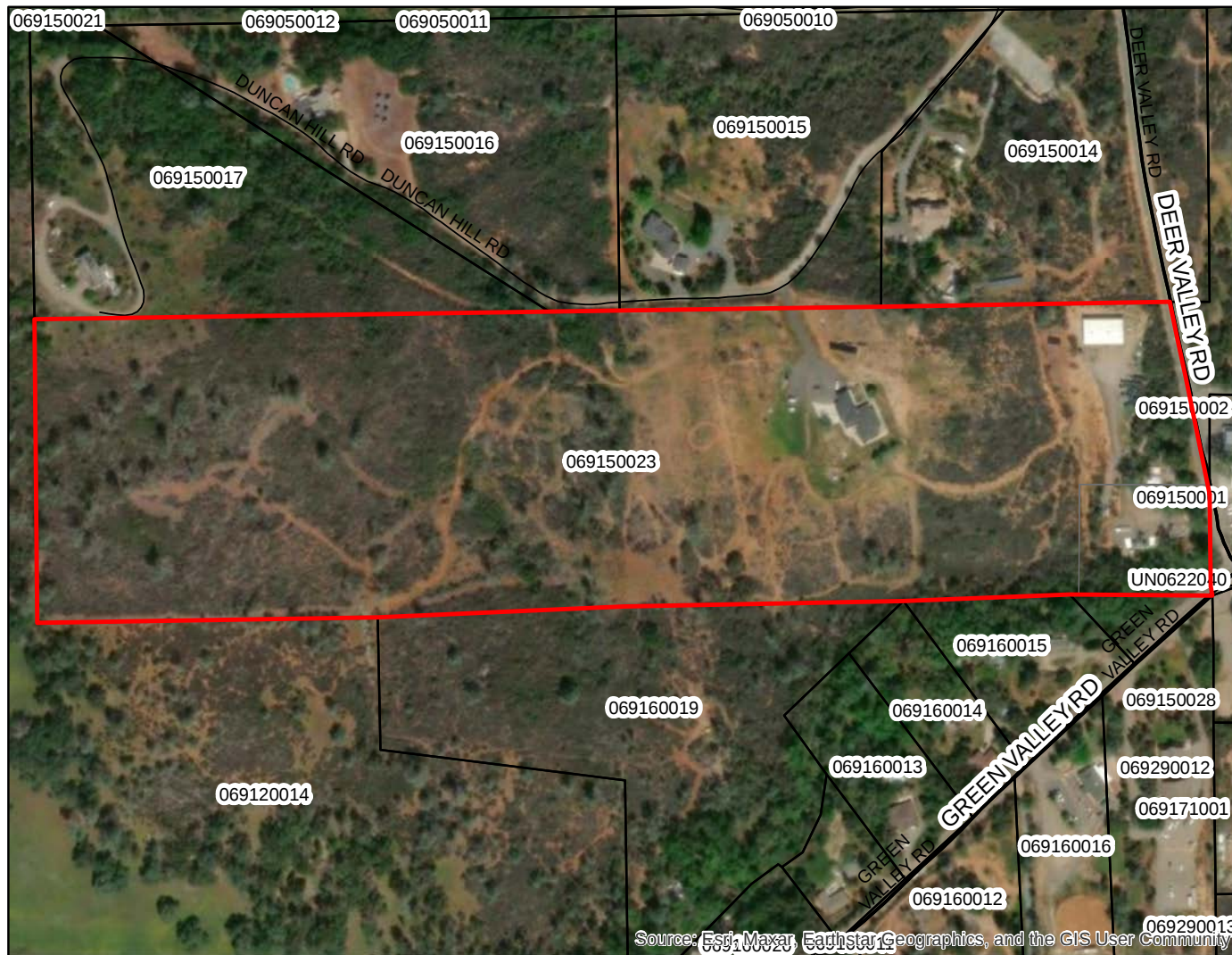
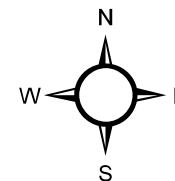
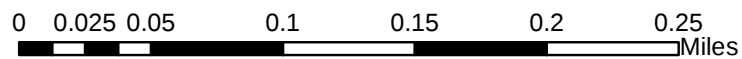




Map created August 27, 2024



P24-0001/Dawson Exhibit A - Vicinity Map

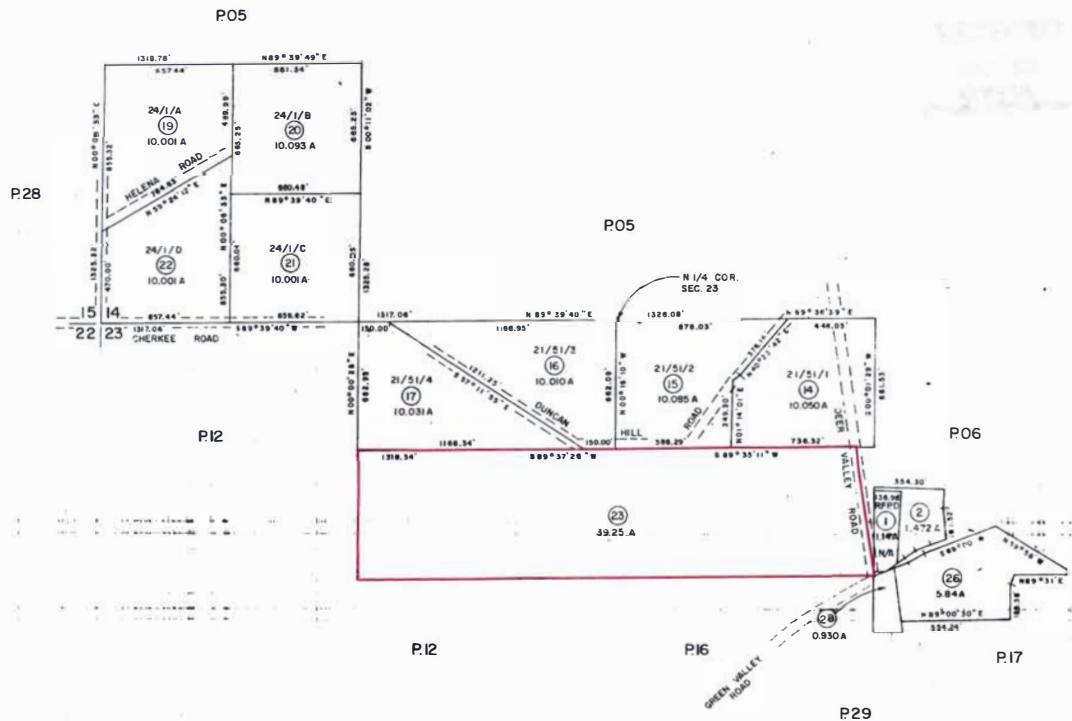
Parcel boundaries in this map are illustrative only and not considered the legal boundary.

P24-0001/Dawson Exhibit B - Assessor's Parcel Map

POR. SECS. 14 & 23, T.10N., R.9E., M.D.M.

Tax Area Code

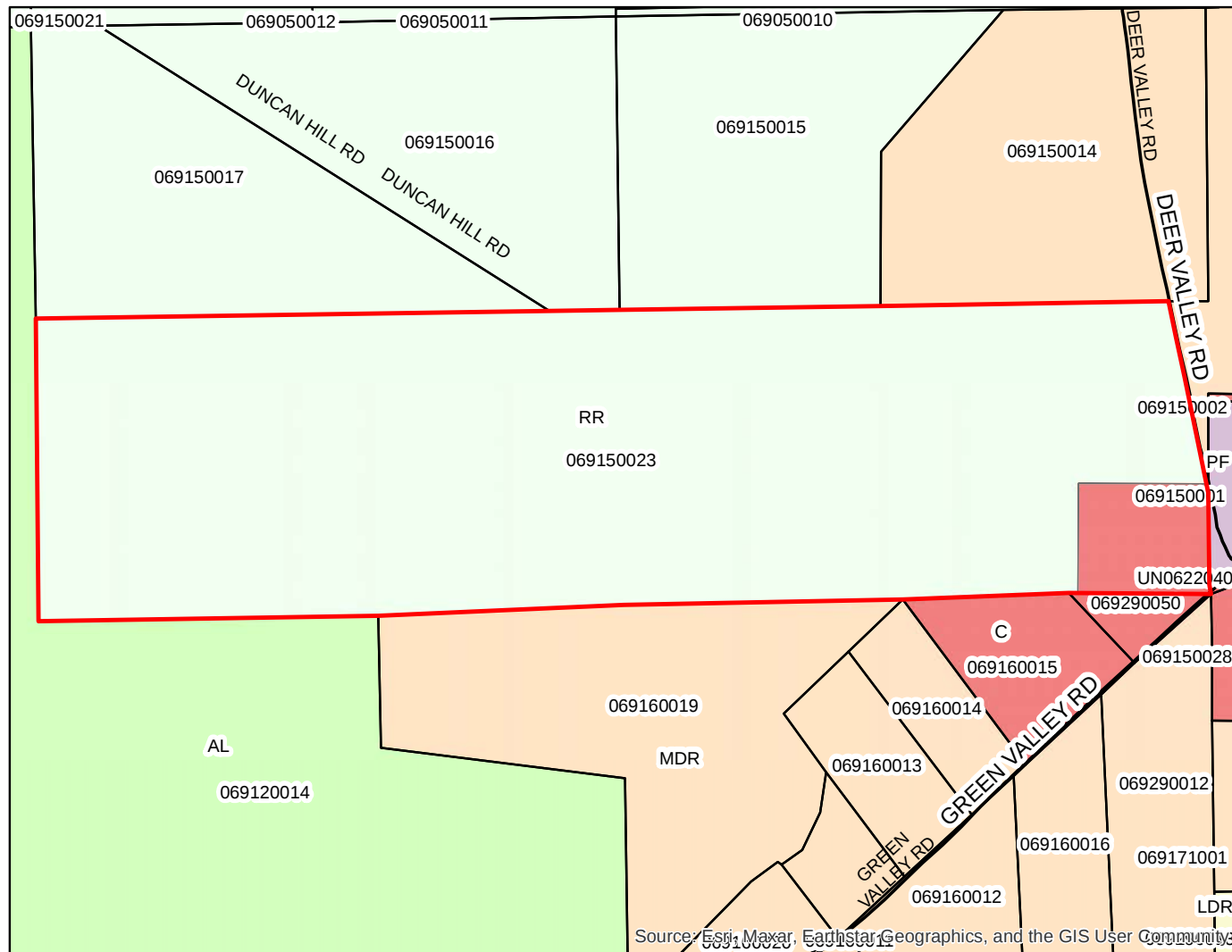
69:15



THIS MAP IS NOT A SURVEY. It is prepared by the El Dorado Co. Assessor's office for assessment purposes only.

NOTE - Assessor's Block Numbers Shown in Ellipses
Assessor's Parcel Numbers Shown in Circles

Assessor's Map Bk. 69 Pg. 15
County of El Dorado, California



Land Use Designations

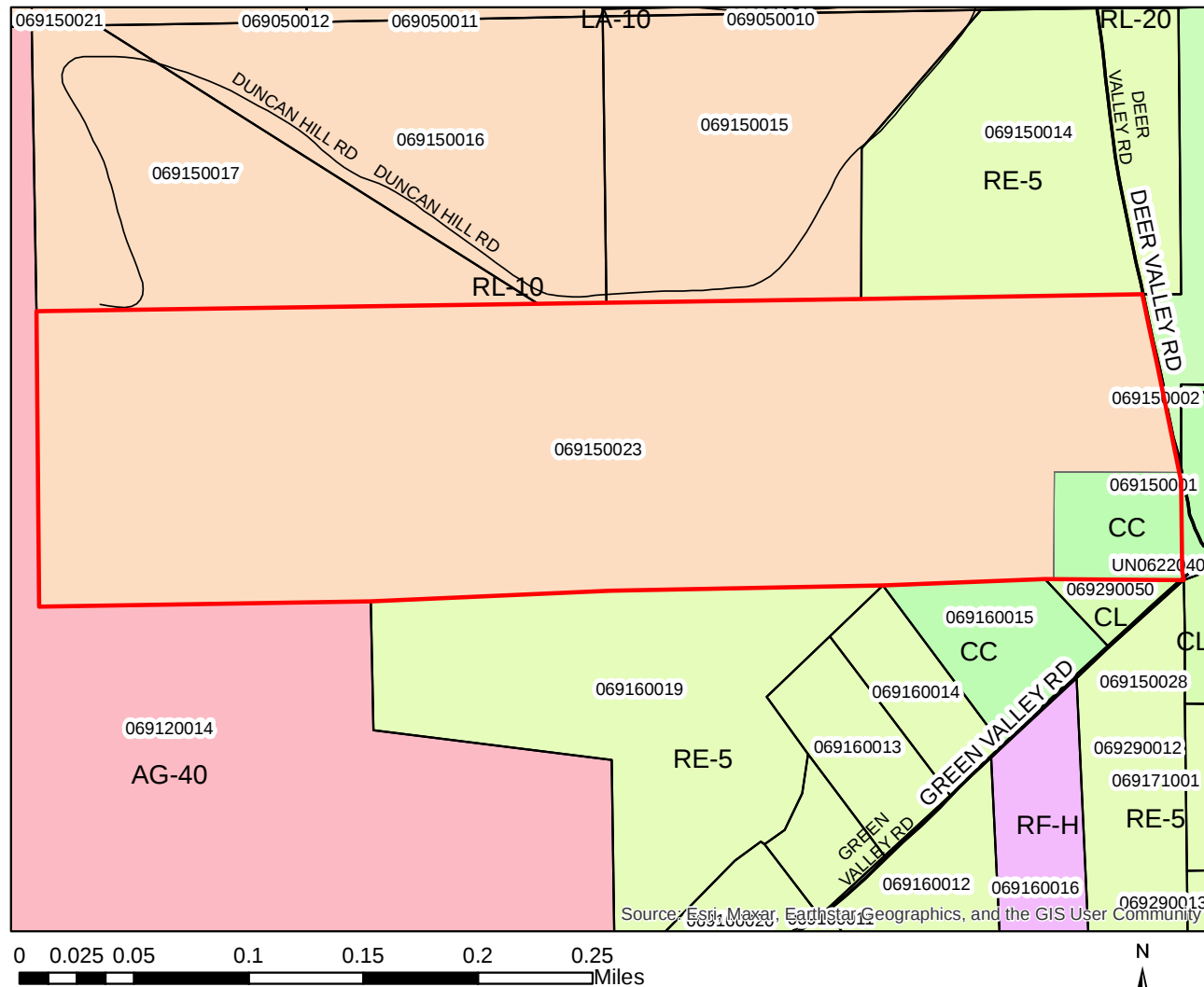
- Adopted Plan
- Agricultural Lands
 - Commercial
 - High Density Residential
 - Industrial
 - Low Density Residential
 - Medium Density Residential
 - Multi-Family Residential
 - Natural Resources
 - Open Space
 - Public Facilities
 - Research & Development
 - Rural Residential
 - Tourist Recreational

Map created August 27, 2024

P24-0001/Dawson Exhibit C - General Plan Land Use Map

Parcel boundaries in this map are illustrative only and not considered the legal boundary.

P24-0001 Dawson Tentative Parcel Map



Zoning Designations ZONEDES

- AG-40
- CC
- CL
- LA-10
- R1A
- RE-5
- RF-H
- RL-10
- RL-20
- TC

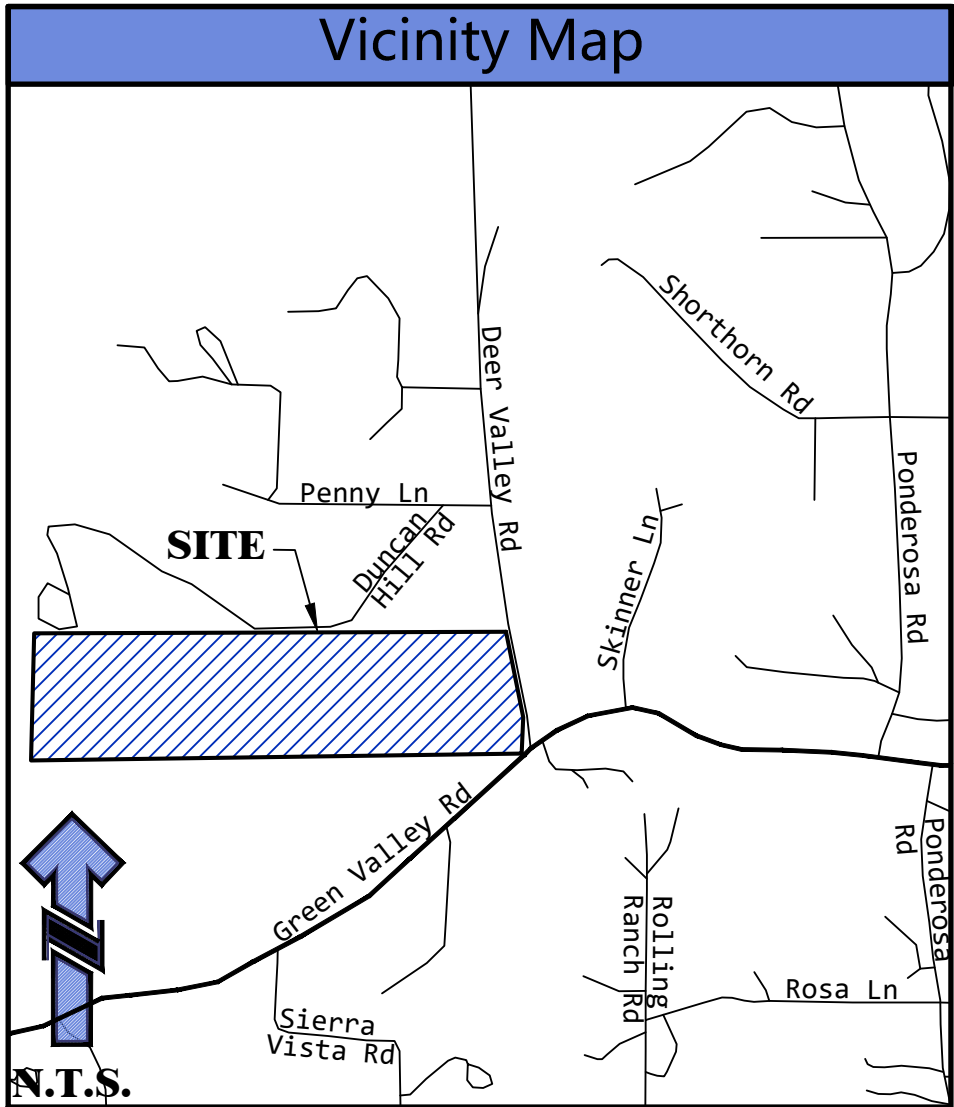
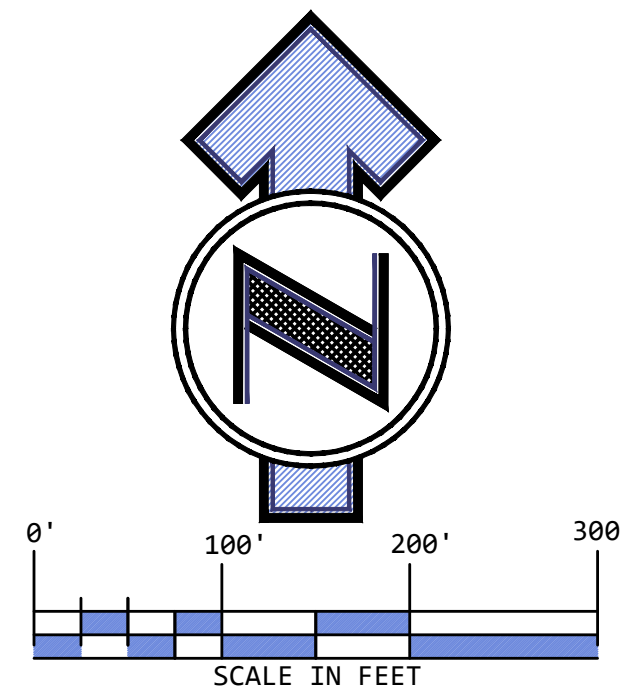
Map created August 27, 2024

P24-0001/Dawson Exhibit D - Zoning Map

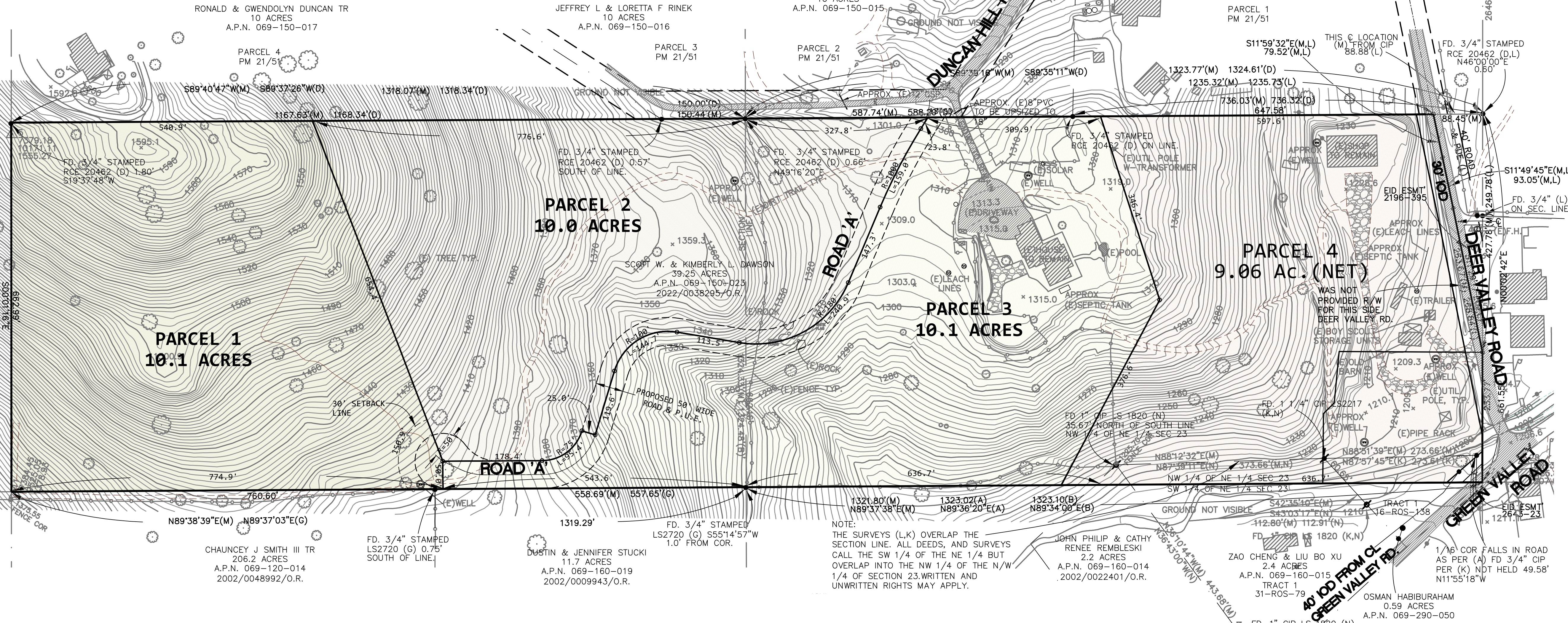
Parcel boundaries in this map are illustrative only and not considered the legal boundary.

DAWSON TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP

APN: 069-150-023
5210 Deer Valley Road
Rescue, CA 95762
~~October 2023~~
Revised May 2026



ALL FUTURE HOMES MUST MEET FIRE PROTECTION
STANDARDS FOR WATER STORAGE TANKS (LOCAL
ORDINANCE D-003) & RESIDENTIAL SPRINKLERS
(NFPA13D).



NOTE:
THE SURVEYS (L,K) OVERLAP THE
SECTION LINE. ALL DEEDS, AND SURVEYS
CALL THE SW 1/4 OF THE NE 1/4 BUT
OVERLAP INTO THE NW 1/4 OF THE N/W
1/4 OF SECTION 23. WRITTEN AND
UNWRITTEN RIGHTS MAY APPLY.

SURVEY REFERENCES:

- (A) 1-ROS-88
- (B) 18-PM-58
- (D) 21-PM-51
- (E) RANCHO PONDEROSA #1
"D"-MAPS-56
- (F) 37-PM-72
- (G) DOC# 2002-0009943
- (H) 44-PM-139
- (J) 35-ROS-73
- (I) 19-PM-74
- (K) 16-ROS-138
- (L) 44-PM-81
- (N) 31-ROS-79

SURVEY LEGEND:

- FOUND SURVEY MONUMENT
PER RECORD DATA
- ⊗ STORM DRAIN MANHOLE
- ⊞ ELECTRIC TRANSFORMER
- ∞ SEWER CLEANOUT
- ⊝ SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE
- ☎ PHONE BOX
- ☑ WATER BOX
- ☒ RAW WATER BOX
- ⊞ WATER VALVE
- |- CUT MARK IN CURB
- ⊞ ELECTRIC BOX
- ⊞ CABLE BOX
- ⊞ DRAINAGE INLET
- ⊞ FIRE HYDRANT
- ⊞ OAK TREE
- ⊞ OAK TREE CLUSTER
- P.E. POSTAL EASEMENT
- S.E. SLOPE EASEMENT
- PUE PUBLIC UTILITY EASEMENT
- (M) MEASURED
- (R) RECORD PER

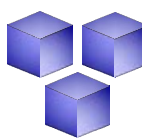
SURVEY NOTES:

- 1.) BASIS OF BEARINGS IS RECORD FOR MAPPING PURPOSES. THE CALCULATED BOUNDARY IS SHOWN AS THE LIMIT OF THE TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY. THE BOUNDARY LOCATIONS HEREON ARE BEST FIT TO ANY FOUND MONUMENTS AND CALCULATION OFF OF RECORD MAP. PRIOR TO ANY CONSTRUCTION BOUNDARY LINES AND CORNERS SHOULD BE VERIFIED AND DOCUMENTED. THE PURPOSE OF THIS DRAWING IS TOPOGRAPHIC FOR DESIGN ONLY. MANY POINTS ARE LOCATED BY RTK-GPS AND MAY REFLECT THE INHERENT ERROR OF THE SYSTEM. NO VERTICAL OR HORIZONTAL VALUE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED EXACT.
- 2.) ELEVATIONS ARE N.G.V.D. 1929 BY GPS OBSERVATION, SITE BENCHMARK IS AS SHOWN.
- 3.) THE AREA OF THE TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY WAS DELINEATED BY CLIENT.
- 4.) CONTOURS ARE COMPUTER GENERATED FROM SPOT ELEVATIONS. EXACT SURFACE UNDULATION WAS NOT DETERMINED, CALCULATED OR LOCATED. ADDITIONAL POINT INFORMATION STORED IN AUTOCAD FILE.
- 5.) NON-VISIBLE UNDERGROUND UTILITIES WERE NOT LOCATED. NO UNDERGROUND MAPPING WAS PROVIDED.
- 6.) SUBJECT TO ALL EASEMENTS, RECORDED OR NOT. THIS SURVEY IS NOT A BOUNDARY SURVEY AND DOES NOT REFLECT THOSE ITEMS THAT MAY BE LISTED IN A PRELIMINARY TITLE REPORT, INCLUDING COVENANTS AND RESTRICTIONS.
- 7.) SETBACKS WERE NOT PROVIDED TO THIS SURVEYOR AND NOT VERIFIED, THIS SURVEY SUGGESTS DESIGN IMPROVEMENTS SHOULD NOT DIRECTLY ABUT THE SETBACK LINES AND BE REASONABLY OFFSET TO ALLOW FOR CONSTRUCTION FIT AND GPS ACCURACY. (SEE NOTE 1 ABOUT INHERENT ERROR.)
- 8.) SLOPE EASEMENT IS 20' CONTIGUOUS TO STREET AND 5' BEYOND TOP OF FILL OR TOE OF CUT.
- 9.) Drip lines are approximate scaled from tree diameter. CLUSTERS ARE SHOWN AS ONE TREE. TREE DIAMETERS ARE AVERAGED FROM IRREGULAR TRUNKS AND ARE AVAILABLE IN THE ELECTRONIC FILE WITH NUMBER OF TRUNKS IN THE CLUSTER. FOR THE EXACT SPECIES, DIAMETER, DRIP LINES AND HEALTH, CONSULT AN ARBORIST. TREE TRUNKS ARE LOCATED AT CENTER OF TREE ± AT GROUND, MANY BEND AND GROW IN MULTIPLE DIRECTIONS.
- 10.) TPZ CIRCLES AS SHOWN HEREON ARE THE OPINION OF THIS SURVEYOR, CENTERED ON THE TRUNK AND PULLED 1' BEYOND WHAT APPEARS VERTICALLY AS THE LONGEST EXTENDING BRANCH FROM THE TRUNK. SURVEYOR IS NOT AN ARBORIST AND EXPRESSES HIS OPINION ONLY.
- 11.) THE ENTIRE LOT IS VERY ROCKY WITH INDIVIDUAL SMALL TO MEDIUM SIZE ROCKS. WELL DEFINED ROCK OUTCROPS AS OFTEN PRESERVED FOR LANDSCAPING PURPOSES WERE NOT LOCATED.
- 12.) THIS SURVEY CONTAINS NO ENVIRONMENTAL DATA AS TO DETERMINATION OF HAZARDOUS MATERIAL, WETLANDS OR PLANTS. CLIENT SHOULD CONSULT THE APPROPRIATE PROFESSIONAL TO DETERMINE SUCH ITEMS OR LOCATIONS, IF ANY.

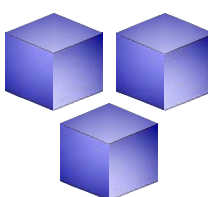
Abbreviations

BSW	BACK OF SIDEWALK	LF	LEFT
BW	BOTTOM OF WALL AT FG	LPG	PROPANE TANK
CH	CHORD BEARING	(P)	PROPOSED
CL	CHORD LENGTH	PAD	FINISHED PAD
CR	CURB RETURN	PKG	PARKING
D	DEGREE OF CURVE	PP	POWER POLE
DI	DROP INLET	P.E.	POSTAL EASEMENT
DWY	DRIVEWAY	PUE	PUBLIC UTILITIES EASEMENT
(E)	EXISTING	R	CURVE RADIUS PER FINAL MAP
E.D.C.	EL DORADO COUNTY	ROW	RIGHT OF WAY
EL	ELEVATION	RT	RIGHT
EP	EDGE OF PAVEMENT	SD	STORM DRAIN
FC	FACE OF CURB	SS	SEWER SERVICE
FF	FINISHED FLOOR	SW	SIDEWALK
FG	FINISHED GRADE	TBC	TOP BACK OF CURB
FH	FIRE HYDRANT	TC	TOP OF CURB ELEV.
FL	FLOWLINE	TW	TOP OF WALL
FND.	FOUND	UPC	UNIVERSAL PLUMBING CODE
GA	GUY ANCHOR	US	UTILITY SERVICE
GB	GRADE BREAK	W	WALL HEIGHT
HP	HIGH POINT	WL	WATER LINE
JP	JOINT POLE	WS	WATER SERVICE

Project Data

OWNER	SCOTT & KIMBERLY DAWSON 5210 DEER VALLEY ROAD RESCUE, CA 95672 PHONE: (530) 363-0584 Email: swd2113@gmail.com
APPLICANT	 LEBECK ENGINEERING, INC. 3430 ROBIN LANE, BLDG. #2 CAMERON PARK, CA 95682 Ph. (530) 677-4000 www.lebeckeng.com
PREPARED BY	BARBARA "BOBBIE" LEBECK, P.E. & SAM LEBECK
SCALE	1" = 100'
CONTOUR INTERVAL	2'
SOURCE OF TOPOGRAPHY	-BOUNDARY & EASEMENTS PER ALAN DIVERS, P.L.S.; -AERIAL TOPOGRAPHIC DATA BY VERTICAL MAPPING RESOURCES
SECTION, TOWNSHIP AND RANGE	POR. SEC. 23 T.10N., R.9E., M.D.M.
PARCEL ADDRESS	5210 DEER VALLEY RD., RESCUE, CA
ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER	069-150-023
PRESENT ZONING	RL-10
PROPOSED ZONING	RL-10
TOTAL AREA	39.72 ACRES (GROSS), 39.26 ACRES W- 2 100's REMOVED
TOTAL # OF PARCELS	1 EXISTING; 4 PROPOSED
WATER SUPPLY	PRIVATE WELLS (6 EXISTING TO REMAIN)
SEWAGE DISPOSAL	INDIVIDUAL SEPTIC SYSTEMS (2 EXISTING, 2 PROPOSED)
PROPOSED FIRE PROTECTION	RESCUE FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
DATE OF PREPARATION	AUGUST 2024
PROJECT #:	22-119

PREPARED BY:



LEBECK ENGINEERING, INC.
3430 ROBIN LANE, BLDG. #2
CAMERON PARK, CA 95682
Ph. (530) 677-4000

PLANNING SERVICES DIVISION:

APPROVAL/DENIAL DATE: _____

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS: _____

APPROVAL/DENIAL DATE: _____

TENTATIVE MAP

SHEET NO.

TM-1
Plot Date: May 14, 2026



BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION FOR 5210 DEER VALLEY ROAD, RESCUE, EL DORADO COUNTY, CA

PREPARED BY: FEC, INC.

Introduction

FEC, Inc. (FEC) has prepared this Biological Resources Evaluation (BRE) of the property located at 5210 Deer Valley Road, which is located in the community of Rescue in unincorporated El Dorado County, CA. The purpose of this BRE is to document baseline biological resources in the project site and to assess the potential for sensitive biological resources including special-status species, sensitive natural communities, or other protected biological resources such as aquatic resources or protected trees to occur in the project site and/ or be impacted by the proposed project. Proposed mitigation measures are also included. This report is intended to support project planning and entitlements including California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documentation.

Project Location and Description

The project site is a ±39.25-acre parcel located at 5210 Deer Valley Road (APN 069-150-023) in the community of Rescue, El Dorado County, California (Attachment A; Figure 1). The project site is located in Township 10N, Range 09E, Section 23 of the "Shingle Springs, CA" U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle (quad) (Attachment A; Figure 2). The approximate center of the site is located at latitude 38°42'43.28"N and longitude 120°57'24.74"W, North American Datum (NAD) 83. Figure 3 in Attachment A is an aerial map of the project site.

The proposed project consists of splitting the existing parcel into four parcels ranging in size from 9.1 acres to 10.3 acres and construction of a 50-foot-wide access road and public utility easement(s) to the two western parcels (Lots 1 and 2). The industrial operation would remain on the easternmost parcel (Lot 4) and the single-family residence would remain on Lot 3.



Methods:

Biological Studies

Biological studies conducted in support of this report included a special-status species evaluation, a biological reconnaissance survey, and focused botanical surveys. The special-status species evaluation was conducted in order to assemble a list of regionally-occurring special-status species with the potential to be impacted by proposed projects in the region. The biological reconnaissance survey was then conducted to determine whether any of the regionally-occurring special-status species have the potential to occur on the project site and/or be impacted by the proposed project. Focused botanical surveys were conducted to determine whether special-status plant species were present on the project site.

Special-Status Species Evaluation

The special-status species evaluation included obtaining lists of special-status species with the potential to occur in the project region from the following sources: the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) online list of federally-listed special-status species with the potential to occur in, or be affected by projects in the site, the list of reported occurrences of special-status species in the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) database for the "Shingle Springs, CA" USGS quad and the eight surrounding quads (Pilot Hill, Garden Valley, Coloma, Clarksville, Placerville, Folsom, Latrobe, and Fiddletown). Results of these queries are included in Attachment B. Special status species with the potential to occur in the project vicinity were compared with the habitats on site and other factors such as soil types on the project site and elevational and geographic ranges of the special-status species to determine if a species has the potential to occur within the project site.

Biological Reconnaissance Survey/Focused Botanical Surveys

FEC biologists/environmental scientists conducted a biological reconnaissance survey and focused botanical survey on May 10, 2023, to characterize and map the biological habitats within the proposed project site and inventory the site's flora and fauna. The biological reconnaissance survey area consisted of the entire ±39.25-acre parcel. During the survey, the entire site was walked and searched for the presence of special-status species or sensitive natural communities, including the potential presence of wetlands or other waters. FEC staff conducted an additional biological survey on June 22, 2023, that included a second focused botanical survey to identify plant species that may not have been blooming and evident in May. Plant and animal species observed on the project site that were identifiable at the time of the biological surveys were documented and representative photographs were taken. Attachment C is a list of plant and animal species observed on the project site during the surveys.



Surveys on both dates were conducted by Principal Environmental Scientist Matt Fremont and Senior Biologist/Botanist Stephen Stringer. Matt Fremont is an Environmental Scientist/GIS specialist with more than 20 years of experience assisting with biological surveys, wetland delineations, botanical surveys, arborist surveys and other biological surveys throughout northern California. Mr. Stringer holds a B.S. and M.S. in Biological Sciences with a focus in Biological Conservation from California State University, Sacramento and has more than 20 years of experience conducting biological and wetland studies in northern and central California. Mr. Stringer holds a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Section 10(a)(1)(A) Recovery Permit (TE-141359-4) for vernal pool branchiopods and California tiger salamander (Central DPS), a CDFW Rare Plant Voucher Collecting Permit (No. 2081(a)-22-093-V), a CDFW Specific Use Scientific Collecting Permit (S-230460010-23048-001) for California tiger salamander, special-status vernal pool branchiopods, western spadefoot, and common reptiles and amphibians, is an International Society of Arboriculture, Certified Arborist (WE-7129A), and is a part-time instructor for plant identification and wetland delineation courses for the Wetland Training Institute (WTI).

Regulatory Background

Special-Status Species and Nesting Birds

For the purpose of this technical memorandum, special-status species are defined as: species listed under the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (hereafter, "FESA," 16 USC Section 1531 et seq.) as Threatened or Endangered, as well as Candidate species and species proposed for listing; species listed under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) of 1970 (California Fish and Game Code Section 2050 et seq., and California Code of Regulations Title 14, Subsection 670.2, 670.51) as Threatened or Endangered, as well as Candidate species and species proposed for listing; species of special concern or watch list species as designated by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW); species that are not currently protected by statute or regulation, but would be considered rare, threatened, or endangered under these criteria, or by the scientific community [California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines subsection 15380(b) and (d)]; and plant species considered rare according to the California Native Plant Society (CNPS); specifically plants with a California Rare Plant Rank of 1A, 1B, 2, and 3 are considered special-status species under CEQA. While not technically considered special-status species, migratory bird species listed on the federal list (50 CFR Section 10.13) are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 USC Subsection 703-712). Migratory bird species and their nests and eggs are protected from injury or death. California Fish and Game Code Subsections 3503, 3503.5, and 3800 also prohibit the possession, incidental take, or needless destruction of birds, their nests, and eggs. Therefore, potential impacts to migratory birds and nesting birds are discussed.



Aquatic Resources

Any person, firm, or agency planning to alter or work in "waters of the U.S.," including the discharge of dredged or fill material, must first obtain authorization from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA; 33 USC 1344) or Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. The Rivers and Harbors Act prohibits the obstruction or alteration of navigable waters of the U.S. without a permit from USACE (33 USC 403). Within non-tidal waters, in the absence of adjacent wetlands, the extent of USACE jurisdiction extends to the ordinary high water mark (OHWM), which is defined as:

"A line on the shore established by fluctuations of water and indicated by a clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in soil character, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, or the presence of litter and debris."

Wetlands are defined in 33 CFR Part 328 as:

"Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions."

Any action requiring a CWA Section 404 permit, or a Rivers and Harbors Act Section 10 permit, must also obtain a CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) for impacts to "Waters of the State", which are defined as:

"any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state."

If a CWA Section 404 permit or a Rivers and Harbors Act Section 10 permit is not required but "Waters of the State" would be impacted, an application must still be filed with the appropriate Regional Water Quality Control Board and Waste Discharge Requirements must be obtained. Impacts to "Waters of the State" may also require a Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement under Section 1600 et seq. of the California Fish and Game Code. A Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement is required if a proposed project will "substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow or substantially change the bed, channel, or bank of streambeds."

Protected Oak Resources

The El Dorado County General Plan Amendment approved in October 2017, as well as the County's Oak Resources Management Plan and Oak Resources Conservation Ordinance, protect individual native oak trees and oak woodland canopy. Project proponents are required to inventory all native oak trees in the woodland area that are 24 inches in diameter and greater, identify all Heritage Trees 36 inches in diameter and greater, and any individual oak trees 6



inches in diameter and greater located outside of the woodland area. A permit is required from El Dorado County for non-exempt impacts to oak resources including oak canopy, individual native oaks and Heritage Trees and mitigation is required to replace lost oak resources.

Determination of Potential Impacts

The following thresholds of impact significance are based on CEQA guidelines. Based on the CEQA guidelines, the Project would have a significant impact on biological resources if it would result in any of the following:

- 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 the 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 the USFWS;
- Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (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; or,
- Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

Results: Environmental Setting

Existing Conditions

The project site is located in a rural setting in the community of Rescue, which is located in western El Dorado County roughly 26 miles northeast of the City of Sacramento. The project site is located within the foothills of the Sierra Nevada. Folsom Lake is roughly 8 miles west of the project site and the U.S. Highway 50 (U.S. 50) corridor crossing through the communities of Cameron Park and Shingle Springs is approximately 3.5 miles south of the project site. The land surrounding the project site is comprised of rural residential and commercial development within the community of Rescue. The Rescue Post Office and Rescue Baptist Church are directly



across Deer Valley Road from the project site to the east. Residential properties and undeveloped land border the project site directly to the south, with more residential development, the Rescue Community Center, Church of Christ, two equestrian riding and boarding facilities, and Rescue Elementary School across Green Valley Road to the south. The Thien Vien Dieu Nhan Buddhist Meditation Center and large single family residential parcels border the project site to the north. The land to the west appears to be a large rural residential parcel that is currently comprised primarily of undeveloped grazing land.

The western half of the project site is undeveloped and generally undisturbed with the exception of dirt roads/paths through the chaparral. The eastern half of the project site is fairly disturbed and contains fenced pastures for livestock, an existing residence with fenced/landscaped areas and sheds, and an industrial yard with a shop, trailer, boy scout storage units, an old barn, and parking and storage areas for vehicles and equipment. Goats were grazing in the fenced pastures at the time of both biological surveys.

Topography and Soils

The project site is hilly with an elevation of roughly 1,215 to 1,600 feet above mean sea level (amsl). The site generally slopes from west to east with the highest elevation occurring in the northwest corner of the property and the lowest elevation in the southeast corner along White Oak Creek.

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey Database (NRCS 2023), three soil mapping units occur within the project site including Argonaut clay loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes, Rescue extremely stony sandy loam, 3 to 50 percent slopes, eroded, and loamy alluvial land (Attachment A; Figure 4). These soil types are discussed below.

Rescue extremely stony sandy loam, 3 to 50 percent slopes, eroded, occupies roughly 85% of the project site and occurs in all but the very eastern portion of the project site. This soil series occurs on ridges between 800 to 2,000 feet above mean sea level and consists of residuum weathered from granodiorite. A typical profile is stony sandy loam from 0 to 5 inches, sandy clay loam from 5 to 29 inches, coarse sandy loam from 29 to 45 inches, and weathered bedrock from 45 to 49 inches. This soil series is well drained with a frequency of flooding of "none" and ponding of "none" and a depth to water table of more than 80 inches. This soil type and its minor components do not have a hydric rating (NRCS 2023).

Argonaut clay loam, 3 to 9 percent slopes, occupies roughly 15% of the project site and occurs in the far eastern portion of the site. This soil series occurs on ridges between 120 to 2,500 feet above mean sea level and consists of residuum weathered from andesite and/or residuum



weathered from metasedimentary rock. A typical profile is clay loam from 0 to 11 inches, clay from 11 to 40 inches, and weathered bedrock from 40 to 44 inches. This soil series is well drained with a frequency of flooding of “none” and ponding of “none” and a depth to water table of more than 80 inches. This soil type does not have a hydric rating; however, 1% of its unnamed minor components are hydric when occurring in drainageways (NRCS 2023).

Loamy alluvial land occupies less than 1% of the project site and occurs in the southeast corner adjacent to Green Valley Road. This soil series occurs in channels from an elevation of 300 to 3,500 feet above mean sea level and consists of recent mixed alluvium derived from volcanic and sedimentary rock. A typical profile is loam from 0 to 48 inches and weathered bedrock from 48 to 52 inches. This soil series is moderately well drained with a frequency of flooding of “occasional, none” and a depth to water table of about 36 to 48 inches. This soil type and its minor components do not have a hydric rating (NRCS 2023).

Habitat Types in the Project Site

Terrestrial habitat types/vegetation communities in the project area include whiteleaf manzanita chaparral, mixed oak – foothill pine woodland, and developed. Aquatic resources include ephemeral drainages, constructed drainages, a roadside drainage, and White Oak Creek (Attachment A; Figure 5).

Whiteleaf Manzanita Chaparral

Whiteleaf manzanita chaparral, which totals 33.38 acres, is the pre-dominate habitat type in the project site. This habitat type corresponds to gabbroic northern mixed chaparral in the *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California* (Holland 1986). This habitat type is characterized by >30% relative cover in the shrub canopy of whiteleaf manzanita (*Arctostaphylos viscida*), which is an evergreen, sclerophyllous shrub that grows up to 4 meters in height, with various other mostly evergreen shrubs as co-dominants. Other dominant shrub species in the project site are Lemmon’s ceanothus (*Ceanothus lemmonii*), California yerba santa (*Eriodictyon californicum*), chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), redbud (*Cercis occidentalis*), Sonoma sage (*Salvia sonomensis*), and California coffee berry (*Frangula californica*). The herbaceous layer is sparse and consists of species such as gamble weed (*Sanicula crassicaulis*), gum plant (*Grindelia camporum*), tarweed (*Madia elegans*), cudweed (*Pseudognaphalium californicum*), Lewis flax (*Linum lewisii* var. *lewisii*), and tall western groundsel (*Senecio integerrimus*).

Mixed Oak – Foothill Pine Woodland

Mixed oak – foothill pine woodland totals 1.83 acres in the project site and occurs as a narrow strip in a disturbed area along Deer Valley Road as well as along White Oak Creek. This habitat type in the project site doesn’t correspond well to a specific vegetation alliance in the *Manual*



of California Vegetation (<https://vegetation.cnps.org>) as it contains elements of both the mixed oak woodland and foothill pine woodland alliances. This habitat on-site is dominated by interior live oak (*Quercus wislizenii*) and blue oak (*Quercus douglassii*), with scattered foothill pine (*Pinus sabiniana*) at less than 5% of the tree canopy. The understory of the woodland is sparse and contains species similar to the whiteleaf manzanita chaparral.

Developed

Developed portions of the site total 4.22 acres and include an existing residence and an industrial yard with a shop, trailer, boy scout storage units, an old barn, and parking and storage areas. Developed habitat also includes driveways to the residence and industrial yard as well as portions of Duncan Hill Road and Green Valley Road.

Drainage

Several drainages are present in the site including two ephemeral drainages (0.06 acre) that drain the hillside in the southcentral portion of the site, two constructed drainages (0.08 acre) that capture and direct runoff around the industrial yard, and a short segment of roadside ditch (0.01 acre) in the southeastern corner of the site that runs from the shoulder of Green Valley Road to White Oak Creek. The drainages are generally sparsely vegetated with herbaceous vegetation typical of the surrounding chaparral and woodland habitats with occasional wetland species such as tall flatsedge (*Cyperus eragrostis*) in wetter areas.

White Oak Creek

A 0.14-acre segment of White Oak Creek crosses through the southeast corner of the project site. The bed of White Oak Creek in the project site has a substrate of mud with scattered cobble and small boulders and is mostly unvegetated. The banks of the creek in the project site are vegetated with trees and shrubs associated with the mixed oak – foothill pine woodland. Algal mats were floating on the surface of the creek at the time of the biological survey on June 22, 2023. White Oak Creek appears to originate on a hillside roughly 0.5 mile west of the study area within a matrix of woodland and grassland habitat. White Oak Creek flows in an easterly direction to its confluence with Kelley Creek roughly 500 feet downstream of the project site. Kelley Creek flows in a northerly direction and drains to Dry Creek roughly 1 mile north of the project site. Dry Creek drains to Weber Creek, which ultimately drains to the South Fork American River upstream of Folsom Lake.

General Wildlife Use of the Site

The project site is located in the center of the community of Rescue and is adjacent to the associated central development of the community. Beyond the development associated with the central portion of Rescue, the greater area around the project site generally consists of low-density residential development and rural commercial development extending for miles. In addition, the eastern half of the project site is characterized by low to moderate disturbance by



humans and domestic animals. As a result, wildlife using the site would be expected to consist primarily of common species tolerant of moderate levels of human activity and/or species with a very small home range that can persist in small patches of undisturbed habitat. A variety of common reptiles, small mammals, and birds are expected to use the project site for foraging, refugia, and dispersal. In addition, the chaparral habitat on the site provides habitat for the coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*), which is considered a species of special concern by CDFW. Wildlife species observed during the survey included mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), and California towhee (*Melospiza crissalis*). A complete list of wildlife species observed on the site during the survey is included in Attachment C.

Results: Special-Status Species and Other Protected Biological Resources

Special-Status Species

Based on the results of the background review and database searches, there are a total of 21 special-status plant species and 25 special-status animal species as defined in this report that are documented within the "Shingle Springs, CA" USGS quad and the surrounding eight quads. All 21 special-status plants and 25 special-status animals were evaluated for the potential to occur within the project site and/or be impacted by the proposed project. The evaluation was based on factors such as habitat affinities, host plants (in the case of certain animals), known elevational and geographic ranges, and soil requirements (plants), as well as the results of focused bloom-season botanical surveys. This evaluation is documented in Attachment D. Species that were determined to have no potential to occur in the project site and/or be impacted by the proposed project are not discussed further in this document.

Special-Status Plants

Three special-status plant species were documented in the project site during botanical surveys in May and June 2023: Layne's ragwort (*Packera layneae*), El Dorado bedstraw (*Galium californicum* ssp. *sierrae*), and El Dorado County mule ears (*Wyethia reticulata*). These species are discussed below. The project site provides suitable habitat for several other special-status plant species associated with volcanic, gabbroic or serpentine soils, and the Pine Hill Formation. Because no other special-status plant species were observed during focused botanical surveys, the remaining special-status plant species evaluated in Attachment D are either presumed absent or considered to have no potential to occur on the site due to a lack of suitable habitat or other factors such as soil requirements.



Layne's Ragwort (Federal Threatened; State Rare; CRPR 1B.2)

Layne's ragwort is an early successional perennial herb of the aster family (Asteraceae) that sprouts from a rootstock. It has mostly basal lance-shaped leaves that are 8 to 24 centimeters (3 to 10 inches) long and several flower heads that are 4 to 6 centimeters (2 to 3 inches) wide. Each flower head has 5 to 8 orange-yellow ray flowers (the flowers usually located around the perimeter of the inflorescence of members of the aster family) and numerous yellow disk flowers (flowers in the central portion of an inflorescence of a member of the aster family) (USFWS 2002a). The blooming period of Layne's ragwort is from April to August (CNPS 2023).

Layne's ragwort grows in open rocky areas within chaparral plant communities, primarily on gabbro soil formations and occasionally on serpentine soils (USFWS 2002a) from 655 to 3,560 feet in elevation (CNPS 2023). Most known sites of Layne's ragwort (a total of 48 occurrences) are scattered within a 16,200-hectare (40,000-acre) area in western El Dorado County that includes the Pine Hill formation and some adjacent serpentine soil areas (USFWS 2002a). Layne's ragwort is found in five other general areas: two locations near Brownsville in Yuba County; Sugarpine Reservoir and Michigan Bluff on Tahoe National Forest in Placer County; Little Bald Mountain and along Traverse Creek near Georgetown on El Dorado National Forest in El Dorado County; scattered private lands in El Dorado County outside the Pine Hill Preserve; and roughly six locations near Don Pedro Reservoir in Tuolumne County.

The primary threat to Layne's ragwort is the encroachment of native vegetation due to succession in the absence of the natural fire regime that would have occurred prior to human intervention. The long fire return interval due to fire suppression is preventing the formation of clearings needed by Layne's ragwort for establishment and possibly the scarification of seeds needed for germination (USFWS 2023). Other threats include urbanization, development, clearing, grazing, road construction, vehicles, and non-native plants (CNPS 2023).

Layne's ragwort were documented throughout the eastern half of the project site as well as in the southern portion of the western half of the site (see Figure 6). Due to the site disturbances, the ground surface in the eastern half of the project site is generally more open with less chaparral cover, while the western half of the project site is characterized by dense chaparral except where there are dirt roads/paths. Layne's ragwort prefers areas of open ground often associated with roadcuts and disturbances within chaparral and is therefore localized in disturbed areas and along dirt roads/paths in the project site. There is a reported occurrence of Layne's ragwort in the CNDDDB that overlaps the northeast corner of the Project site (CDFW 2023). Several populations of Layne's ragwort were documented in 2013 north and south of Green Valley Road near the intersection with Deer Valley Road (CDFW 2023), including the population that overlaps the project site.



Project activities such as grading, vegetation clearing, or other ground disturbance associated with construction of the access road would have the potential to directly impact Layne's ragwort if individual plants are present within the construction footprint. Individuals and/or seed could be destroyed or buried under the road surface. Indirect impacts to Layne's ragwort could occur through loss of habitat, habitat fragmentation, introduction of non-native or invasive plant seed, and future land uses.

El Dorado Bedstraw (Federal Endangered; State Rare; CRPR 1B.2)

El Dorado bedstraw is a perennial herb found on gabbroic soil in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest. El Dorado bedstraw is a clonal species that spreads mainly by underground stems (USFWS 2019). This species occurs from an elevation of 330 to 1,920 feet and blooms from May to June (CNPS 2023). El Dorado bedstraw is known from only 17 occurrences, all in western El Dorado County in and around the Pine Hill Formation. Threats to El Dorado bedstraw include habitat destruction and fragmentation through residential and commercial development and overgrazing by horses (USFWS 2019).

Eight populations of El Dorado bedstraw were documented within the central portion of the project site (see Figure 6). Six of the populations occur in mature, undisturbed chaparral habitat along an ephemeral drainage in the southcentral portion of the site. There are no documented occurrences of this species on the project site, but there is a reported occurrence of El Dorado bedstraw in the CNDDDB on the parcel adjacent to the northeast corner of the Project site where El Dorado bedstraw was documented in 2007 and 2013 (CDFW 2023).

No El Dorado bedstraw populations were found within the location of the proposed access road, so no direct impacts are anticipated to occur as a result of the proposed project. Indirect impacts to El Dorado bedstraw could occur through loss of habitat, habitat fragmentation, introduction of non-native or invasive plant seed, and future land uses.

El Dorado County Mule Ears (CRPR 1B.2)

El Dorado County mule ears is a clonal perennial plant species in the aster family (Asteraceae) that grows to 1 meter tall (3.3 feet). This species spreads extensively by underground rhizomes and has populations dominated by a few large individuals. Its leaves are cauline, ovate lanceolate to deltoid (triangular); the largest are 5 to 20 centimeters (2 to 8 inches) long and 8 to 12 centimeters (3 to 4.5 inches) wide. The one to four yellow flower heads are 2.5 to 4 centimeters (1 to 1.6 inches) wide (USFWS 2002).

El Dorado County mule ears is known from a total of 25 occurrences (CNPS 2023), all on the Pine Hill gabbro formation in western El Dorado County (USFWS 2002). This species grows in open rocky areas within chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest



on clay or gabbro soil formations from an elevation of 605 to 2,065 feet above mean sea level. El Dorado County mule ears blooms from April to August (CNPS 2023).

El Dorado County mule ears were documented in the central and eastern portions of the project site (see Figure 6). This species was growing in open areas as well as in the understory of the chaparral where the canopy was not completely closed. There is a reported occurrence of El Dorado County mule ears in the CNDDDB that overlaps the northeast corner of the Project site (CDFW 2023). Several populations of El Dorado County mule ears were documented in multiple years between 1986 and 2013 north and south of Green Valley Road near the intersection with Deer Valley Road (CDFW 2023), including the population that overlaps the project site. The CNDDDB record generally corresponds to the location of mule ear sightings in the eastern portion of the project site.

Project activities such as grading, vegetation clearing, or other ground disturbance associated with construction of the access road would have the potential to directly impact El Dorado County mule ears if individual plants are present within the construction footprint. Individuals and/or seed could be destroyed or buried under the road surface. Indirect impacts to El Dorado County mule ears could occur through loss of habitat, habitat fragmentation, introduction of non-native or invasive plant seed, and future land uses.

Special-Status Animals

No special-status animal species were observed in the project site during the biological reconnaissance survey. Based on the evaluation of the potential for special-status animal species to occur in the project site that is described above and documented in Attachment D, two special-status animal species were identified as having the potential to occur in the project site and/or be impacted by future site development: coast horned lizard and Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*). The majority of the regionally-occurring special-status animal species require aquatic habitats such as vernal pools, ponds, marshes, and riverine habitats. The remaining species occur in large tracts of undeveloped lands such as open grasslands or old growth forest habitats. These habitats required by the majority of the regionally-occurring special-status species are not present in the project site. Coast horned lizard and Cooper's hawk are discussed below.

Coast Horned Lizard (CDFW SSC)

Coast horned lizard is found in a variety of habitats including sage scrub, dunes, alluvial scrub, annual grassland, chaparral, oak woodland, riparian woodland, Joshua tree woodland, coniferous forest, and saltbush scrub (Thomson et al. 2016) where they inhabit open areas of sandy or loose soil and low vegetation (California Herps 2023). This species is often found in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered shrubs and along dirt roads as well as near ant hills



feeding on ants. Coast horned lizard needs loose, fine soils for burrowing, open areas for thermoregulation, and shrub cover for refugia (California Herps 2023).

Coast horned lizards are diurnal. They are generally active during periods of warm weather and retreat underground and become inactive during extended periods of low temperatures or extreme heat (Thomson et al. 2016). Adults are typically active in California from February to November, with peak activity between April and July. Hatchlings are active from mid to late summer into November. Diurnal activity switches from midday peaks in the spring to more crepuscular activity in summer and early fall. Studies have shown that reproductive activity occurs from March to June, with females commonly ovipositing in May. Clutch sizes usually average around 11–12 eggs. Threats to coast horned lizard include urbanization, agriculture, off-highway vehicles, flood control structures, energy development, and non-native Argentine ants (Thomson et al. 2016).

Coast horned lizard was not observed during the biological surveys; however, suitable habitat is present in the project site in the form of patches of loose soil, shrub cover, and adjacent open areas. There are four reported occurrences of this species in the CNDDDB within 5 miles of the project site, with the closest occurrence approximately 1.7 miles west of the site in chaparral habitat similar to what is present on the project site (CDFW 2023). Coast horned lizard has the potential to occur in chaparral habitat in and adjacent to the project site.

Project activities such as grading, vegetation clearing, or other ground disturbance associated with construction of the access road would have the potential to impact coast horned lizard if individuals are present within the construction footprint. Impacts could include harm to individuals resulting from contact with construction equipment or personnel or individuals being entombed in burrows if lizards were inactive due to low temperatures or extreme heat.

Cooper's Hawk (CDFW Watch List)

Cooper's hawk is a year-round resident in California in wooded areas in the Central Valley and Sierra foothills, where it prefers to reside near bodies of water. Cooper's hawks typically forage within open woodland and habitat edges and feed mainly on small birds and mammals. Cooper's hawks are also known to forage in wooded urban areas. Cooper's hawk nests in open woodland as well as urban trees, making this species likely to be found in developing areas (Zeiner et al. 1990).

Cooper's hawk was not observed during the biological survey; however, suitable nesting and foraging habitat is present in and adjacent to the project site. Patches of mixed oak – foothill pine woodland are present as well as habitat edges along the perimeter of the woodland that provides suitable nesting and foraging habitat for Cooper's hawk. There are no reported occurrences of Cooper's hawk in the CNDDDB within a five-mile radius of the Project site (CDFW 2023); however, there are three documented occurrences of Cooper's hawk in Rescue within



1.5 to 2 miles of the project site in iNaturalist (iNaturalist 2023), indicating that this species is likely nesting in the Rescue area.

Project activities such as grading, vegetation clearing, or other ground disturbance associated with construction of the access road would have the potential to impact Cooper's hawk if this species were to nest in or adjacent to the project site prior to or during construction. Project activities during the breeding season (February 1 through August 31) could result in injury or mortality of eggs and chicks directly through destruction of the nest tree or nest or indirectly through forced nest abandonment or forced fledging due to noise and other human disturbance.

Raptors, Migratory Birds, and Other Nesting Birds

No nesting birds were observed in the project site during the survey, however, nesting habitat for common raptors, migratory birds and other nesting birds is present in the whiteleaf manzanita chaparral and mixed oak-foothill pine woodland in and adjacent to the project site. Common raptor species such as red-tailed hawk and red-shouldered hawk were observed in the project site and could nest in oak or pine trees in or adjacent to the site. Common bird species could also nest in herbaceous vegetation or on the ground such as mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), killdeer (*Charadrius vociferous*), or a variety of other songbirds. If project activities were to commence during the typical bird nesting season (February 1 to August 31), project activities associated with ground disturbance or vegetation removal in the vicinity of bird nests could lead to destruction of nests, abandonment of eggs or young or forced fledging, which would be a violation of Fish and Game Code.

Riparian Habitats or Other Sensitive Natural Communities

Riparian habitats are often considered sensitive natural communities by CDFW and are also sometimes regulated under Section 1600 of the Fish and Game Code. Plant communities are considered sensitive biological resources if they have limited distributions, have high wildlife value, include sensitive species, and/or are particularly susceptible to disturbance. CDFW ranks sensitive communities as "threatened" or "very threatened" and keeps records of their occurrences in CNDDDB. CNDDDB vegetation alliances are ranked 1 through 5, with those alliances ranked globally (G) or statewide (S) as 1 through 3 considered sensitive. Some alliances with the rank of 4 and 5 have also been included in the 2020 sensitive natural communities list under CDFW's revised ranking methodology (CDFW 2023).

There are no sensitive riparian habitats or other sensitive natural communities on the site. Although there is a narrow strip of riparian vegetation along White Oak Creek, it is primarily composed of upland tree and shrub species associated with the adjacent woodland and



chaparral habitats, as well as a mix of non-native species, and is not a distinct riparian community. White Oak Creek does not qualify as a Central Valley Drainage Hardhead/Squawfish Stream, which is the only natural community considered sensitive by CDFW that is mapped in the project region. The closest hardhead/squawfish streams in the region are the Lower American River below Nimbus Dam and the Upper Cosumnes River. Therefore, no impacts to sensitive natural communities would occur as a result of the proposed project.

Wildlife Movement Corridors

Wildlife movement corridors, or habitat linkages, are connections between patches of habitat, generally native vegetation, which join two or more larger areas of similar wildlife habitat and allows for physical and genetic exchange between animal populations that could otherwise be isolated. Habitat linkages are typically contiguous strips of natural areas such as riparian corridors, oak woodlands, or drainages. Wildlife movement corridors are critical for the maintenance of ecological processes including facilitating the movement of animals and the continuation of viable populations. Movement corridors may serve to provide a more local linkage such as between foraging and denning areas, or they may be regional in nature providing larger scale migration corridors such as between wintering and summering habitat. Habitat linkages may also serve to allow animals to periodically move away from an area and then subsequently return. Other corridors may be important as dispersal corridors for young animals. A group of habitat linkages in an area can form a wildlife corridor network.

The project site is not located within an Essential Connectivity Area, Natural Landscape Block (defined as relatively natural habitat blocks that support native biodiversity) or Natural Areas Small, which are designated important blocks of habitat and movement corridors for wildlife (CDFW 2023). However, the project site is located along the southern edge of an approximately 9,300-acre subsection of the American River, Middle Sierra Wildlife Linkage designated by CDFW. The project is within a block of the Lower Foothills Metamorphic Belt subsection, which includes the region from Rescue northwestward around Pine Hill and Kanaka Valley. In the immediate project area, this wildlife linkage stops at Green Valley Road approximately 1,000 feet southeast of the project site, although a small section of it extends southward into Cameron Park to the southwest of the site. Due to its proximity to a designated wildlife linkage, the project site could contribute to overall wildlife habitat connectivity in the region and function as an important dispersal corridor for wildlife.

As the current proposed project is a parcel split and access road, it would not result in any adverse impacts to wildlife corridors. The presumed future development of two additional single-family residences on Lots 1 and 2 would also not be expected to significantly impact the value of the project site as a wildlife movement corridor as the majority of the site would



remain undeveloped and common wildlife currently using the site would be expected to continue moving through the site. As discussed above in *General Wildlife Use of the Site*, any wildlife moving through the area currently would have to be tolerant of rural development and low to moderate levels of human presence and domestic animals. The area surrounding the project site contains scattered residences at a density similar to what would presumably occur in the project site at full build-out. Additionally, the project site is at the edge of the designated wildlife linkage adjacent to Green Valley Road and central development within Rescue. Therefore, no significant impacts to the value of the project site as a wildlife movement corridor or significant impacts to the designated wildlife linkage are expected to occur as a result of the proposed project or anticipated future site development associated with a parcel split into four parcels.

Aquatic Resources

Natural and constructed drainages are present on the site including two ephemeral drainages, two constructed drainages, a roadside ditch, and White Oak Creek.

White Oak Creek is a potential "Waters of the U.S." and "Waters of the State" subject to regulation by the USACE and the Central Valley RWQCB under Section 404 and 401 of the CWA and by CDFW under the Lake and Streambed Alteration Program.

The two ephemeral drainages likely would not qualify as "Waters of the U.S." as defined by the USACE based on the current definition, which has been revised as a result of the U.S. Supreme Court's May 25, 2023, decision in the case of *Sackett v. Environmental Protection Agency*. On August 29, 2023, the U.S. EPA and the USACE issued a pre-publication version of the Revised Definition of "Waters of the United States"; Conforming (referred to as the "Conforming Rule") to amend the January 2023 Rule. The Conforming Rule was published in the Federal Register and became effective on September 8, 2023. The two ephemeral drainages may qualify as "Waters of the State" subject to RWQCB jurisdiction.

Based on the current site plan, it appears that the access road would cross an ephemeral drainage. If the access road cannot be designed to avoid impacts to the ephemeral drainage concurrence would need to be obtained from the RWQCB and CDFW regarding their potential jurisdiction. The process would require permits from the RWQCB and potentially a Streambed Alteration Agreement from CDFW.

Protected Oak Resources

An oak resources technical report has not been prepared as of the time of document preparation. The project site contains native blue oak and interior live oak trees within the whiteleaf manzanita chaparral and mixed oak – foothill pine woodland habitats.



Additionally, some or all of the mixed oak – foothill pine woodland may qualify as an oak woodland according to County's Oak Resources Management Plan and the Oak Resources Conservation Ordinance. Oak woodlands and certain native oaks are protected by El Dorado County and require a permit prior to impacts.

Habitat Conservation Plans, Natural Community Conservation Plans, and Local Conservation Plans

There are no Habitat Conservation Plans or Natural Community Conservation Plans that cover the project site, and the proposed project will have no impact on any such plans. The project site is located within an El Dorado County Rare Plant Mitigation Area. Mitigation will be implemented for impacts to rare plants as required by the County Ecological Preserve Fee Program. Therefore, no impacts to Habitat Conservation Plans, Natural Community Conservation Plans, or local conservation plans would occur as a result of any proposed site development.

Representative photographs of the habitat on-site are included as Figures 7a, 7b, and 7c. in Attachment A. Photographs of the rare plants observed are included as Figure 8 in Attachment A.

Summary of Potential Biological Impacts and Recommended Mitigation Measures

The proposed project has the potential to impact special-status plants, coast horned lizard, Cooper's hawk, nesting raptors and migratory birds and/or other nesting birds, aquatic resources that are potential "Waters of the State", and protected oak resources. Recommended measures are included below to reduce potential impacts to less than significant.

Recommended Mitigation Measures

Special-Status Plants

Layne's ragwort is designated as "Rare" under CESA and holds a CRPR of 1B.2. It is also listed as "Threatened" under FESA. El Dorado bedstraw is designated as "Rare" under CESA and holds a CRPR of 1B.2. It is also listed as "Endangered" under FESA. El Dorado County mule ears has no state or federal listing status but holds a CRPR of 1B.2. Mitigation will be required under the El Dorado County Ecological Preserve Fee Program for any impacts to these three special-status plant species. Consultation will also be required with CDFW and USFWS to obtain take authorization for any impacts to Layne's ragwort and El Dorado bedstraw and to develop the appropriate mitigation strategies to minimize impacts to these species. Section 2081 subdivision



(b) of the Fish and Game Code allows CDFW to authorize take of species listed as endangered, threatened, candidate, or a rare plant, if that take is incidental to otherwise lawful activities and if certain conditions are met. Take authorization is not required under FESA for impacts to listed plants incidental to otherwise lawful activities. FESA requires the project proponent to abide by any state laws affording protection to the plant.

The following avoidance and minimization and mitigation measures are recommended for special-status plants:

- Impacts to special-status plants should be avoided or minimized to the extent practicable. If impacts to special-status plants cannot be avoided, the project proponent will be required to pay into the County's Ecological Preserve Fee Program. This would satisfy compensatory mitigation requirements for El Dorado County mule ears.
- In areas where special-status plants occur outside of the project footprint but adjacent to the work area, brightly colored environmentally sensitive area fencing should be installed to prevent impacts to preserved special-status plants. Signage should be placed at regular intervals along the fencing, noting the area as off-limits during construction due to the presence of special-status plants. Additionally, construction crews should receive training to avoid these special-status plant species to avoid unnecessarily trampling them during project implementation.
- For Layne's ragwort and El Dorado bedstraw, the project proponent will also be required to consult with CDFW to develop a mitigation strategy to reduce impacts and obtain take authorization. Mitigation requirements could include but are not limited to, development of a plan to relocate the special-status plants (or seed) to a suitable location outside of the impact area and monitoring the relocated population to demonstrate transplant success, preservation of this species or its habitat at an on or offsite location, and measures to improve habitat on-site such as brush clearing.

Coast Horned Lizard

A clearance survey should be conducted for coast horned lizard by a qualified biologist within 14 days prior to any project-related activities that resulted in ground disturbance or vegetation removal such as clearing/grubbing, grading, mowing etc. The survey should be conducted during the lizard's active season (February to November) and when temperatures are warm enough for the lizard to be above ground and active. Indicators that it is warm enough include other lizards or snakes being active and/or temperatures above approximately 70 degrees Fahrenheit. If coast horned lizard is not observed, no further measures are necessary. If coast horned lizard is observed on the site during the survey, CDFW should be contacted to determine the appropriate avoidance measures, which could include relocation to a suitable



location outside of the project footprint, exclusion fencing around work areas to prevent access by coast horned lizard, and/or monitoring during construction.

Cooper's Hawk and Other Nesting Raptors and Migratory Birds

- Any vegetation clearing or ground disturbing activities within the project site should take place outside of the typical avian nesting season (e.g., February 15 through August 31), if feasible. If construction needs to commence between February 15 and August 31, a pre-construction survey for nesting birds should be conducted within 500 feet of active construction areas within 14 days prior to commencement of construction. If a lapse in project activity occurs for 14 days or more during the bird nesting season, then the nesting bird surveys should be re-conducted. If no nesting birds are observed, no further mitigation is required.
- If active bird nests are observed during the pre-construction survey, a buffer zone should be established around the nest tree(s) until the young have fledged or are no longer dependent on the nest, as determined by a qualified biologist. The radius of the required buffer zone can vary depending on the species, (i.e., 25-100 feet for passerines and 200-300 feet for Cooper's hawk or other raptors), with the dimensions of any required buffer zones to be determined by a qualified biologist. Buffer zones could be reduced if the nest is monitored by a qualified biologist.
- The buffer zone around a nesting tree should be demarcated with high visibility orange construction fencing (or similar highly visible material) and no construction activities or personnel should be allowed within the buffer zone.

Aquatic Resources

The only waters that may be impacted as a result of construction of the access road are the ephemeral drainages. Construction activities that would impact any jurisdictional aquatic resources on the site [e.g., result in grading or fill material (including culverts) placed below the OHWM of a natural drainage], permits would need to be obtained from the RWQCB and/or CDFW and mitigation would be required at a minimum 1:1 ratio to ensure no net loss of "Waters of the State." As discussed above, the ephemeral drainages are not considered to be "Waters of the U.S." as defined by the USACE.

Protected Oak Resources

An oak resources technical report should be prepared prior to project implementation to determine whether there would be any impacts to protected oak resources (individual native oak trees, heritage trees, oak canopy). If any impacts to protected oak resources are identified, mitigation should be implemented in accordance with the County's Oak Resources Management Plan.



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2005. Recovery Plan for Vernal Pool Ecosystems of California and Southern Oregon. Region 1, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland, OR.
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Attachment A: Figures

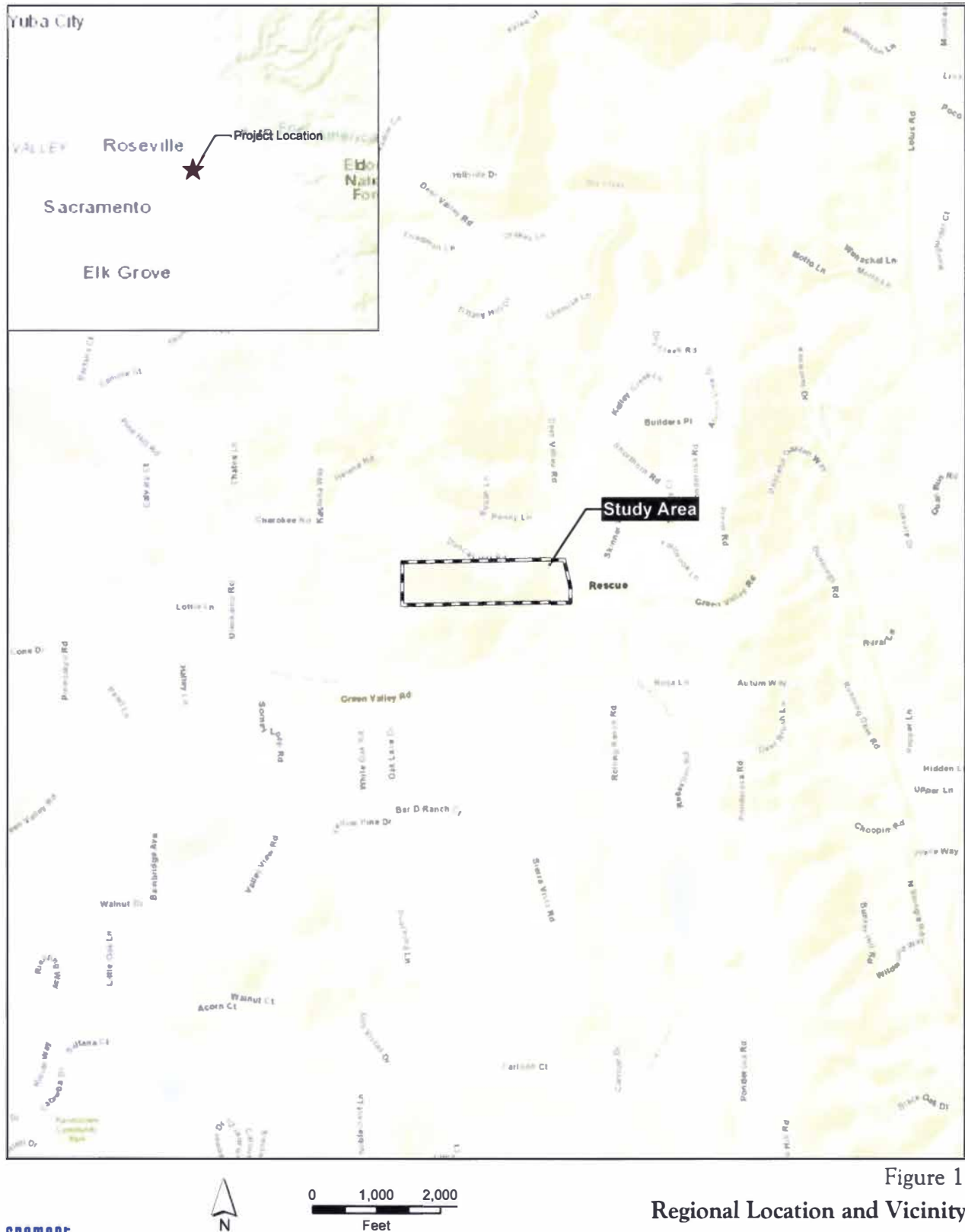
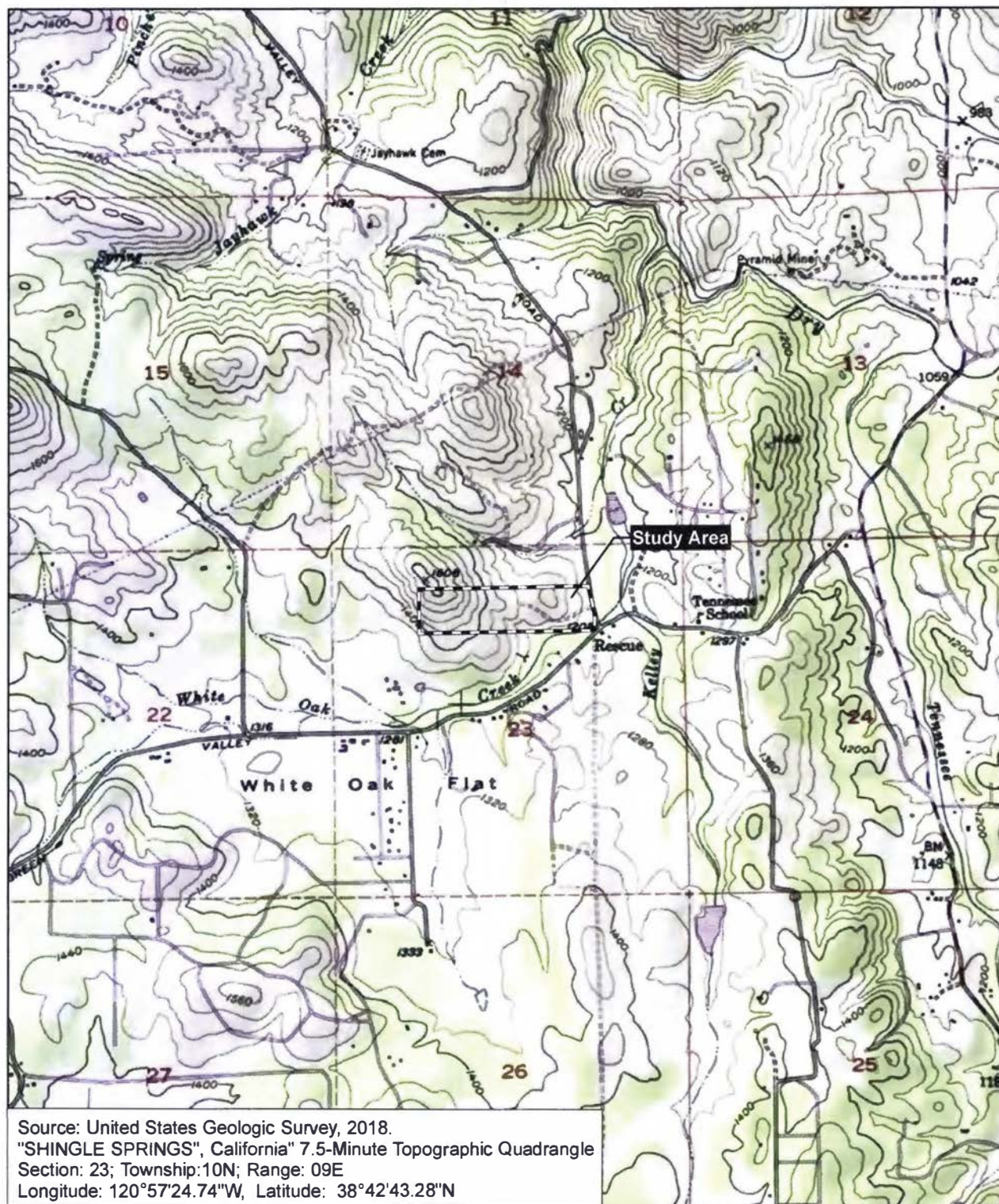


Figure 1
Regional Location and Vicinity

5210 Deer Valley Road
Rescue, El Dorado County, CA 95672 (APN: 069-150-023)

PREMONT
ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSULTING

Basemap Source: ESRI (2023)



FREMONT
ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSULTING



0 1,000 2,000
Feet

Figure 2
USGS

5210 Deer Valley Road
Rescue, El Dorado County, CA 95672 (APN: 069-150-023)



**FREMONT
ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSULTING**

Aerial Base: Google Earth (06/2021)



0 300 600
Feet



Study Area (39.7 acres)

Figure 3

AERIAL

5210 Deer Valley Road
Rescue, El Dorado County, CA 95672 (APN: 069-150-023)



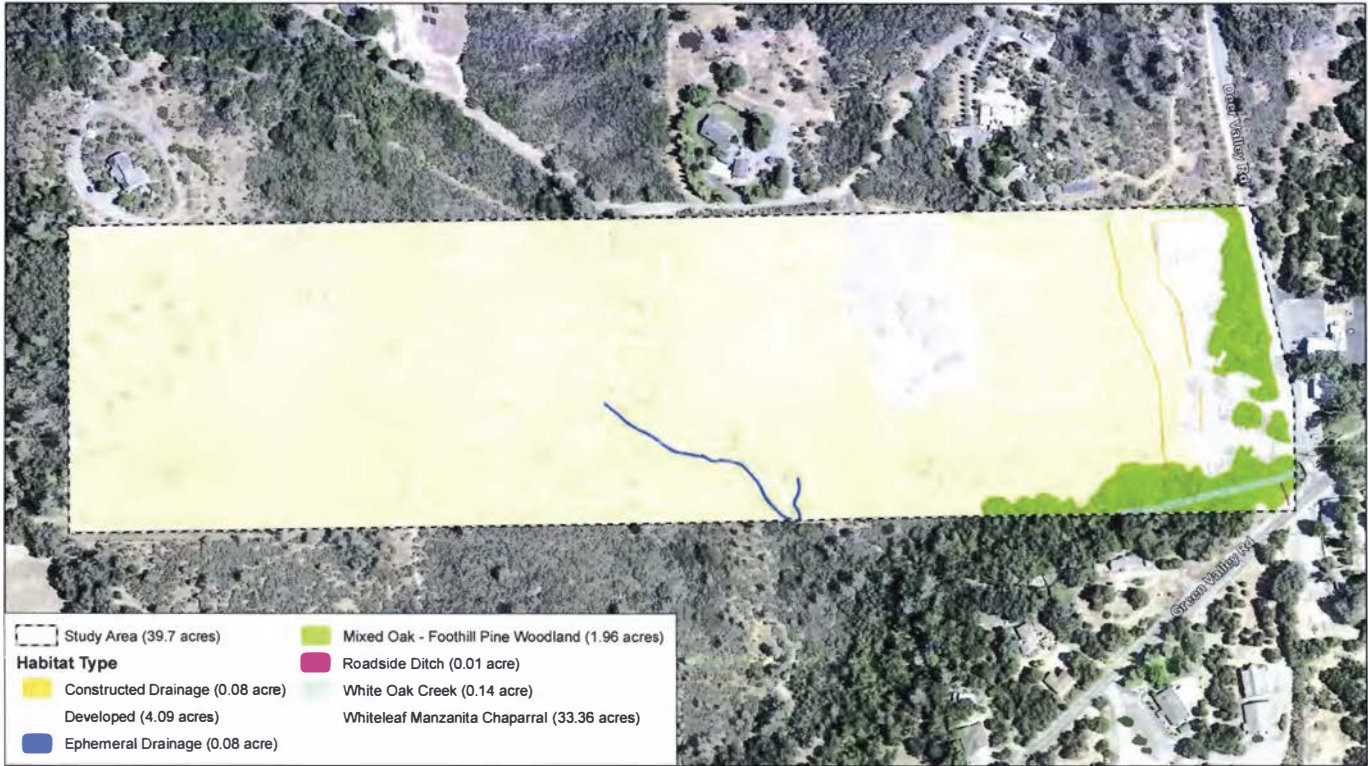
Figure 4

SOILS

5210 Deer Valley Road
Rescue, El Dorado County, CA 95672 (APN: 069-150-023)

FREMONT
ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSULTING

Aerial Base: Google Earth (06/2021)



PPOMBS
ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSULTING
Aerial Base: Google Earth; (06/2021)

Figure 5
Land Cover
5210 Deer Valley Road
Rescue, El Dorado County, CA 95672 (APN: 069-150-023)

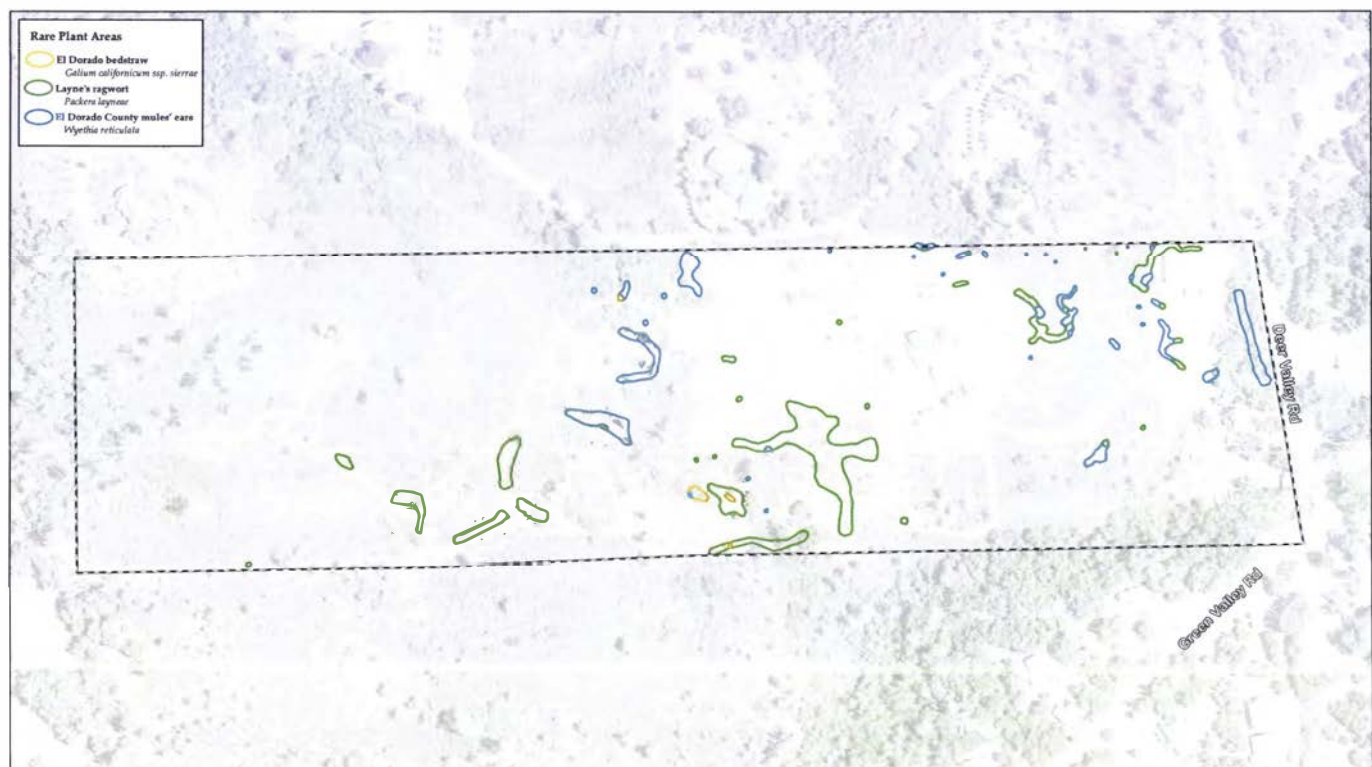


Figure 6

Special Status Species (Plants)

5210 Deer Valley Road

5210 Deer Valley Road
Rescue, El Dorado County, CA 95672 (APN: 069-150-023)



Constructed drainage running north/south through the eastern portion of the property.



Ephemeral Drainage running northwest to southeast located in the southeastern portion of the property.



White Oak Creek running along the southern boundary of the property.

Photograph Date: 06/22/2023

Figure 7a

Site Photographs

PERMONG
ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSULTING

5210 Deer Valley Road
Rescue, El Dorado County, CA 95672 (APN: 069-150-023)



The majority of the property consists of
Whiteleaf Manzanita Chaparral.



Photograph Date: 06/22/2023

Figure 7b

Site Photographs

PROMORG
ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSULTING

5210 Deer Valley Road
Rescue, El Dorado County, CA 95672 (APN: 069-150-023)



Developed area in the central portion of the property.

Developed and Mixed Oak-Foothill Pine Woodland in the eastern portion of the property.



Photograph Date: 06/22/2023

Figure 7c

Site Photographs

PROMISE
ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSULTING

5210 Deer Valley Road
Rescue, El Dorado County, CA 95672 (APN: 069-150-023)



El Dorado County mule ears
Wyethia reticulata



Layne's ragwort
Packera layneae



El Dorado bedstraw
Galium californicum ssp. *sierrae*

Photograph Date: 05/10/2023

Figure 8

Site Photographs

PROMOTE
ENVIRONMENTAL
CONSULTING

5210 Deer Valley Road
Rescue, El Dorado County, CA 95672 (APN: 069-150-023)

Attachment B: Regional Special-Status Species Queries

Query Criteria: Quad<> IS <>(Pilot Hill (3812171)<> OR <>Garden Valley (3812077)<>
<> OR <>Coloma (3812078)<><> OR <>Clarksville (3812161)<><> OR
<>Shingle Springs (3812068)<><> OR <>Placerville (3812067)<><> OR <>Folsom
SE (3812151)<><> OR <>Latrobe (3812058)<><> OR <>Fiddletown (3812057))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i> northern goshawk	ABNKC12060	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S2	SSC
<i>Allium jepsonii</i> Jepson's onion	PMLIL022V0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> grasshopper sparrow	ABPBXA0020	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Andrena blennospermatis</i> Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee	IIHYM35030	None	None	G2	S1	
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	G5	S3	FP
<i>Arctostaphylos nissenana</i> Nissenan manzanita	PDERI040V0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
<i>Ardea alba</i> great egret	ABNGA04040	None	None	G5	S4	
<i>Ardea herodias</i> great blue heron	ABNGA04010	None	None	G5	S4	
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
<i>Atractelmis wawona</i> Wawona riffle beetle	IICOL58010	None	None	G3	S1S2	
<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i> big-scale balsamroot	PDAST11061	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Banksula californica</i> Alabaster Cave harvestman	ILARA14020	None	None	GH	SH	
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i> western bumble bee	IIHYM24252	None	Candidate Endangered	G3	S1	
<i>Bombus pensylvanicus</i> American bumble bee	IIHYM24260	None	None	G3G4	S2	
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> vernal pool fairy shrimp	ICBRA03030	Threatened	None	G3	S3	
<i>Buteo regalis</i> ferruginous hawk	ABNKC19120	None	None	G4	S3S4	WL
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S4	



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Calystegia stebbinsii</i> Stebbins' morning-glory	PDCON040H0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Calystegia vanzuukiae</i> Van Zuuk's morning-glory	PDCON040Q0	None	None	G2Q	S2	1B.3
<i>Carex cyrtostachya</i> Sierra arching sedge	PMCYP03M00	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Carex xerophila</i> chaparral sedge	PMCYP03M60	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Ceanothus roderickii</i> Pine Hill ceanothus	PDRHA04190	Endangered	Rare	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Central Valley Drainage Hardhead/Squawfish Stream</i> Central Valley Drainage Hardhead/Squawfish Stream	CARA2443CA	None	None	GNR	SNR	
<i>Chlorogalum grandiflorum</i> Red Hills soaproot	PMLIL0G020	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Clarkia biloba ssp. brandegeae</i> Brandegee's clarkia	PDONA05053	None	None	G4G5T4	S4	4.2
<i>Cosumnoperla hypocrena</i> Cosumnes stripetail	IIPLE23020	None	None	G2	S2	
<i>Crocianthemum suffrutescens</i> Bisbee Peak rush-rose	PDCIS020F0	None	None	G2?Q	S2?	3.2
<i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i> valley elderberry longhorn beetle	IICOL48011	Threatened	None	G3T3	S3	
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> white-tailed kite	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3S4	FP
<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
<i>Erethizon dorsatum</i> North American porcupine	AMAFJ01010	None	None	G5	S3	
<i>Eryngium pinnatisectum</i> Tuolumne button-celery	PDAPI0Z0P0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Fremontodendron decumbens</i> Pine Hill flannelbush	PDSTE03030	Endangered	Rare	G1	S1	1B.2
<i>Galium californicum ssp. sierrae</i> El Dorado bedstraw	PDRUB0N0E7	Endangered	Rare	G5T1	S1	1B.2
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> bald eagle	ABNKC10010	Delisted	Endangered	G5	S3	FP
<i>Horkelia parryi</i> Parry's horkelia	PDROS0W0C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Hydrochara rickseckeri</i> Ricksecker's water scavenger beetle	IICOL5V010	None	None	G2?	S2?	
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i> silver-haired bat	AMACC02010	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Lateralus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> California black rail	ABNME03041	None	Threatened	G3T1	S2	FP
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i> Yuma myotis	AMACC01020	None	None	G5	S4	
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 11</i> steelhead - Central Valley DPS	AFCHA0209K	Threatened	None	G5T2Q	S2	
<i>Packera layneae</i> Layne's ragwort	PDAST8H1V0	Threatened	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Pekania pennanti</i> Fisher	AMAJF01020	None	None	G5	S2S3	SSC
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
<i>Rana boylei pop. 5</i> foothill yellow-legged frog - south Sierra DPS	AAABH01055	Proposed Endangered	Endangered	G3T2	S2	
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
<i>Riparia riparia</i> bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i> Sanford's arrowhead	PMALI040Q0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Spea hammondi</i> western spadefoot	AAABF02020	None	None	G2G3	S3S4	SSC
<i>Thamnophis gigas</i> giant gartersnake	ARADB36150	Threatened	Threatened	G2	S2	
<i>Viburnum ellipticum</i> oval-leaved viburnum	PDCPR07080	None	None	G4G5	S3?	2B.3
<i>Wyethia reticulata</i> El Dorado County mule ears	PDAST9X0D0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2

Record Count: 54

CNPS Rare Plant Inventory



Search Results

20 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: CRPR is one of [1A:1B:2A:2B:3] , Quad is one of [3812171:3812077:3812078:3812161:3812068:3812067:3812162:3812058:3812057]

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	CA RARE PLANT RANK	CA ENDEMIC	DATE ADDED	PHOTO
<u>Allium jepsonii</u>	Jepson's onion	Alliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-Aug	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2019 Steven Perry
<u>Arctostaphylos nissenana</u>	Nissenan manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Feb-Mar	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<u>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</u>	big-scale balsamroot	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 ©1998 Dean Wm. Taylor
<u>Calystegia stebbinsii</u>	Stebbins' morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Jul	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1980-01-01	No Photo Available
<u>Calystegia vanzuukiae</u>	Van Zuuk's morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	May-Aug	None	None	G2Q	S2	1B.3	Yes	2014-07-16	No Photo Available
<u>Carex cyrtostachya</u>	Sierra arching sedge	Cyperaceae	perennial herb	May-Aug	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	2015-08-18	No Photo Available
<u>Carex xerophila</u>	chaparral sedge	Cyperaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	2016-06-06	 © 2023 Steven Perry
<u>Ceanothus roderickii</u>	Pine Hill ceanothus	Rhamnaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Apr-Jun	FE	CR	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<u>Chlorogalum grandiflorum</u>	Red Hills soaproot	Agavaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	(Apr)May-Jun	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<u>Crocanthemum suffrutescens</u>	Bisbee Peak rush-rose	Cistaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Apr-Aug	None	None	G2?Q	S2?	3.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available

<u>Downingia pusilla</u>	dwarf downingia	Campanulaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	GU	S2	2B.2		1980-01-01	
												© 2013 Aaron Arthur
<u>Fremontodendron decumbens</u>	Pine Hill flannelbush	Malvaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Apr-Jul	FE	CR	G1	S1	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<u>Galium californicum</u> ssp. <u>sierrae</u>	El Dorado bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	May-Jun	FE	CR	G5T1	S1	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	
												© 2019 John Doyen
<u>Horkelia parryi</u>	Parry's horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Sep	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	
												© 2009 Barry Breckling
<u>Navarretia myersii</u> ssp. <u>myersii</u>	pincushion navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-May	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01	
												© 2020 Leigh Johnson
<u>Orcuttia viscida</u>	Sacramento Orcutt grass	Poaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul(Sep)	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	
												© Rick York and CNPS
<u>Packera layneae</u>	Layne's ragwort	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Apr-Aug	FT	CR	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<u>Sagittaria sanfordii</u>	Sanford's arrowhead	Alismataceae	perennial rhizomatous herb (emergent)	May-Oct(Nov)	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1984-01-01	
												©2013 Debra L. Cook
<u>Viburnum ellipticum</u>	oval-leaved viburnum	Viburnaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	May-Jun	None	None	G4G5	S3?	2B.3		1974-01-01	
												© 2006 Tom Engstrom
<u>Wyethia reticulata</u>	El Dorado County mule ears	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Apr-Aug	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available

Showing 1 to 20 of 20 entries

Suggested Citation:

P24-0001 Dawson Parcel Map Attachment B: Biological Resources Evaluation

IPAC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information. Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

El Dorado County, California



Local office

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

(916) 414-6600

(916) 414-6713

Federal Building

<https://ipac.ecosphere.fws.gov/location/4FOTD3EZLJGRZBR5FXMMNWMZ3YM/resources>

P24-0001 Dawson Parcel Map Attachment B: Biological Resources Evaluation

P24-0001 Dawson Tentative Parcel Map
Exhibit F - Biological and Wetlands Resources Assessment IPaC: Explore Location resources
7/11/23, 2:56 PM

2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605
Sacramento, CA 95825-1846

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

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 from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are not shown on this list. Please contact [NOAA Fisheries](#) for [species under their jurisdiction](#).

1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).

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

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
California Red-legged Frog <i>Rana draytonii</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891	Threatened
Foothill Yellow-legged Frog <i>Rana boylei</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5133	Proposed Endangered

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
El Dorado Bedstraw <i>Galium californicum</i> ssp. <i>sierrae</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5209	Endangered
Layne's Butterweed <i>Senecio layneae</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4062	Threatened

Pine Hill Ceanothus *Ceanothus roderickii* Endangered

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3293>

Pine Hill Flannelbush *Fremontodendron californicum* ssp. Endangered

decumbens

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4818>

Stebbins' Morning-glory *Calystegia stebbinsii* Endangered

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3991>

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

There are no critical habitats at this location.

You are still required to determine if your project(s) may have effects on all above listed species.

Bald & Golden Eagles

Bald and golden eagles are protected under the [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) and the [Migratory Bird Treaty Act](#).

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to bald or golden eagles, or their habitats, should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described [below](#).

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>

- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds
<https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds
<https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>

There are bald and/or golden eagles in your project area.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (●)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (●)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

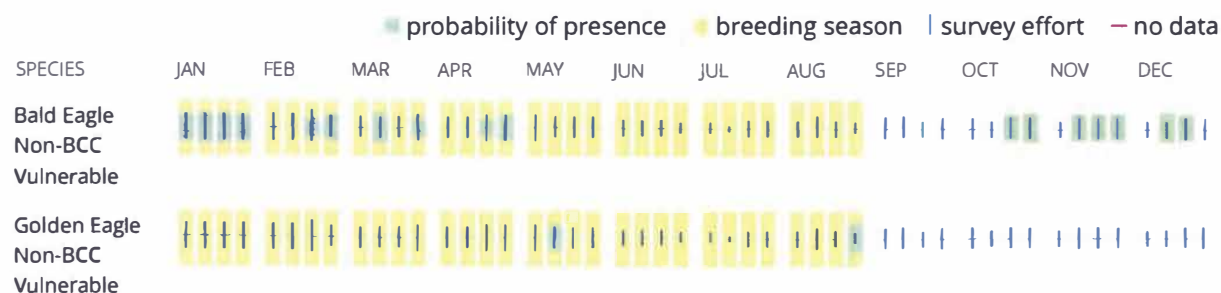
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (—)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



What does IPaC use to generate the potential presence of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The potential for eagle presence is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply). To see a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [Rapid Avian Information Locator \(RAIL\) Tool](#).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [Rapid Avian Information Locator \(RAIL\) Tool](#).

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the [Eagle Act](#) should such impacts occur. Please contact your local Fish and Wildlife Service Field Office if you have questions.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described [below](#).

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-birds/species>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds
<https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds
<https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the [USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ [below](#). This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the [E-bird data mapping tool](#) (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found [below](#).

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME

BREEDING SEASON

Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*

Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

Belding's Savannah Sparrow *Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi*

Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 15

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8>

Bullock's Oriole *Icterus bullockii*

Breeds Mar 21 to Jul 25

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

California Gull <i>Larus californicus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 31
California Thrasher <i>Toxostoma redivivum</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Jan 1 to Jul 31
Cassin's Finch <i>Carpodacus cassinii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9462	Breeds May 15 to Jul 15
Clark's Grebe <i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31
Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Lawrence's Goldfinch <i>Carduelis lawrencei</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464	Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20
Nuttall's Woodpecker <i>Picoides nuttallii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20
Oak Titmouse <i>Baeolophus inornatus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656	Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15

Olive-sided Flycatcher *Contopus cooperi*

Breeds May 20 to Aug 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914>

Tricolored Blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*

Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3910>

Western Grebe *aechmophorus occidentalis*

Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6743>

Wrentit *Chamaea fasciata*

Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Yellow-billed Magpie *Pica nuttalli*

Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9726>

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence ()

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events

for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (●)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

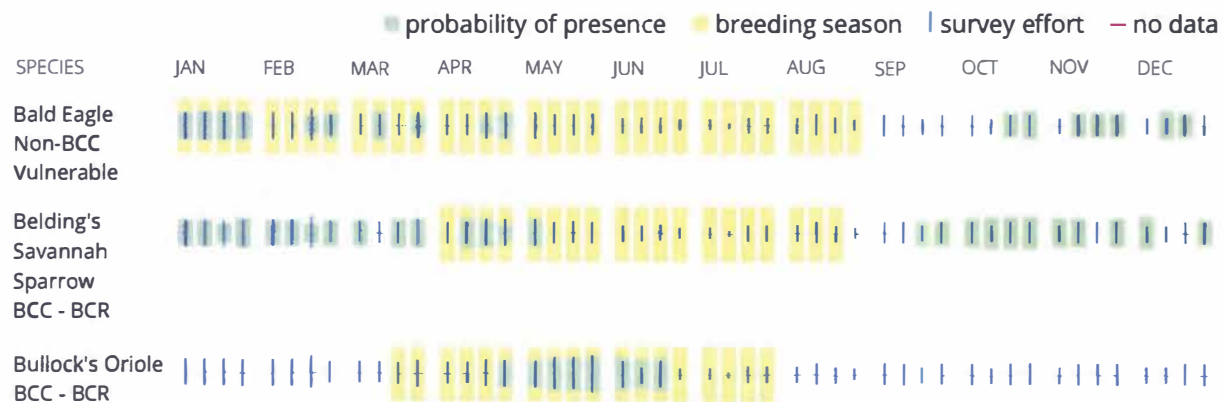
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

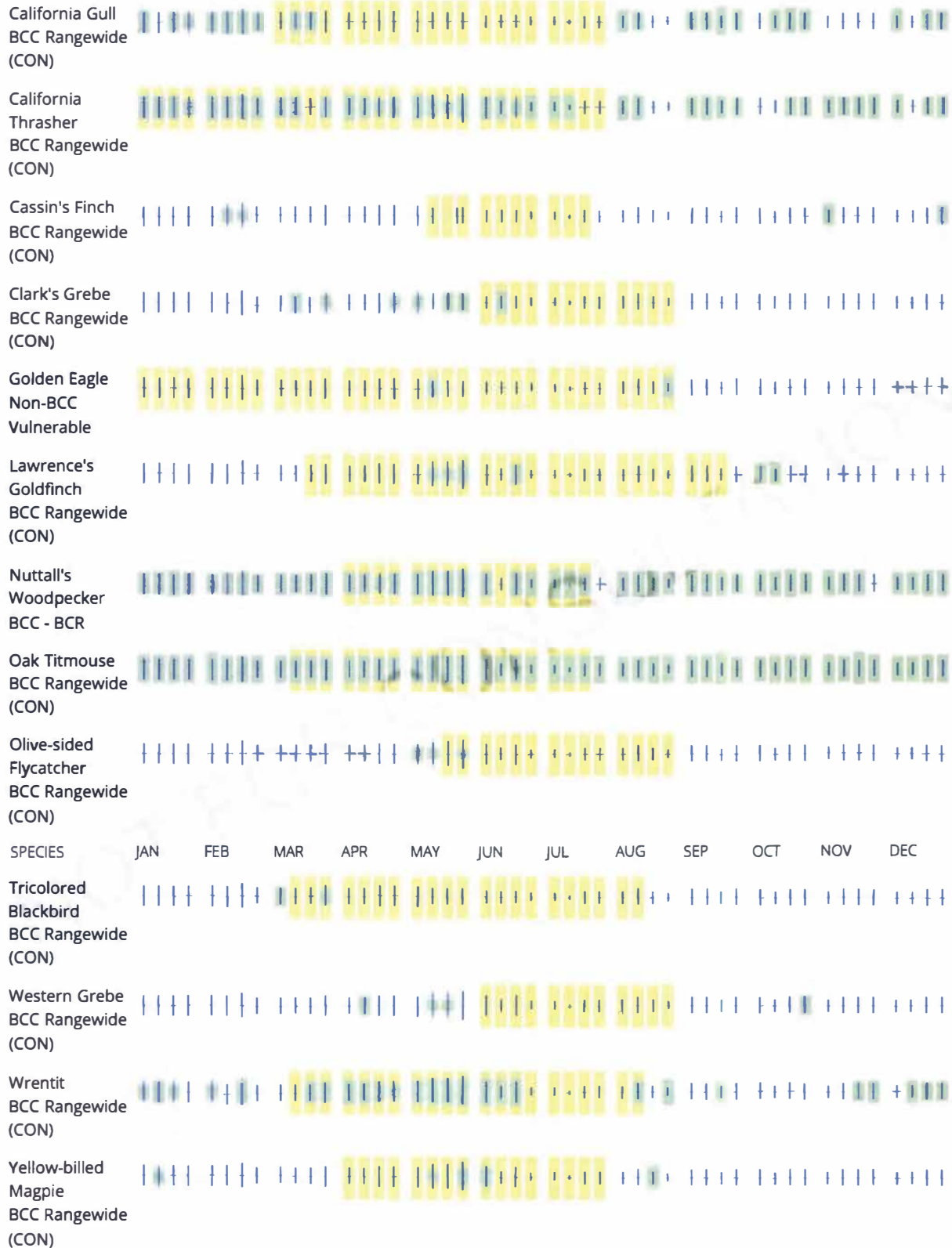
No Data (-)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.





Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

[Nationwide Conservation Measures](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. [Additional measures](#) or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [Rapid Avian Information Locator \(RAIL\) Tool](#).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may query your location using the [RAIL Tool](#) and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Eagle Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the [Diving Bird Study](#) and the [nanotag studies](#) or contact [Caleb Spiegel](#) or [Pam Loring](#).

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to [obtain a permit](#) to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn

more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

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](#).

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

This location overlaps the following wetlands:

RIVERINE

[R3UBH](#)

A full description for each wetland code can be found at the [National Wetlands Inventory website](#)

NOTE: This initial screening does **not** replace an on-site delineation to determine whether wetlands occur. Additional information on the NWI data is provided below.

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.

Attachment C: Plant and Animal Species Observed in the Project Site

Attachment C Species Observed in the Project Site

Table C-1. Plant Species Observed in the Project Site

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State/CNP S Listing Status
Native			
Agavaceae	<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i> var. <i>pomeridianum</i>	Common soap plant	
Apiaceae	<i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i>	Gamble weed	
Asteraceae	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Coyote brush	
	<i>Ericameria</i> sp.	Goldenbush	
	<i>Grindelia camporum</i>	Gum plant	
	<i>Madia elegans</i>	Tarweed	
	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pineapple weed	
	<i>Packera layneae</i>	Layne's ragwort	FT/CR/CRPR 1B.2
	<i>Pseudognaphalium californicum</i>	cudweed	
	<i>Senecio integerrimus</i>		
	<i>Uropappus lindleyi</i>		
	<i>Wyethia reticulata</i>	El Dorado County mule ears	--/CRPR 1B.2
Anacardiaceae	<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	Poison oak	
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera hispidula</i>	honeysuckle	
Cyperaceae	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Tall flatsedge	
Ericaceae	<i>Arctostaphylos viscida</i>	White-leaf manzanita	
Fabaceae	<i>Acmispon glaber</i>	Deerweed	
	<i>Cercis occidentalis</i>	Western redbud	
Fagaceae	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue oak	
	<i>Quercus wislizenii</i>	Interior live oak	
Hydrophyllaceae	<i>Nemophila</i> sp.		
Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum concinnum</i>	Gold-wire	
	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	St. John's wort	
Iridaceae	<i>Iris douglasiana</i>		
Juncaceae	<i>Luzula comosa</i> var. <i>comosa</i>	Wood rush	
Lamiaceae	<i>Lepechinia calycina</i>	Pitcher sage	
	<i>Salvia sonomensis</i>	Sonoma sage	
	<i>Scutellaria tuberosa</i>	Skullcap	
Liliaceae	<i>Calochortus albus</i>	White globe lily	
Linaceae	<i>Linum lewisii</i> var. <i>lewisii</i>	Lewis flax	
Namaceae	<i>Eriodictyon californicum</i>	California yerba santa	
Orobanchaceae	<i>Castilleja foliolosa</i>	Woolly paintbrush	
	<i>Castilleja attenuata</i>	Valley tassels	
Pinaceae	<i>Pinus sabiniana</i>	Foothill pine	

Attachment C (cont.) Species Observed in the Study Area

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State/CNP S Listing Status
Poaceae	<i>Melica californica</i>	California melic	
	<i>Muhlenbergia rigens</i>	Deer grass	
	<i>Stipa pulchra</i>	Purple needle grass	
Polygalaceae	<i>Polygala sp.</i>	Milkwort	
Polypodiaceae	<i>Polypodium californicum</i>	California polypody	
Ranunculaceae	<i>Clematis lasiantha</i>	Chaparral clematis	
Rhamnaceae	<i>Ceanothus lemmonii</i>	Lemmon's ceanothus	
	<i>Frangula californica</i>	California coffee berry	
	<i>Rhamnus ilicifolia</i>	Hollyleaf redberry	
Roseaceae	<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>	Chamise	
	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Toyon	
Rubiaceae	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Bedstraw	
	<i>Galium californicum ssp. sierrae</i>	El Dorado Bedstraw	FE/CR/CRPR 1B.2
	<i>Galium parisiense</i>	Wall bedstraw	
	<i>Galium porrigens</i> var. <i>tenue</i>	Climbing bedstraw	
Sapindaceae	<i>Aesculus californica</i>	California buckeye	
Themidaceae	<i>Dichelostemma volubile</i>	Twining brodiaea	
	<i>Dipterostemon capitatus</i>	Blue dicks	
Non-native			
Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>	Tumbleweed	
Apiaceae	<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	Common hedge-parsley	
Asteraceae	<i>Carduus pycnocephalis</i>	Italian thistle	
	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly lettuce	
	<i>Logfia gallica</i>	Daggerleaf cottonrose	
	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Common groundsel	
	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Prickly sow thistle	
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common sow thistle	
	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>	Common dandelion	
Brassicaceae	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i>	Shepherd's purse	
	<i>Cardamine oligosperma</i>	Little bittercress	
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Sticky mouse-ear chickweed	
Convolvulaceae	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field bindweed	
Fabaceae	<i>Trifolium hirtum</i>	Rose clover	
	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Spring vetch	
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	Big heron bill	
	<i>Erodium moschatum</i>	White stemmed filaree	
Myrsinaceae	<i>Lysimachia arvensis</i>	Scarlet pimpernel	
Poaceae	<i>Aegilops triuncialis</i>	Barbed goat grass	

Attachment C (cont.) Species Observed in the Study Area

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State/CNP S Listing Status
	<i>Aira caryophyllea</i>	Silver European hairgrass	
	<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild oat	
	<i>Brachypodium distachyon</i>	False brome	
	<i>Briza minor</i>	Little quakinggrass	
	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Ripgut brome	
	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft chess	
	<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	Dogtail grass	
	<i>Festuca myuros</i>	Annual fescue	
	<i>Poa bulbosa</i>		

Status is as follows: Federal (ESA) listing/State (CESA) listing/other CDFW status or CRPR. F = Federal; S = State of California; E = Endangered; R = Rare; T = Threatened; C = Candidate; P = Proposed.

California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR): 1B – rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; 2B – rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere. Extension codes: .1 – seriously endangered; .2 – moderately endangered.

Table C-2. Wildlife Species Observed in the Study Area

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name
Birds		
Accipitridae	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-tailed hawk
	<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	Red-shouldered hawk
Cathartidae	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey vulture
Corvidae	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	California scrub jay
Mimidae	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern mockingbird
Odontophoridae	<i>Callipepla californica</i>	California quail
Passerellidae	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	Acorn woodpecker
	<i>Melospiza crissalis</i>	California towhee
	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>	Spotted towhee
Sittidae	<i>Sitta carolinensis</i>	White-breasted nuthatch
Reptiles		
Phrynosomatidae	<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	Western fence lizard
Mammals		
Cervidae	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	Mule deer
Leporidae	<i>Lepus californicus</i>	Black-tailed jackrabbit

Attachment D: Potential for Regionally-Occurring Special- Status Species and Sensitive Natural Communities to Occur in the Project Site

Attachment D
Potential for Regionally-Occurring Special-Status Species and Sensitive Natural Communities to Occur in the Project Site

Scientific Name/ Common Name ¹	Status ²	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur	Rationale
PLANTS				
<i>Allium jepsonii</i> Jepson's onion	--I--/1B.2	A perennial bulbiferous herb found on serpentinite or volcanic soils within chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from an elevation of 985 - 4330 feet. Blooms April to August (CNPS 2023).	Presumed absent	Suitable habitat may be present in the project site; however, this species was not observed during focused botanical surveys conducted in May and June during the blooming season.
<i>Arctostaphylos nissenana</i> Nissenan manzanita	--I--/1B.2	A perennial evergreen shrub found in rocky areas within closed-cone coniferous forest and chaparral from an elevation of 1,475 to 3,610 feet. Blooms February to March (CNPS 2023).	Presumed absent	Suitable habitat may be present in the higher elevations in the project site; however, this perennial evergreen shrub was not observed during focused botanical surveys. There are no reported occurrences in the CNDDDB within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i> Big-scale balsamroot	--I--/1B.2	A perennial herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland, sometimes on serpentinite, from an elevation of 150 to 5,100 feet. Blooms March to June (CNPS 2023).	Presumed absent	Suitable habitat may be present in the project site; however, this species was not observed during focused botanical surveys conducted in May and June during the blooming season.
<i>Calystegia stebbinsii</i> Stebbins' morning glory	FE/CE/1B.1	A perennial rhizomatous herb found in chaparral openings and woodland on red clay soils of the Pine Hill Formation, sometimes on gabbroic or serpentine soils, from an elevation of 605 - 3,575 feet. Blooms April to July (CNPS 2023).	Presumed absent	Suitable habitat may be present in the project site; however, this species was not observed during focused botanical surveys conducted in May and June during the blooming season.
<i>Calystegia vanzuukiae</i> Van Zuuks morning-glory	--I--/1B.3	A perennial rhizomatous herb found on gabbroic and serpentinite soils within chaparral and cismontane woodland from an elevation of 1,640 to 3,870 feet. Blooms May to August (CNPS 2023).	Presumed absent	Suitable habitat may be present in the highest elevations in the project site; however, this species was not observed during focused botanical surveys conducted in May and June during the blooming season.
<i>Carex cyrtostachya</i> Sierra arching sedge	--I--/1B.2	A perennial herb in lower montane coniferous forest (mesic), meadows and	Will not occur	The project site is below the elevational range of this species and

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Attachment D
Potential for Regionally-Occurring Special-Status Species and Sensitive Natural Communities to Occur in the Project Site

Scientific Name/ Common Name ¹	Status ²	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur	Rationale
		seeps, marshes and swamps, and riparian forest margins from 2,000 to 4,460 feet. Blooms May to August (CNPS 2023)		does not provide suitable habitat.
<i>Carex xerophila</i> Chaparral sedge	--/1B.2	A perennial herb found on gabbroic or serpentinite soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, or lower montane coniferous forest at an elevation of 1,445 – 2,525 feet. Blooms March to June (CNPS 2023).	Presumed absent	Suitable habitat may be present in the highest elevations in the project site; however, this species was not observed during focused botanical surveys conducted in May and June during the blooming season.
<i>Ceanothus roderickii</i> Pine Hill ceanothus	FE/CR/1B.1	A perennial evergreen shrub found in chaparral and woodland on nutrient-deficient forms of gabbro-derived soils characterized by low concentrations of available K, P, S, Fe, and Zn, sometimes on gabbroic or serpentinite soils from 805 – 3,575 feet in elevation. Blooms April to June (CNPS 2023).	Presumed absent	Suitable habitat may be present in the project site; however, this species was not observed during focused botanical surveys conducted in May and June during the blooming season.
<i>Chlorogalum grandiflorum</i> Red Hills soaproot	--/1B.2	A perennial bulbiferous herb found on gabbroic or serpentinite soils within chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from an elevation of 805 – 5,545 feet. Blooms May to June (CNPS 2023).	Presumed absent	Suitable habitat may be present in the project site; however, this species was not observed during focused botanical surveys conducted in May and June during the blooming season.
<i>Crocanthemum suffrutescens</i> Bisbee Peak rush-rose	--/3.2	A perennial evergreen shrub found in chaparral on gabbroic soils or soils in burned or disturbed areas from an elevation of 245 - 2200 feet. Blooms April to August (CNPS 2023)	Presumed absent	Suitable habitat may be present in the project site; however, this species was not observed during focused botanical surveys conducted in May and June during the bloom season.
<i>Downingia pusilla</i> Dwarf downingia	--/2B.2	An annual herb found in mesic areas within valley and foothill grassland and vernal pools from an elevation of 5 to 1460 feet. Blooms March to May (CNPS 2023).	Will not occur	No suitable mesic habitat or vernal pools are present in the project site.
<i>Eryngium pinnatisectum</i> Tuolumne button-	--/1B.2	An annual/perennial herb found in mesic areas within cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and vernal	Will not occur	No suitable mesic habitat or vernal pools are present in the project site.

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Potential for Regionally-Occurring Special-Status Species and Sensitive Natural Communities to Occur in the Project Site

Scientific Name/ Common Name ¹	Status ²	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur	Rationale
celery		pools from an elevation of 230 to 3,000 feet. Blooms May to August (CNPS 2023).		
<i>Fremontodendron decumbens</i> Pine Hill flannelbush	FE/CR/1B.2	A perennial evergreen shrub found on gabbroic or serpentinite rocky soils within chaparral and cismontane woodland from an elevation of 1395 - 2495 feet. Blooms April to July (CNPS 2023).	Presumed absent	Suitable habitat may be present in the project site; however, this species was not observed during focused botanical surveys conducted in May and June during the bloom season.
<i>Galium californicum</i> ssp. <i>sierrae</i> El Dorado bedstraw	FE/CR/1B.2	A perennial herb found on gabbroic soil in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from an elevation of 330 to 1,920 feet in elevation. Blooms May to June (CNPS 2023).	Present	This species was documented in the project site during botanical surveys.
<i>Horkelia parryi</i> Parry's horkelia	—/—/1B.2	A perennial herb found in chaparral and cismontane woodland (on lone formation and other soils) from an elevation of 260 to 3,510 feet. Blooms April to September (CNPS 2023).	Presumed absent	Suitable habitat may be present in the project site; however, this species was not observed during focused botanical surveys conducted in May and June during the bloom season.
<i>Navaretia myersii</i> ssp. <i>myersii</i> Pincushion navaretia	—/—/1B.1	An annual herb found in vernal pools, often acidic, from an elevation of 65 to 1,085 feet. Blooms April to May (CNPS 2023).	Will not occur	There are no vernal pools in the project site.
<i>Orcuttia viscida</i> Sacramento Orcutt grass	FE/CE/1B.1	An annual herb found in vernal pools from an elevation of 100 to 330 feet. Blooms April to July (Sept.) (CNPS 2023).	Will not occur	There are no vernal pools in the project site.
<i>Packera layneae</i> Layne's butterweed	FT/CR/1B.2	A perennial herb found on serpentinite or gabbroic rocky soils within chaparral and cismontane woodland from 655 – 3,560 feet in elevation. Blooms April to August (CNPS 2023).	Present	This species was documented in the project site during botanical surveys.
<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i> Sanford's arrowhead	—/—/1B.2	An emergent perennial rhizomatous herb found in shallow freshwater marshes and swamps from 0 – 2,135 feet in elevation. Blooms May – October (sometimes November) (CNPS 2023).	Will not occur	There are no suitable aquatic habitats on the project site to support this species.

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Potential for Regionally-Occurring Special-Status Species and Sensitive Natural Communities to Occur in the Project Site

Scientific Name/ Common Name ¹	Status ²	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur	Rationale
<i>Viburnum ellipticum</i> Oval-leaved viburnum	--/2B.3	A perennial deciduous shrub found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from an elevation of 705 to 4,595 feet. Blooms May to June (CNPS 2023).	Presumed absent	Suitable habitat may be present in the project site; however, this species was not observed during focused botanical surveys conducted in May and June during the blooming season.
<i>Wyethia reticulata</i> El Dorado County mule ears	--/1B.2	A perennial herb found on clay or gabbroic soil within chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from an elevation of 605 – 2,065 feet. Blooms April to August (CNPS 2023).	Present	This species was documented in the project site during botanical surveys.
ANIMALS				
Invertebrates				
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT/--/—	Vernal pool fairy shrimp is found in vernal pools, seasonal wetlands, and other aquatic habitats such as still or slow-moving ditches and artificial lakes and ponds. Vernal pools where this species is found range from small, clear, sandstone rock pools to large, turbid, alkaline, grassland valley floor pools. Typical aquatic habitats where this species is found measure less than 0.05 acre, although this species has been collected from vernal pools and other water bodies exceeding 25 acres (USFWS 2005).	Will not occur	There are no suitable aquatic habitats on the project site to support this species.
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i> Western bumble bee	--/CE/--	Bumble bees live in underground colonies and typically occupy abandoned rodent burrows (Thorp et al. 1983). This species is a generalist forager and has been reported visiting a wide variety of flowering plants. Select food plants include <i>Melilotus</i> spp., <i>Cirsium</i> spp., <i>Trifolium</i> spp., <i>Centaurea</i> spp., <i>Eriogonum</i> spp., and <i>Chrysothamnus</i> spp. (Koch et al. 2012).	Will not occur	Suitable food plants are present in the project site; however, the project site is outside of this species known range. This species is currently rare across its range and in California it is currently limited to high elevation meadows in the Sierra Nevada and small coastal populations (CDFW 2019b). There is a historic