

**DR20-0001**  
**EXHIBIT W - HCED PROGRAM COMMENTS**



**EL DORADO COUNTY**  
**PLANNING & BUILDING DEPARTMENT**

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2850 Fairlane Court, Placerville, CA 95667  
Phone (530) 621-5355, Fax (530) 642-0508

Date: June 2, 2020

To: Tom Purciel, Project Planner

From: C.J. Freeland, Department Analyst II *CJF*  
Housing, Community and Economic Development Program

**Subject:** DR20-0001 – EL DORADO SENIOR VILLAGE (El Dorado Senior Housing LLC, Jim Davies/Robert Wright AIA NCARB)

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The Housing, Community and Economic Development (HCED) Program is pleased to comment on the proposed El Dorado Senior Village development project located in Diamond Springs.

The proposed development (DR20-0001) location could be considered a prime area for affordable high-density senior residential housing due to the proposed project site's proximity to amenities such as public transit, medical, retail services and recreation. Furthermore, the development with its proposed affordable housing component will assist the County in attaining its regional housing needs allocation for low income households. The HCED Program supports the El Dorado Senior Village development under the provisions of Senate Bill 35, (SB 35) affordable housing: streamlined approval process.

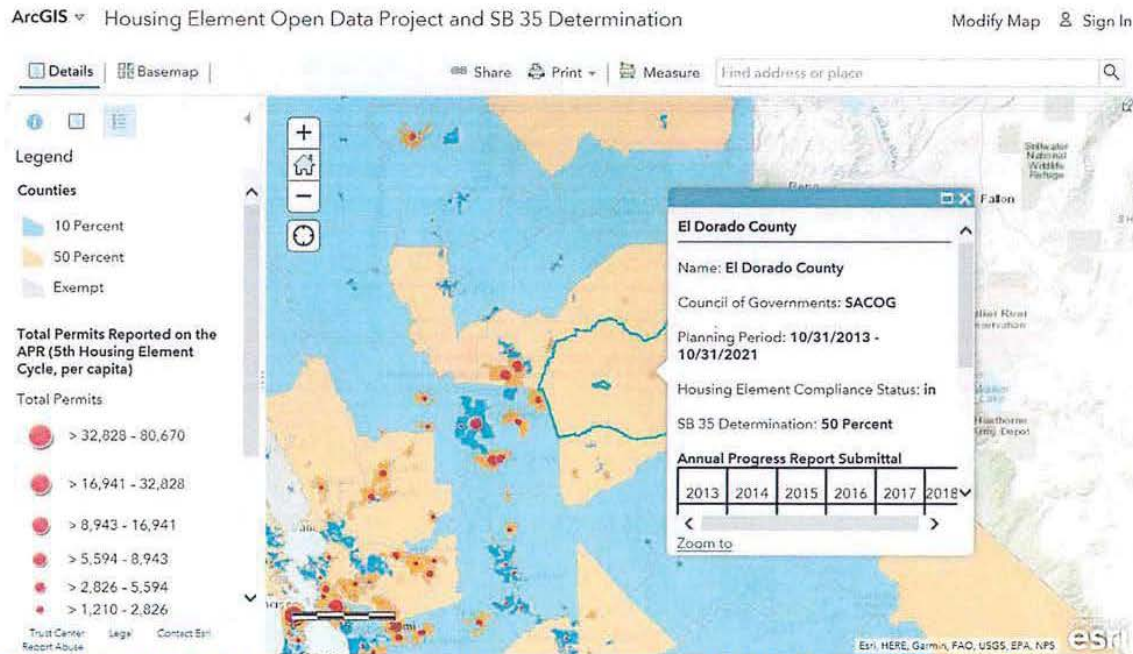
Chapter 366, Statutes of 2017 (SB 35, Wiener) was part of a 15 bill housing package aimed at addressing the state's housing shortage and high housing costs. Specifically, it requires the availability of a Streamlined Ministerial Approval Process for developments in localities that have not yet made sufficient progress towards their allocation of the regional housing need. Eligible developments must include a specified level of affordability, be on an infill site, comply with existing residential and mixed use general plan or zoning provisions, and comply with other requirements such as locational and demolition restrictions. The intent of the legislation is to facilitate and expedite the construction of housing. In addition, as part of the legislation, the Legislature found ensuring access to affordable housing is a matter of statewide concern and declared that the provisions of SB 35 would apply to all cities and counties.

The El Dorado Senior Village is being applied for under the provisions of SB 35. SB 35 is a bill streamlining affordable housing construction projects that include 10 or 50 percent of the units as affordable within California jurisdictions that fail to meet their Regional Housing Need Allocations as determined by the California Department of Housing and Community Development (Exhibit A), such as El Dorado County as shown in the illustration below.

# DR20-0001

DR20-0001 – El Dorado County Housing Element  
June 2, 2020  
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## EXHIBIT W HCD PROGRAM COMMENTS



<https://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=64a819d37c414e78bd4ca31d762eb88c&extent=-133.6978,31.1397,-106.7153,42.6762>

Additionally, projects need to meet certain qualifications to qualify for processing under SB 35. Projects that qualify for SB 35 are considered ministerial and subject to streamlining requirements. Projects that qualify for SB 35 are Statutorily Exempt from CEQA pursuant to Section 15268, Ministerial Project of the CEQA Guidelines.

The project is proposing 149 units of senior rental housing with at least 50% of the units affordable to households earning less than 80% of the area median income, subject to family size.

Furthermore, the project is consistent with General Plan Policy HO-1.5 which directs higher density residential development to Community Regions and Rural Centers.

Rationale: The project is a multi-unit residential development within the Community Region of Diamond Springs.

The project is consistent with General Plan Policies HO-1.6 which directs the County to encourage new or substantially rehabilitated discretionary residential developments to provide for housing that is affordable to low very low, and moderate income households.

Rationale: The project is proposing at least 50 percent of the housing units are targeted for low- to moderate-income households.

## DR20-0001

DR20-0001 – EDC of the City of Willapa  
June 2, 2020  
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## EXHIBIT W – HCED PROGRAM COMMENTS

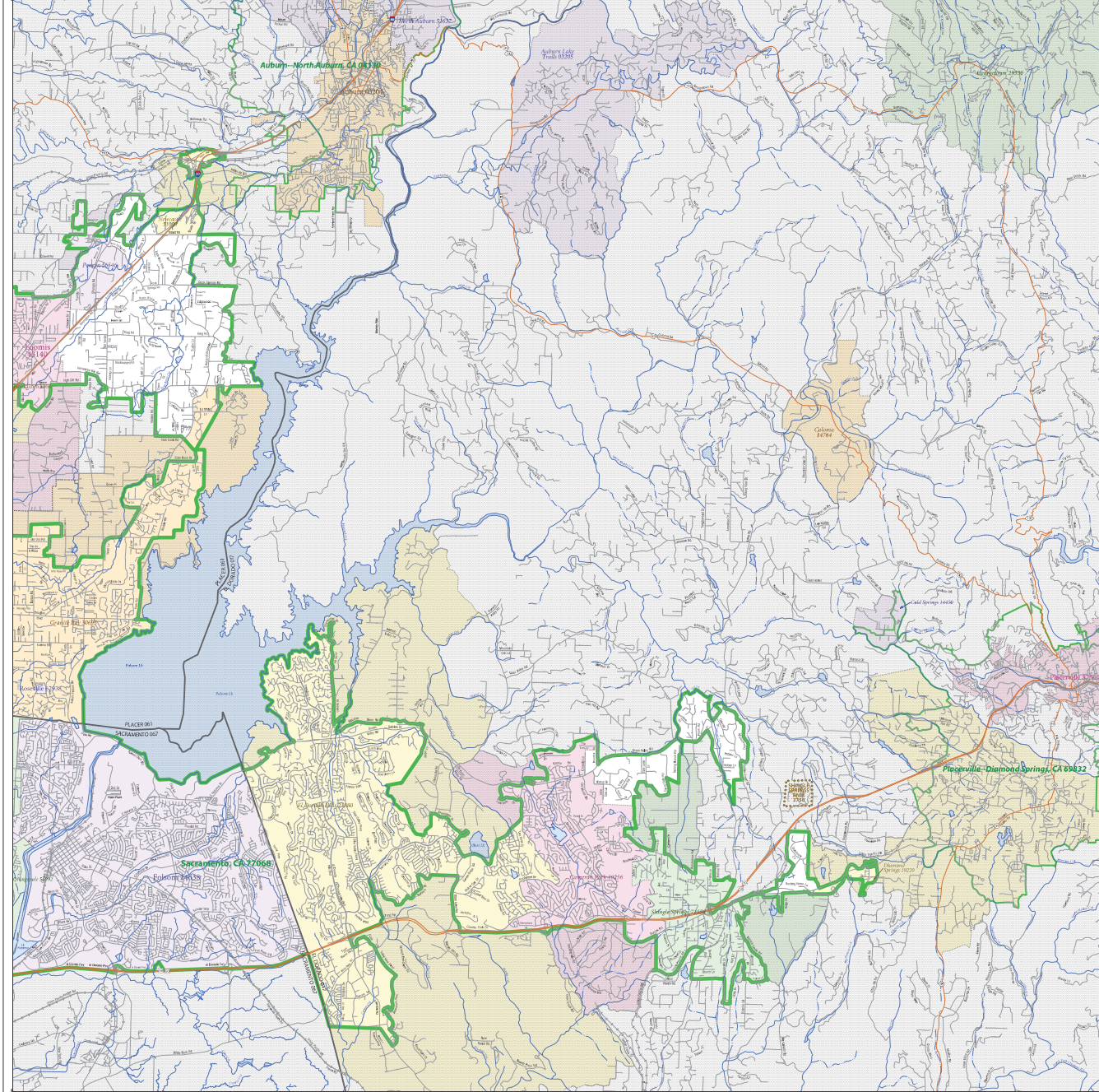
The project is consistent with General Plan Policies HO-1.7 which directs the County to give highest priority for permit processing to development projects that provide housing affordable to very low- or low-income households.

Rationale: The project is being reviewed subject to the provisions of SB 35, affordable housing: streamlined approval process.

The project is consistent with General Plan Policies HO-1.18 which directs that the County shall develop incentive programs and partnerships to encourage private development of affordable housing for very-low, low, and moderate income households.

Rationale: The project may be eligible for a Traffic Impact Mitigation (TIM) Fee Offset under Board Policy B-14 (TIM Fee Offset for Development with Affordable Housing) when at least 20 percent of the housing units are targeted for low- to moderate-income households.

2010 CENSUS - URBANIZED AREA REFERENCE MAP: Sacramento, CA



**LEGEND**

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	International		CANADA
	Tribal American Indian Reservation		L'ANSE RES 1880
	Other Reservation Trust Land		T1880
	Urbanized Area		Dover, DE 24580
	Urban Cluster		Toole, VT 88057
	State or statistically equivalent entity		NEW YORK 35
	County or statistically equivalent entity		BRI 629
	Metropolitan Division (MCD)		Bristol town 07485
	Consolidated City		MILLFORD 47500
	Incorporated Place		Davis 18100
	Census Designated Place (CDP)		Indian Village 31100

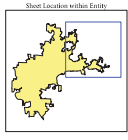
DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL
Canal		Water Body	
US Highway		Subway	
State Highway		Tram/Rail Station Area	
Other Road			
Railroad			
Proposed Lines			
International Stream			

When international, state, county, and/or MCD boundaries coincide, the map shows the boundary symbol having the highest ranking of these boundaries.

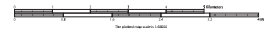
1. A " " following an MCD name denotes a valid MCD. A " " following a place name indicates that a valid MCD exists with the same name and FIPS code as the place for that MCD. A " " indicates otherwise.
2. MCD boundaries are shown in the following states in which one or all MCDs function as general purpose governmental units: Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Note that Illinois and Nevada have some counties covered by incorporated precincts and Missouri has most counties covered by management boundaries.
3. Place label color corresponds to the place ID color.  
Label colors: Davis, Davis, Davis, Davis, Davis.

**SUBJECT AREA COUNTIES ON MAP SHEET**  
 06001 Placer  
 06007 Sacramento

**DR20-0001  
 EXHIBIT X  
 2010  
 U.S. Census Bureau  
 Urbanized Area  
 Reference Map**



All state boundaries and names are as of January 1, 2010. Urban areas are based on data from the 2010 Census. The boundaries shown on this map are the Census Bureau's best estimate of the urbanized area and do not represent any state, local, or tribal government's authority or right of ownership or jurisdiction.  
 Geographic Names: 2010 Census reference date: January 1, 2010  
 Data Source: U.S. Census Bureau's 2010 TIGER/Line Shapefiles (TIGER/Line)  
 Map Produced by: Geography Division, March 11, 2012  
 Revision: 10



Key to Sheets

1	2
3	4

PARENT SHEET 2  
 Total Sheets: 4  
 Index Sheets: 1  
 Parent Sheets: 3

UAC NAME: Sacramento, CA  
 UAC CODE: 77968  
 CITY TYPE: Urbanized Area (U)  
 ST: California (06)

2010 Census of the United States  
 (2010CEN000)

# DR20-0001 EXHIBIT Y - BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION



**SYCAMORE** ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS, INC.

6355 Riverside Blvd., Suite C, Sacramento, CA 95831  
916/ 427-0703 [www.sycamoreenv.com](http://www.sycamoreenv.com)

22 May 2020

Mr. Jim Davies  
El Dorado Senior Housing, LLC  
854 Diablo Road  
Danville, CA 94526

***Subject: Summary Findings of the Biological Resources Evaluation for the El Dorado Senior Village Project in El Dorado County, CA***

Dear Mr. Davies:

A biological resources field survey was conducted within the El Dorado Senior Village project Biological Study Area (BSA) on 20 June 2018 by two biologists Chuck Hughes, M.S. and Nicole Ibanez. The BSA is not occupied habitat for protected species identified as candidate, sensitive, or species of special status by state or federal agencies, fully protected species, or species protected by the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. Sec. 1531 et seq.), the California Endangered Species Act (Chapter 1.5 (commencing with Section 2050) of Division 3 of the Fish and Game Code), or the Native Plant Protection Act (Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 1900) of Division 2 of the Fish and Game Code). Birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code were observed perching or flying within the BSA. No bird nests were found in the BSA. There are no special-status natural communities within the BSA including wetlands, waters, riparian areas, or communities identified as sensitive by CDFW (2019). The BSA is located outside the El Dorado County Important Biological Corridor (IBC) and Ecological Preserve (EP) overlay areas (El Dorado County 2018). A separate oak resources technical report was prepared for the project in 2018 and updated March 2020 (Sycamore Environmental 2020).

Sincerely,

Kate Gazzo, M.S.  
Biologist

# DR20-0001 EXHIBIT Y - BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION

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Biological Resources Evaluation  
for the  
El Dorado Senior Village Project  
El Dorado County, CA

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Prepared by:

*Sycamore Environmental Consultants, Inc.*

6355 Riverside Blvd., Suite C  
Sacramento, CA 95831  
Phone: 916/ 427-0703  
Contact: Kate Gazzo, M.S.

Prepared for:

*El Dorado Senior Housing, LLC*

854 Diablo Road  
Danville, CA 94526  
Contact: Mr. Jim Davies

May 2020

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Biological Resources Evaluation  
El Dorado Senior Village  
El Dorado County, CA

## Biological Resources Evaluation for the El Dorado Senior Village Project

El Dorado County, CA

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*Biological Resources Evaluation  
El Dorado Senior Village  
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## **I. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS**

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This biological resources evaluation (BRE) was prepared for the El Dorado Senior Village Project (Project) located in the unincorporated community of Diamond Springs in El Dorado County, CA. The approximately 8.18-acre Biological Study Area (BSA) consists mostly of blue oak woodland, and California annual grassland.

No sensitive plant or wildlife species including federal, local, or state-listed species were found during the biological survey. The survey for special-status plants was conducted according to Federal and State agency guidelines during the appropriate season when plants were in their evident and identifiable stages. Birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code were observed perching or flying within the BSA. No bird nests were found in the BSA.

There are no special-status natural communities within the BSA including wetlands, waters, riparian areas, or communities identified as sensitive by CDFW (2019). The BSA is located outside the El Dorado County Important Biological Corridor (IBC) and Ecological Preserve (EP) overlay areas (El Dorado County 2018). The BSA contains oak woodlands that are regulated under the El Dorado County Oak Resources Management Plan and the Oak Conservation Ordinance (No. 5061). A separate oak resources technical report was prepared for the project in 2018 and updated March 2020 (Sycamore Environmental 2020).

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## II. INTRODUCTION

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### A. Purpose of Report

The purpose of this report is to document baseline biological resources in the BSA to support the project permit application

### B. Project Location

The BSA is in Diamond Springs, an unincorporated community in El Dorado County, CA. The approximately 8.18acre BSA is assessor's parcel numbers (APN) 331-221-30 and -32. The BSA is on the Placerville U.S. Geological Survey topographic quad (T10N, R10E, Section 35; Figure 1), and is in the South Fork American hydrologic unit (18020129). Its centroid is 38.680648° north, 120.840485° west, UTM coordinate 687,843 meters E, 4,283,553 meters N, Zone 10S (WGS84). Figure 2 is an aerial photograph of the BSA and surrounding area.

El Dorado County parcel data indicates that the eastern corner of the BSA is located in County rare plant mitigation zone 2, which is defined as the El Dorado Irrigation District Service Area. The rest of the BSA is not within a rare plant mitigation zone. The BSA is outside the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) recovery boundary for the Pine Hill plants (USFWS 2002b). The BSA is located outside the El Dorado County Important Biological Corridor (IBC) and Ecological Preserve (EP) overlay areas (El Dorado County 2018).

### C. Project Applicant

El Dorado Senior Housing, LLC  
854 Diablo Road  
Danville, CA 94526

Contact: Mr. Jim Davies  
Phone: 925/ 984-1222

### D. Project Description

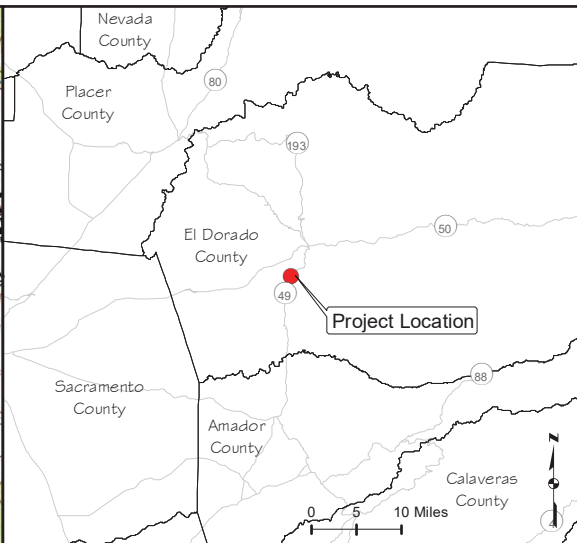
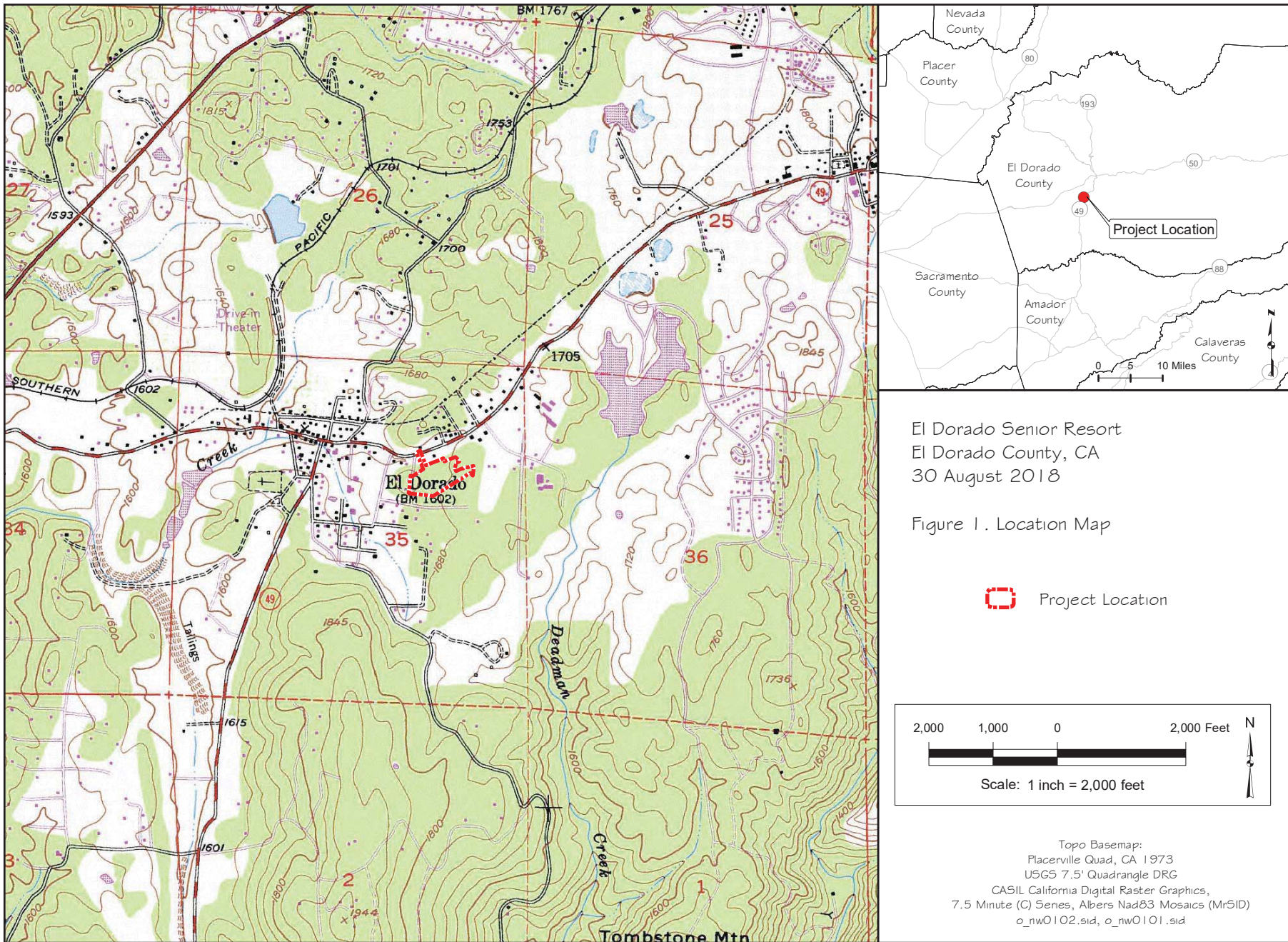
The project is an affordable senior residential complex which incorporates at least 50 % affordable residences to occupants less than 80 % of Area Median Income (AMI). The project design dated (15 January 2020) includes 16 buildings in total containing two commercial buildings, a community club house, an office, and 12 residential buildings containing 149 senior occupancy units and 220 above-ground parking spaces. Each residential building will include 3 to 24 dwelling units each.

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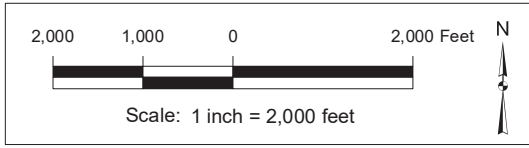
# DR20-0001 EXHIBIT Y - BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION



El Dorado Senior Resort  
 El Dorado County, CA  
 30 August 2018

Figure 1. Location Map

 Project Location



Topo Basemap:  
 Placerville Quad, CA 1973  
 USGS 7.5' Quadrangle DRG  
 CASIL California Digital Raster Graphics,  
 7.5 Minute (C) Series, Albers Nad83 Mosaics (MrSID)  
 o\_nw0102.sid, o\_nw0101.sid

I:\020ElDoradoSeniorHousing\_Fig1 LocationMap.mxd

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El Dorado Senior Resort  
El Dorado County, CA  
30 August 2018



Biological Study Area (BSA)

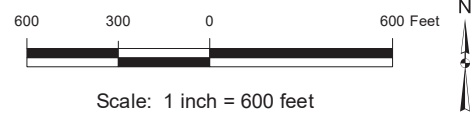


Figure 2. Aerial Photograph

Aerial Photograph: 7 November 2017  
UC-G Imagery, US-CA-Sacramento, Microsoft  
ESRI ArcGIS Basemap Layer



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## III. STUDY METHODS

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### A. Studies Conducted

An evaluation of biological resources was conducted to determine whether any special-status plant or wildlife species, their habitat, or sensitive habitats occur in the BSA. Data on known special-status species and habitats in the area was obtained from state and federal agencies. Maps and aerial photographs of the BSA and surrounding area were reviewed. A general biological survey, wetland reconnaissance survey, and appropriately-timed floristic botanical survey were conducted. The field surveys, map review, and a review of the biology of evaluated species and habitats were used to determine the special-status species and sensitive habitats that could occur in the BSA.

Special-status species in this report are those listed under the federal or state endangered species acts, under the California Native Plant Protection Act, as a California species of special concern or fully protected by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), that are Ranked 1 or 2 by the California Native Plant Society's Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2019), or are rare plants listed in the El Dorado County Ordinance Code §130.71.030. Special-status natural communities are waters, wetlands, riparian communities, any natural community ranked S1, S2, or S3 by CDFW (2019).

### B. Literature Search

Sycamore Environmental obtained a list from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) that identifies federal-listed species that could potentially occur in or be affected by a project in the BSA (USFWS 2018; 2020). The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory were queried for the Placerville quad and eight surrounding USGS quads to determine known records of special-status species that occur in the vicinity of the BSA (CDFW 2018; 2020, CNPS 2018; 2020). The CNDDDB tracks some species that have not been designated by CDFW as a California species of special concern and do not otherwise meet the criteria for special-status species in this BRE. These species are not evaluated in this BRE. The results of the database queries are in Appendix A.

### C. Field Survey Methods

#### 1. Survey History, Dates, and Personnel

Fieldwork for this BRE was conducted by Chuck Hughes, M.S., and Nicole (Desideri) Ibañez on 20 June 2018.

#### 2. Precipitation Conditions

Historic average precipitation for the nearby Placerville gauge from 1 July through 20 June is 37.97 inches (CDEC 2018). From 1 July 2017 through 20 June 2018, the Placerville

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gauge reported 35.44 inches of precipitation. Precipitation for the rain-year at the time of the surveys was about 93% of normal at the nearby Placerville Gauge.

### **3. Biological Survey**

The general biological survey consisted of walking through the BSA while assessing potential habitat for special-status species and sensitive communities. Wildlife species and vegetation communities were identified and recorded. A list of plant and wildlife species observed in the BSA is in Appendix C. Photographs of the BSA are in Appendix D.

### **4. Botanical Survey**

The botanical survey followed the guidelines set forth by USFWS (1996) and CDFW (2018a). The June 2018 fieldwork was conducted during the published blooming period of special-status plants with potential to occur in the BSA, with the exception of Nissenan manzanita. Manzanitas generally bloom very early in the season, and the blooming period of Nissenan manzanita is February through March (CNPS 2018). However, Nissenan manzanita is best distinguished from the other manzanitas native to the area by bark characteristics, inflorescence bracts, and to a lesser extent by leaf size. The gray, shredding bark of Nissenan manzanita is clearly distinguishable from the red, smooth bark of the more common manzanitas native to the area. The botanical survey was conducted during the evident and identifiable period of Nissenan manzanita.

Systematic transects were walked throughout the BSA to search for all vascular plant species present. Frequent deviations were made from the transects to search areas of different microhabitat, areas that were more likely to support special-status plants, or identify additional plant species. Approximately 8 person-hours were spent in the field during the June 2018 surveys. An additional 1.5 person-hours were spent keying plants collected in the field. All vascular plants found in the BSA were identified to the taxonomic level necessary to determine legal status. A list of all vascular plants observed in the BSA is in Appendix C. Scientific nomenclature follows the Jepson Flora Project (2018), based on Baldwin et al. (2012).

### **D. Mapping**

Aerial photographs acquired from ESRI ArcMap provided the base layer for Figures 2 and 4. Aerial photographs and field notes were used to estimate the boundaries of upland biological communities. Areas mapped as oak woodlands have a minimum of 10% cover of oak tree canopy, consistent with the County Oak Resources Management Plan (ORMP) adopted in 2017. Acreages were calculated using ArcMap functions.

### **E. Problems Encountered and Limitations That May Influence Results**

This BRE is intended to identify baseline biological resources to support the project application. The surveys conducted for this BRE are not intended to meet the documentation

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requirements of any published agency protocol or guideline surveys for special-status wildlife. A survey according to agency protocol for plants was conducted. No other problems or limitations were encountered during the fieldwork that would influence the results.

## IV. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

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The BSA is in the community of Diamond Springs in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. The elevation ranges from approximately 1,660 to 1,710 feet. Most of the BSA is characterized by oak woodland, with a small patch of California annual grassland. The area surrounding the BSA consists of areas developed to residential and commercial uses, and undeveloped land with similar vegetation.

### A. Soils

The primary component soils of mapping units in the BSA (Figure 3) are summarized below (NRCS 1974; 2018). Reported colors are for moist soil.

#### Boomer very rocky loam, 3 to 30% slopes:

The Boomer series consists of well-drained soils underlain by basic schists at a depth of 24 to 52 inches. A typical profile has dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) gravelly loam from 0 to 13 inches, dark red (2.5YR 3/6) gravelly clay loam from 13 to 24 inches, dark red (2.5YR 3/6) and yellowish red (5YR 4/6) gravelly sandy clay loam from 24 to 37 inches, red (2.5YR 4/6) and yellowish red (5YR 4/6) very gravelly sandy clay loam from 37 to 52 inches, and well-fractured schist that has variable dark red (2.5YR 3/6), yellowish red (5YR 4/6), and strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) sandy clay loam in cracks below 52 inches. Surface runoff is medium, and the erosion hazard is slight to moderate. Boomer soils are used in woodland and range. Rock outcrops cover 5 to 25 percent of the surface.

#### Sobrante very rocky silt loam, 3 to 30% slopes:

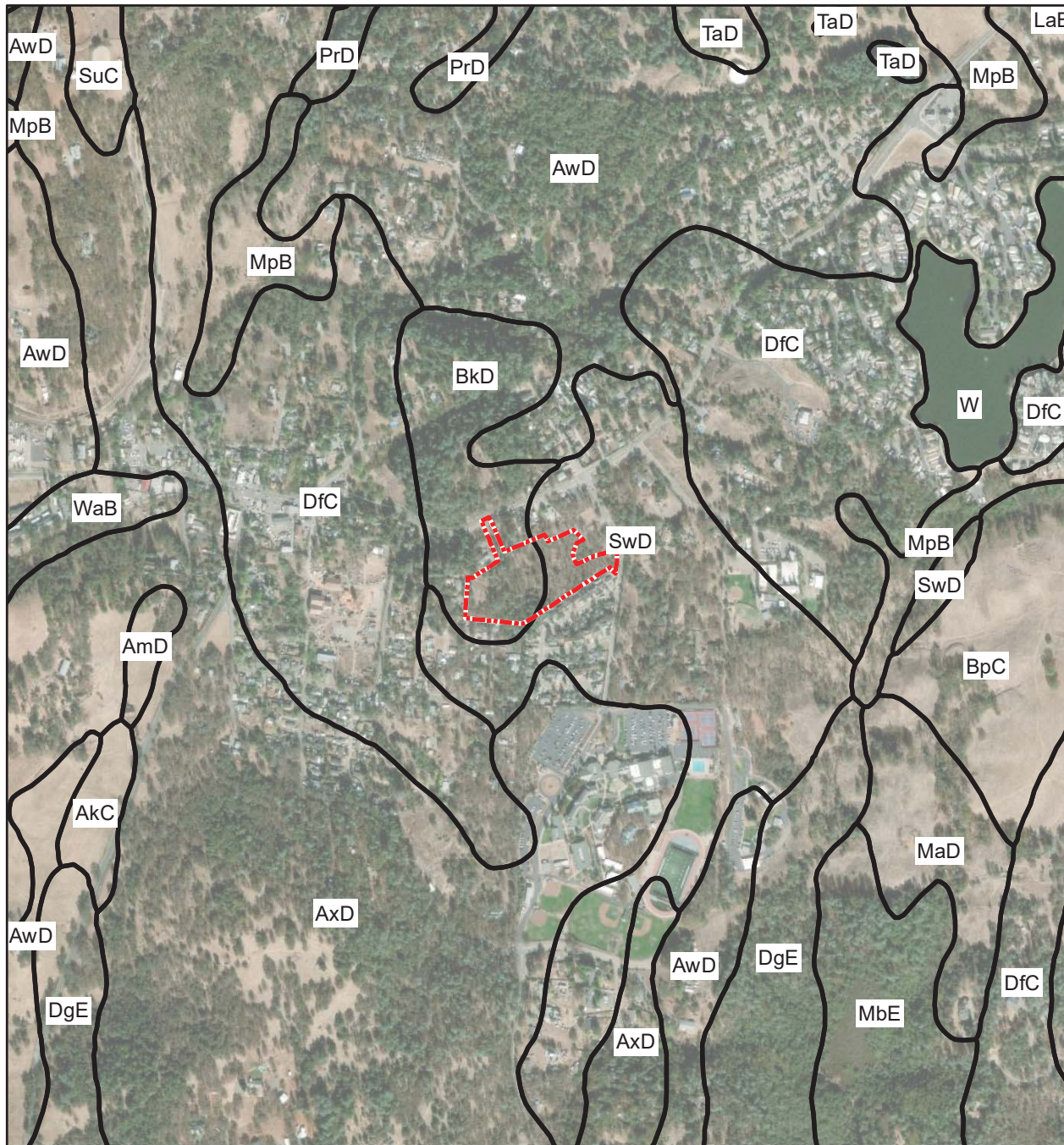
The Sobrante series consists of well-drained soils that are underlain by fine-grained metamorphic rocks at a depth of 22 to 36 inches. A typical profile has dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4) silt loam from 0 to 5 inches, yellowish red (5YR 3/6) silt loam from 5 to 11 inches, dark red (2.5YR 3/6) light clay loam near silty clay loam from 11 to 24 inches, soft, well-weathered basic schist from 24 to 30 inches, and hard basic schist with pockets of slightly weathered material below 30 inches. Surface runoff is slow to medium and erosion hazard is slight to moderate. The soil profile has slight to moderate acidity in the top 5 inches. Sobrante very rocky silt loam is similar to the typical profile except that it is more sloping and rock outcrops make up 5 to 25 percent of the surface area.

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El Dorado Senior Resort  
 El Dorado County, CA  
 30 August 2018

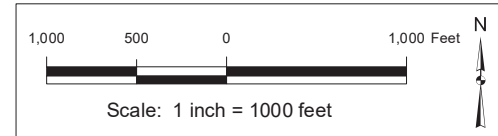
Figure 3. Soils Map

-  Biological Study Area (BSA)
-  Soil Boundary

Soil Mapping Unit  
Symbol Name

BkD Boomer very rocky loam,  
 3 to 30 percent slopes

SwD Sobrante very rocky silt loam  
 3 to 30 percent slopes



Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) database for  
 El Dorado Area, California, USDA, NRCS  
 URL: <http://SoilDataMart.nrcs.usda.gov/>

Aerial Photograph: 7 November 2017  
 NAIP2016 USDA FSA Imagery  
 ESRI ArcGIS Basemap Layer

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## B. Biological Communities

Biological communities are defined by species composition and relative abundance. The biological communities described below correlate where applicable with the California Natural Community List (CDFW 2019) and the El Dorado County General Plan EIR (2004a). The communities were identified based on Sawyer et al. (2009). Communities are identified at the alliance level. The list of sensitive associations within each alliance was checked to see if any occur (CDFW 2019). Biological communities are mapped on Figure 4 and listed in Table 1. Representative photographs of the BSA are in Appendix D. There are no wetlands or waters in the BSA.

Table 1. Biological Communities.

Biological Community Common Name (Scientific Name [CDFW Code] <sup>1</sup> )	El Dorado County Major Habitat Type <sup>2</sup>	Area (ac)
Blue Oak Woodland ( <i>Quercus douglasii</i> [71.020.02])	Blue Oak-Foothill Pine Woodland	7.69
California annual grassland ( <i>Avena spp. – Bromus spp.</i> [42.027.00])	Annual grassland	0.49
<b>Total:</b>		<b>8.18</b>

<sup>1</sup> Sawyer et al. 2009; CDFW 2019

<sup>2</sup> El Dorado County 2004a

### 1. Blue Oak Woodland

Blue oak woodland occurs across the majority of the BSA (Appendix D, photos 1, 5, 6). Blue oaks (*Quercus douglasii*) and foothill pines (*Pinus sabiniana*) are co-dominant in this community. Other trees in this community include interior live oak (*Q. wislizeni*), and Valley oak (*Q. lobata*). The canopy is mostly open, although some denser patches occur. The understory shrub layer is patchy, and where present is dominated by poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*). Other shrub layer associates include buckbrush (*Ceanothus cuneatus* var. *cuneatus*) and chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*). The herb layer is dominated by native and nonnative grasses, such as blue wild rye (*Elymus glaucus*), bromes (*Bromus* spp.), fescues (*Festuca* spp.) and native and nonnative forbs.

Blue oak woodland is not a CDFW sensitive community (CDFW 2019).



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## 1. California annual grassland

There is a small opening in the blue oak woodland that is characterized by California annual grassland (Appendix D, photo 3). This community is dominated by nonnative grasses, including bromes, fescues, slender wild oat (*Avena barbata*), and bristly dogtail grass (*Cynosurus echinatus*), with some native grass associates such as blue wild rye. This community has no canopy or shrub layer. California annual grassland is dominated by nonnatives and is not a CDFW sensitive community (CDFW 2019).

## C. The Existing Level of Disturbance



The northern end of the BSA has some disturbance related to its proximity to an adjacent residence. The northernmost extension of the BSA is an existing gravel driveway that connects the residence to Highway 49. Several tire tracks and short dirt roads occur throughout the northern half of the BSA. There are a couple of abandoned cars near the residence. The rest of the BSA is relatively undisturbed.

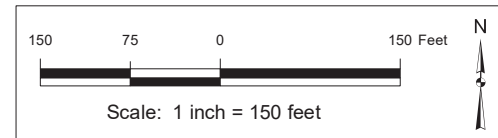
# DR20-0001 EXHIBIT Y - BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION



El Dorado Senior Resort  
 El Dorado County, CA  
 30 August 2018

Figure 4. Biological Resource Map

-  Biological Study Area (BSA)
-  Biological Community Boundary



Biological Community	Area (ac)
Blue Oak Woodland	7.69
California Annual Grassland	0.49
<b>Total:</b>	<b>8.18</b>



**SYCAMORE**  
 Environmental  
 Consultants, Inc.

Aerial Photograph: 7 November 2017  
 NAIP2016 USDA FSA Imagery  
 ESRI ArcGIS Basemap Layer

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## V. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES IN THE STUDY AREA

### A. Determination of Special-Status Species in the Study Area

USFWS file data, CNDDDB/CNPS records, and field surveys were used to determine the special-status species that could occur in the BSA (Appendix A). A field survey was conducted to determine whether habitat for special-status species identified in the file data is present in the BSA. Special-status species survey results are listed in Table 2.

Table 2. Special-Status Species Survey Results

Special-Status Species	Common Name	Federal Status <sup>a</sup>	State Status <sup>a</sup> & other codes <sup>b</sup>	Source <sup>c</sup>	Species Observed?
<b>Birds</b>					
Nesting Birds (MBTA or CA regulated)		--	--	3	Yes
<b>Plants</b> /CNPS List <sup>b</sup>					
<i>Arctostaphylos nissenana</i>	Nissenan manzanita	--	--/1B.2	2, 3	No
<i>Horkelia parryi</i>	Parry's horkelia	--	--/1B.2	2	No
<i>Viburnum ellipticum</i>	Oval-leaved viburnum	--	--/2B.3	2	No

<sup>a</sup> **Listing Status:** Federal status determined from USFWS letter. State status determined from CDFW (2018b, c, d, e).

<sup>b</sup> **Other Codes:** Other codes determined from USFWS letter; CDFW (2018b, c, d, e).

**CNPS List** (plants only): **1A** = Presumed Extinct in CA; **1B** = Rare or Endangered (R/E) in CA and elsewhere; **2** = R/E in CA and more common elsewhere; **3** = Need more information; **4** = Plants of limited distribution

**CNPS List Decimal Extensions:** **.1** = Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat); **.2** = Fairly endangered in CA (20-80% of occurrences threatened); **.3** = Not very endangered in CA (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known).

<sup>c</sup> **Source:** **1** = USFWS letter. **2** = CNDDDB. **3** = Observed or included by Sycamore Environmental.

#### 1. Birds

##### Nesting Birds Listed Under the MBTA or Regulated by CA Fish and Game Code

Birds that are not listed as threatened or endangered under federal or state law, Species of Special Concern, or Fully Protected (under California law) have different levels of protection. The federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (16 U.S.C. 703-711) and the California Migratory Bird Protection Act, signed 27 September 2019 (CA Fish and Game Code §3513) protect most birds and their nests, including most non-migratory birds in California. CA Fish and Game Code §3503.5 further protects all birds in the orders Falconiformes and Strigiformes (collectively known as birds of prey). Birds of prey include raptors, falcons, and owls. The MBTA also protects most birds and their nests, including most non-migratory birds in California. The MBTA makes it unlawful to take, possess, buy, sell, purchase, or barter any bird listed in 50 CFR Part 10 including feathers or other parts, nests, eggs, or products, except as allowed by implementing regulations. Any disturbance that causes direct injury, death, nest abandonment, or forced fledging of migratory birds, is restricted under the MBTA. Any removal of active nests during the breeding season or any disturbance that results in the abandonment of nestlings is considered a 'take' of the species under federal law.

**SURVEY RESULTS:** Birds listed under the MBTA and regulated by California Fish and Game Code were observed perching and flying within the BSA. Bird species observed in

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the BSA are identified in Appendix C. Depending on the species, birds could nest on trees, shrubs, in or on the ground, and on artificial structures such as buildings, poles, and signs. No nests were observed during the survey.

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## B. Evaluation of Special-Status Wildlife Species

No special-status wildlife species have the potential to occur in the BSA. These determinations are based on several factors including a species' range, elevation of the BSA, and habitat within the BSA. Special-status species for which suitable habitat is not present, or whose distributional limits preclude the possibility of their occurrence in the BSA, are not discussed in Section V of this report. An evaluation of these species is in Appendix B.

## C. Evaluation of Special-Status Plants

### Nissenan Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos nissenana*)

**HABITAT AND BIOLOGY:** Nissenan manzanita is an evergreen shrub found on rocky soil and ridges in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, or woodland habitats from about 1,475 to 5,400 feet. It typically blooms from February through March (CNPS 2018, Jepson 2018).

**RANGE:** Nissenan manzanita is known from three counties (Placer, El Dorado, and Tuolumne) in the northern Sierra Nevada Mountains and central Sierra Nevada foothills (CNPS 2018, Jepson 2018).

**KNOWN RECORDS:** There are 11 CNDDDB records in the 9-quad area centered at the BSA. North Fork Associates conducted a botanical survey in 2009 for a site located along Faith Lane approximately 1.2 miles northeast of the BSA. North Fork reported 62 Nissenan manzanita plants from this site. Sycamore Environmental visited the Faith Lane site briefly in 2013, made a collection of Nissenan manzanita that was deposited at the UC Davis herbarium, and became CNDDDB Occurrence 14. Sycamore Environmental conducted a botanical survey of the Faith Lane site in 2017 and counted a total of 88 Nissenan manzanita shrubs (Sycamore Environmental 2018). Nearly all the Nissenan manzanitas on the Faith Lane site had colonized in areas graded prior to 1993 and co-occurred with the more common white-leaf manzanita (*Arctostaphylos viscida*). CNDDDB Occurrence 1 is much larger and is 1.2 miles to the east of the BSA. All known Nissenan manzanita records are east of the BSA.

**SURVEY RESULTS:** Nissenan manzanita was not observed in the BSA during the botanical survey. While the survey was conducted outside of the blooming period, Nissenan manzanita is an evergreen shrub with bark characteristics that make it evident and identifiable year-round. The Sycamore Environmental biologists conducting this project survey identified Nissenan manzanita on the aforementioned Faith Lane site, outside of the blooming period, and are familiar with identifying the shrub in its various states.

### Parry's Horkelia (*Horkelia parryi*)

**HABITAT AND BIOLOGY:** Parry's horkelia is a perennial herb found in chaparral and cismontane woodland, especially of the Ione formation, from about 250 to 3,400 feet in elevation. It blooms April through September (CNPS 2018, Jepson 2018).

**RANGE:** Parry's horkelia is known from the northern and central Sierra Nevada foothills in Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Mariposa, and Tuolumne counties (CNPS 2018, Jepson 2018).

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**KNOWN RECORDS:** There are 13 CNDDDB records in the 9-quad area centered on the BSA. The nearest record occurs approximately 3 miles northeast of the BSA. The record is a 1923 collection, with the exact location unknown and mapped as best guess in the vicinity of Placerville. The nearest detailed record occurs 9 miles east of the BSA in habitat described as a grassy site at the edge of chaparral and oak woodland. A total of 30 clumps of about 1-20 plants were observed in 1994; 20-30 clumps of 1 or more plants were observed in 2004; and one clump remained in 2015.

**SURVEY RESULTS:** Oak woodland within the BSA was identified as potential habitat for Parry's horkelia. Parry's horkelia was not observed in the BSA during the botanical survey conducted during the evident and identifiable period for this plant.

## **Oval-leaved Viburnum (*Viburnum ellipticum*)**

**HABITAT AND BIOLOGY:** Oval-leaved viburnum is a deciduous shrub found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from 700 to 4,600 feet (CNPS 2016). Jepson (2018) describes it as occurring above 980 feet in chaparral or yellow-pine forest, generally on north facing slopes. It blooms May through August (CNPS 2018, Jepson 2018).

**RANGE:** Known from the north coast, Klamath ranges, north Coast Ranges, Bay Area, and northern/central Sierra Nevada foothills (Jepson 2018).

**KNOWN RECORDS:** There is one CNDDDB record in the 9-quad area centered on the BSA. The record is a 1901 collection mapped approximately 3 miles northeast of the BSA. The exact location of the record is unknown, so it is mapped as best guess in the vicinity of Placerville.

**SURVEY RESULTS:** Oak woodland within the BSA was identified as potential habitat for oval-leaved viburnum. Oval-leaved viburnum was not observed in the BSA during the botanical survey conducted during the evident and identifiable period for this plant.

## **D. Evaluation of Special-Status Natural Communities**

There are no special-status natural communities within the BSA including wetlands, waters, riparian areas, or communities identified as sensitive by CDFW (2019). Oak woodlands are present within the BSA and protected under the El Dorado County Oak Resources Management Plan and the Oak Conservation Ordinance (No. 5061). Oak woodlands are evaluated in a separate report titled *Oak Resources Technical Report for El Dorado Senior Village Project* prepared by Sycamore Environmental Consultants (March 2020).

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El Dorado County, CA*

## **PREPARERS**

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**Chuck Hughes, M.S.**, Plant Biology, Michigan State University. Over 15 years of experience preparing biological/botanical resource evaluations, wetland delineations, arborist reports, impact analyses, and mitigation/restoration plans. He is a Professional Wetland Scientist (#2029), an ISA Certified Arborist (WE-6885A), holds a California Department of Fish and Wildlife Rare, Threatened and Endangered Plant Voucher Collecting Permit (2081(a)-14-072-V), is a Principal Scientific Investigator on the CDFW Scientific Collecting Permit (SC-7617), and is authorized individual on a USFWS recovery permit for listed vernal pool branchiopods (TE799564-4). His bachelor's degree from UC Davis is in environmental horticulture and urban forestry, with an emphasis in plant biodiversity.  
Responsibilities: Fieldwork and report preparation.

**Kate J. Gazzo, M.S.**, Environmental Management, University of San Francisco, San Francisco, CA. Over 7 years of experience as an ecologist. Ms. Gazzo conducts habitat assessments, natural resource inventories, surveys for special-status wildlife, and wetland delineations. She assists with preparation of biological resource reports, permit applications, mitigation plans, and other documents used in CEQA/NEPA review. She has experience with ecological functional assessments, restoration and mitigation planning, land conservation, ecosystem service valuations, invasive species management, and water quality assessments.  
Responsibilities: Report preparation.

**Nicole Ibañez, B.S.**, Biological Sciences (concentration in Field and Wildlife Biology), California Polytechnic State University. Conducts monitoring, plant and wildlife surveys, and assists with preparation of Biological Resource Evaluations, Natural Environment Study reports, permit applications, and documents used in the CEQA/NEPA process. Serves as both field biologist and technical report writer, and conducts database research on special status species' biology, habitat and distribution. She prepares maps and figures for biological and permitting documents such as project location maps, aerial photograph exhibits, soils maps, biological resource maps, wetlands/waters delineation maps, tree location maps and other supporting graphics. She holds a California Department of Fish and Wildlife Rare, Threatened and Endangered Plant Voucher Collecting Permit (2081(a)-16-107-V) and is an authorized individual on the CDFW Scientific Collecting Permit (SC-7617).  
Responsibilities: Fieldwork, report and figure preparation.

**Jeffery Little**, Vice President, Sycamore Environmental.  
Responsibilities: Principal in charge.

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## **APPENDIX A.**

### Database Queries

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## United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office  
Federal Building  
2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605  
Sacramento, CA 95825-1846  
Phone: (916) 414-6600 Fax: (916) 414-6713



In Reply Refer To:  
Consultation Code: 08ESMF00-2020-SLI-1836  
Event Code: 08ESMF00-2020-E-05686  
Project Name: El Dorado Senior Village

May 06, 2020

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

### To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

[http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/protected\\_species/species\\_list/species\\_lists.html](http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/protected_species/species_list/species_lists.html)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

# DR20-0001 EXHIBIT Y - BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION

## Official Species List

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

This species list is provided by:

### **Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office**

Federal Building  
2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605  
Sacramento, CA 95825-1846  
(916) 414-6600



# DR20-0001 EXHIBIT Y - BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION

## Project Summary

Consultation Code: 08ESMF00-2020-SLI-1836

Event Code: 08ESMF00-2020-E-05686

Project Name: El Dorado Senior Village

Project Type: DEVELOPMENT

Project Description: Low income housing project for senior residents

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/place/38.68081133111957N120.84006254257261W>



Counties: El Dorado, CA

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## Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 3 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

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

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries<sup>1</sup>, as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

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

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

## Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
California Red-legged Frog <i>Rana draytonii</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891</a> Species survey guidelines: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/guideline/survey/population/205/office/11420.pdf">https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/guideline/survey/population/205/office/11420.pdf</a>	Threatened

## Fishes

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

## Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Layne's Butterweed <i>Senecio layneae</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4062">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4062</a>	Threatened

# DR20-0001 EXHIBIT Y - BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION

## **Critical habitats**

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



# DR20-0001 EXHIBIT Y. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION

Selected Elements by Scientific Name



California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

**Query Criteria:** Quad IS OR Shingle Springs (3812068) OR Camino (3812066) OR Coloma (3812078) OR Garden Valley (3812077) OR Slate Mtn. (3812076) OR Aukum (3812056) OR Fiddletown (3812057) OR Latrobe (3812058))

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	G2G3	S1S2	SSC
<i>Allium jepsonii</i> Jepson's onion	PMLIL022V0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<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>Atractelmis wawona</i> Wawona riffle beetle	IICOL58010	None	None	G1G3	S1S2	
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i> western bumble bee	IIHYM24250	None	Candidate Endangered	G2G3	S1	
<i>Calochortus clavatus var. avius</i> Pleasant Valley mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D095	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Calystegia stebbinsii</i> Stebbins' morning-glory	PDCON040H0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Calystegia vanzuukiae</i> Van Zook'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>Central Valley Drainage Resident Rainbow Trout Stream</i> Central Valley Drainage Resident Rainbow Trout Stream	CARA2421CA	None	None	GNR	SNR	
<i>Chlorogalum grandiflorum</i> Red Hills soaproot	PMLIL0G020	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2



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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>Clarkia biloba ssp. brandegeae</i> Brandegee's clarkia	PDONA05053	None	None	G4G5T4	S4	4.2
<i>Cosumnoperla hypocrena</i> Cosumnnes stripetail	IIPLE23020	None	None	G2	S2	
<i>Crocانthemum suffrutescens</i> Bisbee Peak rush-rose	PDCIS020F0	None	None	G2?Q	S2?	3.2
<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>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>Horkelia parryi</i> Parry's horkelia	PDROS0W0C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i> silver-haired bat	AMACC02010	None	None	G5	S3S4	
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i> Yuma myotis	AMACC01020	None	None	G5	S4	
<i>Packera layneae</i> Layne's ragwort	PDAST8H1V0	Threatened	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Pekania pennanti</i> fisher - West Coast DPS	AMAJF01021	None	Threatened	G5T2T3Q	S2S3	SSC
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
<i>Rana boylei</i> foothill yellow-legged frog	AAABH01050	None	Candidate Threatened	G3	S3	SSC
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
<i>Riparia riparia</i> bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S2	
<i>Sacramento-San Joaquin Foothill/Valley Ephemeral Stream</i> Sacramento-San Joaquin Foothill/Valley Ephemeral Stream	CARA2130CA	None	None	GNR	SNR	
<i>Strix nebulosa</i> great gray owl	ABNSB12040	None	Endangered	G5	S1	
<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: 38

**DR20-0001 EXHIBIT Y - BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION**

\*The database used to provide updates to the Online Inventory is under construction. [View updates and changes made since May 2019 here.](#)

## Plant List

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

### Search Criteria

California Rare Plant Rank is one of [1A, 1B, 2A, 2B], Found in Quads 3812078, 3812077, 3812076, 3812068, 3812067, 3812066, 3812058 3812057 and 3812056;

[Modify Search Criteria](#)
[Export to Excel](#)
[Modify Columns](#)
[Modify Sort](#)
[Display Photos](#)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Lifeform	Blooming Period	CA Rare Plant Rank	State Rank	Global Rank
<a href="#">Allium jepsonii</a>	Jepson's onion	Alliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-Aug	1B.2	S2	G2
<a href="#">Arctostaphylos nissenana</a>	Nissenan manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Feb-Mar(Jun)	1B.2	S1	G1
<a href="#">Calochortus clavatus var. avius</a>	Pleasant Valley mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul	1B.2	S2	G4T2
<a href="#">Calystegia stebbinsii</a>	Stebbins' morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Jul	1B.1	S1	G1
<a href="#">Calystegia vanzuukiae</a>	Van Zuuk's morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	May-Aug	1B.3	S2	G2Q
<a href="#">Carex cyrtostachya</a>	Sierra arching sedge	Cyperaceae	perennial herb	May-Aug	1B.2	S2	G2
<a href="#">Carex xerophila</a>	chaparral sedge	Cyperaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	1B.2	S2	G2
<a href="#">Ceanothus roderickii</a>	Pine Hill ceanothus	Rhamnaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Apr-Jun	1B.1	S1	G1
<a href="#">Chlorogalum grandiflorum</a>	Red Hills soaproot	Agavaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jun	1B.2	S3	G3
<a href="#">Erigeron miser</a>	starved daisy	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Jun-Oct	1B.3	S3?	G3?
<a href="#">Fremontodendron decumbens</a>	Pine Hill flannelbush	Malvaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Apr-Jul	1B.2	S1	G1
<a href="#">Galium californicum ssp. sierrae</a>	El Dorado bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	May-Jun	1B.2	S1	G5T1
<a href="#">Horkelia parryi</a>	Parry's horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Sep	1B.2	S2	G2
<a href="#">Packera layneae</a>	Layne's ragwort	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Apr-Aug	1B.2	S2	G2
<a href="#">Viburnum ellipticum</a>	oval-leaved viburnum	Adoxaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	May-Jun	2B.3	S3?	G4G5
<a href="#">Wyethia reticulata</a>	El Dorado County mule ears	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Apr-Aug	1B.2	S2	G2

**DR20-0001 EXHIBIT Y - BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION****Suggested Citation**

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# DR20-0001 EXHIBIT Y - BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES EVALUATION

*Biological Resources Evaluation  
El Dorado Senior Village  
El Dorado County, CA*

## APPENDIX B.

### Species Evaluated Table

Special-Status Species from USFWS Letter, CNDDDB Data, CNPS Data

Special-Status Species/ Common Name	Federal Status <sup>a, b</sup>	State Status <sup>a, b</sup>	Source <sup>c</sup>	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in the BSA
<b>Fish</b>					
<i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i> Delta smelt	T, CH	E	1	Euryhaline (tolerant of a wide salinity range) species that spawns in freshwater dead-end sloughs and shallow edge-waters of channels of the Delta (USFWS 1994). Confined to the San Francisco Estuary, principally in the Delta and Suisun Bay. Currently found only from the San Pablo Bay upstream through the Delta in Contra Costa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, and Yolo cos. Can be washed into San Pablo Bay during high-outflow periods, but do not establish permanent populations there (Moyle 2002).	No. There is no suitable habitat. The BSA is not in critical habitat.
<b>Amphibians</b>					
<i>Rana boylei</i> Foothill yellow-legged frog	--	CT, SSC	2	Found in or near rocky streams in a variety of habitats, including valley-foothill hardwood, valley-foothill hardwood-conifer, valley-foothill riparian, ponderosa pine, mixed conifer, coastal scrub, mixed chaparral, and wet meadow types. Egg clusters are attached to gravel or rocks in moving water near stream margins. This species is rarely encountered (even on rainy nights) far from permanent water. Its elevation range extends from near sea level to 6,370 ft in the Sierra (CWHR 2018).	No. There is no suitable habitat in the BSA.
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	T, CH	SSC	1, 2	Inhabits ponds, quiet pools of streams, marshes, and riparian areas with dense, shrubby, or emergent vegetation. Requires permanent or nearly permanent pools for larval development (CWHR 2018; USFWS 2010). May use ephemeral water bodies for breeding if permanent water is nearby (Thomson et al. 2016). The range of CA red-legged frog extends from near sea level to approximately 5,200 ft, though nearly all sightings have occurred below 3,500 ft. CA red-legged frog was probably extirpated from the floor of the Central Valley before 1960 (USFWS 2002a).	No. There is no suitable habitat in the BSA.
<b>Reptiles</b>					
<i>Emys marmorata</i> Western pond turtle	--	SSC	2	Occurs in suitable aquatic habitat throughout CA, west of the Sierra-Cascade crest and absent from desert regions, except in the Mojave Desert along the Mojave River and its tributaries from near sea level to approximately 4,690 ft. Associated with permanent or nearly permanent water in a wide variety of habitats with basking sites such as submerged logs, rocks, mats of floating vegetation, or open mud banks (CWHR 2018).	No. There is no suitable habitat in the BSA.



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Special-Status Species/ Common Name	Federal Status <sup>a, b</sup>	State Status <sup>a, b</sup>	Source <sup>c</sup>	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in the BSA
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> Coast (California) horned lizard	--	SSC	2	Occurs in valley-foothill hardwood, conifer and riparian habitats, as well as in pine-cypress, juniper and annual grassland habitats, especially sandy areas, washes, flood plains and wind-blown deposits. Basks in the early morning (CWHR 2018). Needs loose or sandy soil for burrowing and reproduction. Needs open areas for thermoregulation and shrub cover or kangaroo rat burrows for refugia. Negatively associated with non-native Argentine ant ( <i>Linepithema humile</i> ) presence; positively associated with presence of native ants, and chaparral vegetation (Thomson et al. 2016). Occurs in the Sierra Nevada foothills from Butte Co. to Kern Co. and throughout the central and southern California coast. Found up to 4,000 ft in the northern end of its range and 6,000 ft in the southern end (CWHR 2018).	No. There is no suitable chaparral habitat in the BSA. Records from El Dorado County are in gabbroic chaparral.
<b>Birds</b>					
<i>Accipiter gentilis</i> Northern goshawk	--	SSC	2	Breeds in the North Coast Ranges, Sierra Nevada, Klamath, Cascade, and Warner Mountains. Also breeds in the Piños, San Jacinto, San Bernardino, and White Mtns. Remains yearlong in breeding areas as an uncommon resident. Prefers middle and higher elevations in mature, dense conifer forests. Habitat requirements include meadows and riparian habitat. Casual in winter along north coast, throughout foothills, and in northern deserts, where it may be found in pinyon-juniper and low-elevation riparian habitats. Usually nests near water on north slopes, in the densest parts of vegetation stands, staying close to openings (CWHR 2018). In the west side Ponderosa pine zone, northern goshawks are known to nest down to approximately 2,500 ft. Nest stands consistently have larger trees, greater canopy cover, and relatively more open understories than stands lacking nests (Shuford and Gardali 2008). Goshawks generally do not nest near areas of human habitation or paved roads (USEWS 2001).	No. There are no dense mature conifer groves. The BSA is below the nesting elevation range.
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> Tricolored blackbird	--	CE/ SSC	2	Mostly a resident in California. Common locally throughout the Central Valley and in coastal districts from Sonoma Co. south. Breeds near freshwater, preferably in emergent wetland with tall, dense cattails or tules, but also in thickets of willow, blackberry, tall herbs, and wild rose. Highly colonial; nesting area must be large enough to support a minimum colony of about 50 pairs (CWHR 2018). Chooses areas with widespread water and large, thick patches of vegetation for colonies to reduce predation (Hamilton 2004). Nesting colonies are of concern to CDFW (2018b).	No. There is no suitable nesting habitat.
<i>Riparia riparia</i> Bank swallow	--	T	2	Found primarily west of CA deserts in riparian and other lowland habitats during the spring-fall period. In summer, restricted to riparian, lacustrine, and coastal areas with vertical banks, bluffs, and cliffs with fine textured sandy soils, into which it digs nesting holes. About 75% of the breeding population in CA occurs along banks of the Sacramento and Feather Rivers in the northern Central Valley. Other colonies are known from the central coast from Monterey to San Mateo cos., and in northeastern California in Shasta, Siskiyou, Lassen, Plumas, and Modoc cos. Breeding colonies can have between 10 and 1,500, but typically between 100 and 200, nesting pairs (CWHR 2018). Nesting sites are of concern to CDFW (2018b).	No. There is no suitable nesting habitat.

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Special-Status Species/ Common Name	Federal Status <sup>a, b</sup>	State Status <sup>a, b</sup>	Source <sup>c</sup>	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in the BSA
<i>Strix nebulosa</i> Great gray owl	--	E	2	Occurs between 4,500 and 7,500 ft in the Sierra Nevada in the vicinity of Quincy in Plumas Co. south to Yosemite. Occasionally reported in Northwestern CA in winter and in the Warner Mtns. in summer. Breeds in old-growth red fir, mixed conifer, and lodgepole pine habitats in the vicinity of wet meadows. Uses trees in dense forest stands for roosting cover and small trees and snags in or bordering meadows for hunting perches. Nests in large, broken-topped snags 25 to 72 ft above the ground. Often uses old hawk or eagle nests (CWHR 2018). Nesting sites are of concern to CDFW (2018b).	No. The BSA is below the elevation range. There is no old-growth coniferous forest suitable for nesting habitat.
<b>Mammals</b>					
<i>Pekania pennanti</i> Fisher – West Coast DPS	--	T/ SSC	2	Uncommon permanent resident of the Sierra Nevada, Cascades, Klamath Mountains, and the North Coast Ranges (CWHR 2018). Occurs above 3,200 ft in the Sierra Nevada and Cascades (Jameson and Peeters 2004). Today, fisher distribution in CA is represented by two populations: northwestern California and the southern Sierra Nevada. Fishers apparently no longer inhabit the area between the Pit River in the northern Sierra Nevada/Cascades to the Merced River in the southern Sierra Nevada; a separation of approximately 270 miles. There is little empirical evidence that fishers previously inhabited this gap in the Sierra Nevada (CDFW 2010). Occurs in intermediate- to large-stages of coniferous forest and deciduous-riparian habitat with high percent canopy closure. Canopy closure must be greater than 50% to be suitable habitat. Dens in a variety of protected cavities, brush piles, logs, and upturned trees. Hollow logs, trees, and snags are especially important. Mostly nocturnal and crepuscular, with some diurnal activity (CWHR 2018).	No. There is no mature conifer forest with >50% canopy cover. The BSA occurs below the elevation range.
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> Pallid bat	--	SSC	2	Occupies a wide variety of habitats including grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests from sea level up through mixed conifer forests. The species is most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. It feeds on a wide variety of insects and arachnids, foraging over open ground, usually 1.6 to 8 ft above level ground. Day roosts in caves, crevices, mines, and occasionally buildings and in hollow trees. Roost must protect bats from high temperatures. Night roosts may be in more open sites, such as porches and open buildings. Prefers rocky outcrops, cliffs, and crevices with access to open habitats for foraging. Locally common in low elevations in CA, it occurs throughout CA except for the high Sierra Nevada from Shasta to Kern counties, and the northwestern corner of the state from Del Norte and western Siskiyou counties to northern Mendocino County. It is a yearlong resident in most of the range (CHWR 2018).	No. There are no suitable rock outcrops/cliffs, or mature conifer forests likely to have suitable hollow trees.
<b>Plants</b> / CNPS <sup>d</sup>					
<i>Allium jepsonii</i> Jepson's onion	--	--/ 1B.2	2	Bulbiferous herb found in serpentine or volcanic soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from 984 to 4,331 ft. Known from Butte, El Dorado, Placer, and Tuolumne cos. Blooms April through August (Baldwin et al. 2012; CNPS 2018).	No. There are no serpentine or volcanic soils.

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Special-Status Species/ Common Name	Federal Status <sup>a, b</sup>	State Status <sup>a, b</sup>	Source <sup>c</sup>	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in the BSA
<i>Arctostaphylos nissenana</i> Nissenan manzanita	--	--/ 1B.2	2	Perennial evergreen shrub found on highly acidic rocky (slate and shale) soils. Often associated with closed-cone conifer forest and chaparral from about 1,475 to 5,400 ft (USFS 2009, CNPS 2018, Jepson 2018). Known from approximately 15 occurrences in Placer, El Dorado and Tuolumne cos. Blooms February through March (Baldwin et al. 2012; CNPS 2018).	See discussion.
<i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>avius</i> Pleasant Valley mariposa lily	--	--/1B.2	2	Perennial bulbiferous herb found on Josephine silt loam and volcanic soils in lower montane coniferous forests, from 1,000 to 5,900 ft (USFS 2009 and CNPS 2018). Known from Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, and Placer cos. Presumed extirpated from Mariposa Co. Blooms May through July (CNPS 2018).	No. There is no suitable habitat and soil.
<i>Calystegia stebbinsii</i> Stebbins' morning-glory	E	E/ 1B.1	2	Perennial rhizomatous herb found in serpentine or gabbroic soils in openings in chaparral and cismontane woodland from 607 to 3,576 ft. Known from El Dorado and Nevada cos. Blooms April through July (Baldwin et al. 2012, CNPS 2018).	No. There are no suitable soils.
<i>Calystegia vanzuukiae</i> Van Zuuk's morning-glory	--	--/1B.3	2	Perennial rhizomatous herb found in gabbroic or serpentinite soils in chaparral and cismontane woodlands from 1,640 to 3,870 ft. Known only from the Central Sierra Nevada foothills, from El Dorado and Placer cos. Blooms May through August (CNPS 2018).	No. There are no suitable soils.
<i>Carex cyrtostachya</i> Sierra arching sedge	--	--/1B.2	2	Perennial herb found in mesic lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, and riparian forest margins from 2,000 to 4,460 ft. Known from Butte, El Dorado, and Yuba cos. Blooms May through August (CNPS 2018).	No. There is no suitable habitat.
<i>Carex xerophila</i> Chaparral sedge	--	--/1B.2	2	Perennial herb found in serpentine or gabbroic soil in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from 1,445 to 2,530 ft. Known from Butte, El Dorado, Nevada and Yuba cos. Blooms March through June (CNPS 2018).	No. There are no suitable soils.
<i>Ceanothus roderickii</i> Pine Hill ceanothus	E	R/ 1B.1	2	Perennial evergreen shrub found on serpentine or gabbroic soils in chaparral and cismontane woodland from 804 to 3,576 ft. This species is found in nutrient-deficient forms of gabbro-derived soils characterized by low concentrations of available potassium, phosphorous, sulfur, iron and zinc. Known from less than 10 occurrences in El Dorado Co. Blooms April through June (Baldwin et al. 2012, CNPS 2018).	No. There are no suitable soils.
<i>Chlorogalum grandiflorum</i> Red Hills soaproot	--	--/ 1B.2	2	Perennial bulbiferous herb found in serpentine, gabbroic, and other soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from 800 to 5,540 ft. Known from Amador, Butte, Calaveras, El Dorado, Placer, and Tuolumne cos. Blooms May through June (Baldwin et al. 2012, CNPS 2018).	No. There are no suitable soils. In El Dorado County this species is known from the gabbro soils of the Pine Hill formation, elsewhere in the County.
<i>Crocianthemum (=Helianthemum) suffrutescens</i> Bisbee Peak rush-rose	--	--/ 3.2	3	Perennial evergreen shrub often found in gabbroic or Ione soils in chaparral from 245 to 2,198 ft. Often found in burned or disturbed areas. Known from Amador, Calaveras and El Dorado cos. Blooms April through August (CNPS 2018).	No. There are no suitable soils.
<i>Erigeron miser</i> Starved daisy	--	--/1B.3	2	Perennial herb found on rocky substrates in upper montane coniferous forest from 6,000 to 8,600 ft. This species is endemic to CA, and found in Lassen, Mono, Nevada and Placer Cos. Blooms June through October (CNPS 2018).	No. The BSA is below the elevation range and there is no suitable habitat.

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Special-Status Species/ Common Name	Federal Status <sup>a, b</sup>	State Status <sup>a, b</sup>	Source <sup>c</sup>	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in the BSA
<i>Fremontodendron decumbens</i> Pine Hill flannelbush	E	R/ 1B.2	2	Perennial evergreen shrub found on rocky, gabbroic, and serpentine soil in chaparral and cismontane woodland from 1,394 to 2,494 ft. Known from 10 occurrences in El Dorado, Nevada, and Yuba cos. Uncertain about distribution or identity in Nevada and Yuba cos. Blooms April through July (Baldwin et al. 2012, CNPS 2018).	No. There are no suitable soils. In El Dorado County, this species is only known from gabbro soils on Pine Hill and its the immediate surrounding foothills.
<i>Galium californicum</i> ssp. <i>sierrae</i> El Dorado bedstraw	E	R/ 1B.2	2	Perennial herb found on gabbroic soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from 328 to 1,920 ft. Known from fewer than 20 occurrences in El Dorado Co. (CNPS 2018). Blooms March through July (Baldwin et al. 2012).	No. There are no suitable soils.
<i>Horkelia parryi</i> Parry's horkelia	--	--/ 1B.2	2	Perennial herb found on lone formation and in other soils in chaparral and cismontane woodland from 260 to 3,510 ft. Known from Amador, Calaveras, El Dorado, Mariposa, and Tuolumne cos. Blooms April through September (Baldwin et al. 2012, CNPS 2018). Jepson (2018) describes the habitat as open chaparral.	See discussion.
<i>Packera</i> (= <i>Senecio</i> ) <i>layneae</i> Layne's ragwort	T	R/ 1B.2	1, 2	Perennial herb found in rocky, serpentine, or gabbroic soils in chaparral and cismontane woodland from 650 to 3,560 ft. Known from Butte, El Dorado, Placer, Tuolumne, and Yuba cos. Blooms April through August (Baldwin et al. 2012, CNPS 2018).	No. There are no suitable soils. In El Dorado County this species is known from the gabbro soils of the Pine Hill formation, elsewhere in the County.
<i>Viburnum ellipticum</i> Oval-leaved viburnum	--	--/ 2B.3	2	Deciduous shrub found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from 700 to 4,600 ft. Known from Alameda, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Mariposa, Napa, Placer, Shasta, Solano, Sonoma, and Tehama cos. Blooms May through August (Baldwin et al. 2012, CNPS 2018). Jepson (2018) describes the habitat as chaparral, yellow-pine forest, generally on north-facing slopes.	See discussion.
<i>Wyethia reticulata</i> El Dorado County mule ears	--	--/ 1B.2	2	Perennial rhizomatous herb found on clay or gabbroic soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from 600 to 2,100 ft. Known from El Dorado and Yuba cos. Blooms April through August (Baldwin et al. 2012, CNPS 2018).	No. There are no suitable soils.

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Special-Status Species/ Common Name	Federal Status <sup>a, b</sup>	State Status <sup>a, b</sup>	Source <sup>c</sup>	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur in the BSA
<b>Natural Communities</b>					
Central Valley drainage hardhead/ squawfish stream	--	--	2	Hardhead occur in low- to mid-elevation streams in the main Sacramento-San Joaquin drainage and in the Russian River. Their range extends from the Kern River in Kern County, in the south, to the Pit River in Modoc County in the north. In the San Joaquin drainage, the species is scattered in tributary streams and absent from valley reaches of the San Joaquin River. In the Sacramento drainage, the hardhead is present in most large tributary streams as well as in the Sacramento River. Hardhead are typically found in undisturbed areas of larger low- to mid-elevation streams, although they are also found in the mainstem Sacramento River at low elevations and in its tributaries to about 4,920 ft. They prefer clear, deep (>32 inches) pools and runs with sand-gravel-boulder substrates and slow velocities. Hardhead are always found in association with Sacramento pikeminnow (squawfish) and usually with Sacramento sucker. They tend to be absent from streams where introduced species, especially centrarchids (sunfish), predominate and from streams that have been severely altered by human activity. Sacramento pikeminnow occur in clear rivers and creeks of central California and occur in small numbers in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. They are most characteristic of low- to mid-elevation streams with deep pools, slow runs, and undercut banks, and overhanging vegetation. They are most abundant in lightly disturbed, tree-lined reaches that also contain other native fish (Moyle 2002).	No. This community does not occur in the BSA.
Central Valley drainage resident rainbow trout stream	--	--	2	Rainbow trout occur in low order (high elevation) cold streams with a high gradient. These streams are dominated by rainbow trout and often riffle sculpin (Moyle and Ellison 1991).	No. This community does not occur in the BSA.
Sacramento-San Joaquin foothill/valley ephemeral stream	--	--	2	Low elevation streams that flow primarily in response to winter and spring rainfall. Found in oak woodland/ valley grassland areas. Some water may be present in semi-permanent bedrock pools. Streams have a distinct succession of invertebrates and may be important spawning areas for Sierran treefrogs ( <i>Pseudacris sierra</i> ) and newts ( <i>Taricha</i> spp.; Moyle and Ellison 1991).	No. This community does not occur in the BSA.

<sup>a</sup> **Listing Status:** E = Endangered; T = Threatened; P = Proposed; C = Candidate; R = California Rare; D = Delisted; \* = Possibly extinct.

<sup>b</sup> **Other Codes:** SSC = CA Species of Special Concern; FP = CA Fully Protected; Prot = CA Protected; CH = Critical habitat designated.

**CNPS Rank:** (plants only): 1A = Presumed Extinct in CA; 1B = Rare or Endangered (R/E) in CA and elsewhere; 2 = R/E in CA and more common elsewhere; 3 = Need more information; 4 = Plants of limited distribution

**CNPS List Decimal Extensions:** .1 = Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat); .2 = Fairly endangered in CA (20-80% of occurrences threatened); .3 = Not very endangered in CA (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known).

<sup>c</sup> **Source:** 1 = USFWS letter. 2 = CNDDDB/CNPS. 3 = Observed or included by Sycamore Environmental.

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## APPENDIX C.

### Plant and Wildlife Species Observed

El Dorado Senior Village  
El Dorado County, CA

#### Plant Species Observed.

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	N/I <sup>1</sup>	Cal-IPC
<b>CONIFERS</b>				
<b>Pinaceae</b>	<i>Pinus sabiniana</i>	Foothill pine	N	
<b>EUDICOTS</b>				
<b>Anacardiaceae</b>	<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	Western poison oak	N	
<b>Apiaceae</b>	<i>Daucus pusillus</i>	Daucus	N	
	<i>Periperidia</i> sp.	Yampah	N	
	<i>Sanicula bipinnatifida</i>	Purple sanicle, shoe buttons	N	
	<i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i>	Sanicula	N	
	<i>Scandix pecten-veneris</i>	Venus' needle	I	
	<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	Hedge parsley	I	Moderate
<b>Apocynaceae</b>	<i>Vinca major</i>	Greater periwinkle	I	Moderate
<b>Asteraceae</b>	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Yarrow	N	
	<i>Agoseris grandiflora</i>	Agoseris	N	
	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Coyote brush	N	
	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> ssp. <i>pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle	I	Moderate
	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	Yellow star-thistle	I	High
	<i>Centromadia</i> sp.	Tarweed	N	
	<i>Grindelia camporum</i>	Gumplant	N	
	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly lettuce	I	
	<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i>	Hairy hawkbit	I	
	<i>Madia subspicata</i>	Tarweed, tarplant	N	
	<i>Micropus californicus</i> ssp. <i>californicus</i>	Cottontop	N	
	<i>Pseudognaphalium</i> sp.	Cudweed, everlasting	--	
	<i>Psilocarphus</i> sp.	Woolly-marbles, woollyheads	N	
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common sow thistle	I	
	<i>Tragopogon dubius</i>	Yellow salsify	I	
	<i>Tragopogon porrifolius</i>	Salsify, oyster plant	I	
	<i>Wyethia angustifolia</i>	Mule's ears	N	
<b>Caprifoliaceae</b>	<i>Lonicera</i> sp.	Honeysuckle	N	
<b>Caryophyllaceae</b>	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Sticky mouse-ear chickweed	I	
	<i>Stellaria media</i>	Common chickweed	I	
<b>Convolvulaceae</b>	<i>Calystegia occidentalis</i>	Morning-glory	N	
	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Bindweed, orchard morning-glory	I	
<b>Euphorbiaceae</b>	<i>Euphorbia spathulata</i>	Spurge	N	
<b>Fabaceae</b>	<i>Acmispon americanus</i> var. <i>americanus</i>	Deervetch, deerweed	N	
	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch broom	I	
	<i>Trifolium dubium</i>	Little hop clover	I	
	<i>Trifolium glomeratum</i>	Clustered clover	I	
	<i>Trifolium hirtum</i>	Rose clover	I	Limited
	<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Spring vetch	I	
	<i>Vicia villosa</i>	Hairy vetch, winter vetch	I	

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Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	N/I <sup>1</sup>	Cal-IPC
<b>Fagaceae</b>	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue oak	N	
	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	Valley oak, roble	N	
	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i> var. <i>wislizeni</i>	Interior live oak	N	
<b>Gentianaceae</b>	<i>Centaurium</i> sp.	Centaury	I	
<b>Geraniaceae</b>	<i>Geranium</i> sp.	Cranesbill, geranium	--	
<b>Hypericaceae</b>	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> ssp. <i>perforatum</i>	Klamathweed	I	Moderate
<b>Lamiaceae</b>	<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Horehound	I	Limited
	<i>Monardella villosa</i> ssp. <i>villosa</i>	Coyote mint	N	
<b>Malvaceae</b>	<i>Sidalcea</i> sp. (annual)	Checkerbloom	N	
	<i>Sidalcea malviflora</i>	Checkerbloom	N	
<b>Montiaceae</b>	<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i>	Miner's lettuce	N	
<b>Orobanchaceae</b>	<i>Castilleja attenuata</i>	Valley tassels	N	
<b>Plantaginaceae</b>	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	English plantain	I	Limited
	<i>Veronica arvensis</i>	Speedwell, brooklime	I	
<b>Polemoniaceae</b>	<i>Gilia capitata</i>	Bluehead gilia	N	
	<i>Navarretia intertexta</i> ssp. <i>intertexta</i>	Navarretia	N	
<b>Polygonaceae</b>	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotweed, knotgrass	I	
	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curly dock	I	Limited
<b>Ranunculaceae</b>	<i>Delphinium</i> sp.	Larkspur	N	
	<i>Ranunculus muricatus</i>	Buttercup	I	
<b>Rhamnaceae</b>	<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i> var. <i>cuneatus</i>	Buckbrush	N	
	<i>Frangula californica</i> ssp. <i>tomentella</i>	California coffee berry	N	
	<i>Rhamnus ilicifolia</i>	Hollyleaf redberry	N	
<b>Rosaceae</b>	<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>	Chamise	N	
	<i>Drymocallis glandulosa</i>	Woodbeauty	N	
	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Christmas berry, toyon	N	
	<i>Prunus</i> sp. <sup>4</sup>	Prunus	--	
	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	Himalayan blackberry	I	High
<b>Rubiaceae</b>	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Goose grass	N	
	<i>Galium murale</i>	Tiny bedstraw	I	
	<i>Galium parisiense</i>	Wall bedstraw	I	
	<i>Galium porrigens</i> var. <i>tenue</i>	Climbing bedstraw	N	
<b>Viscaceae</b>	<i>Phoradendron leucarpum</i> ssp. <i>tomentosum</i>	American mistletoe	N	
<b>MONOCOTS</b>				
<b>Agavaceae</b>	<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i> var. <i>pomeridianum</i>	Soaproot	N	
<b>Cyperaceae</b>	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Nutsedge	N	
<b>Iridaceae</b>	<i>Iris</i> sp. (waif)	Iris	I	
	<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	Western blue-eyed-grass	N	
<b>Juncaceae</b>	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>	Toad rush	N	
	<i>Juncus tenuis</i>	Poverty or slender rush	N	
	<i>Luzula comosa</i>	Hairy wood rush	N	
<b>Liliaceae</b>	<i>Calochortus albus</i>	White globe lily, fairy-lantern	N	
	<i>Calochortus superbus</i>	Calochortus	N	
<b>Poaceae</b>	<i>Aegilops triuncialis</i>	Barbed goat grass	I	High
	<i>Aira caryophyllea</i>	Silver hair grass	I	
	<i>Avena barbata</i>	Slender wild oat	I	Moderate
	<i>Briza minor</i>	Small quaking grass	I	
	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Ripgut grass	I	Moderate
	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft chess	I	Limited
	<i>Cynosurus echinatus</i>	Bristly dogtail grass	I	Moderate

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Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	N/I <sup>1</sup>	Cal-IPC
	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	Orchard grass	I	Limited
	<i>Elymus caput-medusae</i>	Medusa head	I	High
	<i>Elymus glaucus</i>	Blue or western wild-rye	N	
	<i>Festuca arundinacea</i>	Tall fescue	I	Moderate
	<i>Festuca bromoides</i>	Brome fescue	I	
	<i>Festuca perennis</i>	Rye grass	I	Moderate
	<i>Hordeum marinum</i> ssp. <i>gussoneanum</i>	Mediterranean barley	I	Moderate
	<i>Melica torreyana</i>	Torrey's melic	N	
	<i>Poa bulbosa</i> ssp. <i>vivipara</i>	Blue grass	I	
<b>Themidaceae</b>	<i>Brodiaea elegans</i> ssp. <i>elegans</i>	Harvest brodiaea	N	
	<i>Dichelostemma volubile</i>	Twining brodiaea	N	

<sup>1</sup> N = Native to CA; I = Introduced.

<sup>2</sup> Degree of negative ecological impact (Cal-IPC 2017).

<sup>4</sup> Seedling

## Wildlife Species Observed.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
<b>BIRDS</b>	
Acorn woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>
Anna's hummingbird	<i>Calypte anna</i>
Chestnut-backed chickadee	<i>Poecile rufescens</i>
Mourning dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>
Northern mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>
Oak titmouse (Plain titmouse)	<i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>
Western bluebird	<i>Sialia mexicana</i>
Western scrub-jay	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>



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## APPENDIX D.

Photographs  
20 June 2018

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Photo 1. View of the oak woodland community in the BSA. The canopy is mostly open, and there is a grassy understory.



Photo 2. View of the gravel driveway in the northern end of the BSA, connecting Hwy 49 to the adjacent residence.

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Photo 3. View of the California annual grassland community in the west side of the BSA.



Photo 4. View of the north end of the BSA with disturbance from the adjacent residence.

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Photo 5. View of oak woodland. Several tire tracks occur in this community in the north end of the BSA.



Photo 6. View of the oak woodland in the eastern edge of the BSA, along Koki Lane.

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