



**SYCAMORE** ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS, INC.

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29 July 2013

Mr. Vinal Perkins  
Montaño De El Dorado  
1000 White Rock Road  
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762  
Phone: 916/ 284-2555

***Subject: Results of Biological and Aquatic Resource Evaluation for the Montaño de El Dorado Phase III Project, El Dorado County, CA.***

Dear Mr. Perkins:

Sycamore Environmental Consultants, Inc. conducted a biological resources evaluation for the ***Montaño de El Dorado Phase III Project*** (Project) in El Dorado Hills, CA. The Project Study Area (PSA; Attachment A) is located on the southeast corner of White Rock Road and Latrobe Road on the Clarksville USGS topographic quad. This letter documents the results of the biological resources evaluation. The biological resources evaluation included looking for potential wetlands and waters of the U.S. in the PSA. In 2005 Sycamore Environmental prepared a similar Biological Resources Evaluation Letter Report for the property (Sycamore Environmental 2005). This letter contains updated findings and supersedes the 2005 letter.

**METHODS:**

**Literature search:** A list of federal-status species that could be affected by projects on the Clarksville USGS Quad/ El Dorado County was obtained from the United States Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS 2013). The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) was queried for known records on the Clarksville Quad and eight adjacent quads (CDFW 2013). The USFWS and CNDDDB lists are in Attachment B.

Special-status species on the USFWS and CNDDDB lists were evaluated to determine if they had potential to occur in the PSA. This evaluation is in Attachment C. Four special-status wildlife species and one special-status plant species were identified as having the potential to occur. A detailed discussion of these species is presented below.

Sycamore Environmental reviewed the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI; USFWS 1994, 2013) and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) maps for the Clarksville Quad, and the Soil Survey of El Dorado Area aerial photograph map sheets (NRCS 1974).

**Survey Methods:** Mike Bower, M.S., conducted a field survey on 28 May 2013. The botanical survey was conducted in accordance with CA Department of Fish and Game Protocol (DFG 2009). The survey consisted of walking through the PSA looking for special-status plants and wildlife. Transects spaced approximately 40 ft apart were used to ensure thorough coverage. Approximately 3 person-hours were spent surveying the PSA. Approximately 2 person-hours were spent identifying specimens collected in the field. A formal jurisdictional delineation of wetlands and waters of the U.S. was not conducted.

## RESULTS:

**Environmental Setting:** The PSA is located adjacent to Latrobe Road, approximately 0.5 mi south of U.S. Highway 50 in western El Dorado County in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada (Attachment A). The PSA is bordered by commercial development to the north, residential development to the east and south, and Latrobe Road to the west. The PSA is located on a gently sloping hill at an elevation that ranges from ± 580 to 640 ft above sea level.

**Biological Communities in the PSA:** Nonnative grassland is the only biological community present in the PSA (Attachment D). The nonnative grassland is dominated by rye grass (*Festuca perennis*), medusa head (*Elymus caput-medusae*), storksbill (*Erodium botrys*), ripgut grass (*Bromus diandrus*), and winter vetch (*Vicia villosa* ssp. *villosa*). Native species are present in very low abundance. Many nonnative invasive plants are present. Poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*) was the only shrub observed in the PSA. No trees occur in the PSA. Attachment C is a list of plant and wildlife species observed in the PSA. Photographs of the PSA are in Attachment G.

**Survey for Potential Wetlands and Waters of the U.S.:** No wetlands or waters of the U.S. potentially subject to jurisdiction under Section 404 and 401 of the Clean Water Act were observed in the PSA. Because the entire PSA is sloped, water does not collect in the PSA. There are no aquatic features mapped in the PSA on the NWI or USGS maps for the Clarksville quad.

A total of three ditches border the PSA. Two ditches lined with rip-rap border Latrobe Road along the western border of the PSA. These ditches were constructed as part of a recent Latrobe Road widening project. They receive runoff from the road and surrounding uplands. A third, concrete-lined ditch occurs along the northeast border of the PSA and is associated with the adjacent residential housing development. Based on historical aerial photographs available on Google Earth, this ditch was constructed as part of the adjacent residential development. This ditch is man-made, excavated in uplands and drains only uplands.

**Special-status Species Potentially in the PSA:** CNDDDB records, USFWS file data, and species habitat requirements were used to determine the special-status species that could potentially occur in the PSA. The site survey was conducted to determine if suitable habitat and/or individuals of these species were present.

No special-status plant or wildlife species or bird nests were observed in the PSA during the survey. No elderberry shrubs occur in the PSA.

No serpentine or gabbro soils occur in the PSA and therefore the PSA does not support habitat for or populations of plants endemic to serpentine or gabbro soils. The PSA does not provide habitat for the Pine Hill plants. Soils in the study area include Argonaut Gravelly Loam (AkC), Auburn Very Rocky Silt Loam (AxD), and Auburn Silt Loam (AwD).

Potential habitat for the following special-status wildlife species occurs in the PSA:

- Grasshopper sparrow (State species of special concern)
- Burrowing owl (State species of special concern)
- Swainson's hawk (State threatened)
- White-tailed kite (State fully protected)
- Other birds of prey and migratory birds

Potential habitat for the following special-status plant species occurs in the PSA:

- Big-scale balsamroot (CNPS Rank 1B.2)

#### Evaluations of special-status species with potential to occur in the PSA:

##### **Grasshopper sparrow (*Ammodramus* *savannarum*)**

**HABITAT AND BIOLOGY:** Grasshopper sparrow feeds primarily on insects, but also eats other invertebrates and grass and forb seeds. It forages on the ground and in low foliage within relatively dense grasslands. It frequents dry or well-drained, dense grasslands, especially those with a variety of native grasses and tall forbs with scattered shrubs for perches. Nests are constructed in depressions in ground, hidden at base of an overhanging clump of grasses or forbs. It is a yearlong resident in CA that breeds from early April to mid July (CWHR 2013).

**RANGE:** An uncommon summer resident and breeder in foothills and lowlands west of the Cascade-Sierra Nevada crest from Mendocino and Trinity cos. south to San Diego Co.

**KNOWN RECORDS:** There are no records for this species on the Clarksville quad. The nearest record is located approximately 7.5 mi south of the PSA on the Folsom SE quad. This record consists of two adult grasshopper sparrows that were observed in grassland, rolling hills, and swales in 2007.

**HABITAT PRESENT IN THE PSA:** The nonnative grassland habitat in the study area provides potential foraging habitat.

**DISCUSSION:** Grasshopper sparrow was not observed in the PSA. No bird nests were observed in the PSA. The grassland is unlikely to provide suitable nesting habitat for grasshopper sparrow because the grasses and forbs are nearly all annuals that are not particularly dense, would be dry and withered during the majority of the breeding season, and would not provide adequate nest concealment.

##### **Burrowing owl (*Athene* *cunicularia*)**

**HABITAT AND BIOLOGY:** This species forages day and night in open dry grassland and desert habitats, and in grass, forb, and open shrub stages of pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine habitats. It nests in old burrows of ground squirrels or other small mammals. It eats mostly insects but also feeds on small mammals, reptiles, birds, and carrion (CWHR 2013). It breeds from March through August.

**RANGE:** A yearlong resident in CA in the Central Valley, Sierra Nevada, and coastal ranges (CWHR 2013).

**KNOWN RECORDS:** There is one CNNDDB record on the Clarksville Quad, approximately 1 mi west of the PSA. This record consists of two owls and several “burrows” that were last observed in December 2006. Nests were in rock outcrops. Habitat consisted of annual grassland with some cottonwood and willow trees. Several seasonal wetlands and bedrock outcroppings were also present.

**HABITAT PRESENT IN THE PSA:** The nonnative grassland habitat in the study area provides potential foraging habitat. No burrows providing potential nesting habitat were observed in the PSA.

**DISCUSSION:** Burrowing owl was not observed in the PSA.

##### **Swainson’s hawk (*Buteo* *swainsoni*)**

**HABITAT AND BIOLOGY:** This species feeds on rodents, mammals, reptiles, large arthropods, amphibians, small birds, and, rarely, fish. It nests in open riparian habitat, in scattered trees or in small groves in sparsely vegetated flatlands. Nesting areas are usually located near water. Typical habitat includes open desert, grassland, or cropland containing scattered, large trees or small groves (CWHR 2013).

**RANGE:** In California, an uncommon breeding resident and migrant in the Central Valley, Klamath Basin, Northeastern Plateau, Lassen Co., and Mojave Desert (CWHR 2013).

**KNOWN RECORDS:** There are no CNDDDB records for Swainson's hawk on the Clarksville quad. The nearest record is located approximately 2.9 mi southwest of the PSA on the Folsom SE quad. This record consists of one Swainson's hawk that was observed in 1979 and 1982. No nests are associated with this record.

**HABITAT PRESENT IN THE PSA:** The nonnative grassland in the PSA provides potential marginal foraging habitat for Swainson's hawk. No trees occur in the PSA. There is no nesting habitat for Swainson's hawk in the PSA. The PSA is located at the very eastern edge of Swainson's Hawk range in the Central Valley (CWHR 2013).

**DISCUSSION:** Swainson's hawk was not observed in the PSA. Swainson's hawk are not expected to forage in the PSA given the small size of the PSA, its location in a busy mixed use area, and lack of Swainson's Hawk CNDDDB records in El Dorado County.

#### **White-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*)**

**HABITAT AND BIOLOGY:** This species feeds on small diurnal mammals, birds, insects, reptiles, and amphibians in open grasslands, wetlands, and farmlands. White-tailed kites nest in trees near foraging areas. Substantial groves of dense, broad-leafed deciduous trees are used for nesting and roosting. Nests are usually constructed 20-100 ft above ground. Breeding occurs from February to October (Zeiner et al. 1990).

**RANGE:** A yearlong resident in CA. Inhabits herbaceous and open stages of most habitats in cismontane CA (Zeiner et al. 1990).

**KNOWN RECORDS:** There are two CNDDDB records for nesting white-tailed kite on the Clarksville quad. The closest record is from 1990 and is located approximately 2.4 mi northwest of the PSA. The record consists of two adult white-tailed kites and an active nest.

**HABITAT PRESENT IN THE PSA:** The nonnative grassland in the PSA provides potential foraging habitat for white-tailed kite. No trees occur in the PSA. There is no nesting habitat for White-tailed kite in the PSA.

**DISCUSSION:** White-tailed kite was not observed in the PSA.

#### **Other birds of prey and migratory birds**

Fish and Game Code 3503.5 protects all birds in the orders Falconiformes and Strigiformes (collectively known as birds of prey). Migratory birds are protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (16 U.S.C. 703-711). The MBTA makes it unlawful to take, possess, buy, sell, purchase, or barter any migratory bird listed in 50 CFR Part 10 including feathers or other parts, nests, eggs, or products, except as allowed by implementing regulations (50 CFR 21). All migratory bird species are protected by the MBTA. The MBTA applies to construction activities and construction-related disturbance. Project activities that result in the direct injury or death of a migratory bird, removal of active nests during the breeding season, disturbances that result in the abandonment of nestlings or forced fledging of a species are considered take under federal law.

**HABITAT PRESENT IN THE PSA:** There are no trees in the PSA. Some migratory birds could nest in the grassland or poison oak shrubs present in the PSA.

**DISCUSSION:** No nests were observed in the PSA. Bird nests could become established prior to construction. Nesting is most likely to occur during the breeding season (between 15 February and 1 September for most birds in California).

**Big-scale balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza macrolepis* var. *macrolepis*)**

**HABITAT AND BIOLOGY:** A perennial herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland, sometimes on serpentinite soils, from 300 to 5,100 ft. Blooms March through June. Blooms March through June (CNPS 2013).

**RANGE:** Known from Alameda, Butte, Colusa, El Dorado, Lake, Mariposa, Napa, Placer, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma, Tehama, and Tuolumne counties (CNPS 2013).

**KNOWN RECORDS:** There are no CNDDDB records for big-scale balsamroot on the Clarksville quad. The nearest record is located at Rattlesnake Bar along the American River on the Pilot Hill quad in Placer County. The occurrence is based on an undated collection by A. King. The occurrence is thought to have been extirpated by inundation from Folsom Lake.

**HABITAT PRESENT IN THE PSA:** The nonnative annual grassland in the PSA provides potential habitat for Big-scale balsamroot.

**DISCUSSION:** Big-scale balsamroot was not observed in the PSA.

**SUMMARY:**

No special-status species were observed in the PSA. No trees occur in the PSA. No wetlands or waters of the U.S. were observed in the PSA. No bird nests were observed in the PSA, but ground- or shrub-nesting birds could establish nests in the PSA during the breeding season (15 February to 1 September).

Please call me if you have any questions.

Yours truly,



Mike Bower, M.S.

Botanist/Biologist

SWS Professional Wetland Scientist #2230, ESA Certified Ecologist

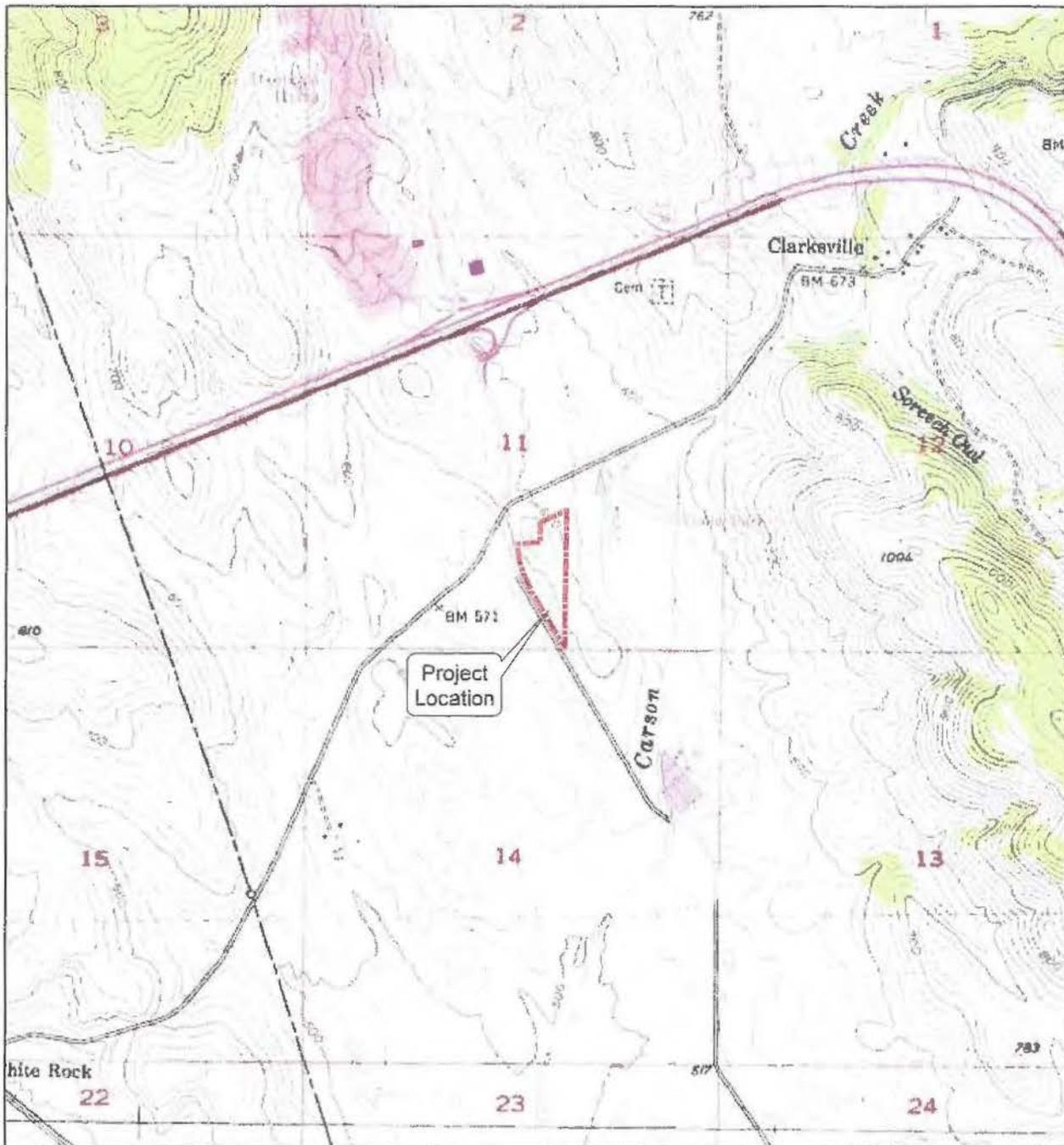
- Attachment A. Project Location Map
- Attachment B. USFWS and CNDDDB summary lists
- Attachment C. Species Evaluated Table
- Attachment D. Biological Resources Map
- Attachment E. Plant and Wildlife species observed in the PSA
- Attachment F. Literature Cited
- Attachment G. Photographs

# ATTACHMENT A.

Project Location Map

*Montaño de El Dorado Phase III Project*

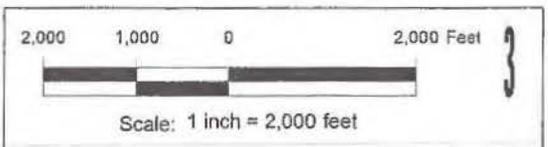
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Montano de El Dorado Phase III  
 El Dorado County, CA  
 31 May 2013

Figure 1. Location Map

 Project Location



**SYCAMORE**  
 Environmental  
 Consultants, Inc.

Clarksville, CA (Revised 1980)  
 CASIL California USGS Digital Raster Graphics (DRG),  
 7.5 Minute (C) Series, Albers NAD83 Mosaics (MrSID)  
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## **ATTACHMENT B.**

USFWS List & CNDDDB List for the Clarksville and Adjacent Quads

*Montaño de El Dorado Phase III Project*

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**U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service  
Sacramento Fish & Wildlife Office**

**Federal Endangered and Threatened Species that Occur in  
or may be Affected by Projects in the Counties and/or  
U.S.G.S. 7 1/2 Minute Quads you requested**

Document Number: 130425124801

Database Last Updated: September 18, 2011

**Quad Lists**

**Listed Species**

**Invertebrates**

- Branchinecta lynchi*  
vernal pool fairy shrimp (T)
- Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*  
valley elderberry longhorn beetle (T)
- Lepidurus packardii*  
vernal pool tadpole shrimp (E)

**Fish**

- Hypomesus transpacificus*  
delta smelt (T)
- Oncorhynchus mykiss*  
Central Valley steelhead (T) (NMFS)
- Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*  
Central Valley spring-run chinook salmon (T) (NMFS)  
winter-run chinook salmon, Sacramento River (E) (NMFS)

**Amphibians**

- Ambystoma californiense*  
California tiger salamander, central population (T)
- Rana draytonii*  
California red-legged frog (T)

**Reptiles**

- Thamnophis gigas*  
giant garter snake (T)

**Plants**

- Calystegia stebbinsii*  
Stebbins's morning-glory (E)
- Ceanothus roderickii*  
Pine Hill ceanothus (E)
- Fremontodendron californicum ssp. decumbens*  
Pine Hill flannelbush (E)
- Galium californicum ssp. sierrae*  
El Dorado bedstraw (E)
- Senecio layneae*  
Layne's butterweed (=ragwort) (T)

**Quads Containing Listed, Proposed or Candidate Species:**

CLARKSVILLE (511A)

**County Lists**

## Listed Species

## Invertebrates

*Branchinecta conservatio*  
Conservancy fairy shrimp (E)  
S

*Branchinecta lynchi*  
vernal pool fairy shrimp (T)  
S

*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*  
valley elderberry longhorn beetle (T)  
S

*Lepidurus packardii*  
vernal pool tadpole shrimp (E)  
S

## Fish

*Hypomesus transpacificus*  
delta smelt (T)  
S

*Oncorhynchus (=Salmo) clarki henshawi*  
Lahontan cutthroat trout (T)  
S

*Oncorhynchus mykiss*  
Central Valley steelhead (T) (NMFS)  
Critical habitat, Central Valley steelhead (X) (NMFS)  
S

*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*  
Central Valley spring-run chinook salmon (T) (NMFS)  
winter-run chinook salmon, Sacramento River (E) (NMFS)  
S

## Amphibians

*Ambystoma californiense*  
California tiger salamander, central population (T)  
S

*Rana draytonii*  
California red-legged frog (T)  
Critical habitat, California red-legged frog (X)  
S

## Reptiles

*Thamnophis gigas*  
giant garter snake (T)  
S

## Plants

*Calystegia stebbinsii*

Stebbins's morning-glory (E)

S

*Ceanothus roderickii*

Pine Hill ceanothus (E)

S

*Fremontodendron californicum ssp. decumbens*

Pine Hill flannelbush (E)

S

*Galium californicum ssp. sierrae*

El Dorado bedstraw (E)

S

*Orcuttia viscida*

Critical habitat, Sacramento Orcutt grass (X)

Sacramento Orcutt grass (E)

S

*Senecio layneae*

Layne's butterweed (=ragwort) (T)

S

## Candidate Species

## Amphibians

*Bufo canorus*

Yosemite toad (C)

S

*Rana muscosa*

mountain yellow-legged frog (C)

S

## Mammals

*Martes pennanti*

fisher (C)

S

## Plants

*Rorippa subumbellata*

Tahoe yellow-cress (C)

S

## Key:

(E) *Endangered* - Listed as being in danger of extinction.(T) *Threatened* - Listed as likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future.(P) *Proposed* - Officially proposed in the Federal Register for listing as endangered or threatened.(NMFS) Species under the Jurisdiction of the [National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration Fisheries Service](http://www.nmfs.gov).

Consult with them directly about these species.

*Critical Habitat* - Area essential to the conservation of a species.

(PX) *Proposed Critical Habitat* - The species is already listed. Critical habitat is being proposed for it.

(C) *Candidate* - Candidate to become a proposed species.

(V) *Vacated* by a court order. Not currently in effect. Being reviewed by the Service.

(X) *Critical Habitat* designated for this species

## Important Information About Your Species List

### How We Make Species Lists

We store information about endangered and threatened species lists by U.S. Geological Survey 7½ minute quads. The United States is divided into these quads, which are about the size of San Francisco.

The animals on your species list are ones that occur within, **or may be affected by** projects within, the quads covered by the list.

- Fish and other aquatic species appear on your list if they are in the same watershed as your quad or if water use in your quad might affect them.
- Amphibians will be on the list for a quad or county if pesticides applied in that area may be carried to their habitat by air currents.
- Birds are shown regardless of whether they are resident or migratory. Relevant birds on the county list should be considered regardless of whether they appear on a quad list.

### Plants

Any plants on your list are ones that have actually been observed in the area covered by the list. Plants may exist in an area without ever having been detected there. You can find out what's in the surrounding quads through the California Native Plant Society's online [Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants](#).

### Surveying

Some of the species on your list may not be affected by your project. A trained biologist and/or botanist, familiar with the habitat requirements of the species on your list, should determine whether they or habitats suitable for them may be affected by your project. We recommend that your surveys include any proposed and candidate species on your list. See our [Protocol](#) and [Recovery Permits](#) pages.

For plant surveys, we recommend using the [Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting Botanical Inventories](#). The results of your surveys should be published in any environmental documents prepared for your project.

### Your Responsibilities Under the Endangered Species Act

All animals identified as listed above are fully protected under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. Section 9 of the Act and its implementing regulations prohibit the take of a federally listed wildlife species. Take is defined by the Act as "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect" any such animal.

Take may include significant habitat modification or degradation where it actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or shelter (50 CFR §17.3).

Take incidental to an otherwise lawful activity may be authorized by one of two procedures:

- If a Federal agency is involved with the permitting, funding, or carrying out of a project that may result in take, then that agency must engage in a formal [consultation](#) with the Service.

During formal consultation, the Federal agency, the applicant and the Service work together to avoid or minimize the impact on listed species and their habitat. Such consultation would result in a biological opinion by the Service addressing the anticipated effect of the project on listed and proposed species. The opinion may authorize a limited level of incidental take.

- If no Federal agency is involved with the project, and federally listed species may be taken as part of the project, then you, the applicant, should apply for an incidental take permit. The Service may issue such a permit if you submit a satisfactory conservation plan for the species that would be affected by your project.

Should your survey determine that federally listed or proposed species occur in the area and are likely to be affected by the project, we recommend that you work with this office and the California Department of Fish and Game to develop a plan that minimizes the project's direct and indirect impacts to listed species and compensates for project-related loss of habitat. You should include the plan in any environmental documents you file.

## Critical Habitat

When a species is listed as endangered or threatened, areas of habitat considered essential to its conservation may be designated as critical habitat. These areas may require special management considerations or protection. They provide needed space for growth and normal behavior; food, water, air, light, other nutritional or physiological requirements; cover or shelter; and sites for breeding, reproduction, rearing of offspring, germination or seed dispersal.

Although critical habitat may be designated on private or State lands, activities on these lands are not restricted unless there is Federal involvement in the activities or direct harm to listed wildlife.

If any species has proposed or designated critical habitat within a quad, there will be a separate line for this on the species list. Boundary descriptions of the critical habitat may be found in the Federal Register. The information is also reprinted in the Code of Federal Regulations (50 CFR 17.95). See our [Map Room](#) page.

## Candidate Species

We recommend that you address impacts to candidate species. We put plants and animals on our candidate list when we have enough scientific information to eventually propose them for listing as threatened or endangered. By considering these species early in your planning process you may be able to avoid the problems that could develop if one of these candidates was listed before the end of your project.

## Species of Concern

The Sacramento Fish & Wildlife Office no longer maintains a list of species of concern. However, various other agencies and organizations maintain lists of at-risk species. These lists provide essential information for land management planning and conservation efforts.

[More info](#)

## Wetlands

If your project will impact wetlands, riparian habitat, or other jurisdictional waters as defined by section 404 of the Clean Water Act and/or section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act, you will need to obtain a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Impacts to wetland habitats require site specific mitigation and monitoring. For questions regarding wetlands, please contact Mark Littlefield of this office at (916) 414-6520.

## Updates

Our database is constantly updated as species are proposed, listed and delisted. If you address proposed and candidate species in your planning, this should not be a problem. However, we recommend that you get an updated list every 90 days. That would be July 24, 2013.



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>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	ABNKC12040	None	None	G5	S3	WL
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	None	G2G3	S2	SSC
<i>Allium jepsonii</i> Jepson's onion	PMLIL022V0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> grasshopper sparrow	ABPBXA0020	None	None	G5	S2	SSC
<i>Andrena blennospermatis</i> Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee	IHHYM35030	None	None	G2	S2	
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Ardea alba</i> great egret	ABNGA04040	None	None	G5	S4	
<i>Ardea herodias</i> great blue heron	ABNGA04010	None	None	G5	S4	
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i> big-scale balsamroot	PDAST11061	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Banksula californica</i> Alabaster Cave harvestman	ILARA14020	None	None	GH	SH	
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> vernal pool fairy shrimp	ICBRA03030	Threatened	None	G3	S2S3	
<i>Branchinecta mesovallensis</i> midvalley fairy shrimp	ICBRA03150	None	None	G2	S2	
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S2	
<i>Calystegia stebbinsii</i> Stebbins' morning-glory	PDCON040H0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Ceanothus roderickii</i> Pine Hill ceanothus	PDRHA04190	Endangered	Rare	G1	S1	1B.2
<i>Central Valley Drainage Hardhead/Squawfish Stream</i> Central Valley Drainage Hardhead/Squawfish Stream	CARA2443CA	None	None	GNR	SNR	
<i>Chlorogalum grandiflorum</i> Red Hills soaproot	PMLIL0G020	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Clarkia biloba ssp. brandegeae</i> Brandegee's clarkia	PDONA05053	None	None	G4G5T4	S4	4.2
<i>Cosumnoperla hypocrenea</i> Cosumnnes spring stonefly	IIPLE23020	None	None	G1	S1	
<i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i> valley elderberry longhorn beetle	IICOL48011	Threatened	None	G3T2	S2	



# 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>Downingia pusilla</i> dwarf downingia	PDCAM060C0	None	None	G2	S2	2.2
<i>Dumontia oregonensis</i> hairy water flea	ICBRA23010	None	None	G1G3	S1	
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> white-tailed kite	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3	FP
<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
<i>Eryngium pinnatisectum</i> Tuolumne button-celery	PDAP10Z0P0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Falco columbarius</i> merlin	ABNKD06030	None	None	G5	S3	WL
<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>Gratiola heterosepala</i> Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	PDSCR0R060	None	Endangered	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> bald eagle	ABNKC10010	Delisted	Endangered	G5	S2	FP
<i>Helianthemum suffrutescens</i> Bisbee Peak rush-rose	PDCIS020F0	None	None	G2Q	S2.2	3.2
<i>Hydrochara rickseckeri</i> Ricksecker's water scavenger beetle	IICOL5V010	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
<i>Juncus leiospermus var. ahartii</i> Ahart's dwarf rush	PMJUN011L1	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.2
<i>Lasiorycteris noctivagans</i> silver-haired bat	AMACC02010	None	None	G5	S3S4	
<i>Lateralus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> California black rail	ABNME03041	None	Threatened	G4T1	S1	FP
<i>Legenere limosa</i> legenere	PDCAM0C010	None	None	G2	S2.2	1B.1
<i>Lepidurus packardi</i> vernal pool tadpole shrimp	ICBRA10010	Endangered	None	G3	S2S3	
<i>Linderiella occidentalis</i> California linderiella	ICBRA06010	None	None	G3	S2S3	
<i>Martes pennanti</i> fisher - West Coast DPS	AMAJF01021	Candidate	None	G5	S2S3	SSC
<i>Navarretia myersii ssp. myersii</i> pincushion navarretia	PDPLM0C0X1	None	None	G1T1	S1	1B.1
<i>Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool</i> Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool	CTT44110CA	None	None	G3	S3.1	



## 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/GDFW SSC or FP
<i>Northern Volcanic Mud Flow Vernal Pool</i> Northern Volcanic Mud Flow Vernal Pool	CTT44132CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
<i>Orcuttia tenuis</i> slender Orcutt grass	PMPOA4G050	Threatened	Endangered	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Orcuttia viscida</i> Sacramento Orcutt grass	PMPOA4G070	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Packera layneae</i> Layne's ragwort	PDAST8H1V0	Threatened	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> osprey	ABNKC01010	None	None	G5	S3	WL
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i> double-crested cormorant	ABNFD01020	None	None	G5	S3	WL
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G4G5	S3S4	SSC
<i>Progne subis</i> purple martin	ABPAU01010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Rana boylei</i> foothill yellow-legged frog	AAABH01050	None	None	G3	S2S3	SSC
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	SSC
<i>Riparia riparia</i> bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S2S3	
<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i> Sanford's arrowhead	PMALI040Q0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Spea hammondi</i> western spadefoot	AAABF02020	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S4	SSC
<i>Valley Needlegrass Grassland</i> Valley Needlegrass Grassland	CTT42110CA	None	None	G3	S3.1	
<i>Wyethia reticulata</i> El Dorado County mule ears	PDAST9X0D0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2

Record Count: 58

## ATTACHMENT C.

### Species Evaluated Table

#### *Montaño de El Dorado Phase III Project*

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status <sup>a</sup>	State Status <sup>a</sup>	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/Absent <sup>c</sup>	Rationale
<b>Invertebrates</b>						
<i>Branchinecta conservatio</i>	Conservancy fairy shrimp	E, CH	--	Occurs in swales in grassland communities and in large turbid vernal pools, where rooted vegetation is absent (USFWS 1994a). Known from eight populations in California: Vina Plains, Butte and Tehama counties; Sacramento National Wildlife Refuge, Glenn County; Yolo Bypass Wildlife Area, Yolo County; Jepson Prairie, Solano County; Mapes Ranch, Stanislaus County; University of California, Merced, Merced County; Grasslands Ecological Area, Merced County; and Los Padres National Forest, Ventura County (USFWS 2007).	Absent	There are no vernal pools in the PSA. Critical habitat for this species does not occur in the PSA (USFWS 2013).
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	Vernal pool fairy shrimp	T, CH	--	Occurs in grassy (occasionally mud-bottomed), swale, earth slump, or basalt-flow depression pools in unplowed grasslands (USFWS 1994a).	Absent	There are no vernal pools in the PSA. Critical habitat for this species does not occur in the PSA (USFWS 2013).
<i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>	Valley elderberry longhorn beetle	T, CH	--	Requires an elderberry shrub ( <i>Sambucus mexicana</i> or <i>Sambucus racemosa</i> var. <i>microbotrys</i> ) as a host plant (USFWS 1999a).	Absent	There are no elderberry shrubs in the PSA. Critical habitat for this species does not occur in the PSA (USFWS 2013).
<i>Lepidurus packardii</i>	Vernal pool tadpole shrimp	E, CH	--	Occurs in a variety of vernal pool habitats (USFWS 1994a).	Absent	There are no vernal pools in the PSA. Critical habitat for this species does not occur in the PSA (USFWS 2013).
<b>Fish</b>						
<i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i>	Delta smelt	T, CH	E	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 1994b).	Absent	There is no suitable aquatic habitat for this species in the PSA. Critical habitat for this species does not occur in the PSA (USFWS 2013).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status <sup>a</sup>	State Status <sup>a</sup>	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/Absent <sup>c</sup>	Rationale
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	Central Valley steelhead distinct population segment (DPS)	T, CH	—	Anadromous salmonid historically distributed throughout the Sacramento and San Joaquin river drainages. While steelhead are found elsewhere in the Sacramento River system, the principal remaining wild populations are a few hundred fish that spawn annually in Deer and Mill Creeks in Tehama County and a population of unknown size in the lower Yuba River. With the possible exception of a small population in the lower Stanislaus River, steelhead appear to have been extirpated from the San Joaquin basin (Moyle 2002). Spawning occurs in small tributaries on coarse gravel beds in riffle areas (Busby et al. 1996).	Absent	There is no suitable aquatic habitat for this species in the PSA. Critical habitat for this species does not occur in the PSA (USFWS 2013).
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Central Valley spring-run Chinook salmon evolutionarily significant unit (ESU)	T, CH	T	Anadromous salmonid historically distributed throughout the Sacramento and San Joaquin river drainages. Extant populations spawn in the Sacramento River and its tributaries (Moyle 2002). Populations in the San Joaquin River are believed to be extirpated (NMFS 1998). The state listing is for the Sacramento River Drainage. The Federal listing includes populations spawning in the Sacramento River and its tributaries (DFW 2011).	Absent	There is no suitable aquatic habitat for this species in the PSA. Critical habitat for this species does not occur in the PSA (USFWS 2013).
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	Winter-run Chinook salmon, Sacramento River ESU	E, CH	E	Anadromous salmonids historically distributed throughout the upper Sacramento River basin. Now confined to the mainstem Sacramento River below Keswick Dam (Moyle 2002). Adults enter the Sacramento River from December through July and spawn from April to July. Requires streams with suitable gravel composition, water depth, and velocity for spawning (McGinnis 1984).	Absent	There is no suitable aquatic habitat for this species in the PSA. Critical habitat for this species does not occur in the PSA (USFWS 2013).
<b>Amphibians</b>						
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	California tiger salamander, central population	T, CH	T, SSC	Occurs in grassland, oak savannah, and edges of mixed woodland and lower elevation coniferous forest. Spends much time underground in mammal burrows. Requires pools lasting approximately 10 weeks or longer to complete larval development (Jennings and Hayes 1994). May also breed in slower parts of streams and some permanent waters (Stebbins 2003).	Absent	There is no suitable aquatic habitat for this species in the PSA. Critical habitat for this species does not occur in the PSA (USFWS 2013).
<i>Bufo canorus</i>	Yosemite toad	C	SSC	Restricted to the vicinities of wet meadows in the central high Sierra. Occurs at elevations of 6,400 to 11,320 ft. Frequents montane wet meadows, but also occurs in seasonal ponds associated with lodgepole pine and sub-alpine conifer forests. Quiet pools in alpine meadows provide optimal habitat (CWIR 2013). The historic range of Yosemite toads in the Sierra Nevada occurs from the Blue Lakes region north of Ebbetts Pass (Alpine County) to 3.1 mi south of Kaiser Pass in the Evolution Lake/Darwin Canyon area (Fresno County) (USFWS 2002a).	Absent	There is no suitable aquatic habitat for this species in the PSA.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status <sup>a</sup>	State Status <sup>a</sup>	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/Absent <sup>c</sup>	Rationale
<i>Rana boylei</i>	Foothill yellow-legged frog	--	SSC	Occurs in woodland and forest areas near streams and rivers, especially near riffles where there are exposed rocks. Requires permanent streams in which to reside (CWHR 2013).	Absent	There is no suitable aquatic habitat for this species in the PSA.
<i>Rana draytonii</i>	California red-legged frog	T, CH	SSC	Inhabits quiet pools of streams, marshes, and occasionally ponds with dense, shrubby, or emergent vegetation. Requires permanent or nearly permanent pools for larval development (CWHR 2013; USFWS 2010). 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. CRLF was probably extirpated from the floor of the Central Valley before 1960 (USFWS 2002b).	Absent	There is no suitable aquatic habitat for this species in the PSA. The PSA is surrounded by development/ dispersal barriers. Critical habitat for this species does not occur in the PSA (USFWS 2013).
<i>Rana sierrae</i> (= <i>muscosa</i> )	Sierra Nevada (=mountain) yellow-legged frog	C	CH/ SSC	Occurs in the Sierra Nevada from Plumas Co. to Fresno Co, north of the ridge dividing the middle and south forks of the Kings River and east of the Sierra Nevada crest. Elevation range in the Sierra extends from 4,500 ft to over 11,980 ft. Associated with streams, lakes, and ponds in montane riparian, lodgepole pine, sub-alpine conifer, and wet meadow habitat types. Always encountered within a few feet of water (CWHR 2013). Federal candidate status refers to all populations that occur north of the Tehachapi Mountains in the Sierra Nevada (DFW 2011).	Absent	The PSA is below the elevation range of this species. There is no suitable aquatic habitat for this species in the PSA.
<i>Spea</i> (= <i>Scaphiopus</i> ) <i>hammondi</i>	Western spadefoot	--	SSC	Occurs primarily in grasslands, but occasionally occurs in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands (Zeiner et al. 1988). Primarily found in the lowlands frequenting washes, floodplains of rivers, alluvial fans, playas, and alkali flats. Also ranges into foothills and mountains. Prefers areas of open vegetation and short grasses with sandy or gravelly soil (Stebbins 2003). Spends most of the year in underground burrows up to 36 inches deep. Primarily breeds in areas of shallow, temporary pools that form during winter rains and persist for 3 weeks or longer to complete larval development (Jennings and Hayes 1994).	Absent	There is no suitable aquatic habitat for this species in the PSA. The PSA is surrounded by development/ dispersal barriers.
<b>Reptiles</b>						
<i>Emys marmorata</i>	Western pond turtle	--	SSC	Prefers aquatic habitats with abundant vegetative cover and exposed basking sites such as logs. Associated with permanent or nearly permanent water in a wide variety of habitat types, normally in ponds, lakes, streams, irrigation ditches, or permanent pools along intermittent streams (CWHR 2013).	Absent	There is no suitable aquatic habitat for this species in the PSA. The PSA is surrounded by development/ dispersal barriers.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status <sup>a</sup>	State Status <sup>a</sup>	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent <sup>c</sup>	Rationale
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	Coast horned lizard	--	SSC	Prefers sandy washes, flood plains and collian deposits in valley-foothill hardwood, conifer, juniper, and annual grassland habitats. Needs loose soil for cover and reproduction. Range includes 1) the Coast Ranges from Sonoma Co. to Mexico, 2) the Central Valley and Sierra foothills south of Tehama Co., and 3) in an isolated Siskiyou Co. population. Found chiefly below 1,950 ft in the north and 2,950 ft in the south (Zeiner et al. 1988).	Absent	There are no sandy washes, flood plains, or collian deposits in the PSA. The PSA is surrounded by development/ dispersal barriers.
<i>Thamnophis gigas</i>	Giant garter snake	T	T	Habitat requisites consist of 1) adequate water during the snake's active season (early spring through mid-fall) to provide food and cover; 2) emergent, herbaceous wetland vegetation, such as cattails and bulrushes, for escape cover and foraging habitat during the active season; 3) grassy banks and openings in waterside vegetation for basking; and 4) higher elevation uplands for cover and refuge from flood waters during the snake's winter dormant season (USFWS 1999b).	Absent	There is no suitable aquatic habitat for this species in the PSA. The PSA is surrounded by development/ dispersal barriers.
<b>Birds</b>						
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Tricolored blackbird	--	SSC	Forages on ground in cropland, grassland, and on pond edges. Nests near freshwater, preferably in emergent marsh densely vegetated with cattails or tules, but also in thickets of willow, blackberry, and wild rose. Highly colonial; nesting area must be large enough to support a minimum colony of about 50 pairs (Zeiner et al. 1990). Nesting colonies are of concern to DFW (2011).	Absent	Suitable nesting habitat does not occur in the PSA.
<i>Ammodramus saviannarum</i>	Grasshopper sparrow	--	SSC	An uncommon and local, summer resident and breeder in foothills and lowlands west of the Cascade-Sierra Nevada crest from Mendocino and Trinity cos. south to San Diego Co. Occurs in dry or well-drained, dense grasslands, especially those with a variety of native grasses and tall forbs with scattered shrubs for perches. Thick cover of grasses and forbs is essential for concealment. Builds nest in depression in ground, hidden at base of an overhanging clump of grasses or forbs. (CWHR 2013). Nesting colonies are of concern to DFW (2011).	Present	See evaluation in letter text.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Burrowing owl	--	SSC	Forages day and night in open, dry grassland and desert habitats, and in grass, forb, and open shrub stages of pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine habitats. Nests in old burrows of ground squirrels or other small mammals (Zeiner et al. 1990). Burrow sites and some wintering sites are of concern to DFW (2011).	Present	See evaluation in letter text.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status <sup>a</sup>	State Status <sup>a</sup>	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/Absent <sup>c</sup>	Rationale
<i>Buteo swainsonii</i>	Swainson's hawk	--	T	Uncommon breeding resident and migrant in CA in the Central Valley, Klamath Basin, Northeastern Plateau, Lassen Co., and Mojave Desert. Nests in open riparian habitat, in scattered trees or in small groves in sparsely vegetated flatlands. Forages in adjacent grasslands, grain or alfalfa fields, or livestock pastures. Feeds on rodents, mammals, reptiles, large arthropods, amphibians, small birds, and, rarely, fish (Zeiner et al. 1990). Nesting sites are of concern to DFW (2011).	Present	See evaluation in letter text.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	White-tailed kite	--	FP	Yearlong resident in coastal and valley lowlands; rarely found away from agricultural areas. Inhabits herbaceous and open stages of most habitats mostly in cismontane CA. Substantial groves of dense, broad-leafed deciduous trees used for nesting and roosting. Nest placed near top of dense oak, willow, or other tree stand located near open foraging area. Forages in undisturbed, open grasslands, meadows, farmlands, and emergent wetlands (CWHR 2013). Nesting sites are of concern to DFW (2011).	Present	See evaluation in letter text.
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bald eagle	D	E	Occurs along coasts, rivers, and large, deep lakes and reservoirs in CA. Nests mostly in Butte, Lake, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Siskiyou, and Trinity cos. More widespread as a winter migrant. Requires large bodies of water, or free flowing rivers with abundant fish, and adjacent snags or other perches. Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree with open branchwork, especially ponderosa pine (CWHR 2013). Nesting and wintering sites are of concern to DFW (2011).	Absent	The PSA does not contain large old growth trees and does not occur near any large bodies of water.
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	California black rail	--	T, FP	In Northern CA, a yearlong resident of saline, brackish, and fresh emergent wetlands in the San Francisco Bay area and Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. Populations have also been found in Yuba, Butte, Placer, and Nevada cos. Typically occurs in tidal emergent wetlands dominated by pickleweed, in brackish marshes supporting bulrushes in association with pickleweed, or in freshwater marshes dominated by bulrushes, cattails, and saltgrass. Near coast, nests in dense vegetation near upper limits of tidal flooding (CWHR 2013). The Placer Co. birds are thought to be non-migratory based on observations made throughout the year (DFW 2011)	Absent	There are no wetlands in the PSA.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status <sup>a</sup>	State Status <sup>a</sup>	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/Absent <sup>c</sup>	Rationale
<i>Progne subis</i>	Purple martin	--	SSC	Found throughout nearly the entire U.S. east of the Rocky Mtns. In the western U.S. occurs in OR, WA, CA, UT, CO, AZ, and NM. Winters in South America and arrives in central CA in late March. Breeding occurs from April into August. Generally inhabits open areas with an open water source nearby. Purple martins nest colonially or singly in cavities both natural and man-made. All known nesting sites in Sacramento are in vertical weep holes beneath bridges built of steel and concrete box girders over urban areas (Airola and Grantham 2003). Returns to same nesting site year after year (Zeiner et al 1990). Nesting sites are of concern to DFW (2011).	Absent	There are no suitable nesting sites in the PSA.
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Bank swallow	--	T	The majority of the breeding population in CA nests along Central Valley streams and the Sacramento River where meanders and vegetation are relatively undisturbed (Zeiner et al. 1990). Excavates nest holes into banks, usually in colonies. Nesting sites are restricted to riparian areas with vertical cliffs and banks with fine-textured or sandy soil. Nesting sites are of concern to DFW (2011).	Absent	There are no suitable nesting sites in the PSA.
<b>Mammals</b>						
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Pallid bat	--	SC	Locally common in low elevations in CA where it occupies a wide variety of habitats including grasslands, shrub lands, woodlands, and forests. It is a yearlong resident in most of CA where it feeds on a wide variety of insects and arachnids; forages over open ground. Day roosts in caves, crevices, mines, and occasionally buildings and in hollow trees. Prefers rocky outcrops, cliffs, and crevices with access to open habitats for foraging (CWHR 2013).	Absent	There are no suitable roosting sites in the PSA.
<i>Martes pennanti</i>	Pacific fisher	C	SSC	Uncommon permanent resident of the Sierra Nevada, Cascades, Klamath Mountains, and the North Coast Ranges (CWHR 2013). Occurs above 3,200 ft in the Sierra Nevada and Cascades (Jameson and Peeters 2004). Occurs in intermediate to large-stages of coniferous forests and deciduous-riparian habitats 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, or under an upturned tree. Hollow logs, trees, and snags are especially important. Mostly nocturnal and crepuscular, some diurnal activity (CWHR 2013). Federal candidate status refers to the distinct population segment in WA, OR & CA (DFW 2011).	Absent	The PSA is outside the elevation range occupied by this species. The PSA does not provide suitable habitat and is surrounded by development/ dispersal barriers.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status <sup>a</sup>	State Status <sup>a</sup>	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/Absent <sup>c</sup>	Rationale
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	--	SC	Found throughout most of the State, except in the northern North Coast. Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Feeds on fossorial rodents and some reptiles, insects, earthworms, bird eggs, and carrion (CWHR 2013).	Absent	The PSA does not contain friable soils. The PSA is surrounded by development. No potential badger burrows were observed in the PSA.
<b>Plants</b>		<b>/CNPS <sup>b</sup></b>				
<i>Allium jepsonii</i>	Jepson's onion	--	--/ IB.2	Bulbiferous perennial herb found in serpentine or volcanic soils of chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from 985 to 4,330 ft. Known from Butte, El Dorado, Placer, and Tuolumne cos. Blooms April through August (CNPS 2013).	Absent	There are no serpentine or volcanic soils in the PSA.
<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i> var. <i>macrolepis</i>	Big-scale balsamroot	--	--/ IB.2	Perennial herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland, sometimes serpentine soils, from 300 to 5,100 ft. Known from Alameda, Butte, Colusa, El Dorado, Lake, Mariposa, Napa, Placer, Santa Clara, Solano, Sonoma, Tehama, and Tuolumne cos. Blooms March through June (CNPS 2013).	Present	See evaluation in letter text.
<i>Calystegia stebbinsii</i>	Stebbins' morning-glory	E	E/ IB.1	Perennial rhizomatous herb found in serpentine or gabbroic soils in chaparral openings and cismontane woodland from 607 to 3,576 ft. Known from fewer than 20 occurrences in El Dorado and Nevada cos. (CNPS 2013). Blooms April through July (CNPS 2013, Baldwin et al. 2012).	Absent	There are no serpentine or gabbroic soils in the PSA.
<i>Ceanothus roderickii</i>	Pine Hill ceanothus	E	R/ IB.2	Perennial evergreen shrub found in serpentine or gabbroic soils in chaparral and cismontane woodland from 804 to 2,067 ft. Known from El Dorado Co. (CNPS 2013). Blooms April through June (CNPS 2013, Baldwin et al. 2012).	Absent	There are no serpentine or gabbroic soils in the PSA.
<i>Chlorogalum grandiflorum</i>	Red Hills soaproot	--	--/ IB.2	Perennial bulbiferous herb found on serpentine, gabbroic, or other soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from 800 to 4,070 ft (CNPS 2013). Habitat also reported as "serpentine outcrops, open shrubby or wooded hills" (Baldwin et al. 2012). Known from Amador, Butte, Calaveras, El Dorado, Placer, and Tuolumne cos. Blooms May through June (CNPS 2013).	Absent	There are no serpentine or gabbroic soils in the PSA. Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest do not occur in the PSA.
<i>Downingia pusilla</i>	Dwarf downingia	--	--/ 2.2	Annual herb found on mesic soils in Valley and foothill grassland and vernal pools from 3 to 1,500 ft. Known from Amador, Fresno, Merced, Napa, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, Tehama, and Yuba cos. Blooms March through May (CNPS 2013).	Absent	There are no vernal pools or vernal mesic grasslands in the PSA.
<i>Eryngium pinnatisectum</i>	Tuolumne button-celery	--	--/ IB.2	Annual to perennial herb found in mesic areas of cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forests, and vernal pools from 230 to 3,000 ft. Known from Amador, Calaveras, Sacramento, Sonoma, and Tuolumne cos. Blooms May through August (CNPS 2013).	Absent	There are no vernal pools or vernal mesic grasslands in the PSA.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status <sup>a</sup>	State Status <sup>a</sup>	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/Absent <sup>c</sup>	Rationale
<i>Fremontodendron decumbens</i>	Pine Hill flamebush	E	R/ 1B.2	Perennial evergreen shrub found on rocky gabbroic and serpentine soil in chaparral and cismontane woodland from 1,394 to 2,493 ft. Known from fewer than 20 occurrences in El Dorado and Nevada cos. Blooms April through July (CNPS 2013, Baldwin et al. 2012).	Absent	There are no serpentine or gabbroic soils in the PSA.
<i>Galium californicum</i> ssp. <i>sterrae</i>	El Dorado bedstraw	E	R/ 1B.2	Perennial herb found on gabbroic soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from 328 to 1,919 ft. Known from approximately ten occurrences in El Dorado Co. (CNPS 2013). Blooms March through July (CNPS 2013, Baldwin et al. 2012).	Absent	There are no gabbroic soils in the PSA.
<i>Gratiola heterosepala</i>	Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	--	E/ 1B.2	Annual herb found in clay soil on margins of marshes and swamps and vernal pools from 33 to 7,800 ft. Known from Fresno, Lake, Lassen, Madera, Merced, Modoc, Placer, Sacramento, Shasta, Siskiyou, San Joaquin, Solano, and Tehama cos. Blooms April through August (CNPS 2013).	Absent	There are no clay soils, marshes, swamps, or vernal pools in the PSA.
<i>Juncus leiosperrnus</i> var. <i>ahartii</i>	Ahart's dwarf rush	--	--/ 1B.2	Annual herb found in mesic Valley and foothill grassland from 100 to 330 ft. Known from Butte, Calaveras, Placer, Sacramento, Tehama, and Yuba cos. Blooms March through May (CNPS 2013).	Absent	There are no mesic grasslands in the PSA.
<i>Leguere limosa</i>	Leguere	--	--/ 1B.1	Annual herb found in vernal pools from 3 to 2,900 ft. Known from Alameda, Lake, Monterey, Napa, Placer, Sacramento, Santa Clara, Shasta, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Solano, Sonoma, Tehama, and Yuba cos. Presumed extirpated from Stanislaus Co. Blooms April through June (CNPS 2013).	Absent	There are no vernal pools in the PSA.
<i>Navarretia myersii</i> ssp. <i>myersii</i>	Pincushion Navarretia	--	--/ 1B.1	Annual herb found in vernal pools, often with acidic conditions, from 60 to 1,100 ft. Known from Amador, Calaveras, Merced, Placer, and Sacramento cos. Blooms April through May (CNPS 2013).	Absent	There are no vernal pools in the PSA.
<i>Oreuttia tenuis</i>	Slender Oreutt grass	T, CH	E/ 1B.1	Annual herb found in vernal pools from 100 to 5,800 ft. Known from Butte, Lake, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Sacramento, Shasta, Siskiyou, and Tehama cos. Blooms May through October (CNPS 2013). Found primarily in northern volcanic ash flow or mudflow vernal pools, but also found in vernal pools on Redding soils in Sacramento Co. Typically occurs in the deepest part of large (> 0.2 ac) pools exceeding 11.8 inches in depth (USFWS 2005).	Absent	There are no vernal pools in the PSA. Critical habitat for this species does not occur in the PSA (USFWS 2013).
<i>Oreuttia viscida</i>	Sacramento Oreutt grass	E, CH	E/ 1B.1	Annual herb found in vernal pools from 98 to 328 ft. Known from approximately 10 occurrences in Sacramento Co. (CNPS 2013). Blooms April through July (CNPS 2013; Baldwin et al. 2012). Known from northern hardpan and volcanic mudflow vernal pools. Known only from Sacramento County in pools of at least 0.25 ac (USFWS 2003).	Absent	There are no vernal pools in the PSA. Critical habitat for this species does not occur in the PSA (USFWS 2013).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal Status <sup>a</sup>	State Status <sup>a</sup>	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/Absent <sup>c</sup>	Rationale
<i>Packera</i> (= <i>Senecio</i> ) <i>layneae</i>	Layne's ragwort (=butterweed)	T	R/ 1B.2	Perennial herb found on rocky serpentinite or rocky gabbroic soil in chaparral and cismontane woodland from 656 to 3,280 ft. Known from Butte, El Dorado, Placer, Tuolumne and Yuba cos. (CNPS 2013). Blooms April through August (CNPS 2013, Baldwin et al. 2012).	Absent	There are no serpentinite or gabbroic soils in the PSA.
<i>Rorippa</i> <i>subumbellata</i>	Tahoe yellow-cress	C	E/ 1B.1	Perennial rhizomatous herb found on decomposed granitic beaches in lower montane coniferous forest and meadows and seeps from 6,217 to 6,234 ft. Known in CA only from Lake Tahoe area in El Dorado and Placer cos. Presumed extirpated in Nevada Co (CNPS 2013). Blooms May through September (CNPS 2013; Baldwin et al. 2012).	Absent	The PSA is located outside the elevation and geographic range of this species. There are no granitic beaches in the PSA.
<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i>	Sanford's arrowhead	--	--/ 1B.2	Emergent, rhizomatous perennial herb found in shallow freshwater marshes and swamps from 0 to 2,150 ft. Blooms May through October (CNPS 2013).	Absent	There are no wetlands in the PSA.
<i>Wyethia reticulata</i>	El Dorado County mule ears	--	--/ 1B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb found on clay or gabbroic soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest from 600 to 2,070 ft. Known from El Dorado and Yuba cos. Blooms April through August (CNPS 2013).	Absent	There are no clay or gabbroic soils in the PSA.

<sup>a</sup> Status: Candidate (C); Candidate Endangered (CE); Candidate Threatened (CT); Delisted (D); Endangered (E); Critical Habitat (CH); Fully Protected (FP); Proposed (P); Proposed Critical Habitat (PCH); Proposed Endangered (PE); Proposed Threatened (PT); Species of Special Concern (SSC); Species of Local Concern (SLC); State Rare (R); Threatened (T).

<sup>b</sup> CNPS Rank. 1A = Presumed Extinct in CA; 1B = Rare or Endangered in CA and elsewhere; 2 = R/E in CA and more common elsewhere. CNPS Rank Decimal Extensions: .1 = Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat); .2 = Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened); .3 = Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known).

<sup>c</sup> Absent = No habitat present and no further work needed. Present = habitat is, or may be present.

# **ATTACHMENT D.**

Biological Resources Map

*Montaño de El Dorado Phase III Project*

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Montano de El Dorado Phase III  
 El Dorado County, CA  
 13 June 2013

-  Project Study Area
-  Nonnative annual grassland (14.13 ac)



Aerial Photograph: 15 August 2011  
 UC-G, US-CA-Sacramento-E, Microsoft Imagery  
 ESRI ArcGIS Basemap Layer

Figure 4. Biological Resources Map

# ATTACHMENT E.

## Plant and Wildlife Species Observed

### *Montaño de El Dorado Phase III Project*

Plant Species Observed. <sup>1</sup>

FAMILY	SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	NI <sup>2</sup>	CAL-IPC <sup>3</sup>
<b>FERNS</b>				
Pteridaceae	<i>Pentagramma triangularis</i> ssp. <i>triangularis</i>	Goldback fern	N	
<b>EUDICOTS</b>				
Amaranthaceae	<i>Amaranthus albus</i>	Tumbleweed	I	
Anacardiaceae	<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	Western poison oak	N	
Apiaceae	<i>Sanicula bipinnatifida</i>	Purple sanicle, shoe buttons	N	
	<i>Torilis arvensis</i>	Tall sock-destroyer	I	Moderate
Apocynaceae	<i>Asclepias fascicularis</i>	Narrow-leaf milkweed	N	
Asteraceae	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	Mayweed	I	
	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i> ssp. <i>pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle	I	Moderate
	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Tocalote	I	Moderate
	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	Skeleton weed	I	Moderate
	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	Bull thistle	I	Moderate
	<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>pungens</i>	Common spikeweed	N	
	<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>	Stinkwort	I	Moderate
	<i>Erigeron bonariensis</i>	Flax-leaved horseweed	I	
	<i>Holocarphus virgatus</i> ssp. <i>virgatus</i>	Tarweed, tarplant	N	
	<i>Hypochaeris radicata</i>	Rough cat's-car	I	Moderate
	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly lettuce	I	
	<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i>	Hairy hawkbit	I	
	<i>Matricaria discoidea</i>	Pincapple weed	I	
	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>	Common groundsel	I	
	<i>Silybum marianum</i>	Milk thistle	I	Limited
	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>	Common sow thistle	I	
	<i>Tragopogon</i> sp.	Goat's beard, salsify	I	
Boraginaceae	<i>Amsinckia</i> sp.	Fiddleneck	N	
	<i>Phacelia</i> sp.	Phacelia	N	
	<i>Plagiobothrys</i> sp.	Popcornflower	N	
Brassicaceae	<i>Brassica</i> sp.	Mustard	I	
	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Summer mustard	I	Moderate
	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	Jointed charlock	I	
Caprifoliaceae	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>	Japanese honeysuckle	I	
Caryophyllaceae	<i>Cerastium glomeratum</i>	Sticky mouse-ear chickweed	I	
Chenopodiaceae	<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Lamb's quarters	I	
	<i>Salsola tragus</i>	Russian thistle, tumbleweed	I	Limited
Convolvulaceae	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Bindweed, orchard morning-glory	I	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Croton setigerus</i>	Turkey-mullein	N	
Fabaceae	<i>Acmispon americanus</i> var. <i>americanus</i>	Deervetch, deerweed	N	
	<i>Acmispon</i> sp.	Deervetch, deerweed	N	
	<i>Lupinus bicolor</i>	Miniature lupine	N	
	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	California burclover	I	Limited
	<i>Medicago sativa</i>	Alfalfa	I	
	<i>Trifolium ciliolatum</i>	Foothill clover	N	
	<i>Trifolium hirtum</i>	Rose clover	I	Moderate
	<i>Trifolium repens</i>	White clover	I	
	<i>Trifolium</i> sp.	Clover	--	
	<i>Trifolium vesiculosum</i>	Arrowleaf clover	I	
	<i>Vicia benghalensis</i>	Purple vetch	I	

	<i>Vicia hirsuta</i>	Vetch	I	
	<i>Vicia villosa</i> ssp. <i>villosa</i>	Hairy vetch, winter vetch	I	
Geraniaceae	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Storks-bill	I	
	<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Crans-bill, geranium	I	Limited
Hypericaceae	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i> ssp. <i>perforatum</i>	Klamathweed	I	Moderate
Lythraceae	<i>Lythrum hyssopifolia</i>	Loosestrife	I	Limited
Myrsinaceae	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	Scarlet pimpernel	I	
Onagraceae	<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> ssp. <i>ciliatum</i>	Willowherb	N	
	<i>Epilobium</i> sp.	Willowherb	N	
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis micrantha</i>	Dwarf wood-sorrel	I	
Papaveraceae	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California poppy	N	
Polygonaceae	<i>Persicaria punctata</i>	Smartweed	N	
	<i>Pterostegia drynarioides</i>	Woodland threadstem	N	
	<i>Rumex pulcher</i>	Fiddle dock	I	
	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curly dock	I	Limited
Rosaceae	<i>Pyrus</i> sp. (volunteer sapling along Latrobe Rd)	Pear	I	
Rubiaceae	<i>Galium aparine</i>	Goose grass	N	
	<i>Galium parisiense</i>	Wall bedstraw	I	
Solanaceae	<i>Nicotiana acuminata</i> var. <i>multiflora</i>	Tobacco	I	
<b>MONOCOTS</b>				
Agavaceae	<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i> var. <i>pomeridianum</i>	Soaproot	N	
Poaceae	<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild oat	I	Moderate
	<i>Brachypodium distachyon</i>	False brome	I	Moderate
	<i>Briza minor</i>	Annual quaking grass	I	
	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Ripgut grass	I	Moderate
	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft chess	I	Moderate
	<i>Bromus madritensis</i> ssp. <i>madritensis</i>	Foxtail chess, Madrid brome	I	
	<i>Elymus caput-medusae</i>	Medusa head	I	High
	<i>Elymus</i> sp.	Wild-rye, wheatgrass, squirreltail	--	
	<i>Elymus triticoides</i>	Beardless wild rye	N	
	<i>Festuca myuros</i>	Rattail sixweeks grass	I	Moderate
	<i>Festuca perennis</i>	Rye grass	I	Moderate
	<i>Phalaris</i> sp.	Canary grass	--	
	<i>Polypogon</i> sp.	Beard grass	I	
	<i>Stipa</i> sp.	Needle grass	--	
	<i>Triticum aestivum</i>	Wheat	I	
Themidaceae	<i>Brodiaea elegans</i> ssp. <i>elegans</i>	Harvest brodiaea	N	
	<i>Triteleia</i> sp.	Triteleia	N	

<sup>1</sup> Taxonomy and nomenclature follow the 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of The Jepson Manual (Baldwin, et al., eds. 2012).

<sup>2</sup> N = Native; I = Introduced.

<sup>3</sup> California Invasive Plant Council (2006) invasive plant rating reflecting level of each species' negative ecological impact in California.

#### Wildlife species observed.

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
<b>REPTILES</b>	
Western fence lizard	<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>
<b>BIRDS</b>	
Northern mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>
European starling	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>

## ATTACHMENT F.

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# ATTACHMENT G.

Photographs of the PSA

*Montaño de El Dorado Phase III Project*

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**Photo 1.** Overview of the PSA looking north. Latrobe Road on left. Existing residential development on right. 28 May 2013.



**Photo 2.** View south overlooking the nonnative annual grassland in the PSA. Trees in distance on right are part of landscaping in adjacent development. 28 May 2013.



**Photo 3.** View south toward the PSA from existing development. Landscaping in foreground and on top right. 28 May 2013.



**Photo 4.** View north toward poison oak shrubs on top of hill near center of PSA. Existing development visible in distance. 28 May 2013.



**Photo 5.** View southeast along Latrobe Road. PSA on left. A rip-rap lined ditch occurs along Latrobe Road. 28 May 2013.



**Photo 6.** View northwest toward nonnative annual grassland in the PSA. Latrobe Road in distance on left. 28 May 2013.