limosa	legenere	Campanulaceae	annual herb	1B.1	S2	G2

<u>Lilium humboldtii ssp. humboldtii</u>	Humboldt lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	4.2	S3	G4T3
<u>Navarretia myersii ssp. myersii</u>	pincushion navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	1B.1	S2	G2T2
<u>Navarretia nigelliformis ssp. nigelliformis</u>	adobe navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	4.2	S3	G4T3
<u>Orcuttia viscida</u>	Sacramento Orcutt grass	Poaceae	annual herb	1B.1	S1	G1
<u>Packera layneae</u>	Layne's ragwort	Asteraceae	perennial herb	1B.2	S2	G2
<u>Sagittaria sanfordii</u>	Sanford's arrowhead	Alismataceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	1B.2	S3	G3
<u>Viburnum ellipticum</u>	oval-leaved viburnum	Adoxaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	2B.3	S3?	G4G5
<u>Wyethia reticulata</u>	El Dorado County mule ears	Asteraceae	perennial herb	1B.2	S2	G2

Suggested Citation

CNPS, Rare Plant Program. 2016. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (online edition, v8-02). California Native Plant Society, Sacramento, CA. Website <http://www.rareplants.cnps.org> [accessed 09 June 2016].

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4588 Barton Road, Granite Bay, Placer County, CA

IPaC Trust Resources Report

Generated June 09, 2016 02:37 PM MDT, IPaC v3.0.7

This report is for informational purposes only and should not be used for planning or analyzing project level impacts. For project reviews that require U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service review or concurrence, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list from the Regulatory Documents page.

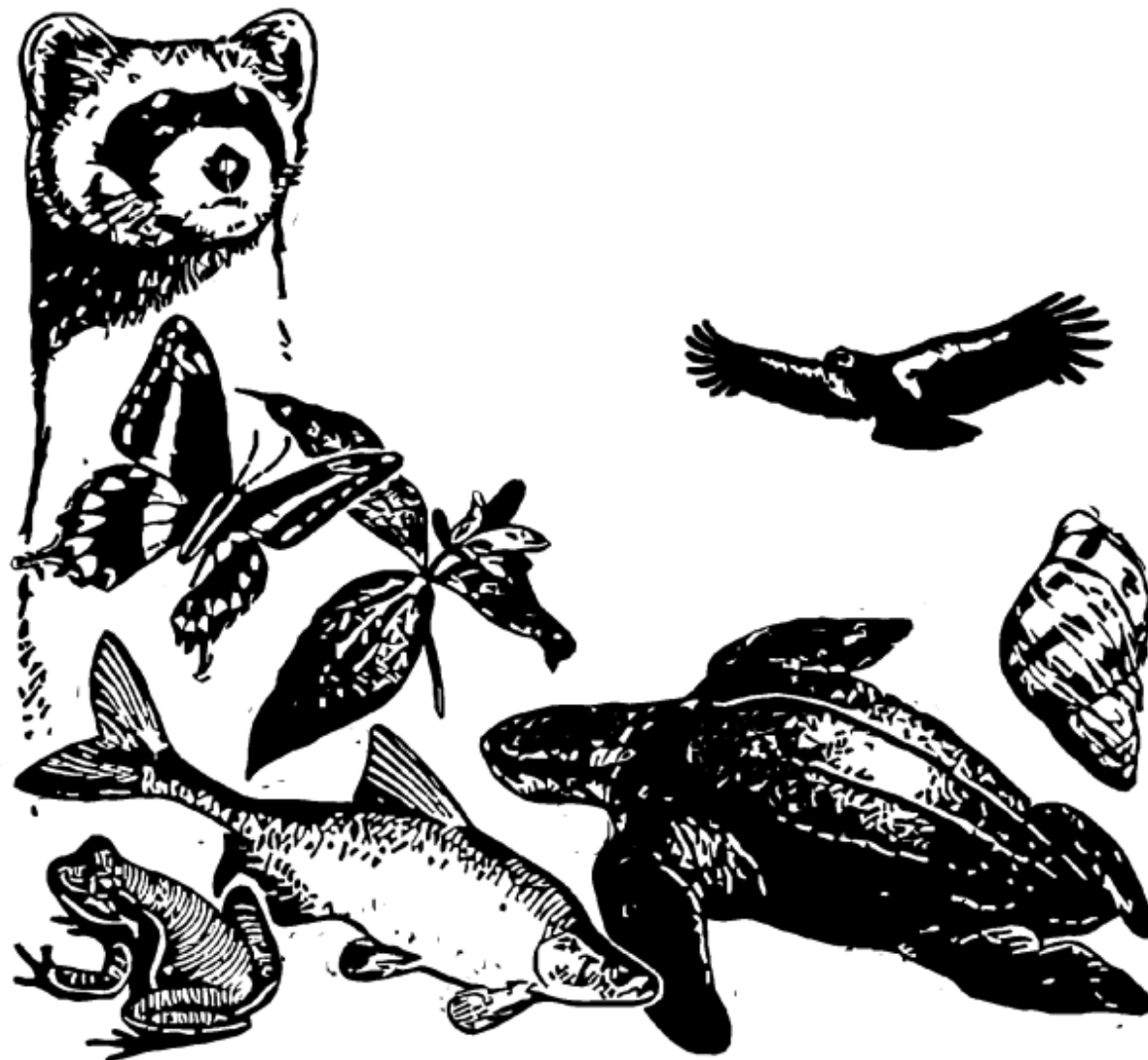


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U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

IPaC Trust Resources Report



NAME

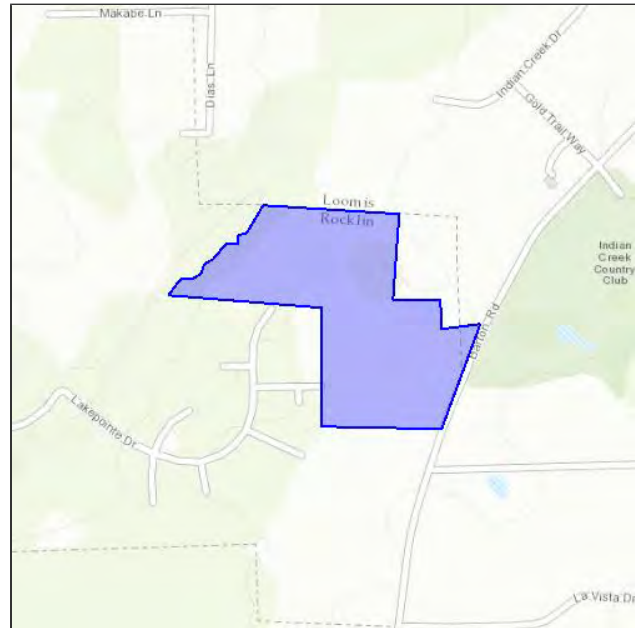
4588 Barton Road, Granite Bay, Placer County, CA

LOCATION

Placer County, California

IPAC LINK

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/project/GW4X3-CBONB-FIHF5-XZMQ3-PZHMZU>



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Contact Information

Trust resources in this location are managed by:

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

Federal Building

2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605

Sacramento, CA 95825-1846

(916) 414-6600

Endangered Species

Proposed, candidate, threatened, and endangered species are managed by the [Endangered Species Program](#) of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

This USFWS trust resource report is for informational purposes only and should not be used for planning or analyzing project level impacts.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list from the Regulatory Documents section.

[Section 7](#) of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency.

A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can only be obtained by requesting an official species list either from the Regulatory Documents section in IPaC or from the local field office directly.

The list of species below are those that may occur or could potentially be affected by activities in this location:

Amphibians

California Red-legged Frog *Rana draytonii* Threatened

CRITICAL HABITAT

There is **final** critical habitat designated for this species.

http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=D02D

Crustaceans

Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi* Threatened

CRITICAL HABITAT

There is **final** critical habitat designated for this species.

http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=K03G

Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp *Lepidurus packardii* Endangered

CRITICAL HABITAT

There is **final** critical habitat designated for this species.

http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=K048

Fishes

Delta Smelt *Hypomesus transpacificus* Threatened

CRITICAL HABITAT

There is **final** critical habitat designated for this species.

http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=E070

Steelhead *Oncorhynchus (=Salmo) mykiss* Threatened

CRITICAL HABITAT

There is **final** critical habitat designated for this species.

http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=E08D

Insects

Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus* Threatened

CRITICAL HABITAT

There is **final** critical habitat designated for this species.

http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=I01L

Reptiles

Giant Garter Snake *Thamnophis gigas* Threatened

CRITICAL HABITAT

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=C057

Critical Habitats

There are no critical habitats in this location

Migratory Birds

Birds are protected by the [Migratory Bird Treaty Act](#) and the [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#).

Any activity that results in the take of migratory birds or eagles is prohibited unless authorized by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.^[1] There are no provisions for allowing the take of migratory birds that are unintentionally killed or injured.

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in the take of migratory birds is responsible for complying with the appropriate regulations and implementing appropriate conservation measures.

1. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern
<http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php>
- Conservation measures for birds
<http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php>
- Year-round bird occurrence data
<http://www.birdscanada.org/birdmon/default/datasummaries.jsp>

The following species of migratory birds could potentially be affected by activities in this location:

Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bird of conservation concern
Year-round http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B008	
Black Rail <i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	Bird of conservation concern
Season: Breeding http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B09A	
Burrowing Owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Bird of conservation concern
Year-round http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B0NC	
Calliope Hummingbird <i>Stellula calliope</i>	Bird of conservation concern
Season: Breeding http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B0K3	

Flammulated Owl <i>Otus flammeolus</i> Season: Breeding http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B0DK	Bird of conservation concern
Fox Sparrow <i>Passerella iliaca</i> Year-round	Bird of conservation concern
Green-tailed Towhee <i>Pipilo chlorurus</i> Season: Breeding http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B0IO	Bird of conservation concern
Lewis's Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes lewis</i> Season: Wintering http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B0HQ	Bird of conservation concern
Loggerhead Shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> Year-round http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B0FY	Bird of conservation concern
Long-billed Curlew <i>Numenius americanus</i> Season: Wintering http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B06S	Bird of conservation concern
Mountain Plover <i>Charadrius montanus</i> Season: Wintering http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B078	Bird of conservation concern
Nuttall's Woodpecker <i>Picoides nuttallii</i> Year-round http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B0HT	Bird of conservation concern
Oak Titmouse <i>Baeolophus inornatus</i> Year-round http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B0MJ	Bird of conservation concern
Olive-sided Flycatcher <i>Contopus cooperi</i> Season: Breeding http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B0AN	Bird of conservation concern
Peregrine Falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i> Season: Wintering http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B0FU	Bird of conservation concern
Short-eared Owl <i>Asio flammeus</i> Season: Wintering http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B0HD	Bird of conservation concern
Snowy Plover <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i> Season: Breeding	Bird of conservation concern

Swainson's Hawk *Buteo swainsoni*

Season: Breeding

http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B070

Bird of conservation concern

Tricolored Blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*

Year-round

http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B06P

Bird of conservation concern

Western Grebe *aechmophorus occidentalis*

Season: Wintering

http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B0EA

Bird of conservation concern

Williamson's Sapsucker *Sphyrapicus thyroideus*

Year-round

http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B0FX

Bird of conservation concern

Yellow-billed Magpie *Pica nuttalli*

Year-round

http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B0N8

Bird of conservation concern

Wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries

There are no refuges or fish hatcheries in this location

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

DATA LIMITATIONS

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

DATA EXCLUSIONS

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

DATA PRECAUTIONS

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

There are no wetlands in this location

Appendix B — Plants and Wildlife Observed within the Site

Appendix B
Plants Observed within the Site

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	*
Agavaceae	<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i>	Soaproot	N
Anacardiaceae	<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	Western poison oak	N
Apiaceae	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	poison hemlock	I
Apiaceae	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	Fennel	I
Apiaceae	<i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i>	Sanicula	N
Apocynaceae	<i>Asclepias eriocarpa</i>	Kotolo	N
Apocynaceae	<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater periwinkle	I
Asteraceae	<i>Agoseris</i> sp.	Agoseris	N
Asteraceae	<i>Artemisia</i> sp.	Mugwort, sagebrush, sagewort	--
Asteraceae	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Coyote brush	N
Asteraceae	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> ssp. <i>pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle	I
Asteraceae	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	Yellow star-thistle	I
Asteraceae	<i>Centromadia fitchii</i>	Spikeweed	N
Asteraceae	<i>Filago</i> sp.	Broadleaf cottonrose	I
Asteraceae	<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i>	Hairy hawkbit	I
Asteraceae	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly lettuce	I
Asteraceae	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk thistle	I
Asteraceae	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common sow thistle	I
Asteraceae	<i>Wyethia angustifolia</i>	Narrow leaf mule ears	N
Bignoniaceae	<i>Catalpa</i> sp.	Southern catalpa	I
Boraginaceae	<i>Cynoglossum</i> sp.	hound's tongue	N
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Spergularia rubra</i>	Red sand-spurrey	I
Convolvulaceae	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Bindweed, orchard morning-glory	I
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus echinatus</i>	Globe flat sedge	I
Cyperaceae	<i>Eleocharis macrostachya</i>	Spikerush	N
Fabaceae	<i>Acmispon americanus</i> var. <i>americanus</i>	Deervetch, deerweed	N
Fabaceae	<i>Albizia julibrissin</i>	Mimosa tree	I
Fabaceae	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust	I
Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium hirtum</i>	Rose clover	I
Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium variegatum</i>	Variegated clover	N
Fabaceae	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Vetch	I
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, robble	N
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	Interior live oak	N
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	Storksbill, filaree	I
Juncaceae	<i>Juncus balticus</i> ssp. <i>ater</i>	Baltic rush	N
Lamiaceae	<i>Mentha pulegium</i>	Pennyroyal	I
Lamiaceae	<i>Trichostema lanceolatum</i>	Vinegar weed	N
Lythraceae	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	Loosestrife	I
Myrtaceae	<i>Eucalyptus globulus</i>	Blue gum	I
Oleaceae	<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	I
Onagraceae	<i>Epilobium</i> sp.	Willowherb	--
Papaveraceae	<i>Eschscholzia caespitosa</i>	Eschscholzia	N
Phrymaceae	<i>Mimulus guttatus</i>	Monkeyflower	N
Pinaceae	<i>Pinus sabiniana</i>	Gray, ghost, or foothill pine	N
Plantaginaceae	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	English plantain	I
Plantaginaceae	<i>Veronica americana</i>	American brooklime	N
Poaceae	<i>Aira caryophyllea</i>	Silver hair grass	I
Poaceae	<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild oat	I
Poaceae	<i>Briza minor</i>	Annual quaking grass, small quaking grass	I
Poaceae	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Ripgut grass	I
Poaceae	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft chess	I
Poaceae	<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	Bristly dogtail grass	I
Poaceae	<i>Elymus caput-medusae</i>	Medusa head	I

Appendix B
Plants Observed within the Site

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	*
Poaceae	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>	Velvet grass	I
Poaceae	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Wall barley	I
Poaceae	<i>Phalaris sp.</i>	Canarygrass	--
Poaceae	<i>Polypogon monspeliensis</i>	Annual beard grass, rabbitfoot grass	I
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>	Sheep sorrel	I
Polygonaceae	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curly dock	I
Rosaceae	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	Himalayan blackberry	I
Rubiaceae	<i>Galium parisiense</i>	Wall bedstraw	I
Salicaceae	<i>Populus fremontii ssp. fremontii</i>	Alamo or Fremont cottonwood	N
Salicaceae	<i>Salix sp.</i>	Willow	--
Sapindaceae	<i>Aesculus californica</i>	California buckeye	N
Solanaceae	<i>Nicotiana sp.</i>	Tobacco	--
Themidaceae	<i>Triteleia laxa</i>	Ithuriel's spear, common triteleia	N
Typhaceae	<i>Typha latifolia</i>	Broad-leaved cattail	N
Urticaceae	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	Stinging nettle	--
Viscaceae	<i>Phoradendron sp.</i>	Mistletoe	N
Note: N = Native		I = Invasive	

Appendix B
Wildlife Observed within the Site

Scientific Name	Common Name
Birds	
<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	Western scrub jay
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird
<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Northern flicker
<i>Branta canadensis</i>	Canada goose
<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Red-shouldered hawk
<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	Acorn woodpecker
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern mockingbird
<i>Phasianus colchicus</i>	Common pheasant
<i>Poecile atricapillus</i>	Black-capped chickadee
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Black phoebe
<i>Turdus migratorius</i>	American robin
<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	Western kingbird
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning dove
Reptiles	
<i>Crotalus oreganus</i>	Western rattlesnake
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	Western fence lizard
Mammals	
<i>Canis latrans</i>	Mule deer
<i>Felis catus</i>	Feral cat
<i>Lepus sylvaticus</i>	Cottontail rabbit
<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel

Appendix C — Regionally Occurring Listed and Special-Status Species

Table 1 — Regionally Occurring Special-Status Species

Special-Status Species	Regulatory Status (Federal; State; Local; CNPS)	Habitat Requirements	Identification/ Survey Period	Potential for Occurrence
Plants				
Adobe navarretia <i>Navarretia nigelliformis</i> ssp. <i>nigelliformis</i>	--; --; --; 4	Annual herb found in clay soils, sometimes serpentinite, within vernal mesic valley and foothill grassland and sometimes vernal pools from 100 to 1,000 meters (CNPS 2016).	Blooming period: April – June	None ; although the annual grassland provides habitat within the Site, this species was not observed during the June 6 and 23, 2016 surveys that were conducted within the evident and identifiable blooming period.
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 (CNPS 2016).	Blooming period: April – August	None ; although the annual grassland provides habitat within the Site, this species was not observed during the June 6 and 23, 2016 surveys that were conducted within the evident and identifiable blooming period.
Big-scale balsamroot <i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i>	--; --; --; 1B	Perennial herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, and sometimes serpentinite from 90 to 1,555 meters in elevation. Known to occur in Alameda, Amador, Butte, Colusa, El Dorado, Lake, Mariposa, Napa, Placer, Santa Clara, Shasta Solano, Sonoma, Tehama, and Tuolumne (CNPS 2016).	Blooming period: March – June	None ; although the oak woodland and annual grassland provide habitat within the Site, this species was not observed during the June 6 and 23, 2016 surveys that were conducted within the evident and identifiable blooming period.
Bisbee Peak rush-rose <i>Crocانthemum suffrutescens</i>	--; --; --; 3.2	Perennial evergreen shrub often found on gabbroic or lone soil and often in burned or disturbed areas within chaparral from 75 to 670 meters (CNPS 2016).	Blooming period: April – August	None ; the Site does not provide habitat for 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 (CNPS 2016).	Blooming period: April – August	None ; although the depressional seasonal wetlands and riverine perennial marsh provide habitat, the Site does not contain appropriate soils and this species was not observed during the June 6 and 23, 2016 surveys that were conducted within the evident and identifiable blooming period. Two CNDDDB occurrences are documented within five miles of the Site (CDFW 2016a).
Brandegee’s clarkia <i>Clarkia biloba</i> ssp. <i>brandegeae</i>	--; --; --; 4	Annual herb found often in roadcuts within chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from 7CDFW 2016a to 915 meters (CNPS 2016).	Blooming period: May – July	None ; although the oak woodland provides habitat within the Site, this species was not observed during the June 6 and 23, 2016 surveys that were conducted within the evident and identifiable blooming period.
Brewer’s calandrinia <i>Calandrinia breweri</i>	--; --; --; 4	Annual herb found on sandy or loamy, disturbed sites and burns within chaparral and coastal scrub from 10 to 1,220 meters (CNPS 2016).	Blooming period: January – June	None ; the Site does not provide habitat for this species.
Butte County fritillary <i>Fritillaria eastwoodiae</i>	--; --; --; 3	Perennial bulbiferous herb, sometimes found on serpentinite substrate, within chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from 50 to 1,500 meters (CNPS 2016).	Blooming period: March – June	None ; although the oak woodland provides habitat within the Site, this species was not observed during the June 6 and 23, 2016 surveys that were conducted within the evident and identifiable blooming period.
Dubious pea <i>Lathyrus sulphureus</i> var. <i>argillaceus</i>	--; --; --; 3	Perennial herb found in cismontane woodland and lower montane coniferous forest from 150 to 930 meters (CNPS 2016).	Blooming period: April – May	None ; although the oak woodland provides habitat within the Site, this species was not observed during the June 6 and 23, 2016 surveys that were conducted within the evident and identifiable blooming period.
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 (CNPS 2016).	Blooming period: March – May	None ; although the annual grassland provides habitat, this species was not observed during the June 6 and 23, 2016 surveys that were conducted within the evident and identifiable blooming period. One CNDDDB occurrence is documented within five miles of the Site (CDFW 2016a).
Coast iris <i>Iris longipetala</i>	--; --; --; 4	Perennial rhizomatous herb found in mesic soil within meadows and seeps, coastal prairie and lower montane coniferous forest from 0 to 600 meters (CNPS 2016).	Blooming period: March – May	None ; the Site does not provide habitat for 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 (CNPS 2016).	Blooming period: May – June	None ; although the oak woodland provides habitat, the Site does not contain appropriate soils and this species was not observed during the June 6 and 23, 2016 surveys that were conducted within the evident and identifiable blooming period.
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 (CNPS 2016).	Blooming period: April – August	None ; although the oak woodland provides habitat within the Site, this species was not observed during the June 6 and 23, 2016 surveys that were conducted within the evident and identifiable blooming period.
Hispid bird’s-beak <i>Chloropyron molle</i> ssp. <i>hispidum</i>	--; --; --; 1B	An annual hemiparasitic herb found in alkaline soils within meadows and seeps, playas, and valley and foothill grassland from 1 to 155 meters (CNPS 2016).	Blooming period: June – September	None ; although the annual grassland provides habitat, the Site does not contain appropriate soils and this species was not observed during the June 6 and 23, 2016 surveys that were conducted within the evident and identifiable blooming period. One CNDDDB occurrence is documented within five miles of the Site (CDFW 2016a).
Humboldt lily <i>Lilium humboldtii</i> ssp. <i>humboldtii</i>	--; --; --; 4	Perennial bulbiferous herb found in openings of chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from 90 to 1,280 meters (CNPS 2016).	Blooming period: May – July	None ; although the oak woodland provides habitat within the Site, this species was not observed during the June 6 and 23, 2016 surveys that were conducted within the evident and identifiable blooming period.
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 (CNPS 2016).	Blooming period: April – August	None ; although the oak woodland provides habitat, the Site does not contain appropriate soils and this species was not observed during the June 6 and 23, 2016 surveys that were conducted within the evident and identifiable blooming period.

Special-Status Species	Regulatory Status (Federal; State; Local; CNPS)	Habitat Requirements	Identification/ Survey Period	Potential for Occurrence
Jepson's woolly sunflower <i>Eriophyllum jepsonii</i>	--; --; --; 4	Perennial herb sometimes found on serpentinite substrate within chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub from 200 to 1,025 meters (CNPS 2016).	Blooming period: April – June	None ; although the oak woodland provides habitat within the Site, this species was not observed during the June 6 and 23, 2016 surveys that were conducted within the evident and identifiable blooming period.
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 (CNPS 2016).	Blooming period: April – August	None ; although the oak woodland provides habitat, the Site does not contain appropriate soils and this species was not observed during the June 6 and 23, 2016 surveys that were conducted within the evident and identifiable blooming period.
Legenere <i>Legenere limosa</i>	--; CT; --; 1B	Annual herb found in vernal pools from 1 to 880 meters (CNPS 2016).	Blooming period: April – June	None ; the Site does not provide habitat for this species. One CNDDDB occurrence is documented within five miles of the Site (CDFW 2016a).
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 (CNPS 2016).	Blooming period: May – June	None ; although the oak woodland provides habitat within the Site, this species was not observed during the June 6 and 23, 2016 surveys that were conducted within the evident and identifiable blooming period.
Pincushion navarretia <i>Navarretia myersii</i> ssp. <i>myersii</i>	--; --; --; 1B	Annual herb found in vernal pools, which are often acidic, from 20 to 330 meters (CNPS 2016).	Blooming period: April – May	None ; the Site 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 and cismontane woodland from 245 to 1,090 meters (CNPS 2016).	Blooming period: April – June	None ; although the oak woodland provides habitat, the Site does not contain appropriate soils and this species was not observed during the June 6 and 23, 2016 surveys that were conducted within the evident and identifiable blooming period.
Pine Hill flannelbush <i>Fremontodendron decumbens</i>	FE; CR; --; 1B	Perennial evergreen shrub found on rocky, gabbroic or serpentinite soils within chaparral and cismontane woodland from 425 to 760 meters (CNPS 2016).	Blooming period: April – July.	None ; although the oak woodland provides habitat, the Site does not contain appropriate soils and is outside of the elevational range of this species.
Red Bluff dwarf rush <i>Juncus leiospermus</i> var. <i>leiospermus</i>	--; --; --; 1B	Annual herb found in vernal mesic areas of chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools from 35 to 1,250 meters (CNPS 2016).	Blooming period: March - June	None ; although the oak woodland and annual grassland provide habitat within the Site, this species was not observed during the June 6 and 23, 2016 surveys that were conducted within the evident and identifiable blooming period.
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 (CNPS 2016).	Blooming period: May – June	None ; although the oak woodland provides habitat, the Site does not contain appropriate soils and this species was not observed during the June 6 and 23, 2016 surveys that were conducted within the evident and identifiable blooming period.
Sacramento orcutt grass <i>Orcuttia viscida</i>	FE; CE; --; 1B	Annual herb found in vernal pools from 30 to 100 meters (CNPS 2016).	Blooming period: April – September	None ; the Site does not provide habitat for this species.
Sanborn's onion <i>Allium sanbornii</i> var. <i>sanbornii</i>	--; --; --; 4	Perennial bulbiferous herb usually found on serpentinite, gravelly substrate within chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from 260 to 1,510 meters (CNPS 2016).	Blooming period: May – September	None ; although the oak woodland provides habitat within the Site, this species was not observed during the June 6 and 23, 2016 surveys that were conducted within the evident and identifiable blooming period.
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 (CNPS 2016).	Blooming period: May – November	None ; although the riverine perennial marsh provides habitat within the Site, this species was not observed during the June 6 and 23, 2016 surveys that were conducted within the evident and identifiable blooming period.
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 (CNPS 2016).	Blooming period: April – July	None ; although the oak woodland provides habitat within the Site, this species was not observed during the June 6 and 23, 2016 surveys that were conducted within the evident and identifiable blooming period.
Stinkbells <i>Fritillaria agrestis</i>	--; --; --; 4	Perennial bulbiferous herb found in clay soils, sometimes in serpentinite, within chaparral, cismontane woodland, pinyon and juniper woodland, and valley and foothill grassland from 10 to 1,555 meters (CNPS 2016).	Blooming period: March – June	None ; although the oak woodland and annual grassland provide habitat, the Site does not contain appropriate soils and this species was not observed during the June 6 and 23, 2016 surveys that were conducted within the evident and identifiable blooming period.
Streambank spring beauty <i>Claytonia parviflora</i> ssp. <i>grandiflora</i>	--; --; --; 4	Annual herb found on rocky substrate within cismontane woodland from 250 to 1,200 meters (CNPS 2016).	Blooming period: February – May	None ; although the oak woodland provides habitat, the Site occurs outside of the known elevation range for this species.
Wildlife				
Invertebrates				

Special-Status Species	Regulatory Status (Federal; State; Local; CNPS)	Habitat Requirements	Identification/ Survey Period	Potential for Occurrence
California linderiella <i>Linderiella occidentalis</i>	--; --; --; --	Inhabits vernal pools, swales, and ephemeral freshwater habitat (Nature Serve 2016).	Wet season: December to May (adults) Dry season: June to November (cysts)	None; the depressional seasonal wetlands do not contain suitable soils to hold water for long enough to support a life cycle for this species. The depressional seasonal wetlands appear to have recently formed as a result of a shift in hydrology associated with the construction activities to the south of the Site. A marsh occurs to the southeast of the Site, adjacent to the construction activities. When water from the marsh overflows, the water drains northward to the low spots onsite. The water within the depressional seasonal wetlands appears to seep into the soil given that saturation was present to a depth of 10 inches during the June 6, 2016 survey. In addition, the depressional seasonal wetlands contain predominantly wetland plants and lack plant species specialized to hardpan soils associated with vernal pool species. Four CNDDDB occurrences are documented within five miles of the Site (CDFW 2016a).
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle <i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>	FT; --; --; --	Sole hosts are elderberry (<i>Sambucus</i> sp.) shrubs usually associated with riparian areas. This species is known from portions of the Central Valley of California (also known as the Great Valley of California) (50 CFR 17) (USFWS 1999; Nature Serve 2016).	Adults emerge in spring until June. Exit holes visible year – round.	High; the elderberry shrub present within the Site provides habitat for this species. Eight CNDDDB occurrences are documented within five miles of the Site (CDFW 2016a).
Vernal pool fairy shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	FT; --; --; --	Inhabits vernal pools, swales, and ephemeral freshwater habitat. Found commonly in a small swale earth slump or basalt-flow depression basin with grassy or muddy bottom in unplowed grassland from 10 to 290 meters in the Central Valley and up to 1,159 meters in the South Coast Mountains Region. This species is known from Alameda, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Kings, Madera, Merced, Monterey, Napa, Placer, Riverside, Sacramento, San Benito, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Shasta, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Tulare, Tuolumne, Ventura, Yolo, and Yuba counties (Nature Serve 2016).	Wet season: December to May (adults) Dry season: June to November (cysts) USFWS protocol-level wet-season sampling and/or dry season cyst identification.	None; the depressional seasonal wetlands do not contain suitable soils to hold water for long enough to support a life cycle for this species. The depressional seasonal wetlands appear to have recently formed as a result of a shift in hydrology associated with the construction activities to the south of the Site. A marsh occurs to the southeast of the Site, adjacent to the construction activities. When water from the marsh overflows, the water drains northward to the low spots onsite. The water within the depressional seasonal wetlands appears to seep into the soil given that saturation was present to a depth of 10 inches during the June 6, 2016 survey. In addition, the depressional seasonal wetlands contain predominantly facultative wetland plants (ryegrass, pale spikerush, etc.) and lack plant species specialized to hardpan soils associated with vernal pool species. Five CNDDDB occurrences are documented within five miles of the Site (CDFW 2016a).
Vernal pool tadpole shrimp <i>Lepidurus packardii</i>	FE; --; --; --	Found in a variety of natural and artificially ponded habitat types, including vernal pools, swales, ephemeral drainages stock ponds, reservoirs, and ditches. This species is known from Alameda, Butte, Colusa, Contra Costa, Fresno, Glenn, Kings, Madera, Merced, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Shasta, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Tulare, Tuolumne, Yolo, and Yuba counties (Nature Serve 2016).	USFWS protocol-level wet-season sampling and/or dry season cyst identification.	None; the depressional seasonal wetlands do not contain suitable soils to hold water for long enough to support a life cycle for this species. The depressional seasonal wetlands appear to have recently formed as a result of a shift in hydrology associated with the construction activities to the south of the Site. A marsh occurs to the southeast of the Site, adjacent to the construction activities. When water from the marsh overflows, the water drains northward to the low spots onsite. The water within the depressional seasonal wetlands appears to seep into the soil given that saturation was present to a depth of 10 inches during the June 6, 2016 survey. In addition, the depressional seasonal wetlands contain predominantly wetland plants and lack plant species specialized to hardpan soils associated with vernal pool 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. All extant CRLF records in the Sierra Nevada range are over 800 feet above MSL. Below this elevation, aquatic habitat supports stronger populations of non-native predators associated with warm water habitats such as bullfrogs (<i>Lithobates catesbeiana</i>) and Centrarchid fish (Rana Resources 2013). Believed extirpated from the floor of the Central Valley prior to the 1960s (USFWS 2002; Californiaherps 2016).	Aquatic surveys of breeding sites between January and September. Optimally after April 15.	None; although the perennial drainages within the Site provide habitat for this species, the elevation within the Site occurs below the extant elevation ranges that CRLF are known to occur.
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 (Nature Serve 2016, Californiaherps 2016).	Active outside of dormancy period November – mid March	None; the Site occurs outside of the geographic range that this species is known to occur.

Special-Status Species	Regulatory Status (Federal; State; Local; CNPS)	Habitat Requirements	Identification/ Survey Period	Potential for Occurrence
Coast horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	--; CSC; --; --	Inhabits open areas of sandy soils and low vegetation in valleys, foothills, and semiarid mountains. Found in grassland, coniferous forests, woodlands, and chaparral, with open areas and patches of loose sandy soil. Often found in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered shrubs and along dirt roads, and frequently found near ant hills (Nature Serve 2016, Californiaherps 2016).	Year – round (excluding extended periods of low temperatures or extreme heat)	Low ; the annual grassland and oak woodland habitats provide marginal habitat for this species within the Site.
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 (Nature Serve 2016, Californiaherps 2016).	Active outside of dormancy period November – February.	High ; the riverine perennial marsh and perennial drainages provide aquatic habitat and the surrounding oak woodland, riparian woodland, and annual grassland habitats provide upland habitat within the Site. One CNDDDB occurrence is documented within five miles of the Site (CDFW 2016a).
Western spadefoot <i>Spea hammondi</i>	--; CSC; --; --	Found in open grasslands and woodlands. Requires vernal pools or seasonal wetlands for breeding. Known from Alameda, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Fresno, Glenn, Kern, Kings, Los Angeles, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Monterey, Orange, Placer, Riverside, Sacramento, San Benito, San Diego, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, Siskiyou, Stanislaus, Tehama, Tulare, Ventura and Yolo counties (Nature Serve 2016, Californiaherps 2016).	Year – round	None ; although the oak woodland, riparian woodland, and annual grassland provide upland aestivation habitat, no aquatic habitat occurs within the Site. The depressional seasonal wetlands do not contain suitable soils to hold water for long enough to support an aquatic life cycle for this species. One CNDDDB occurrence is documented within five miles of the Site (CDFW 2016a).
Fish				
Central Valley steelhead (DPS) <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i>	FT; --; --; --	Inhabits rivers and streams tributary to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Rivers and Delta ecosystems (Nature Serve 2016).	Spawn in winter and spring.	High ; the perennial drainages (Secret Ravine and a tributary) within the Site are tributary to the Sacramento River and provide upstream rearing habitat for this species. One CNDDDB occurrence is documented within five miles of the Site (CDFW 2016a).
Delta smelt <i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i>	FT; CE; --; --	Shallow fresh or brackish water tributary to the Delta ecosystem; spawns in freshwater sloughs and channel edgewaters. Known almost exclusively in the Fresno-San Joaquin estuary (Nature Serve 2016).	Spawn December – July. Present year-round in delta.	None ; the Site does not provide habitat for this species.
River lamprey <i>Lampetra ayresii</i>	--; --; CSC; --	An anadromous fish that occurs along the Pacific Coast from Japan through Alaska and south to Baja California. Migration can be impeded by major barriers including dams and fish ladders. Spawning migrations typically take place between early March and late June (can be as early as January). Spawning habitat is cold, clear, flowing or still waters between 10 to 22 degrees Celsius. Requires gravel areas for nests and soft sediments for larvae to burrow. Found in Smith, Mad-Redwood, Lower Eel, South Fork Eel, Big-Navarro-Garcia, Russian, Lower Klamath, Trinity, Lower Sacramento, Lower Cache, Middle San Joaquin-Lower, San Joaquin Delta, Lower Calaveras-Mormon Slough, Lower Cosumnes-Lower Mokelumne, Upper Tuolumne, Upper Stanislaus, Upper Mokelumne, Upper Cosumnes, Suisun Bay, San Pablo Bay, San Francisco Bay (NatureServe Explorer 2015).	Spawn from February to May	None ; the Site occurs outside of the watersheds that this species is known to occur.
Birds				
Bank swallow <i>Riparia</i>	--; CT; --; --	Nests in low areas along rivers, streams, ocean coasts, and reservoirs with vertical cliffs or banks (natural bluffs, eroding streambanks, road cuts and sand and gravel quarries) that can support colonies of 10 to 2,000 nests. Birds dig burrows into barren banks with loose soils to create their nests. Forages over waterways, riparian areas and adjacent uplands (Nature Serve 2016).	April – July	None ; the banks along the perennial drainages are not steep and are covered in thick riparian vegetation that would preclude this species from digging burrows for nests sites.
Bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	FD; CE, CFP; --	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 (Nature Serve 2016).	Winter	High ; the trees within the riparian woodland habitat provides nesting habitat and the perennial drainages provide foraging habitat for this species within the Site. One CNDDDB occurrence is documented within 5 miles of the Site (CDFW 2016a).

Special-Status Species	Regulatory Status (Federal; State; Local; CNPS)	Habitat Requirements	Identification/ Survey Period	Potential for Occurrence
Black rail <i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	--; CT; CFP; --	Found in marshland and unrestricted tidal influence saltwater, brackish, and freshwater marshes. Found within the northern reaches of the San Francisco Bay estuary, especially the tidal marshland of San Pablo Bay and associated rivers; fragmented subpopulations within the Tomales Bay, Bolinas Lagoon, Morro Bay, and in southeastern California and western Arizona (Evens et al. 1991). Also found near the Salton Sea in southern California within the Whitewater River delta and near Salt Creek (Nature Serve 2016).	Year – round	None ; the Site occurs outside of the known geographical range for this species. One CNDDDB occurrence is documented within five miles of the Site (CDFW 2016a).
Black tern <i>Chlidonias niger</i>	--; CSC; --; --	Breeds in marshes along sloughs, rivers, lakeshores and impoundments or in wet meadows typically in sites with mixture of emergent vegetation (Cattails, bulrushes, bur reeds, and/or phragmites) and open water. Non-breeding occurs in pelagic waters as well as seacoasts, bays, estuaries, lagoons, lakes, reservoirs, and rivers along coastlines (Nature Serve 2016).	May occur during migration	None ; the Site does not provide 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 (Nature Serve 2016).	Year – round; Breeding season surveys between March and August.	Low ; the annual grassland within the Site provides marginal habitat given the dense vegetation and minimal number of suitable burrows necessary for this species to utilize for nesting or wintering.
Golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	--; CFP; --; -- (nesting and wintering)	Live in open to semi-open areas primarily in mountains up to 12,000 feet, canyon lands, rimrock terrain, and riverside cliffs and bluffs. Nests occur on cliffs and steep escarpments in grassland, chaparral, shrubland, forest, and other vegetated areas. They avoid developed areas and uninterrupted stretches of forest (Nature Serve 2016).	Year – round	None ; although the annual grassland provides foraging habitat, the Site does not contain cliffs or steep escarpments utilized by this species for nesting.
Grasshopper sparrow* <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	--; CSC; --; --	Found in a wide variety of open habitats that include tidal marshes, arctic grasslands, desert scrub, pinyon pine forests, aspen parklands, prairie shelterbelts, Pacific rainforest, chaparral, agricultural fields, overgrown pastures, freshwater marsh, lake margins, forest edges, deciduous or mixed woodlands, and the suburbs. Known from Alameda, Contra Costa County, Marin, Napa, Sacramento, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma, and Stanislaus counties, in California (Nature Serve 2016).	Year – round	None ; although the oak woodland, riparian woodland, and riverine perennial drainages provide nesting habitat, the Site occurs outside of the known geographic range for this species.
Loggerhead shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	--; CSC; --; --	Occurs in agricultural fields, pastures, old orchards, riparian areas, desert scrublands, savannas, prairies, golf courses, and cemeteries. Nest site is placed in a dense and often thorny tree or shrub, usually 5 to 30 feet above the ground. Nest is usually well hidden by foliage. Prefers semi-open country. Known from Alameda, Butte, Contra Costa, Fresno, Imperial, Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Stanislaus, and Tulare counties (Nature Serve 2016).	Year – round	None ; although the riparian woodland provides foraging and nesting habitat, the Site occurs outside of the known geographic range for this species.
Northern harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	--; CSC; --; --	Nests most commonly in large undisturbed tracts of wetlands and grasslands with low, thick vegetation. They breed in freshwater and brackish marshes, old fields, lightly grazed meadows, tundra, dry upland prairies, drained marshlands, high desert shrub-steppe, and riverside woodlands. Wintering habitats will typically be within areas with low vegetation and includes deserts, coastal sand dunes, pasturelands, croplands, dry plains, grasslands, old fields, estuaries, open floodplains, and marshes typically (Nature Serve 2016).	Year – round	Low ; the depression seasonal wetlands, annual grassland, riverine perennial marsh, oak woodland, and riparian woodland habitats within the Site provides nesting and overwintering habitat for this species.
Song sparrow* <i>Melospiza melodia</i> (*Modesto population)	--; CSC; --; --	Found in a wide variety of open habitats that include tidal marshes, arctic grasslands, desert scrub, pinyon pine forests, aspen parklands, prairie shelterbelts, Pacific rainforest, chaparral, agricultural fields, overgrown pastures, freshwater marsh, lake margins, forest edges, deciduous or mixed woodlands, and the suburbs. Known from Alameda, Contra Costa County, Marin, Napa, Sacramento, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma, and Stanislaus counties, in California (Nature Serve 2016).	Year – round	None ; although the oak woodland and perennial drainages provide nesting habitat, the Site occurs outside of the known geographic range for this species.

Special-Status Species	Regulatory Status (Federal; State; Local; CNPS)	Habitat Requirements	Identification/ Survey Period	Potential for Occurrence
Purple martin <i>Progne subis</i>	--; CSC; --; --	Inhabits valley foothill and montane hardwood, riparian habitats, coniferous habitats, including closed-cone pine-cypress, ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, and redwood. Found in a variety of open habitats during migration, including grassland, wet meadow, and fresh emergent wetland, usually near water. Often nests in tall, old trees near a body of water, and occasionally in residential areas. Nests in old woodpecker cavity mostly, but sometimes in human-made structures, such as nesting boxes, under bridges and in culverts (Nature Serve 2016).	Year – round	High ; the trees within the riparian woodland and oak woodland provides nesting habitat and the annual grassland provides foraging habitat for this species within the Site. One CNDDDB occurrence is documented within five miles of the Site (CDFW 2016a).
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 (CDFW 2016b; Nature Serve 2016).	March – October	Low ; the trees within the oak woodland and riparian woodland habitats provide nesting habitat and the annual grassland provides foraging habitat for this species within the Site.
Tri-colored blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	--; CSC; --; -- (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) (Nature Serve 2016).	Year – round	High ; the riverine perennial marsh and riparian woodland provide nesting habitat and the annual grassland and perennial drainages provide foraging habitat for this species. One CNDDDB occurrence is documented within five miles of the Site (CDFW 2016a).
Vaux's swift <i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	--; CSC; --; --	Habitat preferences include redwood and Douglas-fir trees, and sometimes other coniferous forests, with nest-sites in large hollow trees and snags, especially tall, burned-out stubs; the most important habitat requirement is an appropriate nest-site in a large, hollow tree. Forages exclusively on flying insects taken in long, continuous foraging flights above most terrains and habitats. Roosts in hollow trees and snags, and occasionally in chimneys and buildings; often in large flocks. Nest are typically built on the vertical inner wall of a large, hollow tree or snag, especially tall stubs (conifers) charred by fire, but will also occasionally nests in chimneys and buildings. Forages over most terrains and habitats, often high in the air (Nature Serve 2016).	Breeding (May to August)	None ; the Site does not provide habitat for this species.
White pelican <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	--; CSC; --; --	Nest sites usually are in open areas but often near vegetation, driftwood, or large rocks. Overwintering habitats are mainly coastal but also include inland waters such as the Salton Sea and some rivers with open water. Suitable sand bars and similar sites for roosting or loafing are important components of winter habitat (Nature Serve 2016).	Non-Breeding (Wintering)	None ; the Site does not provide habitat for this species.
White-tailed kite <i>Elanus leucurus</i>	--; CFP; --; -- (nesting)	Inhabit savanna, open woodlands, marshes, desert grassland, partially cleared lands and cultivated fields. Nests in trees, often near a marsh in savanna, open woodland, partially cleared lands, and cultivated fields. Foraging occurs within ungrazed or lightly-grazed fields and pastures (Nature Serve 2016).	February 15 – August 31	High ; the trees within the oak woodland and riparian woodland provide nesting habitat and the annual grassland and riverine perennial marsh provide foraging habitat for this species within the Site. One CNDDDB occurrence is documented within five miles of the Site (CDFW 2016a).
Willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii</i>	--; CE; --; --	Breeds in moist, shrubby areas, often with standing or running water. Winters in shrubby clearings and early successional growth. This species is known to breed in the foothills and Sierra Nevada range from approximately 2,000 feet to 8,000 feet (Nature Serve 2016).	Breeding (Summer)	None ; although the riparian woodland habitat provides nesting habitat, the Site occurs outside of the known elevation range for this species.
Yellow-breasted chat <i>Icteria virens</i>	--; CSC; --; --	Breeds in dense shrubbery, including abandoned farm fields, clear cuts, powerline corridors, fence rows, forest edges and openings, swamps, and edges of streams and ponds. Habitat often includes blackberry (<i>Rubus</i> sp.) often along waterways (Nature Serve 2016).	Breeding (Summer)	Low ; the trees within the riparian woodland habitat provides nesting habitat for this species within the Site.
Yellow-headed blackbird <i>Xanthocephalus</i>	--; CSC; --; --	Breeds in freshwater marshes of cattail, tule or bulrushes. Non-breeding, in migration and overwintering, is in open cultivated lands and pasture fields. Foraging occurs in fields on the muddy ground near water (Nature Serve 2016).	May occur during migration	None ; the Site does not provide habitat for this species.

Special-Status Species	Regulatory Status (Federal; State; Local; CNPS)	Habitat Requirements	Identification/ Survey Period	Potential for Occurrence
Yellow warbler <i>Setophaga petechia</i>	--; CSC; --; --	Nests in thickets and other disturbed or re-growing habitats, particularly along streams and wetlands in elevations up to 9,000 feet. Overwintering can occur in mangrove forests, dry scrub, marshes, and forests, typically in lowlands but occasionally up to 8,500 feet (Nature Serve 2016).	Breeding (Summer)	Low ; the trees within the riparian woodland habitat provides nesting habitat for this species within the Site.
Mammals				
American badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	--; --; CSC; --	Found in a variety of grasslands, shrublands, and open woodlands throughout California (Nature Serve 2016).	Year – round	Low ; the annual grassland and oak woodland habitats provide burrowing habitat for this species.
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 (Nature Serve 2016).	Year – round	Low ; the trees within the oak woodland and riparian woodland provide roosting habitat for this species within the Site.
Townsend’s big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	--; CCT; CSC; --	Requires caves, mines, tunnels, buildings, or other human-made structures for roosting and reproduction (Nature Serve 2016).	Year – round	Low ; the building infrastructure provides roosting and breeding habitat for this species within the Site.
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	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	

Source: Foothill Associates

Special-Status Species list generated from queries of the USFWS for the Site and CNPS and CNDDDB databases for the Rocklin and eight surrounding quadrangles.

Table 2 — Nesting Birds of Conservation Concern Protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and §3503.5 Department of Fish and Game Code

Birds of Conservation Concern	Habitat Requirements	Identification/ Survey Period	Potential for Occurrence
American bittern <i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	Nests primarily in inland freshwater wetlands, sometimes in tidal marshes or in sparsely vegetated wetlands or dry grassy uplands. Breeding occurs primarily in wetlands with tall emergent vegetation. Sparsely vegetated wetlands and dry grassy uplands are sometimes used, as are tidal marshes in some areas (Nature Serve 2016).	Wintering (non-breeding)	Low ; the annual grassland habitat provides overwintering habitat for this species within the Site.
Black-crowned night heron <i>Nycticorax</i>	Found in marshes, swamps, wooded streams, mangroves, shores of lakes, ponds, lagoons; salt water, brackish, and freshwater situations. Roosts by day in mangroves or swampy woodland. Eggs are laid in a platform nest in groves of trees near coastal marshes or on marine islands, swamps, marsh vegetation, clumps of grass on dry ground, and orchards. Nests usually with other heron species. They require aquatic habitat for foraging and terrestrial vegetation for cover. (Nature Serve 2016).	Year – round	Low ; the marsh and riparian habitats provide nesting and foraging habitat for this species within the Site.
Cooper’s hawk <i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Breeding occurs primarily in mature broadleaf or coniferous forests, and in open woodland and forest edges. Nests in both pine and hardwood groves, and riparian cottonwoods and sycamores. Can also be found in parks, quiet neighborhoods, over fields, in backyards, and sometimes along busy streets with trees (Nature Serve 2016).	Year – round	Low ; the trees within the oak woodland and riparian woodland habitats provides nesting habitat for this species within the Site.
Double-crested cormorant <i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Found in aquatic bodies big enough to support their mostly fish diet, including lakes, ponds, rivers, lagoons, swamps, coastal bays, marine islands, and seacoasts, usually within sight of land. Nesting occurs on the ground or in trees in freshwater situations, and on coastal cliffs (usually high sloping areas with good visibility) (Nature Serve 2016).	May occur during migration	Low ; the perennial drainages onsite provide foraging and foraging habitat for this species within the Site.
Ferruginous hawk <i>Buteo regalis</i>	Breed in grasslands, sagebrush, saltbush-greasewood shrublands and along edges of pinyon-juniper forests at low to moderate elevations. Features of breeding habitat include cliffs, outcrops and tree groves for nesting. Overwintering occurs in grasslands or deserts with abundant prey species (rabbits, pocket gophers, or prairie dogs) (Nature Serve 2016).	Wintering (non-breeding)	Low ; the annual grassland habitat provides overwintering habitat for this species within the Site.
Great blue heron <i>Ardea herodias</i>	Inhabits both freshwater and saltwater habitats and forages in grassland and agricultural field. Breeding colonies are located within 2 to 4 miles of feeding areas, often in isolated swamps or on islands, and near lakes and ponds bordered by forests (Nature Serve 2016).	May occur during migration	Low ; the riparian habitat and perennial drainage provides foraging habitat for this species within the Site.
Great egret <i>Ardea alba</i>	Found in marshes, swampy woods, tidal estuaries, lagoons, mangroves, streams, lakes, and ponds; also fields and meadows. Nests primarily in tall trees, usually with other colonial water birds; in woods or thickets near freshwater or saltwater habitats (Nature Serve 2016).	Year – round	Low ; the riparian woodland and perennial drainages provides nesting and foraging habitat for this species within the Site.
Horned lark <i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	Found in grasslands, tundra, sandy regions, areas with scattered low shrubs, desert playas, grazed pastures, stubble fields, open cultivated areas, and rarely open areas in forest Nests in hollow on ground often next to grass tuft or clod of earth or manure. Favors bare, dry ground and areas of short, sparse vegetation and avoid places where grasses grow more than a couple of inches high (Nature Serve 2016).	Year – round	Low ; the shrubs within the annual grassland habitat in the Site provides nesting habitat for this species.
Lawrence’s goldfinch <i>Spinus lawrencei</i>	Found in oak woodland, chaparral, riparian woodland, pinyon-juniper association, and weedy areas in arid regions, usually near water. Breeding occurs predominantly in open woodlands of arid and semiarid foothills and valleys, usually near water; from sea level near the coast and in some interior valleys to nearly 2,900 meters in southern California. Nests are in evergreen oaks, conifers, or deciduous trees, 1-12 meters above ground (Nature Serve 2016).	Summer (Breeding)	Low ; the trees within the oak woodland and riparian woodland habitats and shrub understory provide nesting habitat for this species within the Site.
Lewis’s woodpecker <i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	Breeds in open forest and woodland, often logged and burned, including oak, coniferous forest (primarily ponderosa pine), riparian woodland and orchards, and less commonly in pinyon/juniper. Nest site is cavity excavated in tree (tree or limb usually dead), sometimes in utility pole, from 1.5 to greater than 30 meters above ground (Nature Serve 2016).	Wintering (non-breeding)	Low ; the oak woodland and riparian woodland habitats provide foraging habitat for this species within the Site.
Merlin <i>Falco columbarius</i>	During non-breeding is found in a wide variety of habitats including marshes, deserts, seacoasts, near coastal lakes and lagoons, open woodlands, fields, etc. May roost in conifers in winter. Breeding occurs primarily in patchy shrub/grassland habitats in the northern most tip of the U.S. and throughout most of Canada. Nests in conifer woodland or wooded prairie (e.g., groves of deciduous trees along rivers), including planted shelterbelts; often near water. Utilize trees with abandoned nests by crow, magpie, hawk, or squirrel nests, or in natural tree cavities or abandoned woodpecker hole, on bare cliff ledges, or scrape on ground. Not infrequently will return to same nesting area in successive years. (Nature Serve 2016).	Wintering (non-breeding)	Low ; the oak woodland and annual grassland habitats and shrub understory provides foraging habitat for this species within the Site.
Nuttall’s woodpecker <i>Picoides nuttallii</i>	Occurs in oak forest and woodland, chaparral, and riparian. Nest site is cavity excavated in tree between one and 18 meters above the ground (Nature Serve 2016).	Year – round	Low ; the trees within the oak woodland and riparian woodland provide nesting habitat for this species within the Site.
Olive-sided flycatcher <i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Found in boreal and western coniferous forests. Breeds in montane and northern coniferous forests, at forest edges and openings. Nest is an open cup of twigs in trees (Nature Serve 2016).	Breeding (May – September)	None ; the Site does not provide habitat for this species.

Birds of Conservation Concern	Habitat Requirements	Identification/Survey Period	Potential for Occurrence
Osprey <i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Found near major water sources filled with fish for foraging, such as lakes, rivers, ponds, reservoirs, lagoons, swamps, and marshes. Nests are built in areas that are elevated off of the ground, such as on snags, treetops, tree crotches between branches and trunks, on cliffs or on human-built platforms (Nature Serve 2016).	Wintering (non-breeding)	High ; the marsh, riverine and depressional seasonal marshes, and perennial and intermittent drainages within the Site provide foraging habitat and the pine-oak woodland and riparian habitats in the Site provides nesting habitat for this species within the Site. One CNDDDB occurrence is documented within five miles of the Site (CDFW 2016a).
Peregrine falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Nests on man-made structures and in the hollows of old trees or open tops of cypress, sycamore, or cottonwood trees 50 to 90 feet above the ground, mostly in woodland, forest, and coastal habitats (Nature Serve 2016).	Year – round	Low ; the trees within the riparian woodland and the building structures in the ruderal/disturbed areas provide nesting habitat for this species within the Site.
Prairie falcon <i>Falco mexicanus</i>	Occurs primarily in open situations, especially in mountainous areas, steppe, plains or prairies. Nests typically in pot hole or well-sheltered ledge on rocky cliff or steep earth embankment, 10 to more than 100 meters above base. Nests typically are placed on south-facing aspects, with overhangs offering some protection from solar radiation. May nest in man-made excavations on otherwise unsuitable cliffs, and old nests of ravens, hawks, eagles, etc. (Nature Serve 2016).	Year – round	None ; the Site does not provide habitat for this species.
Redhead <i>Aythya americana</i>	Nests in emergent vegetation in large marshes, lakes, lagoons, rivers and bays, especially semi-permanently and seasonally flooded palustrine wetlands. with persistent emergent vegetation. Over-wintering mostly occurs in brackish and marine lagoons and bays, and less frequently in inland fresh-water situations (Nature Serve 2016).	Year – round	Low ; the riparian woodland provides nesting habitat for this species within the Site.
Snowy egret <i>Egretta thula</i>	Nests in trees or shrubs or, in some areas, on ground or in vegetation within marshes, lakes, ponds, lagoons, mangroves, and shallow coastal habitats. Often nests with other colonial water birds. Nests over water or ground. (Nature Serve 2016).	Year – round	Low ; the riparian woodland provides nesting habitat for this species within the Site.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Golden Eagle Protection Act list generated from queries of the USFWS for the Site (USFWS 2016). Federal Register. 2014. *U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Final Rule*. Volume 69, No. 149.