

May 28, 2021

12978

Mike Scheele
Auburn Recreation District
471 Maidu Drive, Suite 200
Auburn, California 95603

Subject: *Biological Resources Assessment for the 24-Acre Site Master Plan Project in Placer County, California*

Dear Mr. Scheele:

Dudek has prepared this Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) for the Auburn Recreation District 24-Acre Site Master Plan Project (Project) located in the community of North Auburn, in Placer County, California (Figure 1, Project Location). The purpose of the BRA is to identify and characterize existing on-site biological resources, with particular focus on the potential of the Project site to support special-status plant and wildlife species and other sensitive resources, such as wetlands and other aquatic resources potentially under the regulatory jurisdiction of state and/or federal resource agencies. This assessment also identifies potential constraints to Project implementation posed by the presence or potential presence of sensitive resources, as well as recommendations to avoid impacts to these resources.

1 Project Site

The approximately 27.93-acre Project site is adjacent to the Auburn Recreation District Regional Park in North Auburn within western Placer County, California (Figure 1, Project Location). The site is located approximately 0.4 miles west of State Route (SR) 49, south of Dry Creek Road and north of Bell Road and is situated in Township 13 North, Range 8 East, Section 29 of the U.S. Geological Survey Auburn, California 7.5-minute quadrangle (Figure 2, Project Site). The approximate center of the Project site corresponds to 38°57'2.041" north latitude and 121°6'36.782" west longitude. The Project site is located within Plan Area A, Foothills region, of the Placer County Conservation Program – Western Placer County HCP/NCCP (PCCP) (County of Placer 2020a).

2 Project Description

The Project site is an approximately 24-acre recreational park development and approximately 3-acre associated bike path. The Project conceptual plan includes a parking lot and access drive and a variety of recreational components including a central plaza area with gathering and play areas, walking paths and fitness stations, dog park, turf area and bocce ball courts, picnic and shade facilities, a splash pad, and restrooms.

3 Methods

3.1 Preliminary Site Evaluation

Prior to conducting the survey, Dudek performed a review of pertinent online and literature sources. This review consisted of the following online databases and reports: the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information, Planning, and Conservation (IPaC) Trust Resource Report, California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants (USFWS 2020a; CDFW 2020b; CNPS 2020a). The IPaC report was based on a query for the Project site. The CNDDDB and CNPS databases were queried for the nine USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles containing and immediately surrounding the Project site (Wolf, Lake Combie, Colfax, Gold Hill, Auburn, Greenwood, Rocklin, Pilot Hill, and Coloma; USGS 2020). Following a review of these resources, Dudek biologists determined the potential for special-status plant and wildlife species to occur onsite. Determinations were based on a review of habitat types, soils, and elevation preferences, as well as the known geographic range and nearest occurrence records of each species (Attachment A, Special-Status Plant Species Potential to Occur, and Attachment B, Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential to Occur). No protocol-level surveys for special-status species were conducted.

For this report, special-status plant and wildlife species are defined as those that are:

- listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing as Threatened or Endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act
- listed or candidates as Threatened or Endangered for listing under the California Endangered Species Act
- a state fully protected species
- a CDFW Species of Special Concern
- a Covered Species in the Placer County Conservation Plan (PCCP) or
- a species listed on the CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants with a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) of 1 or 2.

3.2 Field Survey

Dudek biologist Allie Sennett performed a field survey of the approximately 24.8-acre Project site on October 1, 2020, and then Dudek biologist Anna Godinho performed a field survey of the approximately 3.1-acre bike path on May 7, 2021. The surveys were conducted on foot to visually cover the entire Project site. Field notes, an aerial photograph with an overlay of the property boundary, and a Trimble Geo 7X GPS unit were used to map vegetation communities and record any sensitive biological resources within the Project site. Representative site photographs of the Project site are included in Attachment C.

All plant species encountered were identified to the lowest taxonomic level needed to determine rarity. Those species that could not be immediately identified were brought into the laboratory for further investigation. Latin names follow the Jepson Interchange List of Currently Accepted Names of Native and Naturalized Plants of California (Jepson Flora Project 2020), and common names follow the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service PLANTS Database (USDA 2020a). Wildlife species detected during the field survey by sight, calls, tracks, scat, or other signs were recorded directly into a field notebook. The site was also scanned

with binoculars to aid in the identification of wildlife. A list of plant and wildlife species identified during the survey is included in Attachment D.

3.3 Aquatic Resources Delineation

Concurrent with the fieldwork on October 1, 2020 and May 7, 2021, Dudek biologists performed preliminary field delineations to identify and map the extent of aquatic resources within or adjacent to the Project site that are potentially subject to regulation under federal Clean Water Act (CWA) Sections 401 and 404, California Fish and Game Code Section 1600, or the provisions of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act (Dudek 2020). Results of the aquatic resources delineation are incorporated into this assessment.

4 Results

4.1 Site Description

The Project site is located in the western foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountain Range. Elevations on the Project site range from approximately 1,345 feet to 1,430 feet above mean sea level. The Project site is surrounded by urban development, including residential, recreational, and commercial development and open space generally composed of scattered oak woodland and annual grassland. The Project site is located in a semi-arid climate where annual temperatures range from 36.6°F to 92.5°F, and the average annual precipitation is 34.39 inches. On average, the months with the highest rainfall are January and February, and July has the least precipitation (WRCC 2020).

4.2 Soils

There are four soil types mapped on the Project site: Auburn silt loam, 2% to 15% slopes; Auburn-Argonaut complex, 2% to 15% slopes; Auburn-rock outcrop complex, 2% to 30% slopes; and Xerorthents, cut and fill areas (USDA 2020b) (Figure 3, Project Soils). The Auburn soil series is found on foothills and consists of moderately deep, well-drained soils formed in material weathered from amphibolite schist. The Argonaut soil series is found on foothills and consists of moderately deep, well-drained soils formed in material weathered from meta-andesite (USDA 2020b). None of these soil units are identified as hydric¹ soils (USDA 2020c).

4.3 Hydrology

The Project site occurs within the Orr Creek watershed, which drains approximately 25 square miles of land in Placer County (Hydrological Unit Code 180201610201) (CDFW 2020b). According to the USFWS National Wetlands Inventory, there are no aquatic resources mapped on the Project site; the nearest aquatic resource is a freshwater pond approximately 80 feet north of the Project site (USFWS 2020b) (Figure 4, Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types). The National Wetlands Inventory dataset is based on coarse aerial mapping and is unlikely to include features that are not visible in aerial photography, such as small wetlands or wetlands hidden by tree canopy.

¹ Hydric soils are commonly associated with wetlands and exhibit characteristic resulting from repeated periods of saturation or inundation for more than a few days.

Surface runoff on the Project site is generally directed to the scrub-shrub wetland in the western half of the Project site, to constructed ditches and storm drain features in adjacent urban areas, or to the Nevada Irrigation District (NID) canals.

4.4 Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

Land cover on the Project site consists of terrestrial non-vegetative land covers and natural vegetation communities. The vegetation communities and land covers have been adapted from the Manual of California Vegetation, Online Edition (CNPS 2020b) and have been cross-referenced with the land cover types discussed in the PCCP (County of Placer 2020a). The following vegetation communities and land cover types were documented on the Project site: blue oak woodland and forest, California annual grassland, developed (road and urban park), and disturbed (Figure 5, Aquatic Resources)

Table 1 provides a breakdown of the cover types present, and a detailed discussion of cover types on the Project site is included below.

Table 1. Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types on the Project Site

Vegetation Community/Land Cover Type ¹	Vegetation Alliance and CDFW Alliance Code	Rarity Rank	Acreage
Blue Oak Woodland and Forest	<i>Quercus douglasii</i> woodland alliance; 71.020.00	S4, G4	16.67
California Annual Grassland	<i>Avena fatua</i> herbaceous alliance, <i>Bromus (diandrus, hordeaceus, madritensis)</i> herbaceous alliance; 42.027.00	NA	5.41
Developed: Urban Park	NA	NA	4.43
Developed: Road	NA	NA	0.61
Disturbed: Urban Barren/Industrial	NA	NA	0.81
Total:			27.93

Notes: NA: not applicable; alliance is not ranked. State (S) ranks of 1-3 are considered highly imperiled by CDFW (2020a).

¹ Consistent with Table 3-1. Communities, Land-cover Types, and Constituent Habitat in the PCCP (County of Placer 2020a).

Blue Oak Woodland and Forest. The blue oak woodland and forest alliance includes blue oak as a dominant or co-dominant in the intermittent to continuous or savanna-like tree canopy which may be one to two tiered. The shrub layer is sparse to intermittent, and the herbaceous layer is sparse or grassy with forbs present seasonally (CNPS 2020b). Blue oak woodland is the dominant vegetation community present on the Project site. Blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*) is the dominant overstory species, with a lesser abundance of foothill pine (*Pinus sabiniana*). Shrubs occur intermittently and include pink honeysuckle (*Lonicera hispidula*), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), and buckbrush (*Ceanothus cuneatus* var. *cuneatus*). The herbaceous layer is generally sparse where leaf litter is thick on the ground surface. Where present in openings and disturbed areas, herbs include a similar assemblage of species as in the grassland community (discussed below). There are multiple dirt trails that meander through the woodland, and evidence of other disturbances, including brush and log piles, vehicle tracks, and miscellaneous trash and debris.

California Annual Grassland. California annual grassland resembles the wild oats and annual brome grassland alliance, which includes wild oat and brome dominant or co-dominant in the herbaceous layer. The herbaceous layer is open to

continuous and less than 4 feet in height (CNPS 2020b). California annual grassland is present in the western portion of the Project site. Dominant species in this community include medusa head (*Elymus caput-medusae*), dogtail grass (*Cynosurus echinatus*), wild oat (*Avena barbata*), soft brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*), field hedge parsley (*Torilis arvensis*), and pale flax (*Linum bienne*). The shrub and tree layers are absent from this vegetation community.

Developed. This land cover type includes areas that have been completely altered by human activities and contain little to no vegetation. Such areas include buildings, paved and gravel roadways and trails, gravel lots, and other constructed environments. Specific developed areas on the Project site include a baseball field (urban parks) and associated driveway and paved Richardson/Quartz Drive (roads).

Disturbed. This land cover type includes areas that while unpaved, have been altered by human activities (e.g., compaction, mowing, grading) such that few to none of the characteristics of the natural environment remain. Such areas within the Project site comprise the southern portion of the bike path, where the land has been leveled for purposes associated with the adjacent residential developments.

4.5 Jurisdictional Aquatic Resources

During the field delineation, Dudek mapped approximately 2.357 acres of aquatic resources anticipated to meet the criteria to be considered jurisdictional aquatic resources subject to state regulation (Table 2) (Figure 5). Refer to the Aquatic Resources Delineation Report for further details (Dudek 2020).

Table 2. Jurisdictional Aquatic Resources on the Project Site

Feature Type	Anticipated Jurisdiction	Linear Feet	Acreage
Wetlands			
Seasonal Wetland	RWQCB	NA	0.016
Scrub-Shrub Wetland	RWQCB/CDFW	NA	1.288
<i>Subtotal:</i>		NA	1.304
Other Waters			
Ephemeral Drainage	RWQCB/CDFW	206	0.040
Channelized Drainage	RWQCB/CDFW	211	0.010
NID Canal	RWQCB/CDFW	267	0.059
<i>Subtotal:</i>		684	0.109
Total:		684	1.413

Notes: RWQCB: Regional Water Quality Control Board; CDFW: California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Scrub-Shrub Wetland. There is one scrub-shrub wetland comprising approximately 1.288 acres near the western edge of the Project site. This feature lacks a defined bed and bank and only appears to be inundated seasonally. The wetland is swale-like and drains the surrounding uplands into a culvert at the northern edge of the Project site. The culvert outfalls to a managed pond and rocky basin within Deer Ridge Park, just south of Deer Ridge Lane. The wetland is dominated by sweet vernal grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), dallisgrass (*Paspalum dilatatum*), Himalayan blackberry, perennial rye grass (*Festuca perennis*), and coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*). The wetland also supports scattered trees, including blue oak and shining willow (*Salix lasiandra*). No surface water or saturation was present in the wetland during the October 2020 field survey. Based on a review of available aerial photography, the wetland has been disturbed by mowing activities since at least 2013 (Google Earth 2020).

Seasonal Wetland. There is one seasonal wetland comprising approximately 0.016 acres in the western half of the Project site. This wetland is located 30 feet east of the seasonal wetland swale and only appears to be inundated seasonally. The wetland contains a dominance of hydrophytic species, including Great Valley eryngo (*Eryngium castrense*), perennial rye grass, and hyssop loosestrife (*Lythrum hyssopifolium*). No surface water or saturation were present in the wetland during the October 2020 field survey.

NID Canal. There are two canals, owned and operated by NID, comprising 0.059 acres (267 linear feet) that flow through the Project site. The earthen canals are both approximately 3 feet deep by 3 feet wide and contain a mix of sand, gravel, and small cobble in their beds. The canals support sparse emergent vegetation along the bank margins, including fringed willowherb (*Epilobium ciliatum*), field horsetail (*Equisetum arvense*), and western rush (*Juncus patens*). Water approximately 2 to 3 inches deep was observed flowing in the canals during the October 2020 and May 2021 field surveys.

The first canal flows through the southwest corner of the northern Project site into two subsurface inlets and outside of the Project site. This canal appears to provide subsurface hydrologic inputs to the scrub-shrub wetland, described above, as the upper wetland feature terminates at the canal. Vegetation is sparse around this canal, which is regularly treated by NID to control vegetation.

The second canal flows from south to north throughout a portion of the western boundary of the bike path. The canal originates from an underground inlet, and then continues aboveground off-site to the west. Sparse upland shrubs, coyote brush and buckbrush, overhang the canal. There is no continuous riparian corridor associated with the NID canals on the Project site.

Ephemeral Drainage. There is one ephemeral drainage comprising 0.040 acres (206 linear feet) located downslope of the baseball field in the southeastern corner of the Project site. A 4-inch-diameter pipe on the hillside between the drainage and adjacent irrigated field outfalls to the drainage. Hydrology of the drainage is dependent on inputs during rain events and runoff from the adjacent baseball field and other surrounding uplands. The drainage empties into a culvert below Richardson Drive/Quartz Road and outside of the Project site. The drainage was dry during the October 2020 field survey. Upland plant species are similar to those found in the annual grassland community (described above). A few small blue oaks (diameter at standard height ± 6 inches) and a willow overhang the drainage. There is no continuous riparian corridor associated with this feature on the Project site.

Channelized Drainage. There is one channelized drainage, comprising 0.010 acres (211 linear feet) located within the southern portion of the bike path, that appears to have been constructed to redirect a natural drainage. The drainage is hydrologically connected to an off-site freshwater emergent wetland to the northwest via three, 24-inch-diameter corrugated plastic culverts under an unpaved road. The drainage continues downstream to the southeast and off-site. The drainage was dry during the May 2021 field survey, and was dominated by the upland herbaceous plant, stinkwort (*Dittrichia graveolens*).

4.6 Plant and Wildlife Species Observed

A total of 96 species of native or naturalized plant species were recorded on the Project site during the October 2020 and May 2021 field surveys. There are two invasive non-native plant species present on the Project site: Himalayan blackberry and yellow starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*).

Dudek biologists directly observed (or documented via scat, sign, or call) 19 wildlife species on the Project site during the field surveys. Observed wildlife primarily included bird species such as California scrub-jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), western bluebird (*Sialia mexicana*), and American robin (*Turdus migratorius*). Other wildlife species directly observed or detected via scat or other sign included western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*) and California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*). A list of the plant and wildlife species identified on the Project site during the field survey is included in Attachment D.

4.7 Special-Status Plant Species

Results of USFWS, CNDDDB, and CNPS searches revealed 14 special-status plant species that are known to occur in the Project site region (see Attachment A). All of these special-status plant species were removed from further consideration due to lack of suitable habitat within or adjacent to the Project site, due to the site being outside of the species' known geographic or elevation range, and/or the species not being identified during the field surveys. There is one special-status plant species occurrence within two miles of the Project site—Jepson's onion (*Allium jepsonii*) (Figure 6, CNDDDB Occurrences Within 2 Miles of Project Site); this species was determined to lack habitat on site (see Attachment A). No special-status plants were identified during the October 2020 and May 2021 field surveys.

4.8 Special-Status Wildlife Species

Results of the USFWS and CNDDDB searches revealed 19 special-status wildlife species that are known to occur in the Project site region (see Attachment B). Of these special-status wildlife, 17 species were removed from consideration due to lack of suitable habitat within or adjacent to the Project site, or due to the site being outside of the species' known geographic or elevation range. The remaining two special-status wildlife species, pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*) and Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*), have low potential to occur on the Project site and are discussed below. In addition, the Project site provides habitat for nesting birds protected by the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code (CFGF), as well as other native bats protected by CFGF. There are two special-status wildlife species occurrences within 2 miles of the Project site—western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*) and peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*) (Figure 6); these species were determined to lack habitat on site (see Attachment B). No special-status wildlife species were detected during the October 2020 and May 2021 field surveys.

Nesting Birds. The Project site provides habitat for numerous local and migratory bird species protected by CFGF and the federal MBTA. Specifically, trees, shrubs, and human-made structures and buildings provide bird nesting habitat on the Project site. Multiple common and migratory birds were detected during the October 2020 and May 2021 field surveys, but no active nests were observed. A focused survey for nesting birds was not conducted.

Native Bats (including Pallid Bat and Townsend's Big-Eared Bat). The Project site provides potential habitat for two special-status bats (pallid bat and Townsend's big-ear bat) and other native bats protected by CFGF. Specifically, trees with exfoliating bark, crevices, and/or sufficient foliage could provide bat roosting habitat on the Project site. Pallid bat typically roosts in remote areas containing rocky outcrops for roosting and open waters or grasslands for foraging. Townsend's big-eared bat normally occupy remote mesic habitats and roost in limestone caves, lava tubes, human-made structures, and other structures for roosting. Pallid bat and Townsend's big-eared bat have a low potential to occur on the Project site due to the level of existing human disturbance in the area and limited preferred roosting habitat. No active bat roosts or signs of occupation, such as guano or staining, were detected during the field surveys. A focused survey or habitat assessment for roosting bats was not conducted.

4.9 Sensitive Vegetation Communities

None of the natural vegetation communities on the Project site are considered sensitive natural communities by CDFW. The shrub-scrub wetland, ephemeral drainages, and NID canals that convey water through the Project site may be protected by CDFW under Section 1602 of CFGC. Native trees and oak woodlands on the Project site are protected by the Placer County Tree Ordinance (Placer County Code Article 12.16) and impacts to oak woodlands are evaluated under the County of Placer's 2007 Guidelines for Evaluating Impacts to Oak Woodlands. Please refer to the arborist report prepared for the Project site under separate cover.

5 Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1 Special-Status Plants

Based on a field assessment and relevant literature, no special-status plant species are expected to occur on the Project site. In general, the Project site lacks unique habitat features normally required by special-status plants, such as exposed serpentinite or other rare soil types, rocky openings within chaparral or woodland habitat. No special-status plants were identified on the Project site during the biological fieldwork, which covered the entire Project site.

5.2 Special-Status Wildlife

Nesting Birds. Eventual Project implementation could involve tree and vegetation removal, which has the potential to impact nesting birds protected by the federal MBTA and CFGC. In addition to violating the protections under the MBTA and CFGC, direct or indirect impacts to nesting birds would likely be considered a potentially significant impact under CEQA. To avoid impacting active nests, Dudek recommends conducting tree or vegetation removal outside of the nesting season (February through August). If not feasible, Dudek recommends implementing measures to avoid or minimize impacts to nesting birds, which may include a preconstruction survey for active bird nests, avoidance buffers for any active nests identified, and monitoring active nests during construction.

Native Bats (Pallid Bat and Townsend's Big-Eared Bat). If bats are roosting on or adjacent to the Project site, impacts could result from the permanent removal of roosting sites, such as trees and snags, or from Project-related noise disturbance to an occupied roosting site in the vicinity of construction. In addition to violating the protections under CFGC, direct or indirect impacts to roosting bats would likely be considered a potentially significant impact under CEQA. Dudek recommends implementing measures to avoid or minimize impacts to bat roosts, which may include a habitat assessment prior to construction to identify potential roost sites, avoidance of roost habitat if found, removal of roost habitat outside of the active maternity season, and active roost exclusion and monitoring.

5.3 Aquatic Resources

Dudek mapped approximately 1.413 acres of aquatic resources on the Project site that are anticipated to meet the criteria for jurisdictional waters of the state subject to regulation by the RWQCB and/or CDFW. Dudek recommends that eventual development on the Project site avoid aquatic resources where possible. Impacts to jurisdictional aquatic resources would be considered a significant impact under CEQA and would require aquatic resource permits from RWQCB and/or CDFW (e.g., 401 Water Quality Certification and 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreement), as

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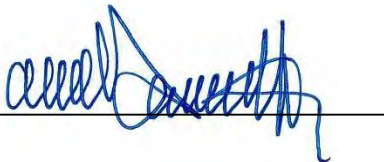
well as an Approved Jurisdictional Delineation from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to document a lack of aquatic resources on site within USACE jurisdiction (see additional details in Dudek 2020). Alternatively, impacts to aquatic resources may be permitted through the County of Placer's Aquatic Resources Program (CARP) (County of Placer 2020b). In addition, compensatory mitigation may be required for permanent impacts to aquatic resources to ensure no net loss of these resources. Potential compensatory mitigation options include purchasing mitigation credits from an agency- approved wetlands mitigation bank or paying an agency-approved in-lieu fee managed by Placer County. Where direct impacts to jurisdictional aquatic resources can be avoided, exclusion fencing should be installed between the avoided aquatic resource and limits of disturbance during construction to protect aquatic resources from indirect impacts. A qualified wetland specialist should guide installation of the exclusion fencing to ensure features are adequately protected. Appropriate best management practices and spill prevention measures should also be implemented to ensure protection of jurisdictional aquatic resources during Project construction.

5.4 Protected Trees

The Project site supports native trees and oak woodland protected by Placer County. Impacts to native trees and woodland, including removal and trimming, would be a significant impact under CEQA without appropriate mitigation. Dudek recommends limiting tree and woodland impacts to the maximum extent feasible. If impacts are necessary, mitigation options may include on-site or off-site oak woodland restoration or creation, contributing to the County of Placer's oak woodland conservation fund, or obtaining a conservation easement over an off-site property that includes blue oak woodland. Any mitigation should be in accordance with the Placer County Tree Ordinance (Placer County Code Article 12.16).

If you have any questions or concerns regarding the content of this report, please contact me at 760.936.7969 or asennett@dudek.com.

Sincerely,



cc: Markus Lang, Dudek

Att.: *Figure 1 - Project Location*
Figure 2 - Project Site
Figure 3 - Project Soils
Figure 4 - Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types
Figure 5 - Aquatic Resources
Figure 6 - CNDDDB Occurrences within 2 Miles of the Project Site
Attachment A, Special-Status Plant Species Potential to Occur Within the Project Area
Attachment B, Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential to Occur Within the Project Area
Attachment C, Representative Project Site Photographs
Attachment D, List of Plant and Wildlife Species Observed

6 References Cited

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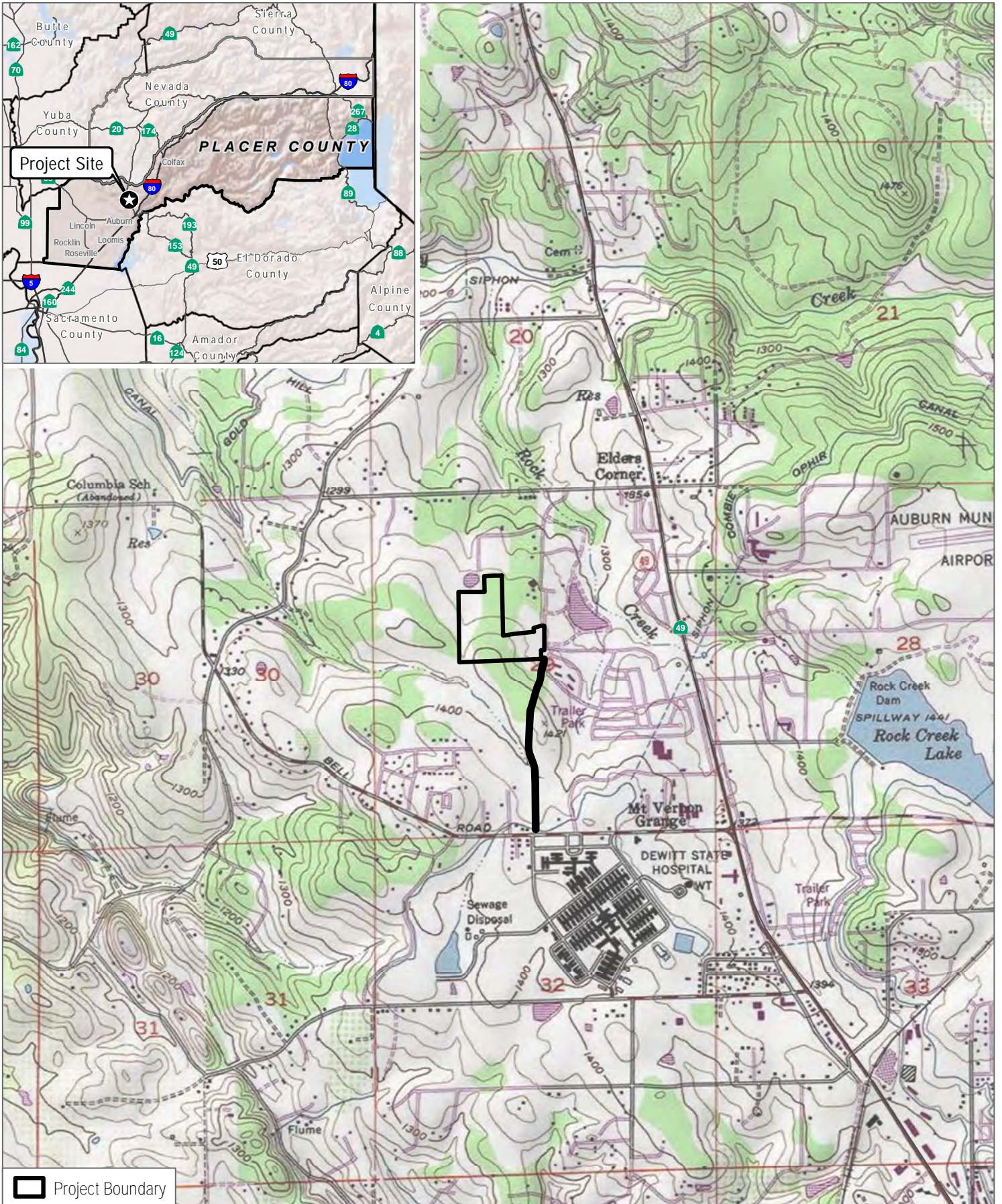
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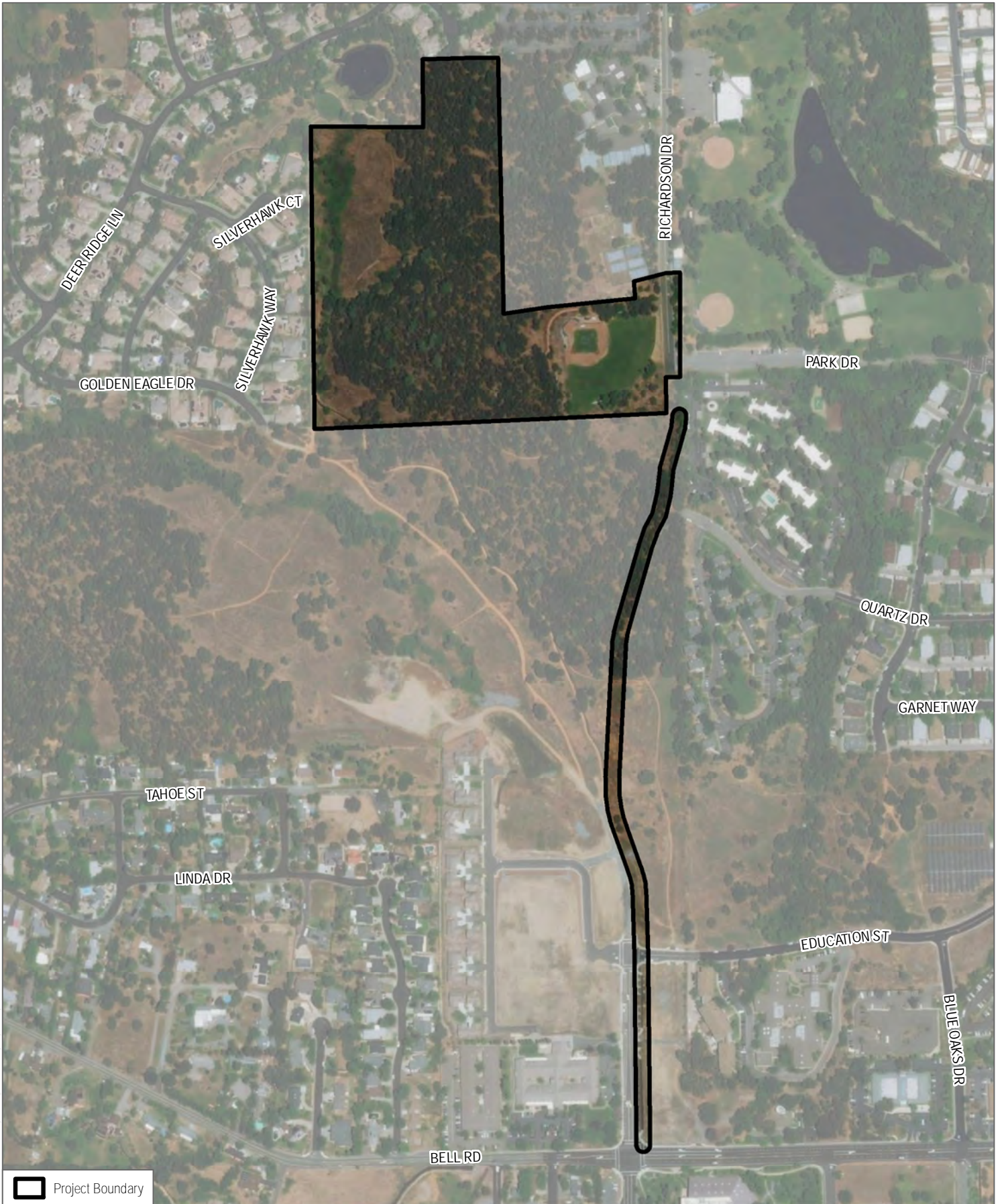
Figures 1-6



SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Auburn Quadrangle

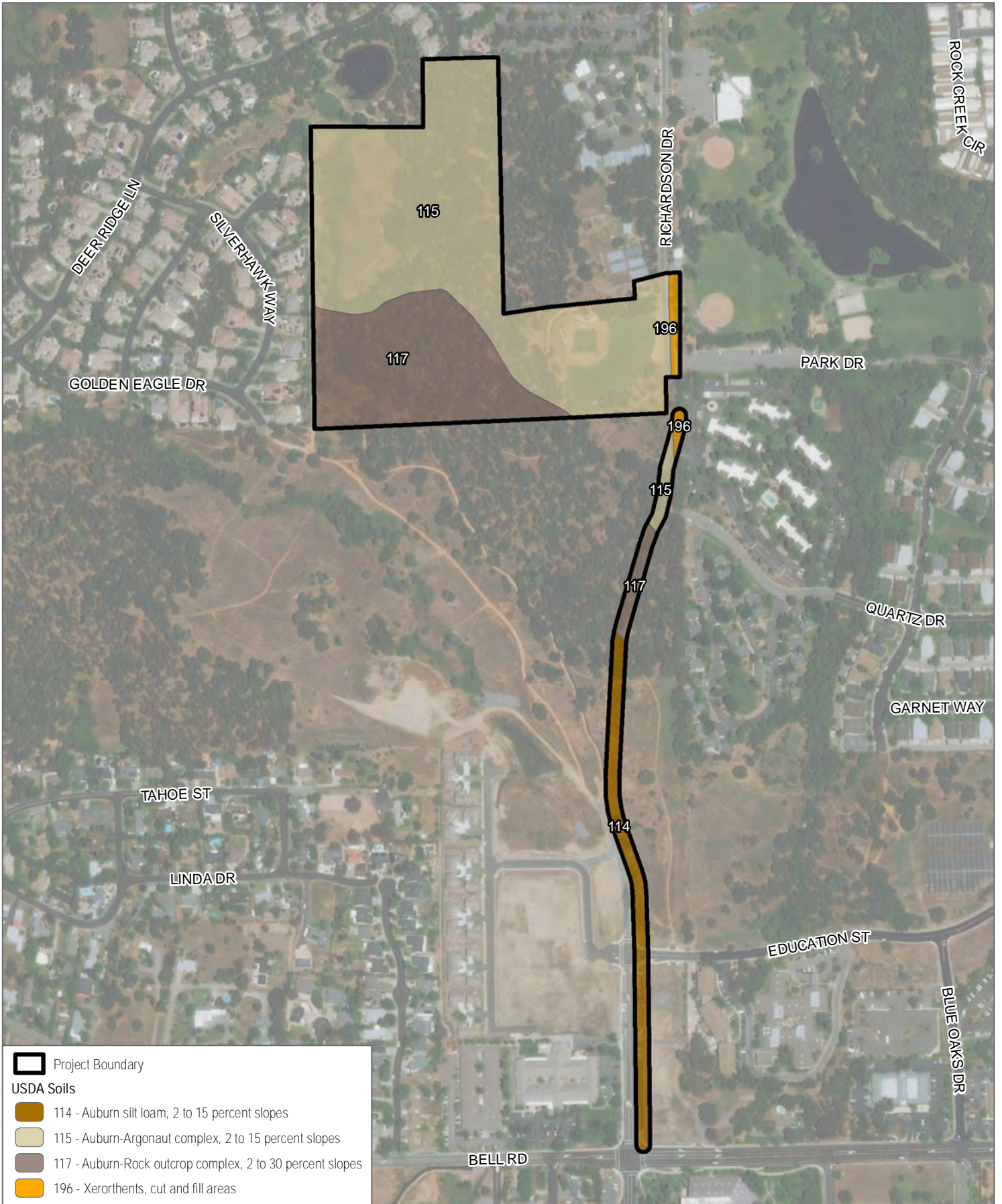
FIGURE 1

Project Location



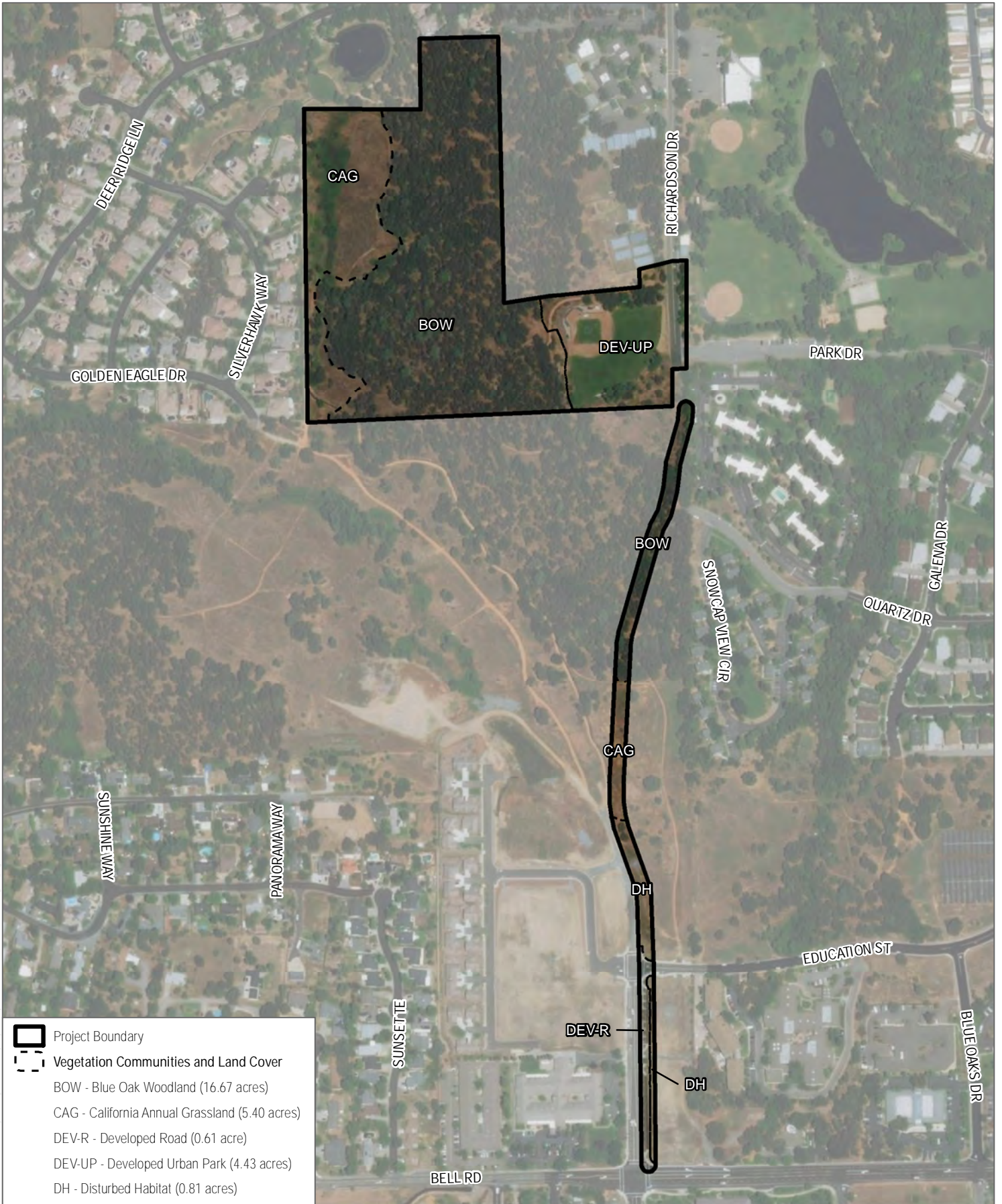
SOURCE: Bing Maps 2020

FIGURE 2
Project Site



SOURCE: ESRI(Accessed 2020), Placer County 2020

FIGURE 3
Project Soils



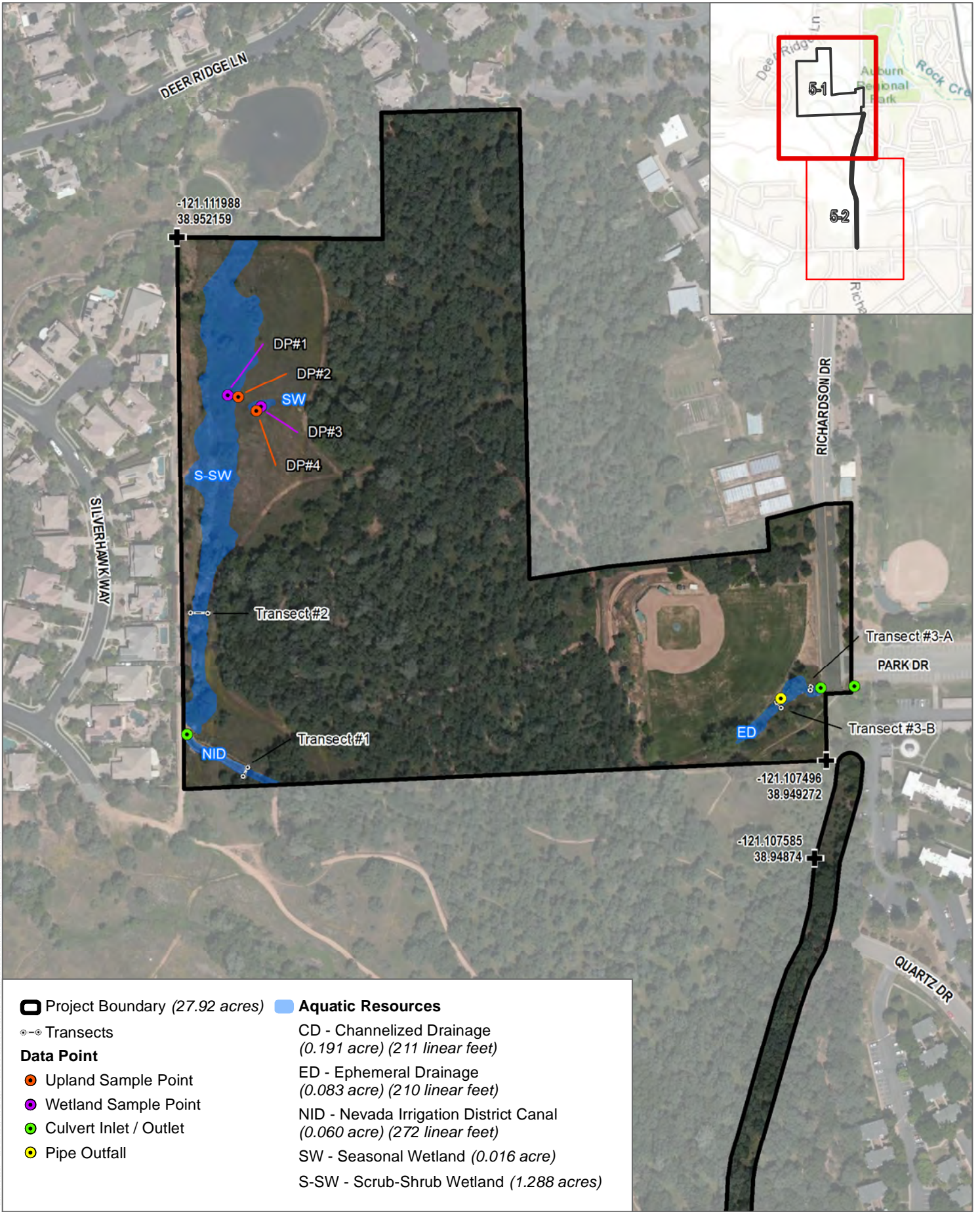
SOURCE: ESRI(Accessed 2020), Placer County (Accessed 2020)

FIGURE 4

Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

Auburn Recreation District 24-Acre Master Plan Project



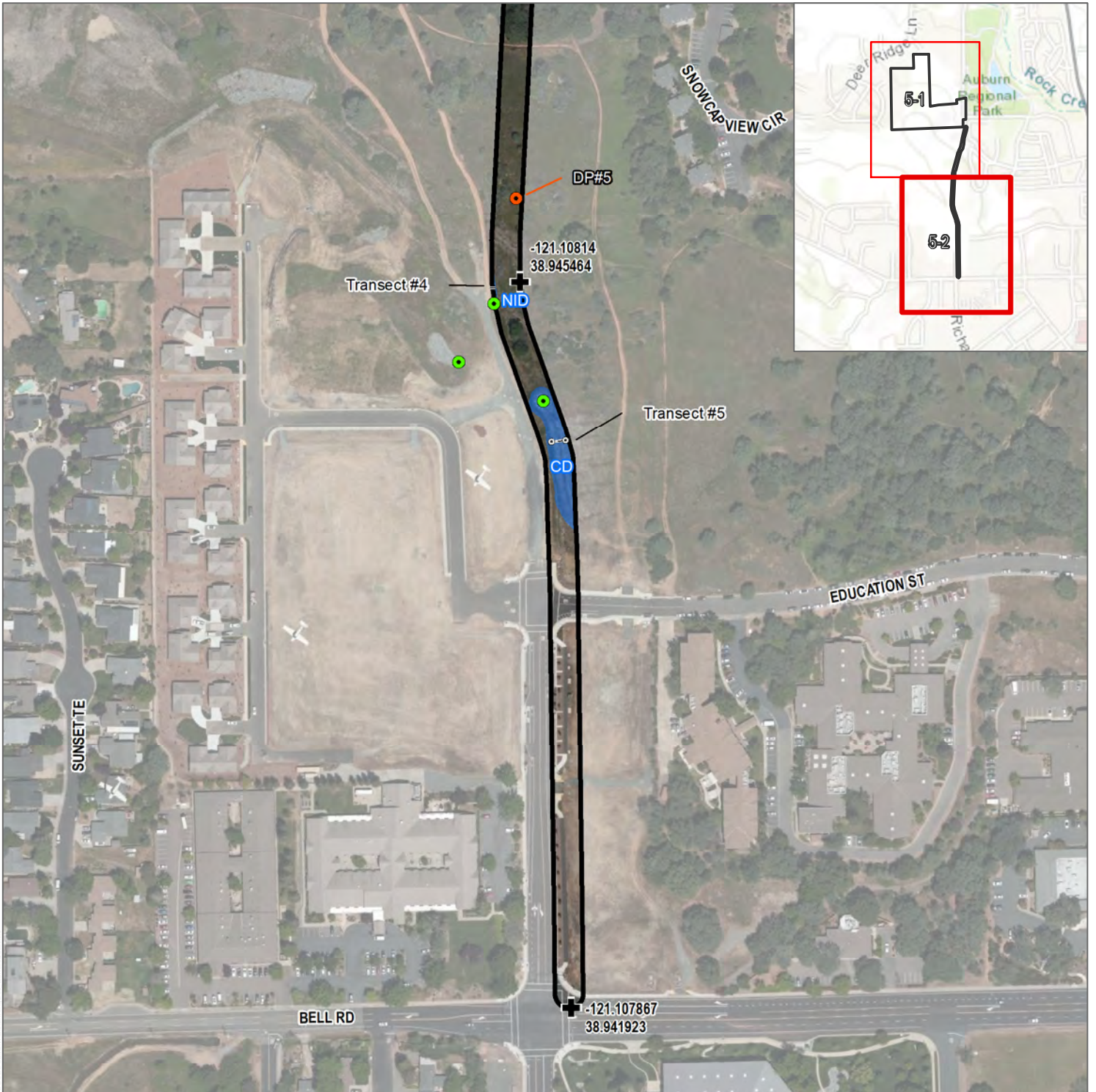


SOURCE: Bing 2020, Placer County 2020

FIGURE 5-1

Aquatic Resources





Project Boundary (27.92 acres)	Aquatic Resources
Transects	CD - Channelized Drainage (0.191 acre) (211 linear feet)
Data Point	ED - Ephemeral Drainage (0.083 acre) (210 linear feet)
Upland Sample Point	NID - Nevada Irrigation District Canal (0.060 acre) (272 linear feet)
Wetland Sample Point	SW - Seasonal Wetland (0.016 acre)
Culvert Inlet / Outlet	S-SW - Scrub-Shrub Wetland (1.288 acres)
Pipe Outfall	

SOURCE: Bing 2020, Placer County 2020



FIGURE 5-2

Aquatic Resources

Auburn Recreation District 24-acre Master Plan Project

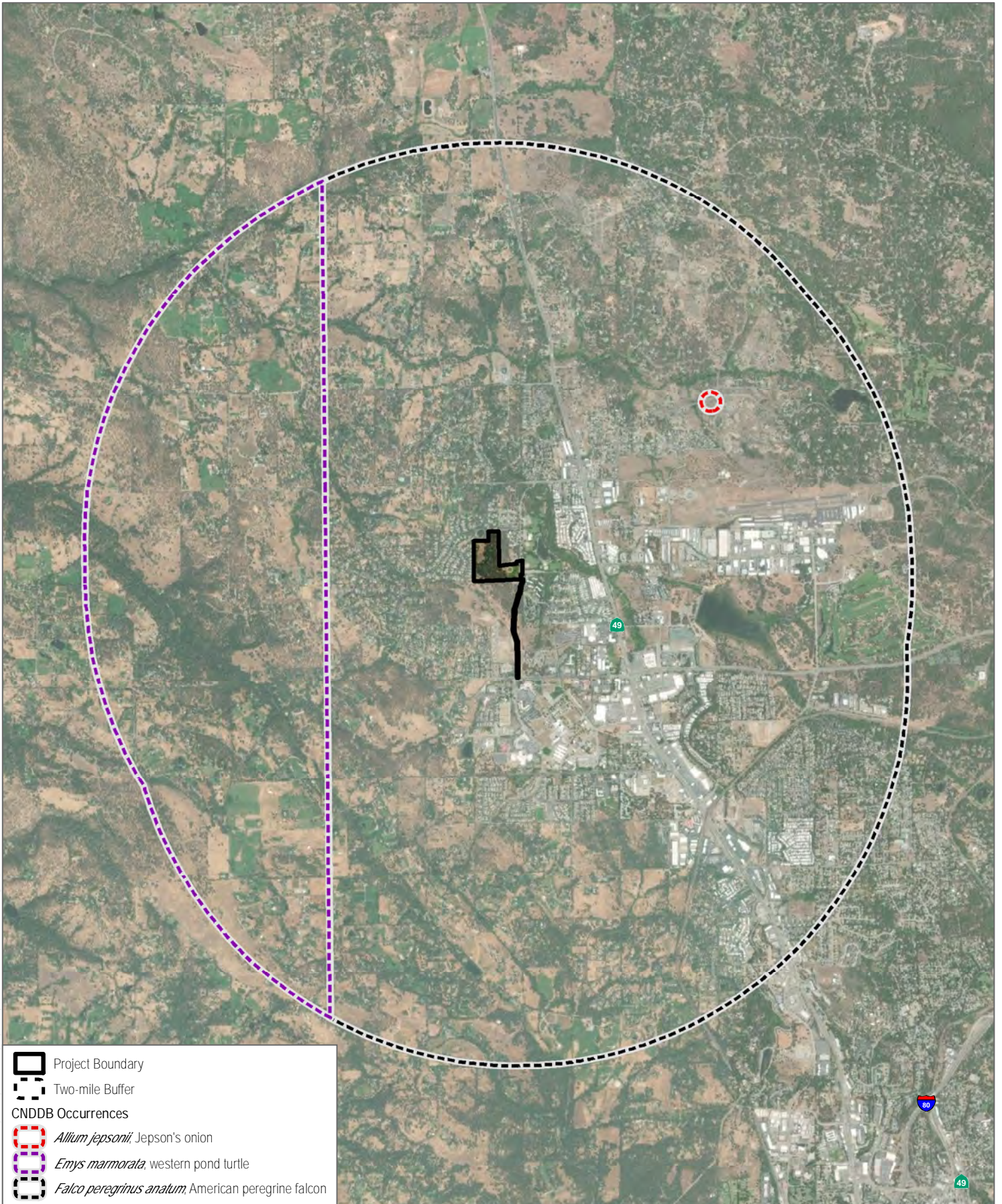


FIGURE 6

CNDDDB Occurrences Within 2 Miles of Project Site

Auburn Recreation District 24-acre Master Plan Project



Attachment A

Special-Status Plant Species Potential to Occur Within the
Project Area

Appendix A

Special-Status Plant Species Potential to Occur Within the Project Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR) ¹	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet) ²	Potential to Occur
<i>Allium jepsonii</i>	Jepson's onion	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest; Serpentine or volcanic, exposed slopes or flat areas/perennial bulbiferous herb/Apr- Aug/984-4,330	Not expected to occur. The Project lacks open serpentinite or volcanic slopes or flat areas. The nearest documented occurrence is for plants observed growing on a serpentine outcrop with a seep in 2003, approximately 1.3 miles northeast of the Project site (Calflora 2020).
<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i>	big-scale balsamroot	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland; sometimes serpentinite, open grassy or rocky slopes and valleys/perennial herb/Mar- June/148-5,100	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks rocky slopes and valleys, and grassy slopes on site are dominated by dense annual grasses and provide poor quality habitat. In addition, no plants in the genus <i>Balsamorhiza</i> were identified on site during the field survey. The nearest documented occurrence is for multiple special-status plants, including big-scale balsamroot, observed growing in a canyon near Folsom Lake in 2010, approximately 6.2 miles south of the Project site (Calflora 2020).
<i>Calystegia stebbinsii</i>	Stebbins' morning-glory	FE/SE/1B.1	Chaparral (openings), Cismontane woodland; gabbroic or serpentinite/perennial rhizomatous herb/Apr-July/607-3,575	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks chaparral openings and suitable substrate. The nearest documented occurrence is for multiple special-status plants, including Stebbins' morning-glory, observed growing in a canyon near Folsom Lake in 2010, approximately 6.2 miles south of the Project site (Calflora 2020).
<i>Carex xerophila</i>	chaparral sedge	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest; serpentinite, gabbroic/perennial herb/Mar- June/1,440-2,525	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks preferred substrate, and this species is not known to occur in Placer County (CNPS 2020). The nearest

Appendix A

Special-Status Plant Species Potential to Occur Within the Project Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR) ¹	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet) ²	Potential to Occur
				documented occurrence is approximately 15 miles north of the Project site (Calflora 2020).
<i>Ceanothus roderickii</i>	Pine Hill ceanothus	FE/SR/1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland; Serpentine or gabbroic (nutrient-deficient forms of gabbro-derived soils characterized by low concentrations of available K, P, S, Fe, and Zn)/perennial evergreen shrub/Apr–June/804–3,575	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks suitable substrate, and this species is only known to occur in El Dorado County (CNPS 2020). The nearest documented occurrence is for multiple special-status plants, including Pine Hill ceanothus, observed growing in a canyon near Folsom Lake in 2010, approximately 6.2 miles south of the Project site (Calflora 2020).
<i>Chlorogalum grandiflorum</i>	Red Hills soaproot	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest; serpentine, gabbroic and other soils, open shrubby or wooded hills /perennial bulbiferous herb/May–June/804–5,540	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks suitable substrate and open shrubby or wooded hills. The nearest documented occurrence is for multiple special-status plants, including Red Hills soaproot, observed growing in a canyon near Folsom Lake in 2010, approximately 6.2 miles south of the Project site (Calflora 2020).
<i>Eryngium jepsonii</i>	Jepson's coyote thistle	None/None/1B.2	Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; clay/perennial herb/Apr–Aug/10–985	Not expected to occur. Although the seasonal wetland on site provides habitat, this species was not identified in the wetland during the field survey. <i>Eryngium</i> samples collected from the wetland were keyed to <i>Eryngium castrense</i> , and no other <i>Eryngium</i> sp. were identified. The nearest documented occurrence, which lacks specific location and habitat details, is from a remote forested area with exposed serpentine ridges in 2019,

Appendix A

Special-Status Plant Species Potential to Occur Within the Project Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR) ¹	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet) ²	Potential to Occur
				approximately 12 miles northeast of the Project site (CDFW 2020).
<i>Galium californicum</i> ssp. <i>sierrae</i>	El Dorado bedstraw	FE/SR/1B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest; gabbroic/perennial herb/May-June/328- 1,915	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks open habitat with preferred substrate, and this species is only known to occur in El Dorado County (CNPS 2020). The nearest documented occurrence is for multiple special-status plants, including El Dorado bedstraw, observed growing in a canyon near Folsom Lake in 2010, approximately 6.2 miles south of the Project site (Calflora 2020).
<i>Gratiola heterosepala</i>	Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	None/SE/1B.2	Marshes and swamps (lake margins), Vernal pools; clay/annual herb/Apr-Aug/33-7,790	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks marshes, swamps, and vernal pools. The nearest documented occurrence is for multiple special-status plants, including Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop, observed growing in a canyon near Folsom Lake in 2010, approximately 6.2 miles south of the Project site (Calflora 2020).
<i>Horkelia parryi</i>	Parry's horkelia	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland; lone formation and other soils, openings/perennial herb/Apr-Sep/262- 3,510	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks open chaparral or woodland habitat with preferred substrate. The understory of the woodland on site is dominated by dense annual grasslands or leave litter and thus, provides poor quality habitat. The nearest documented occurrence is for Parry's horkelia and sierra blue grass observed growing in a forested area with exposed serpentine ridges in 2019,

Appendix A

Special-Status Plant Species Potential to Occur Within the Project Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR) ¹	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet) ²	Potential to Occur
				approximately 16 miles east of the Project site (Calflora 2020).
<i>Packera layneae</i>	Layne's ragwort	FT/SR/1B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland; serpentinite or gabbroic, rocky, openings/perennial herb/Apr– Aug/656– 3,555	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks openings with suitable substrate. The nearest documented occurrence is for multiple special-status plants, including Layne's ragwort, observed growing in a canyon near Folsom Lake in 2010, approximately 6.2 miles south of the Project site (Calflora 2020).
<i>Poa sierrae</i>	Sierra blue grass	None/None/1B.3	Lower montane coniferous forest; Openings, moist shaded slopes, canyons /perennial rhizomatous herb/Apr– July/1,195–4,920	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks moist shaded slopes within canyons or forest habitat. The nearest documented occurrence is for sierra blue grass and Parry's horkelia observed growing in a forested area with exposed serpentine ridges in 2019, approximately 16 miles east of the Project site (Calflora 2020).
<i>Viburnum ellipticum</i>	oval-leaved viburnum	None/None/2B.3	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, north-facing slopes/perennial deciduous shrub/May– June/705–4,590	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks north-facing slopes within chaparral, woodland, or forest habitat. The nearest documented occurrence is from a forested area in the vicinity of the Auburn Church of Christ in 2019, approximately 2.5 miles east-southeast of the Project site (Calflora 2020).
<i>Wyethia reticulata</i>	El Dorado County mule ears	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest; clay or gabbroic, slopes/perennial herb/Apr– Aug/607–2,065	Not expected to occur. The understory of the woodland on site is dominated by dense annual grasslands or leaf litter and provides poor quality habitat, and no plants in the genus <i>Wyethia</i> were identified on site during the field survey. The nearest documented occurrence is

Appendix A

Special-Status Plant Species Potential to Occur Within the Project Area

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR) ¹	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet) ²	Potential to Occur
				for multiple special-status plants, including El Dorado County mule ears, observed growing in a canyon near Folsom Lake in 2010, approximately 6.2 miles south of the Project site (Calflora 2020).

¹ Status Abbreviations:

FE: Federally listed as endangered SE: State listed as endangered SR: State Rare

CRPR 1A: Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere CRPR 1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere

CRPR 2A: Plants presumed extirpated in California but common elsewhere

CRPR 2B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere

² Sources: CNPS 2020 and CalFlora Jepson Flora Project 2020.



Attachment B

Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential to Occur Within the
Project Area

Attachment B

Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential to Occur Within the Project Area

Row Labels	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Invertebrates				
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	western bumble bee	None/PSE	Once common and widespread, species has declined precipitously from central California to southern British Columbia, perhaps from disease	Not expected to occur. Much of the Project site is disturbed, lacks native grassland and scrubland habitat, and provides limited year-round nectar resources for this species. No potential overwintering or nesting sites were observed during the survey. The nearest documented occurrence is based on a collection from an unknown location in 1976, approximately 8.4 miles southeast of the site (CDFW 2020b).
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT/None	Vernal pools, seasonally ponded areas within vernal swales, and ephemeral freshwater habitats	Not expected to occur. There are no wetlands with sufficient inundation periods to support this species. There are no documented occurrences of this species within 8 miles of the site (CDFW 2020b).
<i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>	valley elderberry longhorn beetle	FT/None	Occurs only in the Central Valley of California, in association with blue elderberry (<i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>caerulea</i>)	Not expected to occur. There are no elderberries on the Project site.
Fishes				
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 11	steelhead - Central Valley DPS	FT/None	Coastal basins from Redwood Creek south to the Gualala River, inclusive; does not include summer-run steelhead	Not expected to occur. The Project sites lack suitable aquatic habitat.
<i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i>	Delta smelt	FT/SE	Sacramento–San Joaquin Delta; seasonally in Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait, and San Pablo Bay	Not expected to occur. The Project site is outside of the species geographic range and lacks suitable aquatic habitat.
Amphibians				
<i>Rana boylei</i>	foothill yellow-legged frog	None/SSC, SE	Rocky streams and rivers with open banks in forest, chaparral, and woodland	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks rocky streams. The nearest documented occurrence is based on two collections in 1952 and 1953,

Attachment B

Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential to Occur Within the Project Area

Row Labels	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
				approximately 4 miles southeast of the site (CDFW 2020b).
Reptiles				
<i>Emys marmorata</i>	western pond turtle	None/SSC	Slow-moving permanent or intermittent streams, ponds, small lakes, and reservoirs with emergent basking sites; adjacent uplands used for nesting and during winter	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks aquatic habitat with sufficient basking and upland nesting habitat. The nearest documented occurrence is for an observation in woodland habitat among a network of wetlands and seasonal creek, approximately 0.7 mile west of the site (CDFW 2020b).
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	Blainville's horned lizard	None/SSC	Open areas of sandy soil in valleys, foothills, and semi-arid mountains including coastal scrub, chaparral, valley-foothill hardwood, conifer, riparian, pine-cypress, juniper, and annual grassland habitats	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks friable soils and open arid habitats. There are no documented occurrences within 10 miles of the site (CDFW 2020b).
Birds				
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> (nesting colony)	tricolored blackbird	BCC/SSC, ST	Nests near freshwater, emergent wetland with cattails or tules, but also in Himalayan blackberry; forages in grasslands, woodland, and agriculture. Requires expansive insect-rich foraging habitat for successful reproduction	Not expected to occur. The Project site is located in a relatively urban area at the eastern extent of the species geographic range and lacks expansive foraging habitat to support a colony. The nearest documented occurrence is for a nesting colony detected in blackberry brambles in 2014, approximately 7.8 miles west of the site (CDFW 2020b).
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> (nesting)	white-tailed kite	None/FP	Nests in woodland, riparian, and individual trees near open lands; forages opportunistically in grassland, meadows, scrubs, agriculture, emergent wetland, savanna, and disturbed lands	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks suitable nesting and foraging habitat to support this species. The nearest documented occurrence is for an active nest observed in the vicinity of oak woodland and riparian habitat along Antelope Creek in 2003, approximately

Attachment B

Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential to Occur Within the Project Area

Row Labels	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
				8.4 miles southwest of the site (CDFW 2020b).
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> (nesting)	American peregrine falcon	FDL, BCC/FP, SDL	Nests on cliffs, buildings, and bridges; forages in wetlands, riparian, meadows, croplands, especially where waterfowl are present	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks cliffs, bridges, meadows, and other preferred habitat to support this species. The nearest documented occurrence is for a non-specific location that overlaps the Project site; the occurrence is for falcons observed in the vicinity of cliffs near a limestone quarry in 2015 (CDFW 2020b).
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> (nesting & wintering)	bald eagle	FDL, BCC/FP, SE	Nests in forested areas adjacent to large bodies of water, including seacoasts, rivers, swamps, large lakes; winters near large bodies of water in lowlands and mountains	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks suitable nesting or wintering habitats to support this species. There are no documented occurrences within 10 miles of the site (CDFW 2020b).
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	California black rail	BCC/FP, ST	Tidal marshes, shallow freshwater margins, wet meadows, and flooded grassy vegetation; suitable habitats are often supplied by canal leakage in Sierra Nevada foothill populations	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks marshes, meadows, and other preferred habitats to support this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the site (CDFW 2020b).
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> (nesting)	osprey	None/WL	Large waters (lakes, reservoirs, rivers) supporting fish; usually near forest habitats, but widely observed along the coast	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks large open waters and suitable nesting habitat to support this species. There are no documented occurrences within 9 miles of the site (CDFW 2020b).
<i>Progne subis</i> (nesting)	purple martin	None/SSC	Nests and forages in woodland habitats including riparian, coniferous, and valley foothill and montane woodlands; in the Sacramento region often nests in weep holes under elevated freeways	Not expected to occur. The Project site is outside of the species geographic range, and there are no documented occurrences within 10 miles of the site (CDFW 2020b).
<i>Riparia riparia</i> (nesting)	bank swallow	None/ST	Nests in riparian, lacustrine, and coastal areas with vertical banks, bluffs, and cliffs	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks habitat and is outside of the species geographic range. There are no

Attachment B

Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential to Occur Within the Project Area

Row Labels	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
			with sandy soils; open country and water during migration	documented occurrences within 15 miles of the site (CDFW 2020b).
Mammals				
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	None/SSC	Grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, forests; most common in open, dry habitats with rocky outcrops for roosting, but also roosts in man-made structures and trees	Low potential to occur. The Project site is located in an area of regular human disturbance and provides poor quality roosting habitat. There are no documented occurrences within 15 miles of the site (CDFW 2020b).
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's big-eared bat	None/SSC	Mesic habitats characterized by coniferous and deciduous forests and riparian habitat, but also xeric areas; roosts in limestone caves and lava tubes, man-made structures, and tunnels	Low potential to occur. The Project site is located in an area of regular human disturbance and provides poor quality roosting habitat. The nearest documented occurrence is based on two collections from an unspecified location in 1950, approximately 3.8 miles southeast of the site (CDFW 2020b).
<i>Pekania pennanti</i>	fisher	None/SSC	Ranges widely in forested regions; uses heavy stands of mixed species of mature trees	Not expected to occur. The Project site lacks forest habitat and is located in an area of regular human disturbance. There are no documented occurrences within 15 miles of the site (CDFW 2020b).

Status Abbreviations:

FT: Federally Threatened FDL: Federally Delisted

BCC: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Bird of Conservation Concern SSC: California Species of Special Concern

FP: California Fully Protected Species WL: California Watch List Species SE: State Endangered

ST: State Threatened

PSE: Proposed State Endangered PST: Proposed State Threatened

Sources:

CDFW (California Department of Fish and Wildlife). 2020a. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB). RareFind, Version 5. (Commercial Subscription). Sacramento, California: CDFW, Biogeographic Data Branch. Accessed October 2020. <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/cnddb/mapsanddata.asp>.



Attachment C

Representative Project Site Photographs

ATTACHMENT C
REPRESENTATIVE PROJECT SITE PHOTOGRAPHS
AUBURN RECREATION DISTRICT 24-ACRE MASTER PLAN PROJECT



Photo 1. View facing west at the terminus of Richardson/Quartz Drive near the southeastern corner of the project site (October 1, 2020).



Photo 2. View facing north at a tree snag and blue oak woodland west of the baseball field in the southeast corner of the project site (October 1, 2020).



Photo 3. View facing southeast at the baseball field in the southeast corner of the project site (October 1, 2020).



Photo 4. View facing west at blue oak woodland in the southern portion of the project site. A structure consisting of painted wood and tires is visible in the background (October 1, 2020).

ATTACHMENT C
REPRESENTATIVE PROJECT SITE PHOTOGRAPHS
AUBURN RECREATION DISTRICT 24-ACRE MASTER PLAN PROJECT



Photo 5. View of debris piles within the woodland near the middle of the project site (October 1, 2020).



Photo 6. View of two-track roads near the middle of the project site (October 1, 2020).



Photo 7. View facing southeast at the NID canal in the southwest corner of the project site (October 1, 2020).



Photo 8. View facing northwest at the NID canal on the project site (October 1, 2020).

ATTACHMENT C
 REPRESENTATIVE PROJECT SITE PHOTOGRAPHS
 AUBURN RECREATION DISTRICT 24-ACRE MASTER PLAN PROJECT



Photo 9. View facing north at the scrub-shrub wetland in the northwest portion of the project site (October 1, 2020).



Photo 10. View facing south at the scrub-shrub wetland near the southwest corner of the project site (October 1, 2020).



Photo 11. View facing north at blue oak woodland in the northern portion of the bike path (May 7, 2021).



Photo 12. View facing south at annual grassland in the central portion of the bike path (May 7, 2021).

ATTACHMENT C
 REPRESENTATIVE PROJECT SITE PHOTOGRAPHS
 AUBURN RECREATION DISTRICT 24-ACRE MASTER PLAN PROJECT

	
<p>Photo 13. View of the NID ditch in the central portion of the bike path (May 7, 2021).</p>	<p>Photo 14. View of the constructed drainage within the southern portion of the bike path (May 7, 2021).</p>
	
<p>Photo 14. View facing south of the urban/developed lands within the southern portion of the bike path (May 7, 2021).</p>	<p>Photo 15. View facing south of the disturbed lands within the southern portion of the bike path (May 7, 2021).</p>



Attachment D

List of Plant and Wildlife Species Observed

Plant Species

EUDICOTS

VASCULAR SPECIES

ANACARDIACEAE—SUMAC OR CASHEW FAMILY

Toxicodendron diversilobum—poison oak

APIACEAE—CARROT FAMILY

Eryngium castrense—Great Valley eryngo

* *Torilis arvensis*—spreading hedgeparsley

ASTERACEAE—SUNFLOWER FAMILY

Agoseris sp.—no common name

Baccharis pilularis—coyote brush

* *Carduus pycnocephalus*—Italian plumeless thistle

* *Centaurea solstitialis*—yellow star-thistle

Centromadia fitchii—Fitch's tarweed

Erigeron canadensis—Canadian horseweed

* *Helminthotheca echioides*—bristly oxtongue

* *Lactuca serriola*—prickly lettuce

Solidago sp.—goldenrod

* *Tragopogon porrifolius*—salsify

Xanthium strumarium—cocklebur

CAPRIFOLIACEAE—HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY

Lonicera hispidula—pink honeysuckle

CONVOLVULACEAE—MORNING-GLORY FAMILY

* *Convolvulus arvensis*—field bindweed

EUPHORBIACEAE—SPURGE FAMILY

Croton setiger—dove weed

* *Euphorbia maculata*—spotted sandmat

FABACEAE—LEGUME FAMILY

Acmispon americanus var. *americanus*—American bird's-foot trefoil

Trifolium microcephalum—smallhead clover

ATTACHMENT D
LIST OF PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED
AUBURN RECREATION DISTRICT 24-ACRE MASTER PLAN PROJECT

FAGACEAE—OAK FAMILY

- Quercus douglasii*—blue oak
- Quercus lobata*—valley oak
- Quercus wislizeni*—interior live oak

GERANIACEAE—GERANIUM FAMILY

- * *Erodium cicutarium*—redstem stork's bill
- * *Geranium dissectum*—cutleaf geranium

LINACEAE—FLAX FAMILY

- * *Linum bienne*—pale flax

LYTHRACEAE—LOOSESTRIFE FAMILY

- * *Lythrum hyssopifolia*—hyssop loosestrife

MALVACEAE—MALLOW FAMILY

- * *Malva parviflora*—cheeseweed mallow

MYRTACEAE—MYRTLE FAMILY

- * *Eucalyptus globulus*—Tasmanian bluegum

ONAGRACEAE—EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY

- Epilobium ciliatum*—fringed willowherb

PLANTAGINACEAE—PLANTAIN FAMILY

- * *Plantago lanceolata*—narrowleaf plantain

POLYGONACEAE—BUCKWHEAT FAMILY

- * *Rumex crispus*—curly dock

RHAMNACEAE—BUCKTHORN FAMILY

- Ceanothus cuneatus* var. *cuneatus*—buckbrush

ROSACEAE—ROSE FAMILY

- * *Prunus* sp.—no common name
- * *Pyracantha angustifolia*—narrowleaf firethorn
- Rosa californica*—California rose
- * *Rubus armeniacus*—Himalayan blackberry

SALICACEAE—WILLOW FAMILY

- Salix lasiandra*—shining willow

SIMAROUBACEAE—QUASSIA OR SIMAROUBA FAMILY

- * *Ailanthus altissima*—tree of heaven

VISCACEAE—MISTLETOE FAMILY

Phoradendron leucarpum—oak mistletoe

VITACEAE—GRAPE FAMILY

Vitis californica—California wild grape

FERNS AND FERN ALLIES

VASCULAR SPECIES

EQUISETACEAE—HORSETAIL FAMILY

Equisetum arvense—field horsetail

GYMNOSPERMS AND GNETOPHYTES

VASCULAR SPECIES

PINACEAE—PINE FAMILY

Pinus sabiniana—foothill pine

MONOCOTS

VASCULAR SPECIES

ALISMATACEAE—WATER-PLANTAIN FAMILY

- * *Alisma lanceolatum*—lanceleaf water plantain

CYPERACEAE—SEDGE FAMILY

Carex sp.—sedge

Cyperus eragrostis—tall flatsedge

JUNCACEAE—RUSH FAMILY

Juncus balticus—no common name

Juncus bufonius—toad rush

Juncus patens—western rush

Juncus sp.—rush

POACEAE—GRASS FAMILY

- * *Anthoxanthum odoratum*—sweet vernal grass

ATTACHMENT D
LIST OF PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED
AUBURN RECREATION DISTRICT 24-ACRE MASTER PLAN PROJECT

- * *Avena barbata*—slender oat
- * *Avena fatua*—wild oat
- * *Bromus diandrus*—ripgut brome
- * *Bromus hordeaceus*—soft brome
- * *Cynodon dactylon*—Bermudagrass
- * *Cynosurus echinatus*—annual dogtails
- * *Elymus caput-medusae*—medusahead
- * *Festuca perennis*—perennial rye grass
- * *Paspalum dilatatum*—dallisgrass
- * *Polypogon monspeliensis*—annual rabbitsfoot grass

THEMIDACEAE—BRODIAEA FAMILY

Brodiaea sp.—brodiaea

- * Indicates non-native species.

Wildlife Species

BIRDS

BUSHTITS

AEGITHALIDAE—LONG-TAILED TITS & BUSHTITS

Psaltriparus minimus—bushtit

FINCHES

FRINGILLIDAE—FRINGILLINE & CARDUELINE FINCHES & ALLIES

Spinus tristis—American goldfinch

FLYCATCHERS

TYRANNIDAE—TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

Sayornis nigricans—black phoebe

HUMMINGBIRDS

TROCHILIDAE—HUMMINGBIRDS

Calypte anna—Anna's hummingbird

JAYS, MAGPIES & CROWS

CORVIDAE—CROWS & JAYS

Aphelocoma californica—California scrub-jay

Cyanocitta stelleri—Steller's jay

NEW WORLD VULTURES

CATHARTIDAE—NEW WORLD VULTURES

Cathartes aura—turkey vulture

NUTHATCHES

SITTIDAE—NUTHATCHES

Sitta carolinensis—white-breasted nuthatch

SHOREBIRDS

CHARADRIIDAE—LAPWINGS & PLOVERS

Charadrius vociferus—killdeer

THRUSHES

TURDIDAE—THRUSHES

Sialia mexicana—western bluebird

Turdus migratorius—American robin

WATERFOWL

ANATIDAE—DUCKS, GEESE, & SWANS

Branta canadensis—Canada goose

WOODPECKERS

PICIDAE—WOODPECKERS & ALLIES

Colaptes auratus—northern flicker

Melanerpes formicivorus—acorn woodpecker

Sphyrapicus ruber—red-breasted sapsucker

NEW WORLD SPARROWS

PASSERELLIDAE—NEW WORLD SPARROWS

Melospiza crissalis—California towhee

Zonotrichia leucophrys—white-crowned sparrow

MAMMALS

SQUIRRELS

SCIURIDAE—SQUIRRELS

Spermophilus (Otospermophilus) beecheyi—California ground squirrel

REPTILES

LIZARDS

PHRYNOSOMATIDAE—IGUANID LIZARDS

Sceloporus occidentalis—western fence lizard