APPENDIX A

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Biological Resources Assessment

ParkeBridge East

City of Sacramento, Sacramento County, California

January 2025

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) conducted for the ParkeBridge East Property (Study Area) in the City of Sacramento (City). The approximately 4.87-acre Study Area is located north of Daisy Ridge Way, east of Parkechannel Way, west of Terraview Street, and south of Highway 80 in Sacramento County, California. The Study Area is within Section 13, Township 9 North, Range 4 East of the Rio Linda 7.5-minute quadrangle (USGS 2022) (**Figure 1**). The Study Area is bounded by residential subdivisions to the south and west, Highway 80 to the north and a fallow field to the east (**Figure 2**).

This document has been prepared to summarize the aquatic resources and vegetation communities present, identify the potential for special-status species occurrences within the Study Area, and identify potential impacts to biological resources from development of the Study Area.

1.1 Project Description

The Project consists of a proposed 41-unit residential subdivision, which will also include open space areas/park and construction of roads and other utilities and infrastructure to support the new development. The current site plan is included as **Attachment A**. For the purposes of this document, impacts have been analyzed based on the assumption that the entire 4.87-acre Project site will be impacted during development.

2.0 REGULATORY SETTING

This section describes federal, state and local laws and policies that are relevant to this assessment of biological resources.

2.1 Federal Regulations

2.1.1 Federal Endangered Species Act

The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) of 1973 protects species that are federally listed as endangered or threatened with extinction. FESA prohibits the unauthorized "take" of listed wildlife species. Take includes harassing, harming, pursuing, hunting, shooting, wounding, killing, trapping, capturing, or collecting wildlife species or any attempt to engage in such activities. Harm includes significant modifications or degradations of habitats that may cause death or injury to protected species by impairing their behavioral patterns. Harassment includes disruption of normal behavior patterns that may result in injury to or mortality of protected species. Civil or criminal penalties can be levied against persons convicted of unauthorized "take." In addition, FESA prohibits malicious damage or destruction of listed plant species on federal lands or in association with federal actions, and the removal, cutting, digging up, damage, or destruction of listed plant species in violation of state law. FESA does not afford any protections to federally listed plant species that are not also included on a state endangered species list on private lands with no associated federal action.

Section 7 of the federal ESA requires that federal agencies consult with USFWS and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to ensure that federal agencies' actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species or adversely modify critical habitat for listed species. If direct and/or indirect effects will occur to Critical Habitat that appreciably diminish the value of critical habitat for both the survival and recovery of a species, the adverse modifications will require formal consultation with USFWS or NMFS. If adverse effects are likely, the applicant must conduct a Biological Assessment (BA) for the purpose of analyzing the potential effects of the project on listed species and critical habitat to establish and justify an "effect determination." The federal agency reviews the BA; if it concludes that the project may adversely affect a listed species or its habitat, it prepares a Biological Opinion (BO). The BO may recommend "reasonable and prudent alternatives" to the project to avoid jeopardizing or adversely modifying habitat.

When no discretionary action is being taken by a federal agency but a project may result in the "take" of listed species, an incidental take permit under Section 10 of the federal ESA may be obtained to authorize the take of federally listed species. Section 10 applications for take must include a Habitat Conservation Plan (HPC) to ensure that adequate minimization and mitigation for impacts to listed species and/or their habitat will occur.

2.1.2 Clean Water Act, Section 404

Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act requires that a Department of the Army Permit (DO Permit) be issued prior to the discharge of any dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including wetlands. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) administers this program, with oversight from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Waters of the United States currently include all navigable waters; interstate waters and wetlands; all intrastate waters and wetlands that could affect interstate or foreign commerce; impoundments of the above; tributaries of the above; territorial seas; and wetlands adjacent to the above. On 23 January 2020, the EPA and Army finalized the Navigable waters Protection Rule, including a formal definition of waters of the United States (WOTUS), this rule is expected to become effective 60 days after publication in the Federal Register, barring any delays due to litigation.

2.1.3 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) prohibits the take, possession, import, export, transport, selling, purchase, barter, or offering for sale, purchase or barter, any native migratory bird, their eggs, parts, and nests, except as authorized under a valid permit (50 CFR 21.11.). Likewise, Section 3513 of the California Fish & Game Code prohibits the "take or possession" of any migratory non-game bird identified under the MBTA. Therefore, activities that may result in the injury or mortality of native migratory birds, including eggs and nestlings, would be prohibited under the MBTA.

2.1.4 Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940 (as amended) provides for the protection of bald eagle and golden eagle by prohibiting the take, possession, sale, purchase, barter, offer to sell, purchase or barter,

transport, export or import, of any bald or golden eagle, alive or dead, including any part, nest, or egg, unless allowed by permit [16 USC 668(a); 50 CFR 22]. The USFWS may authorize take of bald eagles and golden eagles for activities where the take is associated with, but not the purpose of, the activity and cannot practicably be avoided (50 CFR 22.26).

2.2 State Regulations

2.2.1 California Environmental Quality Act

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires evaluations of project effects on biological resources. Determining the significance of those effects is guided by Appendix G of the CEQA guidelines. These evaluations must consider direct effects on a biological resource within the project site itself, indirect effects on adjacent resources, and cumulative effects within a larger area or region. Effects can be locally important but not significant according to CEQA if they would not substantially affect the regional population of the biological resource. Significant adverse impacts on biological resources would include the following:

- Substantial adverse effects on any species identified as candidate, sensitive, or special-status in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) (these effects could be either direct or via habitat modification);
- Substantial adverse impacts to species designated by the California Department of Fish and Game (2009) as Species of Special Concern;
- Substantial adverse effects on riparian habitat or other sensitive habitat identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or by CDFW and USFWS;
- Substantial adverse effects on federally protected wetlands defined under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (these effects include direct removal, filling, or hydrologic interruption of marshes, vernal pools, coastal wetlands, or other wetland types);
- Substantial interference with movements of native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species population, or with use of native wildlife nursery sites;
- Conflicts with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources (e.g. tree preservation policies); and
- Conflict with provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP), or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

2.1.2 Clean Water Act, Section 404

Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act requires that a Department of the Army permit be issued prior to the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States, including some wetlands. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) administers this program, with oversight from the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency. As of the date of this document, waters of the United States (waters of the U.S.) are defined as follows (40 CFR 120.2):

1. Waters which are:
    i. Currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
    ii. The territorial seas; or
    iii. Interstate waters;
2. Impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under this definition, other than impoundments of waters identified under item (5) below;
3. Tributaries of waters identified in items (1) or (2) above that are relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water;
4. Wetlands adjacent to the following waters:
    i. Waters identified in item (1) of this section; or
    ii. Relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water identified in items (2) or (3) above and with a continuous surface connection to those waters;
5. Intrastate lakes and ponds not identified in paragraphs (1) through (4) of this section that are relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water with a continuous surface connection to the waters identified in items (1) or (3) above.

Under the current definition of waters of the U.S., "adjacent" means *having a continuous surface connection*.

Waters subject to regulation under Section 404 are referred to as "jurisdictional waters".

2.2.3 California Fish and Game Code, Section 1600 – Streambed and Lake Alteration

The CDFW is responsible for conserving, protecting, and managing California's fish, wildlife, and native plant resources. To meet this responsibility, the Fish and Game Code, Section 1602, requires notification to CDFW of any proposed activity that may substantially modify a river, stream, or lake. Notification is required by any person, business, state or local government agency, or public utility that proposes an activity that will:

- substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of any river, stream or lake;
- substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake; or
- deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake.

For the purposes of Section 1602, rivers, streams and lakes must flow at least intermittently through a bed or channel.

The text above is based on how CDFW has historically asserted their jurisdiction; however, during recent conversations with CDFW, Madrone has been provided the following guidance for determining the limits of their jurisdiction, which in almost all cases exceeds the area that would be mapped utilizing the definition above.

CDFW needs to consider the following when determining jurisdiction: the fluvial geomorphology of the system, where water currently flows, or has flowed, over a given course during the historic hydrologic regime (can be subsurface flows), the maximal extent of the or expression of a stream on the landscape, the connectivity between the groundwater table and surrounding landscape (may include springs, swales, surface runoff source areas that are a source of water to a stream), the nexus between the stream and all life associated with the streams.

If notification is required and CDFW believes the proposed activity is likely to result in adverse harm to fish and wildlife resources, it will require that the parties enter into a Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement (LSAA).

2.2.4 Native Plant Protection Act

The Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) was enacted in 1977 and allows the Fish and Game Commission to designate plants as rare or endangered. There are 64 species, subspecies, and varieties of plants that are protected as rare under the NPPA. The NPPA prohibits take of endangered or rare native plants but includes some exceptions for agricultural and nursery operations; emergencies; and after properly notifying CDFW for vegetation removal from canals, roads, and other sites, changes in land use, and in certain other situations.

2.2.5 California Fish and Game Code, Section 3503.5 - Raptor Nests

Section 3503.5 of the Fish and Game Code makes it unlawful to take, possess, or destroy hawks or owls, unless permitted to do so, or to destroy the nest or eggs of any hawk or owl.

2.2.6 Fully Protected Species

The classification of Fully Protected was the State of California's initial effort in the 1960's (prior to enactment of FESA or CESA) to identify and provide additional protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction. Lists were created for fish, mammals. amphibians and reptiles, birds and mammals. Protections for these species are provided under Fish and Game Code Sections 3511, 4700, 5050 and 5515. Most (but not all) fully protected species have since also been listed as threatened or endangered species under FESA or CESA.

Fully Protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time and no licenses or permits may be issued for their take except for collecting these species for necessary scientific research and relocation of the bird species for the protection of livestock.

2.3 Local Regulations

2.3.1 Natomas Basin Habitat Conservation Plan

The Natomas Basin Habitat Conservation Plan (NBHCP) is a multispecies regional conservation plan implemented by the Natomas Basin Conservancy (TNBC). The purpose of the NBHCP is to promote biological conservation in conjunction with economic and urban development, and establish a conservation program to minimize and mitigate the loss of habitat values and incidental take. The NBHCP was approved in 2003 to support application for Section 10(a)(1)(B) incidental take permits under the Federal ESA and Section 2081 of the California Fish and Game Code. The City of Sacramento (City) is a participant in the NBHCP, and new development in the City's Permit Area must demonstrate suitable mitigation for project impacts, which may include land and/or fee dedication and the implementation of avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures outlined in the NBHCP.

Project proponents within the City must comply with the following:

- Payment of HCP fees or dedication of land at a ratio of 0.5 to 1.
- Reconnaissance-level surveys to determine what habitats are present on a proposed development site.
- Pre-construction surveys for potential special status species not less than 30 days or more than 6 months prior to construction activities.
- Species-specific mitigation, as required, per USFWS and CDFW protocol.

The Study Area is within the City's Permit Area, and per the 2023 fee map, NBHCP mitigation fees have not yet been paid.

2.3.2 City of Sacramento Tree Preservation Ordinance

The City of Sacramento Tree Ordinance (City Code 12.56) specifies that a permit is required to perform regulated work on "City Trees" or "Private Protected Trees". City trees are trees partially or completely located in a City park, on City-owned property, or on a public right-of-way, including any street, road, sidewalk, park strip, mow strip or alley. In accordance with the Tree Ordinance, a "Private Protected Tree" is defined as

A. A tree that is designated by city council resolution to have special historical value, special environmental value, or significant community benefit, and is located on private property;
B. Any native Valley Oak (*Quercus lobata*), Blue Oak (*Quercus douglasii*), Interior Live Oak (*Quercus wislizenii*), Coast Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), California Buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), or California Sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), that has a DSH of twelve (12) inches or more, and is located on private property;
C. A tree that has a DSH of twenty-four (24) inches or more located on private property that:
    1. Is an undeveloped lot; or
    2. Does not include any single unit or duplex dwellings; or

D. A tree that has a DSH of thirty-two (32) inches or more located on private property that includes any single unit or duplex dwellings.

Permits are required prior to removal of protected trees, or work on or within the root zone of protected trees. Removal of private protected trees typically require replacement or payment of in-lieu fees.

3.0 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Literature Review

A list of special-status species with potential to occur within the Study Area was developed by conducting a query of the following databases:

- California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) (CNDDB 2024) query of the Study Area and all areas within 5 miles of the Study Area (**Figures 3 and 4**);
- USFWS Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) (USFWS 2024a) query for the Study Area (**Attachment B**);
- California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare and Endangered Plant Inventory (CNPS 2024) query of the "Rio Linda, California" USGS topo quadrangle, and the eight surrounding quadrangles (**Attachment C**); and
- Western Bat Working Group (WBWG) Species Matrix (WBWG 2024).

In addition, any special-status species that are known to occur in the region, but that were not identified in any of the above database searches were also analyzed for their potential to occur within the Study Area.

For the purposes of this Biological Resources Assessment, special-status species is defined as those species that are:

- listed as threatened or endangered, or proposed or candidates for listing by the USFWS or National Marine Fisheries Service;
- listed as threatened or endangered and candidates for listing by CDFW;
- identified as Fully Protected species or species of special concern by CDFW;
- identified as Medium or High priority species by the WBWG (WBWG 2024); and
- plant species considered to be rare, threatened, or endangered in California by the CNPS and CDFW [California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) 1, 2, and 3]:
    - CRPR 1A: Plants presumed extinct.
    - CRPR 1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
    - CRPR 2A: Plants extirpated in California, but common elsewhere.
    - CRPR 2B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
    - CRPR 3: Plants about which the CNPS needs more information – a review list.

3.2 Field Surveys

Madrone senior biologist Bonnie Peterson conducted field survey of the Study Area on 13 December 2023 and 16 December 2024 to assess the suitability of habitats on-site to support special-status species. Meandering pedestrian surveys were performed on foot throughout the Study Area. Vegetation communities were classified in accordance with *The Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition* (Sawyer, Keeler-Wolf and Evens 2009), primarily accessed online (CNPS 2024), and plant taxonomy was based on the nomenclature in the Jepson eFlora (Jepson Flora Project 2024).

4.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The Study Area is a level disked field. The majority of the Study Area is composed of annual grassland and associated ruderal species. A storm drain inlet is located at the end of Parkechannel Way near the southern boundary of the Study Area. The Study Area is bounded by residential subdivisions to the south and west, Highway 80 to the north and a fallow field to the east (**Figure 2**).

4.1 Terrestrial Vegetation Communities

4.1.1 Annual Brome Grassland

The annual brome grassland within the Study Area is dominated primarily of immature nonnative annual grass species, including ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), soft brome (*Bromus hordeaceous*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), foxtail barley (*Hordeum murinum*), Johnsongrass (*Sorghum halepense*), and Italian ryegrass (*Festuca perennis*). Common forb species within the annual grasslands include field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*), filaree (*erodium botrys*), bur clover (*Medicago polymorpha*), yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), chicory (*Cichorium intybus*) and English plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*).

4.2 Aquatic Resources

No aquatic resources are present within the Study Area. The National Wetland Inventory (USFWS 2023) does not show any wetlands within the Study Area but includes a mapped riverine feature 150-feet to the east. This feature is mapped from a color infrared image in 1984 and appears to have been an irrigation ditch that is no longer in use. An off-site stormwater detention facility is located south of the Study Area.

4.3 Soils

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Soil Survey Database (NRCS 2024), one soil mapping unit occurs within the Study Area (**Figure 5**): (115) Clear Lake clay, hardpan substratum, drained, 0 to 1 percent slopes. This soil map unit is non-saline to very slightly saline; and the pH ranges from slightly acid to moderately alkaline within the upper portion of the root zone.

5.0 RESULTS

Table 2 provides a list of special-status species that were evaluated, including their listing status, habitat associations, and their potential to occur in the Study Area. The following set of criteria was used to determine each species' potential for occurrence on the site:

- Present: Species occurs on the site based on CNDDB records, and/or was observed on the site during field surveys.
- High: The site is within the known range of the species and suitable habitat exists.
- Moderate: The site is within the known range of the species and very limited suitable habitat exists.
- Low: The site is within the known range of the species and there is marginally suitable habitat or the species was not observed during protocol-level surveys conducted on-site.
- Absent/No Habitat Present: The site does not contain suitable habitat for the species, the species was not observed during protocol-level floristic surveys conducted on-site, or the site is outside the known range of the species.

Figures 3 and 4 are exhibits displaying CNDDB occurrences within five miles of the Study Area. Below is a discussion of all special-status birds with potential to occur on the site. The Study Area does not contain suitable habitats or soils to support special-status plants, amphibians, reptiles, invertebrates, fish, or mammals known to occur within the vicinity.

5.1 Nesting Birds

- The Study Area lacks trees to support tree nesting raptors and common birds. Common ground nesting birds may utilize annual grasslands and disturbed areas within and adjacent to the Study Area. There are numerous suitable raptor trees in the greater vicinity. While lacking an abundance of ground squirrels or burrows, the Study Area provides suitable low quality foraging habitat for Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) (California threatened), White-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*)(California Fully Protected), and grasshopper sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*) (California species of concern), and low quality nesting and foraging habitat for burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) (California Candidate Species).

Table 1. Special-Status Species with Potential to Occur within the ParkeBridge East Study Area

Scientific Name (Common Name)	Federal Status	State Status	NBHCP	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
Plants					
Astragalus tener var. *ferrisiae* Ferris' milk-vetch	--	CRPR 1B.1	--	Vernally mesic meadows and seeps, subalkaline flats in valley and foothill grasslands from 7 to 246 feet.	**No Habitat Present**. No mesic areas are present within the Study Area. Alkaline / saline soils are not present within the Study Area.
Balsamorhiza macrolepis Big-scale balsamroot	--	CRPR 1B.2	--	Prefers chaparral, cismontane woodland, and Valley and foothill grasslands. Often associated with serpentine soils.	**No Habitat Present.** The Study Area is below the known elevation of this species. The Study Area does not support serpentine soils.
Chloropyron molle ssp. Hispidum Hispid Salty bird's-beak	--	CRPR 1B.1	--	Prefers seasonally flooded, saline-alkali soils at elevations below 500 feet.	**No Habitat Present.** No mesic areas are present within the Study Area. No saline-alkali soils are present within the Study Area.
Downingia pusilla Dwarf downingia	--	CRPR 2B.2	--	Vernal pools and other depressional wetlands	**No Habitat Present.** No vernal pools or wetlands within the Study Area.
Etriplex joaquinana San Joaquin spearscale	--	CRPR 1B.2	--	Found in alkali grassland and alkali meadow, or on the margins of alkali scrub.	**No Habitat Present.** Alkaline / saline soils are not present within the Study Area.
Gratiola heterosepala Bogg's Lake hedge-hyssop	--	CE, CRPR 1B.2	Covered	Vernal pools and margins of lakes/ponds	**No Habitat Present.** No vernal pools or lake/ponds are present within the Study Area.
Hibiscus lasiocarpus var. occidentalis Woolly rose-mallow	--	CRPR 1B.2	--	Occurs in freshwater marshes along the edges of rivers and sloughs in the Central Valley. Often found in riprap on the sides of levees.	**No Habitat Present.** No freshwater marshes or sloughs are present within the Study Area.
Juncus leiospermus var. ahartii Ahart's dwarf rush	--	CRPR 1B.2	--	Edges of vernal pools and other seasonally ponded features.	**No Habitat Present.** No vernal pools or other seasonally ponded features are present within the Study Area.

Table 1. Special-Status Species with Potential to Occur within the ParkeBridge East Study Area

Scientific Name (Common Name)	Federal Status	State Status	NBHCP	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
Juncus leiospermus var. leiospermus Red Bluff dwarf rush	--	CRPR 1B.1	--	Occurs in vernal mesic areas in chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools between 100' and 4,100' elevation.	**No Habitat Present.** No mesic areas are present within the Study Area.
Legenere limosa Legenere	--	CRPR 1B.1	Covered	Vernal pools	**No Habitat Present.** No vernal pools are present within the Study Area.
Orcuttia viscida Sacramento Orcutt grass	FE	SE, CRPR 1B.1	Covered	Vernal pools and other depressional seasonal wetlands.	**No Habitat Present.** No vernal pools or seasonal wetlands are present within the Study Area.
Sagittaria sanfordii Sanford's arrowhead	--	CRPR 1B.2	Covered	Emergent marsh habitat, typically associated with drainages, canals, or irrigation ditches.	**No Habitat Present.** No emergent marsh habitat or typical hydrology to support this species are present within the Study Area.
Symphyotrichum lentum Suisun Marsh aster	--	CRPR 1B.2	--	Fresh and salt water marshes, often associated with blackberries, cattails, and bulrush.	**No Habitat Present.** No mashes are present within the Study Area and it is outside of the known range for the species.
Invertebrates					
Branchinecta lynchi Vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT	--	Covered	Vernal pools.	**No Habitat Present.** No vernal pools are located within the Study Area.
Desmocerus californicus dimorphus Valley elderberry longhorn beetle	FT	--	Covered	Dependent upon elderberry *(Sambucus* species) shrubs as primary host species.	**No Habitat Present.** No elderberry shrubs are present within the Study Area.
Lepidurus packardi Vernal pool tadpole shrimp	FE	--	Covered	Vernal pools.	**No Habitat Present.** No vernal pools are located within the Study Area.

Table 1. Special-Status Species with Potential to Occur within the ParkeBridge East Study Area

Scientific Name (Common Name)	Federal Status	State Status	NBHCP	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
Fish					
Hypomesus transpacificus Delta smelt	FT	CE	--	Adults are found in the brackish open surface waters of the Delta and Suisun Bay. Though spawning has never been observed, it is believed to occur in tidally influenced sloughs and drainages on the freshwater side of the mixing zone.	**No Habitat Present.** No tidally influenced sloughs or drainages are present within the Study Area.
Pogonichthys macrolepidotus Sacramento splittail	--	CSC	--	Adults live in the San Francisco and Sacramento-San Joaquin delta estuary and migrate up large river systems in the spring to spawn. They spawn in large flooded vegetated areas.	**No Habitat Present.** No large rivers or floodplains are present within the Study Area.
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha (pop. 6) Chinook salmon (Central Valley Spring Run ESU)	FT	CT	--	Anadromous species requiring freshwater water courses with gravelly substrates for breeding. The young remain in freshwater areas before migrating to estuarine and marine environments.	**No Habitat Present.** No suitable waterways in the Study Area.
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus Central Valley steelhead	FE	--	--	Anadromous species requiring freshwater water courses with gravelly substrates for breeding. The young remain in freshwater areas before migrating to estuarine and marine environments.	**No Habitat Present.** No suitable waterways in the Study Area.
Spirinchus thaleichthys Longfin smelt	FC	CT	--	Euryhaline/anadromous species found in open water estuaries and lower portions of freshwater streams.	**No Habitat Present.** No suitable waterways in the Study Area.
Amphibians					
Ambystoma californiense California tiger salamander	FT	CT	Covered	Breeds in ponds or other deeply ponded wetlands, and uses gopher holes and ground squirrel burrows in adjacent grasslands for upland refugia/foraging.	**No Habitat Present.** The Study Area does not contain suitable aquatic habitat. There is no connectivity to known breeding habitat.
Rana draytonii California red-legged frog	FT	CSC	--	Breeds in permanent to semi-permanent aquatic habitats including lakes, ponds, marshes, creeks, and other drainages.	**No Habitat Present.** The Study Area does not contain suitable aquatic habitat. There is no connectivity to known breeding habitat.
Spea hammondii Western spadefoot	--	CSC		Breeds in vernal pools, seasonal wetlands and associated swales. Forages and hibernates in adjacent grasslands.	**No Habitat Present.** No suitable aquatic habitat within the Study Area.

Table 1. Special-Status Species with Potential to Occur within the ParkeBridge East Study Area

Scientific Name (Common Name)	Federal Status	State Status	NBHCP	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
Reptiles					
Actinemys marmorata Western pond turtle	--	CSC	Covered	Ponds, rivers, streams, wetlands, and irrigation ditches with associated marsh habitat.	**No Habitat Present.** The Study Area does not contain suitable aquatic habitat.
Thamnophis gigas Giant garter snake	FT	CT	Covered	Rivers, canals, irrigation ditches, rice fields, and other aquatic habitats with slow moving water and heavy emergent vegetation.	**No Habitat Present.** The Study Area does not contain suitable aquatic habitat. There is no connectivity to known breeding habitat.
Birds					
Agelaius tricolor Tricolored blackbird	--	CT	Covered	Colonial nester in cattails, bulrush, or blackberries associated with marsh habitats.	**No Habitat Present.** No nesting habitat or high quality foraging habitat present. May forage intermittently in annual grasslands.
Athene cunicularia Burrowing owl	--	CSC	Covered	Nests in abandoned ground squirrel burrows associated with open grassland habitats.	**Low.** Annual grasslands and a storm drain inlet pipe and within the Study Area represents potential habitat.
Accipiter cooperii Cooper's hawk	--	WL	--	Nest in wooded habitats including deep forests, and leafy urban areas.	**No Habitat Present.** The Study Area lacks suitable wooded habitat for this species.
Ammodramus savannarum Grasshopper sparrow	--	SSC	--	Nests and forages in dry or well-drained grassland, especially native grassland with a mix of grasses and forbs.	**Low.** Marginally suitable nesting and foraging grassland habitat is present in the Study Area.
Aquila chrysaetos Golden eagle	--	FP	--	Forages in open areas including grasslands, savannahs, deserts, and early successional stages of shrub and forest communities. Nests in large trees and cliffs.	**No Habitat Present.** No suitable nesting habitat or sufficient expanses of foraging habitat in the Study Area.
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk	--	CT	--	Nests in large trees, preferably in riparian areas. Forages in fields, cropland, irrigated pasture, and grassland near large riparian corridors.	**Moderate.** Annual grasslands throughout the Study Area provide suitable foraging habitat. Trees adjacent to the Study Area provide suitable nesting habitat.
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis Western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT	CE	--	Large tracts (patches greater than 50 acres) of willow-cottonwood or mesquite forest or woodland with high canopy closure.	**No Habitat Present.** There is no suitable habitat for the species within the Study Area.

Table 1. Special-Status Species with Potential to Occur within the ParkeBridge East Study Area

Scientific Name **(Common Name)**	**Federal Status**	**State Status**	**NBHCP**	**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Elanus leucurus White-tailed kite	--	CFP	--	Open grasslands, fields, and meadows are used for foraging. Isolated trees in close proximity to foraging habitat are used for perching and nesting.	**Low.** The Study Area contains marginally suitable foraging habitat for white-tailed kite. Trees adjacent to the Study Area provide suitable nesting habitat.
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus California black rail	--	CT	--	Fresh, brackish, and pickleweed dominated salt marshes. In freshwater marshes usually found in bulrushes, cattails, and saltgrass.	**No Habitat Present.** There is no suitable marsh habitat for the species within the Study Area.
Melospiza melodia mailliardi Song sparrow "Modesto" population	--	CSC	--	Nest in emergent freshwater marshes, riparian willow thickets, valley oak riparian forests, along vegetated irrigation canals and levees, and in recently-planted valley oak restoration sites (Shuford and Gardali 2008).	**No Habitat Present.** There is no suitable marsh or riparian habitat for the species within the Study Area.
Progne subis Purple martin	--	CSC	--	Nests in cavities including woodpecker holes and artificial structures such as overpasses and bridges.	**No Habitat Present.** There is no suitable habitat for the species within the Study Area.
Riparia riparia Bank swallow	--	CT	--	Restricted to sandy, vertical bluffs or riverbanks. Sometimes nests in vertical earthen streambanks, coastal bluffs, or sand and gravel pits.	**No Habitat Present.** There is no suitable habitat for the species within the Study Area.
Vireo bellii pusillus Least Bell's vireo	FE	SE	--	Breeds in southern California and northwestern Baja California, Mexico, from April through July. Historically abundant within lowland riparian ecosystems,	**No Habitat Present.** There is no suitable habitat for the species within the Study Area.
Mammals					
Antrozous pallidus Pallid bat	--	CSC		Roosts in crevices in rocky outcrops and cliffs, caves, mines, trees (e.g., basal hollows of coast redwoods and giant sequoias, bole cavities of oaks, exfoliating bark, deciduous trees in riparian areas, and fruit trees in orchards), bridges, barns, porches, bat boxes, and human-occupied as well as vacant buildings (WBWG 2019).	**No Habitat Present** The Study Area lacks trees that provide suitable cavities or exfoliating bark and no caves or cave analogues are present within the Study Area.
Corynorhinus townsendii townsendii Townsend's big-eared bat	None	CC, WBWG H	--	Roosts in caves and cave analogues, such as abandoned mines, buildings, bridges, rock crevices and large basal hollows of coast redwoods and giant sequoias. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance. (WBWG 2019).	**No Habitat Present.** No caves or cave analogues present on-site.

Table 1. Special-Status Species with Potential to Occur within the ParkeBridge East Study Area

Scientific Name **(Common Name)**	**Federal Status**	**State Status**	**NBHCP**	**Habitat Requirements**	**Potential for Occurrence**
Lasionycteris noctivagans Silver-haired bat	--	WBWG M	--	Roosts in abandoned woodpecker holes, under bark, and occasionally in rock crevices. It forages in open wooded areas near water features.	**No Habitat Present.** The Study Area lacks suitable tree cavities or exfoliating bark.
Lasiurus blossevillii Western red bat	--	CSC		Roosts primarily in the foliage of trees or shrubs (WBWG 2024). Day roosts are commonly in edge habitats adjacent to streams or open fields, in orchards, and sometimes in urban areas. There may be an association with intact riparian habitat (particularly willows, cottonwoods, and sycamores) (WBWG 2024).	**No Habitat Present.** The Study Area does not provide foliage to host roosting bats or high-quality foraging habitat.
Taxidea taxus American Badger	--	CSC	--		**No Suitable Habitat.** Study area lacks suitable denning and foraging habitat for this species.

Status Codes:

CFP - CDFW Fully Protected

CRPR - California Rare Plant Rank

CSC - CDFW Species of Concern

CC - CDFW Candidate for Listing

WL- Watch List

CT - California Threatened

CE - California Endangered

FE - Federally Endangered

FT - Federally Threatened

6.0 SUMMARY OF BIOLOGICAL CONSTRAINTS

The annual grassland provides suitable foraging habitat for raptors, including Swainson's hawk and white-tailed kite, and suitable nesting habitat for common ground nesting birds protected by the MBTA. A storm drain inlet within the Study Area represents potential nesting and overwintering habitat for burrowing owl.

No aquatic resources were mapped within the Study Area. The National Wetland Inventory (USFWS 2023) does not show any wetlands within the Study Area but includes an offsite riverine feature 150-feet east of the Study Area as mapped from a color infrared image in 1984. This feature appears to have been an irrigation ditch that is no longer in use. An off-site stormwater detention facility is located south of the Study Area. The Study Area does not support surface waters regulated under Sections 404 and/or 401 of the Clean Water Act, or Section 1600 of Fish and Game Code.

The Study Area does not support City protected trees.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following are mitigation measures that are often required by CEQA lead agencies for impacts to sensitive biological resources that may be associated with development of the Study Area.

7.1 NBHCP

Because the Study Area is within the NBHCP Development Boundary, it is assumed that the City, as the Land Use Agency, will require participation in the NBHCP. Participation in the NBHCP includes pre-construction surveys, payment of applicable mitigation fees and implementation of NBHCP minimization measures. Prior to NBHCP mitigation fee payment, reconnaissance level surveys for special-status species will be conducted by a City-approved biologist retained by the project proponent. Based upon the survey results, the City will identify applicable take avoidance and other site-specific conservation measures required to be implemented in compliance with NBHCP coverage. The 2025 NBHCP Mitigation Fee is $47,031 per acre. After NBHCP mitigation fees are paid by the project proponent a development permit will be issued. Following is a description of the NBHCP participation process related to Project implementation.

- No less than 30 days or more than 6 months prior to commencement of construction activities on specific Authorized Development sites in the NBHCP area, a pre-construction survey of the site shall be conducted to determine the status and presence of, and likely impacts to, all Covered Species on the site. However, pre-construction surveys for an individual species may be completed up to one year in advance if the sole period for reliable detection of that species is between May 1 and December 31. The applicant seeking to develop land will be responsible for contracting with qualified biological consultants to carry out the pre-construction surveys, and as necessary, to implement specific take minimization, and other Conservation Measures set forth in the NBHCP and approved by the Wildlife Agencies.

- The results of the pre-construction surveys along with recommended take minimization measures shall be documented in a report and shall be submitted to the Land Use Agency, USFWS, CDFG and TNBC. Based upon the survey results, the City will identify applicable take avoidance and other site-specific Conservation Measures, consistent with this NBHCP, required to be carried out on the site. The approved pre-construction survey documents and list of Conservation Measures will be submitted by the developer of the Authorized Development project to the City to demonstrate compliance with the NBHCP.
- Reconnaissance level surveys should be conducted prior to species specific surveys to determine what habitats are present on a specific development site and what, if any, more intensive survey activities should be conducted to accurately determine the status of the Covered Species on the site. It shall be the obligation of the developer/landowner to complete such surveys and the City's responsibility to ensure the surveys are properly completed prior to disturbance of habitat. Surveys shall be conducted by qualified personnel (e.g., persons with suitable biological, botanical, or related expertise). Note: negative species-specific survey results generally do not obviate the requirement to implement minimization measures prescribed in the revised NBHCP where a pre-construction survey indicates that habitat for a particular listed species exists onsite.

Although minimization measures will ultimately be determined by the City, it is our opinion that the following minimization measures will be applicable to the Project prior to the commencement of construction activities.

7.2 Swainson's Hawk

The NBHCP identified the loss of Swainson's hawk foraging habitat within the Plan Area as a significant unavoidable impact and includes mitigation measures to minimize impacts as much as possible, partially funded by NBHCP impact fees. If the Project does not participate in the NBHCP, additional mitigation may be required for loss of 4.9 acres of Swainson's hawk foraging habitat. Per the NBHCP the following measures are required to reduce disturbance to nesting Swainson's hawk.

- Prior to the commencement of development activities, a pre-construction survey shall be completed by the developer to determine whether any Swainson's hawk nest trees will be removed on-site, or whether active Swainson's hawk nest sites occur on or within ½ mile of the development site. These surveys shall be conducted according to the Swainson's Hawk Technical Advisory Committee's (May 31, 2000) methodology or updated methodologies, as approved by the CDFW.
- If breeding Swainson's hawks (i.e. exhibiting nest building or nesting behavior) are identified, no new disturbances (e.g., heavy equipment operation associated with construction) will occur within ¼ mile of an active nest between March 15 and September 15, or until a qualified biologist, with concurrence by CDFW, has determined that young have fledged or that the nest is no longer occupied.
- Where disturbance of a Swainson's hawk nest cannot be avoided, such disturbance shall be temporarily avoided (i.e., defer construction activities until after the nesting season) and then, if unavoidable, the nest tree may be destroyed during the non-nesting season. For purposes of this

provision the Swainson's hawk nesting season is defined as March 15 to September 15. If a nest tree (any tree that has an active nest in the year the impact is to occur) must be removed, tree removal shall only occur between September 15 and February 1.

- If a Swainson's hawk nest tree is to be removed and fledglings are present, the tree may not be removed until September 15 or until CDFW has determined that the young have fledged and are no longer dependent upon the nest tree.
- If construction or other project-related activities which may cause nest abandonment or forced fledgling are proposed within the ¼-mile buffer zone, intensive monitoring (funded by the project sponsor) by a CDFW-approved biologist will be required.

7.3 Burrowing Owl

Per the NBHCP the following measures are required:

- Prior to initiation of grading or earth disturbing activities, the applicant shall hire a CDFW-approved qualified biologist to perform a pre-construction survey of the site to determine if any burrowing owls are using the site for foraging or nesting. The pre-construction survey shall be submitted to the City prior to the developer's commencement of construction activities and a mitigation program shall be developed and agreed to by the City and developer prior to initiation of any physical disturbance on the site.
- Occupied burrows shall not be disturbed during the nesting season (February 1 to August 31) unless a qualified biologist approved by CDFW verifies through non-invasive measures that either the birds have not begun egg laying and incubation; or that juveniles from the occupied burrows are foraging independently and are capable of independent survival.
- If nest sites are found, the USFWS and CDFW shall be contacted regarding suitable mitigation measures, which may include a 300-foot buffer from the nest site during the breeding season (February 1- August 31), or a relocation effort for the burrowing owls if the birds have not begun egg-laying and incubation or the juveniles from the occupied burrows are foraging independently and are capable of independent survival. If on-site avoidance is required, the location of the buffer zone will be determined by a qualified biologist. The developer shall mark the limit of the buffer zone with caution tape, stakes, or temporary fencing. The buffer will be maintained throughout the construction period.
- Where on-site avoidance is not possible, disturbance and/or destruction of burrows shall be offset through development of suitable habitat on TNBC upland reserves.

Due to the recent change in status of Western burrowing owl to a Candidate species under CESA additional avoidance and minimization measures may be necessary if they are identified during pre-construction surveys. The NBHCP includes a Section 2081 permit for incidental take of covered species. Under CESA, a covered species which becomes listed would be subject to separate confirmation by CDFW that substantial evidence demonstrates that the Section 2081 Permit issued under the NBHCP will continue to meet the standards in California Fish and Game Code Section 2081 (b) and Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 783.4 for the Additional State Protected Species.

7.4 Nesting Birds

Impacts to active nests of any special-status or common native migratory bird (most birds are native and considered migratory) would be considered a violation of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. This includes Grasshopper sparrow, white-tailed kite, burrowing owl and Swainson's hawk. A pre-construction nesting bird survey be conducted by a qualified biologist no more than 15 days prior to work (ground-disturbance or vegetation removal) during the nesting season (February 1 through August 31). During this survey, the biologist will survey all areas within 250 feet of the impact area for raptor and other migratory bird nests. If the above survey does not identify any nests, no further mitigation would be recommended. However, if the survey identifies a nest, the following mitigation measures are recommended:

- Avoid all nest sites located in or around the impact area while the nest is occupied with adults and/or eggs or young. The occupied nest should be monitored by a qualified wildlife biologist to determine when the nest is no longer used. Avoidance would include the establishment of a no disturbance buffer zone around the nest site. The size of the buffer zone would be determined by the biologist based on the bird's behavior; initial buffer zones are typically 100' for songbirds, 250' for burrowing owls, 500' for other raptors, and ¼ mile for Swainson's hawk. Highly visible temporary construction fencing should delineate the buffer zone.

8.0 REFERENCES

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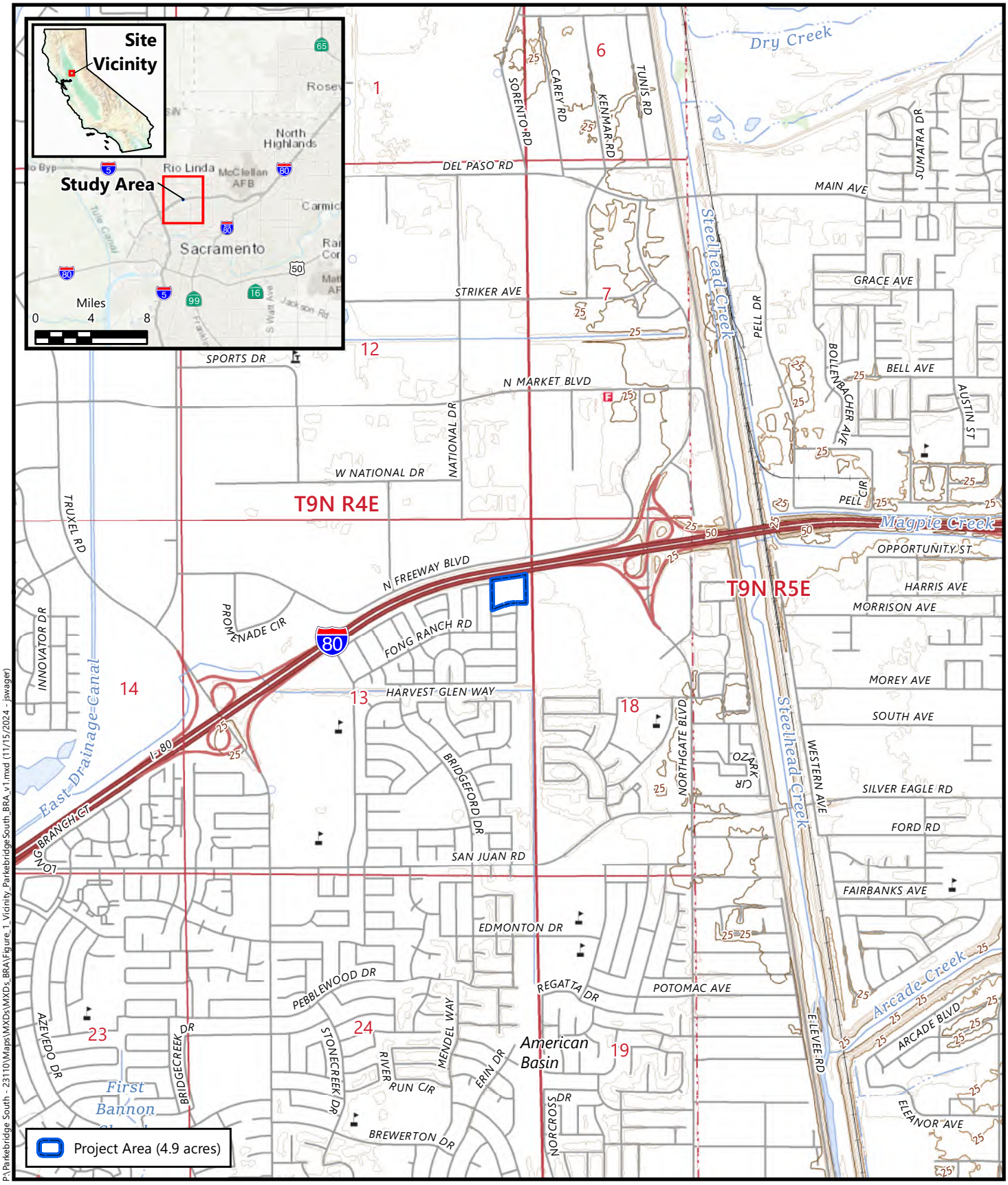
Figures



P:\Parkebridge South - 23110\Maps\MXDs\MXDs_BRA\Figure_1_Vicinity_ParkebridgeSouth_BRA_v1.mxd (11/15/2024 - jswager)

N

Feet
0 1,000 2,000

Source: United States Geologic Survey, 2022
"Rio Linda, California" 7.5-Minute Topographic Quadrangle
Section 13, Township 9N, Range 4E, MDBM
Latitude (NAD83):38.638914, Longitude (NAD83): -121.485156°

Figure 1
Site and Vicinity

Parkebridge South
Sacramento, Sacramento County, California

MADRONE ECOLOGICAL CONSULTING

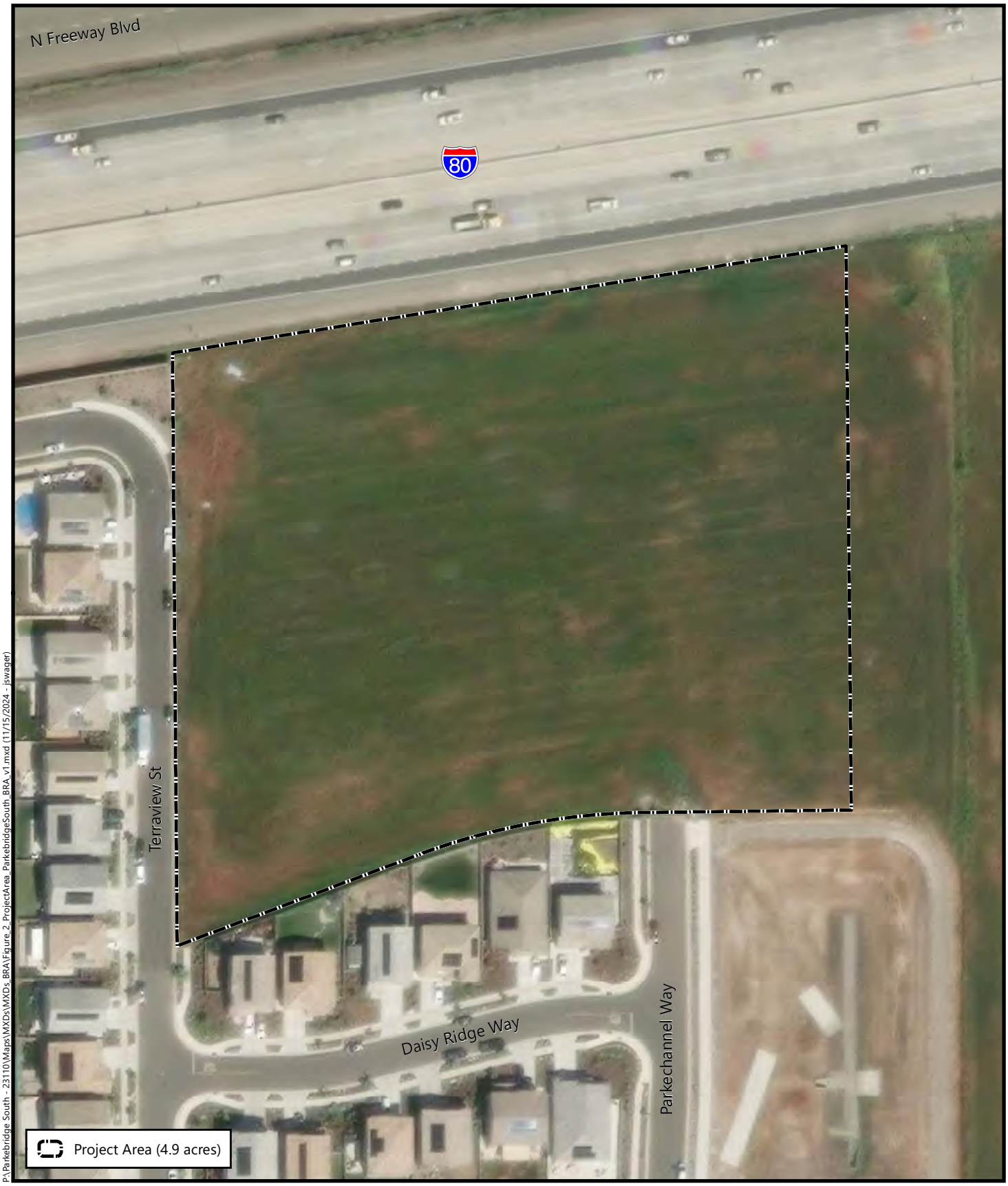


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Figure 2
Study Area

Parkebridge South
Sacramento, Sacramento County, California

Boundary Source: Cunningham Engineering Corporation
Aerial Source: Maxar, 12 April 2022

MADRONE ECOLOGICAL CONSULTING

Project Area (4.9 acres)
5 Mile Radius

CNDDB Plant Occurrences

1 - Boggs Lake Hedge-Hyssop
2 - Dwarf Downingia
3 - Legenere
4 - Sanford's Arrowhead
5 - Woolly Rose-Mallow

N

Miles
0 1.5

Source: California Department of Fish and Wildlife, November 2024
Basemap Source: ESRI World Topographic Map

P:\Parkebridge South - 23110\Maps\MXDs\MXDs_BRA\Figure 3_CNDDBPlants_ParkebridgeSouth_BRA_v1.mxd (11/18/2024 - jswager)

Figure 3
California Natural Diversity Database Occurrences of Plant Species

Parkebridge South
Sacramento, Sacramento County, California

MADRONE ECOLOGICAL CONSULTING

Project Area (4.9 acres)
5 Mile Radius

CNDDB Wildlife Occurrences

Invertebrates
- 1 - Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle
- 2 - Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp
- 3 - Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp

Fish
- 4 - Green Sturgeon - Southern DPS
- 5 - Longfin Smelt - San Francisco Bay-Delta DPS
- 6 - Sacramento Splittail
- 7 - Steelhead - Central Valley DPS

Reptiles
- 8 - Giant Garter Snake
- 9 - Northwestern Pond Turtle

Birds
- 10 - Bank Swallow
- 11 - Burrowing Owl
- 12 - Least Bell's Vireo
- 13 - Purple Martin
- 14 - Song Sparrow ('Modesto' population)
- 15 - Swainson's Hawk
- 16 - Tricolored Blackbird
- 17 - Western Yellow-Billed Cuckoo
- 18 - White-Tailed Kite

Mammals
- 19 - Hoary Bat

Critical Habitat

USFWS
- Delta smelt
- Valley elderberry longhorn beetle

NMFS
- Chinook Salmon
- Steelhead
- Green Sturgeon

N

0 Miles 1.5

P:\Parkebridge South - 23110\Maps\MXDs\MXDs_BRA\Figure_4_CNDDBWildlife_ParkebridgeSouth_BRA_v1.mxd (11/18/2024 - jswager)

Source: California Department of Fish and Wildlife, November 2024
Basemap Source: ESRI World Topographic Map

Figure 4
California Natural Diversity Database Occurrences of Wildlife Species and Critical Habitat

Parkebridge South
Sacramento, Sacramento County, California

MADRONE ECOLOGICAL CONSULTING

P:\Parkebridge South - 23110\Maps\MXDs\MXDs_BRA\Figure_5_NRCS_ParkebridgeSouth_BRA_v1.mxd (11/15/2024 - jswager)

Soil Survey Source: *USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey Geographic (SSURGO) database for Sacramento County, California*
Aerial Source: Maxar, 12 April 2022

Figure 5
Natural Resources Conservation Service Soils

Parkebridge South
Sacramento, Sacramento County, California

MADRONE ECOLOGICAL CONSULTING

Attachments

Attachment A. ParkeBridge East Site Plan

Attachment B. IPaC Trust Resource Report for the Study Area

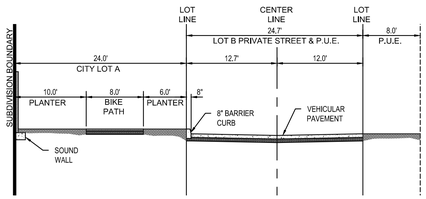
Attachment C. CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants Query for the "Rio Linda, California" USGS Quadrangle and Eight Surrounding Quadrangles

Attachment A

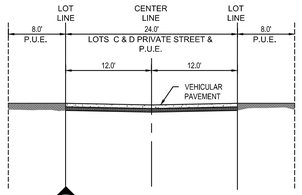
Parkbridge East Site Plan

TENTATIVE SUBDIVISION MAP
FOR
PARKEBRIDGE EAST SUBDIVISION

CITY OF SACRAMENTO COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO CALIFORNIA
CUNNINGHAM ENGINEERING
JULY 2024



SECTION A
NTS



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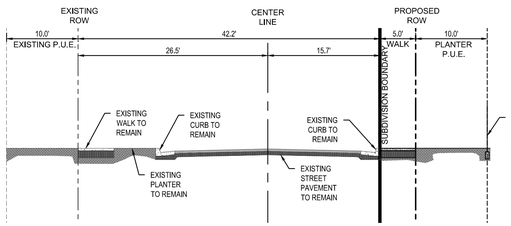
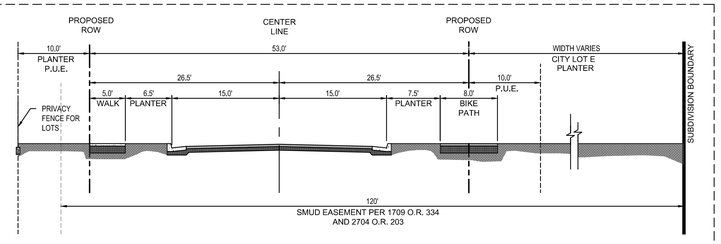
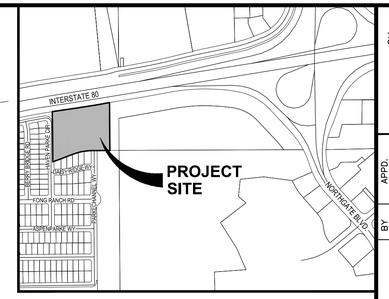


SECTION C - HAVENPARKE CIRCLE
NTS

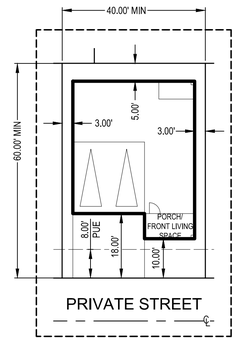
SUBDIVISION MODIFICATION #2



SECTION D - PARKECHANNEL WAY
NTS



VICINITY MAP
NTS



TYPICAL LOT EXAMPLE
NTS

NOTES

1. FOOTPRINTS ARE HYPOTHETICAL. FINAL PLANS MAY VARY.
2. ALL SETBACKS ARE MEASURED FROM THE LOT LINE/ROW LINE.
3. ARCHITECTURAL PROJECTIONS MAY PROJECT A MAXIMUM OF 3 FEET INTO REQUIRED FRONT, REAR OR SIDE SETBACK AREAS; HOWEVER IN NO CASE SHALL SUCH PROJECTION BE CLOSER THAN 3 FEET TO ANY PROPERTY LINE. AN ARCHITECTURAL PROJECTION IS DEFINED AS AN ELEMENT THAT ARTICULATES THE BUILDING ELEVATION SUCH AS MEDIA NICHES, LIBRARY NICHES, BAY WINDOWS, CHIMNEYS, BALCONIES AND OTHER SIMILAR ELEMENTS.
4. WINDOW AND DOOR POP-OUT SURROUNDS, POT SHELVES, ENHANCED WINDOW SILLS, SHUTTER DETAILS, WINDOW TRIM, ENTRY GATES AND PROJECTING EAVES SHALL BE GOVERNED BY THE RELEVANT PROVISIONS OF THE UNIFORM BUILDING CODE (UBC).

NOTES:

1. THIS MAP WAS PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF STEVEN J GREENFIELD, RCE C50880.
2. THE EXISTING BOUNDARY AND TOPOGRAPHY INFORMATION IS BASED ON A SURVEY PERFORMED BY MORROW SURVEYING, INC., DATED MARCH 8, 2024.
3. THE SUM OF THE PARTS OF A LINE OR CURVE MAY NOT EQUAL THE WHOLE LENGTH DUE TO ROUNDING DISTANCES.
4. ALL DISTANCES ARE GROUND, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, AND EXPRESSED IN UNITED STATES SURVEY FEET AND DECIMALS THEREOF.
5. ALL INFORMATION ON THIS MAP IS DEEMED TO BE OF A PRELIMINARY NATURE, AND IS NOT TO BE RELIED ON FOR SURVEY OR PROPERTY LINE INFORMATION.
6. LOTS A AND E SHALL BE GRANTED AS AN I.O.D. IN FEE TO THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO FOR LANDSCAPE PURPOSES UPON FILING OF THE FINAL MAP.
7. THERE ARE NO EXISTING STRUCTURES ON THIS PROPERTY.
8. THIS SUBDIVISION CONTAINS 41 RESIDENTIAL LOTS.
9. (1) 200' TRANSMISSION LINE EASEMENT PER 1709 O.R. 334 WITHIN SUBJECT PROPERTY TO REMAIN.
   (2) SMUD ACCESS EASEMENT PER 2704 O.R. 203 WITHIN SUBJECT PROPERTY TO REMAIN.
10. OWNER RESERVES THE RIGHT TO RECORD FINAL PARCEL MAP IN PHASES.

SERVICE PROVIDERS:

WATER:	CITY OF SACRAMENTO
SEWER:	CITY OF SACRAMENTO
DRAINAGE:	CITY OF SACRAMENTO
SCHOOL DISTRICT:	SACRAMENTO CITY UNIFIED
PARK & RECREATION:	CITY OF SACRAMENTO
FIRE PROTECTION:	CITY OF SACRAMENTO
POLICE PROTECTION:	CITY OF SACRAMENTO
ELECTRIC:	SMUD
GAS:	PG&E
CABLE:	COMCAST

LEGEND:

PROPERTY BOUNDARY	
RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE	
STREET CENTERLINE	
PROPOSED PUBLIC UTILITY EASEMENT	
EXISTING EASEMENT	
ADJACENT EXISTING RIGHT OF WAY	
DIMENSION POINT	o
ACRES	AC
BOOK OF MAPS	BM
EASEMENT	ESMT
NOT A PART	N.A.P.
OFFICIAL RECORDS (OF SACRAMENTO COUNTY)	O.R.
PUBLIC UTILITY EASEMENT	PUE
PORTION	PTN

OWNER:
JEN California 25 LLC
1478 STONE POINT DRIVE, SUITE 100
ROSEVILLE, CA 95661
(916) 335-1329

PROJECT ADDRESS:
NORTHGATE BOULEVARD
SACRAMENTO, CA 95834

PARCEL AREA:
4.869± ACRES GROSS
2.826± ACRES NET (RESIDENTIAL LOTS)

TYPICAL LOT SIZE:
2,400± SQ. FT.

FLOOD ZONE:
ZONE A99: AREAS WITH A 1% ANNUAL CHANCE OF FLOODING THAT WILL BE PROTECTED BY A FEDERAL FLOOD CONTROL SYSTEM WHERE CONSTRUCTION HAS REACHED SPECIFIED LEGAL REQUIREMENTS. NO DEPTHS OR BASE FLOOD ELEVATIONS ARE SHOWN WITHIN THESE ZONES

CIVIL ENGINEER:
CUNNINGHAM ENGINEERING
2120 20TH STREET, SUITE THREE
SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 95818
(916) 455-2026

ASSESSORS PARCEL NO.:
250-0010-120

ZONING:
EXISTING: OB-PUD
PROPOSED: R-1A-PUD

GENERAL PLAN LAND USE:
EXISTING: RESIDENTIAL MIXED USE
PROPOSED: RESIDENTIAL MIXED USE

BASIS OF BEARINGS:
THE BASIS OF BEARINGS OF THIS MAP IS THE SAME AS THAT SHOWN ON THE "FINAL MAP OF PARKEBRIDGE VILLAGE 2" FILED IN BOOK 405 OF MAPS AT PAGE 4, SACRAMENTO COUNTY RECORDERS OFFICE, AND TAKEN AS NORTH 40°11'50" EAST.

BENCHMARK:
CITY OF SACRAMENTO BENCHMARK NO. BM-277-F3B.
HILTI NAIL LIGHT BASE SW CORNER NORTHGATE BLVD. AND TURNSTONE DRIVE.
ELEVATION = 25.82 (NAVD88)

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:
THE LAND REFERRED TO HEREIN BELOW IS SITUATED IN THE CITY OF SACRAMENTO, COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, AND IS DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS: PARCEL A, AS SHOWN ON THAT CERTAIN CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE FOR LOT LINE ADJUSTMENT, RECORDED ON APRIL 27, 2022, DOC #202204271130, SACRAMENTO COUNTY RECORDS.

DATE SIGNED: _____
THESE DRAWINGS ARE NOT CONSIDERED FINAL UNTIL THE ENGINEER'S SEAL BELOW HAS BEEN SIGNED AND DATED.

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER STEVEN J. GREENFIELD No. C50880 CIVIL STATE OF CALIFORNIA
PRELIMINARY

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS	BY	APPD.

DESIGNED BY CK
DRAWN BY LE/SM
CHECKED BY CK
SCALE AS SHOWN

CECWEST.COM
Project Planning ■ Civil Engineering ■ Landscape Architecture
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CUNNINGHAM ENGINEERING

TENTATIVE SUBDIVISION MAP
FOR
PARKEBRIDGE EAST
BOUNDARY INFORMATION
CITY OF SACRAMENTO CALIFORNIA

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DATE: 07/10/2024
JOB NO: 2028.00.03

Attachment B

IPaC Trust Resource Report for the Study Area

IPaC **U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service**

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Sacramento County, California

Local office

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

(916) 414-6600
(916) 414-6713

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

Endangered species

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

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

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

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

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

Listed species[1] and their critical habitats are managed by the Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries[2]).

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

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

FAQ).

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

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

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Giant Garter Snake *Thamnophis gigas* Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4482	Threatened
Northwestern Pond Turtle *Actinemys marmorata* Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1111	Proposed Threatened

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
Western Spadefoot *Spea hammondii* Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5425	Proposed Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate
Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus* Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7850	Threatened

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp Branchinecta lynchi Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498	Threatened
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp Lepidurus packardi Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2246	Endangered

Critical habitats

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

There are no critical habitats at this location.

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

Bald & Golden Eagles

Bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[1] and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to bald or golden eagles, or their habitats[3], should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described in the links below. Specifically, please review the "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles".

Additional information can be found using the following links:

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

- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

There are likely bald eagles present in your project area. For additional information on bald eagles, refer to Bald Eagle Nesting and Sensitivity to Human Activity

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

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

Probability of Presence Summary

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

Probability of Presence (■)

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

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

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

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

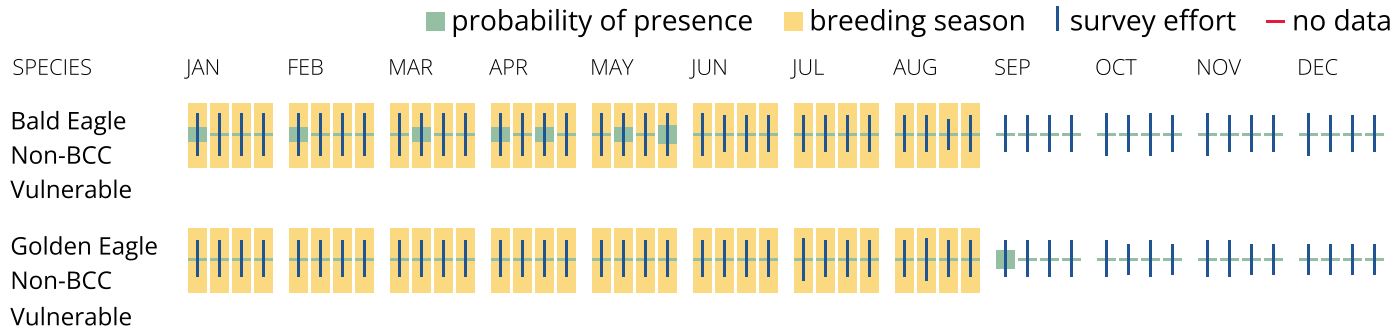
Breeding Season (▪)
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

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

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

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

What if I have eagles on my list?

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

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats[3] should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described in the links below. Specifically, please review the "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles".

1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

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

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

NAME	BREEDING SEASON

Bald Eagle Haliaeetus leucocephalus — Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626

Belding's Savannah Sparrow Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi — Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 15

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

Bullock's Oriole Icterus bullockii — Breeds Mar 21 to Jul 25

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

California Gull Larus californicus — Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 31

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

Clark's Grebe Aechmophorus clarkii — Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31

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

Common Yellowthroat Geothlypis trichas sinuosa — Breeds May 20 to Jul 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084

Golden Eagle Aquila chrysaetos — Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680

Lawrence's Goldfinch Spinus lawrencei — Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464

Northern Harrier Circus hudsonius — Breeds Apr 1 to Sep 15
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8350

Nuttall's Woodpecker Dryobates nuttallii — Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410

Oak Titmouse Baeolophus inornatus — Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656

Olive-sided Flycatcher Contopus cooperi — Breeds May 20 to Aug 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914

Santa Barbara Song Sparrow Melospiza melodia graminea — Breeds Mar 1 to Sep 5
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5513

Tricolored Blackbird Agelaius tricolor — Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3910

Western Grebe aechmophorus occidentalis — Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6743

Western Gull Larus occidentalis — Breeds Apr 21 to Aug 25
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Western Screech-owl Megascops kennicottii cardonensis — Breeds Mar 1 to Jun 30
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Wrentit Chamaea fasciata — Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Yellow-billed Magpie Pica nuttalli — Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9726

Probability of Presence Summary

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

Probability of Presence (■)

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

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

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

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

Breeding Season (■)

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

Survey Effort (|)

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

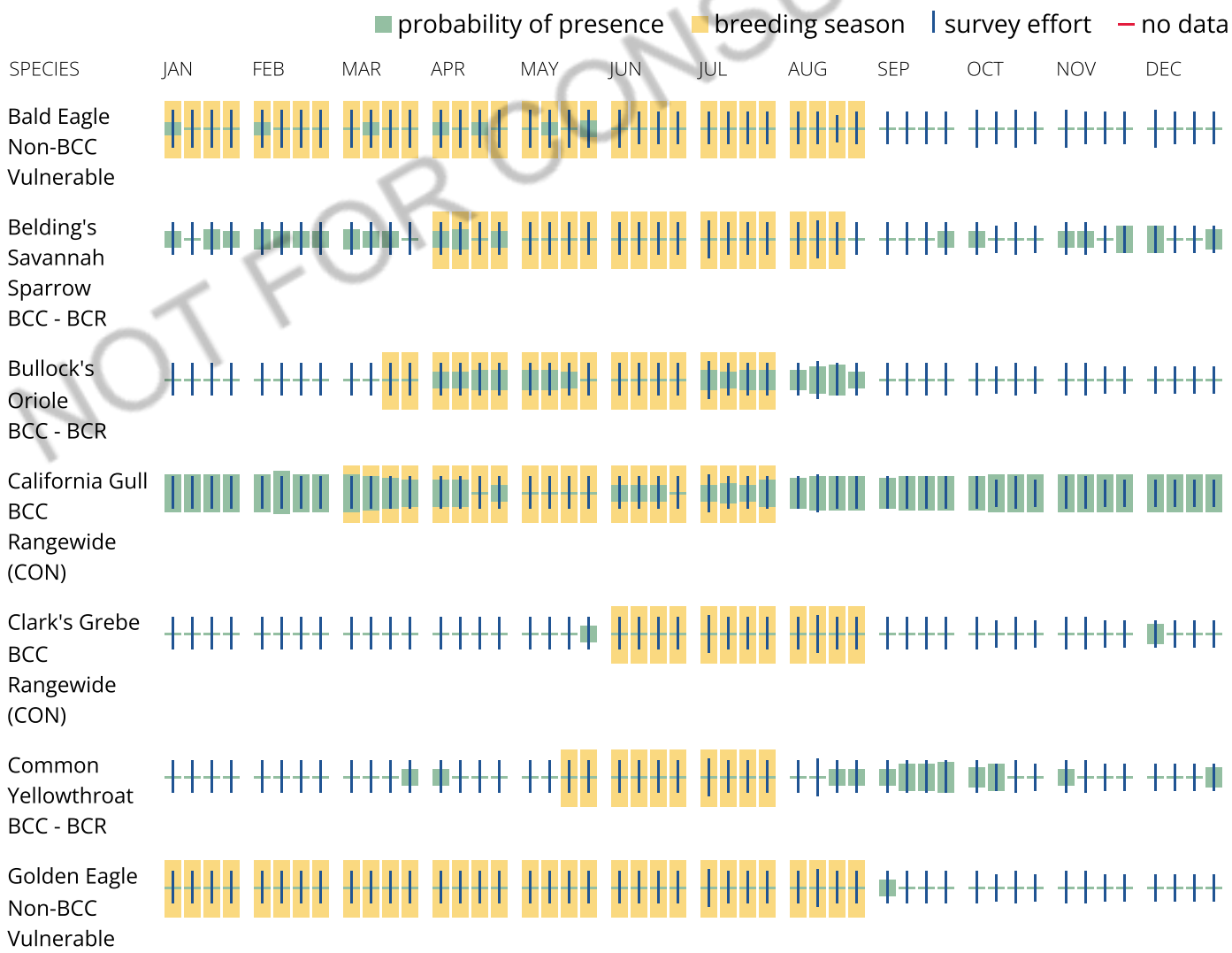
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

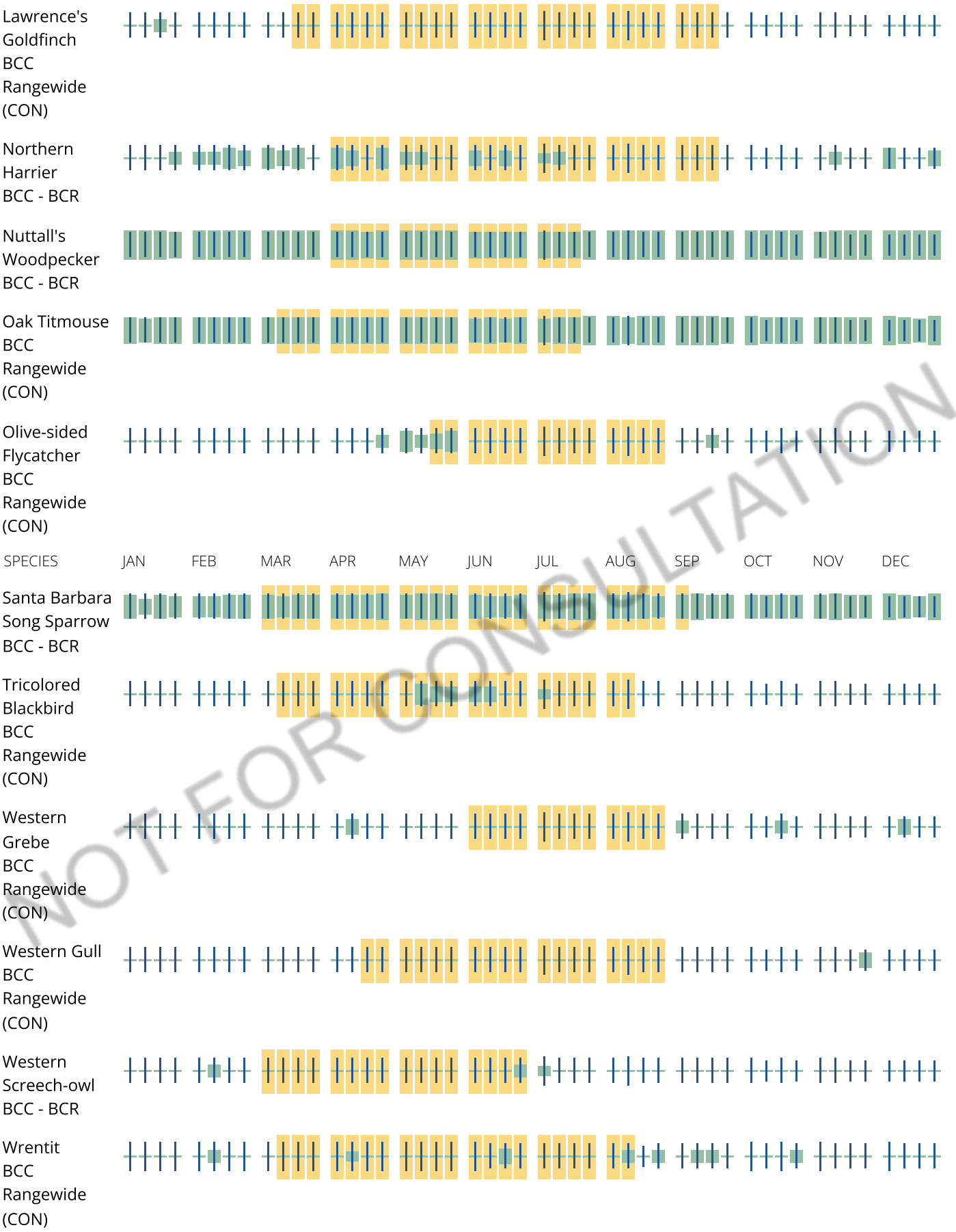
No Data (–)

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

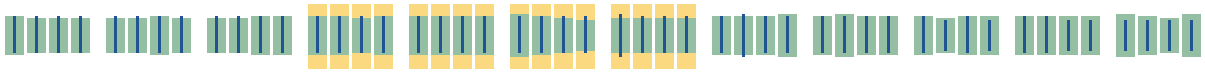
Survey Timeframe

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





Yellow-billed Magpie BCC Rangewide (CON)



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may query your location using the RAIL Tool and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird

on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

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

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

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

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

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

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

What if I have eagles on my list?

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

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the

black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

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

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

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

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

This location did not intersect any wetlands mapped by NWI.

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

Data limitations

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

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

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

Data exclusions

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

Data precautions

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

Attachment C

CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants Query for the "Rio Linda, California" USGS Quadrangle and Eight Surrounding Quadrangles

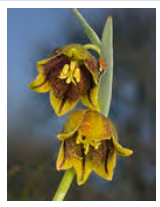
California Native Plant Society

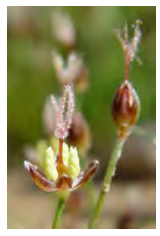
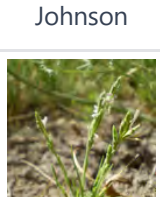
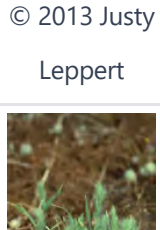
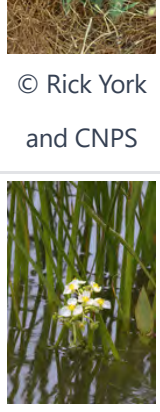
CNPS Rare Plant Inventory

Search Results

14 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: County or Island is one of [**SAC**], 9-Quad include [**3812162:3812163:3812173:3812172:3812153:3812152:3812164:3812174:3812154**]

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	CA RARE PLANT RANK	CA ENDEMIC	DATE ADDED	PHOTO
Brodiaea rosea ssp. *vallicola*	valley brodiaea	Themidaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-May(Jun)	None	None	G4G5T3	S3	4.2	Yes	2019-01-07	 © 2011 Steven Perry
Calycadenia spicata	spicate calycadenia	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Sep	None	None	G3?	S3	1B.3		2023-04-05	 © 2023 Christopher Bronny
Clarkia biloba ssp. *brandegeeae*	Brandegee's clarkia	Onagraceae	annual herb	(Mar)May-Jul	None	None	G4G5T4	S4	4.2	Yes	2001-01-01	No Photo Available
Downingia pusilla	dwarf downingia	Campanulaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	GU	S2	2B.2		1980-01-01	 © 2013 Aaron Arthur
Fritillaria agrestis	stinkbells	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	Yes	1980-01-01	 © 2016 Aaron Schusteff
Gratiola heterosepala	Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop	Plantaginaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	None	CE	G2	S2	1B.2		1974-01-01	 ©2004 Carol W. Witham
Hesperevax caulescens	hogwallow starfish	Asteraceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	Yes	2001-01-01	 © 2017 John Doyen

Hibiscus lasiocarpos var. *occidentalis*	woolly rose-mallow	Malvaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb (emergent)	Jun-Sep	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2020 Steven Perry
Juncus leiospermus var. *ahartii*	Ahart's dwarf rush	Juncaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.2	Yes	1984-01-01	 © 2004 Carol W. Witham
Legenere limosa	legenere	Campanulaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	 ©2000 John Game
Navarretia myersii ssp. *myersii*	pincushion navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-May	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2020 Leigh Johnson
Orcuttia tenuis	slender Orcutt grass	Poaceae	annual herb	May-Sep(Oct)	FT	CE	G2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2013 Justy Leppert
Orcuttia viscida	Sacramento Orcutt grass	Poaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul(Sep)	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	 © Rick York and CNPS
Sagittaria sanfordii	Sanford's arrowhead	Alismataceae	perennial rhizomatous herb (emergent)	May-Oct(Nov)	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1984-01-01	 ©2013 Debra L. Cook

Showing 1 to 14 of 14 entries

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