

# Appendix D

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Biological Resources Studies

# Appendix D1

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Preliminary Arborist Report and  
Tree Inventory



# California Tree and Landscape Consulting, Inc.

June 29, 2021

Abbie Wertheim, Development Manager  
 PDC Sacramento LPIV, LLC  
 8775 Folsom Blvd., Suite 200  
 Sacramento, California 92826  
 Via Email: [awertheim@panattoni.com](mailto:awertheim@panattoni.com)

## PRELIMINARY ARBORIST REPORT AND TREE INVENTORY

**RE: 6382 Phillip Road, APN 017-101-008, City of Roseville Jurisdiction**

### Executive Summary

PDC Sacramento LPIV, LLC contacted California Tree and Landscape Consulting, Inc. to inventory and evaluate the trees on the site for purposes of providing preliminary tree information for planning for development of the parcel. The property is located at 6382 Phillip Road, in the City of Roseville, California, and is subject to the jurisdiction of Roseville. See Supporting Information Appendix 1 – Tree Inventory Maps.

Dave Mercado, ISA Certified Arborist #WE-7311A, and Tyler Thomson, ISA Certified Arborist #WE-12751A, were on the site between June 9 and 17, 2021, to provide species identification, measurements of diameter and canopy, field condition notes, and arborist ratings. A total of 360 trees were included in the inventory, 324 of which are protected by the City of Roseville Tree Preservation Municipal Code 19.66.

Tree Species	Trees Invented	Trees on the Site <sup>1</sup>	Protected Trees	Trees Proposed for Removal	Trees impacted by the proposed development and requiring special protection measures	Predicted Impact	Diameter Inches Proposed for Removal or Impact
Blue Oak	18	18	18	0	TBD	TBD	TBD
Interior Live Oak	30	30	30	1	TBD	TBD	TBD
Valley Oak	276	274	276	7	TBD	TBD	TBD
<b>Non-Protected:</b> Almond, Arizona Ash, Cottonwood, Oregon Ash and Pacific Willow	36	36	0	6	TBD	TBD	TBD
<b>Totals</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>TBD</b>	<b>TBD</b>	<b>TBD</b>

**See Appendices for specific information on each tree and preservation requirements and/or restrictions.**

<sup>1</sup> CalTLC is not a licensed land surveyor. Tree locations are approximate and we do not determine tree ownership. Trees which appear to be on another parcel are listed as off-site and treated as the property of that parcel.

## Methods

Appendix 2 in this report is the detailed inventory of the trees. The following terms will further explain our methods and findings.

The protected trees evaluated as part of this report have a numbered tag that was placed on each one that is 1-1/8" x 1-3/8", green anodized aluminum, "acorn" shaped, and labeled: CalTLC, Auburn, CA with 1/4" pre-stamped tree number and Tree Tag. They are attached with a natural-colored aluminum 10d nail, installed at approximately 6 feet above ground level on the approximate north side of the tree. The tag should last ~10-20+ years depending on the species, before it is enveloped by the trees' normal growth cycle.

A Level 2 – Basic Visual Assessment was performed in accordance with the International Society of Arboriculture's best management practices. This assessment level is limited to the observation of conditions and defects which are readily visible. Additional limiting factors, such as blackberries, poison oak, and/or debris piled at the base of a tree can inhibit the visual assessment.

Tree Location: The GPS location of each tree was collected using the ESRI's ArcGIS collector application on an Apple iPhone or Samsung. The data was then processed in ESRI's ArcMap by Julie McNamara, M.S. GISci, to produce the Tree Location Map.

Tree Measurements: DBH (diameter breast high) is normally measured at 4'6" (above the average ground height for "Urban Forestry"), but if that varies then the location where it is measured is noted. A steel diameter tape was used to measure the diameter. A Stanley laser distance meter was used to measure distances. Canopy radius measurements may also have been estimated due to obstructions, such as steep slopes, fences, or other trees.

## Terms

Field Tag #	The pre-stamped tree number on the tag which is installed at approximately 6 feet above ground level on the north side of the tree.
Old Tag #	If additional field tags are found on the trees and are legible, they are listed here.
Species	The species of a tree is listed by our local and correct common name and botanical name by genus (capitalized) and species (lower case). Oaks frequently cross-pollinate and hybridize, but the identification is towards the strongest characteristics.
DBH	Diameter breast high' is normally measured at 4'6" (above the average ground height for "Urban Forestry"), but if that varies then the location where it is measured is noted in the next column "measured at"
Measured at	Height above average ground level where the measurement of DBH was taken.
Canopy Radius	The farthest extent of the crown composed of leaves and small twigs. Most trees are not evenly balanced. This measurement represents the longest extension from the trunk to the outer canopy. The dripline measurement is from the center point of the tree and is shown on the Tree Location Map as a circle. This measurement further defines the protection zone if specified in the local ordinance as such or can indicate if pruning may be required for development
Protected Root Zone	The radius of the protected root zone is a circle equal to the trunk diameter inches converted to feet and factored by tree age, condition and health pursuant to the industry standard. Best Management Practices: Managing Trees During Construction, the companion publication to the Approved American National Standard, provides guidance regarding minimum tree root protection zones for long term survival. In instances where a tree is multi-stemmed, the protected root zone is equal to the extrapolated diameter (sum of the area of each stem converted to a single stem) factored by tree age, condition and health.

**Arborist Rating** Subjective to condition and is based on both the health and structure of the tree. All of the trees were rated for condition, per the recognized national standard as set up by the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers and the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) on a numeric scale of 5 (being the highest) to 0 (the worst condition, dead) as in Chart A. The rating was done in the field at the time of the measuring and inspection.

No problem(s)	Excellent	<b>5</b>	No problems found from a visual ground inspection. Structurally, these trees have properly spaced branches and near perfect
No apparent problem(s)	Good or Fair to Good	<b>4</b>	The tree is in good condition and there are no apparent problems that a Certified Arborist can see from a visual ground inspection. If potential structural or health problems are tended to at this stage future hazard can be reduced and more serious health problems can be averted.
Minor problem(s)	Fair	<b>3</b>	The tree is in fair condition. There are some minor structural or health problems that pose no immediate danger. When the recommended actions in an arborist report are completed correctly the defect(s) can be minimized or eliminated and/or health can be improved.
Major or uncorrectable problems (2)	Fair to Poor	<b>2</b>	The tree has major problems. If the option is taken to preserve the tree, additional evaluation to identify if health or structure can be improved with correct arboricultural work including, but not limited to: pruning, cabling, bracing, bolting, guying, spraying, mistletoe removal, vertical mulching, fertilization, etc. Additionally, risk should be evaluated as a tree rated 2 may have structural conditions which indicate there is a high likelihood of some type of failure. Tree rated 2 should be removed if these additional evaluations will not be performed.
Extreme problem(s)	Poor	<b>1</b>	The problems are extreme. This rating is assigned to a tree that has structural and/or health problems that no amount of work or effort can change. The issues may or may not be considered a dangerous situation.
Dead	Dead	<b>0</b>	This indicates the tree has no significant sign of life.

**Notes:** Provide notable details about each tree which are factors considered in the determination of the tree rating including: (a) condition of root crown and/or roots; (b) condition of trunk; (c) condition of limbs and structure; (d) growth history and twig condition; (e) leaf appearance; and (f) dripline environment. Notes also indicate if the standard tree evaluation procedure was not followed (for example - why DBH may have been measured at a location other than the standard 54"). Additionally, notes will list any evaluation limiting factors such as debris at the base of a tree.

**Actions Development Impacts** Recommended actions to increase health and longevity. Projected development impacts are based solely on distance relationships between tree location and grading. Field inspections and findings during the project at the time of grading and trenching can change relative impacts. Closely followed guidelines and requirements can result in a higher chance of survival, while requirements that are overlooked can result in a dramatically lower chance of survival. Impacts are measured as follows:

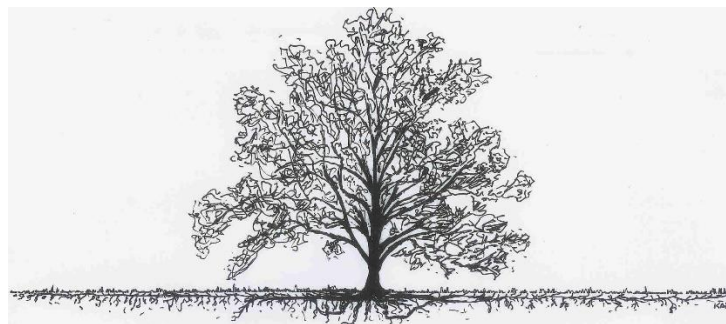
Impact Term:	Long Term Result of Impact:
Negligible	Tree is unlikely to show any symptoms. Chance of survival post development is excellent. Impacts to the Protected Root Zone are less than 5%.
Minor	Tree is likely to show minor symptoms. Chance of survival post development is good. Impacts to the Protected Root Zone are less than 15% and species tolerance is good.
Moderate	Tree is likely to show moderate symptoms. Chance of survival post development is fair. Impacts to the Protected Root Zone are less than 35% and species tolerance is good or moderate.
Severe	Tree is likely to show moderate symptoms annually and a pattern of decline. Chance of long-term survival post development is low. Impacts to the Protected Root Zone are up to 50% and species tolerance is moderate to poor.
Critical	Tree is likely to show moderate to severe symptoms annually and a pattern of decline. Chance of long-term survival post development is negligible. Impacts to the Protected Root Zone are up to 80%.

**Discussion**

Trees need to be protected from normal construction practices if they are to remain on the site and are expected to survive long term. While construction damage in the root zone is often the death of a tree, the time from when the damage occurs to when the symptoms begin and/or the tree dies can be years. Our recommendations are based on experience and the local ordinance requirements to enhance tree longevity. It requires the calculated root zone must remain intact as an underground ecosystem despite the use of heavy equipment to install foundations, driveways, underground utilities, and landscape irrigation systems. Simply walking and driving on soil can have serious consequences to tree health. The Tree Preservation Requirements and General Development Guidelines should be incorporated into the site plans and enforced onsite. The project arborist should be included in the development team during construction to provide expertise and make additional recommendations if additional impacts occur or tree response is poor.

**Root Structure**

The majority of a tree’s roots are contained in a radius from the main trunk outward approximately two to three times the canopy of the tree. These roots are located in the top 6” to 3’ of soil. It is a common misconception that a tree underground resembles the canopy. The correct root structure of a tree is in the drawing below. All plants’ roots need both water and air for survival. Poor canopy development or canopy decline in mature trees after development is often the result of inadequate root space and/or soil compaction.



The reality of where roots are generally located

**Pruning Mature Trees for Risk Reduction and/or Development Clearance**

There are few good reasons to prune mature trees. Removal of deadwood, directional pruning, removal of decayed or damaged wood, and end-weight reduction as a method of mitigation for structural faults are the only reasons a mature tree should be pruned. Live wood over 3" should not be pruned unless absolutely necessary. Pruning cuts should be clean and correctly placed. Pruning should be done in accordance with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300 standards.

Pruning causes an open wound in the tree. Trees do not "heal" they compartmentalize. It is far better to use more small cuts than a few large cuts as small pruning wounds reduce risk while large wounds increase risk. Any wound made today will always remain, but a healthy tree, in the absence of decay in the wound, will 'cover it' with callus tissue. Large, old pruning wounds which did not close with callous tissue often have advanced decay. These wounds are a likely failure point. Mature trees with large wounds have a high risk of failure.

Overweight limbs are a common structural fault in suppressed trees. There are two remedial actions for over-weight limbs (1) prune the limb to reduce the extension of the canopy, or (2) cable the limb to reduce movement. Cables do not hold weight they only stabilize the limb and additionally require annual inspection.

## Arborist Classifications

There are different types of Arborists:

Tree Removal and/or Pruning Companies: These companies may be licensed by the State of California to do business as a tree removal company, but they do not necessarily know anything about trees biology.

Arborists: Arborist is a broad term intended to mean someone with specialized knowledge of trees, but it is often used to imply knowledge that is not there.

ISA Certified Arborist: An International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist is someone who has trained, met the qualifications for application, and been tested to have specialized knowledge of trees. You can look up certified arborists at the International Society of Arboriculture website: isa-arbor.org.

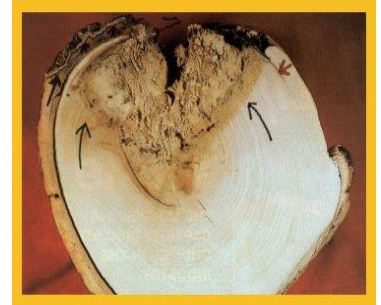
Consulting Arborist: An American Society of Consulting Arborists Registered Consulting Arborist is someone who has been trained and then tested to have specialized knowledge of trees; and trained and tested to provide high quality reports and documentation. You can look up registered consulting arborists at the American Society of Consulting Arborists website: ASCA-consultants.org.

## Decay in Trees

Decay (in General): Fungi cause all decay of living trees. Decay is considered a disease because cell walls are altered, wood strength is affected, and living sapwood cells may be killed. Fungi decay wood by secreting enzymes. Different types of fungi cause different types of decay through the secretion of different chemical enzymes. Some decays, such as white rot, cause less wood strength loss than others because they first attack the lignin (causes cell walls to thicken and reduces susceptibility to decay and pest damage) secondarily the cellulose (another structural component in a cell walls). Others, such as soft rot, attack the cellulose chain and cause substantial losses in wood strength even in the initial stages of decay. Brown rot causes wood to become brittle and fractures easily with tension. Identification of internal decay in a tree is difficult because visible evidence may not be present.



According to Evaluation of Hazard Trees in Urban Areas (Matheny, 1994) decay is a critical factor in the stability of the tree. As decay progresses in the trunk, the stem becomes a hollow tube or cylinder rather than a solid rod. This change is not readily apparent to the casual observer. Trees require only a small amount of bark and wood to transport water, minerals and sugars. Interior heartwood can be eliminated (or degraded) to a great degree without compromising the transport process. Therefore, trees can contain significant amounts of decay without showing decline symptoms in the crown. Compartmentalization of decay in trees is a biological process in which the cellular tissue around wounds is changed to inhibit fungal growth and provide a barrier against the spread of decay agents into additional cells. The weakest of the barrier zones is the formation of the vertical wall. Accordingly, while a tree may be able to limit decay progression inward at large pruning cuts, in the event that there are more than one pruning cut located vertically along the main trunk of the tree, the likelihood of decay progression and the associated structural loss of integrity of the internal wood is high.



### Oak Tree Impacts

Our native oak trees are easily damaged or killed by having the soil within the Protected Root Zone (PRZ) disturbed or compacted. All of the work initially performed around protected trees that will be saved should be done by people rather than by wheeled or track type tractors. Oaks are fragile giants that can take little change in soil grade, compaction, or warm season watering. Don't be fooled into believing that warm season watering has no adverse effects on native oaks. Decline and eventual death can take as long as 5-20 years with poor care and inappropriate watering. Oaks can live hundreds of years if treated properly during construction, as well as later with proper pruning, and the appropriate landscape/irrigation design.

### RECOMMENDATIONS: Summary of Tree Protection Measures

The Owner and/or Developer should ensure the project arborist's protection measures are incorporated into the site plans and followed. Tree specific protection measures can be found in Appendix 2 – Tree Data.

- The project arborist should inspect the fencing prior to grading and/or grubbing for compliance with the recommended protection zones.
- All stumps within the root zone of trees to be preserved shall be ground out using a stump router or left in place. **No trunk within the root zone of other trees shall be removed using a backhoe or other piece of grading equipment.**
- Prior to any grading, or other work on the site that will come within 50' of any tree to be preserved, irrigation will be required from April through September and placement of a 4-6" layer of chip mulch over the protected root zone of all trees that will be impacted. Chips should be obtained from onsite materials and trees to be removed.
- Clearance pruning should include removal of all the lower foliage that may interfere with equipment PRIOR to having grading or other equipment on site. The Project Arborist should approve the extent of foliage elevation and oversee the pruning to be performed by a contractor who is an ISA Certified Arborist.

- Clearly designate an area on the site outside the drip line of all trees where construction materials may be stored, and parking can take place. No materials or parking shall take place within the root zones of protected trees.
- Any and all work to be performed inside the protected root zone fencing shall be supervised by the project arborist.
- Trenching inside the protected root zone shall be by a hydraulic or air spade, placing pipes underneath the roots, or boring deeper trenches underneath the roots.
- Follow all of the General Development Guidelines, Appendix 3, for all trees.

Report Prepared by:



Edwin E. Stirtz, Consulting Arborist  
International Society of Arboriculture  
Certified Arborist WE-0510A  
ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualified  
Member, American Society of Consulting Arborists

Enc.: Appendix 1 – Tree Inventory Maps  
Appendix 2 – Tree Data  
Appendix 3 – General Development Guidelines

#### Bibliography

- International Society of Arboriculture. (2015). *Glossary of Arboricultural Terms*. Champaign: International Society of Arboriculture.
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# California Tree & Landscape Consulting, Inc.

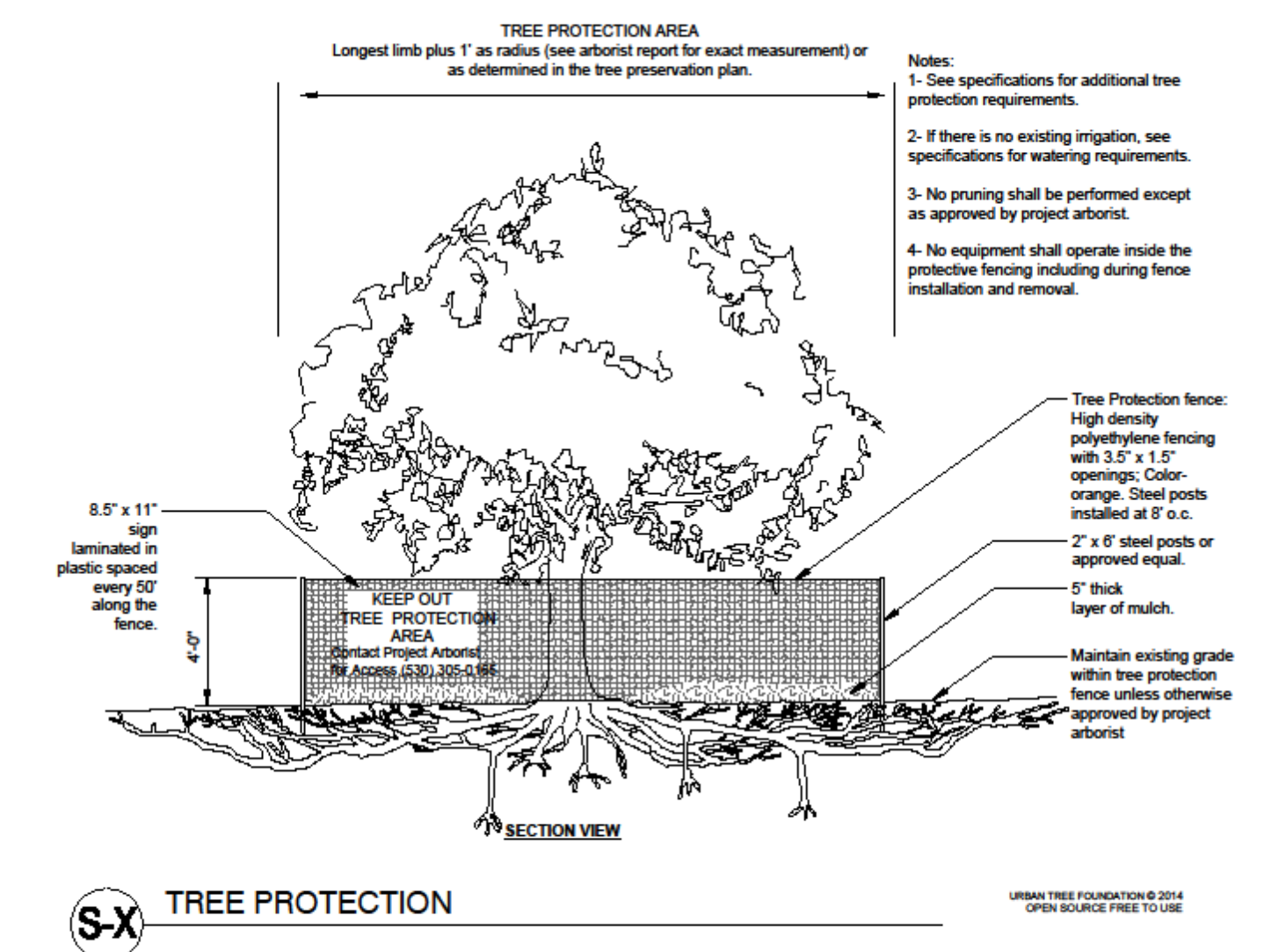
1243 High Street  
Auburn, CA 95603

## TREE PROTECTION GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

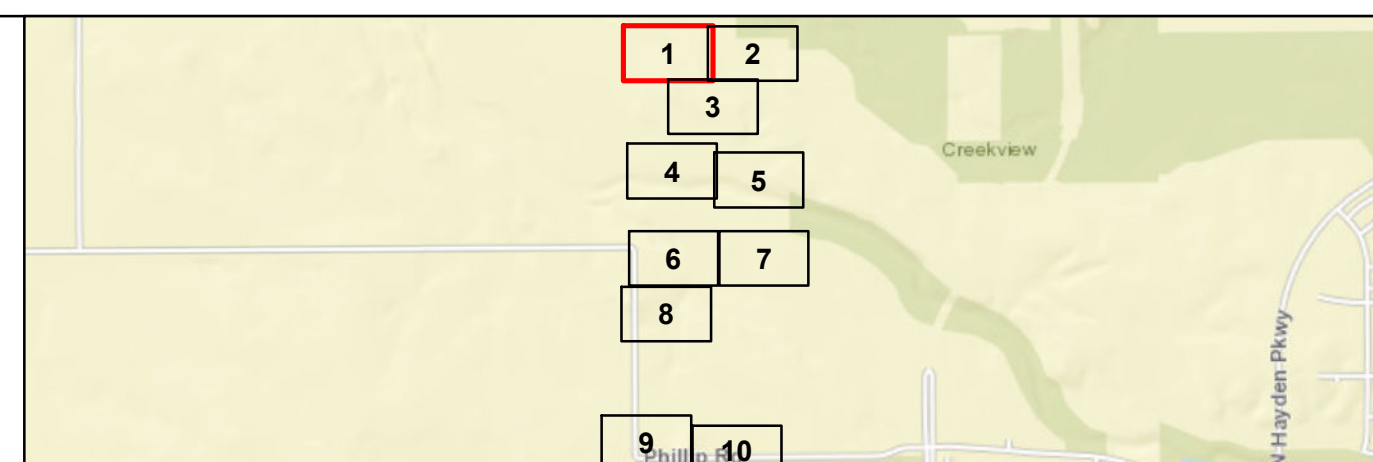
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2. The project arborist should inspect the exclusionary root protection fencing installed by the contractors prior to any grading and/or grubbing for compliance with the recommended protection zones. Additionally, the project arborist shall inspect the fencing at the onset of each phase of construction. The root protection zone for trees is specified as the 'canopy radius' in Appendix 2 in the arborist report unless otherwise specified by the arborist. Note 'dripline' is not an acceptable location for installation of tree protection fencing.
3. The project arborist should directly supervise any clearance pruning, irrigation, fertilization, placement of mulch and/or chemical treatments. If clearance pruning is required, the Project Arborist should approve the extent of foliage elevation and oversee the pruning to be performed by a contractor who is an ISA Certified Arborist. Clearance pruning should include removal of all the lower foliage that may interfere with equipment PRIOR to having grading or other equipment on site.
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6. Any and all work to be performed inside the protected root zone fencing, including all grading and utility trenching, shall be approved and/or supervised by the project arborist.
7. Trenching, if required, inside the protected root zone shall be approved and/or supervised by the project arborist and may be required to be performed by hand, by a hydraulic or air spade, or other method which will place pipes underneath the roots without damage to the roots.
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## TREE INVENTORY MAP



>Tree locations are approximate and were collected using apple iOS products.  
>Property line information was downloaded from Placer County on 06/28/2021.

Property Line	Arborist Rating
Measured Tree Canopy	0 Dead
	1 Extreme Structure or Health Problems
	2 Major Structure or Health Problems
	3 Fair - Minor Problems
	4 Good - No Apparent Problems
	5 Excellent



Sheet No.  
TPP 1.0

## PDC Sacramento LPV, LLC

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APN: 017-101-008

Date: 6/28/2021

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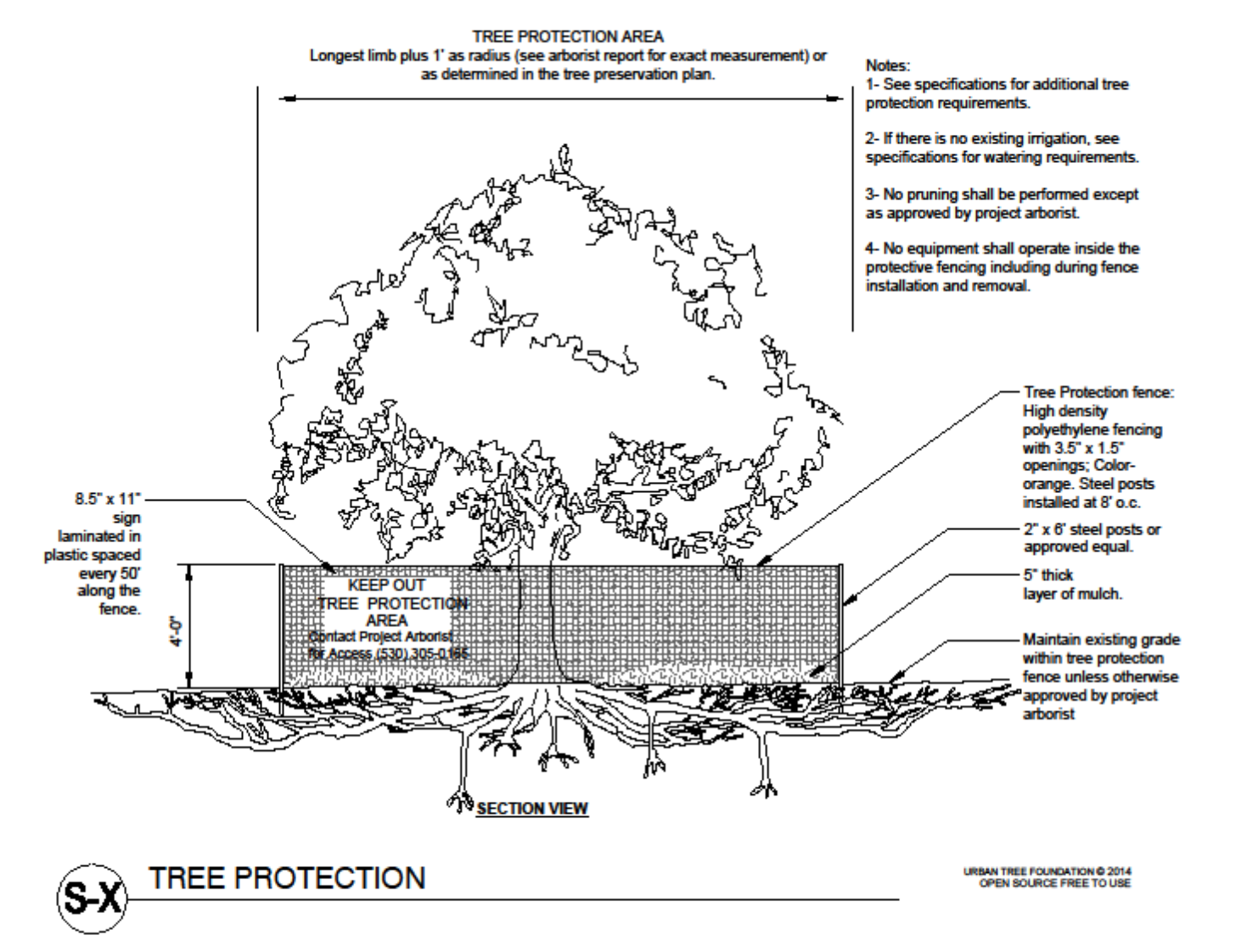


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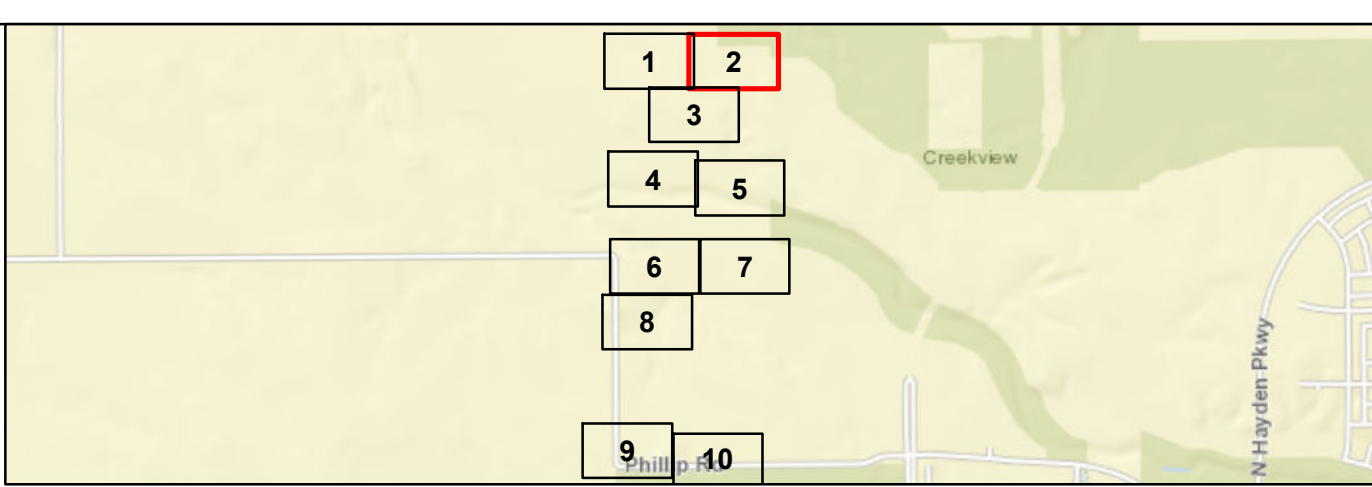
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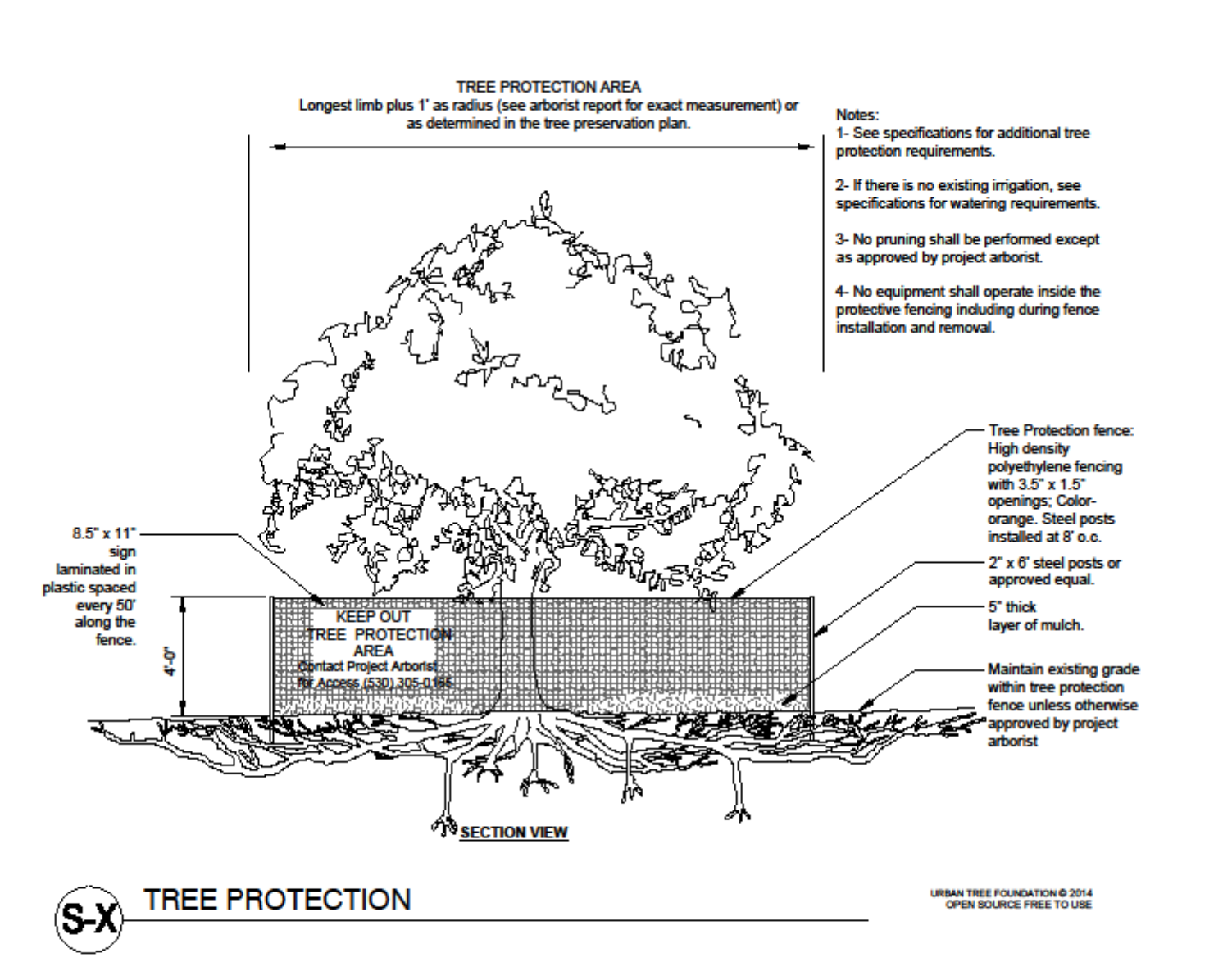
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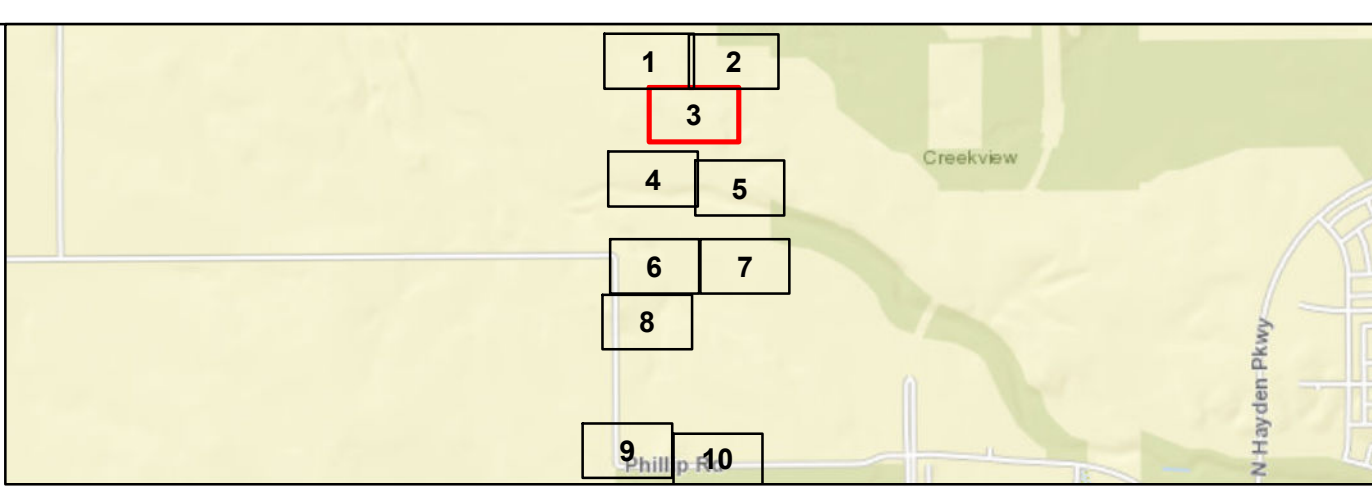
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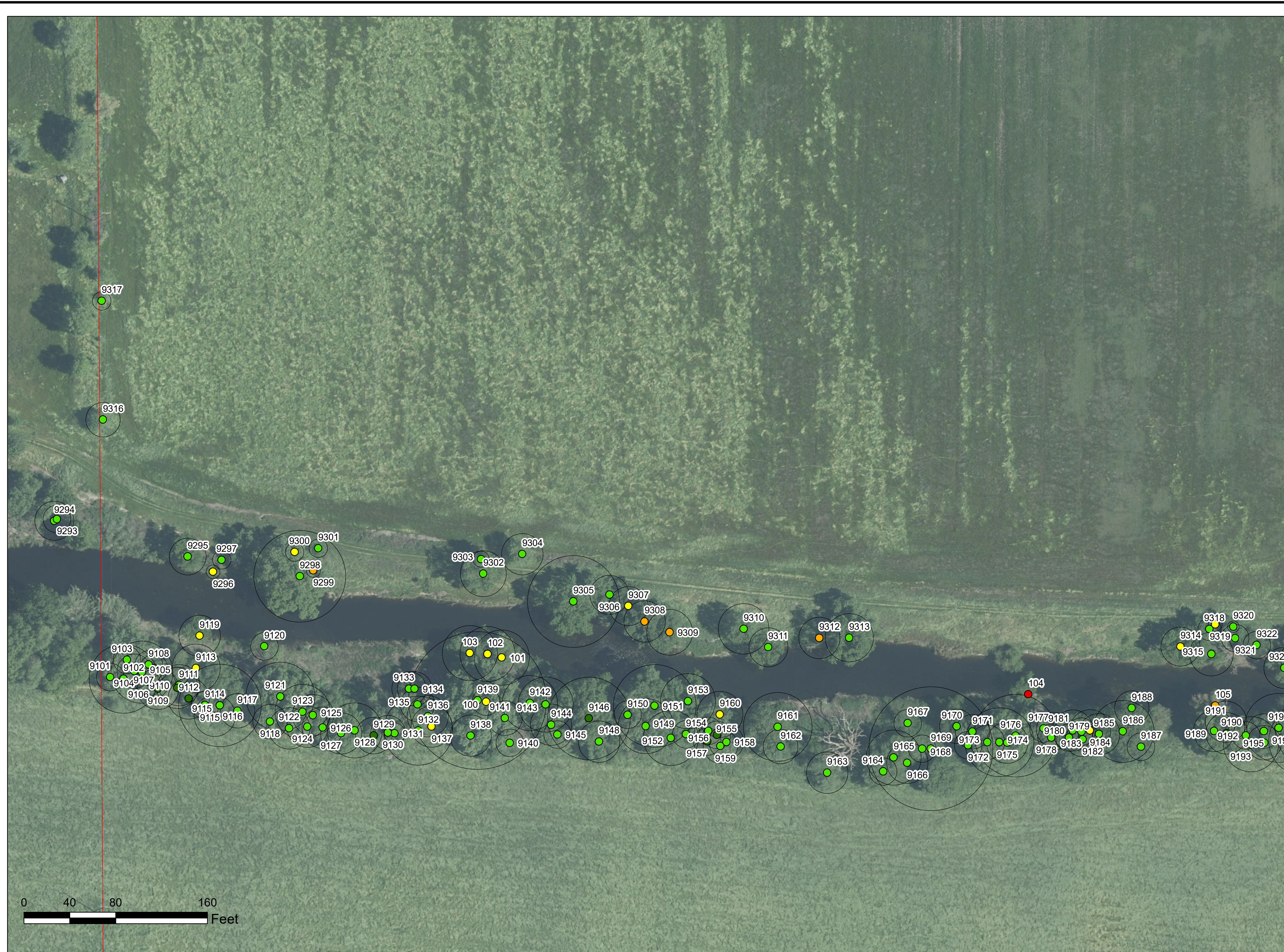


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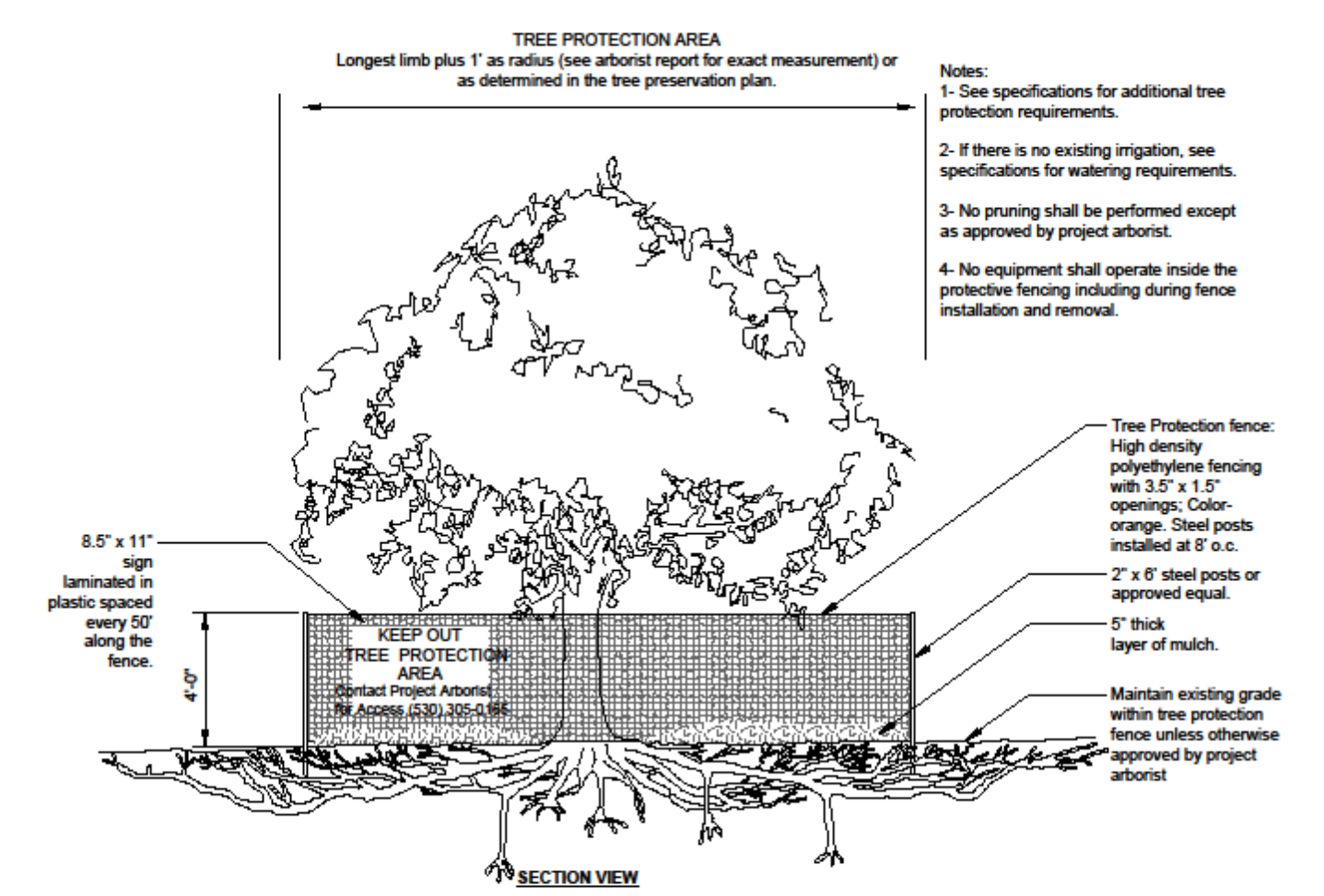
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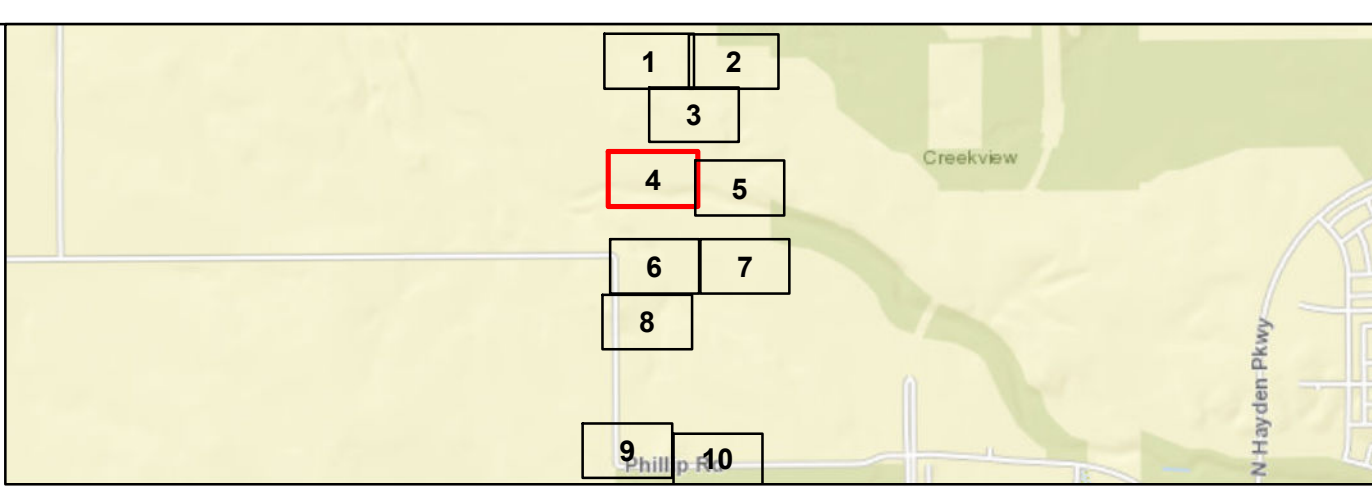


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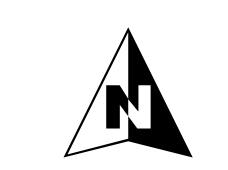
**TX TREE PROTECTION**  
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Property Line	Arborist Rating
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## PDC Sacramento LPV, LLC

6382 Phillip Road  
Roseville, Placer County, CA

APN: 017-101-008

Date: 6/28/2021



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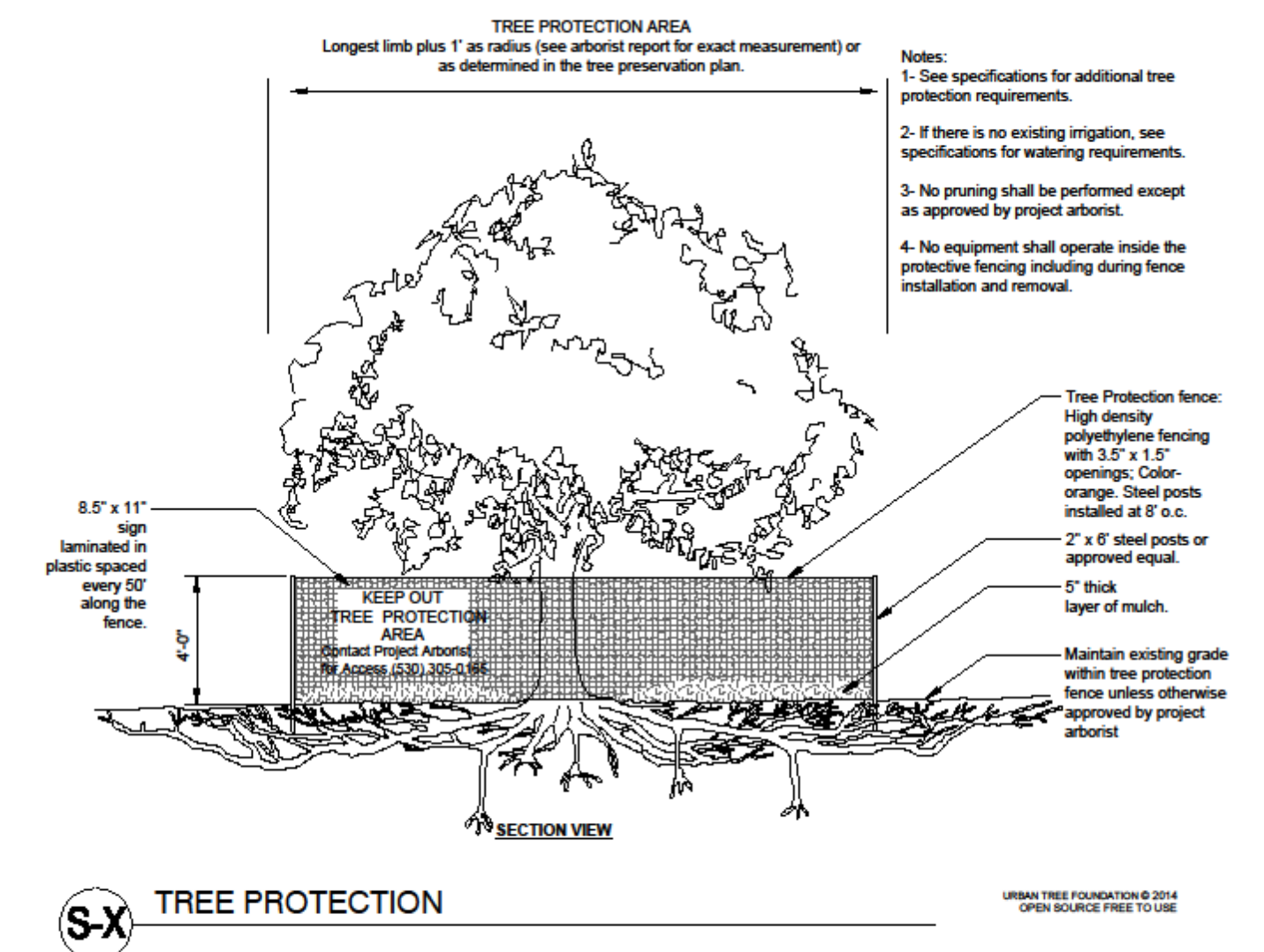
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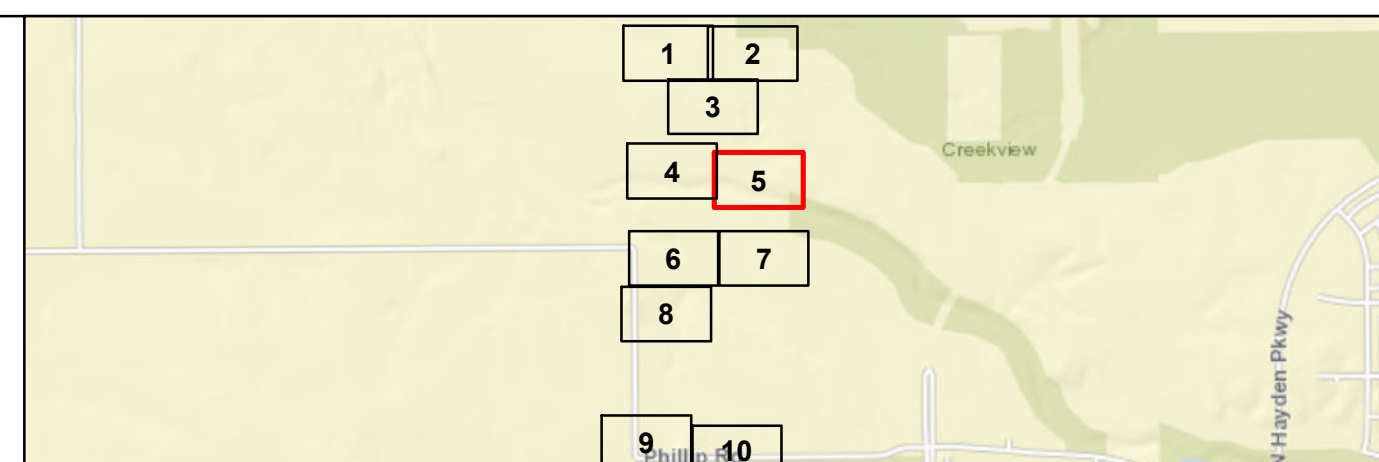
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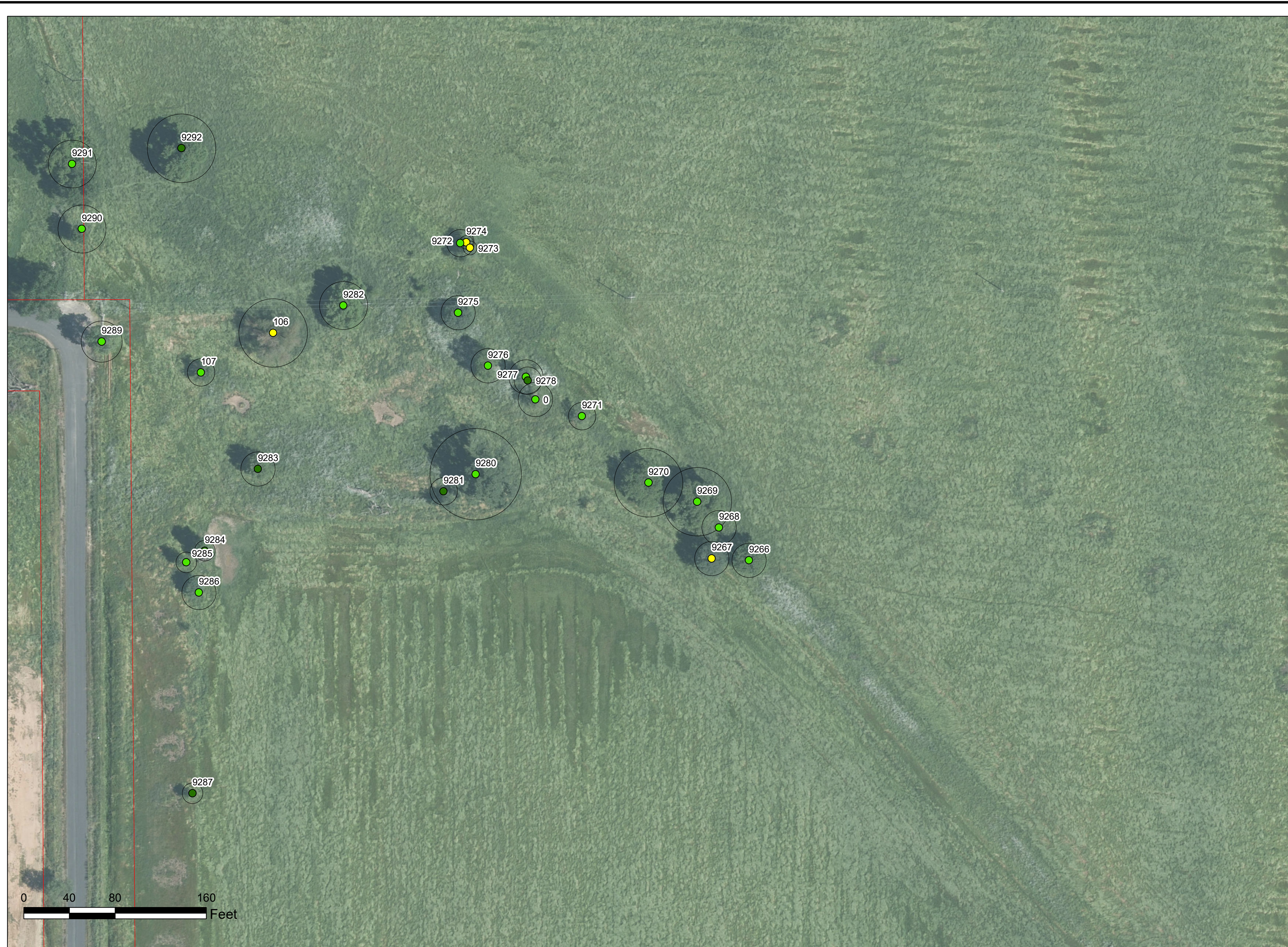
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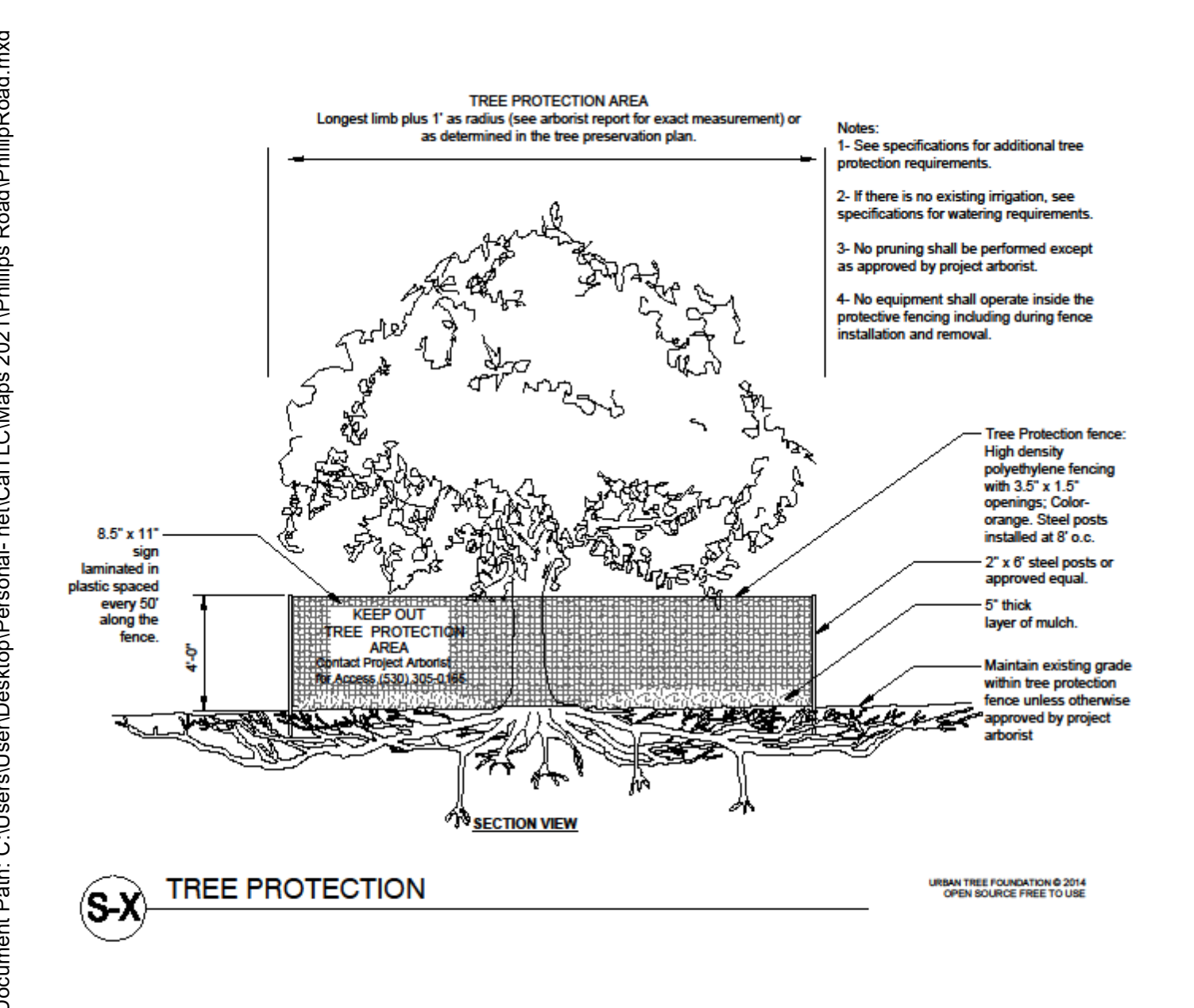
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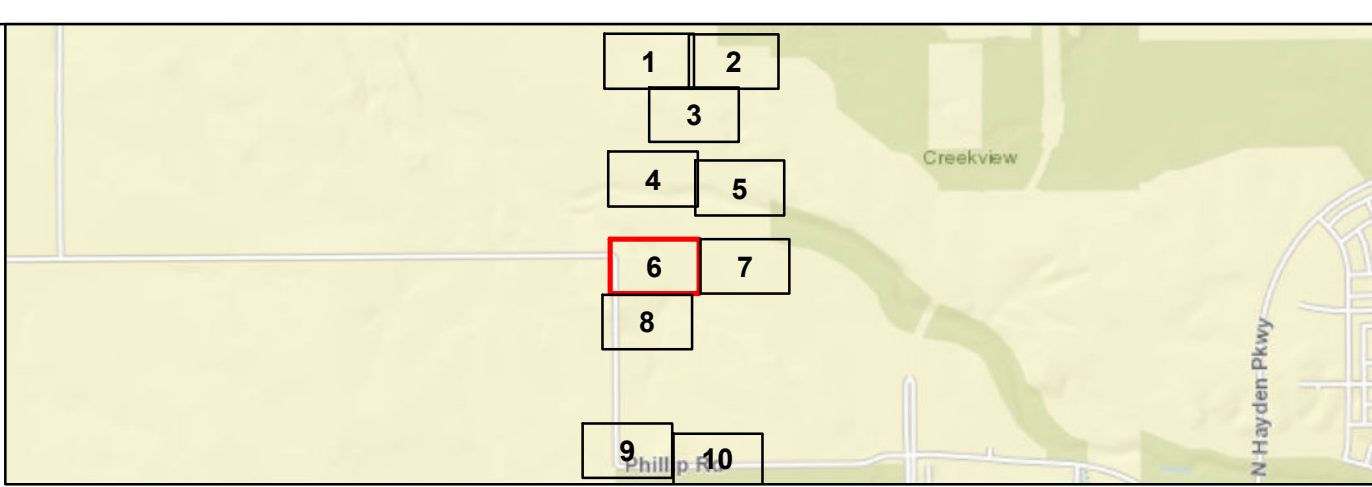


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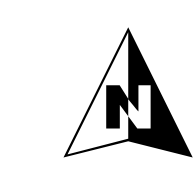


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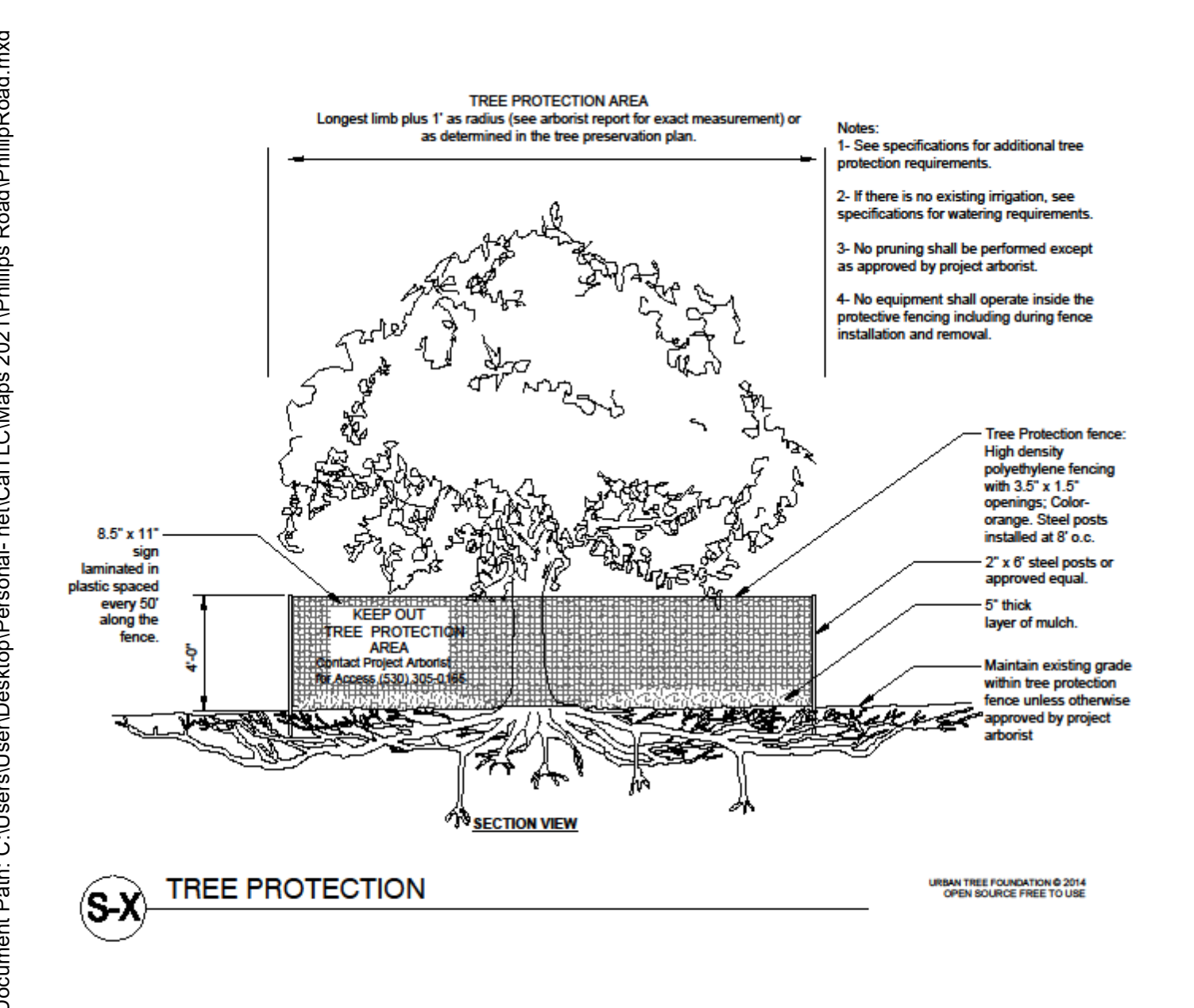
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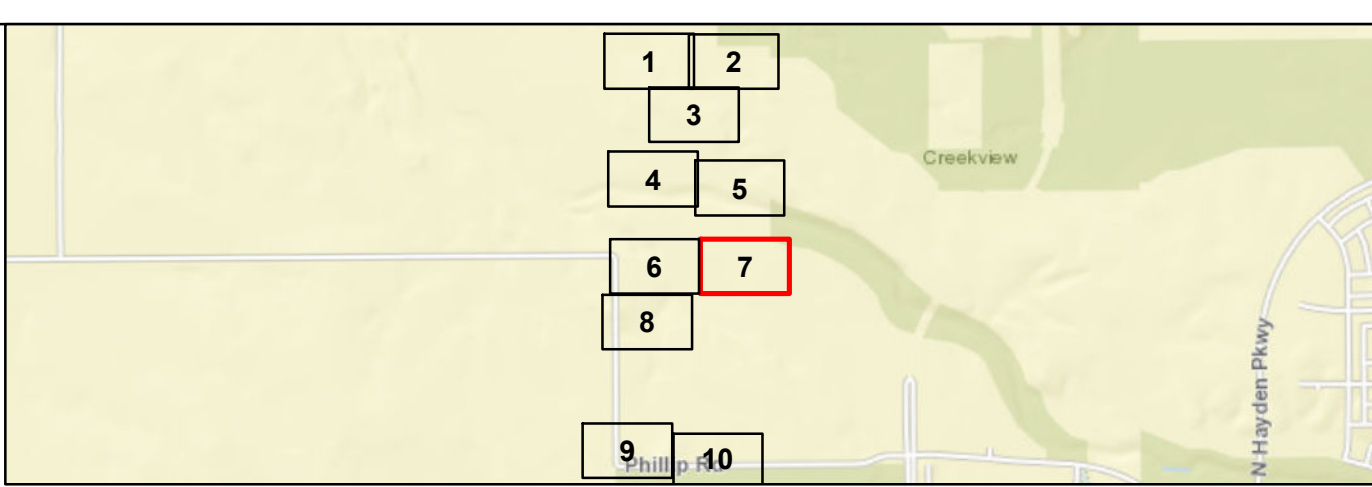
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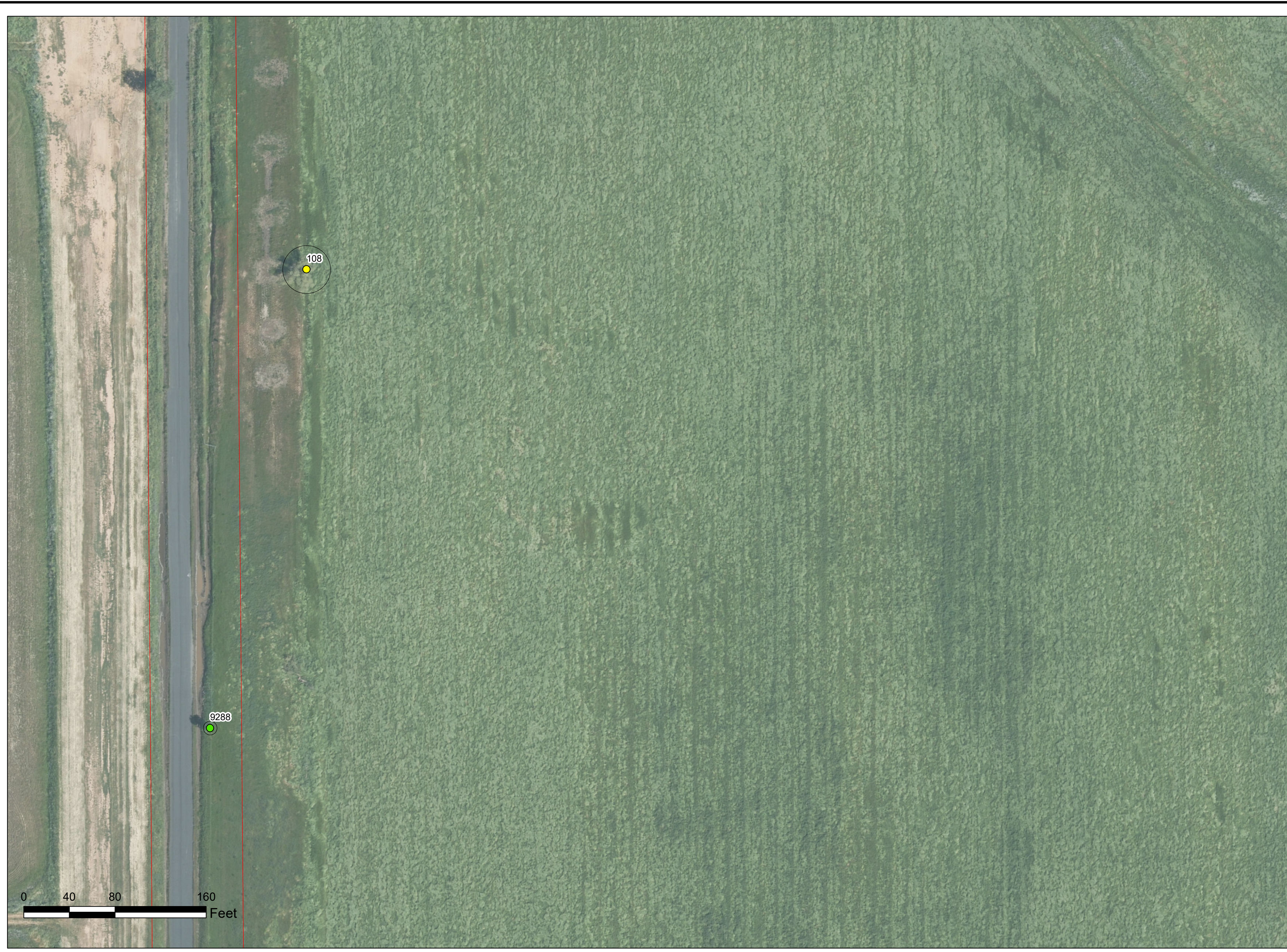
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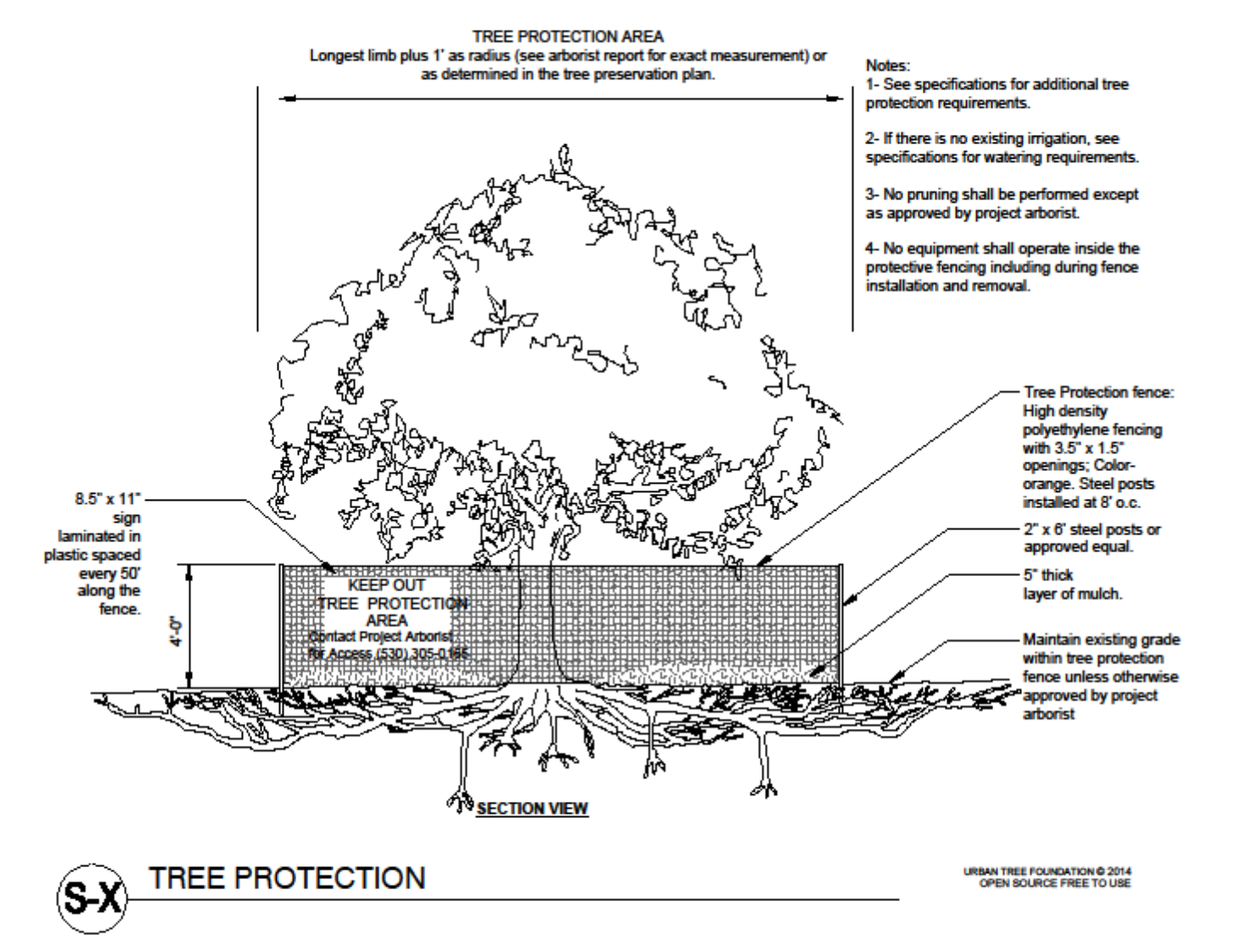


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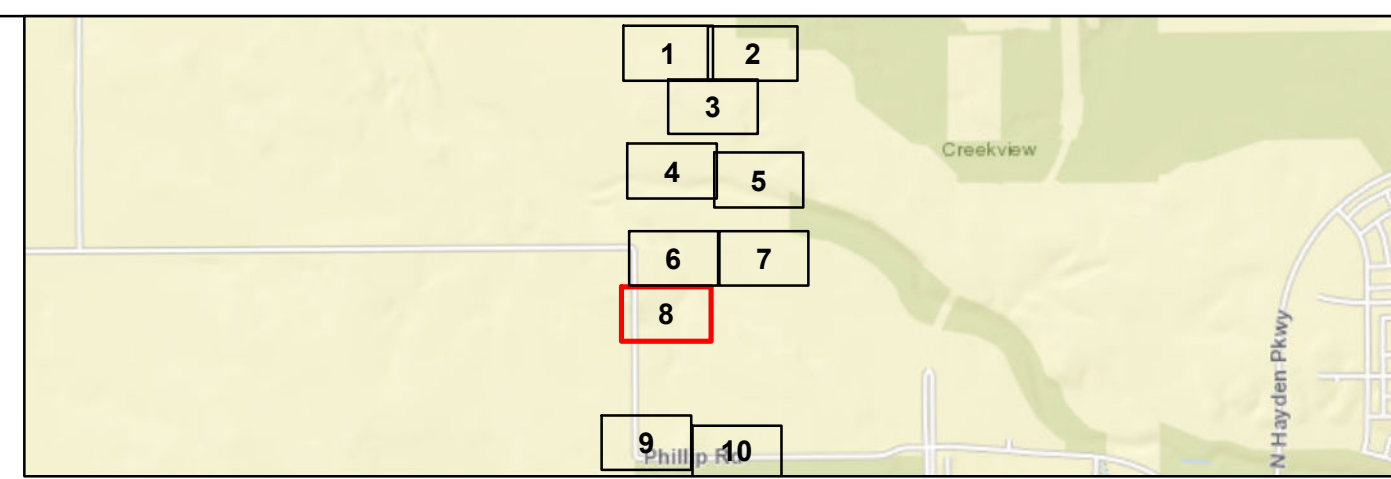
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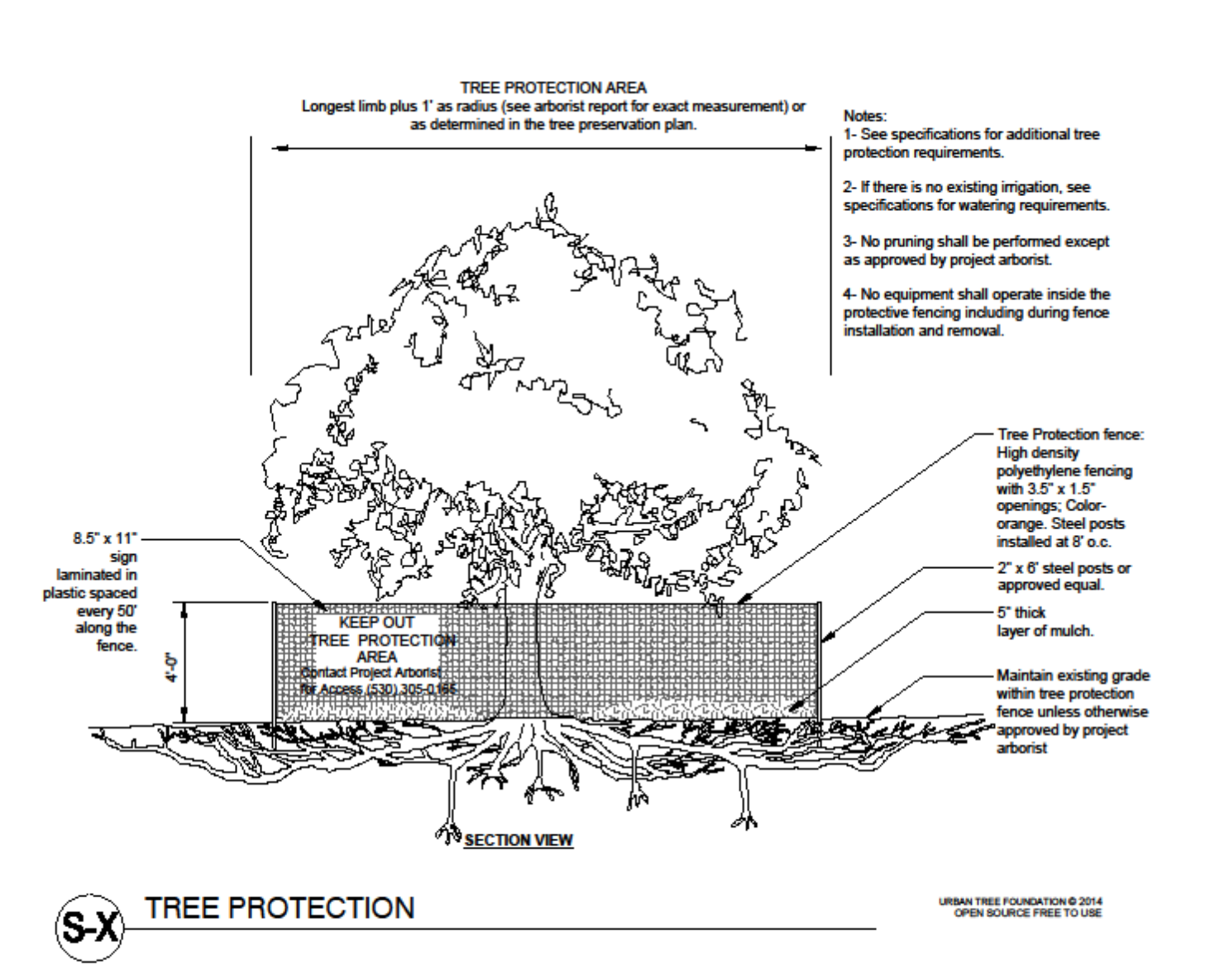
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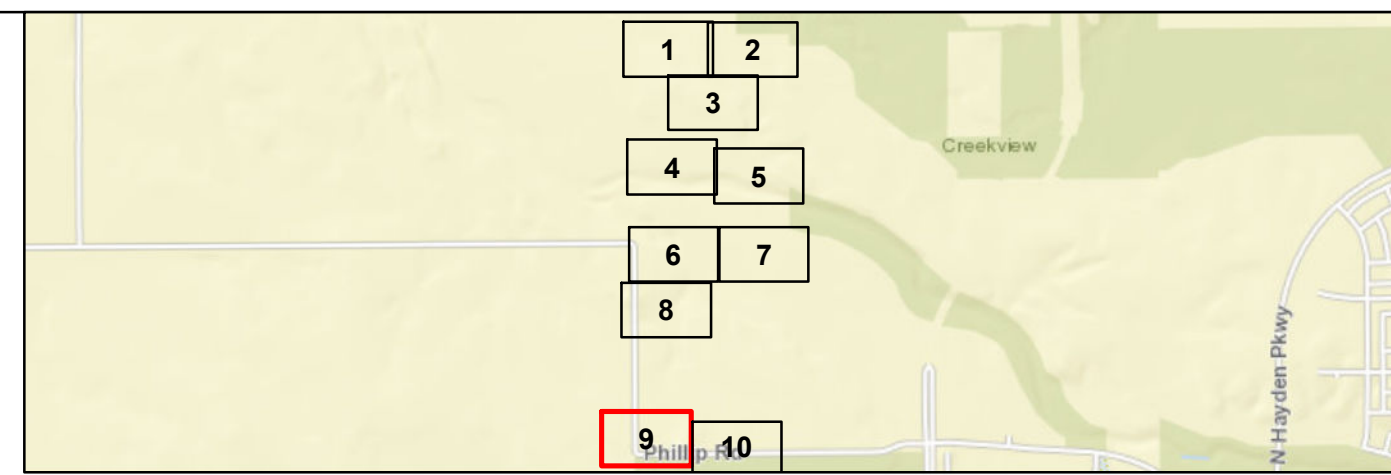
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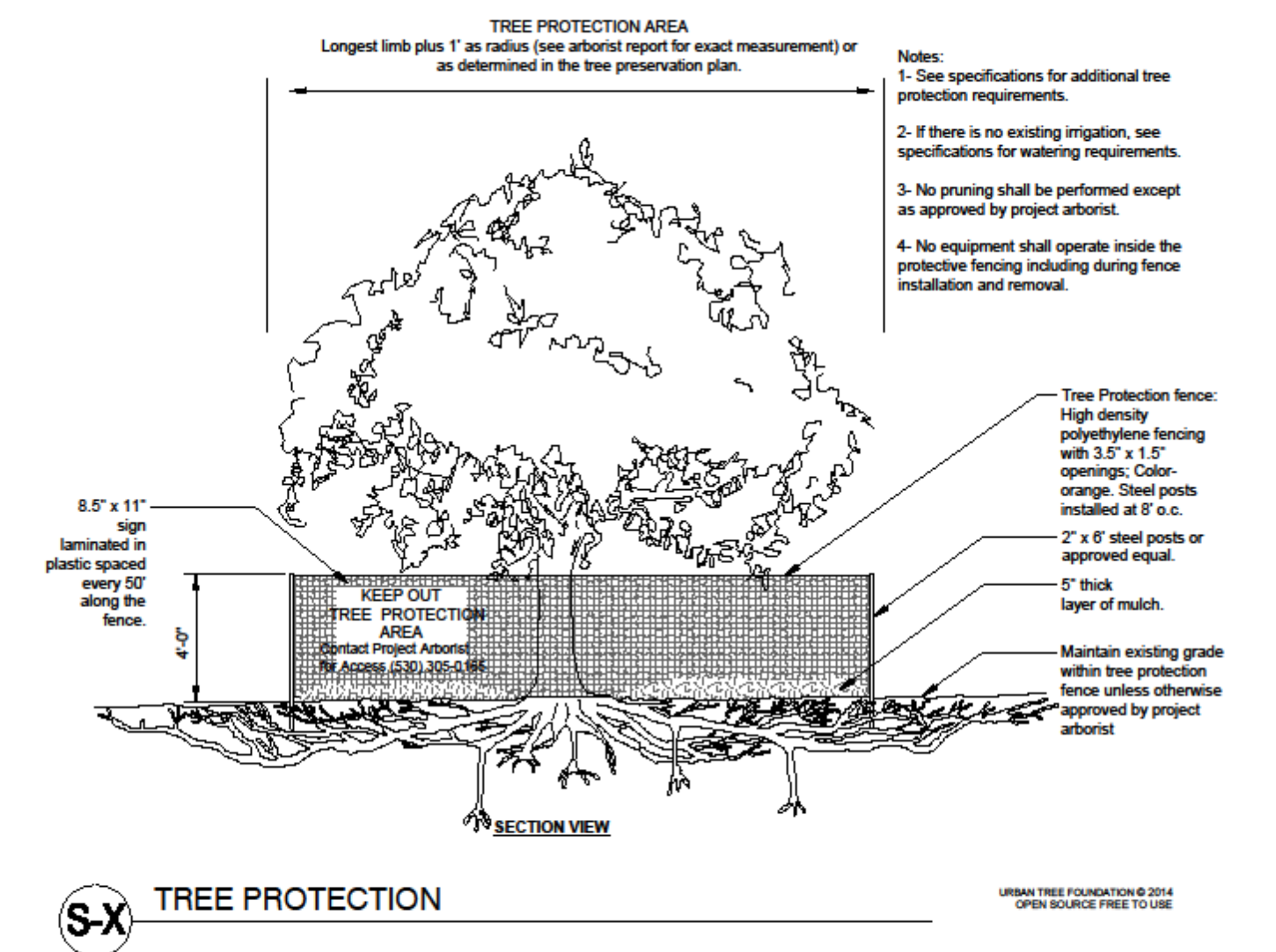
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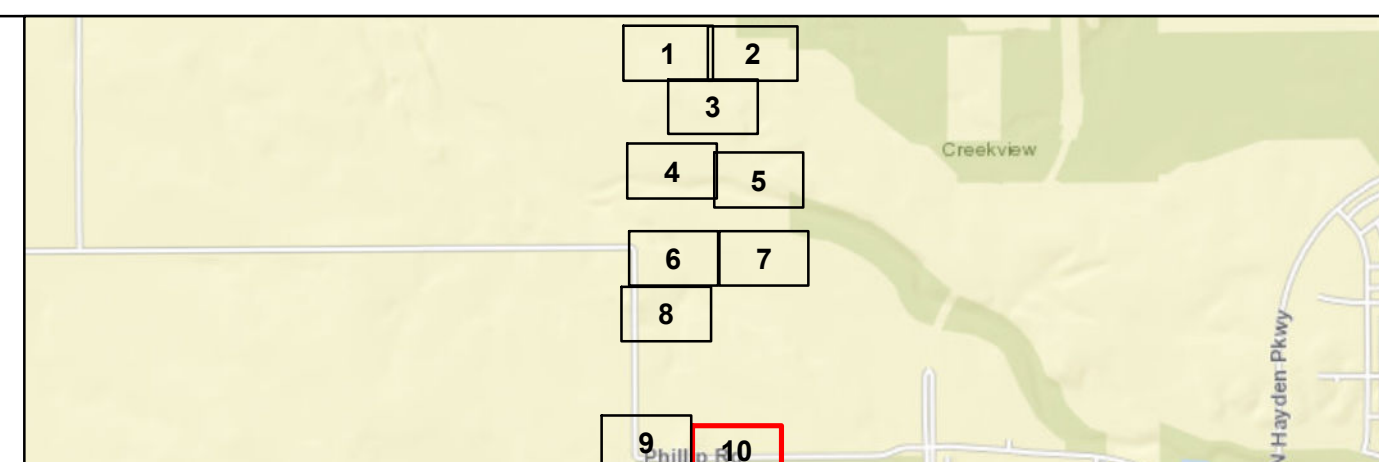
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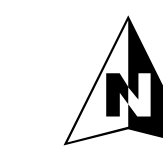


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APPENDIX 2 – TREE DATA

Tag #	Old Tag #	Protected By Code	Off-site	Common Name	Latin Name	Multi-Stems	DBH	Measured At	Measured Canopy Radius	Arborist Rating	Notes	Recommendations
100		No		Almond	<i>Prunus dulcis</i>		12	54	12	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Understory, severe lean and lack of sun light, poor crown ratio.	
101		No		Pacific Willow	<i>Salix lucida</i>		24	54	24	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Old failed tree vertical re-growth	
102		No		Pacific Willow	<i>Salix lucida</i>		12	54	24	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Old failed tree vertical re-growth	
103		No		Pacific Willow	<i>Salix lucida</i>		20	54	24	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Old failed tree vertical re-growth	
104		No		Pacific Willow	<i>Salix lucida</i>		16	54	20	0 Dead		Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.
105		No		Pacific Willow	<i>Salix lucida</i>		30	54	26	1 Extreme Structure or Health Problems	Ultra failure laying in the stream	Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.
106		No		Arizona ash	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	13,14,15,16,16	74	54	30	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Poor crown ratio, multiple inclusion at base, whole stems dead.	Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.
107		No		Almond	<i>Prunus dulcis</i>		12	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems		
108		No		Pacific Willow	<i>Salix lucida</i>		20	54	21	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Half dead, decay at base.	
109		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		16	12	15	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Inclusion at 16 inches above grade	
110		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		18	54	9	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Half dead, foliage	
111		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		12	54	12	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Half dead, foliage	
112		No		Oregon ash	<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>		10	54	12	4 Good - No Apparent Problems		
113		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		12	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Dead top from neighboring dead tree in canopy.	
114		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		12	54	12	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Half dead foliage.	
115		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		14	54	12	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Half dead foliage. Dead top	
116		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		12	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Tip die back	
117		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		12	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Tip die back	
118		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		17	54	213	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare	

Tag #	Old Tag #	Protected By Code	Off-site	Common Name	Latin Name	Multi-Stems	DBH	Measured At	Measured Canopy Radius	Arborist Rating	Notes	Recommendations
119		No		Pacific Willow	<i>Salix lucida</i>		6	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare	
120		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		16	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare, tip die back	
121		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		18	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare, tip die back	
122		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		16	54	15	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Slightly buried root flare, tip die back	
123		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		18	54	15	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Slightly buried root flare, tip die back	
124		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		24	54	21	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare.	
125		No		Pacific Willow	<i>Salix lucida</i>		12	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems		
126		No		Pacific Willow	<i>Salix lucida</i>		18	54	15	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Half dead	Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.
126A		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		18	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems		
127		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		12	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems		
127A		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		18	54	24	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Growing on steep bank of dry creek bed	
128		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		30	54	28	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	In dry creek bed, poor attachments and failed limbs at base	
129		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		30	54	30	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	In dry creek bed, poor attachments and failed limbs at base	
500		No		N/A	N/A		6.5	54	2	0 Dead	Dead. Intact.	Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.
9101		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory, included bark at 6 feet above grade.	
9102		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		29	24	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 4.5 feet above grade.	
9103		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory, debris build up around tree.	
9104		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		13	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems		
9105		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		24	54	27	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 7 and 16 feet above grade.	
9106		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Understory	

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9107		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	12	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Understory	
9108		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory, poor crown ratio	
9109		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		14	54	18	4 Good - No Apparent Problems		
9110		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		9	54	18	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Understory, leans south	
9111		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		14	36	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Low branching at 48 inches above grade. Fair vigor	
9112		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		14	54	18	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Tall vertical growth	
9113		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		18	54	21	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Buried root flare, split inclusion at 12 feet above grade	
9114		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory	
9115		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		29	54	36	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 48 inches.	
9116		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	18	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Understory leans south	
9117		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	36	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant at 54 inches.	
9118		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory. Leans south.	
9119		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	18	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Severe beaver damage to trunk.	<b>Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.</b>
9120		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Average amount of deadwood	
9121		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		24	36	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 54 inches above grade	
9122		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		16	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Average amount of deadwood	
9123		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		18	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Above average amount of deadwood, lack of light	
9124		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		14	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory, vertical branches- narrow branch angles	
9125		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		11	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory, vertical branches- narrow branch angles	
9126		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		14	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory, vertical branches- narrow branch angles	

Tag #	Old Tag #	Protected By Code	Off-site	Common Name	Latin Name	Multi-Stems	DBH	Measured At	Measured Canopy Radius	Arborist Rating	Notes	Recommendations
9127		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Vertical branches. Narrow branch angles.	
9128		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		20	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory.	
9129		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		18	54	16	4 Good - No Apparent Problems		
9130		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		16	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory, leans west.	
9131		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory, leans west.	
9132		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		30	54	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant stems at 54 inches above grade with inclusion, exposed split.	
9133		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		8	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	On bank water line	
9134		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		6	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	On bank water line	
9135		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory	
9136		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory	
9137		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	18	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Codominant split at grade.	
9138		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		9	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory	
9139		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		54	54	60	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Cavity west side at 54 inches above grade. Bole height 16-18 feet. Vigor good, overextended branches.	
9140		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans south	
9141		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		13	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Recovering from recent defoliation.	
9142		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	12,15	27	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Multi-stem crossing at 54 inches above grade. Starting to graft.	
9143		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		23	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 12 feet.	
9144		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans south	
9145		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans south	
9146		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		28	54	36	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Average amount of deadwood	

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9147		# Not Used										
9148		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans south	
9149		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		17	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans south	
9150		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		8	12	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant at 24 inches above grade.	
9151		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		31	54	36	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slight lean east, slightly buried root flare.	
9152		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		17	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans south	
9153		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		18	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans east	
9154		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans south	
9155		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 12 feet	
9156		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Slight lean east	
9157		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Slight lean east	
9158		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 8 feet	
9159		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 12 inches above grade	
9160		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		26	18	20	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	4 stem inclusion at 24 inches above grade. At water erosion under root flare.	
9161		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		18	54	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Average amount of deadwood.	
9162		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		12	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Average amount of deadwood.	
9163		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans south. Dominant tree died.	
9164		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory to dead tree	
9165		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		24	16	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 36 inches above grade.	
9166		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		16	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Dead branches below bole height at 12	

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9167		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant at 54 inches above grade. Surrounded by blackberry.	
9168		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem understory	
9169		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	54	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Dead branches west side due to shading	
9170		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		12	36	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 54 inches.	
9171		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		11	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Low dead branches	
9172		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Narrow branch angles	
9173		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		9	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans west	
9174		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		22	54	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans east	
9175		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Vertical growth with narrow branch angles	
9176		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		18	54	36	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slight lean north	
9177		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	On bank, debris around trunk	
9178		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Above average amount of deadwood	
9179		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory	
9180		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 12 feet narrow branch angles	
9181		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant stem at 6 feet above grade	
9182		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		25	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Above average amount of deadwood in a crown. Decay at 54 inches.	
9183		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		10	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Leans east understory	
9184		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	18	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Half axed down, mechanical damage	<b>Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.</b>
9185		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Side bank.	
9186		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		27	54	27	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Side bank, crown is thinning,	

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9187		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans south	
9188		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		14	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans north over stream	
9189		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		18	24	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory narrow branch angles	
9190		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15	54	18	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Canopy leans south	
9191		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15	54	18	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Canopy leans north	
9192		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem understory	
9193		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		20	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Low laterals to the south	
9194		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans south	
9195		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		10	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans north	
9196		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		24	16	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 24 inches above grade	
9197		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15	16	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant at 5 feet, canopy leans south	
9198		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	9,13,14	38	54	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 12 inches above grade.	
9199		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 9 feet above grade.	
9200		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem understory leans south	
9201		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem understory	
9202		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Buried root flare	
9203		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		17	54	18	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Buried root flare, poor crow ratio	
9204		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		14	36	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Leans north west over water, low lateral at 48 inches above grade.	
9205		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		11	54	15	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Single stem	
9206		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		24	12	21	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Low laterals and codominant at 36 inches above grade.	

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9207		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	9,24	33	16	27	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant 9-inch stem at 36 inches above grade.	
9208		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Leans south, slightly buried root flare	
9209		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		8	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Leans south, slightly buried root flare	
9210		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		20	18	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Leans north over water, slightly buried root flare.	
9211		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem	
9212		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	18	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Single stem severe lean over water, soil erosion at flare	
9213		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	12	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Single stem severe lean over water, soil erosion at flare	
9214		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		16	12	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant stem at 16 inches above grade.	
9215		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		12	12	15	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Inclusion at 16 inches above grade. Poor crown ratio.	
9216		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		10	24	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 36 inches above grade. Understory	
9217		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		48	54	45	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare, bark reduction lower 24 inches above grade.	
9218		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory lack of light and space canopy under large lateral of valley oak	
9219		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		24	6	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Low lateral and inclusion at 16 inches above grade.	
9220		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		13	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem on bank, failed oak leaning on trunk	
9221		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		26	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Approximate DBH trunk in blackberry. On water level soil erosion at root flare.	
9222		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		12	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Low lateral at 12	
9223		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		12	16	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 36 inches above grade	
9224		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		50	54	45	1 Extreme Structure or Health Problems	Poor crown ratio, 40% foliage loss, stem dead, bark loss south side, top declining.	<b>Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.</b>
9225		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		17	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 10 feet above grade	
9226		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem understory	

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9227		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem leans northwest, blackberry	
9228		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		16	54	27	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant at 16 feet above grade. Blackberry.	
9229		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		24	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 72 inches above grade. Slightly buried root flare	
9230		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		20	54	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare	
9231		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		16	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare. Inclusion at 7 feet above grade. Narrow branch angles vertical growth	
9232		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare. Single stem understory	
9233		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		22	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare. North side foliage thinning.	
9234		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare. Single stem understory	
9235		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare. Single stem understory	
9236		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		16	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank	
9237		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		11	54	15	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Exposed cavity north side at base. Inclusion at 6 feet above grade.	
9238		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant at 16 feet	
9239		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem understory	
9240		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem understory	
9241		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		13	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Canopy leans south	
9242		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		13	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant at 6 feet.	
9243		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		11	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans southeast	
9244		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	6	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans east	
9245		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Tip dieback on 4-inch codominant stem to south.	
9246		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem understory, low laterals dead	

Tag #	Old Tag #	Protected By Code	Off-site	Common Name	Latin Name	Multi-Stems	DBH	Measured At	Measured Canopy Radius	Arborist Rating	Notes	Recommendations
9247		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		8	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Leans over water side bank.	
9248		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem slightly lean south	
9249		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem slightly lean south	
9250		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem slightly lean north, codominant at 7 feet above grade.	
9251		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem severe lean north over water, soil erosion at root flare. Blackberry at base	
9252		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		20	54	21	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Buried root flare codominant with inclusion at 18 inches above grade.	
9253		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Buried root flare, cavity at 12 inches above grade.	
9254		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare, codominant at 10 feet	
9255		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		17	54	21	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare, codominant at 12 feet	
9256		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare, single stem leans north.	
9257		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		18	36	21	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare, codominant with inclusion at 60 inches above grade.	
9258		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	21	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare, blackberry at base	
9259		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare, blackberry at base	
9260		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare, blackberry at base	
9261		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare, blackberry at base, lower canopy dead	
9262		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare, single stem leans east, small cavity at 6 feet above grade.	
9263		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		28	54	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Buried root flare, low lateral, 20 feet from power pole and lines	
9264		No		Oregon ash	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>		17	12	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Low laterals at 36 inches above grade	
9265		No		Oregon ash	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>		12	24	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant at 36	

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9266		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		14	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Crossing codominants at 6 feet.	
9267		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		26	54	15	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Codominant split at 6 feet crack exposed to 12 inches above grade.	
9268		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		10	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Buried root flare	
9269		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		37	12	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	3 stems codominant at 36 inches, overextended branches with stress fractures.	
9270		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		24	12	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Crown thinning above average amount of deadwood.	
9271		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		11	36	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant crossing at 48 inches.	
9272		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		12	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Absent of root flare north side, animal burrowing at flare- minor damage	
9273		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		6	54	6	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Vertical column of decay lower 5 feet of trunk.	
9274		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		8	54	6	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Vertical column of decay lower 7 feet of trunk.	
9275		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		18	12	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 16 inches above grade. Narrow branch angles with splits, bark reduction lower 16 inch of trunk	
9276		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		13	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Buried root flare, poor crown ratio, above average amount of deadwood.	
9277		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		10	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slight lean south, side hill.	
9278		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		7	54	12	4 Good - No Apparent Problems		
9279		# Not Used										
9280		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		42	54	40	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Cavity at base, vertical column of decay, south side, 16-inch branch failure upper canopy at 35 feet above grade. Above average amount of deadwood.	
9281		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		10	54	12	4 Good - No Apparent Problems		
9282		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		21	54	21	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Absent of root flare on 50 percent, 2 out of four buttress roots. Topped at 18 feet	
9283		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		13	54	15	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Low laterals	

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9284		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	9	4 Good - No Apparent Problems		
9285		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		10	16	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 24 inches above grade.	
9286		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		14	36	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Low laterals, codominant stems at 5 feet.	
9287		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		8	54	9	4 Good - No Apparent Problems		
9288		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		12	6	6	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 12 inches above grade,	
9289		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		17	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slight lean lower inner canopy dead	
9290		Yes	Yes	Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		18	54	21	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Under power line, topped 6 feet from old access road. Low lateral removed.	
9291		Yes	Yes	Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	15,15,17	47	54	21	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Under power line, topped 6 feet from old access road. Low lateral removed. Inclusion at base	
9292		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		28	54	30	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Low laterals	
9293		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12.5	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Small limb dead wood. Oak galls. Good vigor.	
9294		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15	54	17	3 Fair - Minor Problems	No tag placed. Surrounded by blackberry. Good base and trunk. Good branch structure and vigor.	
9295		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		14.5	54	16	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Small limb dead wood. Low branches. Good vigor.	
9296		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	6	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Trunk has long mostly closed inclusions all around and up it. High small limb dead wood. Suppressed. Low vigor.	
9297		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		9.5	54	8	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Low branches. Small limb deadwood. Oak galls. Good vigor.	
9298	515	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		48	54	40	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base flare. Codominant at 8'. Good canopy and branch structure. Good vigor.	
9299		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	6	1 Extreme Structure or Health Problems	95% Base decay. Only foliage that remains is epicormic growth in canopy. Mostly dead. Low vigor.	<b>Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.</b>
9300		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	4,7	11	54	8	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Codominant split at grade. Suppressed by large south tree. Poor branch structure. High dead wood. Medium vigor.	

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9301		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6.5	54	8	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Low branches. Oak galls. Good canopy structure. Good vigor.	
9302		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		20	54	20	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Low branches. Codominant at 9 feet oak galls. Good vigor.	
9303		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6.5	54	7	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Low branches. Small deadwood. Crowded branch structure. Good vigor.	
9304		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15.5	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Low branches. Tag placed South. Small limb deadwood. Good canopy structure and vigor.	
9305		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	9,11,16,17	53	54	40	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. South stem splits at grade. Oak galls. Good vigor.	
9306		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15	54	17	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Medium closed wound on east base. Low branches. Good vigor.	
9307		No		Almond	<i>Prunus dulcis</i>		25	54	17	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Rotten base. High deadwood.	Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.
9308	511	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		19.5	54	18	1 Extreme Structure or Health Problems	Beaver damage at base north. Halfway chewed through. Epicormic growth. Exposed trunk north.	Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.
9309	510	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		22.5	54	20	1 Extreme Structure or Health Problems	Extensive beaver damage at base north. Low branches. Low vigor.	Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.
9310	509	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		19.5	54	22	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Low branches. Good vigor.	
9311		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		19.5	54	17	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Base on slope. Small deadwood. Leans south over creek.	
9312		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		21	54	18	1 Extreme Structure or Health Problems	Extensive beaver damage at base north. One-sided south. Epicormic growth.	Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.
9313	506	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		29	54	21	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base flare. Codominant at 9 feet. Low branches. Good vigor.	
9314	74	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15	54	17	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Partially closed large wound on north base. Medium vigor. Epicormic growth.	
9315	75	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	7,17	22	54	19	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Medium branch at 2 feet north. Low branches. Oak galls. Good vigor.	
9316		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		18	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base flare. Low branches. Good vigor.	
9317		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	8	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Codominant at 4 feet. oak galls. Good vigor.	
9318		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	10	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Small limb dead wood. Epicormic growth. Good vigor	

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9319		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	6	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	large closed wound north trunk 3 feet. Shrunken foliage. Sparse foliage. Dead wood.	
9320		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		6	54	5	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. One sided north. Good vigor.	
9321		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Low branches. Oak galls. Good canopy structure. Good vigor.	
9322		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	10,11	21	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at base. Codominant union cracked. Good canopy structure and vigor.	
9323		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		20	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Poor trunk taper. Good vigor.	
9324		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10.5	54	17	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Small dead wood. One sided and leans north.good vigor.	
9325	81	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	9	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Good base. Epicormic growth up trunk. One-sided south. Suppressed by surrounding trees. Exposed north side. Medium vigor.	
9326	82	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Leans south over creek. One-sided south. Good vigor.	
9327		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Medium open wound on base northeast. Dead tree leaning on trunk. Root crown exposed. Swollen base. One-sided south.	
9328	85	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base flare. One-sided south. Oak galls. Medium vigor.	
9329	83	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	6,10	16	54	10	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base flare. Codominant, splits at 10 inches. Oak galls. Good vigor.	
9330		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	5	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	High epicormic growth and oak galls. Foliage primarily at canopy tips. Low vigor.	
9331	86	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		19	54	27	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base flare. Small dead branches. Good canopy structure. Good vigor.	
9332	87	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		16.5	54	20	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Some epicormic growth. Good branch and canopy structure. Good vigor.	
9333	88	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	10,18	28	54	20	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Splits at base 2 feet. Medium dead wood. Good vigor.	
9334		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7.5	54	6	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Low branches. Suppressed.	

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9335	91	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		29.5	54	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base flare. Oak galls. Good canopy structure and vigor	
9336	90	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		18	54	16	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Base on slope next to water. one sided south. Leans south. Good vigor.	
9337		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		9.5	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Grows on creek bank. Oak galls. Good vigor.	
9338	69	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		27	54	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base flare. Codominant at 10 feet. Good vigor.	
9339		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8.5	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	good base. Good branch structure. Good vigor.	
9340	94	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		24	54	20	3 Fair - Minor Problems	good base. Codominant at 5 feet. Oak galls. Good canopy structure and vigor.	
9341	95	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10.5	54	10	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Low branches. Some epicormic growth. Good canopy structure and vigor.	
9342	96	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		20	54	20	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Base growing on creek Bank. Medium breaks up trunk. Good canopy structure.	
9343		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		9	54	10	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Small dead wood. Good vigor.	
9344		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	9	1 Extreme Structure or Health Problems	decay at base and up trunk. Oak galls. Low vigor.	<b>Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.</b>
9345		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	5	3 Fair - Minor Problems	good base. Small dead wood on trunk. Good canopy structure and vigor.	
9346	97	Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		32	54	32	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base flare. Codominant at 5 feet. Low branches. Good canopy structure and vigor.	
9347	98	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		33	54	31	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Base on creek bank. unusual bark. Good canopy structure and vigor.	
9348		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	7	3 Fair - Minor Problems	tag on south side. good base. Low branches. Oak galls. Good vigor.	
9349		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	4,5,6	15	54	10	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant at 2 feet. Low dead branches. Good vigor.	
9350		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		9	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	good base. Good branch and canopy structure.	
9351		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	4	3 Fair - Minor Problems	good base. Epicormic growth. Good vigor.	

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9352		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		6	54	8	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Small inclusions on base. Good vigor.	
9353		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Codominant at 2 feet. Good canopy structure and vigor.	
9354		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Good structure. Pruning cuts for road.	
9355		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	5	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Some oak galls. Good structure and vigor.	
9356	101	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		31	54	32	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Great tree by the creek.	
9357		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	7	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Leans north. Good vigor.	
9358		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		13.5	54	16	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Leans north. Tag placed south. Good vigor.	
9359		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	15,20	35	54	16	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant split at grade. Oak galls. Epicormic growth. Good structure and vigor.	
9360		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	7	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base and vigor.	
9361	104	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		16.5	54	16	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Base on slope. Low branches. Good structure and vigor.	
9362		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Small dead wood, low branches. Good structure and vigor.	
9363	103	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		54	54	35	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base and base flare. multiple medium to large limb breaks. Good canopy. Good vigor.	
9364		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		11	54	10	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Good structure and vigor. Oak galls.	
9365	108	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	7	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Closed inclusion on base. Oak galls. Good structure and vigor.	
9366	109	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	8,12	20	54	10	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant at 2 feet. Low branches. Good vigor.	
9367		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8.5	54	9	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Swollen base, included bark. Sparse foliage in canopy. Low vigor.	
9368		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8.5	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Small tree growing right next to it. Good structure and vigor.	
9369	110	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15	54	17	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Codominant at 5 feet. Oak galls. Good structure and vigor.	
9370		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15.5	54	13	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Codominant at 5 feet. One sided southwest.	

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9371	111	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10.5	54	7	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Small dead wood. Good vigor.	
9372		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	6	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good vigor.	
9373		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	6	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good vigor.	
9374		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	5,7	12	54	7	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant at 1 foot. Good structure and vigor.	
9375		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	14	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Oak galls. Good vigor.	
9376	112	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		34	54	32	3 Fair - Minor Problems	open wound with good wound wood at east base. Good structure and vigor.	
9377	113	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		25	54	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	old wire fence wrapped around base. Over extended branches still intact. Good vigor.	
9378		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	8	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base and vigor.	
9379		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8.5	54	8	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base and vigor.	
9380		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		12	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 7 feet above grade	
9381		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		20	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 7 feet above grade. Narrow branch angles,	
9382		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		9	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Low lateral limb damage on access road	
9383		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Low lateral limb damage on access road	
9384		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		16	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	4 stems codominant at bole height of 10 feet above grade. Narrow branch angles.	
9385		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		17	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Poor vigor above average amount of deadwood	
9386		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		9	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare. Narrow upright branching.	
9387		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		16	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare. Narrow upright branching.	
9388		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		19	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road. Narrow upright branching.	
9389		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		24	54	27	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road. Narrow upright branching. Inclusion at 10 feet above grade	

Tag #	Old Tag #	Protected By Code	Off-site	Common Name	Latin Name	Multi-Stems	DBH	Measured At	Measured Canopy Radius	Arborist Rating	Notes	Recommendations
9390		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		14	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road. Narrow upright branching.	
9391		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed.	
9392		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		9	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed.	
9393		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		14	36	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Inclusion at 54 inches above grade	
9394		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek.	
9395		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		13	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek.	
9396		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek.	
9397		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek.	
9398		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek.	
9399		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed	
9400		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Narrow branch angles	
9401		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed.	
9402		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Growing on a steep bank.	
9403		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Growing on a steep bank.	
9404		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Growing on a steep bank.	
9405		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	16	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Growing on a steep bank. Inclusion at 24 inches above grade	

Tag #	Old Tag #	Protected By Code	Off-site	Common Name	Latin Name	Multi-Stems	DBH	Measured At	Measured Canopy Radius	Arborist Rating	Notes	Recommendations
9406		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	16	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Growing on a steep bank.	
9407		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	16	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Growing on a steep bank.	
9408		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	16	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Growing on a steep bank.	
9409		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Growing on a steep bank.	
9410		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	6	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed.	
9411		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	6	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed.	
9412		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		9	16	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Inclusion at 24	
9413		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		9	16	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Inclusion at 24	
9414		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		19	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Inclusion at 12 feet above grade. Low lateral to the south	
9415		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Inclusion at 54 inches above grade.	
9416		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Inclusion at 6 feet above grade	
9417		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		14	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Inclusion at 8 feet above grade	
9418		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Codominant at 10 feet above grade.	
9419		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		13	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. 3 stems codominant at 10 feet above grade.	

Tag #	Old Tag #	Protected By Code	Off-site	Common Name	Latin Name	Multi-Stems	DBH	Measured At	Measured Canopy Radius	Arborist Rating	Notes	Recommendations
9420		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed.	
9421		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed.	
9422		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed.	
9423		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		14	16	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Inclusion at 24	
9424		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		20	16	24	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Old tree failure upright self-correcting bow. In dry creek bed debris and concrete around base.	
9425		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		13	12	15	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Inclusion at 16 inches above grade split to ground. Narrow branch angles	
9426		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Narrow branch angles	
9427		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Narrow branch angles	
9428		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		24	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant at 24 inches above grade, under power lines.	
		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Recovering from recent defoliation.	

TOTAL INVENTORIED TREES = 360 trees (5,323 aggregate diameter inches)
<b>TOTAL RECOMMENDED REMOVALS = 14 trees (322.5 aggregate diameter inches)</b>
Rating (0-5, where 0 is dead) = 0=2 trees; 1=7 trees; 2=41 trees; 3=289 trees; 4=21 trees
Total Non-Protected Trees = 36 trees (652 aggregate diameter inches)
<b>TOTAL PROTECTED TREES = 324 trees (4,671 aggregate diameter inches)</b>

## APPENDIX 3 – GENERAL PRACTICES FOR TREE PROTECTION

### Definitions

**Root zone:** The roots of trees grow fairly close to the surface of the soil, and spread out in a radial direction from the trunk of tree. A general rule of thumb is that they spread 2 to 3 times the radius of the canopy, or 1 to 1½ times the height of the tree. It is generally accepted that disturbance to root zones should be kept as far as possible from the trunk of a tree.

**Inner Bark:** The bark on large valley oaks and coast live oaks is quite thick, usually 1" to 2". If the bark is knocked off a tree, the inner bark, or cambial region, is exposed or removed. The cambial zone is the area of tissue responsible for adding new layers to the tree each year, so by removing it, the tree can only grow new tissue from the edges of the wound. In addition, the wood of the tree is exposed to decay fungi, so the trunk present at the time of the injury becomes susceptible to decay. Tree protection measures require that no activities occur which can knock the bark off the trees.

### Methods Used in Tree Protection:

No matter how detailed Tree Protection Measures are in the initial Arborist Report, they will not accomplish their stated purpose unless they are applied to individual trees and a Project Arborist is hired to oversee the construction. The Project Arborist should have the ability to enforce the Protection Measures. The Project Arborist should be hired as soon as possible to assist in design and to become familiar with the project. He must be able to read and understand the project drawings and interpret the specifications. He should also have the ability to cooperate with the contractor, incorporating the contractor's ideas on how to accomplish the protection measures, wherever possible. It is advisable for the Project Arborist to be present at the Pre-Bid tour of the site, to answer questions the contractors may have about Tree Protection Measures. This also lets the contractors know how important tree preservation is to the developer.

**Root Protection Zone (RPZ):** Since in most construction projects it is not possible to protect the entire root zone of a tree, a Root Protection Zone is established for each tree to be preserved. The minimum Root Protection Zone is the area underneath the tree's canopy (out to the dripline, or edge of the canopy), plus 10'. The Project Arborist must approve work within the RPZ.

**Irrigate, Fertilize, Mulch:** Prior to grading on the site near any tree, the area within the Tree Protection fence should be fertilized with 4 pounds of nitrogen per 1000 square feet, and the fertilizer irrigated in. The irrigation should percolate at least 24 inches into the soil. This should be done no less than 2 weeks prior to grading or other root disturbing activities. After irrigating, cover the RPZ with at least 12" of leaf and twig mulch. Such mulch can be obtained from chipping or grinding the limbs of any trees removed on the site. Acceptable mulches can be obtained from nurseries or other commercial sources. Fibrous or shredded redwood or cedar bark mulch shall not be used anywhere on site.

**Fence:** Fence around the Root Protection Zone and restrict activity therein to prevent soil compaction by vehicles, foot traffic or material storage. The fenced area shall be off limits to all construction equipment, unless there is express written notification provided by the Project Arborist, and impacts are discussed and mitigated prior to work commencing.

No storage or cleaning of equipment or materials, or parking of any equipment can take place within the fenced off area, known as the RPZ.

The fence should be highly visible, and stout enough to keep vehicles and other equipment out. I recommend the fence be made of orange plastic protective fencing, kept in place by t-posts set no farther apart than 6'.

In areas of intense impact, a 6' chain link fence is preferred.

In areas with many trees, the RPZ can be fenced as one unit, rather than separately for each tree.

Where tree trunks are within 3' of the construction area, place 2" by 4" boards vertically against the tree trunks, even if fenced off. Hold the boards in place with wire. Do not nail them directly to the tree. The purpose of the boards is to protect the trunk, should any equipment stray into the RPZ.

Elevate Foliage: Where indicated, remove lower foliage from a tree to prevent limb breakage by equipment. Low foliage can usually be removed without harming the tree, unless more than 25% of the foliage is removed. Branches need to be removed at the anatomically correct location in order to prevent decay organisms from entering the trunk. For this reason, a contractor who is an ISA Certified Arborist should perform all pruning on protected trees.<sup>2</sup>

Expose and Cut Roots: Breaking roots with a backhoe, or crushing them with a grader, causes significant injury, which may subject the roots to decay. Ripping roots may cause them to splinter toward the base of the tree, creating much more injury than a clean cut would make. At any location where the root zone of a tree will be impacted by a trench or a cut (including a cut required for a fill and compaction), the roots shall be exposed with either a backhoe digging radially to the trunk, by hand digging, or by a hydraulic air spade, and then cut cleanly with a sharp instrument, such as chainsaw with a carbide chain. Once the roots are severed, the area behind the cut should be moistened and mulched. A root protection fence should also be erected to protect the remaining roots, if it is not already in place. Further grading or backhoe work required outside the established RPZ can then continue without further protection measures.

Protect Roots in Deeper Trenches: The location of utilities on the site can be very detrimental to trees. Design the project to use as few trenches as possible, and to keep them away from the major trees to be protected. Wherever possible, in areas where trenches will be very deep, consider boring under the roots of the trees, rather than digging the trench through the roots. This technique can be quite useful for utility trenches and pipelines.

Protect Roots in Small Trenches: After all construction is complete on a site, it is not unusual for the landscape contractor to come in and sever a large number of "preserved" roots during the installation of irrigation systems. The Project Arborist must therefore approve the landscape and irrigation plans. The irrigation system needs to be designed so the main lines are located outside the root zone of major trees, and the secondary lines are either laid on the surface (drip systems), or carefully dug with a hydraulic or air spade, and the flexible pipe fed underneath the major roots.

Design the irrigation system so it can slowly apply water (no more than ¼" to ½" of water per hour) over a longer period of time. This allows deep soaking of root zones. The system also needs to accommodate infrequent irrigation settings of once or twice a month, rather than several times a week.

Monitoring Tree Health During and After Construction: The Project Arborist should visit the site at least twice a month during construction to be certain the tree protection measures are being followed, to monitor the health of impacted trees, and make recommendations as to irrigation or other needs. After construction is complete, the arborist should monitor the site monthly for one year and make recommendations for care where needed.

Chemical Treatments: The owner or developer shall be responsible to contact an arborist with a pesticide applicators license to arrange for an application of a root enhancing hormone, such as Paclobutrazol, to mitigate the stress produced by the development **prior to grading**. Additionally, at the discretion of the project arborist, an insect infestation preventative for both boring insects and leaf feeding insects and/or fungal preventative for leaf surfaces may be required. Roots pruned during the course of performing a cut may be required to be treated with a biofungicide such as Bio-Tam.

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<sup>2</sup> International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), maintains a program of Certifying individuals. Each Certified Arborist has a number and must maintain continuing education credits to remain Certified.

# **Appendix D2**

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Preliminary Arborist Report and  
Tree Removal Plan



# California Tree and Landscape Consulting, Inc.

October 26, 2022

Abbie Wertheim, Development Manager  
 PDC Sacramento LPIV, LLC  
 8775 Folsom Blvd., Suite 200  
 Sacramento, California 92826  
 Via Email: [awertheim@panattoni.com](mailto:awertheim@panattoni.com)

## PRELIMINARY ARBORIST REPORT AND TREE REMOVAL PLAN

RE: Phillip Road Site, 6382 Phillip Road, APN #017-101-008-000; City of Roseville, CA jurisdiction

### Executive Summary

PDC Sacramento LPIV, LLC contacted California Tree and Landscape Consulting, Inc. to inventory and evaluate the trees on the site for purposes of providing preliminary tree information for planning for development of the parcel. The property is located at 6382 Phillip Road, in the City of Roseville, California, and is subject to the jurisdiction of Roseville. See Supporting Information Appendix 1 – Tree Inventory Map.

Dave Mercado, ISA Certified Arborist #WE-7311A, and Tyler Thomson, ISA Certified Arborist #WE-12751A, were on the site between June 9 and 17, 2021, to provide species identification, measurements of diameter and canopy, field condition notes, and arborist ratings. A total of 356 trees were included in the inventory, 321 of which are protected by the City of Roseville Tree Preservation Municipal Code 19.66. Nicole Harrison, ISA Certified Arborist #WE-6500AM, reviewed the Grading and Drainage plans<sup>1</sup> to provide documentation regarding the trees to be removed for the project. Root and Pruning impacts were not evaluated at this time.

Tree Species	Trees Inventoried	Trees on the Site <sup>2</sup>	Protected Trees	Trees Proposed for Removal	Trees impacted by the proposed development and requiring special protection measures	Diameter Inches Proposed for Removal <sup>3</sup>
Blue Oak	18	18	18	10	TBD	143
Interior Live Oak	30	30	30	1	TBD	50
Valley Oak	273	273	273	22	TBD	331
<b>Non-Protected:</b> Almond, Cottonwood, Oregon Ash and Pacific Willow	35	0	0	11	N/A	N/A
<b>Totals</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>44</b>		<b>524</b>

See Appendices for specific information on each tree

<sup>1</sup> Phillip Road Site Major Project Permit – Stage 2, Grading and Drainage Plans, C301-312, provided by Panattoni Development Company, Inc.

<sup>2</sup> CalTLC is not a licensed land surveyor. Tree locations are approximate and we do not determine tree ownership. Trees which appear to be on another parcel are listed as off-site and treated as the property of that parcel. Trees which may qualify as unofficial street trees were not identified as protected by the City as a part of this survey.

<sup>3</sup> Total diameter inches regardless of tree condition. Dead trees are not included.

## Methods

Appendix 2 in this report is the detailed inventory of the trees. The following terms will further explain our methods and findings.

The protected trees evaluated as part of this report have a numbered tag that was placed on each one that is 1-1/8" x 1-3/8", green anodized aluminum, "acorn" shaped, and labeled: CalTLC, Auburn, CA with 1/4" pre-stamped tree number and Tree Tag. They are attached with a natural-colored aluminum 10d nail, installed at approximately 6 feet above ground level on the approximate north side of the tree. The tag should last ~10-20+ years depending on the species, before it is enveloped by the trees' normal growth cycle.

A Level 2 – Basic Visual Assessment was performed in accordance with the International Society of Arboriculture's best management practices. This assessment level is limited to the observation of conditions and defects which are readily visible. Additional limiting factors, such as blackberries, poison oak, and/or debris piled at the base of a tree can inhibit the visual assessment.

Tree Location: The GPS location of each tree was collected using the ESRI's ArcGIS collector application on an Apple iPhone or Samsung. The data was then processed in ESRI's ArcMap by Nicholas McNamara and Julie McNamara, M.S. GISci, to produce the Tree Location Map.

Tree Measurements: DBH (diameter breast high) is normally measured at 4'6" (above the average ground height for "Urban Forestry"), but if that varies then the location where it is measured is noted. A steel diameter tape was used to measure the diameter. A Stanley laser distance meter was used to measure distances. Canopy radius measurements may also have been estimated due to obstructions, such as steep slopes, fences, or other trees.

## Terms

Field Tag #	The pre-stamped tree number on the tag which is installed at approximately 6 feet above ground level on the north side of the tree.
Old Tag #	If additional field tags are found on the trees and are legible, they are listed here.
Species	The species of a tree is listed by our local and correct common name and botanical name by genus (capitalized) and species (lower case). Oaks frequently cross-pollinate and hybridize, but the identification is towards the strongest characteristics.
DBH	Diameter breast high' is normally measured at 4'6" (above the average ground height for "Urban Forestry"), but if that varies then the location where it is measured is noted in the next column "measured at"
Measured at	Height above average ground level where the measurement of DBH was taken.
Canopy Radius	The farthest extent of the crown composed of leaves and small twigs. Most trees are not evenly balanced. This measurement represents the longest extension from the trunk to the outer canopy. The dripline measurement is from the center point of the tree and is shown on the Tree Location Map as a circle. This measurement further defines the protection zone if specified in the local ordinance as such or can indicate if pruning may be required for development
Protected Root Zone	The radius of the protected root zone is a circle equal to the trunk diameter inches converted to feet and factored by tree age, condition and health pursuant to the industry standard. Best Management Practices: Managing Trees During Construction, the companion publication to the Approved American National Standard, provides guidance regarding minimum tree root protection zones for long term survival. In instances where a tree is multi-stemmed, the protected root zone is equal to the extrapolated diameter (sum of the area of each stem converted to a single stem) factored by tree age, condition and health.

**Arborist Rating** Subjective to condition and is based on both the health and structure of the tree. All of the trees were rated for condition, per the recognized national standard as set up by the Council of Tree and Landscape Appraisers and the International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) on a numeric scale of 5 (being the highest) to 0 (the worst condition, dead) as in Chart A. The rating was done in the field at the time of the measuring and inspection.

No problem(s)	Excellent	<b>5</b>	No problems found from a visual ground inspection. Structurally, these trees have properly spaced branches and near perfect
No apparent problem(s)	Good or Fair to Good	<b>4</b>	The tree is in good condition and there are no apparent problems that a Certified Arborist can see from a visual ground inspection. If potential structural or health problems are tended to at this stage future hazard can be reduced and more serious health problems can be averted.
Minor problem(s)	Fair	<b>3</b>	The tree is in fair condition. There are some minor structural or health problems that pose no immediate danger. When the recommended actions in an arborist report are completed correctly the defect(s) can be minimized or eliminated and/or health can be improved.
Major or uncorrectable problems (2)	Fair to Poor	<b>2</b>	The tree has major problems. If the option is taken to preserve the tree, additional evaluation to identify if health or structure can be improved with correct arboricultural work including, but not limited to: pruning, cabling, bracing, bolting, guying, spraying, mistletoe removal, vertical mulching, fertilization, etc. Additionally, risk should be evaluated as a tree rated 2 may have structural conditions which indicate there is a high likelihood of some type of failure. Tree rated 2 should be removed if these additional evaluations will not be performed.
Extreme problem(s)	Poor	<b>1</b>	The problems are extreme. This rating is assigned to a tree that has structural and/or health problems that no amount of work or effort can change. The issues may or may not be considered a dangerous situation.
Dead	Dead	<b>0</b>	This indicates the tree has no significant sign of life.

**Notes:** Provide notable details about each tree which are factors considered in the determination of the tree rating including: (a) condition of root crown and/or roots; (b) condition of trunk; (c) condition of limbs and structure; (d) growth history and twig condition; (e) leaf appearance; and (f) dripline environment. Notes also indicate if the standard tree evaluation procedure was not followed (for example - why DBH may have been measured at a location other than the standard 54"). Additionally, notes will list any evaluation limiting factors such as debris at the base of a tree.

**Actions** Recommended actions to increase health and longevity.

**Development Impacts** Projected development impacts are based solely on distance relationships between tree location and grading. Field inspections and findings during the project at the time of grading and trenching can change relative impacts. Closely followed guidelines and requirements can result in a higher chance of survival, while requirements that are overlooked can result in a dramatically lower chance of survival. Impacts are measured as follows:

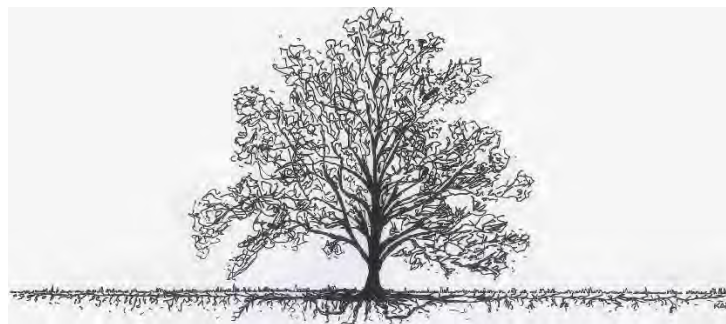
Impact Term:	Long Term Result of Impact:
Negligible	Tree is unlikely to show any symptoms. Chance of survival post development is excellent. Impacts to the Protected Root Zone are less than 5%.
Minor	Tree is likely to show minor symptoms. Chance of survival post development is good. Impacts to the Protected Root Zone are less than 15% and species tolerance is good.
Moderate	Tree is likely to show moderate symptoms. Chance of survival post development is fair. Impacts to the Protected Root Zone are less than 35% and species tolerance is good or moderate.
Severe	Tree is likely to show moderate symptoms annually and a pattern of decline. Chance of long-term survival post development is low. Impacts to the Protected Root Zone are up to 50% and species tolerance is moderate to poor.
Critical	Tree is likely to show moderate to severe symptoms annually and a pattern of decline. Chance of long-term survival post development is negligible. Impacts to the Protected Root Zone are up to 80%.

**Discussion**

Trees need to be protected from normal construction practices if they are to remain on the site and are expected to survive long term. While construction damage in the root zone is often the death of a tree, the time from when the damage occurs to when the symptoms begin and/or the tree dies can be years. Our recommendations are based on experience and the local ordinance requirements to enhance tree longevity. It requires the calculated root zone must remain intact as an underground ecosystem despite the use of heavy equipment to install foundations, driveways, underground utilities, and landscape irrigation systems. Simply walking and driving on soil can have serious consequences to tree health. The Tree Preservation Requirements and General Development Guidelines should be incorporated into the site plans and enforced onsite. The project arborist should be included in the development team during construction to provide expertise and make additional recommendations if additional impacts occur or tree response is poor.

**Root Structure**

The majority of a tree’s roots are contained in a radius from the main trunk outward approximately two to three times the canopy of the tree. These roots are located in the top 6” to 3’ of soil. It is a common misconception that a tree underground resembles the canopy. The correct root structure of a tree is in the drawing below. All plants’ roots need both water and air for survival. Poor canopy development or canopy decline in mature trees after development is often the result of inadequate root space and/or soil compaction.



The reality of where roots are generally located

**Pruning Mature Trees for Risk Reduction and/or Development Clearance**

There are few good reasons to prune mature trees. Removal of deadwood, directional pruning, removal of decayed or damaged wood, and end-weight reduction as a method of mitigation for structural faults are the only reasons a mature tree should be pruned. Live wood over 3" should not be pruned unless absolutely necessary. Pruning cuts should be clean and correctly placed. Pruning should be done in accordance with the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) A300 standards.

Pruning causes an open wound in the tree. Trees do not "heal" they compartmentalize. It is far better to use more small cuts than a few large cuts as small pruning wounds reduce risk while large wounds increase risk. Any wound made today will always remain, but a healthy tree, in the absence of decay in the wound, will 'cover it' with callus tissue. Large, old pruning wounds which did not close with callous tissue often have advanced decay. These wounds are a likely failure point. Mature trees with large wounds have a high risk of failure.

Overweight limbs are a common structural fault in suppressed trees. There are two remedial actions for over-weight limbs (1) prune the limb to reduce the extension of the canopy, or (2) cable the limb to reduce movement. Cables do not hold weight they only stabilize the limb and additionally require annual inspection.

## Arborist Classifications

There are different types of Arborists:

Tree Removal and/or Pruning Companies: These companies may be licensed by the State of California to do business as a tree removal company, but they do not necessarily know anything about trees biology.

Arborists: Arborist is a broad term intended to mean someone with specialized knowledge of trees, but it is often used to imply knowledge that is not there.

ISA Certified Arborist: An International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist is someone who has trained, met the qualifications for application, and been tested to have specialized knowledge of trees. You can look up certified arborists at the International Society of Arboriculture website: isa-arbor.org.

Consulting Arborist: An American Society of Consulting Arborists Registered Consulting Arborist is someone who has been trained and then tested to have specialized knowledge of trees; and trained and tested to provide high quality reports and documentation. You can look up registered consulting arborists at the American Society of Consulting Arborists website: ASCA-consultants.org.

## Decay in Trees

Decay (in General): Fungi cause all decay of living trees. Decay is considered a disease because cell walls are altered, wood strength is affected, and living sapwood cells may be killed. Fungi decay wood by secreting enzymes. Different types of fungi cause different types of decay through the secretion of different chemical enzymes. Some decays, such as white rot, cause less wood strength loss than others because they first attack the lignin (causes cell walls to thicken and reduces susceptibility to decay and pest damage) secondarily the cellulose (another structural component in a cell walls). Others, such as soft rot, attack the cellulose chain and cause substantial losses in wood strength even in the initial stages of decay. Brown rot causes wood to become brittle and fractures easily with tension. Identification of internal decay in a tree is difficult because visible evidence may not be present.



According to Evaluation of Hazard Trees in Urban Areas (Matheny, 1994) decay is a critical factor in the stability of the tree. As decay progresses in the trunk, the stem becomes a hollow tube or cylinder rather than a solid rod. This change is not readily apparent to the casual observer. Trees require only a small amount of bark and wood to transport water, minerals and sugars. Interior heartwood can be eliminated (or degraded) to a great degree without compromising the transport process. Therefore, trees can contain significant amounts of decay without showing decline symptoms in the crown. Compartmentalization of decay in trees is a biological process in which the cellular tissue around wounds is changed to inhibit fungal growth and provide a barrier against the spread of decay agents into additional cells. The weakest of the barrier zones is the formation of the vertical wall. Accordingly, while a tree may be able to limit decay progression inward at large pruning cuts, in the event that there are more than one pruning cut located vertically along the main trunk of the tree, the likelihood of decay progression and the associated structural loss of integrity of the internal wood is high.



### Oak Tree Impacts

Our native oak trees are easily damaged or killed by having the soil within the Protected Root Zone (PRZ) disturbed or compacted. All of the work initially performed around protected trees that will be saved should be done by people rather than by wheeled or track type tractors. Oaks are fragile giants that can take little change in soil grade, compaction, or warm season watering. Don't be fooled into believing that warm season watering has no adverse effects on native oaks. Decline and eventual death can take as long as 5-20 years with poor care and inappropriate watering. Oaks can live hundreds of years if treated properly during construction, as well as later with proper pruning, and the appropriate landscape/irrigation design.

### RECOMMENDATIONS: Summary of Tree Protection Measures

The Owner and/or Developer should ensure the project arborist's protection measures are incorporated into the site plans and followed.

- A pre-con meeting is required to identify trees requiring special protection measures and confirm compliance with the arborists recommendation.
- The project arborist should inspect the fencing prior to grading and/or grubbing for compliance with the recommended protection zones.
- All stumps within the root zone of trees to be preserved shall be ground out using a stump router or left in place. **No trunk within the root zone of other trees shall be removed using a backhoe or other piece of grading equipment.**
- Prior to any grading, or other work on the site that will come within 50' of any tree to be preserved, irrigation will be required from April through September and placement of a 4-6" layer of chip mulch over the protected root zone of all trees that will be impacted. Chips should be obtained from onsite materials and trees to be removed.

- Clearance pruning should include removal of all the lower foliage that may interfere with equipment PRIOR to having grading or other equipment on site. The Project Arborist should approve the extent of foliage elevation and oversee the pruning to be performed by a contractor who is an ISA Certified Arborist.
- Clearly designate an area on the site outside the drip line of all trees where construction materials may be stored, and parking can take place. No materials or parking shall take place within the root zones of protected trees.
- Any and all work to be performed inside the protected root zone fencing shall be supervised by the project arborist.
- Trenching inside the protected root zone shall be by a hydraulic or air spade, placing pipes underneath the roots, or boring deeper trenches underneath the roots.
- Follow all of the General Development Guidelines, Appendix 3, for all trees on and off the site which are to be retained.

Report Prepared by:



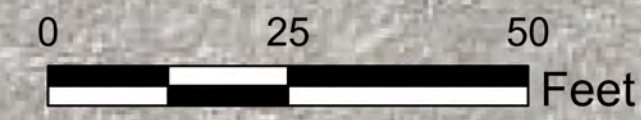
Edwin E. Stirtz, Consulting Arborist  
 International Society of Arboriculture  
 Certified Arborist WE-0510A  
 ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualified  
 Member, American Society of Consulting Arborists

Enc.: Appendix 1 – Tree Inventory Map  
 Appendix 2 – Tree Data  
 Appendix 3 – General Development Guidelines

#### Bibliography

- International Society of Arboriculture. (2015). *Glossary of Arboricultural Terms*. Champaign: International Society of Arboriculture.
- L.R., C. (2003). *Reducing Infrastructure Damage by Tree Roots*. Porterville: International Society of Arboriculture.
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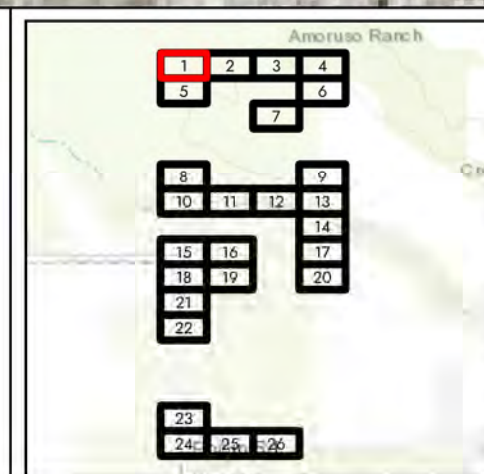


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### TREE INVENTORY MAP

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#### Arborist Rating

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- 2 Major Structure or Health Problems
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- 5 Excellent
- Tree Canopy



Sheet No.

1

### Phillip Road Site

6382 Phillip Road

Roseville, CA 95747

Date: 5/22/2025

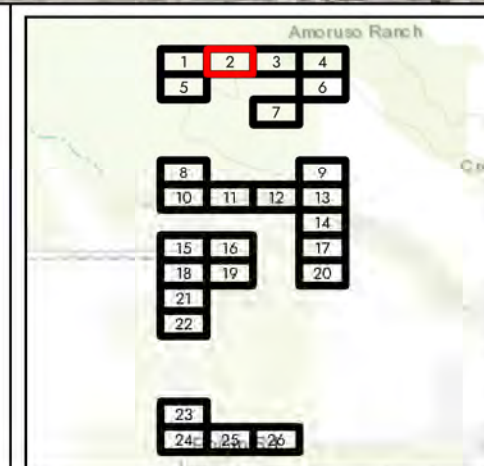


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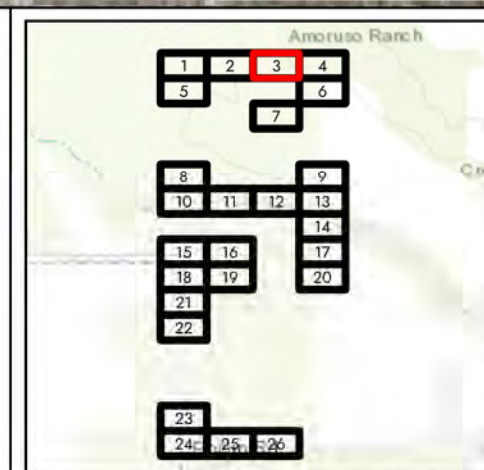


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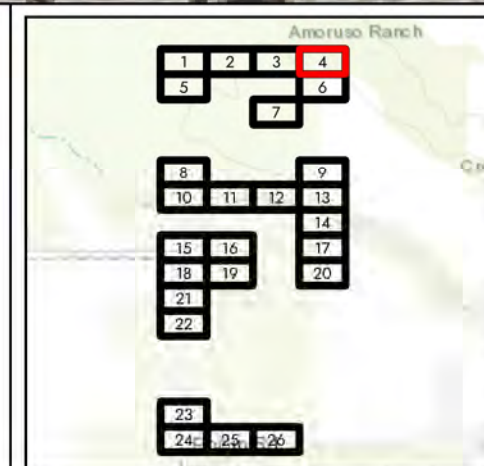


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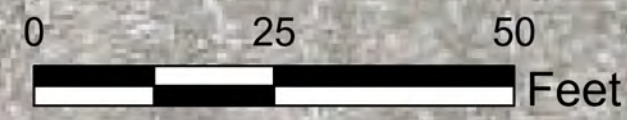
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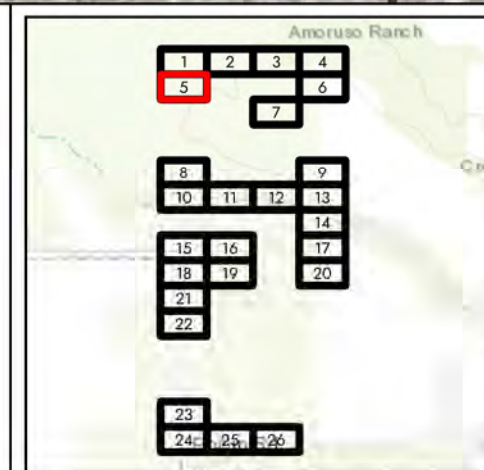


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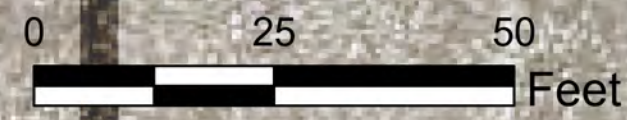
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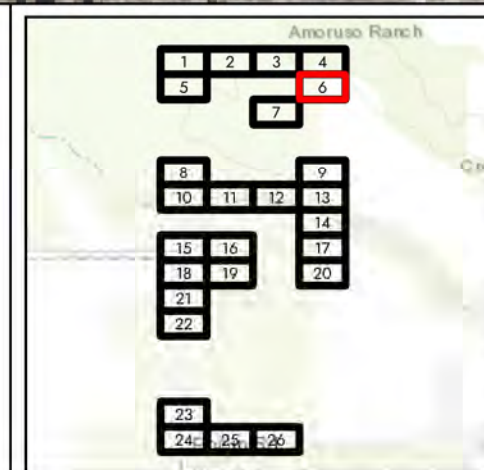


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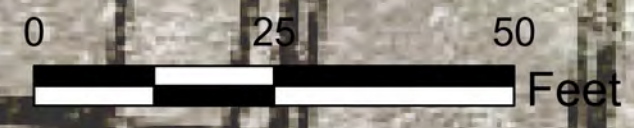
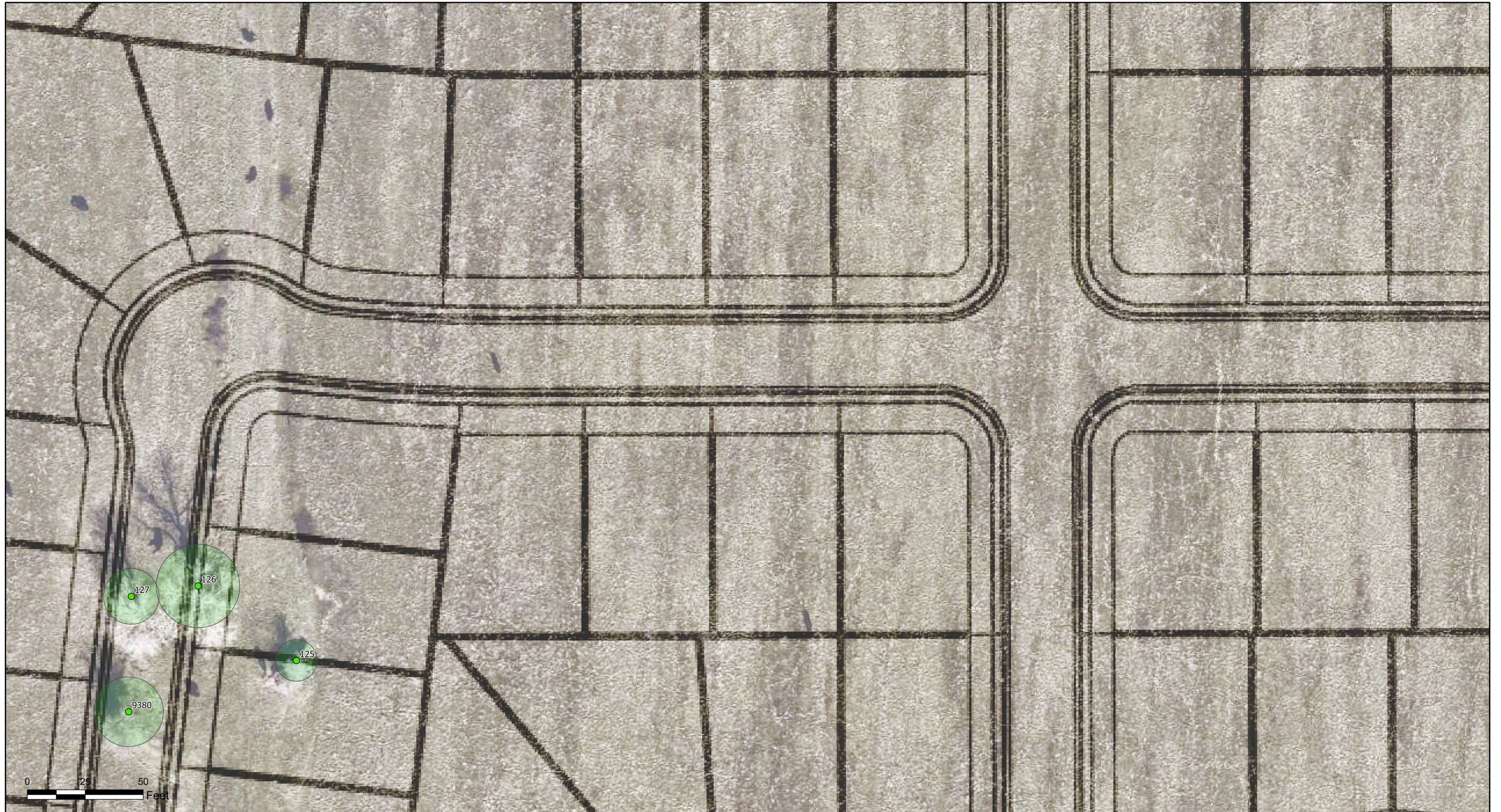
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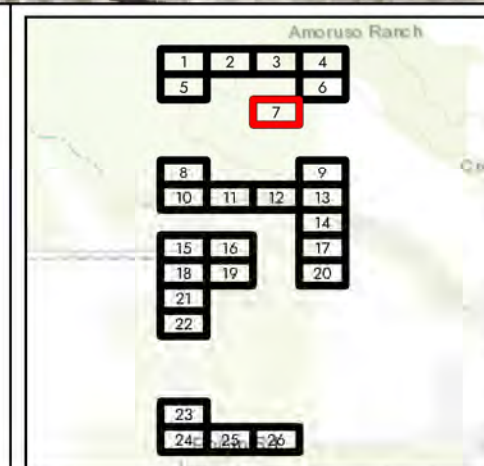


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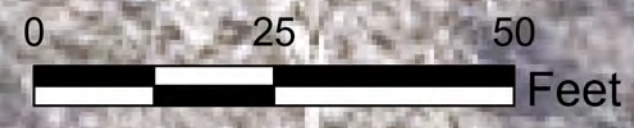
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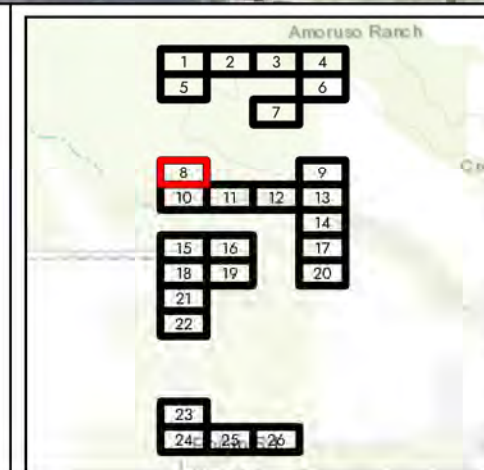


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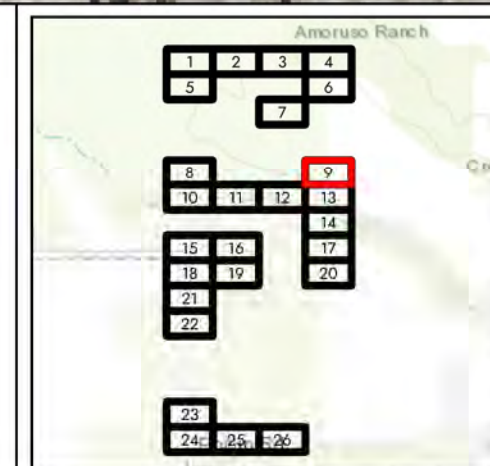


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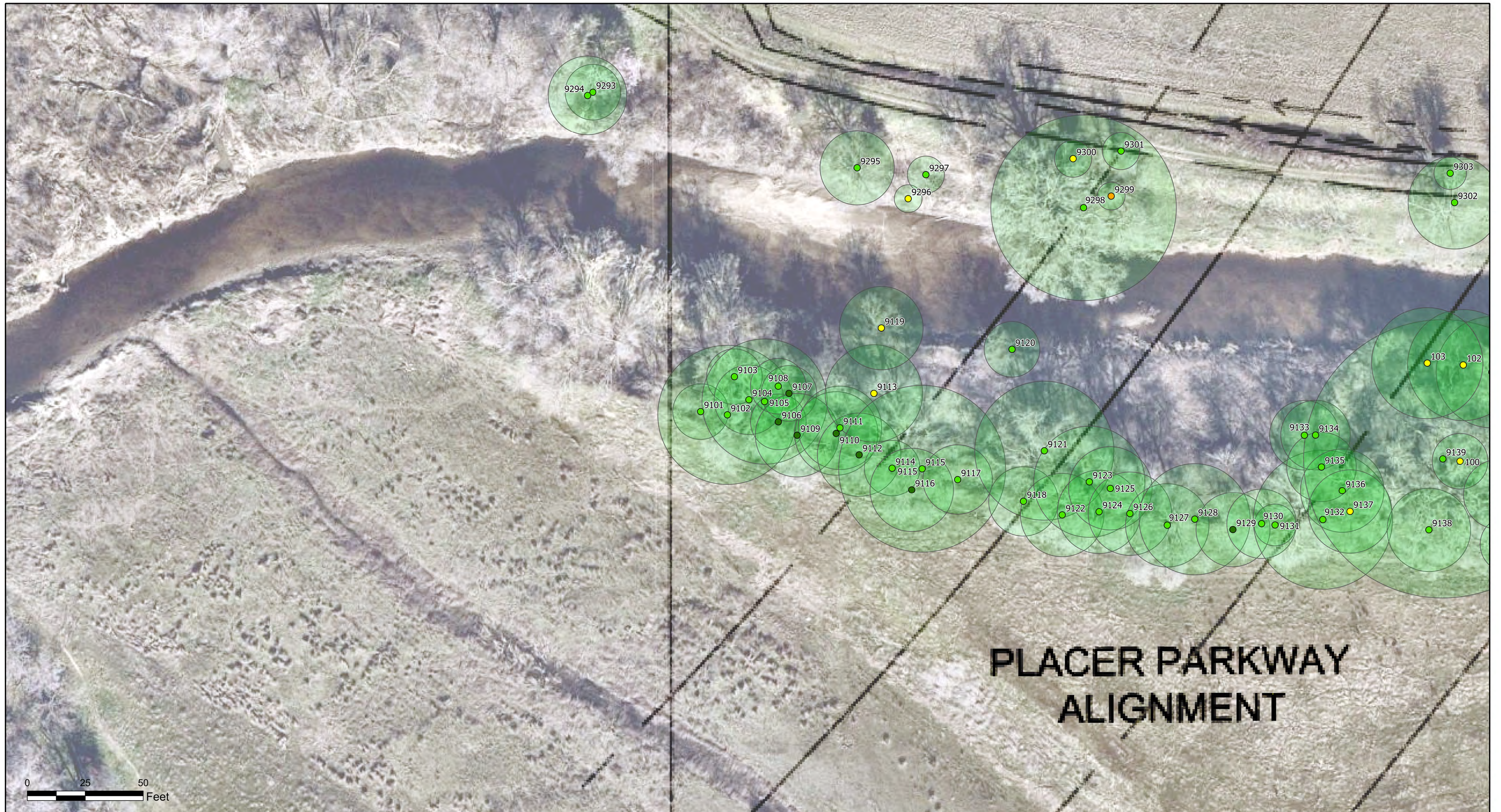
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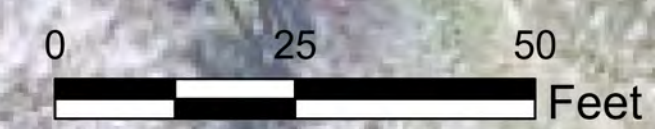
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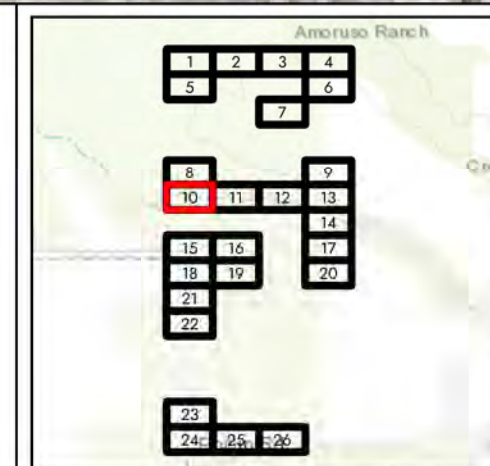
# PLACER PARKWAY ALIGNMENT



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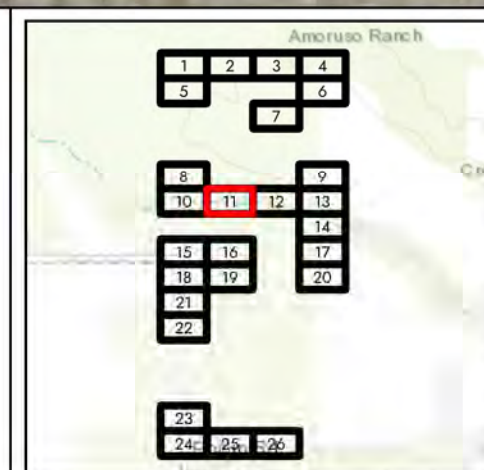


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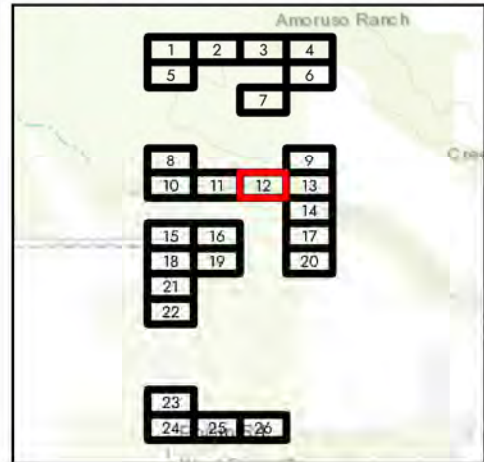


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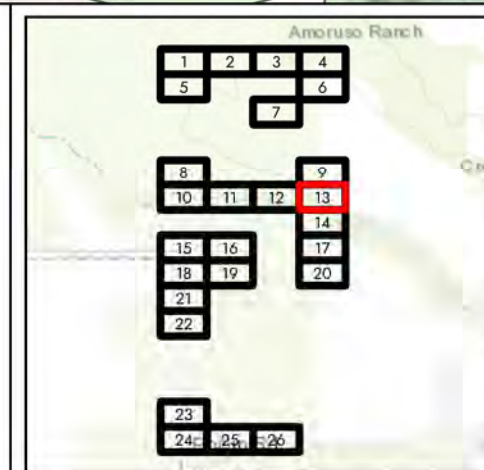


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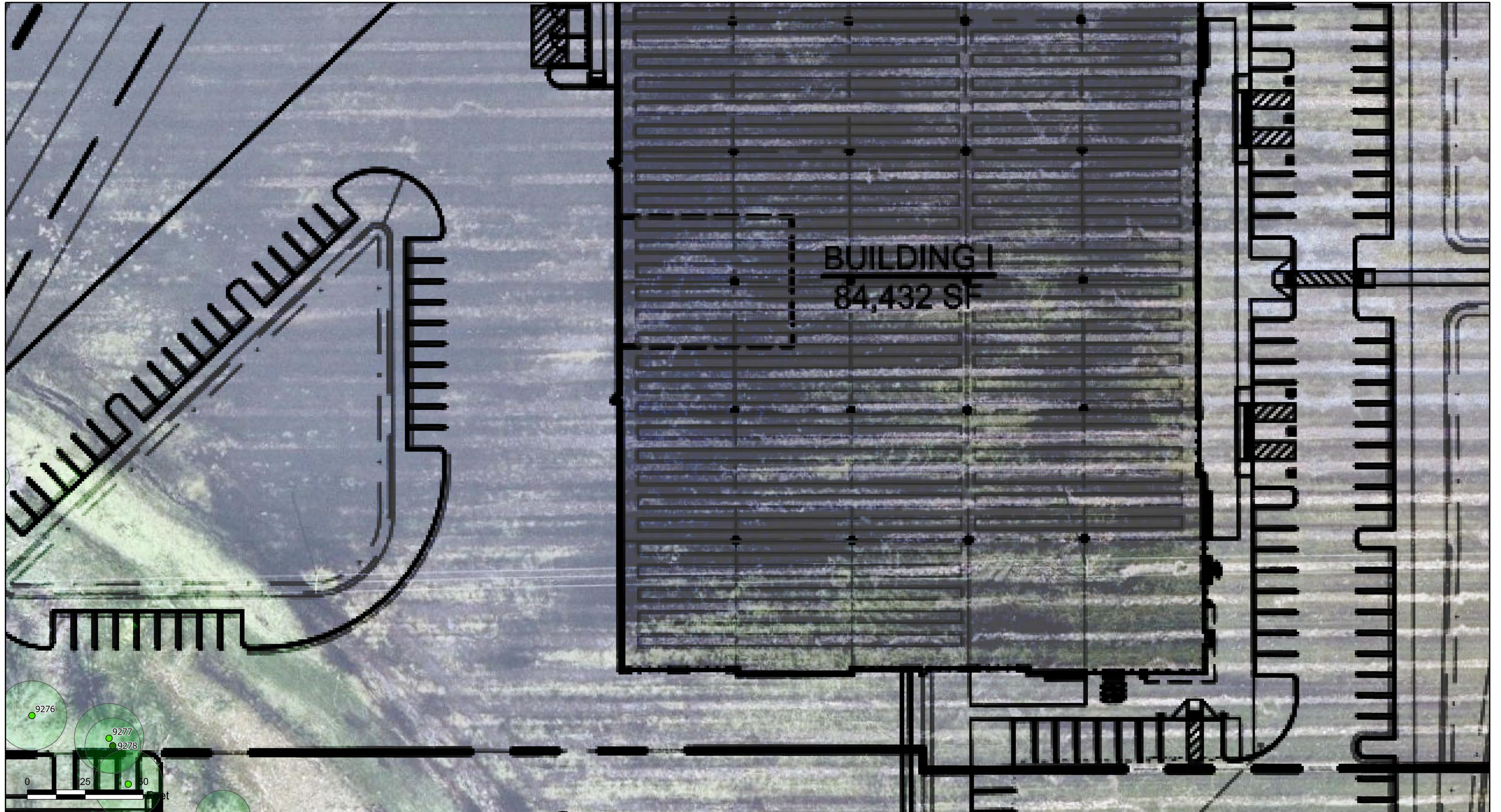
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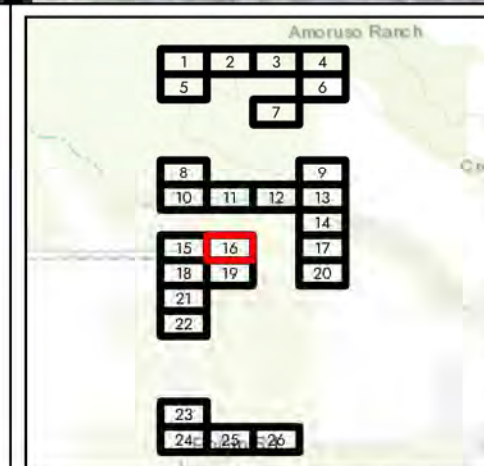


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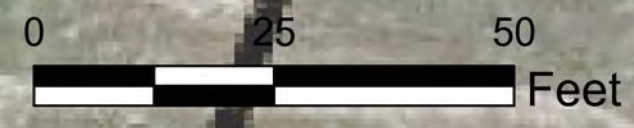
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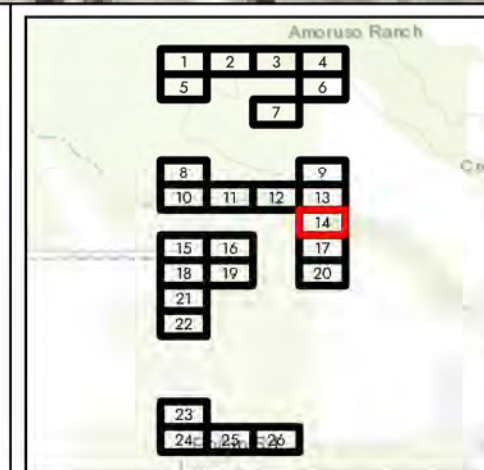


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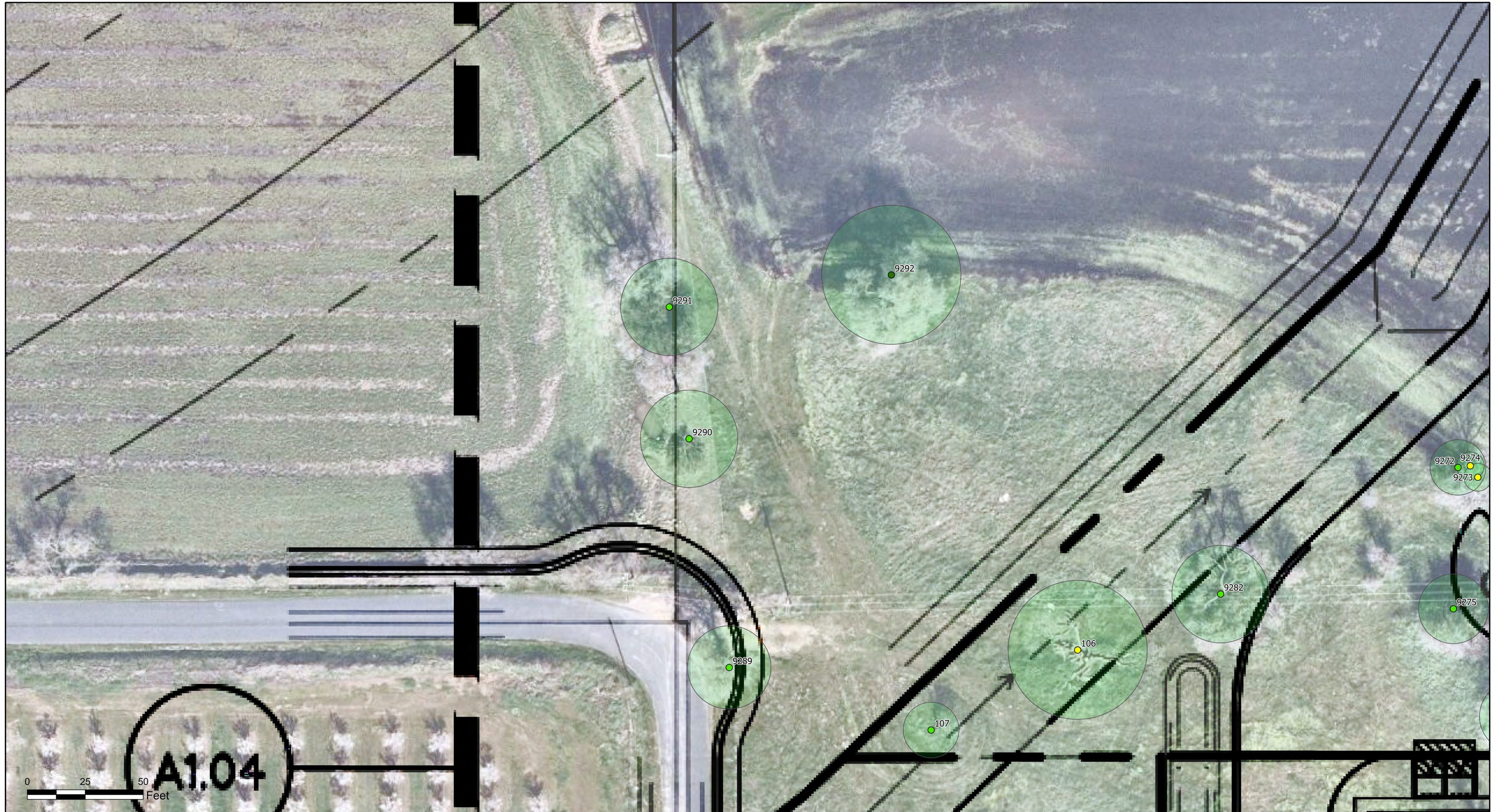
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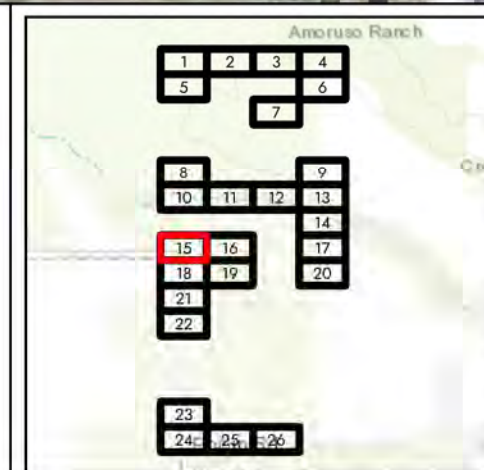


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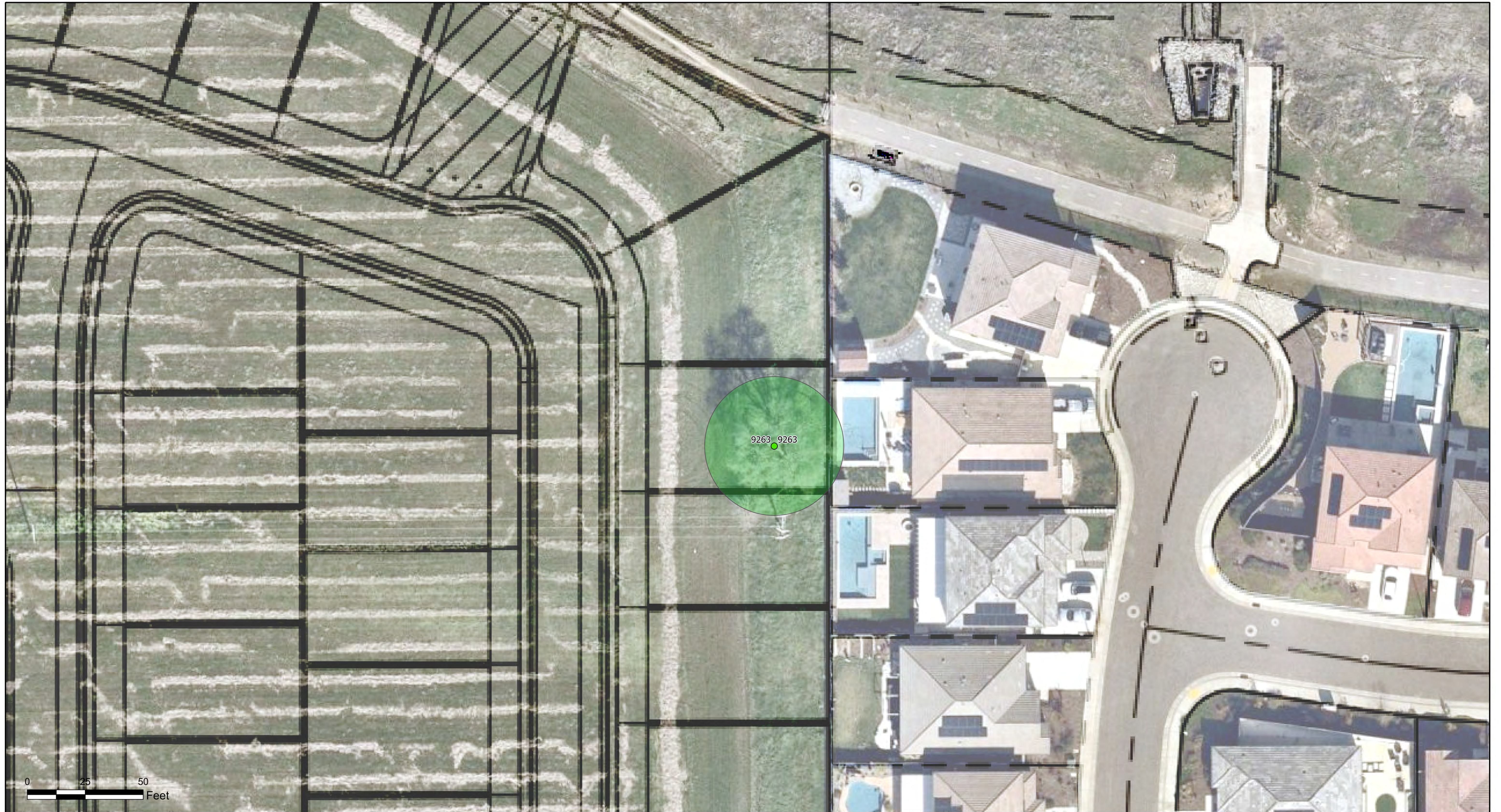
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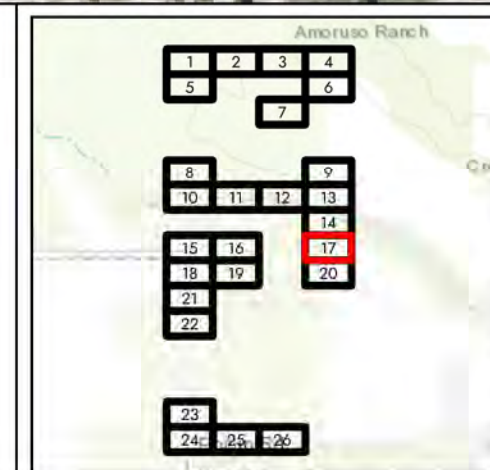


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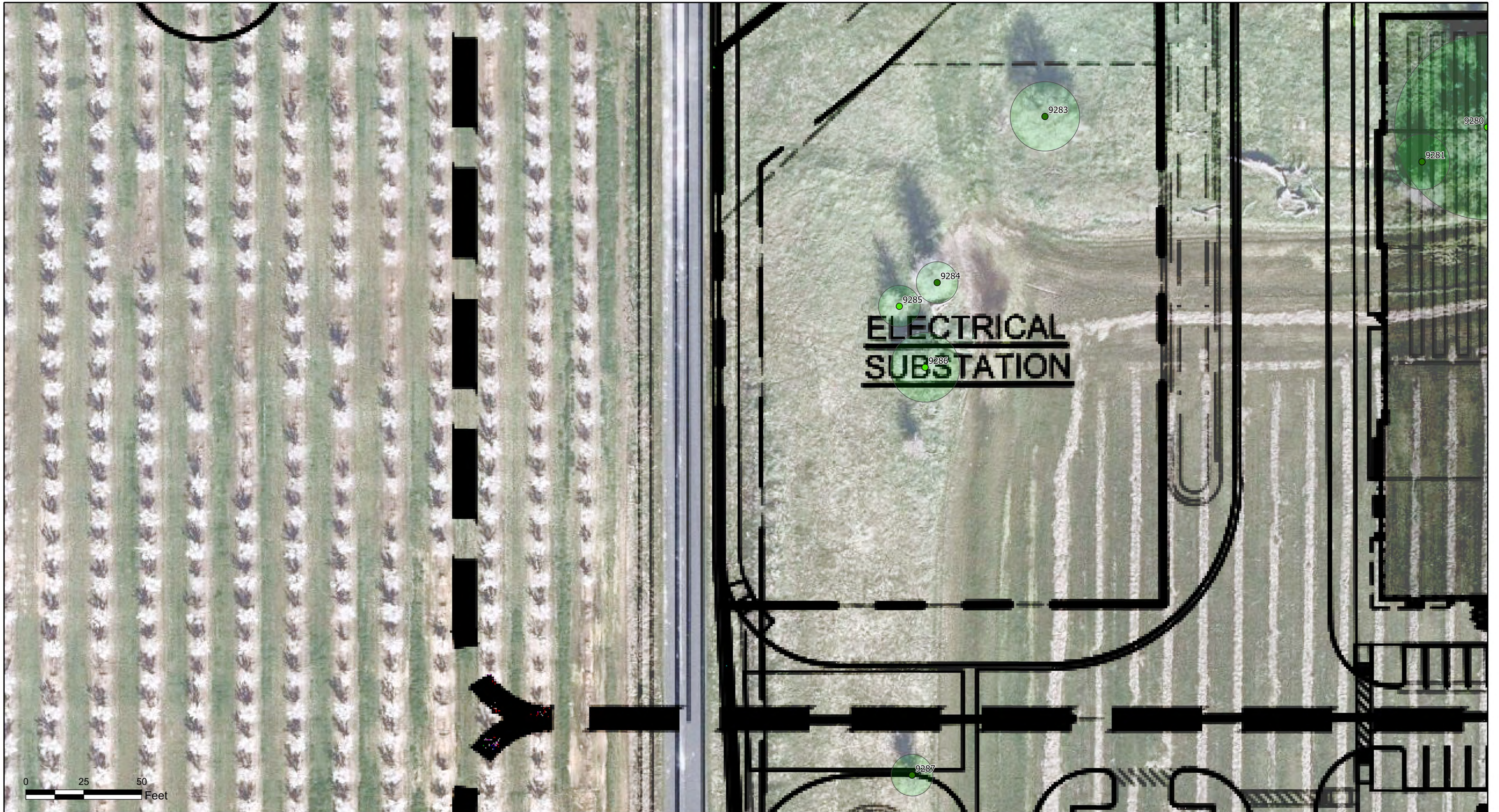
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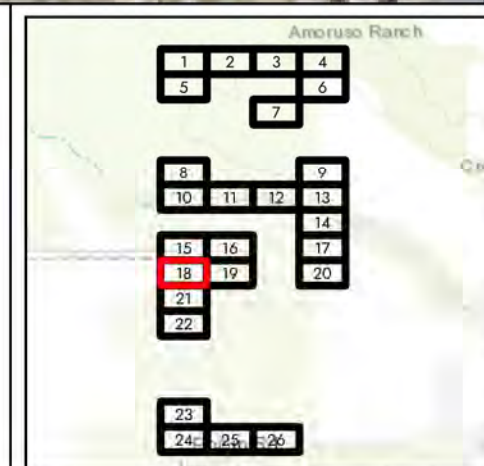


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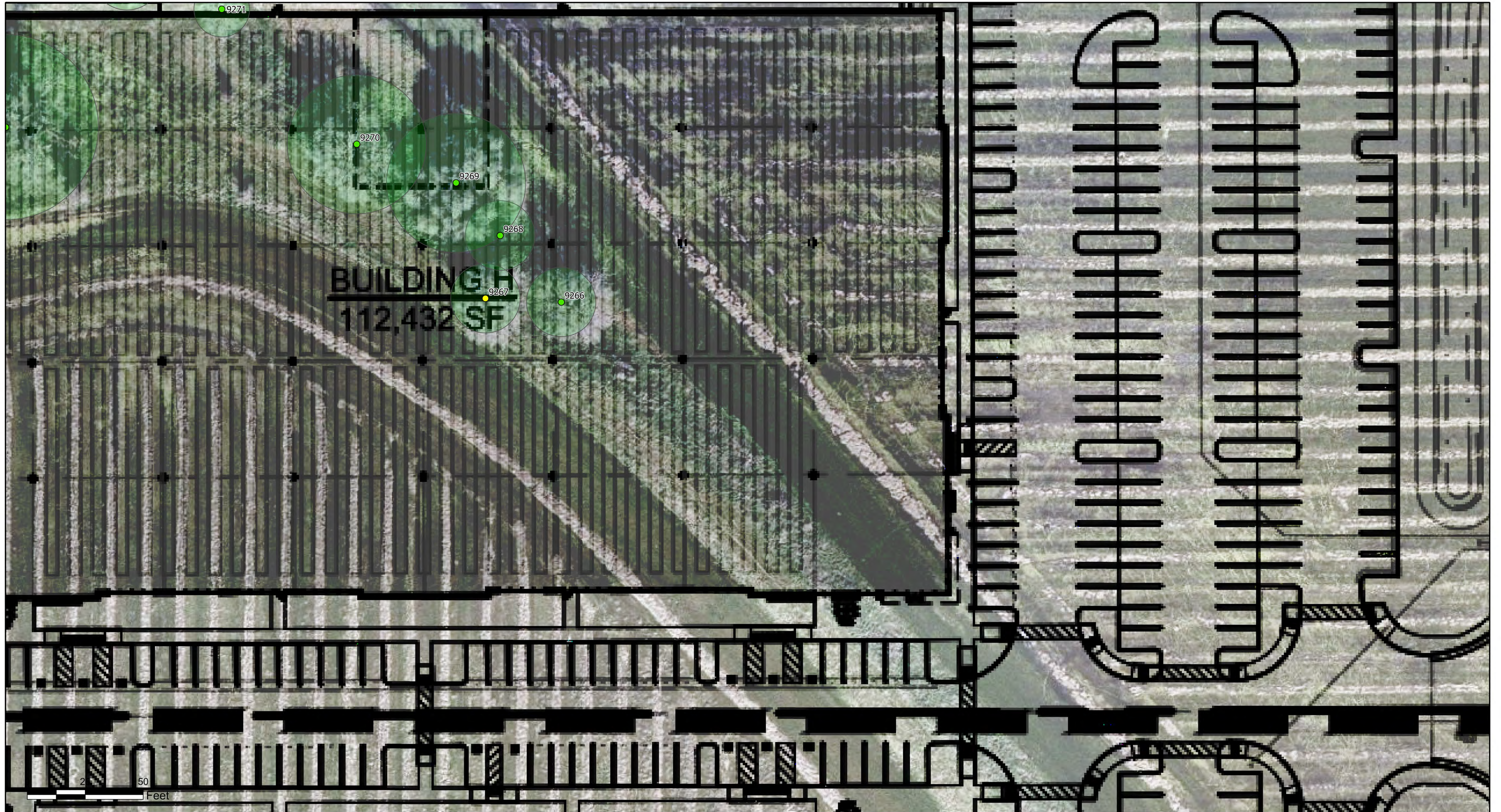
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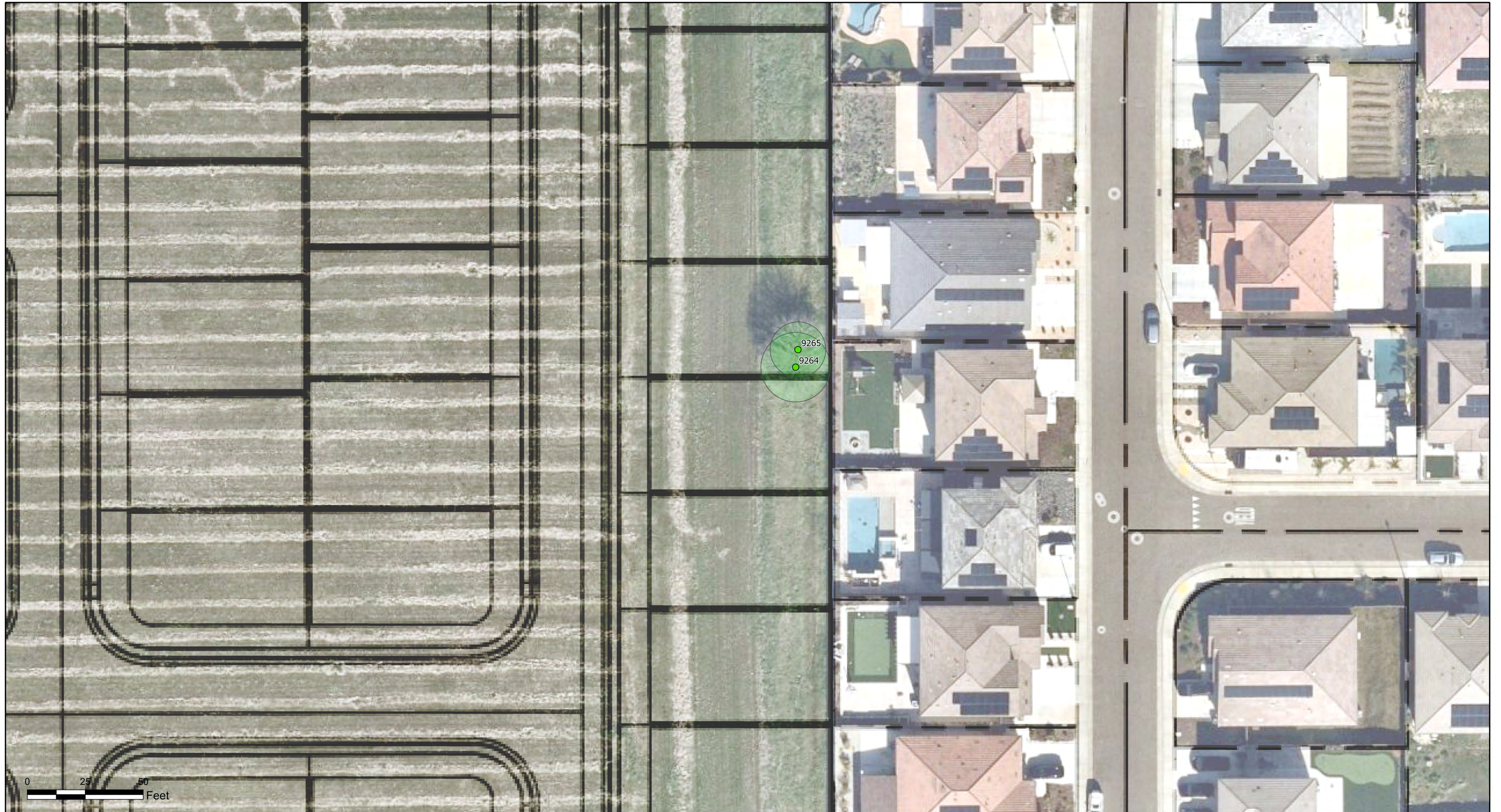
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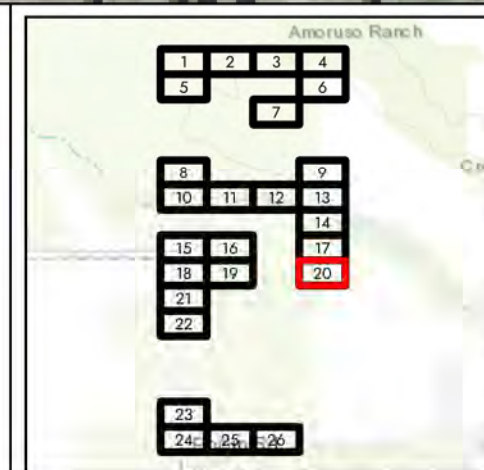


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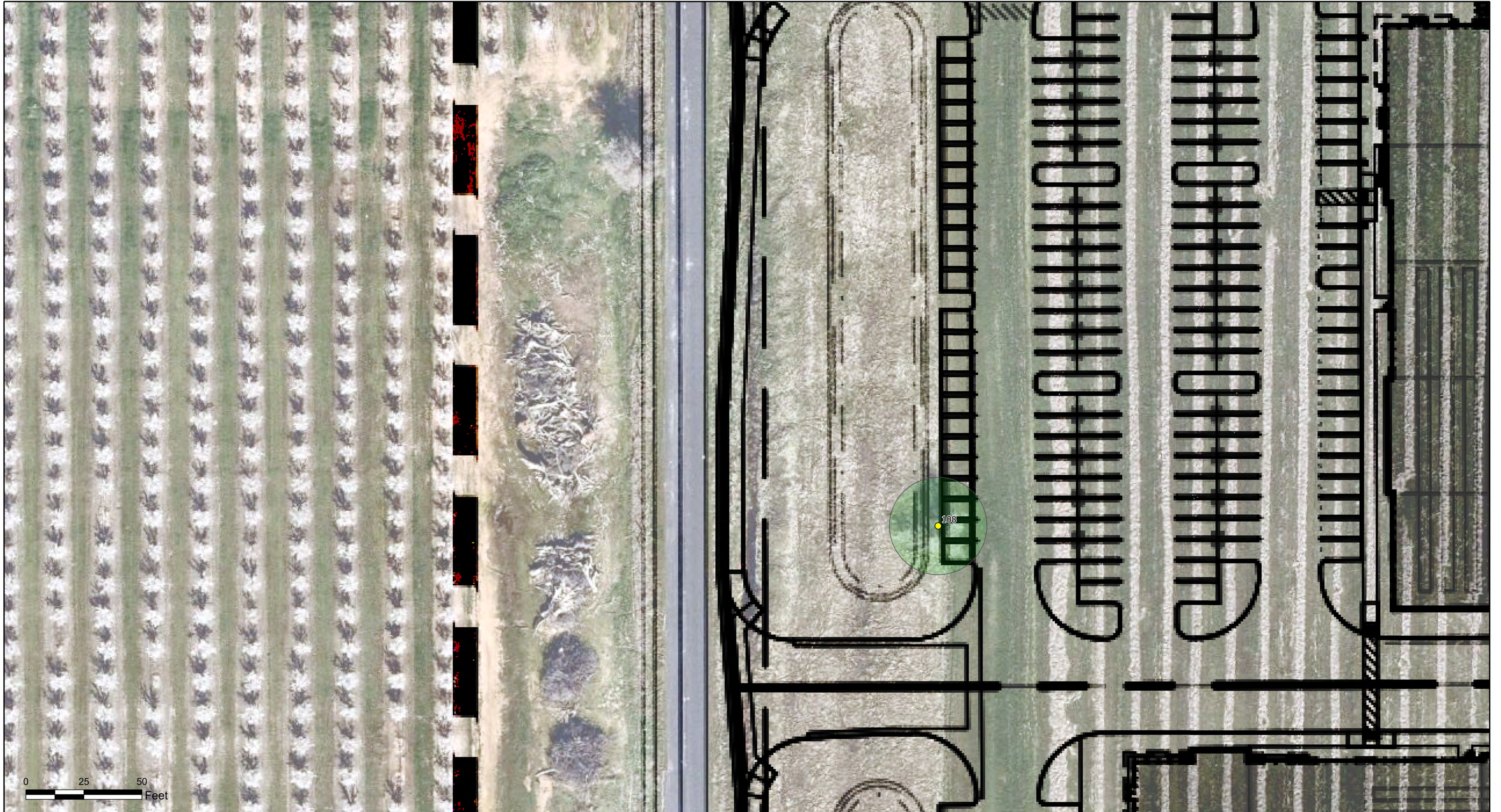
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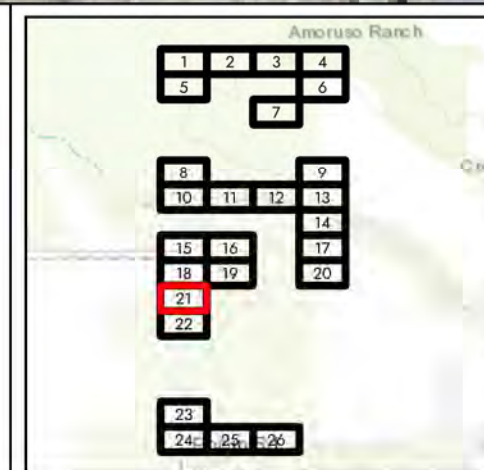


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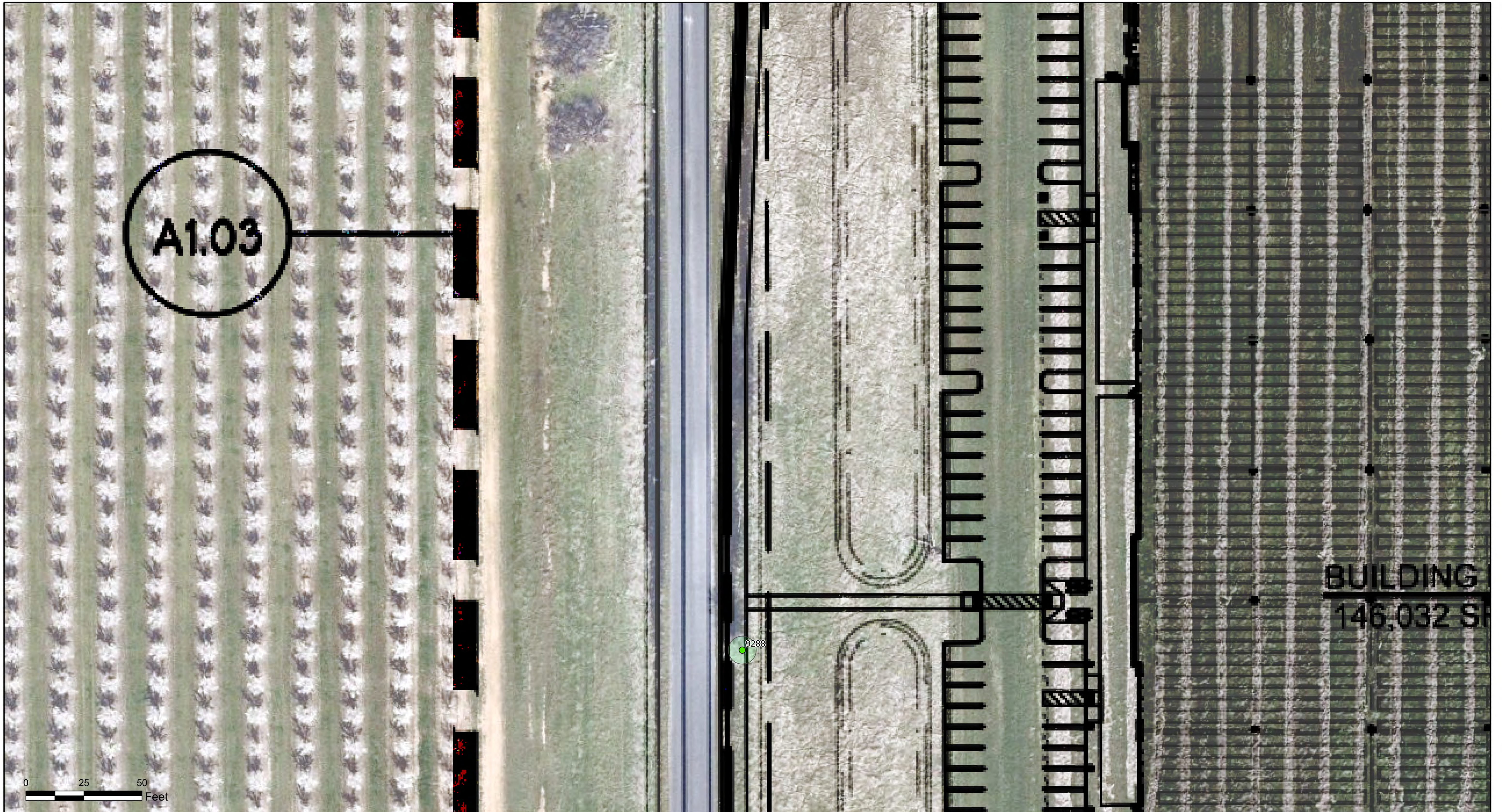
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Roseville, CA 95747

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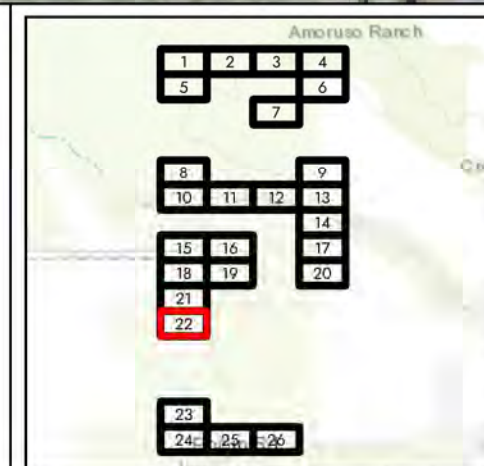


**California Tree & Landscape Consulting, Inc.**

411 Grass Valley Hwy #1050  
Auburn, CA 95603

### TREE INVENTORY MAP

>Tree locations are approximate and were collected using iOS or Android devices.



#### Arborist Rating

- 0 Dead
- 1 Extreme Structure or Health Problems
- 2 Major Structure or Health Problems
- 3 Fair - Minor Problems
- 4 Good - No Apparent Problems
- 5 Excellent
- Tree Canopy



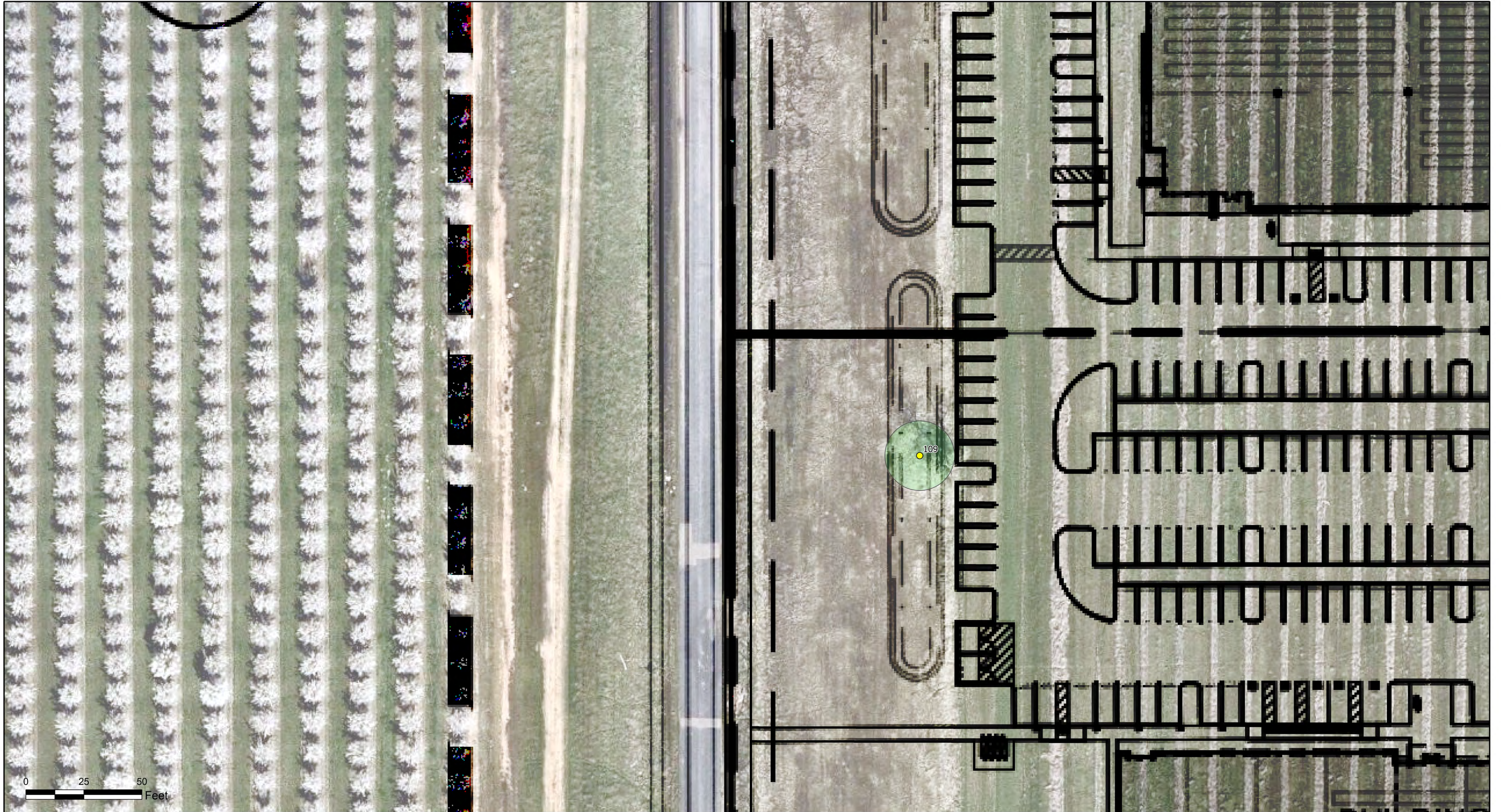
Sheet No.  
22

#### Phillip Road Site

6382 Phillip Road

Roseville, CA 95747

Date: 5/22/2025

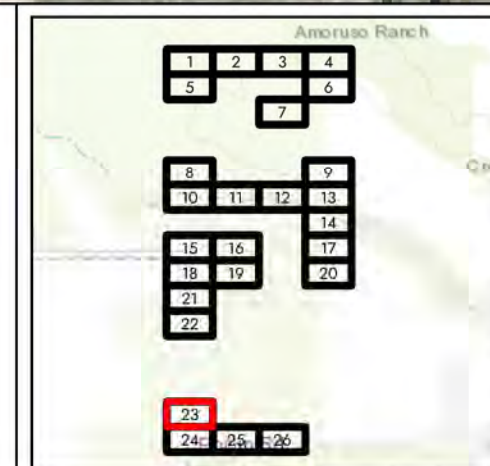


**California Tree & Landscape Consulting, Inc.**

411 Grass Valley Hwy #1050  
Auburn, CA 95603

**TREE INVENTORY MAP**

>Tree locations are approximate and were collected using iOS or Android devices.



- Arborist Rating**
- 0 Dead
  - 1 Extreme Structure or Health Problems
  - 2 Major Structure or Health Problems
  - 3 Fair - Minor Problems
  - 4 Good - No Apparent Problems
  - 5 Excellent
  - Tree Canopy



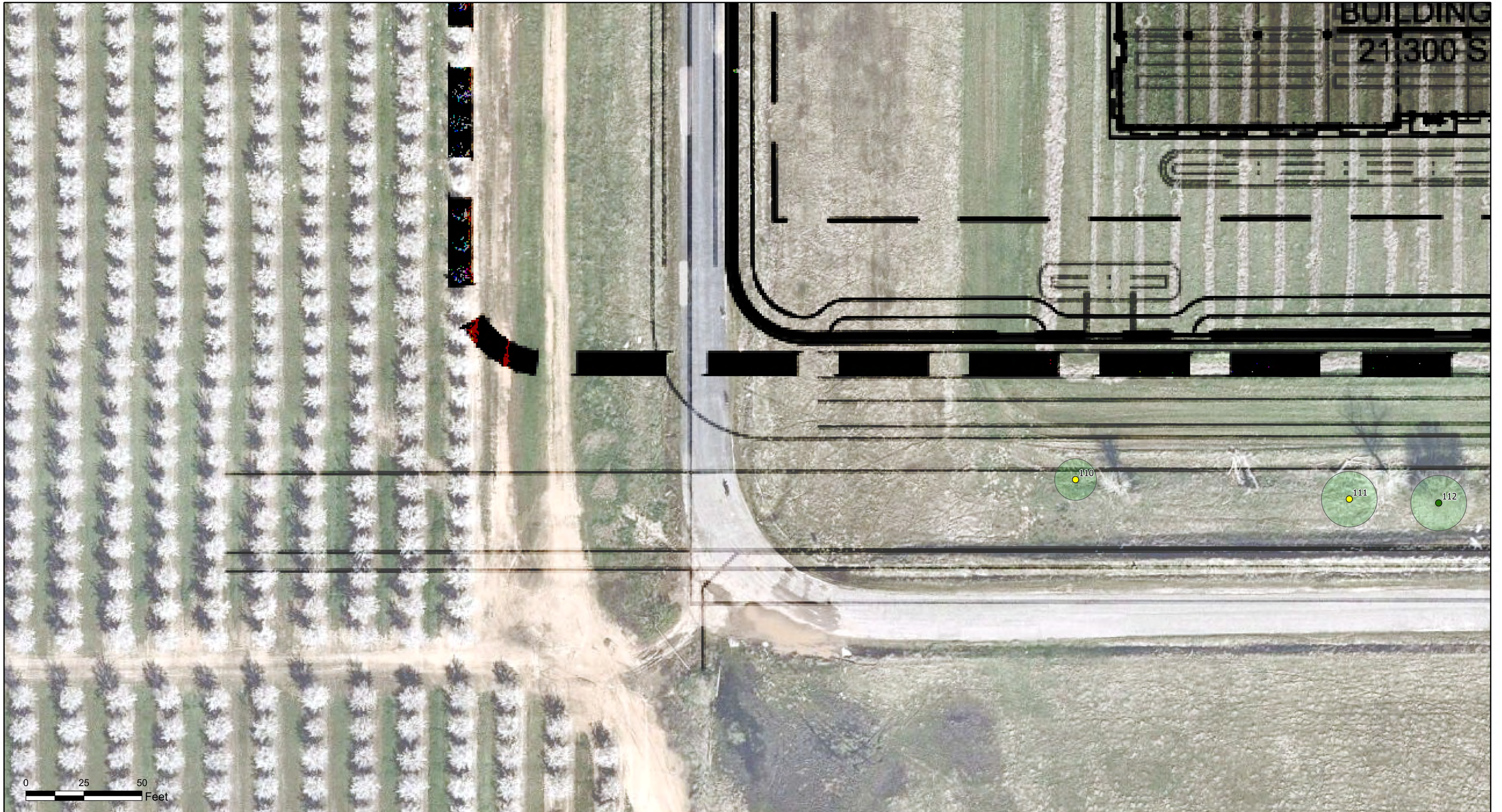
Sheet No.  
23

**Phillip Road Site**

6382 Phillip Road

Roseville, CA 95747

Date: 5/22/2025

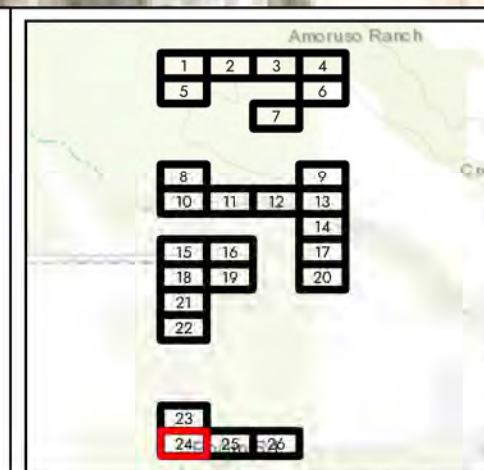


**California Tree &  
Landscape Consulting, Inc.**

411 Grass Valley Hwy #1050  
Auburn, CA 95603

### TREE INVENTORY MAP

>Tree locations are approximate and were collected using iOS or Android devices.



#### Arborist Rating

- 0 Dead
- 1 Extreme Structure or Health Problems
- 2 Major Structure or Health Problems
- 3 Fair - Minor Problems
- 4 Good - No Apparent Problems
- 5 Excellent
- Tree Canopy



Sheet No.  
24

### Phillip Road Site

6382 Phillip Road

Roseville, CA 95747

Date: 5/22/2025

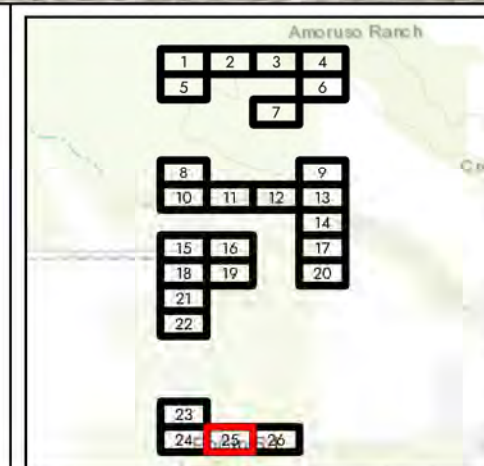


**California Tree & Landscape Consulting, Inc.**

411 Grass Valley Hwy #1050  
Auburn, CA 95603

### TREE INVENTORY MAP

>Tree locations are approximate and were collected using iOS or Android devices.



#### Arborist Rating

- 0 Dead
- 1 Extreme Structure or Health Problems
- 2 Major Structure or Health Problems
- 3 Fair - Minor Problems
- 4 Good - No Apparent Problems
- 5 Excellent
- Tree Canopy



Sheet No.  
25

### Phillip Road Site

6382 Phillip Road

Roseville, CA 95747

Date: 5/22/2025

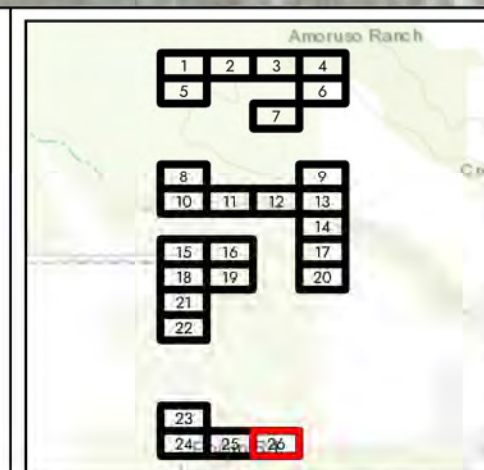


**California Tree &  
Landscape Consulting, Inc.**

411 Grass Valley Hwy #1050  
Auburn, CA 95603

### TREE INVENTORY MAP

>Tree locations are approximate and were collected using iOS or Android devices.



#### Arborist Rating

- 0 Dead
- 1 Extreme Structure or Health Problems
- 2 Major Structure or Health Problems
- 3 Fair - Minor Problems
- 4 Good - No Apparent Problems
- 5 Excellent
- Tree Canopy



Sheet No.  
26

### Phillip Road Site

6382 Phillip Road

Roseville, CA 95747

Date: 5/22/2025

**APPENDIX 2 – TREE DATA**

Tag #	Old Tag #	Protected By Code	Off-site	Common Name	Latin Name	Multi-Stems	DBH	Measured At	Measured Canopy Radius	Arborist Rating	Notes	Recommendations
100		No		Almond	<i>Prunus dulcis</i>		12	54	12	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Understory, severe lean and lack of sun light, poor crown ratio.	
101		No		Pacific Willow	<i>Salix lucida</i>		24	54	24	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Old failed tree vertical re-growth	
102		No		Pacific Willow	<i>Salix lucida</i>		12	54	24	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Old failed tree vertical re-growth	
103		No		Pacific Willow	<i>Salix lucida</i>		20	54	24	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Old failed tree vertical re-growth	
104		No		Pacific Willow	<i>Salix lucida</i>		16	54	20	0 Dead		Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.
105		No		Pacific Willow	<i>Salix lucida</i>		30	54	26	1 Extreme Structure or Health Problems	Ultra failure laying in the stream	Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.
106		No		Oregon ash	<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>	13,14,15,16,16	74	54	30	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Poor crown ratio, multiple inclusion at base, whole stems dead.	Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.
107		No		Almond	<i>Prunus dulcis</i>		12	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems		
108		No		Pacific Willow	<i>Salix lucida</i>		20	54	21	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Half dead, decay at base.	Remove for Project
109		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		16	12	15	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Inclusion at 16 inches above grade	Remove for Project
110		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		18	54	9	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Half dead, foliage	Remove for Project
111		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		12	54	12	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Half dead, foliage	
112		No		Oregon ash	<i>Fraxinus latifolia</i>		10	54	12	4 Good - No Apparent Problems		
113		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		12	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Dead top from neighboring dead tree in canopy.	
114		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		12	54	12	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Half dead foliage.	
115		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		14	54	12	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Half dead foliage. Dead top	
116		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		12	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Tip die back	

Tag #	Old Tag #	Protected By Code	Off-site	Common Name	Latin Name	Multi-Stems	DBH	Measured At	Measured Canopy Radius	Arborist Rating	Notes	Recommendations
117		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		12	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Tip die back	
118		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		17	54	213	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare	
119		No		Pacific Willow	<i>Salix lucida</i>		6	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare	
120		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		16	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare, tip die back	
121		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		18	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare, tip die back	
122		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		16	54	15	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Slightly buried root flare, tip die back	
123		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		18	54	15	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Slightly buried root flare, tip die back	
124		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		24	54	21	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare.	
125		No		Pacific Willow	<i>Salix lucida</i>		12	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems		Remove for Project
126		No		Pacific Willow	<i>Salix lucida</i>		18	54	15	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Half dead, Near 9386	<b>Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.</b>
126		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		18	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems		Remove for Project
127		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		12	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Near 9380	Remove for Project
127		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		18	54	24	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Growing on steep bank of dry creek bed	
128		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		30	54	28	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	In dry creek bed, poor attachments and failed limbs at base	
129		No		Cottonwood	<i>Populus fremontii</i>		30	54	30	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	In dry creek bed, poor attachments and failed limbs at base	
9101		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory, included bark at 6 feet above grade.	
9102		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		29	24	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 4.5 feet above grade.	
9103		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory, debris build up around tree.	
9104		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		13	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems		

Tag #	Old Tag #	Protected By Code	Off-site	Common Name	Latin Name	Multi-Stems	DBH	Measured At	Measured Canopy Radius	Arborist Rating	Notes	Recommendations
9105		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		24	54	27	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 7 and 16 feet above grade.	
9106		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Understory	
9107		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	12	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Understory	
9108		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory, poor crown ratio	
9109		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		14	54	18	4 Good - No Apparent Problems		
9110		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		9	54	18	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Understory, leans south	
9111		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		14	36	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Low branching at 48 inches above grade. Fair vigor	
9112		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		14	54	18	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Tall vertical growth	
9113		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		18	54	21	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Buried root flare, split inclusion at 12 feet above grade	
9114		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory	
9115		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		29	54	36	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 48 inches.	
9116		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	18	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Understory leans south	
9117		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	36	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant at 54 inches.	
9118		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory. Leans south.	
9119		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	18	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Severe beaver damage to trunk.	<b>Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.</b>
9120		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Average amount of deadwood	
9121		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		24	36	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 54 inches above grade	
9122		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		16	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Average amount of deadwood	
9123		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		18	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Above average amount of deadwood, lack of light	

Tag #	Old Tag #	Protected By Code	Off-site	Common Name	Latin Name	Multi-Stems	DBH	Measured At	Measured Canopy Radius	Arborist Rating	Notes	Recommendations
9124		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		14	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory, vertical branches- narrow branch angles	
9125		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		11	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory, vertical branches- narrow branch angles	
9126		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		14	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory, vertical branches- narrow branch angles	
9127		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Vertical branches. Narrow branch angles.	
9128		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		20	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory.	
9129		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		18	54	16	4 Good - No Apparent Problems		
9130		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		16	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory, leans west.	
9131		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory, leans west.	
9132		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		30	54	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant stems at 54 inches above grade with inclusion, exposed split.	
9133		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		8	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	On bank water line	
9134		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		6	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	On bank water line	
9135		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory	
9136		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory	
9137		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	18	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Codominant split at grade.	
9138		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		9	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory	
9139		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		54	54	60	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Cavity west side at 54 inches above grade. Bole height 16-18 feet. Vigor good, overextended branches.	
9140		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans south	
9141		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		13	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Recovering from recent defoliation.	
9142		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	12,15	27	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Multi-stem crossing at 54 inches above grade. Starting to graft.	

Tag #	Old Tag #	Protected By Code	Off-site	Common Name	Latin Name	Multi-Stems	DBH	Measured At	Measured Canopy Radius	Arborist Rating	Notes	Recommendations
9143		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		23	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 12 feet.	
9144		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans south	
9145		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans south	
9146		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		28	54	36	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Average amount of deadwood	
9147		# Not Used										
9148		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans south	
9149		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		17	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans south	
9150		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	12	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant at 24 inches above grade.	
9151		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		31	54	36	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slight lean east, slightly buried root flare.	
9152		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		17	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans south	
9153		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		18	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans east	
9154		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans south	
9155		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 12 feet	
9156		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Slight lean east	
9157		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Slight lean east	
9158		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 8 feet	
9159		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 12 inches above grade	
9160		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		26	18	20	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	4 stem inclusion at 24 inches above grade. At water erosion under root flare.	
9161		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		18	54	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Average amount of deadwood.	
9162		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		12	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Average amount of deadwood.	

Tag #	Old Tag #	Protected By Code	Off-site	Common Name	Latin Name	Multi-Stems	DBH	Measured At	Measured Canopy Radius	Arborist Rating	Notes	Recommendations
9163		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans south. Dominant tree died.	
9164		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory to dead tree	
9165		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		24	16	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 36 inches above grade.	
9166		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		16	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Dead branches below bole height at 12	
9167		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant at 54 inches above grade. Surrounded by blackberry.	
9168		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem understory	
9169		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	54	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Dead branches west side due to shading	
9170		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		12	36	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 54 inches.	
9171		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		11	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Low dead branches	
9172		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Narrow branch angles	
9173		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		9	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans west	
9174		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		22	54	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans east	
9175		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Vertical growth with narrow branch angles	
9176		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		18	54	36	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slight lean north	
9177		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	On bank, debris around trunk	
9178		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Above average amount of deadwood	
9179		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory	
9180		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 12 feet narrow branch angles	
9181		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant stem at 6 feet above grade	
9182		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		25	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Above average amount of deadwood in a crown. Decay at 54 inches.	

Tag #	Old Tag #	Protected By Code	Off-site	Common Name	Latin Name	Multi-Stems	DBH	Measured At	Measured Canopy Radius	Arborist Rating	Notes	Recommendations
9183		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		10	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Leans east understory	
9184		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	18	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Half axed down, mechanical damage	Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.
9185		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Side bank.	
9186		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		27	54	27	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Side bank, crown is thinning,	
9187		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans south	
9188		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		14	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans north over stream	
9189		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		18	24	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory narrow branch angles	
9190		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15	54	18	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Canopy leans south	
9191		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15	54	18	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Canopy leans north	
9192		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem understory	
9193		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		20	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Low laterals to the south	
9194		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans south	
9195		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		10	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans north	
9196		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		24	16	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 24 inches above grade	
9197		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15	16	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant at 5 feet, canopy leans south	
9198		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	9,13,14	38	54	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 12 inches above grade.	
9199		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 9 feet above grade.	
9200		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem understory leans south	
9201		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem understory	

Tag #	Old Tag #	Protected By Code	Off-site	Common Name	Latin Name	Multi-Stems	DBH	Measured At	Measured Canopy Radius	Arborist Rating	Notes	Recommendations
9202		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Buried root flare	
9203		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		17	54	18	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Buried root flare, poor crow ratio	
9204		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		14	36	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Leans north west over water, low lateral at 48 inches above grade.	
9205		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		11	54	15	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Single stem	
9206		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		24	12	21	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Low laterals and codominant at 36 inches above grade.	
9207		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	9,24	33	16	27	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant 9-inch stem at 36 inches above grade.	
9208		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Leans south, slightly buried root flare	
9209		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		8	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Leans south, slightly buried root flare	
9210		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		20	18	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Leans north over water, slightly buried root flare.	
9211		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem	
9212		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	18	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Single stem severe lean over water, soil erosion at flare	
9213		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	12	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Single stem severe lean over water, soil erosion at flare	
9214		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		16	12	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant stem at 16 inches above grade.	
9215		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		12	12	15	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Inclusion at 16 inches above grade. Poor crown ratio.	
9216		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		10	24	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 36 inches above grade. Understory	
9217		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		48	54	45	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare, bark reduction lower 24 inches above grade.	
9218		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory lack of light and space canopy under large lateral of valley oak	
9219		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		24	6	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Low lateral and inclusion at 16 inches above grade.	
9220		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		13	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem on bank, failed oak leaning on trunk	
9221		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		26	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Approximate DBH trunk in blackberry. On water level soil erosion at root flare.	

Tag #	Old Tag #	Protected By Code	Off-site	Common Name	Latin Name	Multi-Stems	DBH	Measured At	Measured Canopy Radius	Arborist Rating	Notes	Recommendations
9222		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		12	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Low lateral at 12	
9223		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		12	16	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 36 inches above grade	
9224		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		50	54	45	1 Extreme Structure or Health Problems	Poor crown ratio, 40% foliage loss, stem dead, bark loss south side, top declining.	<b>Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.</b>
9225		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		17	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 10 feet above grade	
9226		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem understory	
9227		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem leans northwest, blackberry	
9228		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		16	54	27	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant at 16 feet above grade. Blackberry.	
9229		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		24	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 72 inches above grade. Slightly buried root flare	
9230		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		20	54	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare	
9231		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		16	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare. Inclusion at 7 feet above grade. Narrow branch angles vertical growth	
9232		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare. Single stem understory	
9233		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		22	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare. North side foliage thinning.	
9234		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare. Single stem understory	
9235		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare. Single stem understory	
9236		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		16	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank	
9237		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		11	54	15	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Exposed cavity north side at base. Inclusion at 6 feet above grade.	
9238		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant at 16 feet	
9239		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem understory	
9240		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem understory	

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9241		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		13	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Canopy leans south	
9242		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		13	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant at 6 feet.	
9243		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		11	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans southeast	
9244		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	6	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Understory leans east	
9245		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Tip dieback on 4-inch codominant stem to south.	
9246		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem understory, low laterals dead	
9247		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		8	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Leans over water side bank.	
9248		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem slightly lean south	
9249		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem slightly lean south	
9250		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem slightly lean north, codominant at 7 feet above grade.	
9251		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Single stem severe lean north over water, soil erosion at root flare. Blackberry at base	
9252		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		20	54	21	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Buried root flare codominant with inclusion at 18 inches above grade.	
9253		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Buried root flare, cavity at 12 inches above grade.	
9254		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare, codominant at 10 feet	
9255		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		17	54	21	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare, codominant at 12 feet	
9256		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare, single stem leans north.	
9257		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		18	36	21	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare, codominant with inclusion at 60 inches above grade.	
9258		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	21	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare, blackberry at base	
9259		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare, blackberry at base	

Tag #	Old Tag #	Protected By Code	Off-site	Common Name	Latin Name	Multi-Stems	DBH	Measured At	Measured Canopy Radius	Arborist Rating	Notes	Recommendations
9260		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare, blackberry at base	
9261		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare, blackberry at base, lower canopy dead	
9262		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare, single stem leans east, small cavity at 6 feet above grade.	
9263		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		28	54	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Buried root flare, low lateral, 20 feet from power pole and lines	
9264		No		Oregon ash	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>		17	12	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Low laterals at 36 inches above grade	
9265		No		Oregon ash	<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>		12	24	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant at 36	
9266		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		14	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Crossing codominants at 6 feet.	Remove for Project
9267		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		26	54	15	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Codominant split at 6 feet crack exposed to 12 inches above grade.	Remove for Project
9268		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		10	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Buried root flare	Remove for Project
9269		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		37	12	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	3 stems codominant at 36 inches, overextended branches with stress fractures.	Remove for Project
9270		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		24	12	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Crown thinning above average amount of deadwood.	Remove for Project
9271		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		11	36	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant crossing at 48 inches.	Remove for Project
9272		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		12	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Absent of root flare north side, animal burrowing at flare- minor damage	
9273		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		6	54	6	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Vertical column of decay lower 5 feet of trunk.	
9274		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		8	54	6	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Vertical column of decay lower 7 feet of trunk.	
9275		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		18	12	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 16 inches above grade. Narrow branch angles with splits, bark reduction lower 16 inch of trunk	Remove for Project
9276		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		13	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Buried root flare, poor crown ratio, above average amount of deadwood.	Remove for Project
9277		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		10	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slight lean south, side hill.	Remove for Project

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9278		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		7	54	12	4 Good - No Apparent Problems		Remove for Project
9279		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Recovering from recent defoliation.	
9280		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		42	54	40	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Cavity at base, vertical column of decay, south side, 16 inch branch failure upper canopy at 35 feet above grade. Above average amount of deadwood.	Remove for Project
9281		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		10	54	12	4 Good - No Apparent Problems		Remove for Project
9282		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		21	54	21	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Absent of root flare on 50 percent, 2 out of four buttress roots. Topped at 18 feet	
9283		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		13	54	15	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	Low laterals	Remove for Project
9284		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	9	4 Good - No Apparent Problems		Remove for Project
9285		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		10	16	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 24 inches above grade.	Remove for Project
9286		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		14	36	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Low laterals, codominant stems at 5 feet.	Remove for Project
9287		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		8	54	9	4 Good - No Apparent Problems		Remove for Project
9288		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		12	6	6	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 12 inches above grade,	Remove for Project
9289		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		17	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slight lean lower inner canopy dead	Remove for Project
SPACES (3) INTENTIONALLY BLANK												
9293		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12.5	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Small limb dead wood. Oak galls. Good vigor.	
9294		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15	54	17	3 Fair - Minor Problems	No tag placed. Surrounded by blackberry. Good base and trunk. Good branch structure and vigor.	
9295		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		14.5	54	16	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Small limb dead wood. Low branches. Good vigor.	

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9296		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	6	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Trunk has long mostly closed inclusions all around and up it. High small limb dead wood. Suppressed. Low vigor.	
9297		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		9.5	54	8	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Low branches. Small limb deadwood. Oak galls. Good vigor.	
9298	515	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		48	54	40	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base flare. Codominant at 8'. Good canopy and branch structure. Good vigor.	
9299		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	6	1 Extreme Structure or Health Problems	95% Base decay. Only foliage that remains is epicormic growth in canopy. Mostly dead. Low vigor.	Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.
9300		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	4,7	11	54	8	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Codominant split at grade. Suppressed by large south tree. Poor branch structure. High dead wood. Medium vigor.	
9301		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6.5	54	8	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Low branches. Oak galls. Good canopy structure. Good vigor.	
9302		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		20	54	20	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Low branches. Codominant at 9 feet oak galls. Good vigor.	
9303		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6.5	54	7	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Low branches. Small deadwood. Crowded branch structure. Good vigor.	
9304		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15.5	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Low branches. Tag placed South. Small limb deadwood. Good canopy structure and vigor.	
9305		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	9,11,16,17	53	54	40	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. South stem splits at grade. Oak galls. Good vigor.	
9306		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15	54	17	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Medium closed wound on east base. Low branches. Good vigor.	
9307		No		Almond	<i>Prunus dulcis</i>		25	54	17	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Rotten base. High deadwood.	Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.
9308	511	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		19.5	54	18	1 Extreme Structure or Health Problems	Beaver damage at base north. Halfway chewed through. Epicormic growth. Exposed trunk north.	Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.
9309	510	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		22.5	54	20	1 Extreme Structure or Health Problems	Extensive beaver damage at base north. Low branches. Low vigor.	Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.
9310	509	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		19.5	54	22	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Low branches. Good vigor.	

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9311		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		19.5	54	17	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Base on slope. Small deadwood. Leans south over creek.	
9312		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		21	54	18	1 Extreme Structure or Health Problems	Extensive beaver damage at base north. One-sided south. Epicormic growth.	Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.
9313	506	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		29	54	21	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base flare. Codominant at 9 feet. Low branches. Good vigor.	
9314	74	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15	54	17	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Partially closed large wound on north base. Medium vigor. Epicormic growth.	
9315	75	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	7,17	22	54	19	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Medium branch at 2 feet north. Low branches. Oak galls. Good vigor.	
9316		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		18	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base flare. Low branches. Good vigor.	
9317		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	8	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Codominant at 4 feet. oak galls. Good vigor.	
9318		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	10	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Small limb dead wood. Epicormic growth. Good vigor	
9319		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	6	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	large closed wound north trunk 3 feet. Shrunken foliage. Sparse foliage. Dead wood.	
9320		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		6	54	5	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. One sided north. Good vigor.	
9321		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Low branches. Oak galls. Good canopy structure. Good vigor.	
9322		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	10,11	21	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at base. Codominant union cracked. Good canopy structure and vigor.	
9323		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		20	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Poor trunk taper. Good vigor.	
9324		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10.5	54	17	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Small dead wood. One sided and leans north.good vigor.	
9325	81	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	9	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Good base. Epicormic growth up trunk. One-sided south. Suppressed by surrounding trees. Exposed north side. Medium vigor.	
9326	82	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Leans south over creek. One-sided south. Good vigor.	
9327		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Medium open wound on base northeast. Dead tree leaning on trunk. Root crown exposed. Swollen base. One-sided south.	

Tag #	Old Tag #	Protected By Code	Off-site	Common Name	Latin Name	Multi-Stems	DBH	Measured At	Measured Canopy Radius	Arborist Rating	Notes	Recommendations
9328	85	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base flare. One-sided south. Oak galls. Medium vigor.	
9329	83	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	6,10	16	54	10	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base flare. Codominant, splits at 10 inches. Oak galls. Good vigor.	
9330		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	5	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	High epicormic growth and oak galls. Foliage primarily at canopy tips. Low vigor.	
9331	86	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		19	54	27	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base flare. Small dead branches. Good canopy structure. Good vigor.	
9332	87	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		16.5	54	20	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Some epicormic growth. Good branch and canopy structure. Good vigor.	
9333	88	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	10,18	28	54	20	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Splits at base 2 feet. Medium dead wood. Good vigor.	
9334		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7.5	54	6	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Low branches. Suppressed.	
9335	91	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		29.5	54	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base flare. Oak galls. Good canopy structure and vigor	
9336	90	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		18	54	16	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Base on slope next to water. one sided south. Leans south. Good vigor.	
9337		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		9.5	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Grows on creek bank. Oak galls. Good vigor.	
9338	69	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		27	54	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base flare. Codominant at 10 feet. Good vigor.	Remove for Project
9339		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8.5	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	good base. Good branch structure. Good vigor.	
9340	94	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		24	54	20	3 Fair - Minor Problems	good base. Codominant at 5 feet. Oak galls. Good canopy structure and vigor.	
9341	95	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10.5	54	10	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Low branches. Some epicormic growth. Good canopy structure and vigor.	
9342	96	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		20	54	20	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Base growing on creek Bank. Medium breaks up trunk. Good canopy structure.	
9343		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		9	54	10	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Small dead wood. Good vigor.	
9344		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	9	1 Extreme Structure or Health Problems	decay at base and up trunk. Oak galls. Low vigor.	Recommend removal due to nature and extent of defects.

Tag #	Old Tag #	Protected By Code	Off-site	Common Name	Latin Name	Multi-Stems	DBH	Measured At	Measured Canopy Radius	Arborist Rating	Notes	Recommendations
9345		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	5	3 Fair - Minor Problems	good base. Small dead wood on trunk. Good canopy structure and vigor.	
9346	97	Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		32	54	32	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base flare. Codominant at 5 feet. Low branches. Good canopy structure and vigor.	
9347	98	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		33	54	31	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Base on creek bank. unusual bark. Good canopy structure and vigor.	
9348		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	7	3 Fair - Minor Problems	tag on south side. good base. Low branches. Oak galls. Good vigor.	
9349		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	4,5,6	15	54	10	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant at 2 feet. Low dead branches. Good vigor.	
9350		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		9	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	good base. Good branch and canopy structure.	
9351		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	4	3 Fair - Minor Problems	good base. Epicormic growth. Good vigor.	
9352		Yes		Interior live oak	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>		6	54	8	3 Fair - Minor Problems	small inclusions on base. Good vigor.	
9353		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Good base. Codominant at 2 feet. Good canopy structure and vigor.	
9354		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	good base. Good structure. Pruning cuts for road.	
9355		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	5	3 Fair - Minor Problems	good base. Some oak galls. Good structure and vigor.	
9356	101	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		31	54	32	4 Good - No Apparent Problems	great tree by the creek.	
9357		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	7	3 Fair - Minor Problems	good base. Leans north. Good vigor.	
9358		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		13.5	54	16	3 Fair - Minor Problems	good base. Leans north. Tag placed south. Good vigor.	
9359		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	15,20	35	54	16	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant split at grade. Oak galls. Epicormic growth. Good structure and vigor.	
9360		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	7	3 Fair - Minor Problems	good base and vigor.	
9361	104	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		16.5	54	16	3 Fair - Minor Problems	base on slope. Low branches. Good structure and vigor.	
9362		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	good base. Small dead wood, low branches. Good structure and vigor.	

Tag #	Old Tag #	Protected By Code	Off-site	Common Name	Latin Name	Multi-Stems	DBH	Measured At	Measured Canopy Radius	Arborist Rating	Notes	Recommendations
9363	103	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		54	54	35	3 Fair - Minor Problems	good base and base flare. multiple medium to large limb breaks. Good canopy. Good vigor.	
9364		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		11	54	10	3 Fair - Minor Problems	good base. Good structure and vigor. Oak galls.	
9365	108	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	7	3 Fair - Minor Problems	closed inclusion on base. Oak galls. Good structure and vigor.	
9366	109	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	8,12	20	54	10	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant at 2 feet. Low branches. Good vigor.	
9367		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8.5	54	9	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	swollen base, included bark. Sparse foliage in canopy. Low vigor.	
9368		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8.5	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	good base. Small tree growing right next to it. Good structure and vigor.	
9369	110	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15	54	17	3 Fair - Minor Problems	good base. Codominant at 5 feet. Oak galls. Good structure and vigor.	
9370		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		15.5	54	13	3 Fair - Minor Problems	good base. Codominant at 5 feet. One sided southwest.	
9371	111	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10.5	54	7	3 Fair - Minor Problems	good base. Small dead wood. Good vigor.	
9372		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	6	3 Fair - Minor Problems	good vigor.	
9373		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	6	3 Fair - Minor Problems	good vigor.	
9374		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	5,7	12	54	7	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant at 1 foot. Good structure and vigor.	
9375		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	14	3 Fair - Minor Problems	good base. Oak galls. Good vigor.	
9376	112	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		34	54	32	3 Fair - Minor Problems	open wound with good wound wood at east base. Good structure and vigor.	
9377	113	Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		25	54	30	3 Fair - Minor Problems	old wire fence wrapped around base. Over extended branches still intact. Good vigor.	
9378		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	8	3 Fair - Minor Problems	good base and vigor.	Remove for Project
9379		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8.5	54	8	3 Fair - Minor Problems	good base and vigor.	Remove for Project
9380		Yes		Blue oak	<i>Quercus douglasii</i>		12	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at at 7 feet above grade	Remove for Project
9381		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		20	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Inclusion at 7 feet above grade. Narrow branch angles,	

Tag #	Old Tag #	Protected By Code	Off-site	Common Name	Latin Name	Multi-Stems	DBH	Measured At	Measured Canopy Radius	Arborist Rating	Notes	Recommendations
9382		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		9	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Low lateral limb damage on access road	Remove for Project
9383		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Low lateral limb damage on access road	Remove for Project
9384		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		16	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	4 stems codominant at bole height of 10 feet above grade. Narrow branch angles.	Remove for Project
9385		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		17	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Poor vigor above average amount of deadwood	
9386		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		9	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare. Narrow upright branching.	Remove for Project
9387		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		16	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare. Narrow upright branching.	
9388		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		19	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road. Narrow upright branching.	
9389		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		24	54	27	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road. Narrow upright branching. Inclusion at 10 feet above grade	
9390		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		14	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road. Narrow upright branching.	
9391		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed.	
9392		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		9	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed.	
9393		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		14	36	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Inclusion at 54 inches above grade	
9394		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek.	
9395		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		13	54	15	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek.	
9396				Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek.	
9397		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek.	
9398		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek.	
9399		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access rd and dry creek bed	

Tag #	Old Tag #	Protected By Code	Off-site	Common Name	Latin Name	Multi-Stems	DBH	Measured At	Measured Canopy Radius	Arborist Rating	Notes	Recommendations
9400		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access rd and dry creek bed. Narrow branch angles	
9401		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access rd and dry creek bed.	
9402		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access rd and dry creek bed. Growing on a steep bank.	
9403		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access rd and dry creek bed. Growing on a steep bank.	
9404		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access rd and dry creek bed. Growing on a steep bank.	
9405		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	16	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access rd and dry creek bed. Growing on a steep bank. Inclusion at 24 inches above grade	
9406		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	16	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access rd and dry creek bed. Growing on a steep bank.	
9407		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	16	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access rd and dry creek bed. Growing on a steep bank.	
9408		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	16	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access rd and dry creek bed. Growing on a steep bank.	
9409		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access rd and dry creek bed. Growing on a steep bank.	
9410		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		6	54	6	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access rd and dry creek bed.	
9411		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	6	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access rd and dry creek bed.	
9412		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		9	16	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access rd and dry creek bed. Inclusion at 24	
9413		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		9	16	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access rd and dry creek bed. Inclusion at 24	

Tag #	Old Tag #	Protected By Code	Off-site	Common Name	Latin Name	Multi-Stems	DBH	Measured At	Measured Canopy Radius	Arborist Rating	Notes	Recommendations
9414		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		19	54	24	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access rd and dry creek bed. Inclusion at 12 feet above grade. Low lateral to the south	
9415		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access rd and dry creek bed. Inclusion at 54 inches above grade.	
9416		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Inclusion at 6 feet above grade	
9417		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		14	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Inclusion at 8 feet above grade	
9418		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		12	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Codominant at 10 feet above grade.	
9419		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		13	54	18	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. 3 stems codominant at 10 feet above grade.	
9420		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		10	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed.	
9421		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed.	
9422		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		7	54	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed.	
9423		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		14	16	12	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Inclusion at 24	
9424		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		20	16	24	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Slightly buried root flare on bank of access road and dry creek bed. Old tree failure upright self correcting bow. In dry creek bed debris and concrete around base.	
9425		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		13	12	15	2 Major Structure or Health Problems	Inclusion at 16 inches above grade split to ground. Narrow branch angles	
9426		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Narrow branch angles	
9427		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		8	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Narrow branch angles	

Tag #	Old Tag #	Protected By Code	Off-site	Common Name	Latin Name	Multi-Stems	DBH	Measured At	Measured Canopy Radius	Arborist Rating	Notes	Recommendations
9428		Yes		Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i>		24	54	9	3 Fair - Minor Problems	Codominant at 24 inches above grade, under power lines.	

## APPENDIX 3 – GENERAL PRACTICES FOR TREE PROTECTION

### Definitions

**Root zone:** The roots of trees grow fairly close to the surface of the soil, and spread out in a radial direction from the trunk of tree. A general rule of thumb is that they spread 2 to 3 times the radius of the canopy, or 1 to 1½ times the height of the tree. It is generally accepted that disturbance to root zones should be kept as far as possible from the trunk of a tree.

**Inner Bark:** The bark on large valley oaks and coast live oaks is quite thick, usually 1” to 2”. If the bark is knocked off a tree, the inner bark, or cambial region, is exposed or removed. The cambial zone is the area of tissue responsible for adding new layers to the tree each year, so by removing it, the tree can only grow new tissue from the edges of the wound. In addition, the wood of the tree is exposed to decay fungi, so the trunk present at the time of the injury becomes susceptible to decay. Tree protection measures require that no activities occur which can knock the bark off the trees.

### Methods Used in Tree Protection:

No matter how detailed Tree Protection Measures are in the initial Arborist Report, they will not accomplish their stated purpose unless they are applied to individual trees and a Project Arborist is hired to oversee the construction. The Project Arborist should have the ability to enforce the Protection Measures. The Project Arborist should be hired as soon as possible to assist in design and to become familiar with the project. He must be able to read and understand the project drawings and interpret the specifications. He should also have the ability to cooperate with the contractor, incorporating the contractor’s ideas on how to accomplish the protection measures, wherever possible. It is advisable for the Project Arborist to be present at the Pre-Bid tour of the site, to answer questions the contractors may have about Tree Protection Measures. This also lets the contractors know how important tree preservation is to the developer.

**Root Protection Zone (RPZ):** Since in most construction projects it is not possible to protect the entire root zone of a tree, a Root Protection Zone is established for each tree to be preserved. The minimum Root Protection Zone is the area underneath the tree’s canopy (out to the dripline, or edge of the canopy), plus 10’. The Project Arborist must approve work within the RPZ.

**Irrigate, Fertilize, Mulch:** Prior to grading on the site near any tree, the area within the Tree Protection fence should be fertilized with 4 pounds of nitrogen per 1000 square feet, and the fertilizer irrigated in. The irrigation should percolate at least 24 inches into the soil. This should be done no less than 2 weeks prior to grading or other root disturbing activities. After irrigating, cover the RPZ with at least 12” of leaf and twig mulch. Such mulch can be obtained from chipping or grinding the limbs of any trees removed on the site. Acceptable mulches can be obtained from nurseries or other commercial sources. Fibrous or shredded redwood or cedar bark mulch shall not be used anywhere on site.

**Fence:** Fence around the Root Protection Zone and restrict activity therein to prevent soil compaction by vehicles, foot traffic or material storage. The fenced area shall be off limits to all construction equipment, unless there is express written notification provided by the Project Arborist, and impacts are discussed and mitigated prior to work commencing.

No storage or cleaning of equipment or materials, or parking of any equipment can take place within the fenced off area, known as the RPZ.

The fence should be highly visible, and stout enough to keep vehicles and other equipment out. I recommend the fence be made of orange plastic protective fencing, kept in place by t-posts set no farther apart than 6’.

In areas of intense impact, a 6’ chain link fence is preferred.

In areas with many trees, the RPZ can be fenced as one unit, rather than separately for each tree.

Where tree trunks are within 3' of the construction area, place 2" by 4" boards vertically against the tree trunks, even if fenced off. Hold the boards in place with wire. Do not nail them directly to the tree. The purpose of the boards is to protect the trunk, should any equipment stray into the RPZ.

Elevate Foliage: Where indicated, remove lower foliage from a tree to prevent limb breakage by equipment. Low foliage can usually be removed without harming the tree, unless more than 25% of the foliage is removed. Branches need to be removed at the anatomically correct location in order to prevent decay organisms from entering the trunk. For this reason, a contractor who is an ISA Certified Arborist should perform all pruning on protected trees.<sup>4</sup>

Expose and Cut Roots: Breaking roots with a backhoe, or crushing them with a grader, causes significant injury, which may subject the roots to decay. Ripping roots may cause them to splinter toward the base of the tree, creating much more injury than a clean cut would make. At any location where the root zone of a tree will be impacted by a trench or a cut (including a cut required for a fill and compaction), the roots shall be exposed with either a backhoe digging radially to the trunk, by hand digging, or by a hydraulic air spade, and then cut cleanly with a sharp instrument, such as chainsaw with a carbide chain. Once the roots are severed, the area behind the cut should be moistened and mulched. A root protection fence should also be erected to protect the remaining roots, if it is not already in place. Further grading or backhoe work required outside the established RPZ can then continue without further protection measures.

Protect Roots in Deeper Trenches: The location of utilities on the site can be very detrimental to trees. Design the project to use as few trenches as possible, and to keep them away from the major trees to be protected. Wherever possible, in areas where trenches will be very deep, consider boring under the roots of the trees, rather than digging the trench through the roots. This technique can be quite useful for utility trenches and pipelines.

Protect Roots in Small Trenches: After all construction is complete on a site, it is not unusual for the landscape contractor to come in and sever a large number of "preserved" roots during the installation of irrigation systems. The Project Arborist must therefore approve the landscape and irrigation plans. The irrigation system needs to be designed so the main lines are located outside the root zone of major trees, and the secondary lines are either laid on the surface (drip systems), or carefully dug with a hydraulic or air spade, and the flexible pipe fed underneath the major roots.

Design the irrigation system so it can slowly apply water (no more than ¼" to ½" of water per hour) over a longer period of time. This allows deep soaking of root zones. The system also needs to accommodate infrequent irrigation settings of once or twice a month, rather than several times a week.

Monitoring Tree Health During and After Construction: The Project Arborist should visit the site at least twice a month during construction to be certain the tree protection measures are being followed, to monitor the health of impacted trees, and make recommendations as to irrigation or other needs. After construction is complete, the arborist should monitor the site monthly for one year and make recommendations for care where needed.

Chemical Treatments: The owner or developer shall be responsible to contact an arborist with a pesticide applicators license to arrange for an application of a root enhancing hormone, such as Paclobutrazol, to mitigate the stress produced by the development **prior to grading**. Additionally, at the discretion of the project arborist, an insect infestation preventative for both boring insects and leaf feeding insects and/or fungal preventative for leaf surfaces may be required. Roots pruned during the course of performing a cut may be required to be treated with a biofungicide such as Bio-Tam.

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<sup>4</sup> International Society of Arboriculture (ISA), maintains a program of Certifying individuals. Each Certified Arborist has a number and must maintain continuing education credits to remain Certified.



# **Appendix D3**

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Bio/Wetland Resources  
Constraints Analysis



Environmental Consulting,  
Regulatory Compliance and  
Aerial Photographic Services

5214 El Cemente Avenue  
Davis, CA 95618-4418  
Tel/Fax: 530.758.9235  
Cell: 530.902.9670

bruce@barnettenvironmental.com  
barnettenvironmental.com  
flickr.com/photos/bioflyer

March 16, 2021

Panattoni Development Company, Inc  
8775 Folsom Blvd, #200  
Sacramento, CA 95826  
916-379-1203

**ATTN:** Abbie Wertheim, Development Manager  
[AWertheim@panattoni.com](mailto:AWertheim@panattoni.com)

**Subject:** 6382 Phillip Rd., Roseville CA  
Bio/Wetland Resources Constraints Analysis

Dear Abbie,

Per your request, I visited this 237.3-acre site on Thursday, March 11, 2021. This undeveloped agricultural parcel is bisected (E-W) by Pleasant Grove Creek (Figure 2). The parcel was originally planted during the 1950s, was maintained in rice production through the 1990s, and has been planted in irrigated crops until the present day.

Continuous cultivation over the past 70+ years has modified the site's original hydrology (via leveling and rice checks) to effectively remove any native vernal pool wetlands that occurred here historically and that still persist in much of the surrounding landscape. CALVEG currently classifies the property as "Rice Cultivation" and the California Aquatic Resources Inventory (CARI; see Figure 1) specifically excludes this property from their surrounding "vernal pool" habitat.

More recently, the northern half (55+ acres) of the southern portion of the property (i.e. 130+ acre southern "parcel") had been engineered to create a functioning, 10+-foot deep flood detention basin to direct floodwaters from the surrounding area to Pleasant Grove Creek as part of the City of Roseville's flood mitigation efforts. A new channel south of the creek was apparently excavated during the summer of 2019 to augment flood mitigation/control in this area. This was perhaps the impetus for the City to abandon the flood detention basin on this parcel, but that is merely speculation until/unless confirmed by the City or other jurisdictional flood agency.

A 10'-15' escarpment runs in a southeasterly direction from the Phillip Road entrance of the property's southern "parcel" to its eastern boundary, clearly demarcating an elevation change between the southern and northern portions of this southern "parcel." Water outfalls into this "basin" via piped culverts from: (1) a large irrigation canal that runs in a S-N direction from Phillip Road (see photoplate); and (2) overflow water from the southern portion of the parcel.

A small grove of oak trees grows in the vicinity of the property's entrance at the southern parcel's NW corner along Phillip Road. Several of these trees are quite large, including a interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*) with a ~36"+ DBH (see photoplate) and several valley oaks (*Q. lobata*) along the western end of the escarpment itself with DBHs > 20" (see photoplate).

The portion of the property north of Pleasant Grove Creek (i.e. northern "parcel") is also currently in active cultivation and irrigated with water from a long-established irrigation canal along this northern parcel's entire northern boundary. Water drains from this canal southward, into several smaller irrigation ditches (see Figure 2). This irrigation canal has been functioning long enough to support a healthy riparian corridor – replete with oak, cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), and willow (*Salix sp.*) trees – along its entire length bordering this parcel. A long-standing debris obstruction has effectively dammed water in the canal at the parcel's NW corner so that it backs up towards the east, helping to maintain the riparian habitat, but is blocked towards the west, where no trees occur.

Resource issues related to development of the southern "parcel" therefore include: (1) resolution of water runoff from this parcel to Pleasant Grove Creek, and (2) discussion with the City regarding removal of oak trees (if necessary) from the NW corner of this "parcel". Issues related to development of the "northern" parcel involve the fate of the riparian habitat along the northern irrigation canal. As this feature demarcates the northern parcel boundary, it may be just as easy to leave the canal in its current condition to avoid any resource agency involvement.

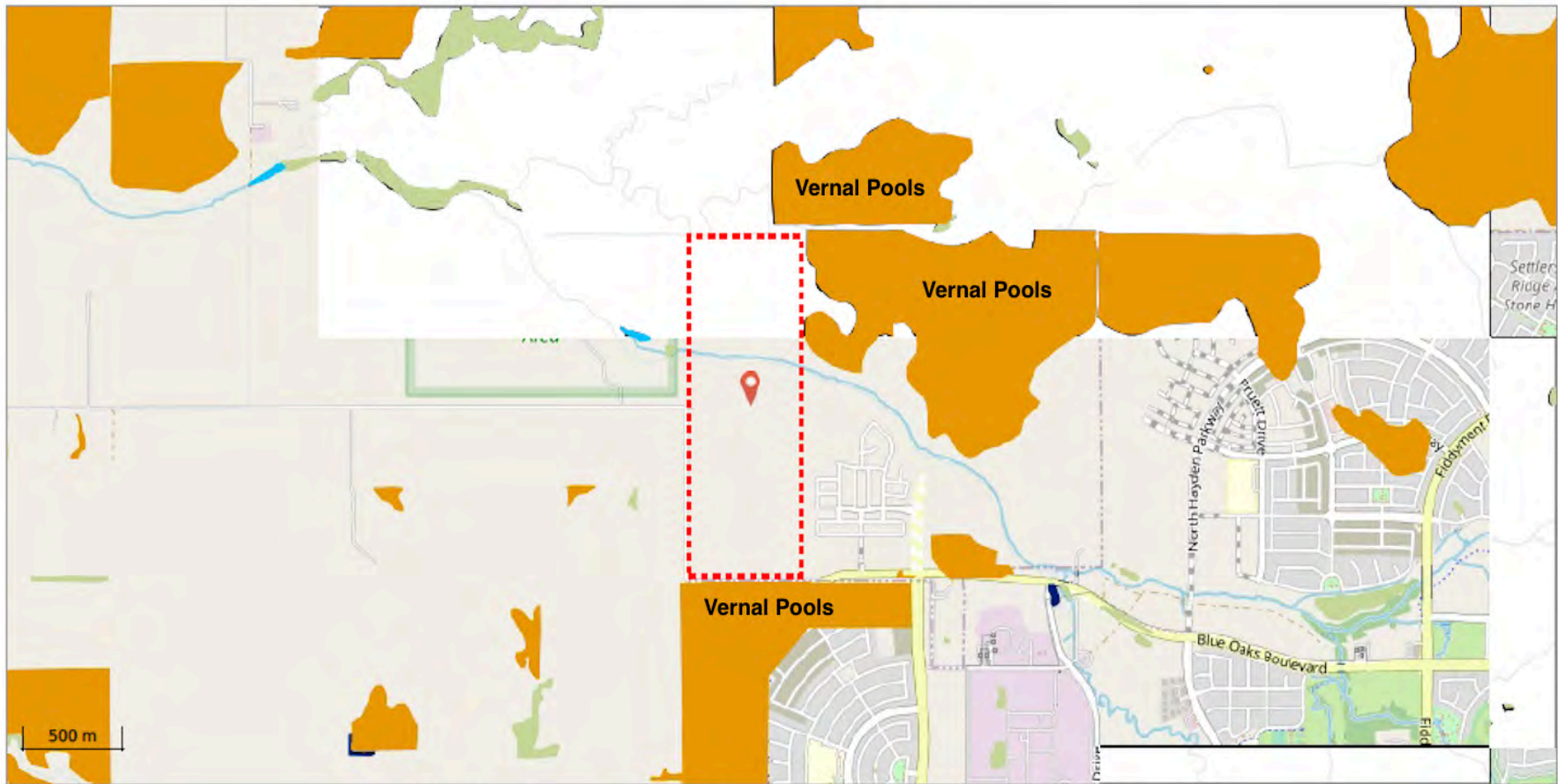
I would recommend clarifying the resolution of flood/water issues with the City of Roseville in abandoning this property's use for flood mitigation to ensure that Panattoni would not be responsible for entitling a change of use of this existing flood detention basin through the respective resource agencies.

I hope this has helped to inform you of current conditions out there and my recommendations to avoid resource agency involvement. Please feel free to contact me with any questions or to discuss this further.

Sincerely,

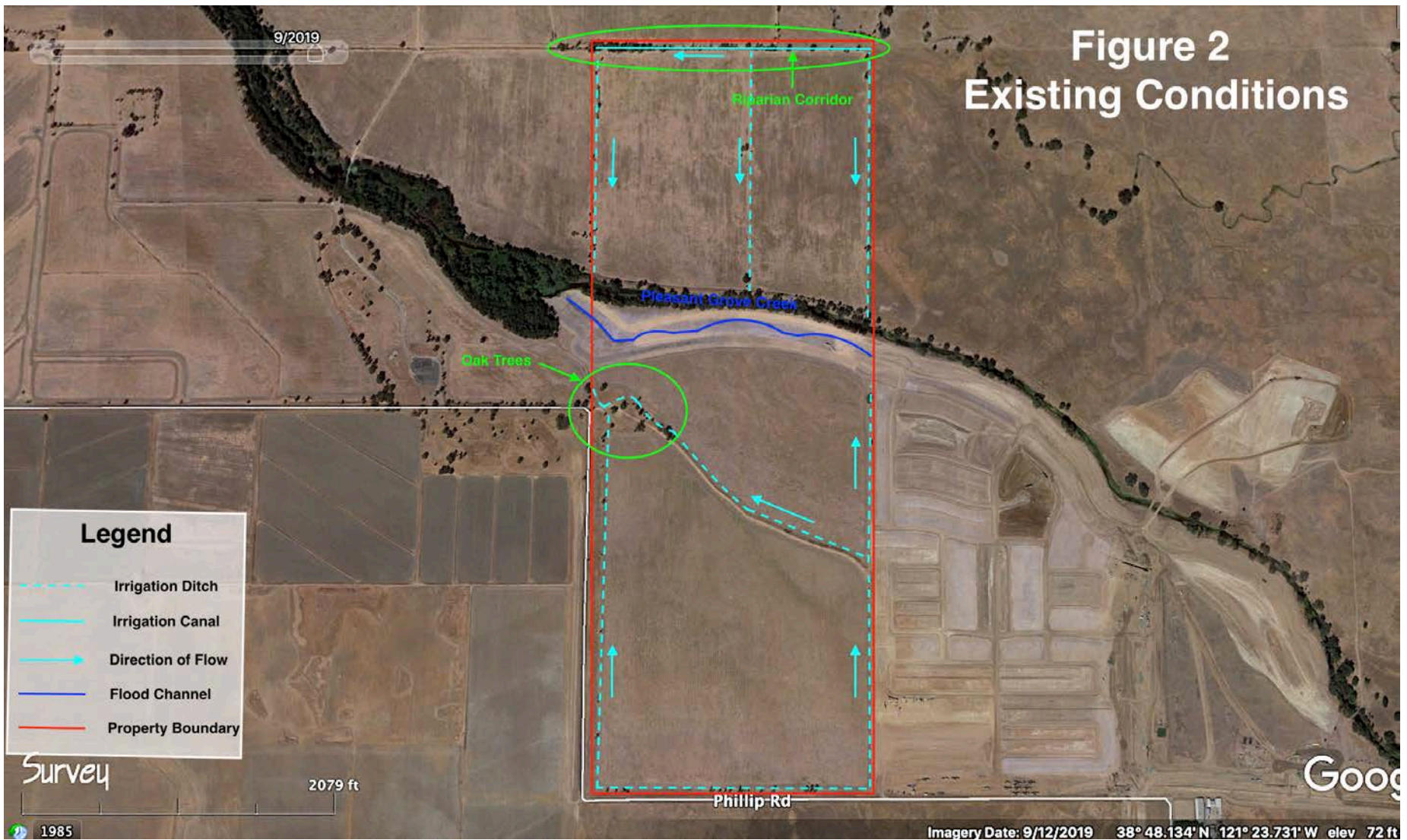
A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bruce D. Barnett". The signature is written in black ink and includes a horizontal line at the end.

Bruce D. Barnett, Ph.D.  
Barnett Environmental



**Figure 1 - CARI Wetlands**

CALVEG classified as Rice habitat



**Figure 2 – Existing Conditions**

# Representative Site Photos



**Escarpment looking East**



**Escarpment looking West**



**Water inputs to S parcel “detention basin”**



**S parcel eastern drainage ditch**



**Interior live oak @ NW corner of S parcel**



**Valley oaks @ NW corner along S parcel escarpment**



**N parcel's northern irrigation canal (looking E)**



**N parcel northern irrigation channel @ NW corner  
(looking W)**



**Debris obstruction along northern irrigation canal**

# Appendix D4

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Jurisdictional Wetland Delineation

# Jurisdictional Wetland Delineation

for

**APN:**

017-101-008

**6382 Phillip Road**

in

Roseville (Placer County), California 95747

***Prepared For***

Panattoni Development Corporation

8775 Folsom Blvd

Sacramento, California 95826

***Prepared On***

November 6, 2025

***Prepared By***

Environmental Consulting,  
Regulatory Compliance and  
Aerial Photographic Services

5214 El Cerrito Avenue  
Davis, CA 95618-4418

Tel/Fax: 530.758.9235  
Cell: 530.902.9670

[bdbarnet@sbcglobal.net](mailto:bdbarnet@sbcglobal.net)  
[bruce@barnettenvironmental.com](mailto:bruce@barnettenvironmental.com)

[barnettenvironmental.com](http://barnettenvironmental.com)  
[flickr.com/photos/bioflyer](https://www.flickr.com/photos/bioflyer)



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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Barnett Environmental and Cox Planning have prepared this Wetland Delineation Report of a 246.44 total acre area, inclusive of the property at 6382 Phillip Road in Roseville, Placer County, California (APN: 017-101-008) 95747, which includes a 70-foot-wide Public Utility Easement (PUE) spanning two adjacent parcels (APNs: 496-020-001-000 and 496-020-035-000) along the southern boundary.

The project qualifies as both a federal undertaking, due to the need for a Section 404 Clean Water Act permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), and a state/local discretionary project under CEQA. As a result, two different project area definitions apply depending on the reviewing agency's jurisdiction and regulatory authority:

- Federal Assessment Area: This area is being reviewed due to the need for a Section 404 Clean Water Act permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). This area represents the federal review boundary and is defined as the project footprint encompassing the entire 241.04-acre parcel (APN 017-101-008) at 6382 Phillip Road (Figure 2). This area includes all horizontal and vertical disturbances associated with construction, grading, and installation of utilities and the bridge structure.
- State/Local Assessment Area: Under CEQA, this Area includes both the Federal Assessment Area, which encompasses approximately 241.04 acres, and the 70-foot-wide Public Utility Easement (PUE), which adds approximately 5.4 acres. The total combined project area for state and local review is therefore approximately 246.44 acres.

The project is located within Section 15, Township 11 North, Range 5 East of the California 7.5-minute USGS Pleasant Grove quadrangle (Figure 1) and lies within the Upper-coon Upper-Auburn watershed (HUC 18020161) at approximately 73 to 88 feet above mean sea level (msl) and is centered at latitude 38°48'9.63" N and longitude 121°23'48.74" W. The immediate surrounding land uses include the Creekview Specific Plan to the east, Amoruso Ranch to the northeast, and Westpark to the south, while lands to the west remain undeveloped.

The Al Johnson Wildlife Area is northwest of the site and part of an area planned to accommodate the City's stormwater regional retention facility and potential recreation uses. Agricultural uses are located to the west along the southern portion of the site. Amorusa Ranch Specific Plan Area is located to the east/northeast, immediately adjacent to the project site, and is designated for the build-out of a residential development with 2,827 dwelling units. Along the southern edge of the project site is the future extension of Blue Oaks Boulevard and the West Roseville Specific Plan area (adopted by the city in 2004), which is 60 percent built out and will include 9,496 residential units, parks, open space, and commercial and industrial uses.

The parcel was originally planted during the 1950s, was maintained in rice production through the 1990s, and has been planted in irrigated crops until the present day. The agricultural land is currently characterized by remnant cultivated grain species and sparse, ruderal, nonnative plant species, including yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*) and chicory (*Cichorium intybus*).

The inclusion of the PUE was requested by the City of Roseville to accommodate installation of a proposed 60-kilovolt (kV) transmission line. Because the easement overlaps portions of land

previously designated as open space preserve under the West Roseville Specific Plan and associated with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permits [200200666], this delineation report may include wetlands reported in previous delineations for that property.

## 2.0 METHODOLOGY

We queried both the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's *National Wetland Inventory* (NWI; Figure 2) and EcoAtlas' *California Aquatic Resources Inventory* (CARI; Figure 3) to determine whether any wetlands or "other waters of the U.S." or "waters of the State" had been previously recorded on or around the site. We then performed a jurisdictional wetland delineation of this Assessment Area in accordance with the 1987 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) *Wetlands Delineation Manual* and its 2008 *Arid West Region Regional Supplement*. We prepared the current report in accordance with the Sacramento District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' January 2016 *Minimum Standards for Acceptance of Preliminary Wetlands Delineations*.

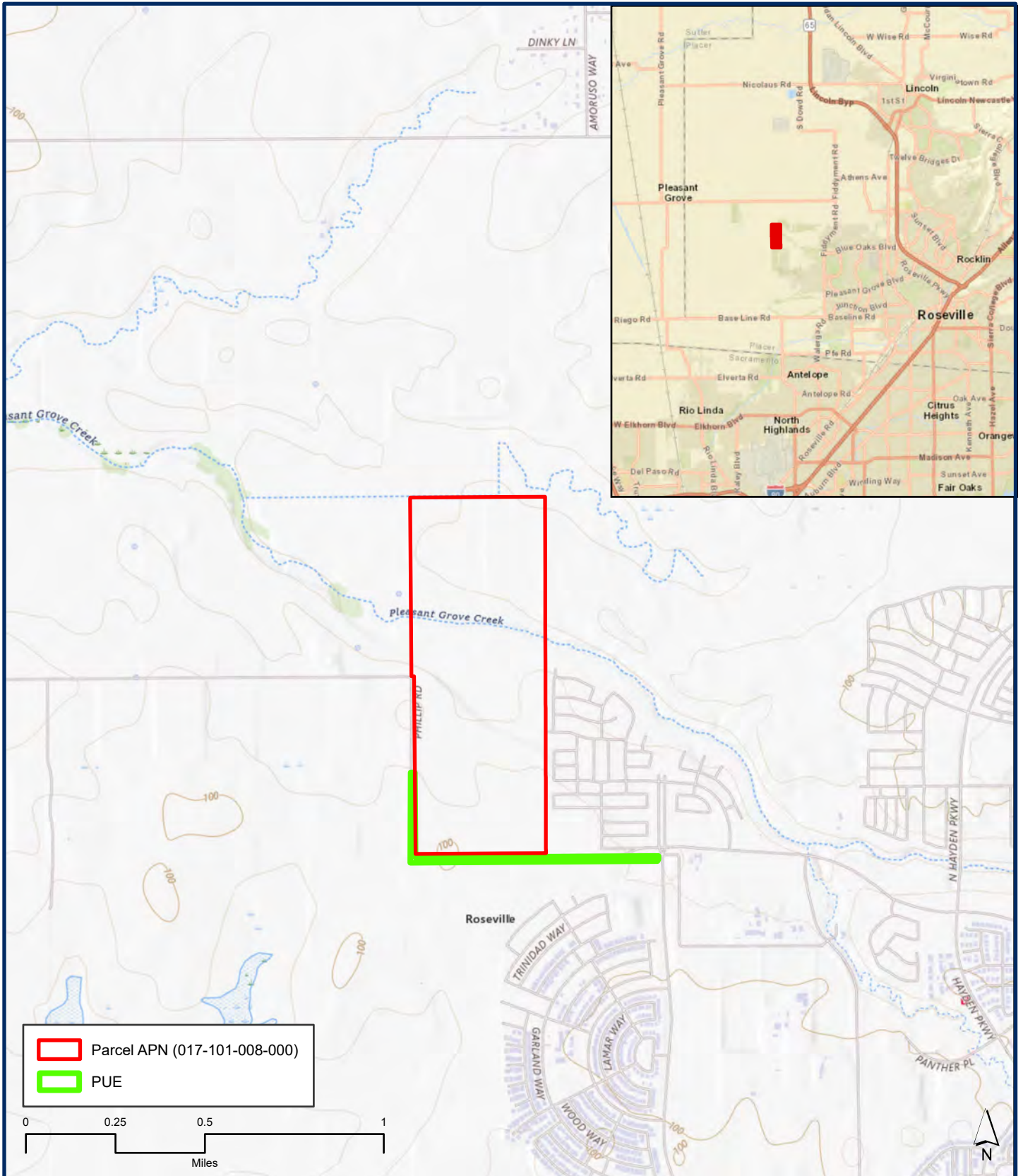
We performed a Level 3, routine onsite determination – as defined in the 1987 Wetlands Delineation Manual – that evaluates three parameters that identify and determine the boundaries of jurisdictional wetlands and "other waters of the U.S." including: (1) the dominance of wetland vegetation; (2) the presence of hydric soils; and (3) hydrologic conditions that result in periods of inundation or saturation on the surface from flooding or ponding. We also referenced:

1. *The Jepson Manual: Higher Plants of California* to identify vascular plant species observed during the field delineation;
2. The *National List of Plant Species That Occur in Wetlands: California (Region 0)* to determine the wetland indicator status of each plant species observed; and
3. The *NRCS Web Soil Survey* and *Hydric Soil Map Units for Placer County, California*, to identify soil types within the Assessment Area.

The Assessment Area was surveyed in July 2022 to delineate the property, while the PUE was subsequently delineated in September and October of 2025. Both delineations involved the collection of detailed data on vegetation, soils, and hydrologic site characteristics within the Assessment Area to identify the upland/wetland boundaries of each identified feature and mapping of perimeters of all drainages and depressions on foot using a Trimble GeoXH™ GPS unity with sub-meter accuracy. Besides identifying vascular plants at each sampling location, we also recorded the:

1. Percent dominance of hydrophytic vegetation;
2. Presence/absence of positive hydrologic indicators (e.g., sediment deposits, biotic crust, drainage patterns); and

Soils (via soil test pit) to determine composition, matrix color, and the presence of redoximorphic concentrations (e.g., mottles).



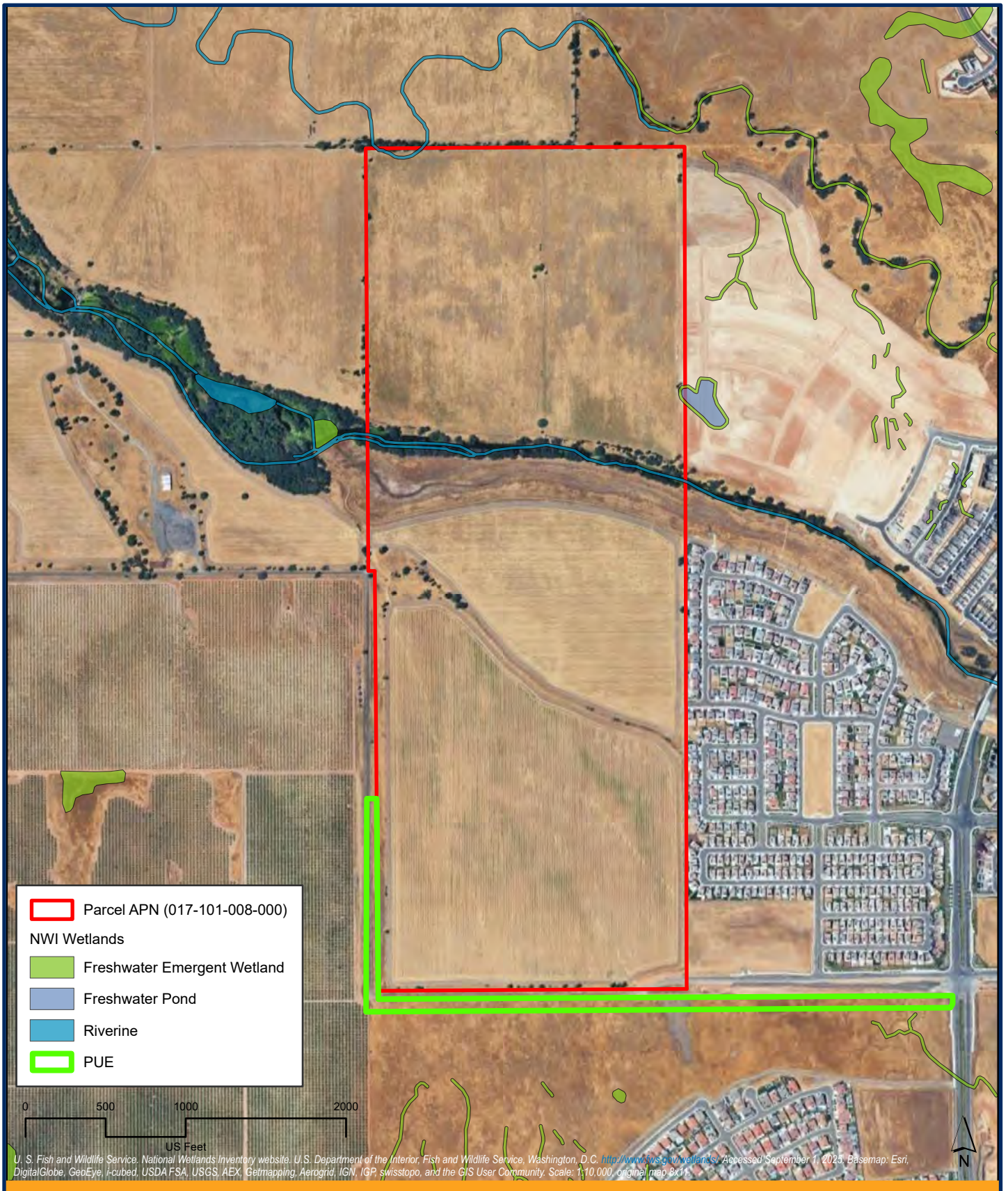
Source: USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Quad Pleasant Grove, Placer County, CA

# FIGURE 1 - VICINITY

Date: September 20, 2025



6382 PHILLIP RD • PLACER COUNTY, CA

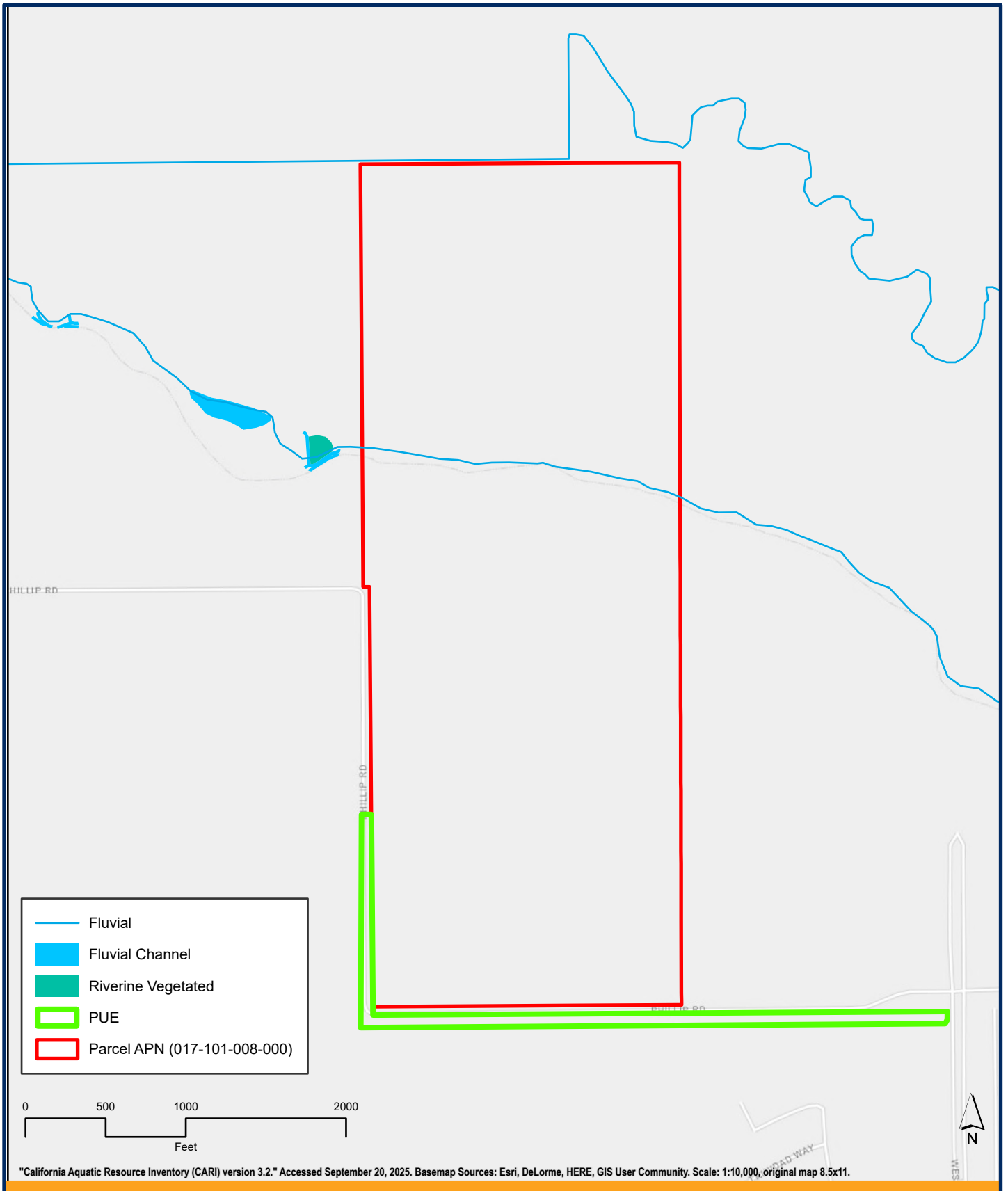


**FIGURE 2 - NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY (NWI) WETLANDS**

Date: September 20, 2025



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**FIGURE 3 - CALIFORNIA AQUATIC RESOURCES INVENTORY (CARI) WETLAND**

Date: September 20, 2025



6382 PHILLIP RD • PLACER COUNTY, CA

## 3.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS

Approximately 5.879 acres of wetlands and other waters were mapped in the Assessment Area (see Table 1 and Figure 5), consisting of Pleasant Grove Creek, the bypass channel, and several wetlands and ditches.

### 3.1 SOILS

According to Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), the Assessment Area is comprised of six soil types, Alamo-Fiddymment complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes, Cometa-Fiddymment complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes, Cometa-Ramona sandy loams, 1 to 5 percent slopes, Xerofluents, occasionally flooded, Xerofluents, frequently flooded, and Xerofluents, hardspan substratum (Figure 4 and Appendix A).

Alamo-Fiddymment complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes; Alamo soils are typically found in depressions and are derived from aluminum. A soil profile typically consists of two layers of clay soil extending 37 feet below the surface and then an indurated layer. These are poorly drained soils that are in a high runoff class. Depth to the water table is 0 inches. It has a very low capacity to transmit water (0.00 to 0.00 inches an hour). There is no frequency to pond and occasional to no frequency to flood. Derived from aluminum derived from sedimentary rocks, Fiddymment soils are found on ridges, and a typical profile consists of a loam and then a clay loam over an indurated layer, which lies over bedrock. Fiddymment soils are well-drained and belong to a high runoff class. Depth to the water table is more than 80 inches. There is no frequency of ponding or flooding. They have very low (0.00 to 0.00 inches an hour) permeability.

Cometa-Fiddymment complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes; Cometa soils are found on terraces and are derived from alluvium derived from granite. A typical profile consists of a sandy loam layer, a clay layer, and then a sandy loam layer. These are very well drained soils that have a very high runoff class. Depth to the water table is more than 80 inches and there is zero frequency of flooding or ponding. Its permeability is very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 inches/hour). Derived from aluminum derived from sedimentary rocks, Fiddymment soils are found on ridges, and a typical profile consists of a loam and then a clay loam over an indurated layer, which lies over bedrock. Fiddymment soils are well-drained and belong to a high runoff class. Depth to the water table is more than 80 inches. There is no frequency of ponding or flooding. They have very low (0.00 to 0.00 inches an hour) permeability.

Cometa-Ramona sandy loams, 1 to 5 percent slopes; Cometa soils are found on terraces and are derived from alluvium derived from granite. A typical profile consists of a sandy loam layer, a clay layer, and then a sandy loam layer. These are very well-drained soils that have a very high runoff class. Depth to the water table is more than 80 inches and there is zero frequency of flooding or ponding. Its permeability is very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 inches/hour). Derived from aluminum derived from granite, Ramona soils are found on terraces.

Xerofluents, occasionally flooded, are typically found in flood plains at elevations between 20 to 500 feet. They are derived from alluvium derived from mixed rocks. A typical profile has stratified loamy sand to fine sandy loam (0 to 30 inches), stratified loamy sand to fine sandy loam to silt loam (30 to 48 inches), and stratified loam to silty loam (48 and 55 inches). These are moderately

well-drained and have a negligible runoff class. This type of soil has no to occasional flooding frequency and only occasional ponding frequency. They have moderately high to high permeability (0.20 and 1.98 inches/hr).

Xerofluents, frequently flooded, are typically found in drainageways at elevation of 0 to 1,500 feet; and are derived from alluvium. A typical profile has stratified loamy sand to fine sandy loam (0 to 15 inches), stratified loamy sand to fine sandy loam to silt loam (15 to 37 inches), and silty clay loam to clay (37 and 55 inches). These are somewhat poorly drained and have a very low runoff class. This type of soil has no to frequent flooding frequency and no ponding frequency. They have moderately high to high permeability (0.20 and 1.98 inches/hr).

Xerofluents, hardspan substratum, are typically found in flood plains at elevations of 300 to 3,500 feet; and are derived from alluvium. A typical profile has stratified loam to clay loam (0 to 40 inches) and is indurated 40 to 44 inches. These are somewhat poorly drained and have a low runoff class. This type of soil has occasional to no flooding and no frequency of ponding. This soil type has very low permeability (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr).

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Cometa-Fiddyment complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes; Cometa soils are found on terraces and are derived from alluvium derived from granite. A typical profile consists of a sandy loam layer, a clay layer, and then a sandy loam layer. These are very well drained soils that have a very high runoff class. Depth to the water table is more than 80 inches and there is zero frequency of flooding or ponding. Its permeability is very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 inches/hour). Derived from aluminum derived from sedimentary rocks, Fiddyment soils are found on ridges, and a typical profile consists of a loam and then a clay loam over an indurated layer, which lies over bedrock. Fiddyment soils are well-drained and belong to a high runoff class. Depth to the water table is more than 80 inches. There is no frequency of ponding or flooding. They have very low (0.00 to 0.00 inches an hour) permeability.

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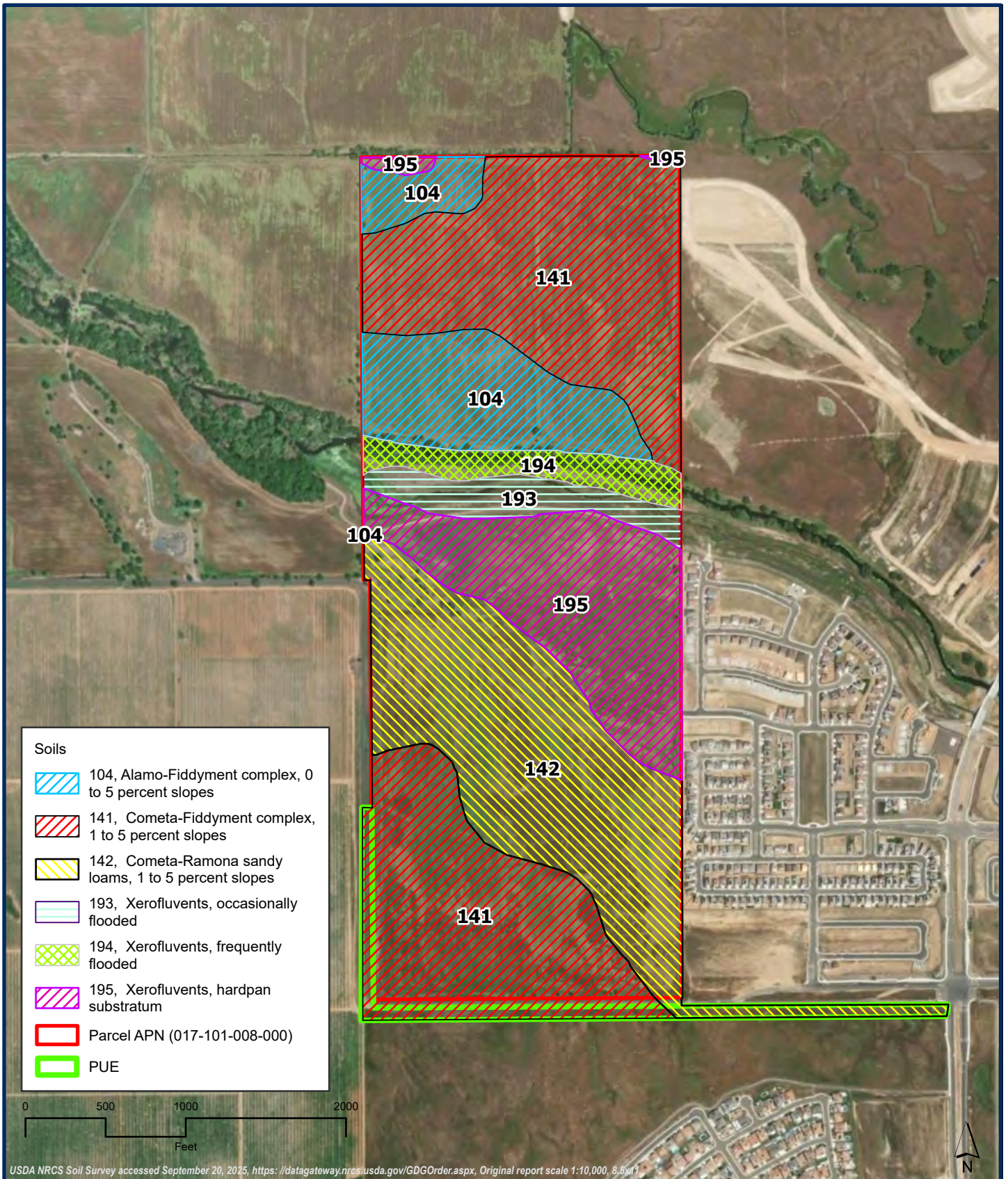
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## 3.2 HYDROLOGY

This undeveloped agricultural parcel is bisected (east/west) by Pleasant Grove Creek. It was originally planted during the 1950s, maintained in rice production through the 1990s, and then planted in irrigated row crops until the present day. Continuous agricultural activity over the past 70+ years has modified the parcel's original hydrology (via leveling and rice checks) to effectively remove the native vernal pool wetlands that once occurred here prior to the 1960s and that persist in much of the surrounding (non-agricultural) landscape. CALVEG currently classifies the property as "*Rice Cultivation*," and the California Aquatic Resources Inventory specifically excludes this property from the prevalent "vernal pool" habitat of the surrounding parcels due to its long history of cultivation.

Pleasant Grove Creek is a third order perennial stream and typically contains water year-round. During the reconnaissance-level survey on July 2022, the creek was flowing slowly with some stagnant areas (i.e., low or no flow, green algae accumulation), and contained pools of various sizes. Beaver (*Castor canadensis*) dams are present in the creek, modifying flow in some areas. Some reaches of the creek have exposed muddy banks with dense cattails (*Typha* sp.), and some reaches have very little exposed bank habitat with dense vegetation (e.g., willows [*Salix* spp.]) present to the water line. Valley oak riparian woodland habitat is present along the north and south banks of the creek.

A 10'-15' escarpment runs in a southeasterly direction from the Phillip Road entrance of the property's southern "parcel" to its eastern boundary, clearly demarcating an elevation change between the southern and northern (flood basin) portions of this southern "parcel." Water outfalls into this "basin" via piped culverts from (1) a large irrigation canal that runs in an S-N direction from Phillip Road and (2) overflow water from the southern portion of the parcel.



**FIGURE 4 - NRCS PROJECT MAPPED SOILS**

Date: September 20, 2025



6382 PHILLIP RD • PLACER COUNTY, CA

The portion of the property north of Pleasant Grove Creek (i.e., northern “parcel”) is, at present, actively cultivated and irrigated with water from a long-established irrigation canal along this northern parcel’s entire northern boundary. Water drains from this canal southward into several smaller irrigation ditches. This irrigation canal has been functioning long enough to support a healthy riparian corridor, replete with oaks (*Quercus*), cottonwoods (*Populus fremontii*), and willows (*Salix sp.*) along its entire length bordering this parcel. A long-standing debris obstruction has effectively dammed water in the canal at the parcel’s northwest corner so that it backs up towards the east, helping to maintain the riparian habitat, but is blocked towards the west, where there are no trees.

Additional vernal pools occur within the southern extended portion of the Assessment Area, primarily clustered along the northern edge of the adjacent parcels. Fourteen vernal pools (VP1–VP14) were mapped in this area. These features are part of a broader vernal pool grassland complex that supports seasonal ponding and wetland hydrology independent of Pleasant Grove Creek. The pools and swales in this area are precipitation-driven, with surface water accumulating in shallow depressions underlain by clay soils and hardpan. As a result, they provide a more natural hydrologic regime than the cultivated fields to the north and contribute to the overall watershed function and connectivity of the City’s open space system.

### 3.3 VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

A total of 324 protected trees are present on the project site, including blue oaks (*Quercus douglasii*), interior live oaks (*Quercus wislizeni*), and valley oaks (*Quercus lobata*) (California Tree and Landscape Consulting, Inc. 2021). Several oak trees within a small grove near the property’s entrance at the southern parcel’s northwest corner, along Phillip Road, are quite large, including an interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*) with a ~36” + DBH. Several valley oaks (*Q. lobata*) along the western end of the escarpment are also of good size, with DBHs larger than 20.”

Within the property, there are 6 vegetation communities:

#### **Agricultural (Hay Fields/Row Crops)**

Approximately 220.1 acres of agricultural land is present on the project site. This land was designated as hay fields/row crops in the City of Roseville General Plan 2035; however, the project site is not currently in agricultural production. The parcel was originally planted during the 1950s, was maintained in rice production through the 1990s, and has been planted in irrigated crops until the present day. The agricultural land is regularly disked every two years and is currently characterized by remnant cultivated grain species and sparse, ruderal, nonnative plant species, including yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*) and chicory (*Cichorium intybus*). Individual trees are present along the borders of the agricultural land, including valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), Pacific willow (*Salix lucida*), and Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) (California Tree and Landscape Consulting, Inc. 2021). Earthen berms are present along the edges of the agricultural land, some of which contain California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*) burrows.

### **Riverine Pleasant Grove Creek**

An approximately 0.4-mile segment of Pleasant Grove Creek extends east to west through the project site, bisecting the site. Pleasant Grove Creek is a third order perennial stream and typically contains water year-round. During the reconnaissance-level survey conducted by Ascent Environmental on August 6, 2021, the creek was flowing slowly with some stagnant areas (i.e., low or no flow, green algae accumulation), and contained pools of various sizes. Ascent noted that beaver (*Castor canadensis*) dams are present in the creek, modifying flow in some areas. Some reaches of the creek have exposed muddy banks with dense cattails (*Typha sp.*), and some reaches have very little exposed bank habitat with dense vegetation (e.g., willows [*Salix spp.*]) present to the water line. Valley oak riparian woodland habitat is present but sparse along the north and south banks of the creek. In the parcel immediately downstream, the woodland habitat is denser.

### **Valley Oak Riparian Woodland**

Approximately 9 acres of valley oak riparian woodland habitat is present in association with riverine habitat on the project site. This habitat is dominated by valley oak and also contains Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), willow (*salix*), and interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*). Understory plant species included Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), cattails (*typha*), and nonnative grasses dominated by wild oat (*Avena fatua*).

### **Oak Woodland**

Approximately 3.7 acres of oak woodland habitat is present within the agricultural land on the project site. This grove of trees in the middle of the project site includes valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), and Arizona ash (*Fraxinus velutina*) (California Tree and Landscape Consulting, Inc. 2021).

### **Pleasant Grove Creek Bypass Channel**

Approximately 5 acres of the project site directly south of Pleasant Grove Creek contains the Pleasant Grove Creek Bypass Channel, a human-constructed flood channel that directs runoff from the project site and surrounding residential areas into Pleasant Grove Creek. The channel was constructed in uplands (agricultural crops) in 2019 and flows parallel to Pleasant Grove Creek from east to west, converging with Pleasant Grove Creek approximately 250 feet west of the project site. The channel contained different vegetation than the surrounding agricultural land that can be associated with wetlands, including curly dock (*Rumex crispus*) and sedges (*Carex spp.*).

### **Vernal Pool**

A total of 14 wetland features approximately 1.131 acres (previously identified within the adjacent open space preserve within the West Roseville Specific Plan) having strong floristic assemblages and hydro geomorphological signatures associated with vernal pools were identified. These features had characteristic basin-rim hydrogeomorphology that appears to sustain saturated soils and/or ponded water for a sufficient hydroperiod during the wet season to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation and contains floristic assemblages strongly allied with or having vernal pool indicator species.

## 4.0 WETLANDS AND “OTHER WATERS OF THE U.S.”

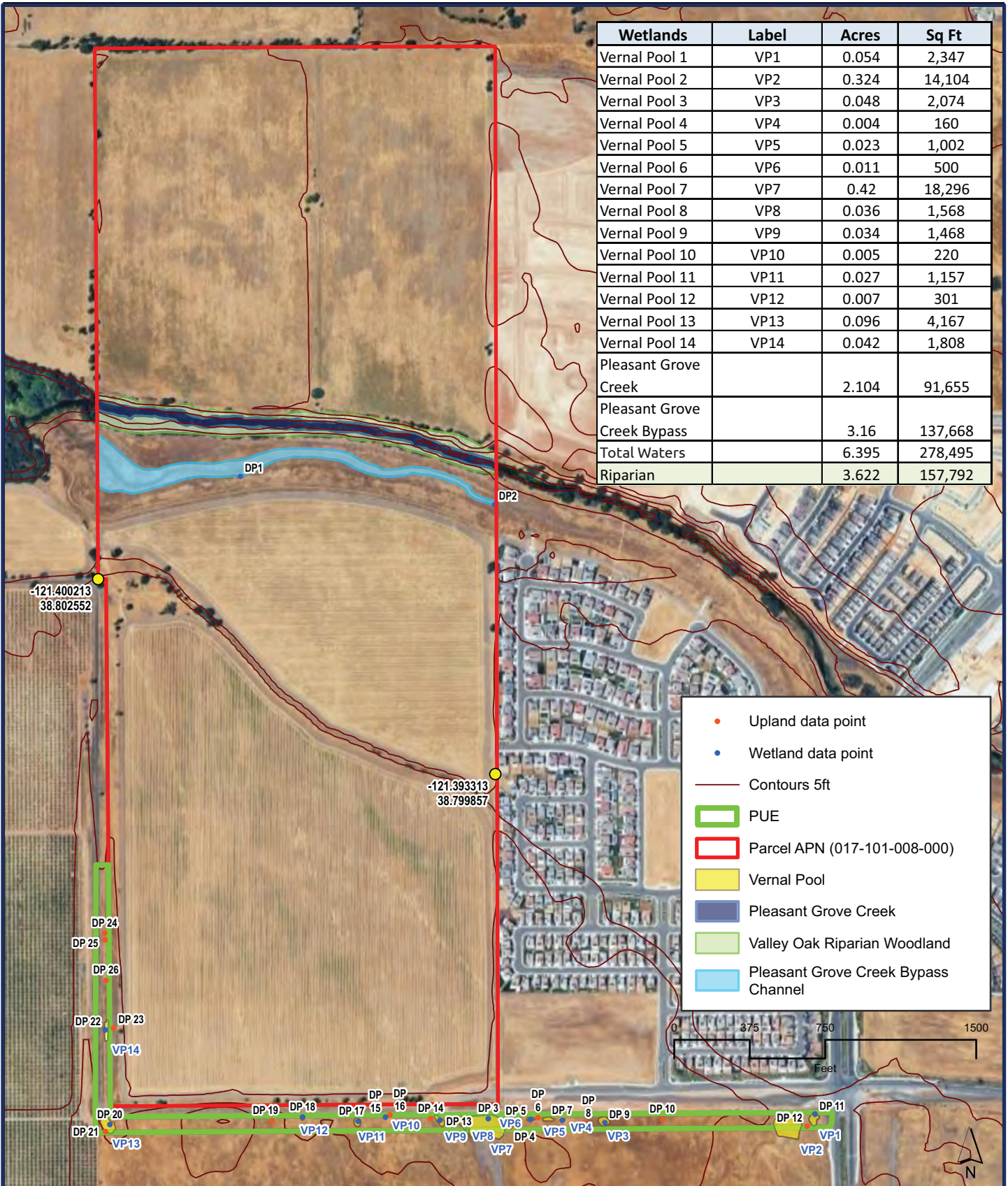
The CARI (Figure 3) shows a fluvial channel within the parcel; aerial imagery and onsite inspection confirmed this feature and verified that no vernal pool remains. Approximately 5.879 acres of wetlands and other waters were mapped in the Assessment Area (see Table 1 and Figure 5), consisting of Pleasant Grove Creek, the bypass channel, and several wetlands and ditches.

Preceding the July 2022 field delineation, precipitation amounts in the region had been average to below average for the past two years. Weather conditions at the time of the survey were sunny, with late morning temperatures approximately 70 degrees Fahrenheit with light winds. In contrast, the September 2025 survey was conducted after 2 normal years of precipitation, as well as higher than normal precipitation levels during the 2022-2023 wet season.

A large portion of the south side of the PUE that was surveyed in September and October of 2025 was recently burnt, leaving vegetation unidentifiable (see photo 11 on our photo plate). The survey was conducted under hot, dry late-summer conditions, with regional temperatures reaching the upper 90s °F. On the west side of the PUE, the majority of the Assessment Area appears to be previously disturbed and graded, and soil pits revealed that the soil was likely fill that contained soft soil, rocks, and roadbase (see photo 12 on our photo plate). The wetlands in this area appear to have been formed on top of the fill material, which may have been discarded as a result of agriculture sometime in the past. Additionally, multiple roadside ditches were identified during these ditches, as seen in Figure 5. Verification by the USACE would be required to confirm whether these features are jurisdictional under the U.S. Clean Water Act, as well as California’s State Water Quality Control Act, however, these features are not hydrologically connected to other waters of the U.S.

**TABLE 1 - MAPPED WETLANDS AND OTHER WATERS BY TYPE**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Area (SF)</b>	<b>Area (acres)</b>
Pleasant Grove Creek	91,655	2.104
Pleasant Grove Creek Bypass Channel	137,668	3.160
Wetlands	21,988	0.483
Ditches	5,749.92	0.132
<b>Total</b>	<b>257,060.92</b>	<b>5.879</b>



**FIGURE 5 - WETLAND DELINEATION**

Date: September 20, 2025

6382 PHILLIP RD • PLACER COUNTY, CA



Preceding the July 2022 field delineation, precipitation amounts in the region had been average to below average for the past two years. Weather conditions at the time of the survey were sunny, with late morning temperatures approximately 70 degrees Fahrenheit with light winds. In contrast, the September and October 2025 surveys were conducted after 2 normal years of precipitation, as well as higher than normal precipitation levels during the 2022-2023 wet season.

A total of 28 data points were surveyed, and the results (Appendix C) capture detailed information on vegetation, soil, and hydrology. Observations consistently identified scour marks, changes in sediment texture, and breaks in bank slope as reliable field indicators of the ordinary high-water mark (OHWM). Across multiple cross sections, the OHWM was further distinguished by reduced vegetation cover, transitions in dominant plant communities, and evidence of sediment sorting consistent with fluvial processes. These physical and biological indicators, taken together, provide a clear basis for delineating the OHWM within the Assessment Area.

## 5.0 CONCLUSIONS

The Assessment Area contains approximately 5.879 acres of mapped wetlands and other waters. Any activity causing direct adverse impacts to these features within the Assessment Area could require resource permits from the Regional Water Quality Control Board (401; WDR), California Department of Fish & Wildlife (1602), and the United States Army Corps of Engineers (404).

## 6.0 REFERENCES

- Corps 2008 Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region (Version 2.0) September 2008, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, ERDC/EL TR-08-28.
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## APPENDIX A – PLANTS OBSERVED WITH WETLAND STATUS

**Project:** 6382 Phillip Road  
 Roseville, Placer County, CA

**Date:** 9/13/2022

**Delineators:** Bruce Barnett

*Wetland Indicator Status reflects updated 2012 National Wetland Plant List (NWPL) for Arid West (AW)*  
*Nomenclature follows The Jepson Manual, 2nd Ed., 2012*  
*\*denotes naturalized species*  
*Plant species not given a "Wetland Indicator Status" designation are considered UPL for wetland delineation purpose*  
*RDM - residual dry matter*

Scientific Name	Common Name	Wetland Indicator Status
<b>Group - Dicotyledons</b>		
<b>Asteraceae</b>		
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	Yellow star thistle	UPL
<i>Fraxinus velutina</i>	Arizona ash	FAC
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	Chicory	FACU
<b>Fagaceae</b>		
<i>Quercus lobata</i>	Valley oak	FACU
<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue oak	UPL
<i>Quercus wislieni</i>	Interior live oak	FACU
<b>Salicaceae</b>		
<i>Salix lucida</i>	Pacific willow	FACW
<i>Populus fremontii</i>	Fremont cottonwood	FACW
<i>Salix spp.</i>	Willow	
<b>Rosaceae</b>		
<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	Himalayan blackberry	FAC
<b>Polygonaceae</b>		
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curly dock	FAC
<b>Group - Monocotyledons</b>		
<b>Typhaceae</b>		
<i>Typha sp.</i>	Cattail	OBL
<b>Poaceae</b>		
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Common wild oat	UPL
<b>Cyperaceae</b>		
<i>Carex spp.</i>	Sedges	

\*Wetland Indicator Status Codes (Lichvar 2012)

Code	Wetland Indicator Status	Comment
(Blank)	Upland	Plants not listed in the FWS wetland plant list are assumed to be upland species.
OBL	Obligate Wetland	Occurs almost always (estimated probability 99%) under natural conditions in wetlands.
FACW	Facultative Wetland	Usually occurs in wetlands (estimated probability 67%-99%) but is occasionally found in non-wetlands.
FAC	Facultative	Equally likely to occur in wetlands or non-wetlands (estimated probability 34%-66%).
FACU	Facultative Upland	Usually occurs in non-wetlands (estimated probability 67%-99%), but occasionally found on wetlands (estimated probability 1%-33%).
UPL	Obligate Upland	Occurs in wetlands in another region but occurs almost always (estimated probability 99%) under natural conditions in non-wetlands in the regions specified. If a species does not occur in wetlands in any region, it is not on the National List.

## APPENDIX B – SITE PHOTOS



1. Escarpment looking east



2. Escarpment looking west

*February 23, 2022*

**Cox Planning Solutions  
Philip RD, Placer County, CA**



3. Water inputs to south end of parcel "detention basin"



4. South parcel eastern drainage ditch

February 23, 2022



5. Interior live oak at northwest corner of south side of parcel



6. Valley oaks at northwest corner along south side of parcel escarpment

*February 23, 2022*



7. Northern irrigation canal looking east



8. Northern irrigation channel at northwest corner looking west

*February 23, 2022*

**Cox Planning Solutions  
Philip RD, Placer County, CA**



9. Debris obstruction along northern irrigation canal

**Cox Planning Solutions**  
**Philip RD, Placer County, CA**

*February 23, 2022*



10. Photo showing DP6 in VP4.

*September 16, 2025*



11. Photo showing DP14 in VP9. Burn left no identifiable vegetation.

*September 16, 2025*

**Cox Planning Solutions  
Philip RD, Placer County, CA**



12. Photo showing DP16 in VP10, with hoof prints in soil left from the wet season.

*September 16, 2025*



13. Photo showing upland point DP24. Area was determined to lack wetland features due to soil containing roadbase and fill with very little redox.

*September 16, 2025*

**Cox Planning Solutions**  
**Philip RD, Placer County, CA**

## APPENDIX C – WETLAND DELINEATION DATA SHEETS

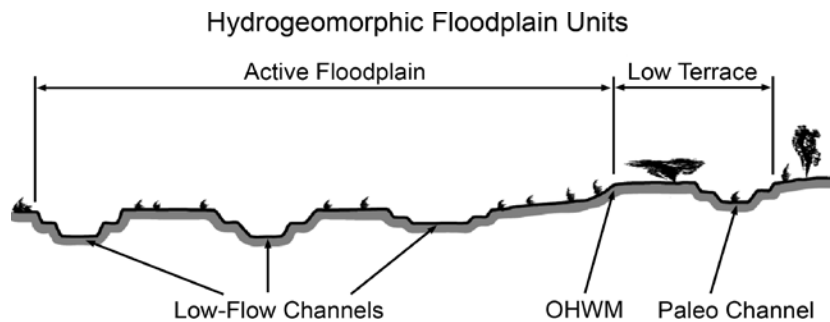
## Arid West Ephemeral and Intermittent Streams OHWM Datasheet

<b>Project:</b> Phillip Rd <b>Project Number:</b> <b>Stream:</b> Pleasant Grove Creek Bypass Channel <b>Investigator(s):</b> Chris Cox	<b>Date:</b> 07/21/2022 <b>Town:</b> Roseville <b>Photo begin file#:</b>	<b>Time:</b> 11:00 AM <b>State:</b> California <b>Photo end file#:</b>
Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> / N <input type="checkbox"/> Do normal circumstances exist on the site?  Y <input type="checkbox"/> / N <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Is the site significantly disturbed?	<b>Location Details:</b> 3682 Phillip Rd. 95747  <b>Projection:</b> <b>Datum:</b> <b>Coordinates:</b> -121.39772252    38.80394135	
<b>Potential anthropogenic influences on the channel system:</b>		

**Brief site description:** There is approximately 9 acres of valley oak riparian woodland habitat in association with approximately 3.160 acres of the Pleasant Grove Creek Bypass Channel, which is a human constructed flood channel that directs runoff from the project site and surrounding residential areas into Pleasant Grove Creek. There are approximately 2.104 acres of Pleasant Grove Creek in the project site.

**Checklist of resources (if available):**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aerial photography Dates: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Topographic maps <input type="checkbox"/> Geologic maps <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vegetation maps <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Soils maps <input type="checkbox"/> Rainfall/precipitation maps <input type="checkbox"/> Existing delineation(s) for site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Global positioning system (GPS) <input type="checkbox"/> Other studies	<input type="checkbox"/> Stream gage data Gage number: Period of record: <input type="checkbox"/> History of recent effective discharges <input type="checkbox"/> Results of flood frequency analysis <input type="checkbox"/> Most recent shift-adjusted rating <input type="checkbox"/> Gage heights for 2-, 5-, 10-, and 25-year events and the most recent event exceeding a 5-year event
---	---



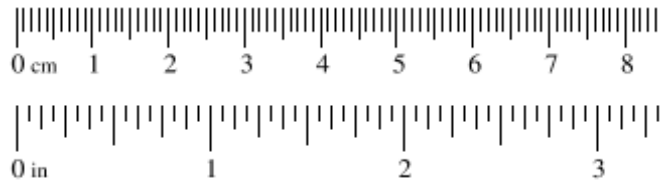
**Procedure for identifying and characterizing the floodplain units to assist in identifying the OHWM:**

1. Walk the channel and floodplain within the study area to get an impression of the geomorphology and vegetation present at the site.
2. Select a representative cross section across the channel. Draw the cross section and label the floodplain units.
3. Determine a point on the cross section that is characteristic of one of the hydrogeomorphic floodplain units.
  - a) Record the floodplain unit and GPS position.
  - b) Describe the sediment texture (using the Wentworth class size) and the vegetation characteristics of the floodplain unit.
  - c) Identify any indicators present at the location.
4. Repeat for other points in different hydrogeomorphic floodplain units across the cross section.
5. Identify the OHWM and record the indicators. Record the OHWM position via:
 

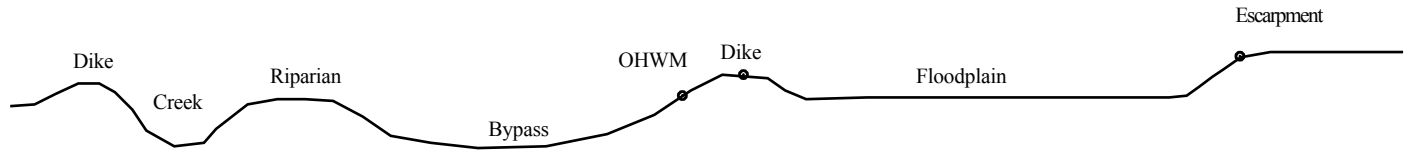
<input type="checkbox"/> Mapping on aerial photograph	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GPS
<input type="checkbox"/> Digitized on computer	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:

### Wentworth Size Classes

Inches (in)	Millimeters (mm)	Wentworth size class
10.08	256	Boulder
2.56	64	Cobble
0.157	4	Pebble
0.079	2.00	Granule
0.039	1.00	Very coarse sand
0.020	0.50	Coarse sand
1/2 0.0098	0.25	Medium sand
1/4 0.005	0.125	Fine sand
1/8 0.0025	0.0625	Very fine sand
1/16 0.0012	0.031	Coarse silt
1/32 0.00061	0.0156	Medium silt
1/64 0.00031	0.0078	Fine silt
1/128 0.00015	0.0039	Very fine silt
		Clay



**Cross section drawing:**



**OHWM**

GPS point: \_\_\_\_\_

**Indicators:**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Change in average sediment texture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Break in bank slope |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Change in vegetation species                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Change in vegetation cover         | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                   |

**Comments:**

OHWM characterized by scour marks along the bank slope as well as a change in sediment texture. Vegetation is sparse in the upland areas, but is reduced below the OHWM.

**Floodplain unit:**     Low-Flow Channel     Active Floodplain     Low Terrace

GPS point: \_\_\_\_\_

**Characteristics of the floodplain unit:**

Average sediment texture: \_\_\_\_\_

Total veg cover: \_\_\_\_\_ %    Tree: \_\_\_\_\_ %    Shrub: \_\_\_\_\_ %    Herb: \_\_\_\_\_ %

Community successional stage:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> NA                             | <input type="checkbox"/> Mid (herbaceous, shrubs, saplings)      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early (herbaceous & seedlings) | <input type="checkbox"/> Late (herbaceous, shrubs, mature trees) |

**Indicators:**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mudcracks                | <input type="checkbox"/> Soil development |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ripples                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Surface relief   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drift and/or debris      | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of bed and bank | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Benches                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____     |

**Comments:**

**Project ID:**

**Cross section ID:**

**Date:**

**Time:**

**Floodplain unit:**

Low-Flow Channel

Active Floodplain

Low Terrace

**GPS point:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Characteristics of the floodplain unit:**

Average sediment texture: \_\_\_\_\_

Total veg cover: \_\_\_\_\_% Tree: \_\_\_\_\_% Shrub: \_\_\_\_\_% Herb: \_\_\_\_\_%

Community successional stage:

NA

Mid (herbaceous, shrubs, saplings)

Early (herbaceous & seedlings)

Late (herbaceous, shrubs, mature trees)

**Indicators:**

Mudcracks

Soil development

Ripples

Surface relief

Drift and/or debris

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Presence of bed and bank

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Benches

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**Comments:**

**Floodplain unit:**

Low-Flow Channel

Active Floodplain

Low Terrace

**GPS point:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Characteristics of the floodplain unit:**

Average sediment texture: \_\_\_\_\_

Total veg cover: \_\_\_\_\_% Tree: \_\_\_\_\_% Shrub: \_\_\_\_\_% Herb: \_\_\_\_\_%

Community successional stage:

NA

Mid (herbaceous, shrubs, saplings)

Early (herbaceous & seedlings)

Late (herbaceous, shrubs, mature trees)

**Indicators:**

Mudcracks

Soil development

Ripples

Surface relief

Drift and/or debris

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Presence of bed and bank

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Benches

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**Comments:**

## Arid West Ephemeral and Intermittent Streams OHWM Datasheet

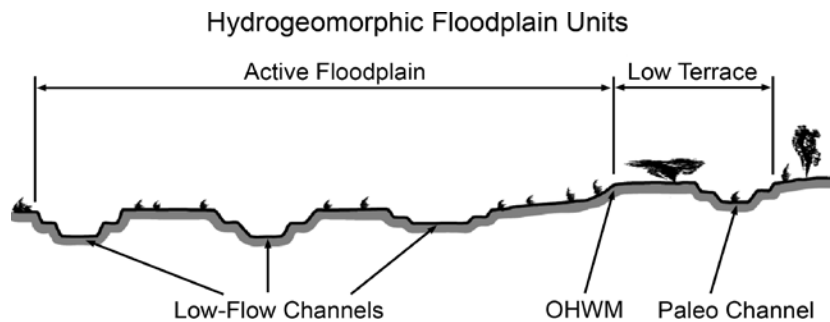
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Y <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> / N <input type="checkbox"/> Do normal circumstances exist on the site?  Y <input type="checkbox"/> / N <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Is the site significantly disturbed?	<b>Location Details:</b> 3682 Phillip Rd. 95747  <b>Projection:</b> <b>Datum:</b> <b>Coordinates:</b> -121.39329659    38.80353341	

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**Brief site description:** There is approximately 9 acres of valley oak riparian woodland habitat in association with approximately 3.160 acres of the Pleasant Grove Creek Bypass Channel, which is a human constructed flood channel that directs runoff from the project site and surrounding residential areas into Pleasant Grove Creek. There are approximately 2.104 acres of Pleasant Grove Creek in the project site.

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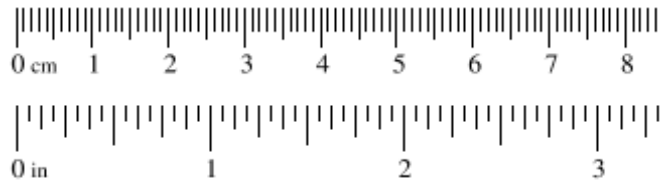
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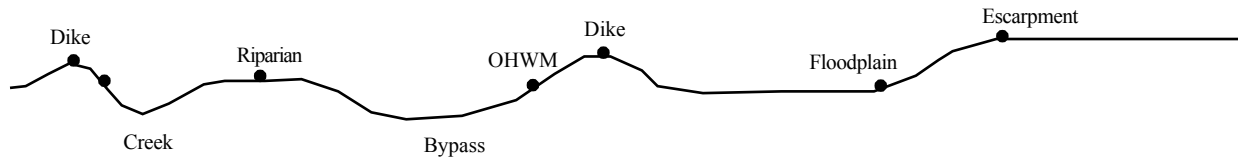
<input type="checkbox"/> Mapping on aerial photograph	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GPS
<input type="checkbox"/> Digitized on computer	<input type="checkbox"/> Other:

### Wentworth Size Classes

Inches (in)	Millimeters (mm)	Wentworth size class
10.08	256	Boulder
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0.157	4	Pebble
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1/4 0.005	0.125	Fine sand
1/8 0.0025	0.0625	Very fine sand
1/16 0.0012	0.031	Coarse silt
1/32 0.00061	0.0156	Medium silt
1/64 0.00031	0.0078	Fine silt
1/128 0.00015	0.0039	Very fine silt
		Clay



**Cross section drawing:**



**OHWM**

GPS point: \_\_\_\_\_

**Indicators:**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Change in average sediment texture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Break in bank slope |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Change in vegetation species                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                   |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Change in vegetation cover         | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                   |

**Comments:**

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**Floodplain unit:**     Low-Flow Channel     Active Floodplain     Low Terrace

GPS point: \_\_\_\_\_

**Characteristics of the floodplain unit:**

Average sediment texture: \_\_\_\_\_

Total veg cover: \_\_\_\_\_%    Tree: \_\_\_\_\_%    Shrub: \_\_\_\_\_%    Herb: \_\_\_\_\_%

Community successional stage:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> NA                             | <input type="checkbox"/> Mid (herbaceous, shrubs, saplings)      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early (herbaceous & seedlings) | <input type="checkbox"/> Late (herbaceous, shrubs, mature trees) |

**Indicators:**

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mudcracks                | <input type="checkbox"/> Soil development |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ripples                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Surface relief   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drift and/or debris      | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of bed and bank | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Benches                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____     |

**Comments:**

**Project ID:**

**Cross section ID:**

**Date:**

**Time:**

**Floodplain unit:**

Low-Flow Channel

Active Floodplain

Low Terrace

**GPS point:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Characteristics of the floodplain unit:**

Average sediment texture: \_\_\_\_\_

Total veg cover: \_\_\_\_\_% Tree: \_\_\_\_\_% Shrub: \_\_\_\_\_% Herb: \_\_\_\_\_%

Community successional stage:

NA

Mid (herbaceous, shrubs, saplings)

Early (herbaceous & seedlings)

Late (herbaceous, shrubs, mature trees)

**Indicators:**

Mudcracks

Soil development

Ripples

Surface relief

Drift and/or debris

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Presence of bed and bank

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Benches

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**Comments:**

**Floodplain unit:**

Low-Flow Channel

Active Floodplain

Low Terrace

**GPS point:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Characteristics of the floodplain unit:**

Average sediment texture: \_\_\_\_\_

Total veg cover: \_\_\_\_\_% Tree: \_\_\_\_\_% Shrub: \_\_\_\_\_% Herb: \_\_\_\_\_%

Community successional stage:

NA

Mid (herbaceous, shrubs, saplings)

Early (herbaceous & seedlings)

Late (herbaceous, shrubs, mature trees)

**Indicators:**

Mudcracks

Soil development

Ripples

Surface relief

Drift and/or debris

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Presence of bed and bank

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Benches

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**Comments:**

Project/Site: 6382 Phillip Road City/County: Placer County Sampling Date: 9/16/2025  
 Applicant/Owner: Panattoni State: CA Sampling Point: 3  
 Investigator(s): Stephen Stringer, Morgan Henry Section, Township, Range: Section 15, Township 11 North, Range 5  
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 1  
 Subregion (LRR): LRR C Lat: 38.795171 Long: -121.393465 Datum: NAD83  
 Soil Map Unit Name: Cometa-Fiddymont complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No      (If no, explain in Remarks.)  
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No       
 Are Vegetation X, Soil     , or Hydrology      naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.**

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>x</u> No <u>    </u> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u>	<b>Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?</b> Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u>
Remarks: Vernal pool	

**VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.**

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>2</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>3</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>66.7%</u> (A/B)
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )				<b>Prevalence Index worksheet:</b> Total % Cover of: <u>    </u> Multiply by: <u>    </u> OBL species <u>10</u> x 1 = <u>10</u> FACW species <u>20</u> x 2 = <u>40</u> FAC species <u>0</u> x 3 = <u>0</u> FACU species <u>8</u> x 4 = <u>32</u> UPL species <u>10</u> x 5 = <u>50</u> Column Totals: <u>48</u> (A) <u>132</u> (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>2.75</u>
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>100 s.f.</u> )				<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dominance Test is >50% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <input type="checkbox"/> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain) <sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
1. <u>Crypsis schenoides</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACW</u>	
2. <u>Eryngium castrense</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>OBL</u>	
3. <u>Epilobium densiflorum</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FACW</u>	
4. <u>Croton setigerus</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
5. <u>Trichostema lanceolatum</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
6. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
7. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
8. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>48</u> = Total Cover				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )				
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>    </u>		% Cover of Biotic Crust <u>2</u>		

Remarks:  
 croton, Trichostema not present during wet parts of growing season.

**SOIL**

Sampling Point: 3

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>		
0-6	10YR 4/2	95	7.5R 4/6	5	C	PL/M	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent redox concentrations

<sup>1</sup>Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. <sup>2</sup>Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)		Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C)
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B)
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR D)
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18)
<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (F21)
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Monosulfide (A18)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	<sup>3</sup> Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	

<b>Restrictive Layer (if observed):</b> Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	<b>Hydric Soil Present?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Remarks:  
Inundation visible

**HYDROLOGY**

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)
<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

<b>Field Observations:</b> Surface Water Present?    Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present?    Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present?    Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	<b>Wetland Hydrology Present?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:  
Inundation visible on aerial imagery (Google Earth) dated 1/7/25 & 2/8/25

Project/Site: 6382 Phillip Road City/County: Placer County Sampling Date: 9/16/2025  
 Applicant/Owner: Panattoni State: CA Sampling Point: 4  
 Investigator(s): Stephen Stringer, Morgan Henry Section, Township, Range: Section 15, Township 11 North, Range 5  
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 0  
 Subregion (LRR): LRR C Lat: 38.795039 Long: -121.393092 Datum: NAD83  
 Soil Map Unit Name: Cometa-Fiddymont complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none  
 Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No      (If no, explain in Remarks.)  
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No       
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.**

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u>
Remarks:	

**VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.**

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>0</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>3</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>0.0%</u> (A/B)
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				<b>Prevalence Index worksheet:</b> Total % Cover of: <u>    </u> Multiply by: <u>    </u> OBL species <u>0</u> x 1 = <u>0</u> FACW species <u>0</u> x 2 = <u>0</u> FAC species <u>10</u> x 3 = <u>30</u> FACU species <u>15</u> x 4 = <u>60</u> UPL species <u>75</u> x 5 = <u>375</u> Column Totals: <u>100</u> (A) <u>465</u> (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>4.65</u>
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
5. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>100 s.f.</u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:</b> <u>    </u> Dominance Test is >50% <u>    </u> Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup> <u>    </u> Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <u>    </u> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain) <sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
1. <u>Holocarpha virgata</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
2. <u>Elymus caput medusae</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
3. <u>Bromus hordeaceus</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
4. <u>Vicia s.p</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
5. <u>Bromus diandrus</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
6. <u>Festuca perennis</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FAC</u>	
7. <u>Briza minor</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FAC</u>	
8. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>100</u> = Total Cover				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>    </u> % Cover of Biotic Crust <u>0</u>				

Remarks:

**SOIL**

Sampling Point: 4

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>		
0-6	10YR 4/3	100					Loamy/Clayey	

<sup>1</sup>Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. <sup>2</sup>Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)			Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :		
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR D)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (F21)			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Monosulfide (A18)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)					

<sup>3</sup>Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

<b>Restrictive Layer (if observed):</b> Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	<b>Hydric Soil Present?</b> Yes _____ No <u>X</u>
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Remarks:

**HYDROLOGY**

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:		
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
<input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	<input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

<b>Field Observations:</b> Surface Water Present?    Yes _____ No <u>x</u> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present?      Yes _____ No <u>x</u> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present?        Yes _____ No <u>x</u> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	<b>Wetland Hydrology Present?</b> Yes _____ No <u>X</u>
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Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Project/Site: 6382 Phillip Road City/County: Placer County Sampling Date: 9/16/2025  
 Applicant/Owner: Panattoni State: CA Sampling Point: 5  
 Investigator(s): Stephen Stringer, Morgan Henry Section, Township, Range: Section 15, Township 11 North, Range 5  
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 0  
 Subregion (LRR): LRR C Lat: 38.795145 Long: -121.392738 Datum: NAD83  
 Soil Map Unit Name: Cometa-Fiddymnt complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none  
 Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No      (If no, explain in Remarks.)  
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No       
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.**

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u>	<b>Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?</b> Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u>
Remarks: Vernol pool	

**VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.**

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>2</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>2</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100.0%</u> (A/B)
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
=Total Cover				
<b>Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)</b>				
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	<b>Prevalence Index worksheet:</b> Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____ OBL species <u>30</u> x 1 = <u>30</u> FACW species <u>5</u> x 2 = <u>10</u> FAC species <u>25</u> x 3 = <u>75</u> FACU species <u>0</u> x 4 = <u>0</u> UPL species <u>0</u> x 5 = <u>0</u> Column Totals: <u>60</u> (A) <u>115</u> (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>1.92</u>
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
=Total Cover				
<b>Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>100</u>)</b>				
1. <u>Eryngium castrense</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>OBL</u>	<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dominance Test is >50% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <input type="checkbox"/> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain) <sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
2. <u>Lolium perenne</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FAC</u>	
3. <u>Deschampsia danthonioides</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FACW</u>	
4. <u>Ranunculus bonariensis</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>OBL</u>	
5. <u>Hordeum marinum</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FAC</u>	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
8. _____	_____	_____	_____	
=Total Cover				
<b>Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)</b>				
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?</b> Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u>
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
=Total Cover				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____		% Cover of Biotic Crust <u>0</u>		

Remarks:

**SOIL**

Sampling Point: 5

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>		
0-4	10YR 4/2	90	7.5YR 4/6	10	C	PL	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent redox concentrations

<sup>1</sup>Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. <sup>2</sup>Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)		Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C)
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B)
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR D)
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18)
<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (F21)
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Monosulfide (A18)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	<sup>3</sup> Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	

<b>Restrictive Layer (if observed):</b> Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	<b>Hydric Soil Present?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Remarks:

**HYDROLOGY**

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)
<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
<input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

<b>Field Observations:</b> Surface Water Present?    Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present?    Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present?    Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	<b>Wetland Hydrology Present?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:  
appears saturated on aerial imagery (Google Earth) dated 2/8/25

Project/Site: 6382 Phillip Road City/County: Placer County Sampling Date: 9/16/2025  
 Applicant/Owner: Panattoni State: CA Sampling Point: 6  
 Investigator(s): Stephen Stringer, Morgan Henry Section, Township, Range: Section 15, Township 11 North, Range 5  
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 0  
 Subregion (LRR): LRR C Lat: 38.795236 Long: -121.392649 Datum: NAD83  
 Soil Map Unit Name: Cometa-Fiddymont complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none  
 Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No      (If no, explain in Remarks.)  
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      significantly disturbed? Are "IX" Yes X No       
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point X**

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u>	<b>Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?</b> Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u>
Remarks:	

**VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.**

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<b>Dominance Test worksheet:</b> Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>    0    </u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>    2    </u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>    0.0%    </u> (A/B)
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
<b>Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u>)</b>				
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<b>Prevalence Index worksheet:</b> Total % Cover of: <u>    </u> Multiply by: <u>    </u> OBL species <u>    0    </u> x 1 = <u>    0    </u> FACW species <u>    0    </u> x 2 = <u>    0    </u> FAC species <u>    0    </u> x 3 = <u>    0    </u> FACU species <u>    70    </u> x 4 = <u>    280    </u> UPL species <u>    20    </u> x 5 = <u>    100    </u> Column Totals: <u>    90    </u> (A) <u>    380    </u> (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>    4.22    </u>
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
5. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
<b>Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>100 s.f.</u>)</b>				
1. <u>Bromus hordeaceus</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACU</u>	<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:</b> <u>    </u> Dominance Test is >50% <u>    </u> Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup> <u>    </u> Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <u>    </u> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain) <sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
2. <u>Holocarpha virgata</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
5. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
6. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
7. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
8. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    90    </u> = Total Cover				
<b>Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u>)</b>				
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?</b> Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u>
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>    </u>		% Cover of Biotic Crust <u>    0    </u>		

Remarks:

**SOIL**

Sampling Point: 6

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>		
0-4	7.5YR 3/2	95	7.5YR 4/6	5	C	PL	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent redox concentrations

<sup>1</sup>Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. <sup>2</sup>Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)			Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :		
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR D)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (F21)			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Monosulfide (A18)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	<sup>3</sup> Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.				

<b>Restrictive Layer (if observed):</b> Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	<b>Hydric Soil Present?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
---	---

Remarks:

**HYDROLOGY**

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:		
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
<input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	<input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

<b>Field Observations:</b> Surface Water Present?    Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present?      Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present?        Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	<b>Wetland Hydrology Present?</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:  
area may be saturated on Google Earth imagery dated 02/08/25

**U.S. Army Corps of Engineers**  
**WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA SHEET – Arid West Region**  
 See ERDC/EL TR-08-28; the proponent agency is CECW-CO-R

OMB Control #: 0710-0024, Exp: 9/30/2027  
 Requirement Control Symbol EXEMPT:  
 (Authority: AR 335-15, paragraph 5-2a)

Project/Site: 6382 Phillip Road City/County: Placer County Sampling Date: 9/16/2025  
 Applicant/Owner: Panattoni State: CA Sampling Point: 7  
 Investigator(s): Stephen Stringer, Morgan Henry Section, Township, Range: Section 15, Township 11 North, Range 5  
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0  
 Subregion (LRR): LRR C Lat: 38.795129 Long: -121.392187 Datum: NAD83  
 Soil Map Unit Name: Cometa-Fiddymont complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No      (If no, explain in Remarks.)  
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No       
 Are Vegetation X, Soil     , or Hydrology      naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.**

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u>	<b>Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?</b> Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u>
Remarks: Vernal pool	

**VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.**

<u>Tree Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> =Total Cover				
<u>Sapling/Shrub Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
5. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> =Total Cover				
<u>Herb Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>100 s.f.</u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. <u>Festuca perennis</u>	50	Yes	FAC	
2. <u>Vicia sp.</u>	20	Yes	UPL	
3. <u>Ranunculus bonariensis</u>	20	Yes	OBL	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
5. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
6. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
7. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
8. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>90</u> =Total Cover				
<u>Woody Vine Stratum</u> (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> =Total Cover				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>    </u>		% Cover of Biotic Crust <u>0</u>		

**Dominance Test worksheet:**  
 Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 2 (A)  
 Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)  
 Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 66.7% (A/B)

**Prevalence Index worksheet:**

	Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species	<u>20</u>	x 1 = <u>20</u>
FACW species	<u>0</u>	x 2 = <u>0</u>
FAC species	<u>50</u>	x 3 = <u>150</u>
FACU species	<u>0</u>	x 4 = <u>0</u>
UPL species	<u>20</u>	x 5 = <u>100</u>
Column Totals:	<u>90</u> (A)	<u>270</u> (B)
Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>3.00</u>		

**Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:**  
X Dominance Test is >50%  
X Prevalence Index is ≤3.0<sup>1</sup>  
     Morphological Adaptations<sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)  
     Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation<sup>1</sup> (Explain)  
<sup>1</sup>Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

**Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?** Yes X No

Remarks:  
 dominant vegetation present during the wet season not identifiable

**SOIL**

Sampling Point: 7

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>		
0-6	7.5YR 3/2	95	7.5YR 4/6	5	C	PL	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent redox concentrations

<sup>1</sup>Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains.      <sup>2</sup>Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

<b>Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)</b>		<b>Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils<sup>3</sup>:</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) <b>(LRR C)</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) <b>(LRR B)</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) <b>(LRR D)</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18)
<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) <b>(LRR C)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (F21)
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) <b>(LRR D)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Monosulfide (A18)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	<sup>3</sup> Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	

<b>Restrictive Layer (if observed):</b> Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	<b>Hydric Soil Present?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Remarks:

**HYDROLOGY**

<b>Wetland Hydrology Indicators:</b>	
<u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)</u>	<u>Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)
<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) <b>(Nonriverine)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) <b>(Nonriverine)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) <b>(Nonriverine)</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
<input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) <b>(Riverine)</b>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) <b>(Riverine)</b>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) <b>(Riverine)</b>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)
	<input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

<b>Field Observations:</b>	<b>Wetland Hydrology Present?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Surface Water Present?      Yes _____      No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____	
Water Table Present?      Yes _____      No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____	
Saturation Present?      Yes _____      No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____	
(includes capillary fringe)	

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:  
Saturation visible on Google Earth imagery dated 02/08/25

Project/Site: 6382 Phillip Road City/County: Placer County Sampling Date: 9/16/2025  
 Applicant/Owner: Panattoni State: CA Sampling Point: 8  
 Investigator(s): Stephen Stringer, Morgan Henry Section, Township, Range: Section 15, Township 11 North, Range 5  
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 0  
 Subregion (LRR): LRR C Lat: 38.795088 Long: -121.391821 Datum: NAD83  
 Soil Map Unit Name: Cometa-Fiddymont complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No      (If no, explain in Remarks.)  
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No       
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.**

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u>	<b>Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?</b> Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u>
Remarks:	

**VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.**

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>1</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>4</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>25.0%</u> (A/B)
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				<b>Prevalence Index worksheet:</b> Total % Cover of: <u>    </u> Multiply by: <u>    </u> OBL species <u>0</u> x 1 = <u>0</u> FACW species <u>0</u> x 2 = <u>0</u> FAC species <u>20</u> x 3 = <u>60</u> FACU species <u>20</u> x 4 = <u>80</u> UPL species <u>60</u> x 5 = <u>300</u> Column Totals: <u>100</u> (A) <u>440</u> (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>4.40</u>
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
5. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>100 s.f.</u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:</b> <u>    </u> Dominance Test is >50% <u>    </u> Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup> <u>    </u> Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <u>    </u> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain) <sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
1. <u>Bromus hordeaceus</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
2. <u>Holocarpha virgata</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
3. <u>Elymus caput-medusae</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
4. <u>Festuca perennis</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FAC</u>	
5. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
6. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
7. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
8. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>100</u> = Total Cover				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>    </u> % Cover of Biotic Crust <u>0</u>				<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?</b> Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u>

Remarks:

**SOIL**

Sampling Point: 8

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>		
0-4	7.5YR 3/2	5	7.5YR 4/6	5	C	PL	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent redox concentrations

<sup>1</sup>Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. <sup>2</sup>Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)		Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C)
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B)
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR D)
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18)
<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (F21)
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Monosulfide (A18)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	<sup>3</sup> Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	

<b>Restrictive Layer (if observed):</b> Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	<b>Hydric Soil Present?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Remarks:

**HYDROLOGY**

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)
<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
<input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)
	<input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

<b>Field Observations:</b> Surface Water Present?    Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present?    Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present?    Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	<b>Wetland Hydrology Present?</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Project/Site: 6382 Phillip Road City/County: Placer County Sampling Date: 9/16/2025  
 Applicant/Owner: Panattoni State: CA Sampling Point: 9  
 Investigator(s): Stephen Stringer, Morgan Henry Section, Township, Range: Section 15, Township 11 North, Range 5  
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 0  
 Subregion (LRR): LRR C Lat: 38.795093 Long: -121.391447 Datum: NAD83  
 Soil Map Unit Name: Cometa-Fiddymont complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes  No  (If no, explain in Remarks.)  
 Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology  significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes  No   
 Are Vegetation , Soil , or Hydrology  naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.**

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
Remarks: Vernal pool	

**VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.**

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>1</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>1</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100.0%</u> (A/B)
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
=Total Cover				
<b>Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)</b>				<b>Prevalence Index worksheet:</b> Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____ OBL species <u>0</u> x 1 = <u>0</u> FACW species <u>75</u> x 2 = <u>150</u> FAC species <u>10</u> x 3 = <u>30</u> FACU species <u>20</u> x 4 = <u>80</u> UPL species <u>0</u> x 5 = <u>0</u> Column Totals: <u>105</u> (A) <u>260</u> (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>2.48</u>
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
=Total Cover				
<b>Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>100 s.f.</u>)</b>				<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dominance Test is >50% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup> _____ Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) _____ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain) <sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
1. <u>Deschampsia danthonioides</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACW</u>	
2. <u>Plagiobothrys sp.</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FACW</u>	
3. <u>Polypogon monspeliensis</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FACW</u>	
4. <u>Centromadia fitchii</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
5. <u>Rumex sp.</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FAC</u>	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
8. _____	_____	_____	_____	
<u>105</u> =Total Cover				
<b>Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)</b>				<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
=Total Cover				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____	% Cover of Biotic Crust <u>0</u>			

Remarks:

**SOIL**

Sampling Point: 9

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>		
0-5	10YR 4/2	95	7.5YR 4/6	5	C	PL	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent redox concentrations
								> 5 inches impenetrable w/ shovel

<sup>1</sup>Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. <sup>2</sup>Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)		Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C)
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B)
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR D)
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18)
<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (F21)
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Monosulfide (A18)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	<sup>3</sup> Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	

<b>Restrictive Layer (if observed):</b> Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	<b>Hydric Soil Present?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Remarks:

**HYDROLOGY**

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:		Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)	<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)		<input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)		<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7)		<input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

<b>Field Observations:</b> Surface Water Present?    Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present?      Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present?        Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	<b>Wetland Hydrology Present?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:  
Inundation visible on Google Earth Imagery 2/8/25

Project/Site: 6382 Phillip Road City/County: Placer County Sampling Date: 9/16/2025  
 Applicant/Owner: Panattoni State: CA Sampling Point: 10  
 Investigator(s): Stephen Stringer, Morgan Henry Section, Township, Range: Section 15, Township 11 North, Range 5  
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 0  
 Subregion (LRR): LRR C Lat: 38.795132 Long: -121.390440 Datum: NAD83  
 Soil Map Unit Name: Cometa-Fiddymnt complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes x No      (If no, explain in Remarks.)  
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No       
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.**

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u>	<b>Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?</b> Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u>
Remarks: Area did not burn around pit.	

**VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.**

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>0</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>2</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>0.0%</u> (A/B)
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				<b>Prevalence Index worksheet:</b> Total % Cover of: <u>    </u> Multiply by: <u>    </u> OBL species <u>0</u> x 1 = <u>0</u> FACW species <u>0</u> x 2 = <u>0</u> FAC species <u>0</u> x 3 = <u>0</u> FACU species <u>80</u> x 4 = <u>320</u> UPL species <u>20</u> x 5 = <u>100</u> Column Totals: <u>100</u> (A) <u>420</u> (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>4.20</u>
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
5. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>100 s.f.</u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. <u>Bromus hordeaceus</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
2. <u>Holocarpha virgata</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
5. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
6. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
7. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
8. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>100</u> = Total Cover				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>    </u>		% Cover of Biotic Crust <u>0</u>		

Remarks:

**SOIL**

Sampling Point: 10

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>		
0-4	7.5YR 3/2	90	7.5YR 4/6	10	C	PL	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent redox concentrations

<sup>1</sup>Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. <sup>2</sup>Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)			Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :		
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR D)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (F21)			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Monosulfide (A18)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	<sup>3</sup> Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.				

<b>Restrictive Layer (if observed):</b> Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	<b>Hydric Soil Present?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Remarks:

**HYDROLOGY**

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:		
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)		Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
<input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	<input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

<b>Field Observations:</b> Surface Water Present?    Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present?      Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present?        Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	<b>Wetland Hydrology Present?</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Project/Site: 6382 Phillip Road City/County: Placer County Sampling Date: 9/16/2025  
 Applicant/Owner: Panattoni State: CA Sampling Point: 11  
 Investigator(s): Stephen Stringer, Morgan Henry Section, Township, Range: Section 15, Township 11 North, Range 5  
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 1  
 Subregion (LRR): LRR C Lat: 38.795186 Long: -121.387778 Datum: NAD83  
 Soil Map Unit Name: Cometa-Fiddymnt complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none  
 Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No      (If no, explain in Remarks.)  
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No       
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.**

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u>	<b>Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?</b> Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u>
Remarks: Vernal pool	

**VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.**

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>2</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>2</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100.0%</u> (A/B)
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Prevalence Index worksheet:
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	Total % Cover of: <u>    </u> Multiply by: <u>    </u> OBL species <u>120</u> x 1 = <u>120</u> FACW species <u>20</u> x 2 = <u>40</u> FAC species <u>0</u> x 3 = <u>0</u> FACU species <u>0</u> x 4 = <u>0</u> UPL species <u>10</u> x 5 = <u>50</u> Column Totals: <u>150</u> (A) <u>210</u> (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>1.40</u>
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
5. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>100 s.f.</u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
1. <u>Eleocharis macrostachya</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>OBL</u>	<u>X</u> Dominance Test is >50% <u>X</u> Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup> <u>    </u> Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <u>    </u> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain) <sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
2. <u>Eryngium castrense</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>OBL</u>	
3. <u>Plagiobothrys sp.</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FACW</u>	
4. <u>Croton setigerus</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
5. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
6. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
7. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
8. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>150</u> = Total Cover				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u>
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>    </u> % Cover of Biotic Crust <u>5</u>				

Remarks:

**SOIL**

Sampling Point: 11

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>		
0-4	10YR 3/2	75	7.5YR 6/3	25	C	PL	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent redox concentrations

<sup>1</sup>Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. <sup>2</sup>Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)			Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :		
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR D)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (F21)			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Monosulfide (A18)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	<sup>3</sup> Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.				

<b>Restrictive Layer (if observed):</b> Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	<b>Hydric Soil Present?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Remarks:

**HYDROLOGY**

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:		
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

<b>Field Observations:</b> Surface Water Present?    Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present?      Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present?        Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	<b>Wetland Hydrology Present?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:  
Inundation visible on aerial imagery dated 1/7/2025 & carapaces (likey ostracods)

Project/Site: 6382 Phillip Road City/County: Placer County Sampling Date: 9/16/2025  
 Applicant/Owner: Panattoni State: CA Sampling Point: 12  
 Investigator(s): Stephen Stringer, Morgan Henry Section, Township, Range: Section 15, Township 11 North, Range 5  
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 0  
 Subregion (LRR): LRR C Lat: 38.795025 Long: -121.387928 Datum: NAD83  
 Soil Map Unit Name: Cometa-Fiddymont complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No      (If no, explain in Remarks.)  
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No       
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.**

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u>	<b>Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?</b> Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u>
Remarks:	

**VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.**

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>0</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>2</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>0.0%</u> (A/B)
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
=Total Cover				
<b>Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)</b>				<b>Prevalence Index worksheet:</b> Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: _____ OBL species <u>0</u> x 1 = <u>0</u> FACW species <u>0</u> x 2 = <u>0</u> FAC species <u>30</u> x 3 = <u>90</u> FACU species <u>70</u> x 4 = <u>280</u> UPL species <u>60</u> x 5 = <u>300</u> Column Totals: <u>160</u> (A) <u>670</u> (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>4.19</u>
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
=Total Cover				
<b>Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>100 s.f.</u>)</b>				<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:</b> ___ Dominance Test is >50% ___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup> ___ Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain) <sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
1. <u>Bromus hordeaceus</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
2. <u>Elymus caput-medusae</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
3. <u>Centromadia fitchii</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
4. <u>Holocarpha virgata</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
5. <u>Festuca perennis</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FAC</u>	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
8. _____	_____	_____	_____	
<u>160</u> =Total Cover				
<b>Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)</b>				
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
=Total Cover				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____		% Cover of Biotic Crust <u>0</u>		

Remarks:

**SOIL**

Sampling Point: 12

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>		
0-2	10YR 4/2	95	7.5YR 6/3	5	C	PL	Loamy/Clayey	Distinct redox concentrations

<sup>1</sup>Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. <sup>2</sup>Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)		Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C)
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B)
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR D)
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18)
<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (F21)
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Monosulfide (A18)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	<sup>3</sup> Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	

<b>Restrictive Layer (if observed):</b> Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	<b>Hydric Soil Present?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Remarks:

**HYDROLOGY**

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)
<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
<input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)
	<input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

<b>Field Observations:</b> Surface Water Present?    Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present?      Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present?        Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	<b>Wetland Hydrology Present?</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:  
High ground

Project/Site: 6382 Phillip Road City/County: Placer County Sampling Date: 9/16/2025  
 Applicant/Owner: Panattoni State: CA Sampling Point: 13  
 Investigator(s): Stephen Stringer, Morgan Henry Section, Township, Range: Section 15, Township 11 North, Range 5  
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 0  
 Subregion (LRR): LRR C Lat: 38.795138 Long: -121.394327 Datum: NAD83  
 Soil Map Unit Name: Cometa-Fiddymnt complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes x No      (If no, explain in Remarks.)  
 Are Vegetation X, Soil     , or Hydrology      significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes      No X  
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.**

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>    </u> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u>	<b>Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?</b> Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u>
Remarks: Area recently burned	

**VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.**

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
_____ = Total Cover				<b>Prevalence Index worksheet:</b> Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: OBL species _____ x 1 = _____ FACW species _____ x 2 = _____ FAC species _____ x 3 = _____ FACU species _____ x 4 = _____ UPL species _____ x 5 = _____ Column Totals: _____ (A) _____ (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = _____
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
_____ = Total Cover				<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:</b> ___ Dominance Test is >50% ___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup> ___ Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain) <sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
8. _____	_____	_____	_____	
_____ = Total Cover				<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?</b> Yes <u>    </u> No <u>    </u>
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
_____ = Total Cover				<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?</b> Yes <u>    </u> No <u>    </u>
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____ % Cover of Biotic Crust <u>2</u>				

Remarks:  
 No vegetation identifiable

**SOIL**

Sampling Point: 13

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>		
0-4	10YR 4/2	70	7.5YR 4/6	30	C	PL/M	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent redox concentrations > 4 Impenetrable w/ shovel

<sup>1</sup>Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. <sup>2</sup>Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)		Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C)
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B)
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR D)
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18)
<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (F21)
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Monosulfide (A18)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	<sup>3</sup> Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	

<b>Restrictive Layer (if observed):</b> Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	<b>Hydric Soil Present?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Remarks:

**HYDROLOGY**

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)
<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8)
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)
	<input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

<b>Field Observations:</b> Surface Water Present?    Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present?      Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present?        Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	<b>Wetland Hydrology Present?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:  
Deep hoof prints, inundation / saturation visible on Google Earth imagery dated 1/7/2025.

Project/Site: 6382 Phillip Road City/County: Placer County Sampling Date: 9/16/2025  
 Applicant/Owner: Panattoni State: CA Sampling Point: 14  
 Investigator(s): Stephen Stringer, Morgan Henry Section, Township, Range: Section 15, Township 11 North, Range 5  
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): None Slope (%): 2  
 Subregion (LRR): LRR C Lat: 38.795170 Long: -121.394477 Datum: NAD83  
 Soil Map Unit Name: Cometa-Fiddymnt complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No      (If no, explain in Remarks.)  
 Are Vegetation X, Soil     , or Hydrology      significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes      No X  
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.**

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>    </u> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u>	<b>Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?</b> Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u>
Remarks: Upland	

**VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.**

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>    </u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>    </u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>    </u> (A/B)
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				<b>Prevalence Index worksheet:</b> Total % Cover of: <u>    </u> Multiply by: OBL species <u>    </u> x 1 = <u>    </u> FACW species <u>    </u> x 2 = <u>    </u> FAC species <u>    </u> x 3 = <u>    </u> FACU species <u>    </u> x 4 = <u>    </u> UPL species <u>    </u> x 5 = <u>    </u> Column Totals: <u>    </u> (A) <u>    </u> (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>    </u>
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
5. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:</b> <u>    </u> Dominance Test is >50% <u>    </u> Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup> <u>    </u> Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <u>    </u> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain) <sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
5. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
6. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
7. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
8. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?</b> Yes <u>    </u> No <u>    </u>
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>    </u>		% Cover of Biotic Crust <u>0</u>		

Remarks:  
 Fire burned all plants

**SOIL**

Sampling Point: 14

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>		
0-3	7.5YR 3/2	95	10YR 4/6	5	C	PL	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent redox concentrations

<sup>1</sup>Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. <sup>2</sup>Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)			Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :		
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR D)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (F21)			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Monosulfide (A18)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	<sup>3</sup> Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.				

<b>Restrictive Layer (if observed):</b> Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	<b>Hydric Soil Present?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Remarks:

**HYDROLOGY**

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:		
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
<input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	<input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

<b>Field Observations:</b> Surface Water Present?    Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present?      Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present?        Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	<b>Wetland Hydrology Present?</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:  
appears to be upland based on aerial imagery. High ground next vernal pool.

Project/Site: 6382 Phillip Road City/County: Placer County Sampling Date: 9/16/2025  
 Applicant/Owner: Panattoni State: CA Sampling Point: 15  
 Investigator(s): Stephen Stringer, Morgan Henry Section, Township, Range: Section 15, Township 11 North, Range 5  
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 1  
 Subregion (LRR): LRR C Lat: 38.795183 Long: -121.395266 Datum: NAD83  
 Soil Map Unit Name: Cometa-Fiddymont complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No      (If no, explain in Remarks.)  
 Are Vegetation X, Soil     , or Hydrology      significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes      No X  
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.**

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>    </u> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u>	<b>Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?</b> Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u>
Remarks: Area recently burned, appears to be a vernal pool	

**VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.**

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
			=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Prevalence Index worksheet:
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: OBL species _____ x 1 = _____ FACW species _____ x 2 = _____ FAC species _____ x 3 = _____ FACU species _____ x 4 = _____ UPL species _____ x 5 = _____ Column Totals: _____ (A) _____ (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = _____
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
			=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	___ Dominance Test is >50% ___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup> ___ Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain) <sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
8. _____	_____	_____	_____	
			=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	Yes <u>    </u> No <u>    </u>
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
			=Total Cover	
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum _____		% Cover of Biotic Crust _____		

Remarks:  
 No identifiable vegetation

**Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)**

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>		
0-6	10YR 4/2	90	7.5YR 4/4	10	C	PL/M	Loamy/Clayey	Distinct redox concentrations
								>6 impenetrable w/ shovel

<sup>1</sup>Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. <sup>2</sup>Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)		Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C)
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B)
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR D)
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18)
<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (F21)
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Monosulfide (A18)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	<sup>3</sup> Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	

<b>Restrictive Layer (if observed):</b> Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	<b>Hydric Soil Present?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____
Remarks:	

**HYDROLOGY**

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:	
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)
<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)
	<input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

<b>Field Observations:</b> Surface Water Present?    Yes _____    No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present?      Yes _____    No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present?        Yes _____    No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	<b>Wetland Hydrology Present?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____
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Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:  
 Deep hoof prints, depression with drainage channel to culvert, previously mapped as seasonal wetland. Inundation visible on aerial imagery (Google Earth) dated 2/8/25. Previously mapped as seasonal wetland (ECORP 2004).

Project/Site: 6382 Phillip Road City/County: Placer County Sampling Date: 9/16/2025  
 Applicant/Owner: Panattoni State: CA Sampling Point: 16  
 Investigator(s): Stephen Stringer, Morgan Henry Section, Township, Range: Section 15, Township 11 North, Range 5  
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): convex Slope (%): 1  
 Subregion (LRR): LRR C Lat: 38.795223 Long: -121.395189 Datum: NAD83  
 Soil Map Unit Name: Cometa-Fiddymnt complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No      (If no, explain in Remarks.)  
 Are Vegetation X, Soil     , or Hydrology      significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes      No X  
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.**

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>    </u> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u>
Remarks:	

**VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.**

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>    </u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>    </u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>    </u> (A/B)
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				<b>Prevalence Index worksheet:</b> Total % Cover of: <u>    </u> Multiply by: OBL species <u>    </u> x 1 = <u>    </u> FACW species <u>    </u> x 2 = <u>    </u> FAC species <u>    </u> x 3 = <u>    </u> FACU species <u>    </u> x 4 = <u>    </u> UPL species <u>    </u> x 5 = <u>    </u> Column Totals: <u>    </u> (A) <u>    </u> (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>    </u>
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
5. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:</b> <u>    </u> Dominance Test is >50% <u>    </u> Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup> <u>    </u> Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <u>    </u> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain) <sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
5. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
6. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
7. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
8. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?</b> Yes <u>    </u> No <u>    </u>
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>    </u>		% Cover of Biotic Crust <u>    </u>		

Remarks:  
 Burned vegetation / not identifiable

**SOIL**

Sampling Point: 16

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>		
0-2	7.5YR 3/2	95	10YR 6/4	5	C	PL	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent redox concentrations

<sup>1</sup>Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. <sup>2</sup>Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)			Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :		
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR D)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (F21)			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Monosulfide (A18)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	<sup>3</sup> Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.				

<b>Restrictive Layer (if observed):</b> Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	<b>Hydric Soil Present?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
---	---

Remarks:

**HYDROLOGY**

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:		
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
<input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	<input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

<b>Field Observations:</b> Surface Water Present?    Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present?      Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present?        Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	<b>Wetland Hydrology Present?</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:  
12 inch above vernal pool, no hoof prints, convex surface

Project/Site: 6382 Phillip Road City/County: Placer County Sampling Date: 9/16/2025  
 Applicant/Owner: Panattoni State: CA Sampling Point: 17  
 Investigator(s): Stephen Stringer, Morgan Henry Section, Township, Range: Section 15, Township 11 North, Range 5  
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 0  
 Subregion (LRR): LRR C Lat: 38.795135 Long: -121.395743 Datum: NAD83  
 Soil Map Unit Name: Cometa-Fiddymnt complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No      (If no, explain in Remarks.)  
 Are Vegetation X, Soil     , or Hydrology X significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes      No X  
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.**

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u>
Remarks: Area recently burned	

**VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.**

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>    </u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>    </u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>    </u> (A/B)
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Prevalence Index worksheet: Total % Cover of: <u>    </u> Multiply by: OBL species <u>    </u> x 1 = <u>    </u> FACW species <u>    </u> x 2 = <u>    </u> FAC species <u>    </u> x 3 = <u>    </u> FACU species <u>    </u> x 4 = <u>    </u> UPL species <u>    </u> x 5 = <u>    </u> Column Totals: <u>    </u> (A) <u>    </u> (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>    </u>
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>100 s.f.</u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators: <u>    </u> Dominance Test is >50% <u>    </u> Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup> <u>    </u> Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <u>    </u> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain) <sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
1. <u>Ranunculus bonariensis</u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>OBL</u>	
2. <u>Plagiobothrys sp.</u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>FACW</u>	
3. <u>Hordeum marinum</u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>FAC</u>	
4. <u>Lythrum hyssopifolia</u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>FACW</u>	
5. <u>Hemizonia fitchii</u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>FACU</u>	
6. <u>Trichostemma lanceolatum</u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>UPL</u>	
7. <u>Croton setiger</u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>UPL</u>	
8. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u>
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>    </u>		% Cover of Biotic Crust <u>2</u>		

Remarks:  
 most vegetation is unidentifiable. % cover unknown due to recent fire. Appears to be a vernal pool based on remains.

**SOIL**

Sampling Point: 17

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>		
0-4	10YR 4/2	90	7.5YR 4/6	10	C	PL/M	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent redox concentrations

<sup>1</sup>Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. <sup>2</sup>Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)			Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :		
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR D)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (F21)			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Monosulfide (A18)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	<sup>3</sup> Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.				

<b>Restrictive Layer (if observed):</b> Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	<b>Hydric Soil Present?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Remarks:

**HYDROLOGY**

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:		
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)		Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	<input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

<b>Field Observations:</b> Surface Water Present?    Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present?      Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present?        Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	<b>Wetland Hydrology Present?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:  
Inundation visible on Google Earth aerial imagery dated 2/08/25

Project/Site: 6382 Phillip Road City/County: Placer County Sampling Date: 9/16/2025  
 Applicant/Owner: Panattoni State: CA Sampling Point: 18  
 Investigator(s): Stephen Stringer, Morgan Henry Section, Township, Range: Section 15, Township 11 North, Range 5  
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 1  
 Subregion (LRR): LRR C Lat: 38.795199 Long: -121.396712 Datum: NAD83  
 Soil Map Unit Name: Cometa-Fiddymont complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No      (If no, explain in Remarks.)  
 Are Vegetation x, Soil     , or Hydrology      significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes      No X  
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.**

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>    </u> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u>	<b>Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?</b> Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u>
Remarks: Area recently burned	

**VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.**

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>    </u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>    </u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>    </u> (A/B)
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				<b>Prevalence Index worksheet:</b> Total % Cover of: <u>    </u> Multiply by: OBL species <u>    </u> x 1 = <u>    </u> FACW species <u>    </u> x 2 = <u>    </u> FAC species <u>    </u> x 3 = <u>    </u> FACU species <u>    </u> x 4 = <u>    </u> UPL species <u>    </u> x 5 = <u>    </u> Column Totals: <u>    </u> (A) <u>    </u> (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>    </u>
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
5. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:</b> <u>    </u> Dominance Test is >50% <u>    </u> Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup> <u>    </u> Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <u>    </u> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain) <sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
5. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
6. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
7. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
8. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?</b> Yes <u>    </u> No <u>    </u>
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>    </u>		% Cover of Biotic Crust <u>    </u>		

Remarks:  
 No vegetation identifiable

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>		
0-4	10YR 4/2	90	7.5YR 4/6	10	C	PL/M	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent redox concentrations

<sup>1</sup>Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. <sup>2</sup>Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)			Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :		
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR D)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (F21)			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Monosulfide (A18)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	<sup>3</sup> Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.				

<b>Restrictive Layer (if observed):</b> Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	<b>Hydric Soil Present?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____
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Remarks:

**HYDROLOGY**

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:		
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
<input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	<input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

<b>Field Observations:</b> Surface Water Present?    Yes _____    No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present?      Yes _____    No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present?        Yes _____    No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	<b>Wetland Hydrology Present?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No _____
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Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:  
Depression, deep hoof prints. Any B indicators (biotic crust, aquatic invertebrates) may have been destroyed by fire. Assumed to be a vernal pool based on topography (concave surface), presence of deep cattle hoofprints within the depression, and presence of vernal pools at similar elevations in the surrounding landscape.

Project/Site: 6382 Phillip Road City/County: Placer County Sampling Date: 9/16/2025  
 Applicant/Owner: Panattoni State: CA Sampling Point: 19  
 Investigator(s): Stephen Stringer, Morgan Henry Section, Township, Range: Section 15, Township 11 North, Range 5  
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): None. Slope (%): 3  
 Subregion (LRR): LRR C Lat: 38.795148 Long: -121.397250 Datum: NAD83  
 Soil Map Unit Name: Cometa-Fiddymont complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No      (If no, explain in Remarks.)  
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No       
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.**

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u>	<b>Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?</b> Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u>
Remarks: upland	

**VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.**

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>0</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>2</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>0.0%</u> (A/B)
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )				<b>Prevalence Index worksheet:</b> Total % Cover of:                      Multiply by: OBL species <u>0</u> x 1 = <u>0</u> FACW species <u>0</u> x 2 = <u>0</u> FAC species <u>0</u> x 3 = <u>0</u> FACU species <u>60</u> x 4 = <u>240</u> UPL species <u>30</u> x 5 = <u>150</u> Column Totals: <u>90</u> (A) <u>390</u> (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>4.33</u>
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>100 s.f.</u> )				<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:</b> ___ Dominance Test is >50% ___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup> ___ Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain) <sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
1. <u>Bromus hordeaceus</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
2. <u>Holocarpha virgata</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
5. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
6. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
7. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
8. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>90</u> = Total Cover				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )				
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>    </u>		% Cover of Biotic Crust <u>0</u>		

Remarks:  
 Surrounding area burned

**SOIL**

Sampling Point: 19

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>		
0-6	7.5YR 4/2	98	2.5YR 5/6	2	C	PL	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent redox concentrations

<sup>1</sup>Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. <sup>2</sup>Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)			Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :		
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR D)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (F21)			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Monosulfide (A18)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	<sup>3</sup> Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.				

<b>Restrictive Layer (if observed):</b> Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	<b>Hydric Soil Present?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Remarks:

**HYDROLOGY**

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:		
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
<input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	<input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

<b>Field Observations:</b> Surface Water Present?    Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present?      Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present?        Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	<b>Wetland Hydrology Present?</b> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Project/Site: 6382 Phillip Road City/County: Placer County Sampling Date: 9/16/2025  
 Applicant/Owner: Panattoni State: CA Sampling Point: 20  
 Investigator(s): Stephen Stringer, Morgan Henry Section, Township, Range: Section 15, Township 11 North, Range 5  
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 1  
 Subregion (LRR): LRR C Lat: 38.795112 Long: -121.400070 Datum: NAD83  
 Soil Map Unit Name: Cometa-Fiddymnt complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none  
 Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No      (If no, explain in Remarks.)  
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No       
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.**

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u>
Remarks: vernal pool	

**VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.**

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>2</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>2</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100.0%</u> (A/B)
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )				<b>Prevalence Index worksheet:</b> Total % Cover of: <u>    </u> Multiply by: <u>    </u> OBL species <u>23</u> x 1 = <u>23</u> FACW species <u>10</u> x 2 = <u>20</u> FAC species <u>55</u> x 3 = <u>165</u> FACU species <u>0</u> x 4 = <u>0</u> UPL species <u>0</u> x 5 = <u>0</u> Column Totals: <u>88</u> (A) <u>208</u> (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>2.36</u>
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>100 s.f.</u> )				<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:</b> <u>X</u> Dominance Test is >50% <u>X</u> Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup> <u>    </u> Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <u>    </u> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain) <sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
1. <u>Plagiobothrys sp.</u>	30	Yes	FAC	
2. <u>Festuca perennis</u>	10	No	FAC	
3. <u>Polygonum monspeliense</u>	15	No	FAC	
4. <u>Ranunculus bonariensis</u>	20	Yes	OBL	
5. <u>Deschampsia danthonioides</u>	10	No	FACW	
6. <u>Eryngium castrense</u>	3	No	OBL	
7. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
8. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>88</u> = Total Cover				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )				
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>    </u>		% Cover of Biotic Crust <u>2</u>		

Remarks:

**SOIL**

Sampling Point: 20

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>		
0-4	10YR 4/2	75	7.5YR 4/6	25	C	PL/M	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent redox concentrations

<sup>1</sup>Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. <sup>2</sup>Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)		Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C)
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B)
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR D)
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18)
<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (F21)
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Monosulfide (A18)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	<sup>3</sup> Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	

<b>Restrictive Layer (if observed):</b> Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	<b>Hydric Soil Present?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Remarks:

**HYDROLOGY**

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:		Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)	<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)		<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7)		<input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)
	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

<b>Field Observations:</b> Surface Water Present?    Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present?      Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present?        Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	<b>Wetland Hydrology Present?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Project/Site: 6382 Phillip Road City/County: Placer County Sampling Date: 9/16/2025  
 Applicant/Owner: Panattoni State: CA Sampling Point: 21  
 Investigator(s): Stephen Stringer, Morgan Henry Section, Township, Range: Section 15, Township 11 North, Range 5  
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 0  
 Subregion (LRR): LRR C Lat: 38.795015 Long: -121.400153 Datum: NAD83  
 Soil Map Unit Name: Cometa-Fiddymont complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No      (If no, explain in Remarks.)  
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No       
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.**

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u>
Remarks: Upland	

**VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.**

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>1</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>1</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100.0%</u> (A/B)
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> =Total Cover				<b>Prevalence Index worksheet:</b> Total % Cover of:                      Multiply by: OBL species <u>0</u> x 1 = <u>0</u> FACW species <u>0</u> x 2 = <u>0</u> FAC species <u>80</u> x 3 = <u>240</u> FACU species <u>20</u> x 4 = <u>80</u> UPL species <u>40</u> x 5 = <u>200</u> Column Totals: <u>140</u> (A) <u>520</u> (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>3.71</u>
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
5. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> =Total Cover				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>100 s.f.</u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. <u>Bromus hordeaceus</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
2. <u>Holocarpha virgata</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
3. <u>Festuca perennis</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FAC</u>	
4. <u>Elymus caput-medusae</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
5. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
6. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
7. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
8. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>140</u> =Total Cover				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> =Total Cover				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>    </u> % Cover of Biotic Crust <u>0</u>				

Remarks:

**SOIL**

Sampling Point: 21

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>		
0-2	10YR 3/3	85	10YR 5/6	15	C	PL	Loamy/Clayey	Distinct redox concentrations

<sup>1</sup>Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. <sup>2</sup>Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)			Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :		
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR D)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (F21)			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Monosulfide (A18)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)					

<sup>3</sup>Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

<b>Restrictive Layer (if observed):</b> Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	<b>Hydric Soil Present?</b> Yes _____ No <u>X</u>
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Remarks:

**HYDROLOGY**

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:		
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)		Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
<input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	<input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

<b>Field Observations:</b> Surface Water Present?    Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present?      Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present?        Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	<b>Wetland Hydrology Present?</b> Yes _____ No <u>X</u>
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Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Project/Site: 6382 Phillip Road City/County: Placer County Sampling Date: 9/16/2025  
 Applicant/Owner: Panattoni State: CA Sampling Point: 22  
 Investigator(s): Stephen Stringer, Morgan Henry Section, Township, Range: Section 15, Township 11 North, Range 5  
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 1  
 Subregion (LRR): LRR C Lat: 38.797719 Long: -121.400140 Datum: NAD83  
 Soil Map Unit Name: Cometa-Fiddymont complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No      (If no, explain in Remarks.)  
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No       
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.**

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u>
Remarks:	

**VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.**

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>3</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>3</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100.0%</u> (A/B)
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )				<b>Prevalence Index worksheet:</b> Total % Cover of: <u>    </u> Multiply by: <u>    </u> OBL species <u>5</u> x 1 = <u>5</u> FACW species <u>55</u> x 2 = <u>110</u> FAC species <u>30</u> x 3 = <u>90</u> FACU species <u>7</u> x 4 = <u>28</u> UPL species <u>0</u> x 5 = <u>0</u> Column Totals: <u>97</u> (A) <u>233</u> (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>2.40</u>
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>100 s.f.</u> )				<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dominance Test is >50% <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <input type="checkbox"/> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain) <sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
1. <u>Eryngium castrense</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>OBL</u>	
2. <u>Deschampsia danthonioides</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACW</u>	
3. <u>Festuca perennis</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FAC</u>	
4. <u>Plagiobothrys sp.</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FACW</u>	
5. <u>Centromadia fitchii</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
6. <u>Trichostema lanceolatum</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
7. <u>Psilocarphus brevissimus</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACW</u>	
8. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>97</u> = Total Cover				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )				<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?</b> Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u>
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>    </u> % Cover of Biotic Crust <u>5</u>				

Remarks:

**SOIL**

Sampling Point: 22

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>		
0-5	10YR 3/2	95	7.5YR 4/6	5	C	PL/M	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent redox concentrations
5-10	5YR 5/8	50					Loamy/Clayey	fill / rocky

<sup>1</sup>Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. <sup>2</sup>Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)			Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :		
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR D)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (F21)			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Monosulfide (A18)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	<sup>3</sup> Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.				

<b>Restrictive Layer (if observed):</b> Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	<b>Hydric Soil Present?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Remarks:

**HYDROLOGY**

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:		
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
<input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

<b>Field Observations:</b> Surface Water Present?    Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present?        Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present?         Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	<b>Wetland Hydrology Present?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
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Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Project/Site: 6382 Phillip Road City/County: Placer County Sampling Date: 9/16/2025  
 Applicant/Owner: Panattoni State: CA Sampling Point: 23  
 Investigator(s): Stephen Stringer, Morgan Henry Section, Township, Range: Section 15, Township 11 North, Range 5  
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 0  
 Subregion (LRR): LRR C Lat: 38.797627 Long: -121.400132 Datum: NAD83  
 Soil Map Unit Name: Cometa-Fiddymont complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes x No      (If no, explain in Remarks.)  
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No       
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.**

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u>	<b>Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?</b> Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u>
Remarks: upland	

**VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.**

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>0</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>1</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>0.0%</u> (A/B)
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				<b>Prevalence Index worksheet:</b> Total % Cover of: <u>    </u> Multiply by: <u>    </u> OBL species <u>0</u> x 1 = <u>0</u> FACW species <u>0</u> x 2 = <u>0</u> FAC species <u>0</u> x 3 = <u>0</u> FACU species <u>45</u> x 4 = <u>180</u> UPL species <u>10</u> x 5 = <u>50</u> Column Totals: <u>55</u> (A) <u>230</u> (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>4.18</u>
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
5. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>100 s.f.</u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. <u>Trichostema lanceolatum</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
2. <u>Bromus hordeaceus</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
3. <u>Avena sp.</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
4. <u>Holocarpha virgata</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
5. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
6. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
7. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
8. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>55</u> = Total Cover				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>    </u> % Cover of Biotic Crust <u>0</u>				

Remarks:

**SOIL**

Sampling Point: 23

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>		
0-2	7.5YR 4/3	95	7.5YR 6/6	5	C	PL	Loamy/Clayey	Distinct redox concentrations

<sup>1</sup>Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. <sup>2</sup>Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)			Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :		
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR D)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (F21)			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Monosulfide (A18)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)					

<sup>3</sup>Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

<b>Restrictive Layer (if observed):</b> Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	<b>Hydric Soil Present?</b> Yes _____ No <u>X</u>
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Remarks:

**HYDROLOGY**

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:		
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
<input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	<input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

<b>Field Observations:</b> Surface Water Present?    Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present?      Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present?        Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	<b>Wetland Hydrology Present?</b> Yes _____ No <u>X</u>
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Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Project/Site: 6382 Phillip Road City/County: Placer County Sampling Date: 9/16/2025  
 Applicant/Owner: Panattoni State: CA Sampling Point: 24  
 Investigator(s): Stephen Stringer, Morgan Henry Section, Township, Range: Section 15, Township 11 North, Range 5  
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 1  
 Subregion (LRR): LRR C Lat: 38.797713 Long: -121.400138 Datum: NAD83  
 Soil Map Unit Name: Cometa-Fiddymnt complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No      (If no, explain in Remarks.)  
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No       
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.**

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u>	<b>Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?</b> Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u>
Remarks:	

**VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.**

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>0</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>2</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>0.0%</u> (A/B)
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )				<b>Prevalence Index worksheet:</b> Total % Cover of:                      Multiply by: OBL species <u>0</u> x 1 = <u>0</u> FACW species <u>0</u> x 2 = <u>0</u> FAC species <u>0</u> x 3 = <u>0</u> FACU species <u>40</u> x 4 = <u>160</u> UPL species <u>50</u> x 5 = <u>250</u> Column Totals: <u>90</u> (A) <u>410</u> (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>4.56</u>
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>100 s.f.</u> )				<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:</b> ___ Dominance Test is >50% ___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup> ___ Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain) <sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
1. <u>Holocarpha virgata</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
2. <u>Bromus hordeaceus</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
3. <u>Elymus caput-medusae</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
5. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
6. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
7. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
8. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>90</u> = Total Cover				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )				
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>    </u>		% Cover of Biotic Crust <u>0</u>		

Remarks:

**SOIL**

Sampling Point: 24

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>		
0-6	7.5YR 4/3	97	7.5YR 6/6	3	C	PL	Loamy/Clayey	Distinct redox concentrations

<sup>1</sup>Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. <sup>2</sup>Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)			Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :		
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR D)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (F21)			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Monosulfide (A18)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)					

<sup>3</sup>Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

<b>Restrictive Layer (if observed):</b> Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	<b>Hydric Soil Present?</b> Yes _____ No <u>X</u>
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Remarks:

**HYDROLOGY**

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:		
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
<input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	<input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

<b>Field Observations:</b> Surface Water Present?    Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present?      Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present?        Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	<b>Wetland Hydrology Present?</b> Yes _____ No <u>X</u>
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Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Project/Site: 6382 Phillip Road City/County: Placer County Sampling Date: 9/16/2025  
 Applicant/Owner: Panattoni State: CA Sampling Point: 25  
 Investigator(s): Stephen Stringer, Morgan Henry Section, Township, Range: Section 15, Township 11 North, Range 5  
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%):       
 Subregion (LRR): LRR C Lat: 38.797627 Long: -121.400132 Datum: NAD83  
 Soil Map Unit Name: Cometa-Fiddymont complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No      (If no, explain in Remarks.)  
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No       
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.**

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u>	<b>Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?</b> Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u>
Remarks:	

**VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.**

Tree Stratum	(Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. <u>    </u>					Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>1</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>1</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100.0%</u> (A/B)
2. <u>    </u>					
3. <u>    </u>					
4. <u>    </u>					
=Total Cover					
Sapling/Shrub Stratum	(Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Prevalence Index worksheet:
1. <u>    </u>					Total % Cover of:                      Multiply by: OBL species <u>0</u> x 1 = <u>0</u> FACW species <u>0</u> x 2 = <u>0</u> FAC species <u>80</u> x 3 = <u>240</u> FACU species <u>20</u> x 4 = <u>80</u> UPL species <u>0</u> x 5 = <u>0</u> Column Totals: <u>100</u> (A) <u>320</u> (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>3.20</u>
2. <u>    </u>					
3. <u>    </u>					
4. <u>    </u>					
5. <u>    </u>					
=Total Cover					
Herb Stratum	(Plot size: <u>100 s.f.</u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
1. <u>Festuca perennis</u>		80	Yes	FAC	<u>X</u> Dominance Test is >50% <u>    </u> Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup> <u>    </u> Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <u>    </u> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain) <sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
2. <u>Centromadia fitchii</u>		5	No	FACU	
3. <u>Bromus hordeaceus</u>		15	No	FACU	
4. <u>    </u>					
5. <u>    </u>					
6. <u>    </u>					
7. <u>    </u>					
8. <u>    </u>					
100 =Total Cover					
Woody Vine Stratum	(Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?
1. <u>    </u>					Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u>
2. <u>    </u>					
=Total Cover					
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>    </u>		% Cover of Biotic Crust <u>0</u>			

Remarks:

**SOIL**

Sampling Point: 25

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>		
0-7	10YR 4/3	98	7.5YR 4/6	2	C	M	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent redox concentrations
								>7 compacted soils

<sup>1</sup>Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. <sup>2</sup>Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)			Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :		
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR D)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (F21)			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Monosulfide (A18)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)					

<sup>3</sup>Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

<b>Restrictive Layer (if observed):</b> Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	<b>Hydric Soil Present?</b> Yes _____ No <u>X</u>
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Remarks:  
not a closed depression

**HYDROLOGY**

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:		
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
<input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	<input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

<b>Field Observations:</b> Surface Water Present?    Yes _____ No <u>x</u> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present?      Yes _____ No <u>x</u> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present?        Yes _____ No <u>x</u> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	<b>Wetland Hydrology Present?</b> Yes _____ No <u>X</u>
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Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Project/Site: 6382 Phillip Road City/County: Placer County Sampling Date: 9/16/2025  
 Applicant/Owner: Panattoni State: CA Sampling Point: 26  
 Investigator(s): Stephen Stringer, Morgan Henry Section, Township, Range: Section 15, Township 11 North, Range 5  
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 1  
 Subregion (LRR): LRR C Lat: 38.797080 Long: -121.400132 Datum: NAD83  
 Soil Map Unit Name: Cometa-Fiddymnt complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none  
 Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No      (If no, explain in Remarks.)  
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No       
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.**

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u>
Remarks:	

**VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.**

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>1</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>1</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>100.0%</u> (A/B)
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				<b>Prevalence Index worksheet:</b> Total % Cover of: <u>    </u> Multiply by: <u>    </u> OBL species <u>0</u> x 1 = <u>0</u> FACW species <u>7</u> x 2 = <u>14</u> FAC species <u>25</u> x 3 = <u>75</u> FACU species <u>5</u> x 4 = <u>20</u> UPL species <u>0</u> x 5 = <u>0</u> Column Totals: <u>37</u> (A) <u>109</u> (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>2.95</u>
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
5. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>100 s.f.</u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dominance Test is >50% <input type="checkbox"/> Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <input type="checkbox"/> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain) <sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
1. <u>Festuca perennis</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FAC</u>	
2. <u>Deschampsia danthonioides</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FACW</u>	
3. <u>Centromadia fitchii</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
4. <u>Psilocarphus brevissimus</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FACW</u>	
5. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
6. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
7. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
8. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>37</u> = Total Cover				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> = Total Cover				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>    </u> % Cover of Biotic Crust <u>0</u>				<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?</b> Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u>

Remarks:

**SOIL**

Sampling Point: 26

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>		
0-4	10YR 4/3	99	10YR 5/8	1	C	M	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent redox concentrations
4-16	10YR 4/4	97	10YR 5/8	3	C	M	Loamy/Clayey	fragmented rock; road base
16-18	10YR 8/3	100					Loamy/Clayey	rocky
								>18 restrictive by hard pan

<sup>1</sup>Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. <sup>2</sup>Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)			Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :		
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR D)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (F21)			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Monosulfide (A18)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	<sup>3</sup> Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.				

<b>Restrictive Layer (if observed):</b> Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	<b>Hydric Soil Present?</b> Yes _____ No <u>X</u>
---	---

Remarks:  
soil appears to be fill.

**HYDROLOGY**

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:		
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
<input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

<b>Field Observations:</b> Surface Water Present?    Yes _____    No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present?      Yes _____    No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present?        Yes _____    No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	<b>Wetland Hydrology Present?</b> Yes _____    No <u>X</u>
--	--

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

Project/Site: 6382 Phillip Road City/County: Placer County Sampling Date: 10/22/2025  
 Applicant/Owner: Panattoni State: CA Sampling Point: 27  
 Investigator(s): Stephen Stringer, Morgan Henry Section, Township, Range: Section 15, Township 11 North, Range 5  
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 0  
 Subregion (LRR): LRR C Lat: 38.800638 Long: -121.400159 Datum: NAD83  
 Soil Map Unit Name: Cometa-Romana sandy loams, 1 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none  
 Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No      (If no, explain in Remarks.)  
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No       
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.**

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>X</u> No <u>    </u>	<b>Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?</b> Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u>
Remarks:	

**VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.**

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
=Total Cover				
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )				
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
5. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
=Total Cover				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>100 s.f.</u> )				
1. <u>Polypogon monspeliensis</u>	30	Yes	FACW	
2. <u>Croton setigerus</u>	20	Yes	UPL	
3. <u>Erodium botrys</u>	3	No	FACU	
4. <u>Rumex crispus</u>	2	No	FAC	
5. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
6. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
7. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
8. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
55 =Total Cover				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )				
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
=Total Cover				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>45</u>		% Cover of Biotic Crust <u>5</u>		
Remarks:				

**Dominance Test worksheet:**  
 Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)  
 Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 2 (B)  
 Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 50.0% (A/B)

**Prevalence Index worksheet:**  
 Total % Cover of:                      Multiply by:  
 OBL species 0 x 1 = 0  
 FACW species 30 x 2 = 60  
 FAC species 2 x 3 = 6  
 FACU species 3 x 4 = 12  
 UPL species 20 x 5 = 100  
 Column Totals: 55 (A)                      178 (B)  
 Prevalence Index = B/A = 3.24

**Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:**  
     Dominance Test is >50%  
     Prevalence Index is ≤3.0<sup>1</sup>  
     Morphological Adaptations<sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)  
     Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation<sup>1</sup> (Explain)  
<sup>1</sup>Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

**Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?** Yes      No X

**SOIL**

Sampling Point: 27

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>		
0-3	7.5YR 4/4	100					Loamy/Clayey	
3-7	10YR 4/2	90	7.5YR 4/6	10	C	M	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent redox concentrations
7-14	10YR 4/2	95	7.5YR 4/6	5	C	M	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent redox concentrations

<sup>1</sup>Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. <sup>2</sup>Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)			Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :		
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR D)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (F21)			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Monosulfide (A18)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	<sup>3</sup> Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.				

<b>Restrictive Layer (if observed):</b> Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	<b>Hydric Soil Present?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
---	---

Remarks:

**HYDROLOGY**

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:			
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)		Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine)	
<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	<input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)	

<b>Field Observations:</b> Surface Water Present?    Yes _____    No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present?      Yes _____    No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present?        Yes _____    No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	<b>Wetland Hydrology Present?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
---	---

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:  
Data point taken in a low spot in the bottom of the ditch where water appears to collect rather than drain out.

Project/Site: 6382 Phillip Road City/County: Placer County Sampling Date: 10/22/2025  
 Applicant/Owner: Panattoni State: CA Sampling Point: 28  
 Investigator(s): Stephen Stringer, Morgan Henry Section, Township, Range: Section 15, Township 11 North, Range 5  
 Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Terrace Local relief (concave, convex, none): none Slope (%): 0  
 Subregion (LRR): LRR C Lat: 38.800129 Long: -121.400014 Datum: NAD83  
 Soil Map Unit Name: Cometa-Romana sandy loams, 1 to 5 percent slopes NWI classification: none  
 Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No      (If no, explain in Remarks.)  
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No       
 Are Vegetation     , Soil     , or Hydrology      naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.**

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u> Hydric Soil Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u> Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u>	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u>
Remarks:	

**VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.**

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Dominance Test worksheet:
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>0</u> (A) Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>2</u> (B) Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>0.0%</u> (A/B)
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> =Total Cover				
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Prevalence Index worksheet:
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	Total % Cover of: <u>    </u> Multiply by: OBL species <u>0</u> x 1 = <u>0</u> FACW species <u>0</u> x 2 = <u>0</u> FAC species <u>5</u> x 3 = <u>15</u> FACU species <u>30</u> x 4 = <u>120</u> UPL species <u>70</u> x 5 = <u>350</u> Column Totals: <u>105</u> (A) <u>485</u> (B) Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>4.62</u>
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
3. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
4. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
5. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> =Total Cover				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>100 s.f.</u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
1. <u><i>elymus caput-medusae</i></u>	<u>35</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>UPL</u>	___ Dominance Test is >50% ___ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup> ___ Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain) <sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
2. <u><i>Bromus hordeaceus</i></u>	<u>30</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
3. <u><i>Bromus diandrus</i></u>	<u>20</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
4. <u><i>Festuca perennis</i></u>	<u>5</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>FAC</u>	
5. <u><i>Vicia sp</i></u>	<u>10</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
6. <u><i>Aegilops triuncialis</i></u>	<u>5</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>UPL</u>	
7. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
8. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>105</u> =Total Cover				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>    </u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?
1. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	Yes <u>    </u> No <u>X</u>
2. <u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	<u>    </u>	
<u>    </u> =Total Cover				
% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum <u>45</u> % Cover of Biotic Crust <u>5</u>				

Remarks:

**SOIL**

Sampling Point: 28

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)								
Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>		
0-18	7.5YR 3/2	60					Loamy/Clayey	Fill
0-18	10YR 3/6	40					Loamy/Clayey	Fill

<sup>1</sup>Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. <sup>2</sup>Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)			Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :		
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) (LRR D)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (F21)			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Monosulfide (A18)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)					

<sup>3</sup>Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

<b>Restrictive Layer (if observed):</b> Type: _____ Depth (inches): _____	<b>Hydric Soil Present?</b> Yes _____ No <u>X</u>
---	---

Remarks:

**HYDROLOGY**

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:		
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)	Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8)
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
<input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	<input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

<b>Field Observations:</b> Surface Water Present?    Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ Water Table Present?      Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ Saturation Present?        Yes _____ No <u>X</u> Depth (inches): _____ (includes capillary fringe)	<b>Wetland Hydrology Present?</b> Yes _____ No <u>X</u>
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Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

## APPENDIX D – NRCS SOILS REPORT



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

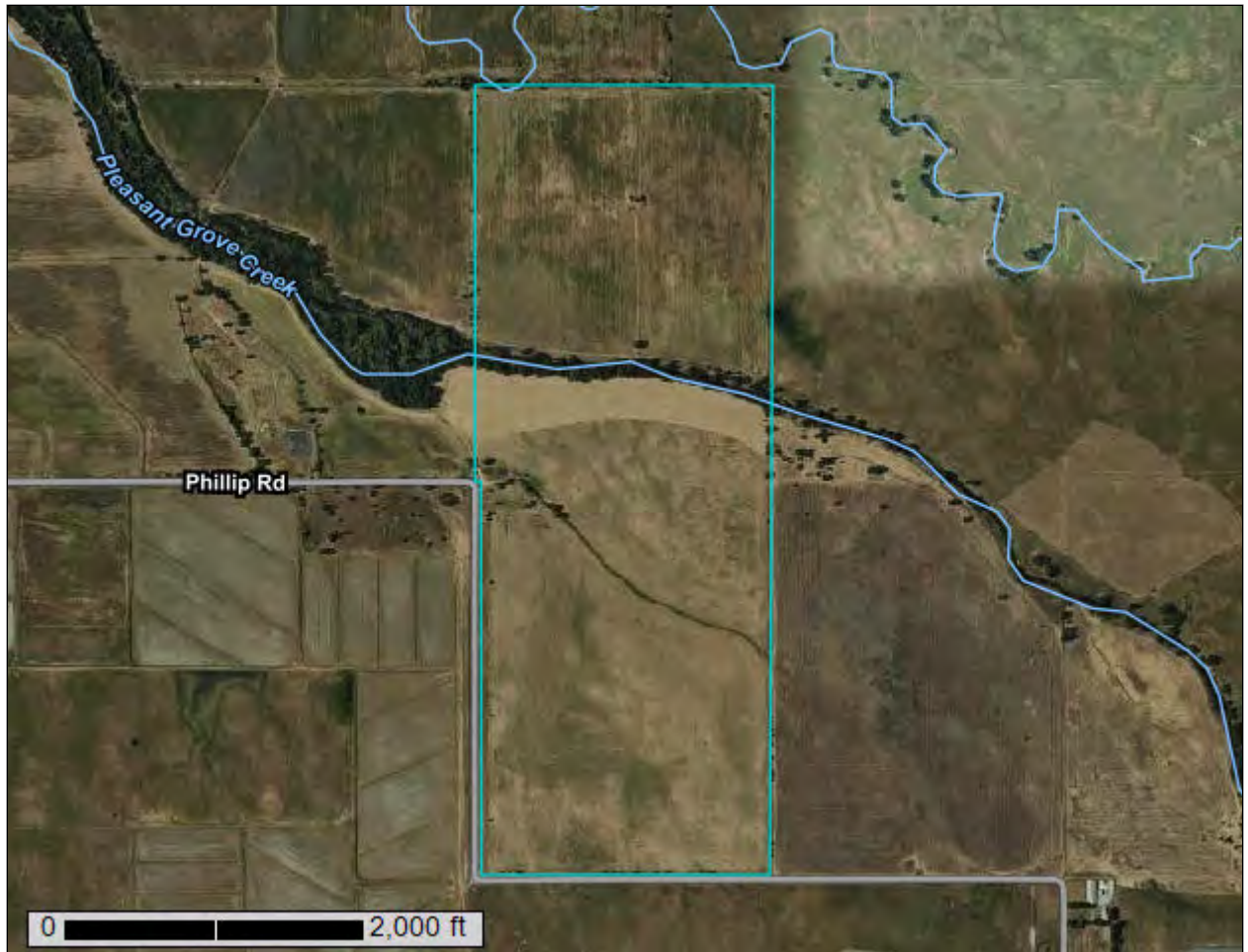
**NRCS**

Natural  
Resources  
Conservation  
Service

A product of the National  
Cooperative Soil Survey,  
a joint effort of the United  
States Department of  
Agriculture and other  
Federal agencies, State  
agencies including the  
Agricultural Experiment  
Stations, and local  
participants

# Custom Soil Resource Report for **Placer County, California, Western Part**

**6282 Phillip Rd**



# Preface

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Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist ([http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2\\_053951](http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951)).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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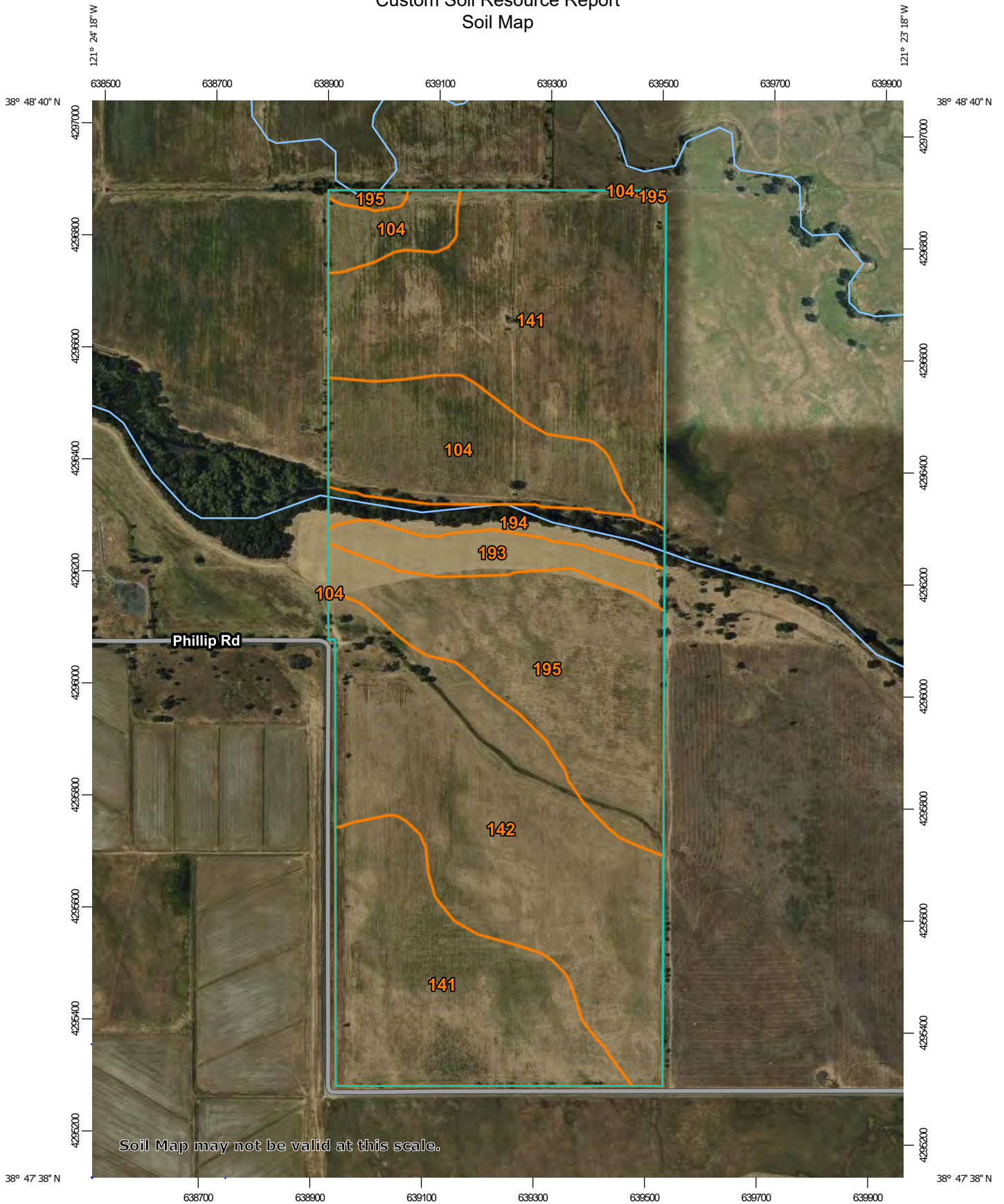
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# Soil Map

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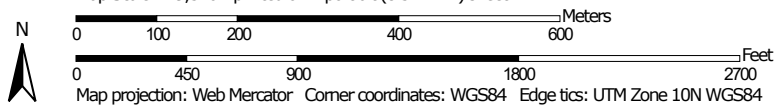
The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

# Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map




Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Map Scale: 1:9,370 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.



### MAP LEGEND

**Area of Interest (AOI)**

 Area of Interest (AOI)




















**Soils**







 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines


 Soil Map Unit Points

**Special Point Features**






-  Blowout
-  Borrow Pit
-  Clay Spot
-  Closed Depression
-  Gravel Pit
-  Gravelly Spot
-  Landfill
-  Lava Flow
-  Marsh or swamp
-  Mine or Quarry
-  Miscellaneous Water
-  Perennial Water
-  Rock Outcrop
-  Saline Spot
-  Sandy Spot
-  Severely Eroded Spot
-  Sinkhole
-  Slide or Slip
-  Sodic Spot

-  Spoil Area
-  Stony Spot
-  Very Stony Spot
-  Wet Spot
-  Other
-  Special Line Features


**Water Features**

 Streams and Canals

**Transportation**

-  Rails
-  Interstate Highways
-  US Routes
-  Major Roads
-  Local Roads

**Background**

 Aerial Photography

### MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service  
 Web Soil Survey URL:  
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Placer County, California, Western Part  
 Survey Area Data: Version 13, Sep 3, 2021

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: May 5, 2019—May 12, 2019

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

## Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
104	Alamo-Fiddymment complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	29.3	12.4%
141	Cometa-Fiddymment complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes	91.9	38.9%
142	Cometa-Ramona sandy loams, 1 to 5 percent slopes	58.4	24.7%
193	Xerofluvents, occasionally flooded	9.5	4.0%
194	Xerofluvents, frequently flooded	8.8	3.7%
195	Xerofluvents, hardpan substratum	38.4	16.3%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>		<b>236.3</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it

## Custom Soil Resource Report

was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

## Placer County, California, Western Part

### 104—Alamo-Fiddymment complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

#### Map Unit Setting

*National map unit symbol:* hfyc  
*Elevation:* 50 to 500 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 10 to 22 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 61 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 230 to 300 days  
*Farmland classification:* Not prime farmland

#### Map Unit Composition

*Alamo and similar soils:* 50 percent  
*Fiddymment and similar soils:* 30 percent  
*Minor components:* 20 percent  
*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

#### Description of Alamo

##### Setting

*Landform:* Depressions  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Talf  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Alluvium

##### Typical profile

*H1 - 0 to 9 inches:* clay  
*H2 - 9 to 37 inches:* clay  
*H3 - 37 to 41 inches:* indurated

##### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 2 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* 37 to 41 inches to duripan  
*Drainage class:* Poorly drained  
*Runoff class:* Very high  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* About 0 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* OccasionalNone  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Maximum salinity:* Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)  
*Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches:* Low (about 5.3 inches)

##### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 4w  
*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 4w  
*Hydrologic Soil Group:* D  
*Ecological site:* R017XY902CA - Duripan Vernal Pools  
*Hydric soil rating:* Yes

## Description of Fiddyment

### Setting

*Landform:* Ridges  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Side slope  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

### Typical profile

*H1 - 0 to 12 inches:* loam  
*H2 - 12 to 28 inches:* clay loam  
*H3 - 28 to 35 inches:* indurated  
*H4 - 35 to 39 inches:* weathered bedrock

### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 1 to 5 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* 20 to 35 inches to duripan; 35 to 39 inches to lithic bedrock  
*Drainage class:* Well drained  
*Runoff class:* High  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low (0.00 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches:* Low (about 4.2 inches)

### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 4e  
*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 4e  
*Hydrologic Soil Group:* C  
*Ecological site:* R017XY902CA - Duripan Vernal Pools  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

## Minor Components

### San joaquin, sandy loam

*Percent of map unit:* 10 percent  
*Ecological site:* R017XY903CA - Stream Channels and Floodplains  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

### Cometa, sandy loam

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Ecological site:* R017XY903CA - Stream Channels and Floodplains  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

### Kaselburg, loam

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Ecological site:* R017XY903CA - Stream Channels and Floodplains  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

## 141—Cometa-Fiddymment complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes

### Map Unit Setting

*National map unit symbol:* hfzk  
*Elevation:* 20 to 400 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 10 to 23 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 61 to 63 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 230 to 300 days  
*Farmland classification:* Not prime farmland

### Map Unit Composition

*Cometa and similar soils:* 40 percent  
*Fiddymment and similar soils:* 30 percent  
*Minor components:* 30 percent  
*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

### Description of Cometa

#### Setting

*Landform:* Terraces  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from granite

#### Typical profile

*H1 - 0 to 18 inches:* sandy loam  
*H2 - 18 to 29 inches:* clay  
*H3 - 29 to 60 inches:* sandy loam

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 1 to 5 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Well drained  
*Runoff class:* Very high  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches:* Very low (about 2.2 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 4e  
*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 4e  
*Hydrologic Soil Group:* D  
*Ecological site:* R017XD093CA - CLAYPAN  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

## Description of Fiddyment

### Setting

*Landform:* Ridges  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Side slope  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from siltstone

### Typical profile

*H1 - 0 to 12 inches:* loam  
*H2 - 12 to 28 inches:* clay loam  
*H3 - 28 to 35 inches:* indurated  
*H4 - 35 to 39 inches:* weathered bedrock

### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 1 to 5 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* 20 to 35 inches to duripan; 35 to 39 inches to lithic bedrock  
*Drainage class:* Well drained  
*Runoff class:* Very high  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches:* Very low (about 2.7 inches)

### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 4e  
*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 4e  
*Hydrologic Soil Group:* D  
*Ecological site:* R017XD093CA - CLAYPAN  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

## Minor Components

### Kaseberg, loam

*Percent of map unit:* 10 percent  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

### San joaquin, sandy loam

*Percent of map unit:* 10 percent  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

### Ramona, sandy loam

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

### Alamo, clay

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Depressions  
*Hydric soil rating:* Yes

## 142—Cometa-Ramona sandy loams, 1 to 5 percent slopes

### Map Unit Setting

*National map unit symbol:* hfzl  
*Elevation:* 20 to 3,500 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 10 to 23 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 63 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 230 to 320 days  
*Farmland classification:* Farmland of statewide importance

### Map Unit Composition

*Cometa and similar soils:* 50 percent  
*Ramona and similar soils:* 30 percent  
*Minor components:* 20 percent  
*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

### Description of Cometa

#### Setting

*Landform:* Terraces  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from granite

#### Typical profile

*H1 - 0 to 18 inches:* sandy loam  
*H2 - 18 to 29 inches:* clay  
*H3 - 29 to 60 inches:* sandy loam

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 1 to 5 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Well drained  
*Runoff class:* Very high  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches:* Very low (about 2.2 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 3e  
*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 3e  
*Hydrologic Soil Group:* D  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

## Description of Ramona

### Setting

*Landform:* Terraces  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from granite

### Typical profile

*H1 - 0 to 6 inches:* sandy loam  
*H2 - 6 to 14 inches:* loam  
*H3 - 14 to 55 inches:* sandy clay loam  
*H4 - 55 to 73 inches:* gravelly sandy loam

### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 1 to 5 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Well drained  
*Runoff class:* Medium  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches:* Moderate (about 8.2 inches)

### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 3e  
*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 3e  
*Hydrologic Soil Group:* C  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

## Minor Components

### San joaquin

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

### Fiddymment

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

### Xerofluvent

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Drainageways  
*Hydric soil rating:* Yes

### Alamo

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Depressions  
*Hydric soil rating:* Yes

## 193—Xerofluvents, occasionally flooded

### Map Unit Setting

*National map unit symbol:* hg17  
*Elevation:* 20 to 500 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 14 to 20 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 59 to 64 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 250 to 270 days  
*Farmland classification:* Prime farmland if irrigated

### Map Unit Composition

*Xerofluvents, occasionally flooded, and similar soils:* 90 percent  
*Minor components:* 10 percent  
*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

### Description of Xerofluvents, Occasionally Flooded

#### Setting

*Landform:* Flood plains  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Talf  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from mixed rocks

#### Typical profile

*H1 - 0 to 30 inches:* stratified loamy sand to fine sandy loam  
*H2 - 30 to 48 inches:* stratified loamy sand to fine sandy loam to silt loam  
*H3 - 48 to 55 inches:* stratified loam to silty clay loam to clay

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 2 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Moderately well drained  
*Runoff class:* Negligible  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately high to high  
(0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* About 30 to 60 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* NoneOccasional  
*Frequency of ponding:* Occasional  
*Calcium carbonate, maximum content:* 5 percent  
*Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches:* Moderate (about 7.9 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 2w  
*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 2w  
*Hydrologic Soil Group:* A  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

**Minor Components**

**Unnamed**

*Percent of map unit:* 10 percent  
*Landform:* Drainageways  
*Hydric soil rating:* Yes

**194—Xerofluvents, frequently flooded**

**Map Unit Setting**

*National map unit symbol:* hg18  
*Elevation:* 0 to 1,500 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 14 to 20 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 61 to 64 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 250 to 270 days  
*Farmland classification:* Not prime farmland

**Map Unit Composition**

*Xerofluvents, frequently flooded, and similar soils:* 90 percent  
*Minor components:* 10 percent  
*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

**Description of Xerofluvents, Frequently Flooded**

**Setting**

*Landform:* Drainageways  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Talf  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Alluvium

**Typical profile**

*H1 - 0 to 15 inches:* stratified loamy sand to fine sandy loam  
*H2 - 15 to 37 inches:* stratified loamy sand to fine sandy loam to silt loam  
*H3 - 37 to 55 inches:* stratified loam to silty clay loam to clay

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 0 to 2 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Somewhat poorly drained  
*Runoff class:* Very low  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately high to high  
(0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* About 30 to 57 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* FrequentNone  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Calcium carbonate, maximum content:* 5 percent  
*Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches:* Moderate (about 8.1 inches)

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated): 4w*  
*Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w*  
*Hydrologic Soil Group: B*  
*Hydric soil rating: Yes*

**Minor Components**

**Unnamed**

*Percent of map unit: 10 percent*  
*Landform: Drainageways*  
*Hydric soil rating: Yes*

**195—Xerofluvents, hardpan substratum**

**Map Unit Setting**

*National map unit symbol: hg19*  
*Elevation: 300 to 3,500 feet*  
*Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 40 inches*  
*Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 64 degrees F*  
*Frost-free period: 200 to 300 days*  
*Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance*

**Map Unit Composition**

*Xerofluvents and similar soils: 85 percent*  
*Minor components: 15 percent*  
*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

**Description of Xerofluvents**

**Setting**

*Landform: Flood plains*  
*Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope*  
*Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf*  
*Down-slope shape: Linear*  
*Across-slope shape: Linear*  
*Parent material: Alluvium*

**Typical profile**

*H1 - 0 to 40 inches: stratified loam to clay loam*  
*H2 - 40 to 44 inches: indurated*

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope: 0 to 5 percent*  
*Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches*  
*Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained*  
*Runoff class: Low*  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)*  
*Depth to water table: About 0 inches*

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*Frequency of flooding:* OccasionalNone

*Frequency of ponding:* None

*Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches:* Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

### **Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 3w

*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 3w

*Hydrologic Soil Group:* B/D

*Hydric soil rating:* No

### **Minor Components**

#### **Alamo**

*Percent of map unit:* 10 percent

*Landform:* Depressions

*Ecological site:* R017XY903CA - Stream Channels and Floodplains

*Hydric soil rating:* Yes

#### **Unnamed**

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent

*Landform:* Drainageways

*Hydric soil rating:* Yes

#### **Unnamed**

*Percent of map unit:* 2 percent

*Landform:* Drainageways

*Hydric soil rating:* Yes

# References

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# **Appendix D5**

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Wetlands and Biological Resources  
Assessment

***Wetlands and Biological Resources Assessment***

on

APN: 017-101-008

**6382 Phillip Road**

in

Placer County, California 95747

***Prepared For***

Panattoni Development Corporation

on

January 27, 2026

***Prepared By***



Environmental Consulting,  
Regulatory Compliance and  
Aerial Photographic Services

5214 El Cerrito Avenue  
Davis, CA 95618-4418  
Tel/Fax: 530.758.9235  
Cell: 530.902.9670

[bdbarnet@sbcglobal.net](mailto:bdbarnet@sbcglobal.net)  
[bruce@barnettenvironmental.com](mailto:bruce@barnettenvironmental.com)  
[barnettenvironmental.com](http://barnettenvironmental.com)  
[flickr.com/photos/bioflyer](https://www.flickr.com/photos/bioflyer)

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## 1.0 Introduction

Barnett Environmental and Cox Planning have prepared this *Biological Resources Assessment* of a 246.44 total acre area, inclusive of a proposed onsite mixed use development located on the property at 6382 Phillip Road in Roseville, Placer County, California (APN: 017-101-008) 95747, and a 70-foot-wide offsite Public Utility Easement (PUE) spanning two adjacent parcels (APNs: 496-020-001-000 and 496-020-035-000) along the southern boundary. This combined area is defined as the 'Assessment Area' for the purposes of this report. The onsite and offsite areas are further described as follows:

- Onsite Area: The Onsite Area is proposed for a mixed-use development and encompasses the entire 241.04-acre parcel (APN 017-101-008) at 6382 Phillip Road (Figure 2). This area includes all horizontal and vertical disturbances associated with construction, grading, installation of utilities and a bridge structure across Pleasant Grove Creek and its associated bypass that is needed to connect the northern and southern portions of the property.
- Offsite Area: The Offsite Area is needed to provide electrical service for the onsite mixed-use development and other surrounding future developments. This area includes the 70-foot-wide Public Utility Easement (PUE), which adds approximately 5.4 acres to the total Assessment Area.

The Assessment Area is located within Section 15, Township 11 North, Range 5 East of the California 7.5-minute USGS Pleasant Grove quadrangle (Figure 1) and lies within the Upper-coon Upper-Auburn watershed (HUC 18020161) at approximately 73 to 88 feet above mean sea level (msl) and is centered at latitude 38°48'9.63" N and longitude 121°23'48.74" W. The immediate surrounding land uses include the Creekview Specific Plan to the east, Amoruso Ranch to the northeast, and Westpark to the south, while lands to the west remain undeveloped. The Al Johnson Wildlife Area is located to the northwest of the Assessment Area and is part of a plan to accommodate the City's stormwater regional retention facility and potential recreation uses. Agricultural uses are located to the west along the southern portion of the site, while the Amorusa Ranch Specific Plan Area to the east/northeast is designated for the build-out of a residential development with 2,827 dwelling units. The southern edge of the onsite development is bordered by the future extension of Blue Oaks Boulevard and the West Roseville Specific Plan area (adopted by the City of Roseville in 2004), which is 60 percent built out and will include 9,496 residential units, parks, open space, and commercial and industrial uses. The addressed PUE is located immediately south of Blue Oaks Boulevard within the West Roseville Specific Plan.

The property designated for the Onsite Area was originally planted during the 1950s, was maintained in rice production through the 1990s, and has been planted in irrigated crops until the present day. The agricultural land is currently characterized by remnant cultivated grain species and sparse, ruderal, nonnative plant species, including yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*) and chicory (*Cichorium intybus*).

The inclusion of the Offsite Area containing the PUE was requested by the City of Roseville to accommodate installation of a proposed 60-kilovolt (kV) transmission line. Because the easement overlaps portions of land previously designated as open space preserve under the West Roseville Specific Plan and associated with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permits [200200666], this report may include wetlands reported in previous delineations for that property.

Beyond a delineation of wetlands and “other waters of the U.S.” and “waters of the State” within the Assessment Area according to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (1987) and California Regional Water Quality Control Board (2020) protocol, this report also:

- Identifies and describes extant vegetation communities;
- Records all plant and animal species observed during the field survey(s);
- Evaluates and identifies sensitive habitats and special status plant and animal species that may occur in the Assessment Area and could be affected by project activities; and
- Provides conclusions and recommendations for mitigating potential adverse impacts to identified resources.

## **2.0 Regulatory Setting**

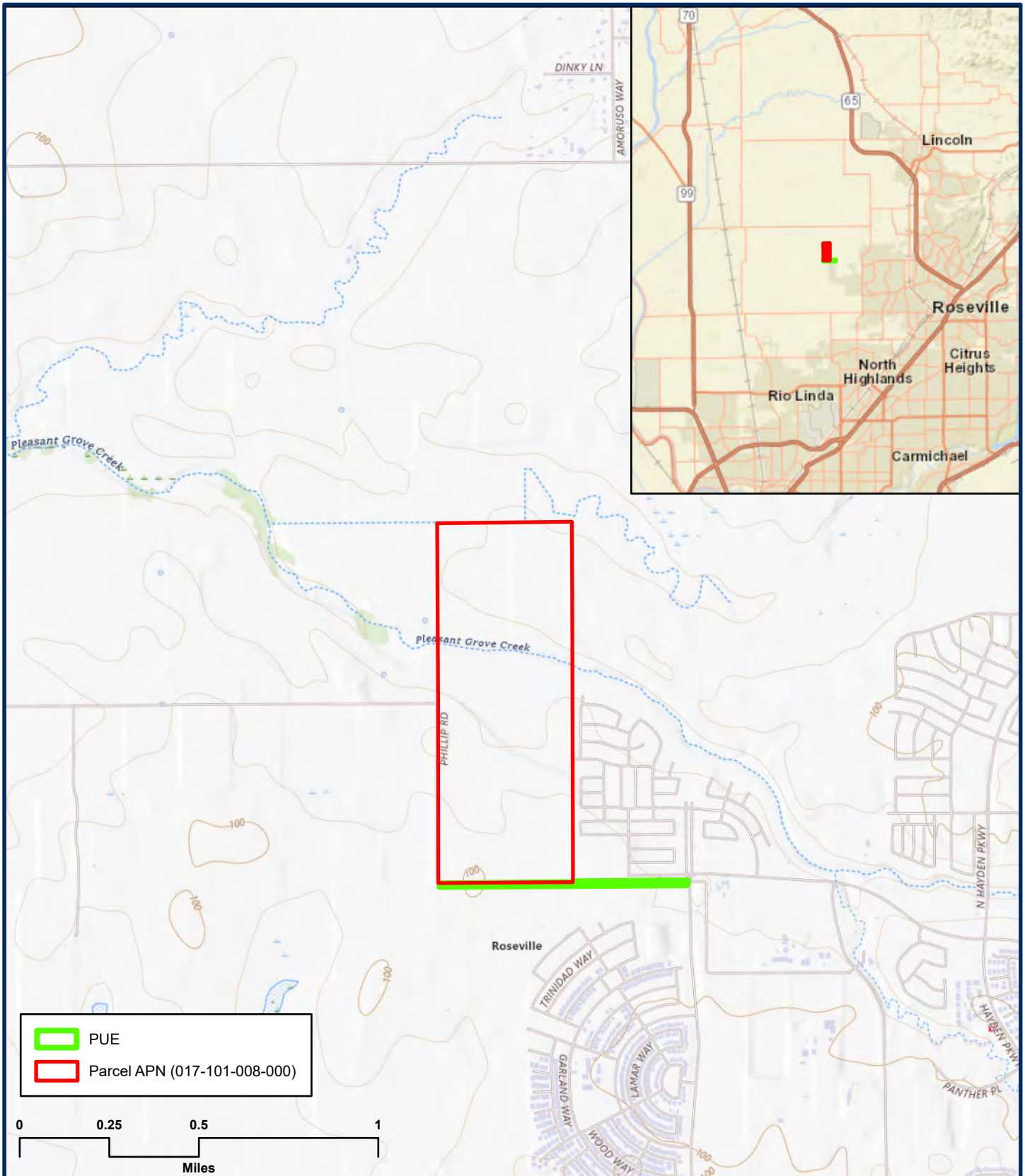
The following federal laws, regulations, and/or policies provide the legal framework guiding the protection of biological resources. We have included those laws most relevant to biological and wetland resources in and around the Assessment Area.

### **2.1 Federal Laws & Regulations**

#### **Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA)**

The FESA, enacted in 1973, prohibits the taking, possession, sale, or transport of endangered species. Under the FESA, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce jointly have the authority to list a species as threatened or endangered. Both the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) administer FESA. NMFS is accountable for animals that are threatened or endangered (16 United States Code [USC] 1533[c]) and spend most of their lives in marine waters, including marine fish, most marine mammals, and anadromous fish such as Pacific salmon. The USFWS is accountable for all other federally listed plants and animals.

Pursuant to the requirements of FESA, a federal agency reviewing a project within its jurisdiction must determine whether any federally listed threatened or endangered species could be present in the Assessment Area and whether the project will have a potentially significant impact on such species. In addition, federal agencies are required to determine whether the project is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any species proposed to be listed under FESA or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat proposed to be designated for such species (16 USC 1536[3], [4]).



Source: USGS 7.5-Minute Topographic Quad Pleasant Grove, Placer County, CA

## FIGURE 1 - VICINITY

Date: October 28, 2025

6382 PHILLIP RD • PLACER COUNTY, CA



Projects that would result in a “take” of any federally listed threatened or endangered species are required to obtain authorization from NMFS and/or USFWS through either Section 7 (interagency consultation) or Section 10(a) (incidental take permit) of FESA, depending on whether the federal government is involved in permitting or funding the project. The Section 7 authorization process is used to determine if a project with a federal nexus would jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species and what mitigation measures would be required to avoid jeopardizing the species. The Section 10(a) process allows take of endangered species or their habitat in non-federal activities.

### **Migratory Bird Treaty Act**

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) regulates or prohibits taking, killing, possession of, or harm to migratory bird species listed in Title 50 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Section 10.13. The MBTA is an international treaty for the conservation and management of bird species that migrate through more than one country and is enforced in the United States by the USFWS. Hunting of specific migratory game birds is permitted under the regulations listed in Title 50 CFR 20. The MBTA was amended in 1972 to include protection for migratory birds of prey (raptors).

### **Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act**

The federal Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act regulates or prohibits taking, 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 U.S.C. 668(a); 50 CFR 22). "Take" includes pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest, or disturb (16 U.S.C. 668c; 50 CFR 22.3).

### **Federal Clean Water Act (CWA)**

#### ***Section 404***

Section 404 of the CWA identifies the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) as the principal authority to regulate activity that could discharge fill or dredge material or otherwise adversely modify wetlands or Waters of the U.S. (WOUS). The USACE implements the federal policy embodied in Executive Order 11990, which, when implemented, is intended to result in no net loss of wetland values or function. U.S. Congress has authorized the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to have a specific oversight role over USACE’s authority.

#### ***Section 401***

The State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has authority over wetlands through Section 401 of the CWA, as well as the Porter-Cologne Act, California Code of Regulations Section 3831(k), and California Wetlands Conservation Policy.

The CWA requires that an applicant for a Section 404 permit (to discharge dredged or fill material into waters of the United States) first obtain a certificate from the appropriate state agency stating that the fill is consistent with the State’s water quality standards and criteria. In California, the authority to either grant certification or waive the requirement for permits is delegated by the SWRCB to the nine regional boards. The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board

(CVRWQCB) is the appointed authority for Section 401 compliance in the project site. The SWRCB additionally requires additional Waste Discharge Requirements under Porter-Cologne to protect aquatic resources that are outside federal jurisdiction.

A request for certification or waiver is submitted to the Regional Board at the same time an application is filed with the USACE. The regional board has 6 months to review the application and act on it. Because no USACE permit is valid under the CWA unless “certified” by the state, these boards may effectively veto or add conditions to any USACE permit.

## **2.2 State Laws & Regulations**

### **California Endangered Species Act (CESA)**

The CESA was enacted in 1984. Under the CESA, the California Fish and Wildlife Commission (CFWC) has the responsibility for maintaining a list of threatened and endangered species, while The California Department of Fish & Wildlife (CDFW) is responsible for enforcement. CDFW also maintains lists of species of special concern. A Species of Special Concern (CSC) is a species, subspecies, or distinct population of an animal native to California that currently satisfies one or more of the following (not necessarily mutually exclusive) criteria:

- is extirpated from the state or, in the case of birds, in its primary seasonal or breeding role;
- is listed as federally-, but not state-, threatened or endangered;
- meets the state definition of threatened or endangered but has not formally been listed;
- is experiencing, or formerly experienced, serious (nonscyclical) population declines or range retractions (not reversed) that, if continued or resumed, could qualify it for State threatened or endangered status;
- has naturally small populations exhibiting high susceptibility to risk from any factor(s) that, if realized, could lead to declines that would qualify it for State threatened or endangered status.

CESA prohibits the take of California listed animals and plants in most cases, but CDFW may issue incidental take permits under special conditions. Pursuant to the requirements of CESA, a state agency reviewing a project within its jurisdiction must determine whether any state-listed endangered or threatened species could be present in the project site and determine whether the project would have a potentially significant impact on such species. In addition, CDFW encourages consultation on any project that could affect a listed or candidate species.

### **Fish and Game Code – Sections 1600-1616**

Under Sections 1600-1616 of the California Fish and Game Code, the CDFW regulates activities that would alter the flow, bed, channel, or bank of streams and lakes. The limits of CDFW’s jurisdiction are defined in the code as the “... *bed, channel or bank of any river, stream, or lake designated by the department in which there is at any time an existing fish or wildlife resource or from which these resources derive benefit ...*” (Section 1601). In practice, the CDFW usually marks its jurisdictional limit at the top of the stream or bank or at the outer edge of the riparian vegetation, whichever is wider.

The CDFW also derives its authority to oversee activities that affect wetlands from state legislation. This authority includes Sections 1600-1616 of the Fish and Game Code (lake and streambed alteration agreements), Section 30411 of the California Coastal Act (CDFW becomes the lead agency for the study and identification of degraded wetlands within the Coastal Zone), CESA (protection of state listed species and their habitats - which could include wetlands), and the Keene-Nejedly California Wetlands Preservation Act of 1976 (states a need for an affirmative and sustained public policy program directed at wetlands preservation, restoration, and enhancement). In general, the CDFW asserts authority over wetlands within the state either through review and comment on USACE Section 404 permits, review and comment on CEQA documents, preservation of state listed species, or through stream and lakebed alteration agreements.

### **Fish and Game Code – Sections 1900-1913**

These Sections embody the Native Plant Protection Act, which is intended to preserve, protect, and enhance endangered or rare native plants in the state. The act directs CDFW to establish criteria for determining what native plants are rare or endangered. Under Section 1901, a species is endangered when its prospects for survival and reproduction are in immediate jeopardy from one or more causes. A species is rare when, although not threatened with immediate extinction, it is in such small numbers throughout its range that it may become endangered if its present environment worsens. Under the act, CDFW may adopt regulations governing the taking, possessing, propagation, or sale of any endangered or rare native plant.

Section 1913 of that Act allows landowners conducting certain activities to take actions that will destroy rare or endangered plants, provided that where the Department of Fish and Game (DFG) has previously notified the owner “that rare or endangered plants are growing” on his or her land, the owner notifies CDFW “at least 10 days in advance of changing the land” to allow the state agency to come and “salvage” the plants. Subject to this requirement, section 1913 states that “the presence of rare or endangered plants” on a property shall not restrict (1) timber operations conducted pursuant to an approved timber harvest plan, (2) “required mining assessment work pursuant to federal or state mining laws,” (3) “the removal of endangered or rare native plants from a canal, lateral ditch, building site, or road, other right-of-way by the owner of the land or his agent,” or (4) “the performance by a public agency or publicly or privately owned public utility of its obligation to provide service to the public.”

### **Fish and Game Code – Sections 3503, 3503.5, 3513**

Fish and Game Code Section 3503 states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nests or eggs of any bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation made pursuant thereto. Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5 protects all birds-of-prey (raptors) and their eggs and nests. Section 3513 states that it is unlawful to take or possess any migratory non-game bird as designated in the Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

### **Fish and Game Code – Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, and 5515**

Sections 3511 (birds), 4700 (mammals), 5050 (reptiles and amphibians), and 5515 (fish) of the California Fish and Game Code designate certain species as “fully protected.” Fully protected species, or parts thereof, may not be taken or possessed at any time, and no provision of the CFWC or any other law may be construed to authorize the issuance of permits or licenses to take any fully protected species. No such permits or licenses heretofore issued may have any force or effect for

any such purpose, except that the CFGC may authorize the collecting of such species for necessary scientific research. Legally imported and fully protected species or parts thereof may be possessed under a permit issued by CDFW.

### **California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act**

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act established the SWRCB and each Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) as the principal state agencies for coordinating and controlling water quality in California. Responsibility for the protection of water quality in California rests with the SWRCB and nine RWQCBs. The SWRCB establishes statewide policies and regulations for the implementation of water quality control programs mandated by federal and state water quality statutes and regulations. Pursuant to the Act, each of California's nine regional boards must prepare and periodically update basin plans that set forth water quality standards for surface and groundwater, as well as actions to control point and non-point sources of pollution to achieve and maintain these standards. Basin plans offer an opportunity to achieve wetlands protection through enforcement of water quality standards.

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act provides that "All discharges of waste into the waters of the State are privileges, not rights." Waters of the State are defined in Section 13050(e) of the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act as "...any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state." All dischargers are subject to regulation under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, including both point and nonpoint source dischargers. The RWQCB has the authority to implement water quality protection standards through the issuance of permits for discharges to waters at locations within its jurisdiction, which would include the project site. As noted above, the RWQCB is the appointed authority for Section 401 compliance in the project site. If the USACE determines that they have no regulatory authority on the project site and they also determine that a CWA Section 404 permit is not required, the project proponent could still be responsible for obtaining the appropriate CWA Section 401 permit or waiver from RWQCB for impacts to Waters of the State.

In 2019, the State Water Resource Control Board extended their water quality certification to include waste discharge requirements as adopted in the "State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State," which include elements of the Clean Water Act. These procedures also lay out the steps for the submission, review, and approval of applications for activities related to these activities.

### **California Environmental Quality Act**

Although specific federal and state statutes protect threatened and endangered species, California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15380(b) provides that a species not listed on the federal or state list of protected species may be considered rare or endangered if the species can be shown to meet certain criteria. These criteria have been modeled after the definition in FESA, and the section of the California Fish and Game Code dealing with rare or endangered plants and animals and allow a public agency to undertake a review to determine if a significant effect on a species that has not yet been listed by either the USFWS or CDFW (i.e., species of concern) would occur. Whether a species is rare, threatened, or endangered can be legally significant because, under CEQA Guidelines Section 15065, an agency must find an impact to be significant if a project would "substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened species." Thus, CEQA provides an agency with the ability to protect a species from a project's

potential impacts until the respective government agencies have an opportunity to designate the species as protected if warranted.

## 2.3 Local Laws and Regulations

### City of Roseville

The City of Roseville requires development projects to follow these environmental policies:

- ▶ **Policy OS2.1** Incorporate existing trees into development projects with an emphasis on avoiding the removal of groupings or groves of trees. Where preservation is not feasible, mitigation for the loss of removed trees continues to be required.
- ▶ **Policy OS2.2** Preserve and restore continuous riparian corridors and adjacent habitat along the City's creeks and waterways.
- ▶ **Policy OS2.4** Requires the preservation of contiguous areas in excess of the City's Regulatory Floodplain, as defined in the Safety Element, as merited by special resources or circumstances. Special circumstances may include but are not limited to, sensitive wildlife or vegetation, wetland habitat, oak woodland areas, grassland connections in association with other habitat areas, slope or topographical considerations, recreation opportunities, and maintenance access requirements.
- ▶ **Policy OS2.6** Provide for the protection and enhancement of native fishery resources, as informed by continued coordination with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.
- ▶ **Policy OS2.7** Require consistency with the City of Roseville Open Space Preserve Overarching Management Plan for dedication and management of on-site wetland mitigation as part of new development.
- ▶ **Policy OS2.8** Consider off-site mitigation for federally non-regulated wetlands, provided that such mitigation will provide comparable habitat values.
- ▶ **Policy OS2.11** Habitat preservation and mitigation for woodlands, creeks, riparian, and seasonal wetland areas should occur within the defined boundaries of the impacting projects where long-term resource viability is feasible and desirable, consistent with applicable state and federal permits.
- ▶ **Policy OS2.12** Consider the use of City property for habitat preservation and mitigation requirements resulting from new development proposals when such efforts do not conflict with existing resources, recreational opportunities, or other City goals, policies, or programs.
- ▶ **Policy OS2.13** Work with adjacent jurisdictions, regulatory agencies, and community organizations to explore opportunities for regional mitigation banking.

The City of Roseville has adopted the following regulations for the protection of environmental resources:

### **Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance Section 9.80**

Land uses, and development within the City's regulatory floodplain are restricted to protect residents and structures from risks associated with flooding. Railroads, streets, bridges, utility transmission lines, pipelines, and other similar uses of a primarily open space nature may be

permitted in the floodplain with the approval of a flood encroachment permit. Any development is prohibited from increasing peak flows, adversely affecting the stream channel, increasing flood heights, or having an adverse effect on a proposed use.

An adverse effect on base flood elevations occurs when the cumulative effect of the proposed development will increase the base flood elevations by one-tenth of one foot or more at any point outside of the property controlled by the developer (Section 9.80.040). Within the floodway, all new development is prohibited unless a certified professional engineer certifies that the encroachment will not result in any increase in flood levels (Section 9.80.210). In addition, the following conditions apply:

- ▶ Any fill placed in the floodplain must be shown to serve some beneficial purpose, must be limited to the minimum amount necessary to meet its purpose, and any fill or excavation must be protected against erosion by riprap, vegetative cover, or bulkheading.
- ▶ Storage or processing of materials that are buoyant, flammable, toxic, explosive, or could be injurious to animal or plant life in time of flooding is prohibited. Storage of other materials may be allowed if they will not be damaged by floods and are readily removable from the area within the time available after a flood warning. All materials stored in the floodplain must be anchored or be readily removable during flood season.

The City Council may grant a variance from these ordinances for a project, taking into consideration public safety, project engineering, and the public service provided by the project (Section 9.80.310)

### **Tree Preservation Chapter 19.66**

Chapter 19.66 of the City of Roseville Municipal Code, "Tree Preservation," contains requirements for projects that would remove protected trees (i.e., native oak trees equal to or greater than six inches in diameter at breast height (dbh) measured as a total of a single trunk or multiple trunks). Project applicants shall not harm, destroy, kill, or remove any protected tree or conduct project activities within the protected zone (i.e., a circle equal to the largest radius of a protected tree's dripline plus one foot) unless authorized by a Tree Permit. Applications for Tree Permits would be included as part of the land use permit for a discretionary project and should include a site plan map, tree locations, protected zones of protected trees, and an arborist report and may be accompanied by an application fee required by City Council.

Protected trees that would be retained on a project site would be subject to tree preservation measures as outlined in the code, including protective fencing, signing, and modified ground disturbance activities (e.g., trenching with hand tools). If project implementation would include the removal of protected trees, mitigation for the loss of the trees would be required and would include one of the following four methods: replacement of trees, relocation of trees, revegetation, or in-lieu mitigation fees. The City Planning Manager may allow the removal of a protected tree that has been certified by an arborist to be a dead tree without any replacement or mitigation requirements.

### **West Roseville Specific Plan**

As part of the West Roseville Specific Plan (WRSP), the Public Utility Easement (PUE) area was previously authorized under Department of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) permit [200200666]. This authorization allowed the discharge of fill into approximately 21.76 acres of

Waters of the United States to support development within the Westpark/Fiddymont Ranch portion of the WRSP. The permit also established permanent requirements for mitigation and long-term management.

The proposed 60kV utility lines would be located within the planned PUE along the southern and eastern edges of the project area. However, both the permit and the associated Open Space Preserve Operations and Management Plan (OSPOMP) impose permanent restrictions on land use within the preserve, including prohibitions on new roads, utilities, or structures without prior U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) approval. Any modifications to accommodate additional infrastructure, such as the 60kV lines, will therefore require a formal amendment to the Section 404 permit and the OSPOMP, or a separate permit action, subject to review by USACE and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).

To offset authorized impacts, the WRSP required extensive compensatory mitigation measures, including:

- Establishment of a 738-acre open space preserve, incorporating 38.19 acres of avoided wetlands.
- Creation of 43 acres of vernal pool habitat at Yankee Slough Preserve and preservation of 25.48 acres of vernal pool habitat at the East Sheridan Mitigation Area.
- Construction of 7.07 acres of seasonal/perennial wetlands on-site and 8 acres of seasonal wetlands at Yankee Slough.
- Preservation of off-site lands under permanent conservation easements, including Hofmann Ranch, the JBL property, and Reason Farms.

### 3.0 Methodology

Prior to our field surveys, we queried the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service's *National Wetland Inventory* (NWI; Figure 2); EcoAtlas' *California Aquatic Resources Inventory* (CARI; Figure 3); *NRCS Web Soil Survey* (Appendix A; Figure 4); and *Hydric Soil Map Units* for Placer County, California to determine whether any wetlands or "other waters of the U.S.," "waters of the State," or soils compatible with wetland resources had been historically recorded on or around, or are likely to occur on the site, as defined by the 1987 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE, 1987) *Wetlands Delineation Manual* and its 2008 *Arid West Regional Supplement*. We also assessed potential federal and/or state jurisdictional wetlands and "other waters of the U.S." in the Assessment Area in accordance with the 2014 Corps *Field Guide to the Identification of the Ordinary High-Water Mark (OHWM) for Non-perennial Streams in the Arid West Region of the Western United States*.

To provide a vision of what potential biological resources may be present on the property, we queried the following online sources for information on the Assessment Area's potential plant and wildlife communities.

1. California Department of Fish & Wildlife's Natural Diversity Database (RareFind 5) for observations of special status plant and animal species within five miles and the nine USGS quadrangles surrounding the Assessment Area (Figure 6; Appendix B),

2. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service’s IPaC Database of federally listed special status species in Sacramento County (Appendix C),
3. The California Native Plant Society’s Inventory of Rare & Endangered Plants in California covering the nine quadrangles surrounding the Assessment Area.
4. The California Department of Wildlife’s California Wildlife Habitat Relationship (CWHR) System, covering the terrestrial biodiversity within an overlapping hexagon(s).
5. UC Davis’ Calfish system utilizing the PISCES database of freshwater native and non-native fish species present currently and/or historically present, categorized by sub-watershed (<https://calfish.ucdavis.edu/location/?ds=698&reportnumber=1293&catcol=4712&categorysearch=%27Pleasant%20Grove%20Creek-180201610302%27>).
6. California Department of Fish and Wildlife’s California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) BIOS (BIOS 6), accessed via the CNDDDB Query Viewer, for layers of CNDDDB special-status species range and watershed maps (<https://apps.wildlife.ca.gov/bios6/?tool=cnddbqv>).

We also reviewed previous studies that had been conducted in the immediate area for information about biological resources in the region:

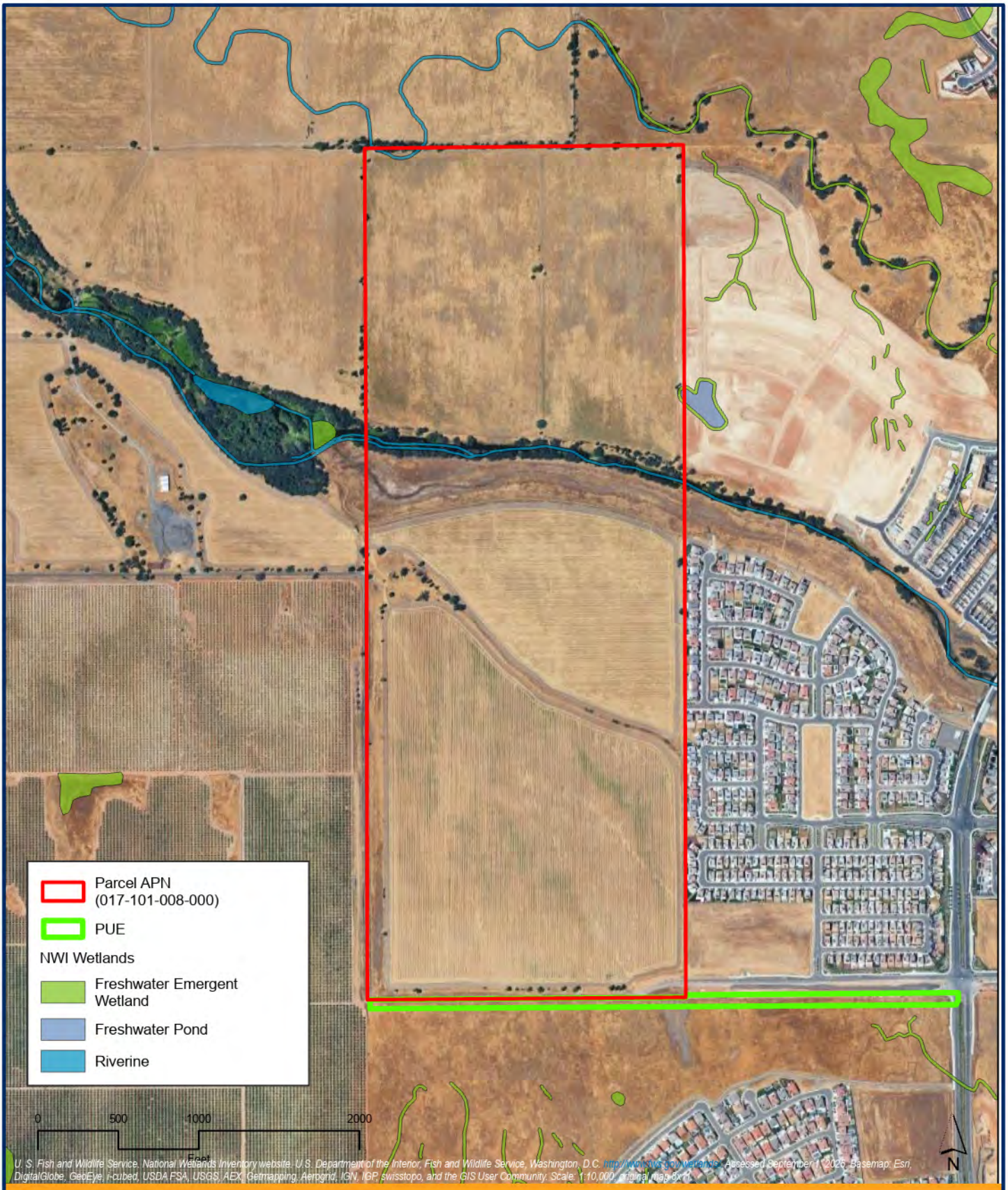
1. ECORP Consulting, Inc. 2015. Biological Resources Assessment Amorusa Ranch Project, Placer County, California
2. Bailey, Randy. 2003. Streams of Western Placer County: Aquatic Habitat and Biological Resources Literature Review.

Barnett Environmental and Cox Planning Solutions biologists surveyed the Assessment Area in February and July 2022, as well as September 16, 2025. The surveys included recorded observations of: (1) dominant plant communities, (2) plant and animal species (with emphasis on rare and endangered species) observed or their sign (nests, burrows, tracks, scat) and (3) the suitability of onsite habitats and those immediately adjoining the Assessment Area to support special status plant or animal species. We used generalized plant community classification schemes to classify onsite habitat types (Sawyer, Keeler-Wolf, and Evens, 2009). The 2025 survey was conducted to confirm previous observations of potential habitat, as well as to survey the additional PUE area on the south and west sides of the property.

## **4.0 Existing Conditions**

### **4.1 Soils**

According to Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), the Assessment Area, including the added PUE, is comprised of six soil types, Alamo-Fiddymont complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes, Cometa-Fiddymont complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes, Cometa-Ramona sandy loams, 1 to 5 percent slopes, Xerofluents, occasionally flooded, Xerofluents, frequently flooded, and Xerofluents, hardspan substratum (Figure 4 and Appendix A).

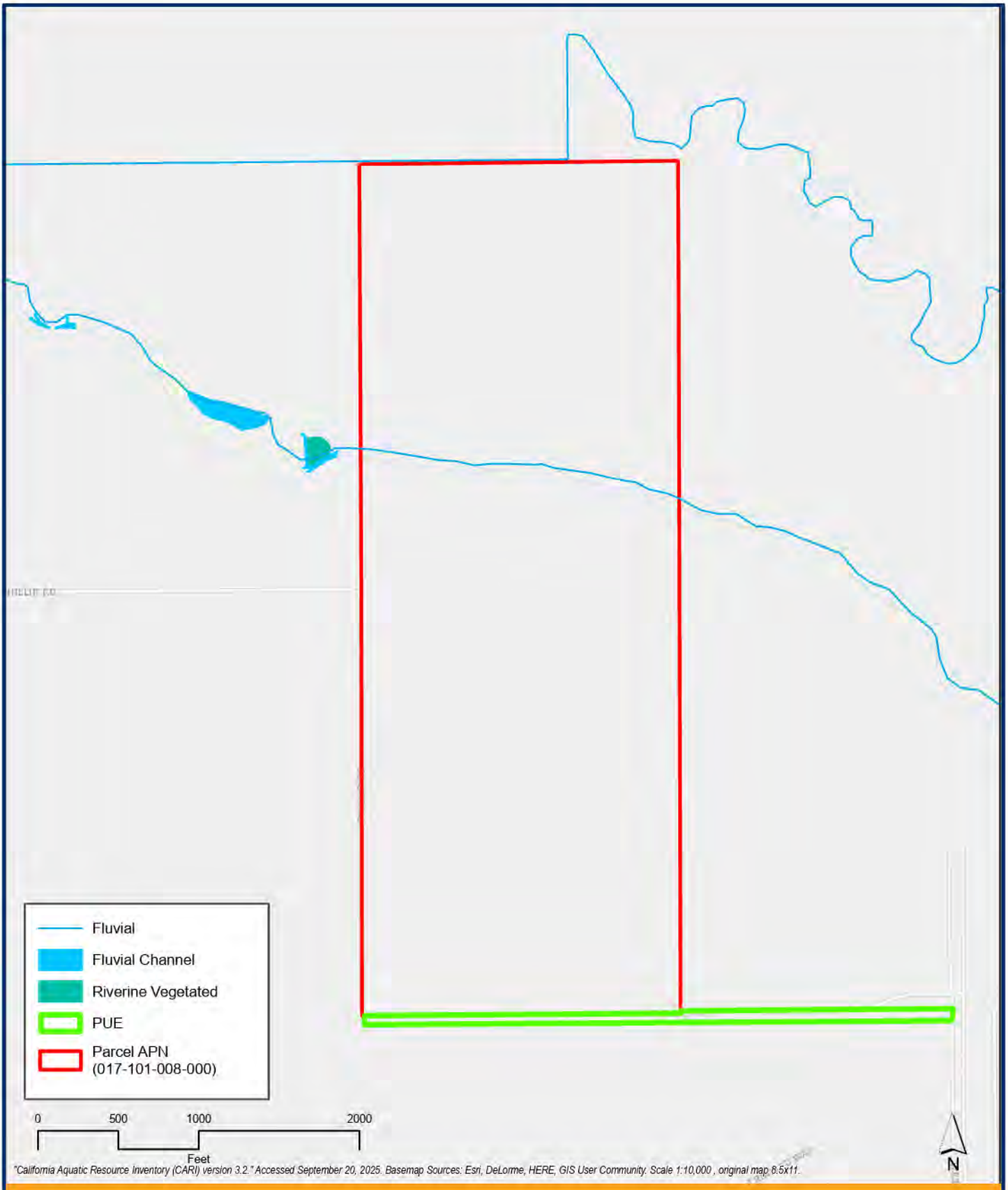


**FIGURE 2 - NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY (NWI) WETLANDS**

Date: October 28, 2025

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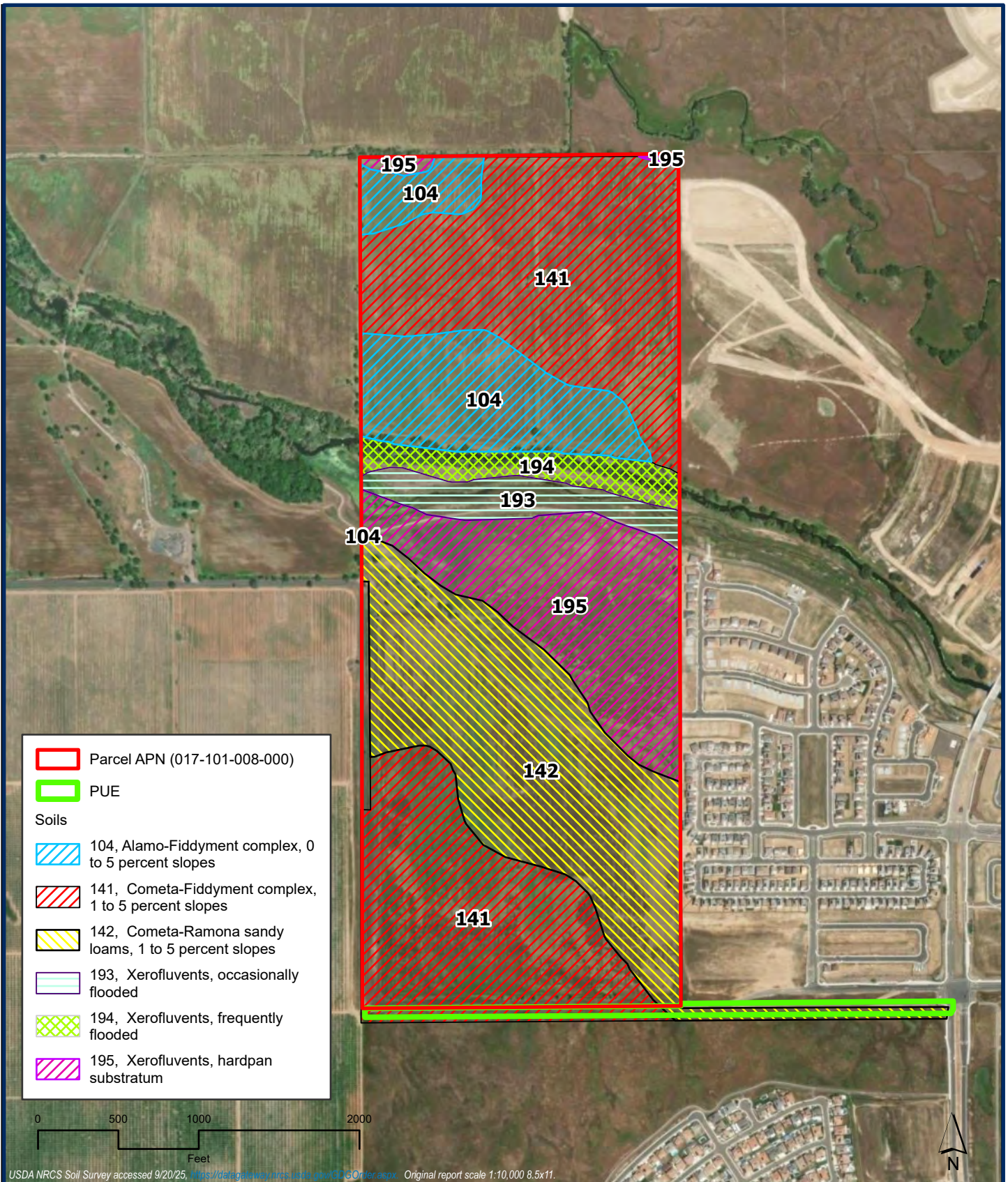


**FIGURE 3 - CALIFORNIA AQUATIC RESOURCES INVENTORY (CARI) WETLAND**

Date: October 28, 2025

6382 PHILLIP RD • PLACER COUNTY, CA





**FIGURE 4 - NRCS PROJECT MAPPED SOILS**

Date: October 28, 2025

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Alamo-Fiddymment complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes; This map unit consists of approximately 50 percent Alamo soils and 30 percent Fiddymment soils, with the remainder in minor components. Alamo soils occur in depressions and are formed in alluvium. A typical profile consists of clay from 0 to about 37 inches, underlain by an indurated duripan. Alamo soils are poorly drained, have very high runoff, and a very low capacity to transmit water (NRCS Ksat rating “very low,” approximately 0 in/hr). NRCS indicates a seasonal water table at or near the surface (about 0 inches) and occasional flooding, but no mapped ponding. Fiddymment soils occur on ridges and side slopes and are formed in alluvium derived from sedimentary rock. A typical profile consists of a loam surface over clay loam, underlain by indurated material and then weathered bedrock at approximately 35 to 39 inches. Fiddymment soils are well drained, have high runoff, and very low permeability, with depth to water table greater than 80 inches and no flooding or ponding mapped.

Cometa-Fiddymment complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes; Cometa soils occur on terraces and formed in alluvium derived from granite. A typical Cometa profile consists of a sandy loam surface layer over clay, underlain by sandy loam. Cometa soils are well drained with very high runoff. Depth to the water table is greater than 80 inches, and flooding and ponding are not expected. The most limiting layer has very low to moderately low capacity to transmit water (NRCS Ksat rating 0.00–0.06 inches per hour). Fiddymment soils in this complex occur on ridges and formed in alluvium derived from siltstone (sedimentary rock). A typical profile consists of a loam surface layer over clay loam, underlain by an indurated layer and then weathered bedrock. Fiddymment soils are well drained with very high runoff, and the depth to water table exceeds 80 inches. Flooding and ponding are not expected. They have very low saturated hydraulic conductivity (NRCS Ksat rating approximately 0.00 inches per hour).

Cometa-Ramona sandy loams, 1 to 5 percent slopes; Cometa soils are found on terraces and are derived from alluvium derived from granite. A typical profile consists of a sandy loam surface layer over a clay subsoil and then a sandy loam layer to about 60 inches. These soils are well drained and have generally slow to moderate runoff. Depth to the water table is more than 80 inches, and there is no frequency of flooding or ponding. The capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water is very low (approximately 0.00 to 0.06 inches per hour). Ramona soils, also derived from alluvium from granitic rock on terraces, are deep, well-drained soils with a sandy loam surface over clay loam subsoil. Permeability is moderately slow, and depth to the water table is more than 80 inches, with no flooding or ponding.

Xerofluvents, occasionally flooded, are typically found on flood plains at elevations of about 20 to 500 feet. They are derived from alluvium derived from mixed rocks. A typical profile has stratified loamy sand to fine sandy loam (0 to 30 inches), stratified loamy sand to fine sandy loam to silt loam (30 to 48 inches), and stratified loam to silty clay loam to clay (48 to 55 inches). These soils are moderately well drained and have a negligible runoff class. Depth to the water table is approximately 30 to 60 inches. They experience occasional flooding and occasional ponding and have moderately high to high permeability (0.20 to 1.98 inches per hour).

Xerofluvents, frequently flooded, are typically found in drainageways at elevations of 0 to about 1,500 feet and are derived from recent alluvium. A typical profile has stratified loamy sand to fine sandy loam (0 to 15 inches), stratified loamy sand to fine sandy loam to silt loam (15 to 37 inches), and silty clay loam to clay (37 to 55 inches). These soils are somewhat poorly drained and have a

very low runoff class. They have moderately high to high permeability (0.20 to 1.98 inches per hour). Flooding is frequent along active channels, and ponding does not occur.

Xerofluvents, hardpan substratum, are typically found along principal drainage courses on the valley floor and are derived from alluvium. A typical profile has stratified loam to clay loam (0 to about 40 inches) overlying a hardpan (duripan) at approximately 40 inches. These soils have moderately slow permeability and slow runoff, with a slight erosion hazard. NRCS characterizes them as being associated with drainageways that may experience occasional overbank flooding, but they are not subject to persistent ponding. They also have a low risk of corrosion for concrete and a high risk of corrosion for steel. They have very low permeability (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr).

## 4.2 Hydrology

The Onsite portion of the Assessment Area is bisected (east/west) by Pleasant Grove Creek. It was originally planted during the 1950s, maintained in rice production through the 1990s, and then maintained in irrigated row crops until the present day. Continuous agricultural activity over the past 70+ years has modified the parcel's original hydrology (via leveling and rice checks) to effectively remove the native vernal pool wetlands that once occurred here prior to the 1960s and that persist in much of the surrounding (non-agricultural) landscape. CALVEG currently classifies the property as "*Rice Cultivation*," and the California Aquatic Resources Inventory specifically excludes this property from the prevalent "vernal pool" habitat of the surrounding parcels due to its long history of cultivation.

Pleasant Grove Creek is a third order perennial stream and typically contains water year-round. During reconnaissance-level surveys on February 23 and July 21, 2022, the creek was flowing slowly with some stagnant areas (i.e., low or no flow, green algae accumulation) and contained pools of various sizes. Beaver (*Castor canadensis*) dams are present in the creek, modifying flow in some areas. Some reaches of the creek have exposed muddy banks with dense cattails (*Typha* sp.), and some reaches have very little exposed bank habitat with dense vegetation (e.g., willows [*Salix* spp.]) present to the water line. Valley oak riparian woodland habitat is present along the north and south banks of the creek.

A 10'-15' escarpment runs in a southeasterly direction from the Phillip Road entrance of the property's southern border to its eastern boundary, clearly demarcating an elevation change between the southern and northern (flood basin) portions of the property. Water outfalls into this "basin" via piped culverts from (1) a large irrigation canal that runs in an S-N direction from Phillip Road and (2) overflow water from the southern portion of the parcel.

The portion of the property north of Pleasant Grove Creek is, at present, actively cultivated and irrigated with water from a long-established irrigation canal along the parcel's entire northern boundary. Water drains from this canal southward into several smaller irrigation ditches. This irrigation canal has been functioning long enough to support a healthy riparian corridor, replete with oaks (*Quercus*), cottonwoods (*Populus fremontii*), and willows (*Salix* sp.) along its entire length bordering this parcel. A long-standing debris obstruction has effectively dammed water in the canal at the parcel's northwest corner so that it backs up towards the east, helping to maintain the riparian habitat, but is blocked towards the west, where there are no trees.

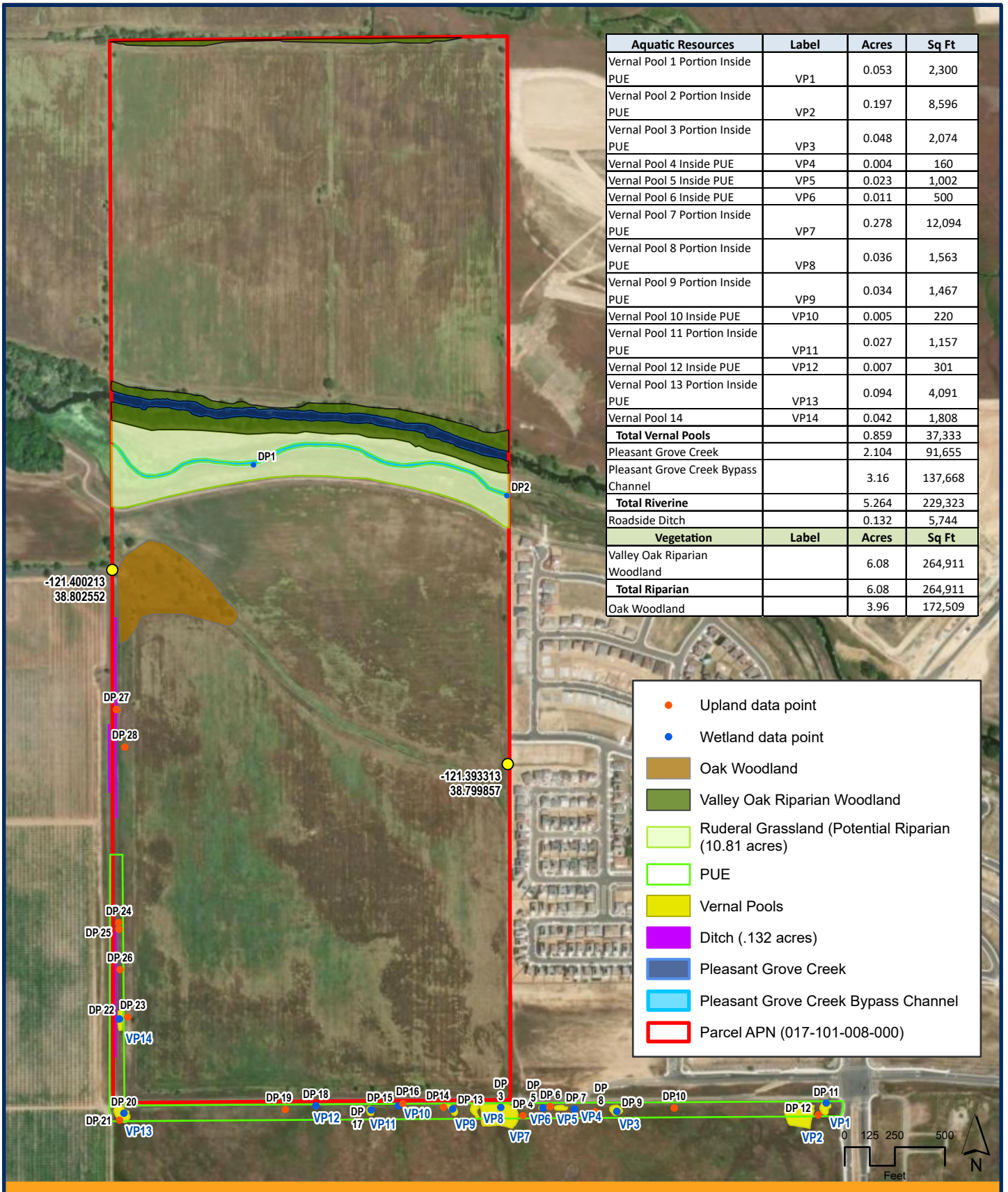
The Offsite portion of the Assessment Area contains 14 vernal pools (VP1–VP14) were mapped in this area. These features are part of a broader vernal pool grassland complex that supports seasonal ponding and wetland hydrology independent of Pleasant Grove Creek. The pools and swales in this area are precipitation-driven, with surface water accumulating in shallow depressions underlain by clay soils and hardpan. As a result, they provide a more natural hydrologic regime than the cultivated fields to the north and contribute to the overall watershed function and connectivity of the City’s open space system.

#### **4.3 Wetlands and “Other Waters of the U.S.” and “Waters of the State”**

The CARI (Figure 3) shows a fluvial channel within the parcel; aerial imagery and onsite inspection confirmed this feature and verified that no vernal pool remains. Approximately 6.255 acres of wetlands and other waters were mapped in the Assessment Area (see Table 1 and Figure 5), consisting of Pleasant Grove Creek, the bypass channel, and several wetlands and ditches.

Preceding the July 2022 field delineation, precipitation amounts in the region had been average to below average for the past two years. Weather conditions at the time of the survey were sunny, with late morning temperatures approximately 70 degrees Fahrenheit with light winds. In contrast, the September 2025 survey was conducted after 2 normal years of precipitation, as well as higher than normal precipitation levels during the 2022-2023 wet season.

A large portion of the south side of the PUE that was surveyed in September and October of 2025 was recently burnt, leaving vegetation unidentifiable (see photo 11 on our photo plate). The survey was conducted under hot, dry late-summer conditions, with regional temperatures reaching the upper 90s °F. On the west side of the PUE, the majority of the Assessment Area appears to be previously disturbed and graded, and soil pits revealed that the soil was likely fill that contained soft soil, rocks, and road base (see photo 12 on our photo plate). The wetlands in this area appear to have been formed on top of the fill material, which may have been discarded as a result of agriculture sometime in the past. Additionally, multiple roadside ditches were identified during these ditches, as seen in Figure 5. Verification by the USACE would be required to confirm whether these features are jurisdictional under the U.S. Clean Water Act, as well as California’s State Water Quality Control Act. However, comparison with the wetlands delineated for federal and state approval of the City’s OSOMP reveals the features are of similar size and shape. While these features are not hydrologically connected to other waters of the U.S., they are connected to existing federal authorization and agency staff have confirmed any effects to these features would require further federal approval.



Aquatic Resources	Label	Acres	Sq Ft
Vernal Pool 1 Portion Inside PUE	VP1	0.053	2,300
Vernal Pool 2 Portion Inside PUE	VP2	0.197	8,596
Vernal Pool 3 Portion Inside PUE	VP3	0.048	2,074
Vernal Pool 4 Inside PUE	VP4	0.004	160
Vernal Pool 5 Inside PUE	VP5	0.023	1,002
Vernal Pool 6 Inside PUE	VP6	0.011	500
Vernal Pool 7 Portion Inside PUE	VP7	0.278	12,094
Vernal Pool 8 Portion Inside PUE	VP8	0.036	1,563
Vernal Pool 9 Portion Inside PUE	VP9	0.034	1,467
Vernal Pool 10 Inside PUE	VP10	0.005	220
Vernal Pool 11 Portion Inside PUE	VP11	0.027	1,157
Vernal Pool 12 Inside PUE	VP12	0.007	301
Vernal Pool 13 Portion Inside PUE	VP13	0.094	4,091
Vernal Pool 14	VP14	0.042	1,808
<b>Total Vernal Pools</b>		<b>0.859</b>	<b>37,333</b>
Pleasant Grove Creek		2.104	91,655
Pleasant Grove Creek Bypass Channel		3.16	137,668
<b>Total Riverine</b>		<b>5.264</b>	<b>229,323</b>
Roadside Ditch		0.132	5,744
<b>Vegetation</b>	<b>Label</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Sq Ft</b>
Valley Oak Riparian Woodland		6.08	264,911
<b>Total Riparian</b>		<b>6.08</b>	<b>264,911</b>
Oak Woodland		3.96	172,509

- Upland data point
- Wetland data point
- Oak Woodland
- Valley Oak Riparian Woodland
- Ruderal Grassland (Potential Riparian (10.81 acres))
- PUE
- Vernal Pools
- Ditch (.132 acres)
- Pleasant Grove Creek
- Pleasant Grove Creek Bypass Channel
- Parcel APN (017-101-008-000)

**FIGURE 5 - WETLAND DELINEATION**

Date: January 19, 2026

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**Table 1 - Mapped Wetlands and Other Waters by Type**

Name	Area (SF)	Area (acres)
<b>Riverine</b>		
Pleasant Grove Creek	91,655	2.104
Pleasant Grove Creek Bypass Channel	137,668	3.160
<b>Subtotal</b>		
Vernal Pools	37,333	0.859
Roadside Ditches	5,749	0.132
<b>Total</b>	<b>272,405</b>	<b>6.255</b>

#### **4.4 Vegetation Communities**

A total of 324 protected trees are present on the project site, including blue oaks (*Quercus douglasii*), interior live oaks (*Quercus wislizeni*), and valley oaks (*Quercus lobata*) (California Tree and Landscape Consulting, Inc. 2021). Several oak trees within a small grove near the property's entrance at the southern parcel's northwest corner, along Phillip Road, are quite large, including an interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*) with a ~36-inch + DBH. Several valley oaks (*Q. lobata*) along the western end of the escarpment are also of good size, with DBHs larger than 20 inches.

Within the property, there are five vegetation communities:

#### **Agricultural (Hay Fields/Row Crops)**

Approximately 210.9 acres of agricultural land is present on the project site. This land was designated as hay fields/row crops in the City of Roseville General Plan 2035; however, the project site is not currently in agricultural production. The parcel was originally planted during the 1950s, was maintained in rice production through the 1990s, and has been planted in irrigated crops until the present day. The agricultural land is regularly disked every two years and is currently characterized by remnant cultivated grain species and sparse, ruderal, nonnative plant species, including yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*) and chicory (*Cichorium intybus*). Individual trees are present along the borders of the agricultural land, including valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), Pacific willow (*Salix lucida*), and Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) (California Tree and Landscape Consulting, Inc. 2021). Earthen berms are present along the edges of the agricultural land, some of which contain California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*) burrows.

#### **Riverine Pleasant Grove Creek**

An approximately 0.4-mile segment of Pleasant Grove Creek extends east to west through the project site, bisecting the site. Pleasant Grove Creek is a third order perennial stream and typically contains water year-round. During the reconnaissance-level survey conducted by Ascent Environmental on August 6, 2021, the creek was flowing slowly with some stagnant areas (i.e., low or no flow, green algae accumulation) and contained pools of various sizes. Ascent noted that beaver (*Castor canadensis*) dams are present in the creek, modifying flow in some areas. Some

reaches of the creek have exposed muddy banks with dense cattails (*Typha sp.*) and some reaches have very little exposed bank habitat with dense vegetation (e.g., willows [*Salix spp.*]) present to the water line. Valley oak riparian woodland habitat is present but sparse along the north and south banks of the creek. In the parcel immediately downstream, the woodland habitat is denser.

### **Valley Oak Riparian Woodland**

Approximately 6.08 acres of valley oak riparian woodland habitat is present in association with riverine habitat on the project site. This habitat is dominated by valley oak and also contains Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), willow (*salix*), and interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*). Understory plant species included Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), cattails (*typha*), and nonnative grasses dominated by wild oat (*Avena fatua*).

### **Oak Woodland**

Approximately 3.96 acres of oak woodland habitat is present within the agricultural land on the project site. This grove of trees in the middle of the project site includes valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), and Arizona ash (*Fraxinus velutina*) (California Tree and Landscape Consulting, Inc. 2021).

### **Pleasant Grove Creek Bypass Channel**

Approximately 15 acres of the project site directly south of Pleasant Grove Creek contains the Pleasant Grove Creek Bypass Channel, a human-constructed flood channel that directs runoff from the project site and surrounding residential areas into Pleasant Grove Creek. This area is comprised of 3.16 acres of riverine habitat, as well as 10.81 acres of ruderal grassland habitat area that could be potential riparian habitat but has been largely disturbed over the years. The ruderal grassland habitat is largely populated with non-native herb and grass species that have taken advantage of the disturbed soil. The area does contain specific facultative plant species that are associated with wetlands and riparian areas that are different than the surrounding agricultural land, including curly dock (*Rumex crispus*) and sedges (*Carex spp.*). The channel was constructed in uplands (agricultural crops) in 2019 and flows parallel to Pleasant Grove Creek from east to west, converging with Pleasant Grove Creek approximately 250 feet west of the project site.

### **Vernal Pool**

A total of 14 wetland features approximately 0.859 acres (previously identified within the adjacent open space preserve within the West Roseville Specific Plan) having strong floristic assemblages and hydro geomorphological signatures associated with vernal pools were identified. These features had characteristic basin-rim hydrogeomorphology that appears to sustain saturated soils and/or ponded water for a sufficient hydroperiod during the wet season to support a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation and contains floristic assemblages strongly allied with or having vernal pool indicator species.

## **4.5 Wildlife**

This area is considered important for wintering raptors in the Central Valley. Burrowing owls (*Athene cucularia*) have been found on the Amoruso Ranch Property, a colony of nesting tricolored blackbirds has been observed to the northeast of the Assessment Area, and several raptor nests

have been documented to occur immediately south of the Amorusa Ranch Property. The grassland community supports birds, including mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), Western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*), savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*), and foraging habitat for tricolored blackbirds (*Agelaius tricolor*). Other wildlife species common to these grassland communities include western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), gopher snake (*Pituophis catenifer*), deer mouse (*Peromyscus maculatus*), California vole (*Microtus californicus*), and coyote (*Canis latrans*).

## 5.0 Special Status Species

Special status species are those that fall into one or more of the following categories:

- Listed as endangered or threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) (50 CFR 17.11/17.12) (or formally proposed for listing) (64 FR 205, October 25, 1999; 57533-57547),
- Listed as endangered or threatened under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) (or proposed for listing) (14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] 670.5),
- Designated as rare, protected, or fully protected pursuant to California Fish and Game Code (FGC, Section 3511 [birds], 4700 [mammals], and 5050 [reptiles and amphibians]).
- Designated a Species of Concern by the California Department of Fish and Game,
- Defined as rare or endangered under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), or
- Occurring on List 1 or 2 maintained by the California Native Plant Society.

We reviewed the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB), California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory, and U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (FWS) IPaC database for special status species potentially occurring within the project vicinity (i.e. five-mile radius). While there may be many special status plant and animal species occurring within five miles of the Assessment Area (Figure 6), we can refine the list of those species with any real potential of occurring in the Assessment Area by filtering our query for relevant onsite habitats, locations, and elevations. Out of this query, we further distill this list into those species of special significance in the area, and which have a higher potential to occur. A summary of the results of this selection can be found in Table 2.

In addition, we reviewed a select number of studies, including biological assessments and scientific surveys, for occurrences of special species known to have CNDDDB occurrences within a five-mile radius of the Assessment Area (Figure 6).

### 5.1 Critical Habitat for Special Status Species

The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) requires the federal government to designate critical habitat for any listed species. Critical habitat is defined as: (1) specific areas within the geographical area occupied by the species at the time of listing, if they contain physical or biological features essential to conservation, and those features may require special management considerations or protection; and (2) specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by the species if the agency determines that the area itself is essential for conservation. There is no designated critical habitat for the special status species within five miles of the Assessment Area (Figure 7).

## 5.2 Special Status Plants and Wildlife

Three special status plant species, Sanford's arrowhead (*Sagittaria sandfordii*), Dwarf Downingia (*Downingia pusilla*), and Woolly rose-mallow (*Hibiscus lasiocarpus var. occidentalis*) have a potential to occur in the Assessment Area.

**1. Sanford's arrowhead** (*Sagittaria sandfordii*) – A member of the plantain family, this perennial herb is a 1B.2 rare plant species in California. It has long, narrow leaves which typically grow from a submerged stem. The flowers have green centers and white petals and are arranged in whorls above the water's surface. This plant is typically found in slow-moving or standing freshwater ponds, marshes, and ditches and could find habitat in Pleasant Grove Creek. However, there were no CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area, and it is concluded that this plant has a **very low** potential for occurrence in the Assessment Area. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental site visit on February 23 or July 21, 2022.

**2. Dwarf Downingia** (*Downingia pusilla*) – A small annual herb in the Campanulaceae (bellflower) family. The plant has slender, erect stems that can grow up to 10 cm tall, and it features small, tubular flowers that are usually blue with a white center and yellow throat. This species mainly occurs in vernal pools and wet soils. It is found in freshwater wetlands, foothill wetlands, valley grasslands, and wetland-riparian communities at elevations between 5 and 1,318 feet. The grasslands and the riparian edge along the channel in the Assessment Area may provide suitable habitat for this species. There are 13 reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area, the most recent 4.389 miles away in 2014, and the closest 0.07 miles away in 2000. Barnett Environmental found no sign of this species during the February 23 or July 21, 2022, site visit. Therefore, this species has a **moderate** potential to occur in the Assessment Area.

**3. Woolly rose-mallow** (*Hibiscus lasiocarpus var. occidentalis*) – A perennial herb that grows up to 2 meters tall. It is characterized by its large, heart-shaped leaves that are covered with a dense layer of woolly hairs, giving the plant a grayish-green appearance. The flowers are large and showy, typically white to pink with a deep red or purple center, and bloom from June to September. This species is typically found in freshwater marshes, wet meadows, and along the edges of rivers and lakes. The edges of Pleasant Grove Creek may provide suitable habitat for this species. There have been no nearby recorded CNDDDB occurrences, and Barnett Environmental found no sign of this species during the February 23 or July 21, 2022, site visit. Therefore, this species has a **very low** potential to occur in the Assessment Area.

**4. Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop** (*Gratiola heterosepela*) – A small annual herb in the Plantaginaceae (plantain) family. The plant features narrow, opposite leaves and small, tubular flowers that are typically yellow. It blooms from April through August. This species is typically found in or near vernal pools and other shallow water habitats such as lake margins and mudflats. It thrives in clay soils that retain moisture during its growing season. This species is endemic to California and is primarily found in the Central Valley, the inner north coast ranges, the Sierra Nevada foothills, and the Modoc Plateau. There has been 1 recorded CNDDDB occurrence within 5 miles, 0.153 miles away in 2008 and Barnett Environmental found no sign of this species during the February 23 or July 21, 2022, site visit. Therefore, this species has a **low** potential to occur in the Assessment Area.

This must be redacted if report becomes public in accordance with CNDDDB License Agreement 2018 and Data Use Guidelines v4.2 2011.

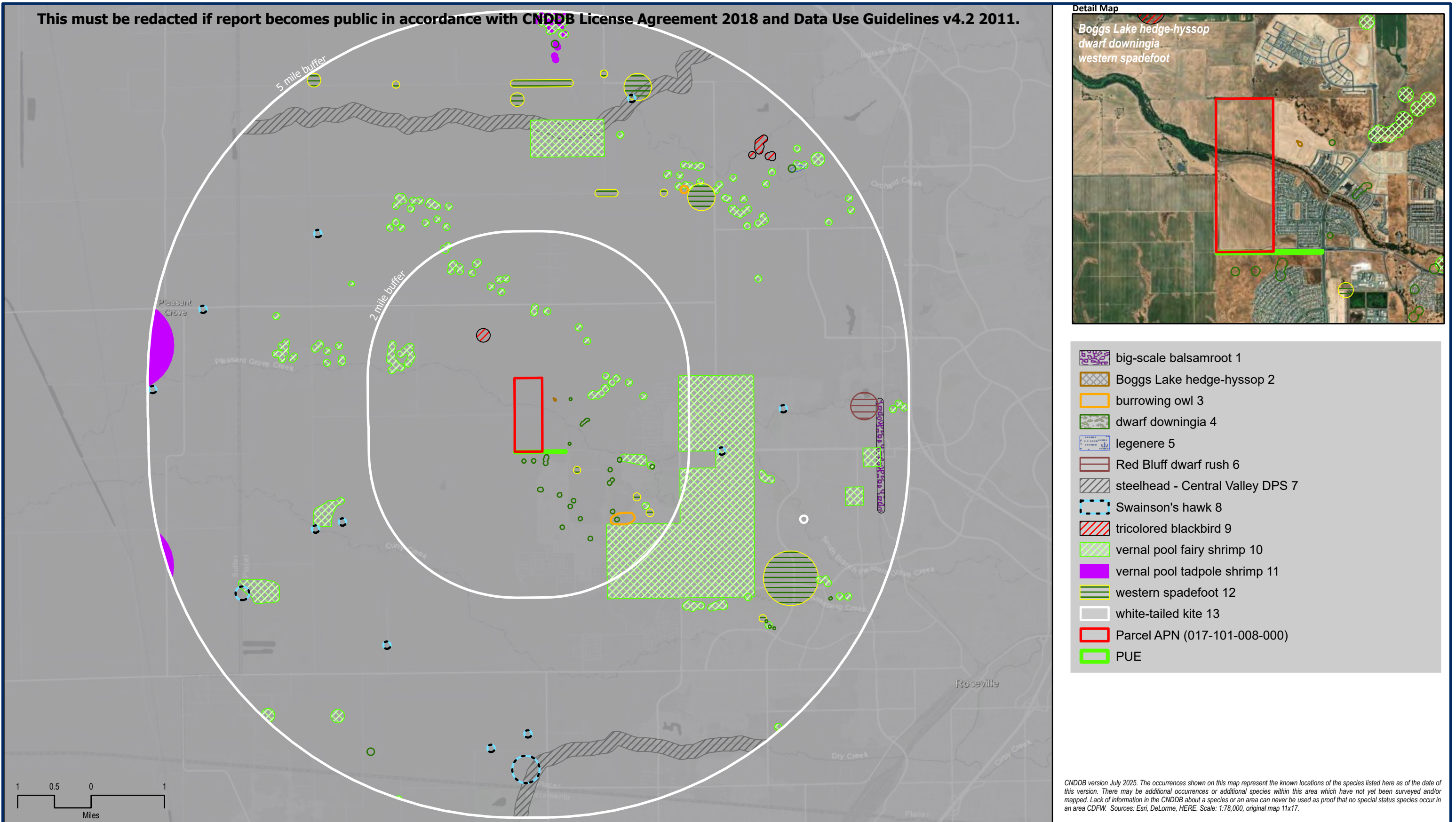


FIGURE 6 - CALIFORNIA NATURAL DIVERSITY DATABASE (CNDDDB) RECORDED SPECIES OBSERVATION

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**Table2 - Special Status Species with the Potential to Occur in the Study Area**

Amphibians				
Species	Special Status Code	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence	Rationale for Potential
western spadefoot <i>Spea hammondi</i>	Proposed	The western spadefoot is predominantly a grassland species, although some populations can be found in pine-oak woodlands of the valley foothills. Western spadefoots require shallow, temporary pools or streams during the breeding season.	Low	The agricultural fields and the adjacent stream in the Assessment Area could provide potential habitat for this species. There are 10 reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. The most recent was in 2016, 2.58 miles to the northwest, and the closest was 0.491 miles to the southeast in 1993. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental 2022 site visit.
Fish				
steelhead - Central Valley DPS <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop.</i>	FT	Freshwater, brackish, or marine waters of temperate zones. The anadromous form, called steelhead, spawn and complete their early development in freshwater mountain streams, then migrate to spend their adult life in the ocean. In freshwater, they prefer cool water but have been known to tolerate water temperatures up to 24°C.	None	Current and the most likely future stream conditions, based on the location, gradient, soils, do not, and likely would not meet most, if any, of the requirements necessary to support anadromous species. There are two reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. The closest and most recent was in 2007, 3.2 miles to the south of the Assessment Area. Barnett Environmental saw no sign of this species during the February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.
chinook salmon - Central Valley spring-run ESU <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha pop. 11</i>	FT, CT	Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters. Adult numbers depend on pool depth and volume, amount of cover, and proximity to gravel. Federal listing refers to populations spawning in Sacramento River and tributaries.	None	Central Valley spring-run Chinook salmon are primarily found in the Sacramento and San Joaquin River systems in California. This species is not known to occur within Pleasant Grove Creek. There are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.
green sturgeon - southern DPS <i>Acipenser medirostris pop. 1</i>	FT, SSC	The most marine species of sturgeon. Abundance increases northward of Point Conception. Spawns in the Sacramento, Klamath, and Trinity Rivers. Preferred spawning substrate is large cobble, but can range from clean sand to bedrock.	None	The Southern DPS of green sturgeon ranges from the Eel River in Northern California to the Sacramento River basin. This species is not known to occur within Pleasant Grove Creek. There are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.
longfin smelt <i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i>	Proposed	In California, Longfin Smelt is historically found in the San Francisco Estuary and the Sacramento/San Joaquin Delta (Bay-Delta), Humboldt Bay, and the estuaries of the Eel River and Klamath River—and uses a variety of habitats from nearshore waters, to estuaries and lower portions of freshwater streams (Garwood 2017).	None	This species is found along the Pacific coast of North America, from Alaska to California. This species is not known to occur within Pleasant Grove Creek. There are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.
Sacramento splittail <i>Pogonichthys macrolepidotus</i>	SSC	Endemic to the lakes and rivers of the Central Valley, but now confined to the Delta, Suisun Bay, and associated marshes. Slow moving river sections, dead end sloughs. The basic life history pattern for the remaining Delta/Suisun Marsh populations is: (1) from November through February adults migrate upstream in pulses in response to flow events; (2) adults spawn on floodplains or flooded edge habitats in March and April and 1 then migrate back downstream; (3) embryos and larvae remain.	Low	Sacramento splittail are primarily found in estuarine and freshwater habitats. This species is known to be found within Pleasant Grove Creek. There are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.

## Fish

Species	Special Status Code	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence	Rationale for Potential
<i>Chinook salmon – Central Valley fall run Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	FT, CT	Central Valley fall-run Chinook salmon occupy large river systems and tributaries within the Sacramento and San Joaquin basins. The species requires cool, well-oxygenated water with gravel substrates for spawning and utilizes a range of freshwater and estuarine habitats during migration and juvenile	None	Central Valley fall-run Chinook salmon is not included on the UC Davis PISCES fish list for the watershed, but CNDDDB BIOS range layers show the assessment area to be within the species known range. This species relies on large, perennial river systems for spawning, rearing, and migration. The project site does not contain perennial waterways or suitable migratory corridors capable of supporting Chinook salmon at any life stage.
<i>Chinook salmon – Sacramento River Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i>	FE, CE	Sacramento River winter-run Chinook salmon are restricted to specific reaches of the Sacramento River and select tributaries. The species relies on cold, regulated flows and suitable gravel substrates for spawning and rearing, and utilizes riverine and estuarine habitats during migration.	None	Sacramento River winter-run Chinook salmon is not included on the UC Davis PISCES fish list for the watershed, but CNDDDB BIOS range layers show the assessment area to be within the species known range. This federally listed run is restricted to specific reaches of the Sacramento River and requires cold, well-regulated flows and suitable spawning gravels. The project site lacks perennial aquatic habitat and does not provide hydrologic connectivity to
<i>hardhead Mylopharodon conocephalus</i>	SSC	Hardhead occur in medium to large rivers and streams with moderate flows, typically occupying deep pools and runs with gravel or cobble substrates. The species is most commonly associated with warm freshwater systems in the Sacramento and San Joaquin river basins and their major tributaries.	None	Hardhead occurs within the broader watershed but is typically associated with cool, clear, fast-flowing streams with gravel or cobble substrates. The segment of Pleasant Grove Creek within the project site is warm, slow-moving, and highly sedimented, and lacks the hydraulic and substrate conditions required to support the species. Based on habitat conditions within the project reach, suitable habitat is not present and the species is not expected to occur
<i>Pacific lamprey Entosphenus tridentatus</i>	SSC	Pacific lamprey occur in coastal and inland river systems, utilizing freshwater streams for spawning and larval development and larger rivers or marine environments during other life stages. Spawning typically occurs in gravel substrates, while larvae occupy fine sediments in low-velocity depositional	None	Pacific lamprey require clean gravel substrates for spawning and fine sediments in low-velocity areas for larval development. The project reach lacks appropriate substrate conditions and is characterized by warm, sedimented waters. Suitable spawning or rearing habitat is not present, and occurrence within the project site is not expected.
<i>riffle sculpin Cottus gulosus</i>	SSC	Riffle sculpin are found in cold, well-oxygenated streams and rivers with permanent flow. They are closely associated with riffles and runs containing coarse substrates such as gravel, cobble, and boulders, where they occupy interstitial spaces along the streambed.	None	Riffle sculpin are restricted to cold, well-oxygenated headwater streams with permanent flow and coarse rocky substrates. These conditions are not present within the project reach of Pleasant Grove Creek. Although the species may occur in upper portions of the watershed, suitable habitat is absent within the project site, and occurrence is not expected.
<i>Sacramento hitch Lavinia exilicauda</i>	SSC	Sacramento hitch inhabit low-gradient rivers, sloughs, floodplain wetlands, and slow-moving freshwater habitats. The species is associated with backwaters, off-channel habitats, and areas with abundant aquatic vegetation within the Sacramento–San Joaquin watershed.	None	Sacramento hitch is associated with low-gradient rivers, sloughs, and floodplain habitats with slow-moving freshwater. The species is documented at the watershed level and occurs within the CNDDDB BIOS range. While site-specific habitat data are insufficient to conclusively rule out occurrence within the project reach, habitat quality appears marginal.
<i>western river lamprey Lampetra ayresii</i>	SSC	Western river lamprey inhabit rivers and streams with permanent flow, where adults spawn in gravel substrates and larvae develop in fine sediments along stream margins. The species is associated with freshwater systems that provide both spawning habitat and low-velocity areas suitable for larval	None	Western river lamprey occupy freshwater systems with suitable gravel substrates for spawning and depositional areas for larval burrowing. Habitat conditions within the project reach do not meet these requirements. As with other lamprey species, suitable habitat is absent within the project site and occurrence is not expected.

## Birds

Species	Special Status Code	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence	Rationale for Potential
American peregrine falcon <i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	SSC	One of the most widely distributed falcons and its range includes wetlands, deserts, forests and islands. Breeding habitats include a variety of locations from cliffs in uninhabited areas to tall buildings or bridges within the urban landscape. They thrive in mountainous areas with chaparral vegetation and on coasts where shorebirds are common.	None	The Assessment Area does not contain any buildings or cliffs that could act as roosting habit for this species. In addition, there are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.
American white pelican <i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>	SSC	This species habitat is in lakes, marshes, and salt bays. In the breeding season, its habitat is mostly inland, nesting on isolated islands in lakes and feeding on shallow lakes, rivers, marshes. Feeding areas may be miles from nesting sites. Also breeds locally on coastal islands. Flocks in migration stop on lakes, rivers. This species winters mainly along the coast, on shallow, protected bays and estuaries, also on large lakes in warm climates.	None	There are no lakes, marshes, or rivers in the Assessment Area to provide habitat for this species. In addition, there are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area, and Barnett Environmental saw no sign of this species during its February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.
bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	FP	They prefer lakes and reservoirs with lots of fish and surrounding forests. In the winter, bald eagles can be seen around unfrozen lakes and hunting along coastlines, reservoirs, and rivers.	None	The Assessment Area does not contain any lakes or large rivers that could provide foraging habitat for this species. In addition, there are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.
black tern <i>Chlidonias niger</i>	SSC	Black terns nest semi-colonially and forage for aerial insects and aquatic invertebrates in freshwater marshes in northeastern CA and in rice fields in the Sacramento and in upper San Joaquin Valleys.	Very low	Pleasant Valley Creek can provide marginal foraging habitat for this species. However, there are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. Barnett Environmental found no sign of this species during the February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.
burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	SSC	Burrowing owls live in burrows dug by other animals in open, treeless spaces. Favored nest burrow sites are those with sandy locations and areas with low vegetation around the burrows.	Low	The agricultural fields can provide potential habitat for this species, providing the vegetation is kept short. There are two reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. The closest and most recent was in 2008, 3.16 south miles to the south of the Assessment Area. Barnett Environmental saw no sign of this species during the February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.
grasshopper sparrow <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	SSC	Grasshopper sparrows utilize prairie and cultivated grasslands, weedy fallow fields and alfalfa fields.	Very low	The agricultural fields could provide suitable habitat for this species. However, there are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.
loggerhead shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	SSC	In California, loggerhead shrike breed primarily in shrublands or open woodlands with a fair amount of grass cover and areas of bare ground. They require tall shrubs, trees, fences, or powerlines for hunting perches and pair maintenance.	Very low	The loggerhead shrike may find the Assessment Area suitable as foraging habitat. There are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.
northern harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	SSC	These birds inhabit grasslands, fields, marshes, upland prairies, savannas and alpine meadows. They also occur in wetland habitats and upland habitats such as desert steppe. They avoid forested and mountainous areas.	Very low	The grasslands and agricultural fields in the Assessment Area can provide suitable habitat for this species. However, there are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. Barnett Environmental saw no sign of this species during the February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.

## Birds

Species	Special Status Code	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence	Rationale for Potential
redhead <i>Aythya americana</i>	SSC	Redheads usually nest in freshwater emergent wetlands where dense stands of cattails and tules are interspersed with areas of deep, open water. In winter and migration, Redheads forage and rest on large, deep bodies of water and may form rafts far from shore. They secure food mostly by diving in water >1 m in depth.	Low	There are no deep waters on the Assessment Area to provide suitable habitat for the redhead. In addition, there are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.
golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	FP	This species favor partially or completely open country, especially close to mountains, hills and cliffs. They can be found in a variety of habitats, ranging from grassland to coniferous forests, farmlands and areas along rivers and streams.	None	There are no cliffs or vertical faces in the Study Area that may provide suitable habitat for this species. However, there are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. Barnett Environmental saw no sign of this species during its February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.
short-eared owl <i>Asio flammeus</i>	SSC	Found in open country supporting high numbers of small rodents. Nests most commonly on tundra, inland and coastal prairies, extensive marshes, farmland. In winter also found in stubble fields, small meadows, coastal dunes, and shrubby areas.	Very low	The short-eared owl may encounter find habitat in the Assessment Area. However, there are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.
song sparrow <i>Melospiza melodia</i> <i>pop. 1</i>	SSC	Brushy fields, streamsidess, shrubby marsh edges, woodland edges, hedgerows, well-vegetated gardens. Some coastal populations live in salt marshes	Very low	This bird could find nesting habitat in the vegetated riparian area of Pleasant Grove Creek. There were no CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Study Area. There have been no reported CNDDDB occurrences within a five-mile radius. No song sparrows were observed within the Study Area during Barnett Environmental's field surveys.
Swainson's hawk <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	CT	Open areas like savannas, grasslands, steppes, and cultivated lands.	Low	The large open agricultural field provide foraging habitat for this species. The are 12 reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. The most recent occurrence was in 2013, 2.87 miles to the southwest. The closest was 2.39 miles to the southwest in 2001. Barnett Environmental saw no sign of this species during the February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.
tricolored blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	CT, SSC	This species forages in open habitat such as farm fields, pastures and large lawns. Within the Central Valley, breeding colonies live in the rice-growing regions of the Sacramento Valley and in the pasturelands of the lower Sacramento Valley and San Joaquin Valley Must have open water.	Low	The rice fields could provide suitable foraging habitat for the tricolored blackbird. There are two reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. The most recent was in 2017, 4.12 miles to the southeast, and the closest was in 2014, 0.628 miles to the southeast. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.
western yellow-billed cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	FT, CE	The habitat of the Yellow-billed Cuckoo in western North America is forested stream-sides. They require large blocks of riparian habitat for nesting, including stands of willows and cottonwoods with dense, low vegetation are particularly preferred.	Very low	While the riparian woodland habitat along Pleasant Grove Creek indeed may exist in patch sizes appropriate for breeding cuckoos (as is the case immediately west of the Study Area), it is at best, no more than 50' wide through the Study Area and is therefore extremely unlikely to support breeding by the species at this location. There are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area, and there was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.
white-tailed kite <i>Elanus leucurus</i>	FP	Found in a wide variety of open habitats in North America, including open oak grassland, desert grassland, farm country, marshes. The main requirements seem to be trees for perching and nesting, and open ground with high populations of rodents.	Low	The agricultural fields provide potential foraging habitat for this species. However, there is only one reported CNDDDB occurrence within five miles of the Assessment Area, 3.63 miles to the southeast in 1998. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.

## Birds

Species	Special Status Code	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence	Rationale for Potential
yellow-headed blackbird <i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	SSC	This species always build their nests over water/ mainly marshes. They form large flocks and forage in agricultural fields where they feed on rice and weed seeds.	Low	The rice fields can provide foraging habitat for this species. However, there are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. Barnett Environmental saw no sign of this species during its February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.
bank swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>	CT	Colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert. Requires vertical banks or cliffs with fine-textured or sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean to dig nesting hole.	None	Bank swallows prefer habitats with vertical banks and cliffs made of fine-textured, sandy soil for nesting, which the Study Area does not have. There are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit
California black rail <i>Laterallus jamaicensis</i>	CT, FP	California rails inhabit tidal marshes and freshwater marshes. They inhabit the drier parts of wetlands.	None	The California black rail inhabits tidal marshes, freshwater marshes, and wet meadows, none of which are located within the Study Area. There are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.
purple martin <i>Progne subis</i>	SSC	Occurs as a summer resident and migrant, primarily from mid-March to late September. Purple Martins are in forest and woodland areas at low to intermediate elevations. Nest height is in low canopies. Most tree nest sites are located in the upper slopes of hilly and mountainous terrain. Martins seldom use snags along canyon bottoms or sites with dense vegetation at or above nest height. They are also influenced by the availability of aerial insects, in mesic regions, near large wetlands and other water bodies.	Very low	Purple martins typically inhabit open areas near water, such as lakes, ponds, and rivers, where there are abundant flying insects. The water of Pleasant Grove Creek may provide suitable foraging habitat for this species. There are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.

## Crustaceans

vernal pool tadpole shrimp <i>Lepidurus packardi</i>	FE	Found in vernal pools that are clear to murky and 50-84 degrees Fahrenheit, and the pools range from 55 square feet (5 square meters) to almost 90 acres (36 hectares).	None	There are no vernal pools located in the Study Area to provide suitable habitat for this species. There are 3 CNDDDB occurrence within 5 miles of the Study Area, the closest & most recent 4.3 miles away in 2013. Barnett Environmental found no sign of this species during the February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.
vernal pool fairy shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	FT	Vernal pool fairy shrimp occur primarily in vernal pools, seasonal wetlands, and stagnant ditches that fill with water during fall and winter rains and dry up in spring and summer.	None	There are no vernal pools or swales located in the Study Area to provide suitable habitat for this species. There are 32 CNDDDB occurrence within 5 miles of the Study Area, the most recent 2.522 miles away in 2018, and the closest 0.622 miles away in 2016. Barnett Environmental found no sign of this species during the February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.
conservancy fairy shrimp <i>Branchinecta conservatio</i>	FE	Conservancy fairy shrimp inhabit rather large, cool-water vernal pools with moderately turbid water. The pools generally last until June. However, the shrimp are gone long before then. They have been collected from early November to early April.	None	The conservancy fairy shrimp inhabits larger, cooler-water pools with moderately turbid water. These habitats do not occur onsite, precluding the occurrence of these species at this location. In addition, there are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area, and there was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.

## Insects

Species	Special Status Code	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence	Rationale for Potential
valley elderberry longhorn beetle <i>Desmocerus californicus</i>	FT	The species is nearly always found on or close to its host plant, red or blue elderberry ( <i>Sambucus</i> species), along rivers and streams.	None	There are no signs of this species' host plant, the Mexican or blue elderberry, in the Assessment Area, and thus no habitat for the beetle is present. There are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.
Crotch's bumble bee <i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Candidate	Primarily inhabits open scrublands, grasslands, chaparral, desert margins, and creosote scrub in semi-urban environments. It can be found in agricultural areas where there are ample flowering plants for foraging. It typically prefers hotter and drier environments than other bumblebee species. These bees require habitats with diverse floral resources and suitable nesting sites, typically in abandoned rodent burrows or other cavities in the ground.	Moderate	These bees typically forage on plants belonging to families such as Fabaceae, Polynucleate, and Asteraceae. Given the Crotch's bumblebee's wide variety of potential foraging species that it may use as habitat, there is a high likelihood the Study Area contains foraging habitat for this species. There have been no recorded CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles, nor was this species observed during the Barnett Environmental February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit. Therefore, this species has a moderate potential to occur in the Study Area.
Monarch butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i>	PT	Monarch butterflies occur in a variety of open habitats including grasslands, agricultural fields, roadsides, and disturbed areas where nectar sources are available. Larvae are dependent on milkweed species ( <i>Asclepias</i> spp.), while adults utilize diverse flowering plants during breeding and migration.	Very low	Monarch butterflies may occur transiently within the region during migration. A small, isolated patch of milkweed was observed near the project site; however, habitat availability is minimal and fragmented. The site does not provide suitable breeding, roosting, or overwintering habitat. Occurrence is expected to be limited to occasional transient or foraging individuals, if at all.

## Mammals

American badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	SSC	Badgers live in dry, open grasslands, fields, and pastures. They can also live in deserts and marshes. They are found from high alpine meadows to sea level. Mostly nocturnal, but can be seen being active in early morning.	Very Low	The agricultural fields and grasslands in the Assessment Area provide potential habitat for this species. There are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area, and Barnett Environmental found no sign of this species during the February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.
western mastiff bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	SSC	Ideal habitat for this bat must have large open area with roost sites having vertical faces. They will roost in small colonies in rock fissures in high cliff faces. Because of their large size, they need at least 20 feet of vertical drop from their roosts to gain enough speed for flight.	None	This species requires tall vertical faces for roosting, which are not present in the study area. There are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. Barnett Environmental found no sign of this species during the February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.
Pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	SSC	This species is typically found in arid or semi-arid habitats, often in mountainous or rocky areas near water. They often roost in rock crevices, caves, mine shafts, under bridges and in tree hollows.	Very low	The project site contains large oak trees that may provide roosting habitat for this species. There are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Study Area, and there was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental February 23 or July 21 2022 site survey.
ringtail <i>Bassariscus astutus</i>	FP	Occurs in various riparian habitats, and in brush stands of most forest and shrub habitats, at low to middle elevations.	Very low	The large oak trees in the Study Area could provide den habitat for this species. No ringtail were observed during Barnett Environmental's February 23 or July 21 2022 field survey.
pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	SSC	This species is typically found in arid or semi-arid habitats, often in mountainous or rocky areas near water. They often roost in rock crevices, caves, mine shafts, under bridges and in tree hollows.	None	There are no mountainous or rocky areas in the Study Area to provide suitable habitat for this species. There are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. Barnett Environmental saw no sign of this species during its February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.

## Mammals

Species	Special Status Code	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence	Rationale for Potential
western red bat <i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	SSC	Western red bats roost along woodland borders, riparian corridors including oak riparian habitats, and urban areas with large trees. Other favored roosting trees include cottonwoods, sycamores, walnuts, and older willows with dense leaf clusters. This species can be found in habitats and agricultural areas adjacent to streams and rivers at some distance from known roosting habitats.	Very low	Pleasant Grove Creek's riparian edge could provide potential habitat for this species as willows and cottonwoods are favored roosting spots. However, there are no reported CNDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. Barnett Environmental saw no sign of this species during its February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.
townsend's big-eared bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	SSC	This species is found on broadleaved upland forests, chaparral, coniferous forests, riparian woodlands, as well as valley and foothill grasslands. They prefer large open areas near caves and are very sensitive to human disturbance. Forested and open (edge) habitat. Roosts from ceiling frequently hanging by one foot. Hibernates in caves and mines near entrances.	None	There are no caves in or in close proximity to the Assessment Area to provide roosting habitat for this species. In addition, there are no reported CNDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. Barnett Environmental saw no sign of this species during its February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.

## Plants

Red Bluff dwarf rush <i>Juncus leiospermus</i> <i>var. leiospermus</i>	1B.1	Found along the edges of vernal pools and swales, often on basalt, in the northern Sacramento Valley and adjacent foothills.	None	There are no vernal pools or swales located in the Study Area to provide suitable habitat for this species. There is one recorded CNDDB occurrence within 5 miles of the Study Area, 4.2 miles away in 1982. Barnett Environmental saw no sign of this species during the February 23 or July 21 2022 field survey.
big-scale balsamroot <i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i>	1B.1	This perennial is found in foothill woodland and valley grassland communities. It is typically found on slopes and has a strong, 2.5, ultramafic soils affinity	None	The grasslands and agricultural fields in the Assessment Area may provide suitable habitat for this species, however, there are no ultramafic soils located in the Study Area. There is one CNDDB occurrence within five miles of the Assessment Area, 4.546 miles away in 1958. Barnett Environmental saw no sign of this species during the February 23 or July 21 2022 field survey.
legenere <i>Legenere limosa</i>	1B.1	Valley grasslands, freshwater wetlands, wetland-riparians	None	There are no suitable wetlands for this species in the Study Area. There is one reported CNDDB occurrence within five miles of the Assessment Area, 4.406 miles away in 2002. Barnett Environmental saw no sign of this species during the February 23 or July 21 2022 field survey.
Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop <i>Gratiola heterosepala</i>	CE, 1B.2	Freshwater wetlands, wetland-riparian, especially in clay soils	Low	There is marginally suitable habitat for this species along edges of Pleasant Grove Creek. However, there is only one reported CNDDB occurrence within five miles of the Assessment Area, 0.153 miles to the east in 2008. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.
Sanford's arrowhead <i>Sanford's arrowhead</i>	1B.2	Occurs in Wetlands, shallow freshwater marsh, wetland -riparian. It has mostly disappeared from the Central Valley and is not present in southern California.	Very low	This plant could find habitat in the slow-moving waters of Pleasant Grove Creek. There were no CNDDB occurrences within five miles of the Study Area. No Sanford's arrowhead were observed during Barnett Environmental's February 23 or July 21 2022 field survey.
dwarf downingia <i>Downingia pusilla</i>	2B.2	This species occurs in vernal pools and other wet areas such as ditches in California and the country of Chile. It is found in freshwater wetlands, foothill wetlands, valley grasslands, and wetland-riparian communities at elevations between 5 and 1,318 feet.	Moderate	The grasslands and the riparian edge along the channel in the Study Area may provide suitable habitat for this species. There are 13 reported CNDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area, the most recent 4.389 miles away in 2014, and the closest 0.07 miles away in 2000. Barnett Environmental found no sign of this species during the February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.

## Plants

Species	Special Status Code	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence	Rationale for Potential
Ahart's dwarf rush <i>Juncus leiospermus</i> <i>var. ahartii</i>	1B.2	This species occurs in wetlands, primarily in vernal pools. It is found in freshwater wetlands, valley grasslands, and wetland riparian communities. It is known to thrive on gopher rounds. Plants associated with Ahart's dwarf rush include numerous annual graminoids and forbs that specialize in the higher, less mesic edges of vernal pools.	None	Ahart's dwarf rush is typically found in vernal pools, wet meadows, and swales, none of which are located within the Study Area. There are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.
hispid salty bird's-beak <i>Chloropyron molle</i> <i>ssp. hispidum</i>	1B.1	Hispid salty bird's-beak grows in alkaline and saline soils of marshes and playas in scattered locations throughout the Central Valley. They are found in alkali sink, valley grasslands, and wetland-riparian communities.	None	This species is typically found in coastal salt marshes, alkali flats, and other saline habitats, none of which are located within the Study Area. There are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.
pincushion navarretia <i>Navarretia myersii</i> <i>ssp. myersii</i>	1B.1	Found along the edges of vernal pools and swales, often on basalt, in the northern Sacramento Valley and adjacent foothills	None	Pincushion navarretia is typically found in vernal pools and other seasonally wet habitats, which are not located within the Study Area. There are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.
woolly rose-mallow <i>Hibiscus lasiocarpus</i> <i>var. occidentalis</i>	1B.2	This plant grows around ditches and other wetland areas.	Very low	Woolly rose-mallow typically inhabits freshwater marshes, wetlands, and the edges of rivers and lakes. The edges of Pleasant Grove creek may provide marginal suitable habitat for this species. There are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.
Spicate Calycadenia <i>Calycadenia spicata</i>	1B.3	Calycadenia spicata is associated with valley grassland and foothill woodland communities, typically occurring on open slopes within annual grasslands or woodland margins. The species is generally found in relatively open, low-relief grassland settings and foothill environments where native herbaceous cover is present.	None	Although annual grassland communities are mapped within the Assessment Area, site conditions consist primarily of disturbed and previously cultivated lands that lack intact valley grassland or foothill woodland structure. The Assessment Area does not support the native plant community composition or relatively undisturbed grassland conditions typically associated with Calycadenia spicata.

## Reptiles

coast horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	SSC	This species occurs in valley-foothill hardwood, conifer and riparian habitats, as well as pine-cypress, juniper, and annual grassland habitats. Its elevational range extends up to 5900 feet the mountains of southern California.	Very low	The sandy loams along Pleasant Grove Creek provide potential habitat for this species. In addition, there are no preferred grasslands or shrub habitat in the Assessment Area. However, there are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area, and Barnett Environmental observed no sign of this species during its February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.
giant gartersnake <i>Thamnophis gigas</i>	FT, CT	Agricultural wetlands and other waterways such as irrigation and drainage canals, sloughs, ponds, small lakes, low gradient streams, and adjacent uplands in the Central Valley.	Very low	Although the rice fields and stream provide suitable habitat for the giant garter snake, the property is just over seven (7) miles east of the eastern edge (East Main Drain / Pleasant Grove Creek Canal) of the known range for this species (Sutter & Sacramento Counties). The subject property sits at an elevation of 73'-88' msl, putting it at the extreme edge of the snake's elevational range. In addition, there are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. Barnett Environmental saw no sign of this species during its February 23/July 21 2022 site visits.

## Reptiles

Species	Special Status Code	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence	Rationale for Potential
western pond turtle  <i>Actinemys marmorata</i>	Proposed	The western pond turtle is found in permanent and intermittent waters of rivers, creeks, small lakes and ponds, marshes, irrigation ditches and reservoirs. Turtles bask on land or near water on logs, branches or boulders.	Very low	Both Pleasant Grove Creek and the irrigation canal provide suitable wetland habitat and basking spots for the western pond turtle. There are no reported CNDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental February 23 or July 21 2022 site visit.

### Special Status Species Codes:

*FE* = Federally listed as Endangered  
*FT* = Federal listed as Threatened  
*CE* = State listed as Endangered  
*CT* = State listed as Threatened  
*Rare* = State listed as Rare  
*FP* = State, Fully Protected  
*SSC* = State Species of Special Concern

*1B.1* = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; seriously threatened in California  
*1B.2* = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; fairly threatened in California  
*2B.1* = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; seriously threatened in California  
*2B.2* = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; fairly threatened in California

### Potential for Occurrence Codes:

*None:* No suitable habitat for the special status species within the Assessment Area

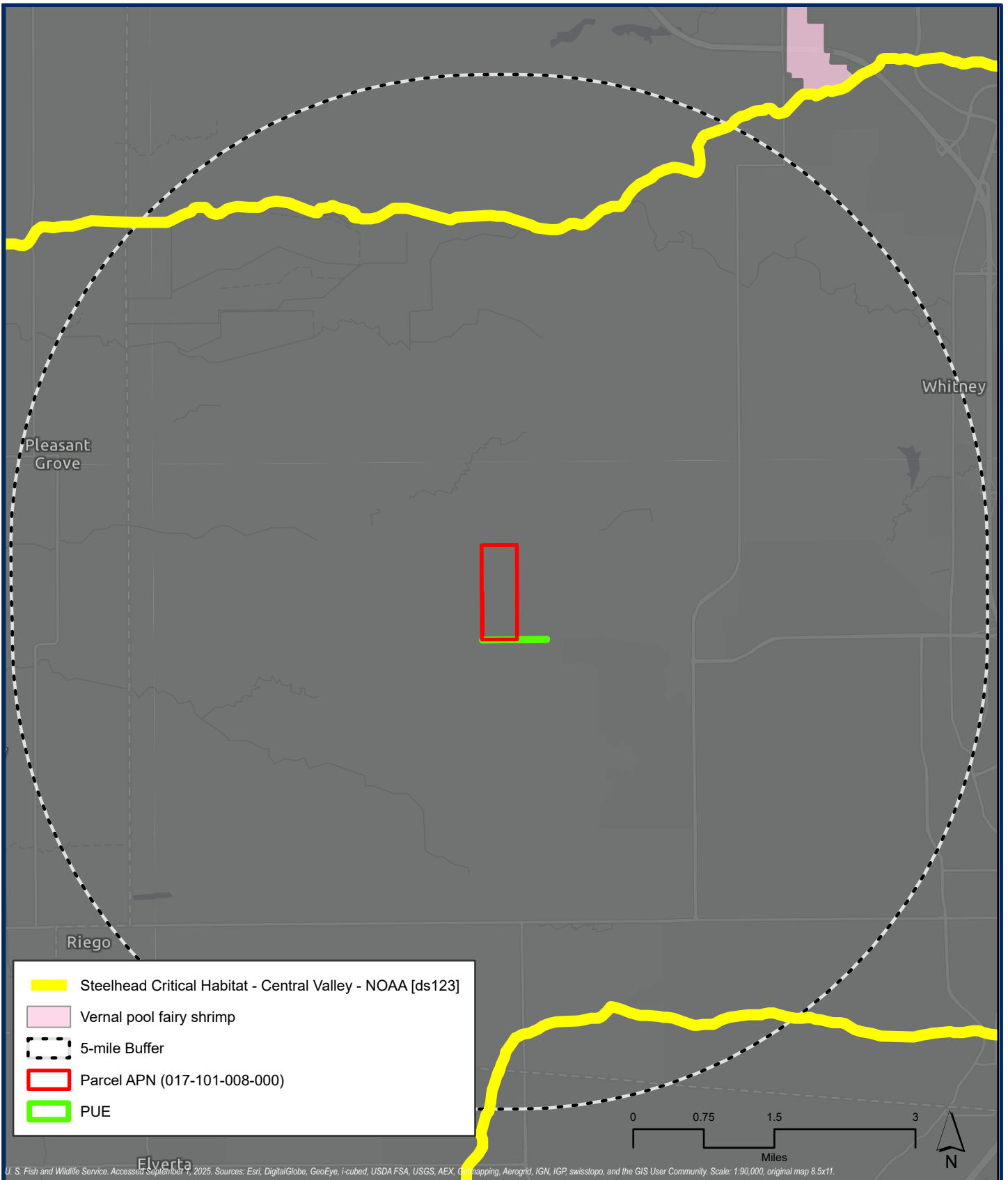
*Very Low:* Either the special status species is known to occur within five miles and there is marginal suitable habitat exists in the Assessment Area, or the Assessment Area provides suitable habitat, but the species is not known to occur within a five-mile radius.

*Low:* Marginally suitable habitat exists in the Assessment Area and the special status species occurs within 5 miles but surrounding urban land use conditions and regularity of human activity make it unlikely that the species occurs in the Assessment Area.

*Moderate:* The special status species is known to occur within a five-mile radius and the Assessment Area contains suitable habitat, however surrounding urban land use conditions and onsite disturbance reduce the likelihood of occurrence.

*High:* The Assessment area provides suitable habitat and there is either documentation of species occurrence within a five-mile radius or evidence gathered by a professional surveyor during an onsite field assessment.

*Present:* Species known to occur within the Assessment Area based on record search and/or evidence collect during onsite field surveys.



## FIGURE 7 - CRITICAL HABITAT

Date: October 28, 2025

6382 PHILLIP RD • PLACER COUNTY, CA



## 5.3 Special Status Wildlife

### Federally Listed Animal Species

There are five federally listed animals with a potential to occur in the Assessment Area (Appendix B, Table 2):

**1. Steelhead – Central Valley DPS** (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 11*) – Listed as threatened by the federal government, Steelhead – Central Valley DPS. Historically, adult Central Valley steelhead were relatively small compared to coastal steelhead, rarely exceeding 24 inches and a few kg (about 6 pounds). Their slender body type allows them to undertake long and difficult migrations far inland to Central Valley rivers. Today, all adult Central Valley steelhead are winter-run fish, beginning their upstream migrations to fresh water during peak flows between December and February. Returning adults are mostly three to four years old and typically spawn from February to April. According to Bailey's (2003) assessment of Pleasant Grove Creek, the location, gradient, soils, and other factors associated with this occasionally intermittent creek create only a **very low** potential to support anadromous fish populations. Bailey further posits that current and the most likely future stream conditions do not, and likely would not meet most, if any, of the requirements necessary to support anadromous species. He continues that while future habitat and flow volume conditions could conceivably change to support a small steelhead population in the uppermost portion of the watershed, this is very unlikely. There are two reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. The closest and most recent was in 2007, 3.2 miles to the south of the Assessment Area. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental site visit on February 23 or July 21, 2022.

**2. Giant garter snake** (*Thamnophis gigas*) – The giant garter snake is olive to brown with a cream, yellow or orange stripe running down their back, and two light-colored stripes running along each side. They can also have a checkered pattern of black spots between the back and side stripes. Individuals in the northern Sacramento Valley tend to be darker with more pronounced stripes. The snake's underside ranges in color from cream to orange to olive brown to pale blue, with or without markings. When giant garter snakes are about to shed their skin, their patterns and coloration may be obscured. This reptile is found from sea level to about 160 feet in or within 10 feet of perennial waters or temporary, slow-moving waters such as sloughs, irrigation canals, drainage ditches, and flooded rice fields during summer and in underground hibernacula within 200 feet of these waters during winter. Garter snake habitat is typically devoid of a dense tree canopy and usually contains tule, cattail, blackberry, mustard, various thistles, and annual and perennial grasses. While the agricultural fields combined with the slow-moving waters in Pleasant Grove Creek provide suitable habitat for this species, there are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area, and concluded there is a **very low** potential to occur. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental site visit on February 23 or July 21, 2022.

**3. Yellow-billed cuckoo** (*Coccyzus americanus*) – Listed as threatened by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife, yellow-billed cuckoos are slender, long-tailed birds. They usually sit stock still, even hunching their shoulders to conceal their crisp white underparts, as they hunt for large caterpillars. Bold white spots on the tail's underside are often the most visible feature on a shaded perch. Migrating yellow-billed cuckoos have been found in coastal scrub, second-growth forests and woodlands, hedgerows, forest edges, and in smaller riparian patches – than those used for breeding. Wintering yellow-billed cuckoos generally use woody lowland vegetation near fresh water. Yellow-billed cuckoos use

wooded habitat with dense cover and water nearby, including woodlands with low, scrubby vegetation, overgrown orchards, abandoned farmland, and dense thickets along streams and marshes. The woody vegetation along Pleasant Grove Creek includes willow trees that could provide potential habitat for this species; however, the Assessment Area itself is largely devoid of any shrubs or trees and only provides marginally suitable foraging habitat that is connected to woody thickets further to the west, concluding that this species has a **very low** potential to occur. There are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental site visit on February 23 or July 21, 2022.

**4. Vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Brachinecta lynchi*)** – This species is listed as threatened by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. It is a slender, translucent crustacean generally less than one inch in length. They swim on their back by slowly moving their 11 pairs of swimming legs. Habitat is grassland vernal pools or similar seasonal wetlands. They require cool water with low alkalinity and low total dissolved solids and tend to be found in smaller pools about six inches (fifteen centimeters) deep that stay flooded for relatively short periods of time. Vernal pool fairy shrimp typically hatch when the first rains of the year fill vernal pools. Adult fairy shrimp live for only one season while there is water in the pools. There are 32 reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. The closest was 0.628 miles to the east of the Assessment Area in 2014. The most recent was in 2017, 4.126 miles. Therefore, this species has a **moderate** potential to occur in the Assessment Area.

**5. Vernal pool tadpole shrimp (*Lepidurus packardii*)** – This crustacean is listed as endangered by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Vernal pool tadpole shrimp have a shield-like cover called a carapace and has a short paddle between its tails. They can be mottled olive-green, brown or gray. Their abdomen sticks out behind the carapace and ends in two long, thin tails. Length of adults range from 0.59 to 3.3 inches. This species lives in a wide variety of ephemeral wetland habitats with waters ranging from 50 to 84 degrees Fahrenheit. Typically, they are found in habitats that are deeper than 4.7 inches and retain water from between 15 and 30 days. There are 3 reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. The closest and most recent was 4.3 miles from the Assessment Area in 2013. Therefore, this species has a **moderate** potential to occur in the Assessment Area.

**6. Monarch Butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*)** – This species of butterfly has two pairs of brilliant orange-red wings, featuring black veins and white spots along the edges. Males possess distinguishing black dots along the veins of their wings and are slightly bigger than females. Each adult butterfly lives only about four to five weeks. Monarch butterflies are most often found in prairies, meadows, grasslands, and along roadsides. While they feed on the nectar of several various flowers, they only breed where milkweeds are found. While there have been no recorded CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area, the Barnett Environmental site visits conducted on February 23 and July 21, 2022 revealed the presence of a small amount of narrow-leaved milkweed on the site. Therefore, this species has a **very low** potential for occurrence within the Study Area.

#### **Federal Proposed Threatened Species**

The three species listed below are proposed as threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act. Two of these species are also protected by CDFW as a California species of special concern.

**2. Western Pond Turtle** (*Actinemys marmorata*) – Listed as an SSC in California and as a Proposed Species for federal listing, the western pond turtle is a small to medium-sized turtle in the Emydidae family, reaching between seven and nine inches in length. Its dorsal color is usually dark brown or dull olive, with or without streaking. Adult turtles have a yellowish belly, with dark blotches and black spots or lines on top of their heads. The western pond turtle is found in permanent and intermittent waters of rivers, creeks, small lakes and ponds, marshes, irrigation ditches, and reservoirs. They bask on land or near water on logs, branches, or boulders. Both Pleasant Grove Creek and the irrigation canal provide suitable wetland habitat and basking spots for the western pond turtle. There are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental site visit on February 23 or July 21, 2022. Therefore, this species has a **very low** potential to occur in the Assessment Area.

**3. Western Spadefoot** (*Spea hammondi*) – Listed as an SSC in California and as a Proposed Species for federal listing, the western spadefoot is a small, stout-bodied toad with short legs and warty skin. It is greenish, brown, cream, or gray above and unmarked and whitish below. This species is found in a variety of habitats, including coastal sage scrub, chaparral, oak woodlands, grasslands, washes, and floodplains along the California coast, Central Valley, and Sierra Nevada foothills. The agricultural fields and the adjacent stream in the Assessment Area could provide potential habitat for this species. There are 10 reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. The most recent was in 2016, 2.58 miles to the northwest, and the closest was 0.491 miles to the southeast in 1993. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental site visit on February 23 or July 21, 2022. Therefore, this species has a **low** potential to occur in the Assessment Area.

### California Listed Species

There are two state-listed animals with a potential to occur in the Assessment Area (Appendix B, Table 2):

**1. Swainson's hawk** (*Buteo swainsoni*) – This raptor is listed as threatened by the state of California. Swainson's hawk is a medium-sized raptor, approximately 19-22 inches in length and weighing between 1.5 to 3.5 pounds. Light-morph adults are white on the underparts with a dark, reddish "bib" on the chest and a noticeable white throat and face patch, while dark-morph birds are dark brown except for a light patch under the tail. Its habitat is great basin grassland, riparian forest and woodlands, and valley and foothill grasslands. Swainson's hawk breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees.

Swainson's hawk has been observed foraging but not nesting within the adjacent Amoruso Ranch Property during 2011 surveys (ECORP 2011b as referenced in ECORP 2015). In addition, ECORP Consulting observed an active Swainson's hawk nest in June of 2015 within a lone tree south of West Sunset Boulevard, east of the Amoruso Ranch Property. The active nest lies within a half-mile of the eastern edge of the Amoruso Ranch Property (ECORP 2015). Nesting is presumed to have occurred in the Creekview Specific Plan area to the south of the Amoruso Ranch Property (City of Roseville 2011). Potential nesting habitat includes the larger trees in the southern portion of the Amoruso Ranch Property and the Reason Farms improvements area along University Creek, as well as trees along Pleasant Grove Creek. There is only one reported CNDDDB occurrence within five miles of the Assessment Area, 2.76 miles to the southwest in 1982, and there was no sign of this species

during the Barnett Environmental February 23 or July 21, 2022, site visit. It is concluded that Swainson's hawks have a **low** potential for occurrence in the Assessment Area.

**2. Tricolored blackbird** (*Agelaius tricolor*) – The tricolored blackbird is a passerine bird of the family Icteridae. The common name is taken from the male bird's distinctive white stripes underneath their red shoulder patches, or "epaulets", which are visible when the bird is flying or displaying. From afar, tricolored blackbirds have a stocky, broad-shouldered look and, when perched, often look humpbacked. Like other members of the blackbird family, they have a slender conical bill and a longish tail. Females are smaller than males. The grasslands of the Assessment Area may provide foraging habitat for this species. There are ten reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. The most recent observation was in 2016, 4.74 miles to the southwest, and the closest was in 2014, 0.692 miles to the south. In addition, ECORP found a tricolored blackbird foraging on the Amorusa site during its 2011 site survey. The company also noted that there is an established colony of nesting tricolored blackbirds located on the property directly two miles to the west of the Amorusa site and observed tricolored blackbirds nesting within the marsh located on the property three miles to the west in 2014. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental site visit on February 23 or July 21, 2022. Therefore, this species has a **low** potential for occurrence.

### State Candidate Species

The following species has been proposed for state listing:

**1. Crotch's bumble bee** (*Bombus crotchii*) – is listed as a candidate species under the California Endangered Species Act and is a species of bumble bee native to California, characterized by its large size and black and yellow coloration with an orange-red tail on the abdomen. Queens and workers (females) have a black head and thorax, with yellow on the dorsal anterior thorax, and sometimes yellow on the scutellum. Queens and workers have a similar appearance, with the main difference being their body size. Queens are approximately one inch long and workers are 0.55-0.70 inches long. Crotch's bumblebee inhabits grassland and scrub areas, requiring a hotter and drier environment than other bumblebee species, and can only tolerate a very narrow range of climatic conditions. Crotch's bumblebee nests underground, often in abandoned rodent dens. These bees typically forage on plants belonging to families such as *Fabaceae*, *Polynucleate*, and *Asteraceae*. Given the Crotch's bumblebee's wide variety of potential foraging species that it may use as habitat, there is a high likelihood the Assessment Area contains foraging habitat for this species. There have been no recorded CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles, nor was this species observed during the Barnett Environmental February 23 or July 21, 2022, site visit. Therefore, this species has a **moderate** potential to occur in the Assessment Area.

### California Species of Special Concern (CEQA)

There are 15 (western spadefoot and western pond turtle are analyzed in the **Federal Proposed Species** section above) California species of special concern that have a potential to occur in the Assessment Area (Table 2).

**1. Western burrowing owl** (*Athene cunicularia*) – The western burrowing owl is a species of special concern in California. It is a small, long-legged owl, ranging from seven to ten inches in height. They have a round head, white eyebrows, yellow eyes, and long heads. Burrowing owls can be found in

grasslands, rangelands, agricultural areas, deserts, or any other open dry area with low vegetation. They nest and roost in burrows, such as those excavated by prairie dogs. While the Assessment Area may provide potential habitat for this species, there was no observation made of any burrows on the site. There are two reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. The closest and most recent was in 2008, 3.16 miles to the south. ECORP Consulting observed a burrowing owl, presumably nesting, on its site during the company's 2011 survey. In addition, the company noted that a burrowing owl was observed within the property located three miles to the west in 2014. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental February 23 or July 21, 2022, site visit, and it was concluded that the species has a **low** potential for occurrence in the Assessment Area.

**2. Grasshopper sparrow** (*Ammodramus savannarum*) – This California species of special concern prefers to nest in mixed grassland habitats, hayfields, pastures, and grassy fallow fields. The grasslands and open habitats found throughout the Assessment Area may provide potentially suitable nesting and foraging habitat for this species. It is a small, flat-headed sparrow with a deep bill and has an unstreaked and buffy underside and rusty spotting or streaking on the back. It typically has a wingspan of approximately 8 inches and a length of between 4.3 and 4.5 inches. The Assessment Area could provide marginal foraging habitat for this species. There has been only one reported CNDDDB occurrence within five miles of the Assessment Area, 3.42 miles to the north/northeast in 1998. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental site visit on February 23 or July 21, 2022. It is concluded that grasshopper sparrows have a **very low** potential for occurrence in the Assessment Area.

**3. Black tern** (*Chlidonias niger*) – A small and delicately built seabird with a thin, pointed bill; long, pointed wings; a shallowly forked tail; and short legs. Adults in breeding plumage are dark gray above with black heads and black underparts. The underwings and undertail coverts are pale. Nonbreeding adults are gray above and whitish below, with a dusky crown, ear patch, and mark at the side of the breast. Juveniles are similar to nonbreeding adults but with a brown-scaled pattern to the upper parts. This species nests in freshwater marshes and bogs, and winters in coastal lagoons, marshes, and open ocean waters. Migrants may stop over in almost any type of wetland. Black terns nest semi-colonially and forage for aerial insects and aquatic invertebrates in freshwater marshes in northeastern California and in rice fields in the Sacramento and upper San Joaquin Valleys. Pleasant Grove Creek and the adjacent rice fields could provide habitat for this species. There have been no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental site visit on February 23 or July 21, 2022. It was concluded that this species has a **very low** potential for occurrence in the Assessment Area.

**4. Western red bat** (*Lasirurs blossevillii*) – The posterior one-third of the interfemoral membrane is bare or only sparsely haired. The species has a body length of about 4 inches with an 11-13" wingspan. It has orange-brown to yellow-brown fur with a fully furred tail membrane, long pointed wings, and short rounded ears. Western red bats roost almost exclusively in trees, where their coloring helps them blend among the leaves and branches. This species prefers riparian habitats near water and roosts in sycamore, cottonwood, velvet ash, and elder trees and could find habitat along Pleasant Grove Creek. There have been no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental site visit

on February 23 or July 21, 2022. It was concluded that this species has a **very low** potential to occur in the Assessment Area.

**5. Pallid bat** (*Antrozous pallidus*) – A species of special concern, pallid bats are large and have a head and body length of approximately 2.75 inches (6.2-7.9 cm), forearm length of approximately 2.1 inches (4.5–6 cm), a tail of approximately 1.75 inches (3.9-4.9 cm), and a wingspan of 15-16 inches (38–40 cm). They weigh 14-25 grams. These bats have forward-pointing ears and a blunt piglike snout. Fur is pale at the roots, brown on their back, with a light underside. Pallid bats are typically found in arid or semi-arid habitats, often in mountainous or rocky areas near water. They are also found over open, sparsely vegetated grasslands. During the daytime, pallid bats typically roost in cracks and crevices, which may include tile roofs, exfoliating bark of trees, or rocky outcrops. There are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area, and there was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental February 23 or July 21, 2022, site visit. It has been concluded that this species has a **very low** potential to occur in the Assessment Area.

**6. American badger** (*Taxidea taxus*) – This California species of special concern has a flat body with short legs and a triangular face with a long, pointed, tipped-up nose. It has long brown or black fur with white stripes on its cheeks and one stripe running from its nose to the back of its head. It has small ears on the side of its head and long, sharp front claws. It weighs between 10 and 24 pounds and ranges between 20-32 inches in length. Badgers live in dry, open grasslands, fields, and pastures. The species prefers areas such as prairie regions with sandy loam soils where it can dig more easily for its prey. While the sandy loams in the Assessment Area could provide suitable foraging habitat for the American badger, there are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental February 23 or July 21, 2022, site visit. It was concluded that the species has a **very low** potential for occurrence in the Assessment Area.

**7. Short-eared owl** (*Asio flammeus*) – This California species of special concern is a medium-sized owl with rounded heads. The "ears" mentioned in their name are difficult to see. The wings are broad, and the tips are smoothly rounded. Short-eared owls are medium brown spotted with buff and white on the upper parts. The face is pale with yellow eyes accentuated by black outlines. The breast is heavily streaked with brown; the chest and belly are pale or buffy, and the tail is short. Short-eared owls live in large, open areas with low vegetation, including prairie and coastal grasslands, heathlands, meadows, shrub steppe, savanna, tundra, marshes, dunes, and agricultural areas. Winter habitat is similar but is more likely to include large open areas within woodlots, stubble fields, fresh and saltwater marshes, weedy fields, dumps, gravel pits, rock quarries, and shrub thickets. The Assessment Area provides only marginal foraging habitat for this species. There have been no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. In addition, there was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental February 23 or July 21, 2022, site visit, and it was concluded that this species has a **very low** potential to occur in the Assessment Area.

**8. Loggerhead shrike** (*Lanius ludovicianus*) – This loggerhead shrike is listed as a species of special concern by the state of California. It inhabits open country with short vegetation and well-spaced shrubs or low trees, particularly those with spines or thorns. They frequent agricultural fields, pastures, old orchards, riparian areas, desert scrublands, savannas, prairies, golf courses, and cemeteries. Shrubs and trees near Pleasant Grove Creek represent suitable nesting habitat, and the

grasslands throughout the Assessment Area represent suitable foraging habitat. The Assessment Area provides marginal foraging habitat for this species. However, there have been no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. However, ECORP reported observing non-nesting loggerhead shrike within the property directly to the northeast (ECORP 2011b as cited in ECORP 2015). The consultants also observed loggerhead shrike at the mitigation property for Amorusa farms located three miles to the west during assessment level surveys in 2015 (ECORP 2015). However, there was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental February 23 or July 21, 2022, site visit, and therefore, it was determined that this species has a **very low** potential to occur in the Assessment Area.

**9. Yellow-headed blackbird** (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*) – With a golden head, a white patch on black wings, and a call that sounds like a rusty farm gate opening, this special status species nests in reeds directly over the water in western and prairie wetlands. The Assessment Area provides only marginal foraging habitat for this species. There have been no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental February 23 or July 21, 2022, site visit, and therefore, it was concluded that this species has a **low** potential for occurrence in the Assessment Area.

**10. Coast horned lizard** (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*) – A species of special concern in California, the coastal horned lizard appears rough and spiky, with sharp spikes along its sides, back, and head. It is a large species and can grow up to four inches long, excluding the tail. Its color can be various shades of brown, with cream accents around the blotches and the outer fringes of its tail. This species occurs in valley-foothill hardwood, conifer, and riparian habitats, as well as pine-cypress, juniper, and annual grassland habitats. The Assessment Area is in the easternmost edge of this species range. However, the Assessment Area is regularly cultivated, and there is no preferred grassland or shrub habitat. There have been no reported CNDDDB occurrences within a five-mile radius. No coast horned lizards were observed within the Assessment Area during any of Barnett Environmental's field surveys, and it was determined that this species has a **very low** potential to occur in the Assessment Area.

**11. Song sparrow** (*Melospiza melodia*) – A species of special concern in California, song sparrows range from southern Alaska across central and southern Canada, south through the United States into northern (locally to central) Mexico and Baja California. Sparrows occupy a large part of the northern range in summer only and much of the mid-central and southern portion in the winter only. Habitat varies over its wide range. In most areas, found in thickets, brushy fields, stream sides, shrubby marsh edges, woodland edges, hedgerows, roadsides, and well-vegetated gardens. Some coastal populations live in salt marshes, and in southwestern deserts, the species nests in dense streamside brush. There have been no reported CNDDDB occurrences within a five-mile radius. No song sparrows were observed within the Assessment Area during any of Barnett Environmental's field surveys, and it was determined that this species has a **very low** potential to occur in the Assessment Area.

**12. Northern harrier** (*Circus hudsonius*) – A medium-sized raptor known for its distinctive low, gliding flight and white rump patch. The males are gray with black wingtips, while females and juveniles are brown with streaked underparts. This species is widely distributed across North America and is known for its unique hunting behavior, often flying low over fields and marshes in search of prey. This species occurs in open habitats such as marshes, grasslands, and agricultural

fields. Northern harriers are typically found in areas with dense, low vegetation that provides cover for their ground nests and hunting grounds rich in small mammals and birds. The agricultural areas in the Assessment Area may provide suitable foraging habitat for this species. There have been no nearby recorded CNDDDB occurrences, and Barnett Environmental saw no sign of this species during the February 23 or July 21, 2022, site visit. Therefore, this species has a **very low** potential to occur in the Assessment Area.

**13. Purple martin** (*Progne subis*) – Purple martins are the largest swallows in North America, recognized by their iridescent, dark blue-purple feathers. Males are entirely dark, while females and juveniles have lighter underparts with some gray on the head and chest. These birds are known for their graceful flight and melodious songs. This species is typically found in open areas near water, such as lakes, ponds, and rivers, where there are abundant flying insects. Therefore, the open fields adjacent to Pleasant Grove Creek may provide marginally suitable foraging habitat for this species. There have been no nearby recorded CNDDDB occurrences, and Barnett Environmental saw no sign of this species during the February 23 or July 21, 2022, site visit. Therefore, this species has a **very low** potential to occur in the Assessment Area.

**14. Sacramento splittail** (*Pogonichthys macrolepidotus*) – Sacramento splittail is a native fish characterized by a distinctive, deeply forked tail. The species can grow up to 40 cm in length and has a silvery body with a bluish back. The dorsal and anal fins are tinged with red or orange during the breeding season. This species is typically found in the slow-moving waters of rivers, sloughs, and floodplains in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and Suisun Marsh. According to the UC Davis Calfish website, this species is either historically or presently current in the Pleasant Grove Creek watershed (HUC 180201610302), which is located within the Assessment Area. The project will be timed to occur during the summer while this species is known to rear in estuarine marshes, which are not located within the Assessment Area. There have been no nearby recorded CNDDDB occurrences, and this species was not observed during the February 23 or July 21, 2022, site visit. Therefore, this species has a **low** potential to occur in the Assessment Area.

**15. Sacramento hitch** (*Lavinia exilicauda*) – Sacramento hitch is a native cyprinid fish characterized by an elongate body, silvery coloration, and a slightly forked tail. This species is typically associated with low-gradient rivers, sloughs, floodplain wetlands, and slow-moving freshwater habitats, where it utilizes areas with relatively warm water and low velocities. Sacramento hitch historically occurred throughout portions of the Sacramento–San Joaquin watershed and adjacent drainages. According to the UC Davis CalFish database, Sacramento hitch is either historically or presently current within the Pleasant Grove Creek watershed (HUC 180201610302), which encompasses the Assessment Area. However, the segment of Pleasant Grove Creek within the Assessment Area is highly modified, intermittently flowing, and characterized by warm, slow-moving, and sediment-laden conditions that lack the perennial aquatic habitat typically required to support resident or spawning populations of this species. While Sacramento hitch has been documented at a watershed scale and may occur regionally, there are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area, and this species was not observed during the February 23 or July 21, 2022, site visits. Based on the limited suitability of aquatic habitat within the Assessment Area and the absence of documented occurrences, Sacramento hitch has a **very low** potential to occur in the Assessment Area.

## California fully protected species

There are two California fully protected species with the potential to occur in the Assessment Area.

**1. White-tailed kite** (*Elanus leucurus*) – This raptor is a fully protected species in California. A small to medium-sized raptor with narrow, pointed wings and a long tail. When perched, it looks rather big-headed with a long and skinny body. This species is easily identified by its entirely white tail, red eyes, and black shoulder patches. It occurs in open grasslands, fields, and meadows. Isolated trees near foraging habitat are used for perching and nesting. The site provides foraging habitat for this species, and the trees along Pleasant Grove Creek could provide potential nesting habitat. There has been only one reported CNDDDB occurrence within five miles of the Assessment Area, 2.32 miles to the south/southwest in 1998, and there was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental February 23 or July 21, 2022, site visit. However, the white-tailed kite was observed within the Amoruso Ranch Property but was not nesting during surveys (ECORP 2011b as referenced in ECORP 2015). It has been determined that this species has a **low** potential for occurrence in the Assessment Area.

**2. Ringtail** (*Bassariscus astutus*) – A member of the raccoon family, the ringtail has a bushy tail flattened and nearly as long as the head and body, with alternating black and white rings. These animals are almost wholly nocturnal and spend the majority of the day sleeping in their dens. Ringtails live in many different habitats, but they prefer rocky areas such as rock piles, stone fences, canyon walls, and talus slopes. Ringtails are expert climbers capable of climbing vertical walls to find the most protected crevices, crannies, and hollows in which to build their dens. In woodland areas, where they are less common, they den in hollow trees and logs. There have been no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area. There was no sign of this species during the Barnett Environmental February 23 or July 21, 2022, site visit, and therefore, this species has a **very low** potential for occurrence in the Assessment Area.

## 6.0 Effects of Proposed Action

### 6.1 Effects of Proposed Action on Wetlands, “Other Waters of the U.S.” or “Waters of the State”

Any work completed within Pleasant Grove Creek, associated bypass, or the vernal pools located in the PUE would require resource permitting of these features should they be modified during project development. We would recommend communicating with the Sacramento Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) to determine whether CA Dredge & Fill Procedures (aka Waste Discharge Requirement; WDR) permitting would be required and with the California Department of Fish & Wildlife to inquire about a possible 1602 Lake & Streambed Alteration Agreement. In addition, the Army Corps of Engineers Sacramento division should be contacted to determine which permit would be appropriate for the proposed work. Last, impacts to the wetland features found in the PUE were previously permitted under Army Permit #200200666 and coordination with this agency, as well as the USFWS, Water Board, and CDFW is required to determine whether the utility work is consistent with the approved project description and conditions of approval.

Any resource permitting with these agencies could also require mitigation of any wetland habitat loss through the purchase of equivalent wetland credits at an approved mitigation bank within the project’s service area.

## **6.2 Effects of Proposed Action on Rare Plants and Habitat**

The following discussion of biological resources impacts, and mitigation measures is based on implementation of the proposed project in comparison to existing conditions.

### **Rare plants**

It is recommended that a focused survey for special-status plant species be conducted within and surrounding the project areas (within the areas of potential impact) to document any listed species that may be occurring within the proximity of the project site(s) during the blooming period.

A focused survey is an on-site survey that is limited in scope, content, length, and designed to gather information on a specific issue(s). Because of the CNDDDB generated list of focal special-status species targeted for this survey, the habitats of potential likelihood of occurrence have been pre-scoped and have been predetermined for their potential presence based on habitat features. Therefore, the list of potentially occurring species has already been generated, and a focused rare plant survey is recommended.

During the surveys, a botanist(s) is to conduct a systematic search of the project area for target plant species. They may use a variety of techniques, including visual surveys, transect surveys, and quadrat sampling, to detect and document the presence of plant species. In addition to documenting target species, the botanist(s) should also document the overall plant community within the project area, including vegetation cover, plant density, and plant diversity.

If rare or sensitive plant species are identified during the survey, appropriate mitigation measures will be developed and implemented to avoid or minimize impacts to those species. These measures may include adjusting the project design to avoid impacts to sensitive plant populations or implementing measures to protect the plants during construction activities.

Due to the size and topography of the Assessment Area, it is recommended that a meandering or wandering transect approach occurs to ensure that the survey covers all habitats that could potentially harbor the listed species currently in bloom. Since the focused survey targets special-status species, not all species encountered need to be documented.

## **6.3 Effects of Proposed Action on Wildlife and Habitat**

### **6.3.1 Effects of the Proposed Action on Federally-Listed Wildlife and their Habitat**

#### **Steelhead – Central Valley DPS**

In-water construction activities will be restricted to occur between July 1 and August 31. Operation of equipment and placement of materials within the channel shall be conducted slowly and deliberately to alert and allow adult and juvenile fish to move away from the work area. When first entering or crossing a channel each day, a construction monitor shall walk ahead of the equipment working to alert any fish and allow them to move from the work area. If water is drafted from Pleasant Grove Creek for construction purposes, water pump intakes shall be screened in compliance with California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and National Marine Fisheries Service salmonid-screening specifications.

## **Giant Garter Snake**

For the giant garter snake, construction shall be restricted to occur between May 1 and October 1 to ensure that any snakes in the vicinity are restricted to the immediate environs of the adjacent perennial waterway or, if construction occurs between October 2 and April 30, construction activities shall not take place within 200 feet of the perennial waterway.

Construction shall not occur within 10 to 15 feet of the nearby watercourse from May 1 to October 1, unless a qualified biologist surveys the area and stakes or otherwise marks restriction limits of the “no disturbance” zone prior to construction. Vegetation clearing shall be confined to the minimal area necessary to facilitate construction activities. Exclusion fencing shall be placed to prevent giant garter snakes from straying into the construction area from suitable aquatic habitat north of the project site. The fence will be maintained for the duration of construction activities within 200 feet of aquatic habitat. Plastic monofilament netting (erosion control matting) will not be allowed because snakes can become caught in this type of erosion control material.

Environmental awareness training shall be conducted to inform on-site construction personnel regarding the potential presence of giant garter snakes and the importance of avoiding impacts to this species and their habitat.

24-hours prior to construction activities, the project area should be surveyed for giant garter snakes. Survey of the project area should be repeated if a lapse in construction activity of two weeks or greater has occurred. If a snake is encountered during construction, activities shall cease until appropriate corrective measures have been completed or it has been determined that the snake will not be harmed. Any sightings or incidental take shall be reported to the Service immediately by telephone at (916) 414-6600.

Any dewatered habitat should remain dry for at least 15 consecutive days after April 15 and prior to excavating or filling of the dewatered habitat. After completion of construction activities, remove any temporary fill and construction debris and, wherever feasible, restore disturbed areas to pre-project conditions. Restoration work may include such activities as replanting species removed from banks or replanting emergent vegetation in the active channel.

A speed limit of 15 miles per hour will be enforced when construction vehicles are driving within 15 feet of Pleasant Grove Creek or the bypass Channel.

## **Vernal Pool and Tadpole Fairy Shrimp**

Prior to construction, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service protocol-level (dry- and wet-season) vernal pool crustacean surveys would need to be conducted by a qualified biologist to definitively determine presence or absence of these listed large branchiopods onsite in the PUE. If no listed large branchiopods are found on-site, and this conclusion confirmed by the USFWS, no further mitigation is required. If, however, listed large branchiopods are found, assumed to be (without surveys), or determined by the USFWS to be onsite, the applicant will need to mitigate the loss of potential habitat in coordination with the USFWS as part of a Clean Water Act, Section 404 permitting process,

or modify the existing permit, to provide for preservation of off-site lands that provide habitat for listed large branchiopods.

### ***Candidate Species***

#### **Western Pond Turtle**

This species typically nests from late May to July, and since work will occur from July 1-August 31 within water, a visual encounter survey shall be completed by a qualified biologist within 3 days prior to the commencement of work. This survey will look for active pond turtles and nests within the creek and a 200-foot surrounding buffer. Additionally, a biologist shall monitor the dewatering process and the removal of any riparian vegetation. If an individual is found, the biologist will halt/delay any work until the species has vacated the work area on its own accord. If a nest is found, the USFWS service will be consulted on recommended procedures for avoidance. Otherwise, a 200-foot avoidance buffer shall be placed around the nest to ensure this species is not affected.

#### **Western Spadefoot**

The in-water construction period of July 1-August 31 is outside the breeding and migration season of the western spadefoot, which typically takes place from late winter to March. A visual encounter survey will be conducted by a qualified biologist within three days prior to construction activities to identify and document the presence of Western spadefoot within the Action Area. This survey will look for the western spadefoot within the creek and a 200-foot surrounding buffer. Additionally, a biologist shall monitor the dewatering process and the removal of any riparian vegetation. If an individual is found, the biologist shall halt/delay any work until the species has vacated the work area on its own accord.

### **6.3.2 Effects of the Proposed Action on State-Listed Wildlife and their Habitat**

#### **Sacramento Splittail**

This species is known to be found within Pleasant Grove Creek. There are no reported CNDDDB occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area, nor was any sign of this species seen during the Barnett Environmental site visits on February 23 or July 21, 2022.

Construction will be limited to occur during July 1-August 31 which is when this species is known to rear in estuarine marshes, which are not located within the Assessment Area, and therefore the project will not affect the migration period of this species.

#### **Sacramento Hitch**

Sacramento hitch is known to occur within the Pleasant Grove Creek watershed (HUC 180201610302); however, the reach of Pleasant Grove Creek within the Assessment Area is highly modified, intermittently flowing, and characterized by warm, slow-moving, sediment-laden conditions that do not provide suitable perennial habitat for resident or spawning populations. There are no reported California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) occurrences within five miles of the Assessment Area, and the species was not observed during site visits conducted on February 23 or July 21, 2022.

To ensure avoidance and/or minimization, a qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey for Sacramento hitch within suitable aquatic habitat no more than 14 days prior to the initiation of in-water or near-water work. All in-water work shall occur during the approved dry work window (generally June 15 through October 15), unless otherwise authorized in writing by CDFW. If Sacramento hitch are observed during the pre-construction survey, CDFW shall be notified immediately and fish protection and relocation measures shall be implemented, as dewatering would be required for the proposed project. Construction activities shall not commence until CDFW-approved measures are in place.

### **Swainson's Hawk**

No Swainson's hawks were observed during the June 2022 field survey; however, a preconstruction raptor survey during the breeding period to determine the presence or absence of this, or any other raptor species that may be present either in or within a 500-foot buffer of the Assessment Area. Therefore, prior to the issuance of a grading permit for development:

1. A pre-construction nesting bird survey shall be conducted on-site within 14 days prior to construction if construction associated with the project would commence between March 1st and September 1st (i.e., the formally recognized start/end of the nesting season). If disturbance associated with the project would occur outside of the nesting season, no surveys shall be required.
2. If Swainson's hawks are identified as nesting within the Assessment Area, a sufficient buffer (to be determined in consultation with CDFW) shall be established. The buffer shall be delineated with orange construction fencing. Disturbance within the buffer shall be postponed until an approved biologist has determined that the young have either fledged the nest or that the nesting cycle has otherwise been completed or aborted.

### **Burrowing Owl**

A preconstruction survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist or ornithologist during both the wintering and nesting season unless the species is detected on the first survey. If possible, the winter survey shall be conducted between December 1 and January 31 (when wintering owls are most likely to be present), and the nesting season survey should be conducted between April 15 and July 15 (the peak of breeding season). Surveys conducted from two hours before sunset to one hour after or from one hour before to two hours after sunrise are preferable. The survey techniques shall be consistent with the Staff Report survey protocol and include a 260-foot-wide buffer zone surrounding the Assessment Area. Repeat surveys should also be conducted not more than 30 days prior to the initial ground disturbance to inspect for re-occupation and the need for additional protection measures. The survey(s) shall be paid by the applicant and approved by the City. No further mitigation is required if no burrowing owls are detected during preconstruction surveys.

If active burrowing owl burrows are identified, project activities shall not disturb the burrow during the nesting season (February 1–August 31) or until a qualified biologist has determined that the young have fledged or the burrow has been abandoned. A no-disturbance buffer zone of 160 feet is required to be established around each burrow with an active nest until the young have fledged the burrow as determined by a qualified biologist.

If destruction of the occupied burrow is unavoidable during the non-breeding season, September 1–January 31, passive relocation of the burrowing owls shall be conducted. Passive relocation

involves installing a one-way door at the burrow entrance, encouraging owls to move from the occupied burrow. No permit is required to conduct passive relocation; however, this process shall be conducted by a qualified biologist and in accordance with CDFG guidelines. In addition, to offset the loss of foraging and burrow habitat on the project site, a minimum of 6.5 acres of foraging habitat (calculated on a 300-ft foraging radius around the burrow) per pair or unpaired resident bird, shall be acquired and permanently protected at a location acceptable to the CDFG.

If burrowing owls are identified on the project site, Placer County must receive copies of the Mitigation Agreement by and between the applicant and CDFG, prior to the issuance of grading permits for the proposed project.

### **Special-Status Bird Species Mitigation Measure**

A qualified biologist would conduct nesting bird surveys within 14 days of initiation of ground disturbance activities within the proposed construction footprint (plus predetermined buffer) suitable habitat (and within the appropriate nesting season) throughout the project site to avoid impacts to nesting birds associated with construction. Surveys shall be conducted prior to ground-disturbing activities. If an active nest is located, all clearing and construction within 300 feet of the nest (500 feet for raptor nests) or as designated appropriate by a biological monitor, shall be postponed until the nest is vacated, juveniles have fledged, and there is no evidence of a second attempt at nesting, as determined by a qualified biologist. Limits of construction to avoid a nest should be established in the field with flagging and stakes or construction fencing. Construction personnel should be instructed on the sensitivity of the area. The project proponent should record the results of the recommended protective measures described. Additional surveys should then be conducted if ground-disturbing activities are delayed due to active bird nesting until the qualified biologist determines that the young associated with an active nest have fledged.

### **Coast Horned Lizard**

A pre-construction survey shall be conducted by a biologist within three days prior to construction activities to identify and document the presence of coast horned lizards within the Assessment Area. The survey results shall be submitted to the CDFW prior to construction. Prior to beginning construction work each day, a biologist will inspect the immediate Assessment Area to avoid any impacts on coast horned lizards.

If surveys result in the identification of coast horned lizards within the Assessment Area, observed individuals and/or eggs shall be removed from project impact areas (with the prior approval of the CDFW) and relocated to pre-determined suitable habitat in an appropriate area that will not be impacted.

### **Crotch's Bumblebee**

For the Crotch's Bumble Bee, construction shall be restricted to occur between May 1 and October 1 to avoid any queen bee's hibernation period that may take place during the winter. Construction during this period will avoid disturbing Crotch's bumblebee queens overwintering in loose soil and abandoned rodent holes underground.

Preconstruction surveys shall be conducted on-site within 14 days prior to construction between May 1 to August 31 during the colonies' active period.

A biological monitor shall be present on-site during the initial period of construction which will consist of the removal of the top layer of soil to ensure that no Crotch's bumblebee nests are disturbed.

If Crotch's bumblebee nests are found on-site during pre-construction surveys or during construction, an appropriate buffer determined by the biologist should be established around the nest to reduce the risk of disturbance or accidental take.

## 7.0 Conclusions

The Assessment Area contains approximately 6.255 acres of mapped wetlands and other waters. Any activity causing direct adverse impacts to these features within the Assessment Area could require resource permits from the Regional Water Quality Control Board (401; WDR), California Department of Fish & Wildlife (1602), and the United States Army Corps of Engineers (404).

Barnett Environmental's and Cox Planning Solutions biological assessment of the Assessment Area concluded that there are three special status plant (Sanford's arrowhead, Dwarf Downingia, Woolly rose-mallow, Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop), five federal species (giant garter snake, steelhead – Central Valley DPS, yellow-billed cuckoo, Vernal Pool and Tadpole Fairy Shrimp), two state-listed species (Swainson's hawk, tricolored blackbird), one state candidate species (Crotch's bumble bee), 16 special status species (western pond turtle, grasshopper sparrow, burrowing owl, black tern, western red bat, western spadefoot, northern harrier, short-eared owl, American badger, loggerhead shrike, yellow-headed blackbird, coast horned lizard, song sparrow, pallid bat, purple martin, and Sacramento splittail), two of which are proposed for federal listing (western pond turtle, western spadefoot) and one fully protected species (white tailed kite) that have the potential to occur.

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**APPENDIX A – NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION SERVICE (NRCS)  
SOILS REPORT**



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

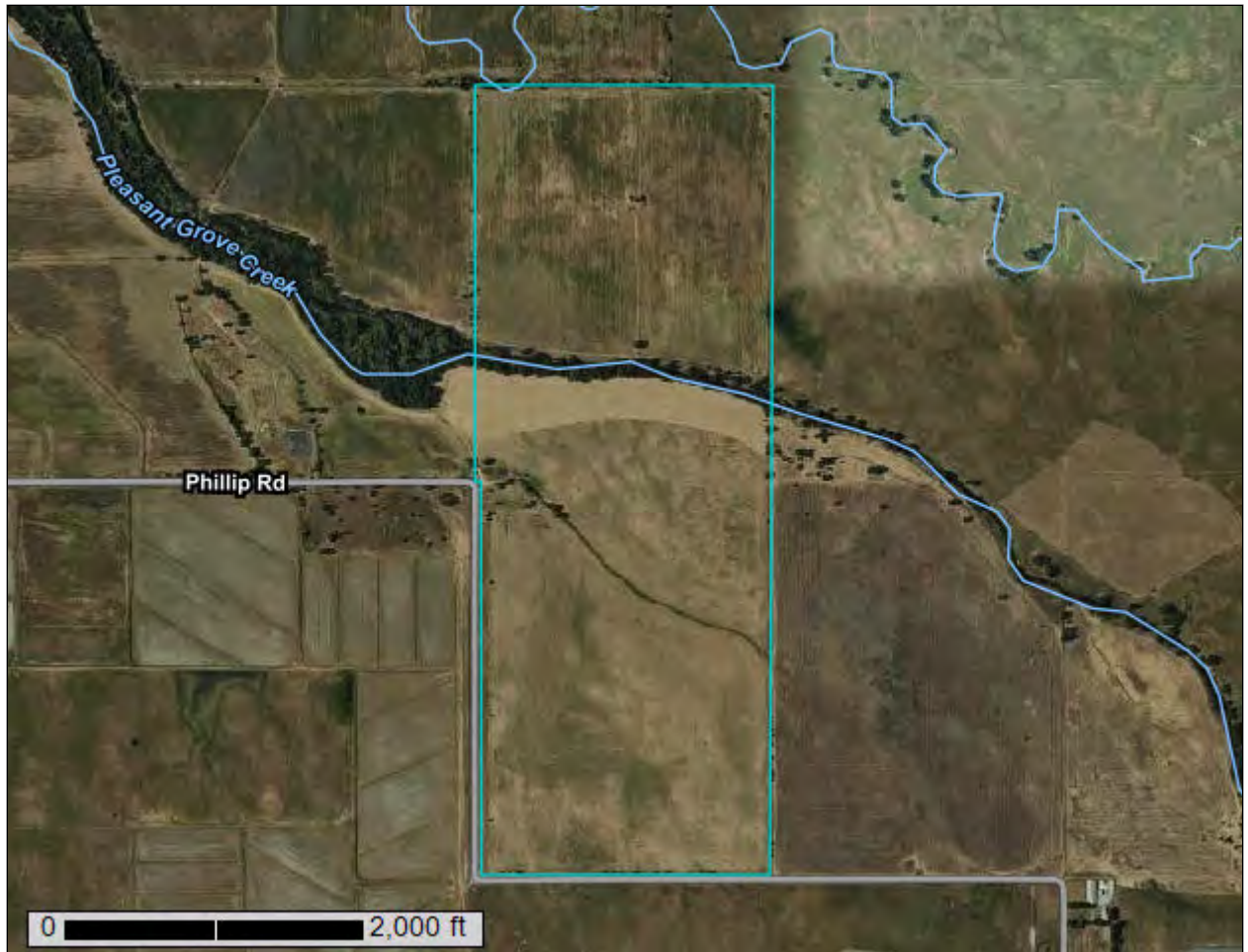
**NRCS**

Natural  
Resources  
Conservation  
Service

A product of the National  
Cooperative Soil Survey,  
a joint effort of the United  
States Department of  
Agriculture and other  
Federal agencies, State  
agencies including the  
Agricultural Experiment  
Stations, and local  
participants

# Custom Soil Resource Report for Placer County, California, Western Part

6282 Phillip Rd



# Preface

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Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (<http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/>) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (<https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs>) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist ([http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2\\_053951](http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951)).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require

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# Contents

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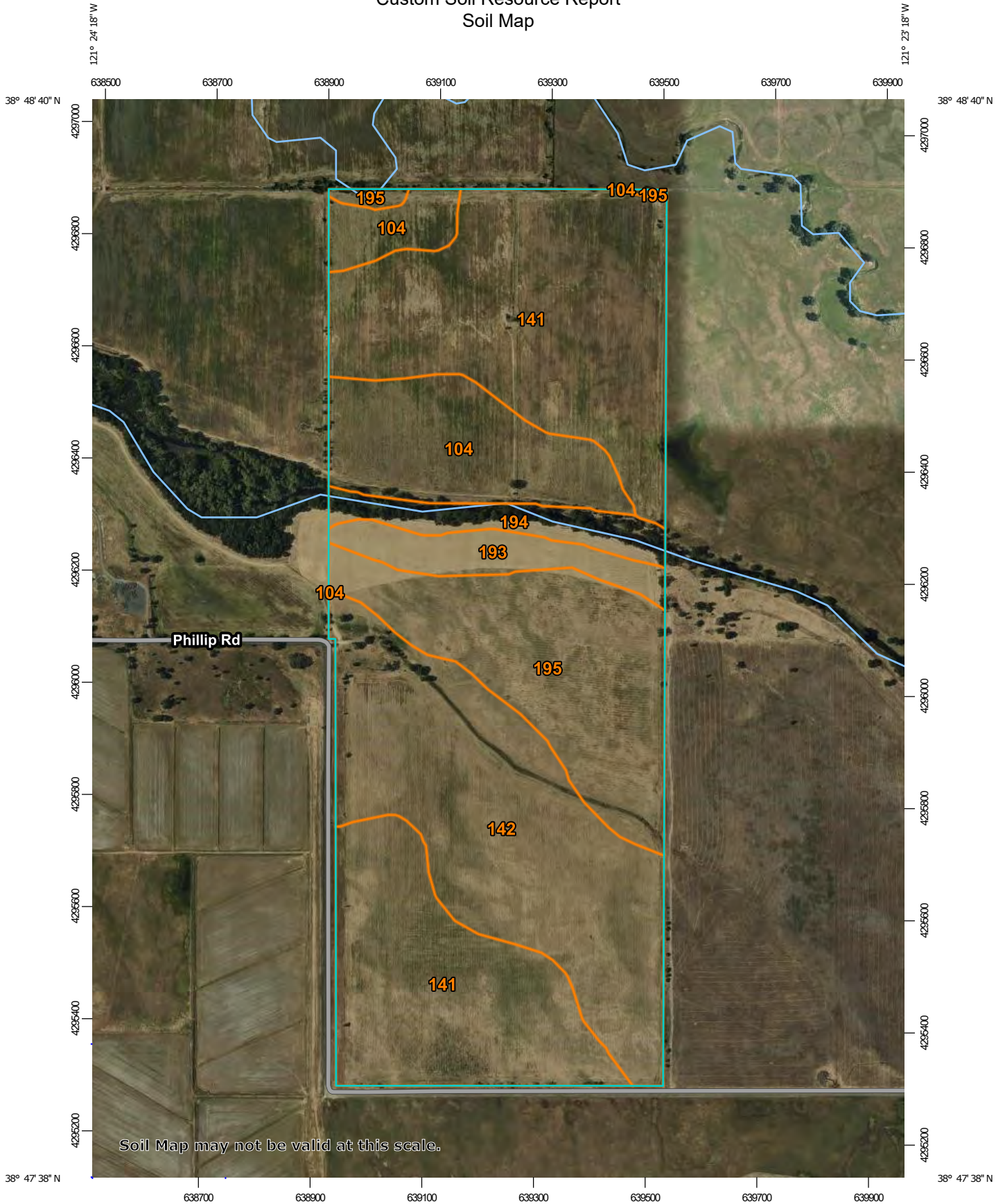
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# Soil Map

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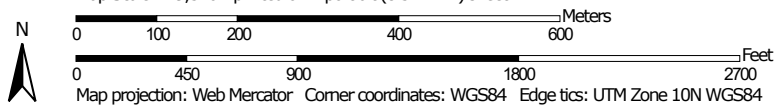
The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

# Custom Soil Resource Report Soil Map




Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Map Scale: 1:9,370 if printed on A portrait (8.5" x 11") sheet.



### MAP LEGEND

**Area of Interest (AOI)**

 Area of Interest (AOI)


**Soils**


 Soil Map Unit Polygons


 Soil Map Unit Lines


 Soil Map Unit Points

**Special Point Features**

 Blowout

 Borrow Pit


 Clay Spot


 Closed Depression

 Gravel Pit

 Gravelly Spot

 Landfill

 Lava Flow

 Marsh or swamp

 Mine or Quarry

 Miscellaneous Water


 Perennial Water

 Rock Outcrop


 Saline Spot

 Sandy Spot

 Severely Eroded Spot


 Sinkhole


 Slide or Slip


 Sodic Spot


 Spoil Area

 Stony Spot


 Very Stony Spot

 Wet Spot

 Other

 Special Line Features

**Water Features**

 Streams and Canals


**Transportation**

 Rails


 Interstate Highways

 US Routes

 Major Roads

 Local Roads

**Background**

 Aerial Photography

### MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service  
 Web Soil Survey URL:  
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Placer County, California, Western Part  
 Survey Area Data: Version 13, Sep 3, 2021

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: May 5, 2019—May 12, 2019

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

## Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
104	Alamo-Fiddymment complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	29.3	12.4%
141	Cometa-Fiddymment complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes	91.9	38.9%
142	Cometa-Ramona sandy loams, 1 to 5 percent slopes	58.4	24.7%
193	Xerofluvents, occasionally flooded	9.5	4.0%
194	Xerofluvents, frequently flooded	8.8	3.7%
195	Xerofluvents, hardpan substratum	38.4	16.3%
<b>Totals for Area of Interest</b>		<b>236.3</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

## Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it

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was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

## Placer County, California, Western Part

### 104—Alamo-Fiddymment complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

#### Map Unit Setting

*National map unit symbol:* hfyc  
*Elevation:* 50 to 500 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 10 to 22 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 61 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 230 to 300 days  
*Farmland classification:* Not prime farmland

#### Map Unit Composition

*Alamo and similar soils:* 50 percent  
*Fiddymment and similar soils:* 30 percent  
*Minor components:* 20 percent  
*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

#### Description of Alamo

##### Setting

*Landform:* Depressions  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Talf  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Alluvium

##### Typical profile

*H1 - 0 to 9 inches:* clay  
*H2 - 9 to 37 inches:* clay  
*H3 - 37 to 41 inches:* indurated

##### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 2 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* 37 to 41 inches to duripan  
*Drainage class:* Poorly drained  
*Runoff class:* Very high  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* About 0 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* OccasionalNone  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Maximum salinity:* Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)  
*Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches:* Low (about 5.3 inches)

##### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 4w  
*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 4w  
*Hydrologic Soil Group:* D  
*Ecological site:* R017XY902CA - Duripan Vernal Pools  
*Hydric soil rating:* Yes

## Description of Fiddyment

### Setting

*Landform:* Ridges  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Side slope  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

### Typical profile

*H1 - 0 to 12 inches:* loam  
*H2 - 12 to 28 inches:* clay loam  
*H3 - 28 to 35 inches:* indurated  
*H4 - 35 to 39 inches:* weathered bedrock

### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 1 to 5 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* 20 to 35 inches to duripan; 35 to 39 inches to lithic bedrock  
*Drainage class:* Well drained  
*Runoff class:* High  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low (0.00 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches:* Low (about 4.2 inches)

### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 4e  
*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 4e  
*Hydrologic Soil Group:* C  
*Ecological site:* R017XY902CA - Duripan Vernal Pools  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

## Minor Components

### San joaquin, sandy loam

*Percent of map unit:* 10 percent  
*Ecological site:* R017XY903CA - Stream Channels and Floodplains  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

### Cometa, sandy loam

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Ecological site:* R017XY903CA - Stream Channels and Floodplains  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

### Kaselburg, loam

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Ecological site:* R017XY903CA - Stream Channels and Floodplains  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

## 141—Cometa-Fiddymment complex, 1 to 5 percent slopes

### Map Unit Setting

*National map unit symbol:* hfzk  
*Elevation:* 20 to 400 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 10 to 23 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 61 to 63 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 230 to 300 days  
*Farmland classification:* Not prime farmland

### Map Unit Composition

*Cometa and similar soils:* 40 percent  
*Fiddymment and similar soils:* 30 percent  
*Minor components:* 30 percent  
*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

### Description of Cometa

#### Setting

*Landform:* Terraces  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from granite

#### Typical profile

*H1 - 0 to 18 inches:* sandy loam  
*H2 - 18 to 29 inches:* clay  
*H3 - 29 to 60 inches:* sandy loam

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 1 to 5 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Well drained  
*Runoff class:* Very high  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches:* Very low (about 2.2 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 4e  
*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 4e  
*Hydrologic Soil Group:* D  
*Ecological site:* R017XD093CA - CLAYPAN  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

## Description of Fiddyment

### Setting

*Landform:* Ridges  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Side slope  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from siltstone

### Typical profile

*H1 - 0 to 12 inches:* loam  
*H2 - 12 to 28 inches:* clay loam  
*H3 - 28 to 35 inches:* indurated  
*H4 - 35 to 39 inches:* weathered bedrock

### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 1 to 5 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* 20 to 35 inches to duripan; 35 to 39 inches to lithic bedrock  
*Drainage class:* Well drained  
*Runoff class:* Very high  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches:* Very low (about 2.7 inches)

### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 4e  
*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 4e  
*Hydrologic Soil Group:* D  
*Ecological site:* R017XD093CA - CLAYPAN  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

## Minor Components

### Kaseberg, loam

*Percent of map unit:* 10 percent  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

### San joaquin, sandy loam

*Percent of map unit:* 10 percent  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

### Ramona, sandy loam

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

### Alamo, clay

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Depressions  
*Hydric soil rating:* Yes

## 142—Cometa-Ramona sandy loams, 1 to 5 percent slopes

### Map Unit Setting

*National map unit symbol:* hfzl  
*Elevation:* 20 to 3,500 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 10 to 23 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 63 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 230 to 320 days  
*Farmland classification:* Farmland of statewide importance

### Map Unit Composition

*Cometa and similar soils:* 50 percent  
*Ramona and similar soils:* 30 percent  
*Minor components:* 20 percent  
*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

### Description of Cometa

#### Setting

*Landform:* Terraces  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from granite

#### Typical profile

*H1 - 0 to 18 inches:* sandy loam  
*H2 - 18 to 29 inches:* clay  
*H3 - 29 to 60 inches:* sandy loam

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 1 to 5 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Well drained  
*Runoff class:* Very high  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.06 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches:* Very low (about 2.2 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 3e  
*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 3e  
*Hydrologic Soil Group:* D  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

## Description of Ramona

### Setting

*Landform:* Terraces  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Backslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Tread  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from granite

### Typical profile

*H1 - 0 to 6 inches:* sandy loam  
*H2 - 6 to 14 inches:* loam  
*H3 - 14 to 55 inches:* sandy clay loam  
*H4 - 55 to 73 inches:* gravelly sandy loam

### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 1 to 5 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Well drained  
*Runoff class:* Medium  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* More than 80 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* None  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches:* Moderate (about 8.2 inches)

### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 3e  
*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 3e  
*Hydrologic Soil Group:* C  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

## Minor Components

### San joaquin

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

### Fiddymment

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

### Xerofluvent

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Drainageways  
*Hydric soil rating:* Yes

### Alamo

*Percent of map unit:* 5 percent  
*Landform:* Depressions  
*Hydric soil rating:* Yes

## 193—Xerofluvents, occasionally flooded

### Map Unit Setting

*National map unit symbol:* hg17  
*Elevation:* 20 to 500 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 14 to 20 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 59 to 64 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 250 to 270 days  
*Farmland classification:* Prime farmland if irrigated

### Map Unit Composition

*Xerofluvents, occasionally flooded, and similar soils:* 90 percent  
*Minor components:* 10 percent  
*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

### Description of Xerofluvents, Occasionally Flooded

#### Setting

*Landform:* Flood plains  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Talf  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Alluvium derived from mixed rocks

#### Typical profile

*H1 - 0 to 30 inches:* stratified loamy sand to fine sandy loam  
*H2 - 30 to 48 inches:* stratified loamy sand to fine sandy loam to silt loam  
*H3 - 48 to 55 inches:* stratified loam to silty clay loam to clay

#### Properties and qualities

*Slope:* 0 to 2 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Moderately well drained  
*Runoff class:* Negligible  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately high to high  
(0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* About 30 to 60 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* NoneOccasional  
*Frequency of ponding:* Occasional  
*Calcium carbonate, maximum content:* 5 percent  
*Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches:* Moderate (about 7.9 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 2w  
*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 2w  
*Hydrologic Soil Group:* A  
*Hydric soil rating:* No

**Minor Components**

**Unnamed**

*Percent of map unit:* 10 percent  
*Landform:* Drainageways  
*Hydric soil rating:* Yes

**194—Xerofluvents, frequently flooded**

**Map Unit Setting**

*National map unit symbol:* hg18  
*Elevation:* 0 to 1,500 feet  
*Mean annual precipitation:* 14 to 20 inches  
*Mean annual air temperature:* 61 to 64 degrees F  
*Frost-free period:* 250 to 270 days  
*Farmland classification:* Not prime farmland

**Map Unit Composition**

*Xerofluvents, frequently flooded, and similar soils:* 90 percent  
*Minor components:* 10 percent  
*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

**Description of Xerofluvents, Frequently Flooded**

**Setting**

*Landform:* Drainageways  
*Landform position (two-dimensional):* Toeslope  
*Landform position (three-dimensional):* Talf  
*Down-slope shape:* Linear  
*Across-slope shape:* Linear  
*Parent material:* Alluvium

**Typical profile**

*H1 - 0 to 15 inches:* stratified loamy sand to fine sandy loam  
*H2 - 15 to 37 inches:* stratified loamy sand to fine sandy loam to silt loam  
*H3 - 37 to 55 inches:* stratified loam to silty clay loam to clay

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope:* 0 to 2 percent  
*Depth to restrictive feature:* More than 80 inches  
*Drainage class:* Somewhat poorly drained  
*Runoff class:* Very low  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):* Moderately high to high  
(0.20 to 1.98 in/hr)  
*Depth to water table:* About 30 to 57 inches  
*Frequency of flooding:* FrequentNone  
*Frequency of ponding:* None  
*Calcium carbonate, maximum content:* 5 percent  
*Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches:* Moderate (about 8.1 inches)

**Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated): 4w*  
*Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w*  
*Hydrologic Soil Group: B*  
*Hydric soil rating: Yes*

**Minor Components**

**Unnamed**

*Percent of map unit: 10 percent*  
*Landform: Drainageways*  
*Hydric soil rating: Yes*

**195—Xerofluvents, hardpan substratum**

**Map Unit Setting**

*National map unit symbol: hg19*  
*Elevation: 300 to 3,500 feet*  
*Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 40 inches*  
*Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 64 degrees F*  
*Frost-free period: 200 to 300 days*  
*Farmland classification: Farmland of statewide importance*

**Map Unit Composition**

*Xerofluvents and similar soils: 85 percent*  
*Minor components: 15 percent*  
*Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.*

**Description of Xerofluvents**

**Setting**

*Landform: Flood plains*  
*Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope*  
*Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf*  
*Down-slope shape: Linear*  
*Across-slope shape: Linear*  
*Parent material: Alluvium*

**Typical profile**

*H1 - 0 to 40 inches: stratified loam to clay loam*  
*H2 - 40 to 44 inches: indurated*

**Properties and qualities**

*Slope: 0 to 5 percent*  
*Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches*  
*Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained*  
*Runoff class: Low*  
*Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low (0.00 to 0.00 in/hr)*  
*Depth to water table: About 0 inches*

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*Frequency of flooding:* OccasionalNone

*Frequency of ponding:* None

*Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches:* Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

### **Interpretive groups**

*Land capability classification (irrigated):* 3w

*Land capability classification (nonirrigated):* 3w

*Hydrologic Soil Group:* B/D

*Hydric soil rating:* No

### **Minor Components**

#### **Alamo**

*Percent of map unit:* 10 percent

*Landform:* Depressions

*Ecological site:* R017XY903CA - Stream Channels and Floodplains

*Hydric soil rating:* Yes

#### **Unnamed**

*Percent of map unit:* 3 percent

*Landform:* Drainageways

*Hydric soil rating:* Yes

#### **Unnamed**

*Percent of map unit:* 2 percent

*Landform:* Drainageways

*Hydric soil rating:* Yes

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## APPENDIX B – CALIFORNIA NATURAL DIVERSITY DATABASE (CNDDDB)



**Multiple Occurrences per Page**  
**California Department of Fish and Wildlife**  
**California Natural Diversity Database**



**Query Criteria:** Quad IS (Pleasant Grove (3812174))  
AND (Federal Listing Status IS (Endangered OR Threatened)  
OR State Listing Status IS (Endangered OR Threatened))

<b><i>Buteo swainsoni</i></b>		<b>Element Code:</b> ABNKC19070	
Swainson's hawk			
<b>Listing Status:</b>	<b>Federal:</b> None	<b>CNDDDB Element Ranks:</b>	<b>Global:</b> G5
	<b>State:</b> Threatened		<b>State:</b> S4
	<b>Other:</b> BLM_S-Sensitive, IUCN_LC-Least Concern		
<b>Habitat:</b>	<b>General:</b>	BREEDS IN GRASSLANDS WITH SCATTERED TREES, JUNIPER-SAGE FLATS, RIPARIAN AREAS, SAVANNAHS, AND AGRICULTURAL OR RANCH LANDS WITH GROVES OR LINES OF TREES.	
	<b>Micro:</b>	REQUIRES ADJACENT SUITABLE FORAGING AREAS SUCH AS GRASSLANDS, OR ALFALFA OR GRAIN FIELDS SUPPORTING RODENT POPULATIONS.	

<b>Occurrence No.</b>	1482	<b>Map Index:</b>	62610	<b>EO Index:</b>	62647	<b>Element Last Seen:</b>	2001-07-09
<b>Occ. Rank:</b>	Unknown	<b>Presence:</b>	Presumed Extant	<b>Site Last Seen:</b>		2001-07-23	
<b>Occ. Type:</b>	Natural/Native occurrence	<b>Trend:</b>	Unknown	<b>Record Last Updated:</b>		2013-02-27	

**Quad Summary:** Pleasant Grove (3812174)  
**County Summary:** Placer

<b>Lat/Long:</b>	38.75717 / -121.43283	<b>Accuracy:</b>	80 meters
<b>UTM:</b>	Zone-10 N4290996 E636169	<b>Elevation (ft):</b>	70
<b>PLSS:</b>	T11N, R05E, Sec. 32, SE (M)	<b>Acres:</b>	0.0

**Location:** WEST SIDE OF COUNTRY ACRES LANE, 0.4 MILE NORTH OF BASELINE (RIEGO) ROAD, 5 MILES WEST OF ROSEVILLE.  
**Detailed Location:** MAPPED TO COORDINATES FROM CDFW NEST RECORDS, 2000-2004.  
**Ecological:** NEST TREE WAS A 40' EUCALYPTUS; SURROUNDED BY GRASSLAND (DRYLAND PASTURE) IN ALL DIRECTIONS.  
**General:** NEST DISCOVERED ON 8 JUN 2001. PARTIALLY-FEATHERED YOUNG IN NEST ON 9 JUL 2001; FLEDGED BY 23 JUL 2001.  
**Owner/Manager:** UNKNOWN

<b>Occurrence No.</b>	1483	<b>Map Index:</b>	62612	<b>EO Index:</b>	62649	<b>Element Last Seen:</b>	2001-07-23
<b>Occ. Rank:</b>	Unknown	<b>Presence:</b>	Presumed Extant	<b>Site Last Seen:</b>		2001-07-23	
<b>Occ. Type:</b>	Natural/Native occurrence	<b>Trend:</b>	Unknown	<b>Record Last Updated:</b>		2013-02-27	

**Quad Summary:** Pleasant Grove (3812174)  
**County Summary:** Placer

<b>Lat/Long:</b>	38.78156 / -121.44386	<b>Accuracy:</b>	80 meters
<b>UTM:</b>	Zone-10 N4293687 E635165	<b>Elevation (ft):</b>	60
<b>PLSS:</b>	T11N, R05E, Sec. 20, SW (M)	<b>Acres:</b>	0.0

**Location:** N SIDE OF CURRY CREEK, ABOUT 0.4 MI E OF S BREWER RD CROSSING & 2.1 MI NNE OF BASELINE RD AT BREWER RD, W OF ROSEVILLE.  
**Detailed Location:** MAPPED TO COORDINATES FROM CDFW NEST RECORDS, 2000-2004.  
**Ecological:** 2001 NEST IN 25' WILLOW SURROUNDED BY FALLOW/RUDERAL LAND; VERNAL POOLS SUSPECTED NEARBY. ANOTHER NEST SITE ACTIVE EARLY IN THE SEASON WAS OBSERVED ABOUT 524 M TO THE SE; THIS WAS PROBABLY A FAILED NEST ATTEMPT BY THE SAME PAIR.  
**General:** NESTING PAIR OBSERVED ON MULTIPLE VISITS MAY-JUL 2001; ADULT OBS FEEDING 1 DOWNY YOUNG ON 23 JUL, FLEDGING SUCCESS UNKNOWN.  
**Owner/Manager:** UNKNOWN



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<b>Occurrence No.</b>	2116	<b>Map Index:</b> 88293	<b>EO Index:</b> 89304	<b>Element Last Seen:</b>	2012-07-16
<b>Occ. Rank:</b>	Excellent		<b>Presence:</b> Presumed Extant	<b>Site Last Seen:</b>	2012-07-16
<b>Occ. Type:</b>	Natural/Native occurrence		<b>Trend:</b> Unknown	<b>Record Last Updated:</b>	2013-03-15
<b>Quad Summary:</b>	Pleasant Grove (3812174)				
<b>County Summary:</b>	Placer				
<b>Lat/Long:</b>	38.83862 / -121.44963		<b>Accuracy:</b>	80 meters	
<b>UTM:</b>	Zone-10 N4300010 E634556		<b>Elevation (ft):</b>	55	
<b>PLSS:</b>	T11N, R05E, Sec. 05, NW (M)		<b>Acres:</b>	0.0	
<b>Location:</b>	ALONG KING SLOUGH ABOUT 0.5 MILE SSE OF S BREWER RD AT E CATLETT RD AND 2 MILES NE OF PLEASANT GROVE.				
<b>Detailed Location:</b>	MAPPED TO COORDINATES GIVEN ON FIELD SURVEY FORM.				
<b>Ecological:</b>	NEST IN LARGE WILLOW TREE ALONG SLOUGH, LARGEST IN VICINITY. WITHIN RIPARIAN HABITAT DOMINATED BY TYPHA, WITH RICE FIELDS TO THE NORTH AND FALLOW LAND TO THE SOUTH.				
<b>General:</b>	NEST MONITORED BEFORE AND DURING BREWER RD BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION IN 2012; NESTING PAIR OBSERVED, 2 YOUNG WERE FLEDGED.				
<b>Owner/Manager:</b>	PVT				
<b>Occurrence No.</b>	2117	<b>Map Index:</b> 88294	<b>EO Index:</b> 89305	<b>Element Last Seen:</b>	2009-08-19
<b>Occ. Rank:</b>	Unknown		<b>Presence:</b> Presumed Extant	<b>Site Last Seen:</b>	2009-08-19
<b>Occ. Type:</b>	Natural/Native occurrence		<b>Trend:</b> Unknown	<b>Record Last Updated:</b>	2013-02-27
<b>Quad Summary:</b>	Pleasant Grove (3812174)				
<b>County Summary:</b>	Sutter				
<b>Lat/Long:</b>	38.82377 / -121.47875		<b>Accuracy:</b>	80 meters	
<b>UTM:</b>	Zone-10 N4298320 E632057		<b>Elevation (ft):</b>	45	
<b>PLSS:</b>	T11N, R04E, Sec. 12, N (M)		<b>Acres:</b>	0.0	
<b>Location:</b>	S SIDE OF HOWSLEY RD, IN PLEASANT GROVE; ABOUT 2.1 MI SW OF E CATLETT RD AT S BREWER RD.				
<b>Detailed Location:</b>	MAPPED TO POINT FROM CDFW SHAPEFILE OF 2009 NEST RECORDS.				
<b>Ecological:</b>	NEST IN 20' WILLOW WITH CROPLAND TO THE NORTH AND PASTURE AND FALLOW LAND TO THE SOUTH.				
<b>General:</b>	NEST WITH YOUNG OBSERVED ON 19 AUG 2009; FLEDGING SUCCESS UNKNOWN.				
<b>Owner/Manager:</b>	UNKNOWN				
<b>Occurrence No.</b>	2118	<b>Map Index:</b> 88296	<b>EO Index:</b> 89307	<b>Element Last Seen:</b>	2001-05-03
<b>Occ. Rank:</b>	Unknown		<b>Presence:</b> Presumed Extant	<b>Site Last Seen:</b>	2001-05-03
<b>Occ. Type:</b>	Natural/Native occurrence		<b>Trend:</b> Unknown	<b>Record Last Updated:</b>	2013-02-27
<b>Quad Summary:</b>	Pleasant Grove (3812174)				
<b>County Summary:</b>	Sutter				
<b>Lat/Long:</b>	38.80797 / -121.49155		<b>Accuracy:</b>	80 meters	
<b>UTM:</b>	Zone-10 N4296548 E630974		<b>Elevation (ft):</b>	40	
<b>PLSS:</b>	T11N, R04E, Sec. 14, NE (M)		<b>Acres:</b>	0.0	
<b>Location:</b>	S SIDE OF FIFIELD RD AND PLEASANT GROVE CREEK, ABOUT 0.4 MI W OF PLEASANT GROVE RD JUNCTION & 1.5 MI E OF NATOMAS RD.				
<b>Detailed Location:</b>	MAPPED TO POINT FROM CDFW 2000-2004 NEST RECORDS.				
<b>Ecological:</b>	NEST IN 80' EUCALYPTUS SURROUNDED WITH CROPLAND AND SOME PASTURE TO THE SOUTHWEST.				
<b>General:</b>	ACTIVE NEST, INCUBATION OBSERVED ON 3 MAY 2001; NEST SUCCESS UNKNOWN.				
<b>Owner/Manager:</b>	UNKNOWN				



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<b>Occurrence No.</b>	2119	<b>Map Index:</b> 88299	<b>EO Index:</b> 89309	<b>Element Last Seen:</b>	2010-04-19
<b>Occ. Rank:</b>	Unknown		<b>Presence:</b> Presumed Extant	<b>Site Last Seen:</b>	2010-04-19
<b>Occ. Type:</b>	Natural/Native occurrence		<b>Trend:</b> Unknown	<b>Record Last Updated:</b>	2013-02-27

**Quad Summary:** Pleasant Grove (3812174)

**County Summary:** Sutter

<b>Lat/Long:</b>	38.78107 / -121.49934	<b>Accuracy:</b>	80 meters
<b>UTM:</b>	Zone-10 N4293552 E630347	<b>Elevation (ft):</b>	35
<b>PLSS:</b>	T11N, R04E, Sec. 23, SW (M)	<b>Acres:</b>	0.0

**Location:** NORTH SIDE OF SANKEY RD, ABOUT 0.1 MI NE OF NATOMAS RD INTERSECTION AND 0.6 MI WNW OF PLEASANT GROVE RD INTERSECTION.

**Detailed Location:** MAPPED TO PROVIDED COORDINATES.

**Ecological:** NEST TREE IN SPARSELY-TREED YARD OF RURAL HOMESTEAD; SURROUNDING HABITAT INCLUDED PASTURE DOMINATED BY NON-NATIVE GRASS, AND AGRICULTURAL LAND.

**General:** ACTIVE NEST MONITORED IN 2010; NESTING PAIR OBSERVED, 2 YOUNG FLEDGED IN JUL.

**Owner/Manager:** UNKNOWN

<b>Occurrence No.</b>	2120	<b>Map Index:</b> 88305	<b>EO Index:</b> 89316	<b>Element Last Seen:</b>	2013-06-24
<b>Occ. Rank:</b>	Good		<b>Presence:</b> Presumed Extant	<b>Site Last Seen:</b>	2013-06-24
<b>Occ. Type:</b>	Natural/Native occurrence		<b>Trend:</b> Unknown	<b>Record Last Updated:</b>	2013-12-04

**Quad Summary:** Pleasant Grove (3812174)

**County Summary:** Placer

<b>Lat/Long:</b>	38.78020 / -121.45067	<b>Accuracy:</b>	80 meters
<b>UTM:</b>	Zone-10 N4293526 E634576	<b>Elevation (ft):</b>	50
<b>PLSS:</b>	T11N, R05E, Sec. 29, NW (M)	<b>Acres:</b>	0.0

**Location:** ALONG CURRY CREEK, JUST EAST OF S BREWER RD; ABOUT 2 MILES NORTH OF BASELINE RD AT BREWER RD, WEST OF ROSEVILLE.

**Detailed Location:** MAPPED TO COORDINATES & LOCATIONS FROM FIELD SURVEY FORMS, "ABOUT 100-150 FEET EAST OF S. BREWER ROAD AND 2.0 MILES NORTH OF BASELINE ROAD...TREE IS SOUTHEAST OF THE BRIDGE THAT CROSSES CURRY CREEK."

**Ecological:** 2009 NEST IN WILLOWS, ABOUT 30' UP. PAIR RETURNED TO SAME NEST IN SUBSEQUENT YEARS. SURROUNDED BY GRAZING LAND, SEVERAL VERNAL POOLS NEARBY.

**General:** SWAINSON'S HAWK OBSERVED ON NEST ON 21 APR AND 5 MAY 2009; NEST SUCCESS UNKNOWN. NESTING PAIR OBSERVED THROUGH JUN 2013; CHICK SEEN IN NEST ON 24 JUN 2013.

**Owner/Manager:** PVT



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<b>Occurrence No.</b>	2121	<b>Map Index:</b> 88307	<b>EO Index:</b> 89318	<b>Element Last Seen:</b>	2010-XX-XX
<b>Occ. Rank:</b>	Excellent		<b>Presence:</b> Presumed Extant	<b>Site Last Seen:</b>	2010-XX-XX
<b>Occ. Type:</b>	Natural/Native occurrence		<b>Trend:</b> Unknown	<b>Record Last Updated:</b>	2013-03-15
<b>Quad Summary:</b>	Pleasant Grove (3812174)				
<b>County Summary:</b>	Placer, Sutter				
<b>Lat/Long:</b>	38.76759 / -121.46922		<b>Accuracy:</b>	1/10 mile	
<b>UTM:</b>	Zone-10 N4292099 E632988		<b>Elevation (ft):</b>	45	
<b>PLSS:</b>	T11N, R05E, Sec. 30, SW (M)		<b>Acres:</b>	0.0	
<b>Location:</b>	E SIDE OF LOCUST RD, ABOUT 0.4 MI S OF JACKSON RD JUNCTION & 1.5 MI NW OF BREWER RD AT BASELINE RD; N OF RIO LINDA.				
<b>Detailed Location:</b>	MAPPED TO PROVIDED MAP.				
<b>Ecological:</b>	NEST IN EUCALYPTUS TREES ON MITIGATION BANK PROPERTY, ADJACENT TO RESTORED VERNAL POOL ANNUAL GRASSLAND.				
<b>General:</b>	NESTING PAIR OBSERVED IN 2009; NEST SUCCESS UNKNOWN. PAIR REPORTEDLY RETURNED TO NEST IN 2010; SUCCESS UNKNOWN.				
<b>Owner/Manager:</b>	PVT				

<b>Agelaius tricolor</b>	<b>Element Code:</b> ABPBXB0020
tricolored blackbird	
<b>Listing Status:</b>	<b>Federal:</b> None
	<b>State:</b> Threatened
	<b>Other:</b> BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_EN-Endangered, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern
<b>Habitat:</b>	<b>General:</b> HIGHLY COLONIAL SPECIES, MOST NUMEROUS IN CENTRAL VALLEY AND VICINITY. LARGELY ENDEMIC TO CALIFORNIA.
	<b>Micro:</b> REQUIRES OPEN WATER, PROTECTED NESTING SUBSTRATE, AND FORAGING AREA WITH INSECT PREY WITHIN A FEW KM OF THE COLONY.
<b>CNDDB Element Ranks:</b>	<b>Global:</b> G1G2
	<b>State:</b> S2

<b>Occurrence No.</b>	584	<b>Map Index:</b> 96884	<b>EO Index:</b> 98112	<b>Element Last Seen:</b>	2014-04-19
<b>Occ. Rank:</b>	Unknown		<b>Presence:</b> Presumed Extant	<b>Site Last Seen:</b>	2015-04-16
<b>Occ. Type:</b>	Natural/Native occurrence		<b>Trend:</b> Unknown	<b>Record Last Updated:</b>	2016-02-01
<b>Quad Summary:</b>	Pleasant Grove (3812174)				
<b>County Summary:</b>	Placer				
<b>Lat/Long:</b>	38.81829 / -121.40799		<b>Accuracy:</b>	1/10 mile	
<b>UTM:</b>	Zone-10 N4297816 E638210		<b>Elevation (ft):</b>	70	
<b>PLSS:</b>	T11N, R05E, Sec. 10, NW (M)		<b>Acres:</b>	0.0	
<b>Location:</b>	ABOUT 1 MI ESE OF SUNSET BLVD AT PETTIGREW RD, 1 MI WSW OF SUNSET BLVD AT AMORUSO WAY, W OF LINCOLN.				
<b>Detailed Location:</b>	COLONY DATA STORED IN UC DAVIS TRICOLORED BLACKBIRD PORTAL; SITE NAME "GLEASON RANCH SUNSET BLVD WEST." MAPPED TO PROVIDED LOCATION IN PORTAL.				
<b>Ecological:</b>	AREA FLOODED DUE TO BROKEN IRRIGATION PIPE, BLACKBERRY BRAMBLES REMOVED TO FIX PIPE, SIGNIFICANT RUNNING WATER NO LONGER EXISTS (2011). EXCELLENT HABITAT WITH HIMALAYAN BLACKBERRY, TULE, ADJACENT WATER, & FORAGING AROUND SITE IN 2014.				
<b>General:</b>	~4,000 BIRDS OBSERVED ON 25 APR 2008; OBS INDICATED THAT MOST NEST BUILDING COMPLETE W/ EGG LAYING & INCUBATION IN PROGRESS. 0 OBS ON 16 APR 2011. ~6,500 BIRDS OBS NESTING ON 19 APR 2014; 0 BY 23 MAY. 200 OBS ON 9 APR 2015, 0 BY 16 APR.				
<b>Owner/Manager:</b>	PVT				



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<b><i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 11</i></b>		<b>Element Code:</b> AFCHA0209K
steelhead - Central Valley DPS		
<b>Listing Status:</b>	<b>Federal:</b> Threatened	<b>CNDDB Element Ranks:</b> <b>Global:</b> G5T2Q
	<b>State:</b> None	<b>State:</b> S2
	<b>Other:</b> AFS_TH-Threatened	
<b>Habitat:</b>	<b>General:</b> POPULATIONS IN THE SACRAMENTO AND SAN JOAQUIN RIVERS AND THEIR TRIBUTARIES.	
	<b>Micro:</b> <input type="checkbox"/>	

<b>Occurrence No.</b>	4	<b>Map Index:</b>	90980	<b>EO Index:</b>	92029	<b>Element Last Seen:</b>	2007-XX-XX
<b>Occ. Rank:</b>	Unknown	<b>Presence:</b>	Presumed Extant	<b>Site Last Seen:</b>		2007-XX-XX	
<b>Occ. Type:</b>	Natural/Native occurrence	<b>Trend:</b>	Unknown	<b>Record Last Updated:</b>		2013-12-03	

**Quad Summary:** Roseville (3812173), Pleasant Grove (3812174), Verona (3812175), Gold Hill (3812182), Lincoln (3812183)  
**County Summary:** Placer, Sutter

<b>Lat/Long:</b>	38.89835 / -121.25897	<b>Accuracy:</b>	non-specific area
<b>UTM:</b>	Zone-10 N4306937 E650978	<b>Elevation (ft):</b>	
<b>PLSS:</b>	T12N, R06E, Sec. 12 (M)	<b>Acres:</b>	2745.0

**Location:** AUBURN RAVINE UPSTREAM TO GOLD HILL DAM (=LOWER AUBURN RAVINE 1 DIVERSION DAM).  
**Detailed Location:** MAPPED TO REACH OF STREAM CURRENTLY NAVIGABLE BY STEELHEAD (SH) PER CA FISH PASSAGE ASSESSMENT DATABASE. AS OF 2003, HEMPHILL DAM (38.897, -121.252) WAS THE U/S LIMIT TO MIGRATION. ANECDOTES OF RUNS IN 1930S AS FAR U/S AS WISE POWERHOUSE.  
**Ecological:** SEASONAL, LOW-ELEV CK NOW YR-ROUND FROM TRANSFERS & NUISANCE FLOWS. SH POORLY DOCUMENTED. LIKELY SPAWNING & REARING AREA; SMALL FRY OBSERVED IN SPRING, JUVENILES YR-ROUND. 1/2-POUNDERS REPORTED. STOCKED W/OUT-OF-BASIN RAINBOW TROUT 1948-59.  
**General:** 1992 SCALE ANALYSIS (N=1) & '95-96 SURVEYS INDICATED ANADROMY. JUVS CAUGHT IN '98-99 SURVEYS; INCL. APPARENT SMOLTS IN '98. JUVS & ADS 10-287 MM CAUGHT IN CDFW SURVEYS NOV-DEC 2004 & APR '05, ANADROMY PRESUMED. DETECTED 2007, PER CDFW DATA.  
**Owner/Manager:** UNKNOWN

<b><i>Branchinecta lynchi</i></b>		<b>Element Code:</b> ICBRA03030
vernal pool fairy shrimp		
<b>Listing Status:</b>	<b>Federal:</b> Threatened	<b>CNDDB Element Ranks:</b> <b>Global:</b> G3
	<b>State:</b> None	<b>State:</b> S3
	<b>Other:</b> IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	
<b>Habitat:</b>	<b>General:</b> ENDEMIC TO THE GRASSLANDS OF THE CENTRAL VALLEY, CENTRAL COAST MOUNTAINS, AND SOUTH COAST MOUNTAINS, IN ASTATIC RAIN-FILLED POOLS.	
	<b>Micro:</b> INHABIT SMALL, CLEAR-WATER SANDSTONE-DEPRESSION POOLS AND GRASSED SWALE, EARTH SLUMP, OR BASALT-FLOW DEPRESSION POOLS.	



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<b>Occurrence No.</b>	137	<b>Map Index:</b> 34810	<b>EO Index:</b> 2496	<b>Element Last Seen:</b>	1999-02-25
<b>Occ. Rank:</b>	Good		<b>Presence:</b> Presumed Extant	<b>Site Last Seen:</b>	1999-02-25
<b>Occ. Type:</b>	Natural/Native occurrence		<b>Trend:</b> Unknown	<b>Record Last Updated:</b>	2011-07-08
<b>Quad Summary:</b>	Pleasant Grove (3812174)				
<b>County Summary:</b>	Placer				
<b>Lat/Long:</b>	38.78337 / -121.44842		<b>Accuracy:</b>	specific area	
<b>UTM:</b>	Zone-10 N4293880 E634766		<b>Elevation (ft):</b>	60	
<b>PLSS:</b>	T11N, R05E, Sec. 20, SW (M)		<b>Acres:</b>	59.8	
<b>Location:</b>	NORTHEAST OF CURRY CREEK AT SOUTH BREWER ROAD, ABOUT 3 MILES SOUTHEAST OF PLEASANT GROVE.				
<b>Detailed Location:</b>	BASELINE BREWER MITIGATION SITE; A TOTAL OF 46 WATERBODIES WERE SURVEYED IN FEBRUARY/MARCH 1996. PROPERTY MANAGER: EVERGREEN MANAGEMENT.				
<b>Ecological:</b>	CONSTRUCTED AND EXISTING SEASONAL WATERBODIES WITHIN NON-NATIVE ANNUAL GRASSLAND. LASTHENIA FREMONTII, NAVARRETIA LEUCOCEPHALA, & ELOCHARIS MACROSTACHYA DOMINANT. LINDERIELLA OCCIDENTALIS ALSO PRESENT IN MITIGATION SITE.				
<b>General:</b>	1996: B. LYNCHI OBS IN 7 POOLS (#105, 122, 140 & 143 OBS >50; POOLS #131, 133 & 148 OBS <50). 1997: 10'S OBS IN #107 & 142. 1998: 100'S OBS IN VP# 121, 142 & 143; 1000'S OBS IN VP #122. 1999: 100'S OBS IN MANY POOLS WITHIN MONITORED AREA.				
<b>Owner/Manager:</b>	PVT-ROSEVILLE 150 PARTNERSHIP				
<b>Occurrence No.</b>	155	<b>Map Index:</b> 33674	<b>EO Index:</b> 30808	<b>Element Last Seen:</b>	1997-01-16
<b>Occ. Rank:</b>	Unknown		<b>Presence:</b> Presumed Extant	<b>Site Last Seen:</b>	1997-01-16
<b>Occ. Type:</b>	Natural/Native occurrence		<b>Trend:</b> Unknown	<b>Record Last Updated:</b>	2014-08-19
<b>Quad Summary:</b>	Roseville (3812173), Pleasant Grove (3812174)				
<b>County Summary:</b>	Placer				
<b>Lat/Long:</b>	38.78731 / -121.34962		<b>Accuracy:</b>	non-specific area	
<b>UTM:</b>	Zone-10 N4294468 E643339		<b>Elevation (ft):</b>	100	
<b>PLSS:</b>	T11N, R06E, Sec. 19 (M)		<b>Acres:</b>	2551.0	
<b>Location:</b>	VICINITY OF FIDDYMENT RD, FROM PLEASANT GROVE BLVD TO ABOUT 3 MILES NORTH, ROSEVILLE.				
<b>Detailed Location:</b>	MAPPED TO INCLUDE 1993 DETECTION LOCATIONS GIVEN AS T11N R6E SECTION 18 (SUGNET ID #91), T11N R5E SECTION 25 (SUGNET ID #89), AND BOUNDARY OF AREA SURVEYED IN 1997 IN SECTIONS 19 AND 30. EXACT LOCATIONS UNKNOWN.				
<b>Ecological:</b>	AERIAL PHOTOS INDICATE DEVELOPMENT IN THE VICINITY OF THE 1993 DETECTIONS; HABITAT MAY HAVE BEEN LOST. 1997: A MITIGATION AREA WITH SEASONAL WETLANDS, REFERENCE VERNAL POOLS, AND CONSTRUCTED POOLS IN ANNUAL GRASSLAND/OAK WOODLAND.				
<b>General:</b>	FOUND IN 3 OF 3 BASINS SAMPLED IN SEC 18, 16 JAN 1993. FOUND IN 5 OF 31 BASINS SAMPLED IN SEC 25, 27 JAN 1993. FOUND IN 71 BASINS, 16 JAN 1997.				
<b>Owner/Manager:</b>	UNKNOWN				



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<b>Occurrence No.</b>	175	<b>Map Index:</b>	93436	<b>EO Index:</b>	30604	<b>Element Last Seen:</b>	2011-02-28
<b>Occ. Rank:</b>	Unknown	<b>Presence:</b>	Presumed Extant	<b>Site Last Seen:</b>		2011-02-28	
<b>Occ. Type:</b>	Natural/Native occurrence	<b>Trend:</b>	Unknown	<b>Record Last Updated:</b>		2014-08-11	
<b>Quad Summary:</b>	Pleasant Grove (3812174)						
<b>County Summary:</b>	Sutter						
<b>Lat/Long:</b>	38.77301 / -121.49631			<b>Accuracy:</b>	80 meters		
<b>UTM:</b>	Zone-10 N4292661 E630625			<b>Elevation (ft):</b>	35		
<b>PLSS:</b>	T11N, R04E, Sec. 26, E (M)			<b>Acres:</b>	0.0		
<b>Location:</b>	WEST SIDE OF RAILROAD TRACKS, 0.7 MILE SW OF THE INTERSECTION OF PLEASANT GROVE RD AND SANKEY RD, WEST OF ROSEVILLE.						
<b>Detailed Location:</b>	1993 LOCATION GIVEN ONLY AS T11N, R4E, SECTION 26. MAPPED TO COORDINATES GIVEN FOR 2011 DETECTION.						
<b>Ecological:</b>	1993: MANMADE ROADSIDE DITCHES; LEPIDURUS PACKARDI ALSO OBSERVED. 2011: SMALL (3 FOOT X 3 FOOT) VERNAL POOL IN PASTURE DOMINATED BY NON-NATIVE GRASSES; DISTURBANCE FROM PIG FARMING EVIDENT.						
<b>General:</b>	FOUND IN 1 OF 1 FEATURE SURVEYED ON 12 MAR 1993 (SUGNET RECORD #86). 5 REPRODUCTIVE ADULTS OBSERVED ON 28 FEB 2011.						
<b>Owner/Manager:</b>	UNKNOWN						
<b>Occurrence No.</b>	319	<b>Map Index:</b>	47287	<b>EO Index:</b>	48240	<b>Element Last Seen:</b>	2002-01-21
<b>Occ. Rank:</b>	Good	<b>Presence:</b>	Presumed Extant	<b>Site Last Seen:</b>		2002-01-21	
<b>Occ. Type:</b>	Natural/Native occurrence	<b>Trend:</b>	Unknown	<b>Record Last Updated:</b>		2002-07-12	
<b>Quad Summary:</b>	Pleasant Grove (3812174)						
<b>County Summary:</b>	Placer						
<b>Lat/Long:</b>	38.85698 / -121.38635			<b>Accuracy:</b>	non-specific area		
<b>UTM:</b>	Zone-10 N4302143 E640013			<b>Elevation (ft):</b>	90		
<b>PLSS:</b>	T12N, R05E, Sec. 26 (M)			<b>Acres:</b>	325.8		
<b>Location:</b>	AITKEN RANCH MITIGATION BANK, ALONG AUBURN RAVINE SOUTH OF MOORE ROAD, N OF PLEASANT GROVE BLVD AND WEST OF DOWD AVE.						
<b>Detailed Location:</b>							
<b>Ecological:</b>	HABITAT CONSISTS OF LIGHTLY GRAZED ANNUAL GRASSLAND AND VERNAL POOL LANDSCAPE. SWAINSON'S HAWK OBSERVED FORAGING (SPRING, SUMMER, FALL) IN VICINITY. SITE IS A CONSERVATION BANK. SURROUNDING LAND COMPRISED OF RICE FARMING AND CATTLE GRAZING.						
<b>General:</b>	21 JAN 2002: POPULATION OF POOL ESTIMATED TO BE IN 100'S; 1 MALE AND 1 FEMALE COLLECTED.						
<b>Owner/Manager:</b>	PVT-WILDLANDS INC						



**Multiple Occurrences per Page**  
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<b>Occurrence No.</b>	626	<b>Map Index:</b> 78877	<b>EO Index:</b> 79848	<b>Element Last Seen:</b>	2015-01-14
<b>Occ. Rank:</b>	Excellent		<b>Presence:</b> Presumed Extant	<b>Site Last Seen:</b>	2015-01-14
<b>Occ. Type:</b>	Natural/Native occurrence		<b>Trend:</b> Unknown	<b>Record Last Updated:</b>	2017-03-01
<b>Quad Summary:</b>	Pleasant Grove (3812174)				
<b>County Summary:</b>	Placer				
<b>Lat/Long:</b>	38.81464 / -121.42896		<b>Accuracy:</b>	specific area	
<b>UTM:</b>	Zone-10 N4297380 E636396		<b>Elevation (ft):</b>	65	
<b>PLSS:</b>	T11N, R05E, Sec. 09, SW (M)		<b>Acres:</b>	65.0	
<b>Location:</b>	REASON FARMS ENVIRONMENTAL PRESERVE. WEST OF PETTIGREW ROAD AND NORTH OF PLEASANT GROVE CREEK.				
<b>Detailed Location:</b>	THE PRESERVE EXTENDS NORTH TO SUNSET BLVD WEST, BUT THE NORTHERN PORTION CONSISTS OF FALLOW AG FIELDS WITH NO VERNAL POOLS. MAPPED TO LOCATIONS GIVEN FOR OCCUPIED POOLS IN 2007, 2009, & 2010 REPORTS.				
<b>Ecological:</b>	PRESERVE WITH VERNAL POOL GRASSLAND AND FALLOW AGRICULTURAL FIELDS; INCLUDED CREATED/RESTORED WETLANDS AND VERNAL POOLS AS WELL AS NATURAL/HISTORIC VERNAL POOLS AND WETLANDS. SITE USED FOR CATTLE GRAZING.				
<b>General:</b>	10S TO 100S DETECTED IN 4 OF 17 BASINS SAMPLED MAR 2007. 100S DETECTED IN 9 POOLS ON 4 FEB 2009. 100S TO 1000S DETECTED IN 12 OF 17 POOLS SAMPLED JAN-FEB 2010. 10S DETECTED IN 1 POOL, 25 JAN 2013. 100S DETECTED IN 5 POOLS, 2015.				
<b>Owner/Manager:</b>	CITY OF ROSEVILLE				
<b>Occurrence No.</b>	706	<b>Map Index:</b> 93437	<b>EO Index:</b> 94575	<b>Element Last Seen:</b>	2011-02-28
<b>Occ. Rank:</b>	Fair		<b>Presence:</b> Presumed Extant	<b>Site Last Seen:</b>	2011-02-28
<b>Occ. Type:</b>	Natural/Native occurrence		<b>Trend:</b> Unknown	<b>Record Last Updated:</b>	2014-10-31
<b>Quad Summary:</b>	Pleasant Grove (3812174)				
<b>County Summary:</b>	Sutter				
<b>Lat/Long:</b>	38.75872 / -121.48810		<b>Accuracy:</b>	80 meters	
<b>UTM:</b>	Zone-10 N4291088 E631364		<b>Elevation (ft):</b>	40	
<b>PLSS:</b>	T11N, R04E, Sec. 36, W (M)		<b>Acres:</b>	0.0	
<b>Location:</b>	ALONG PLEASANT GROVE ROAD, 0.5 MILE NORTH OF RIEGO ROAD, NORTH OF RIO LINDA.				
<b>Detailed Location:</b>	MAPPED TO COORDINATES GIVEN ON 2011 FIELD SURVEY FORM. NEAR ROAD AND ABANDONED RAILROAD GRADE.				
<b>Ecological:</b>	15 X 50 FOOT VERNAL POOL IN PASTURE DOMINATED BY NON-NATIVE GRASSES. VERNAL POOLS AND SEASONAL WETLANDS SCATTERED THROUGHOUT.				
<b>General:</b>	7 REPRODUCTIVE ADULTS OBSERVED ON 28 FEB 2011.				
<b>Owner/Manager:</b>	UNKNOWN				



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<b>Occurrence No.</b>	728	<b>Map Index:</b> 93488	<b>EO Index:</b> 94617	<b>Element Last Seen:</b>	2014-03-25
<b>Occ. Rank:</b>	Good		<b>Presence:</b> Presumed Extant	<b>Site Last Seen:</b>	2014-03-25
<b>Occ. Type:</b>	Natural/Native occurrence		<b>Trend:</b> Unknown	<b>Record Last Updated:</b>	2014-11-14
<b>Quad Summary:</b>	Pleasant Grove (3812174)				
<b>County Summary:</b>	Placer				
<b>Lat/Long:</b>	38.83591 / -121.41708		<b>Accuracy:</b>	specific area	
<b>UTM:</b>	Zone-10 N4299758 E637387		<b>Elevation (ft):</b>	75	
<b>PLSS:</b>	T11N, R05E, Sec. 04 (M)		<b>Acres:</b>	143.0	
<b>Location:</b>	BETWEEN EAST CATLETT RD AND SUNSET BLVD WEST, FROM ABOUT 1-2 MILES EAST OF SOUTH BREWER RD, 5 MILES SW OF LINCOLN.				
<b>Detailed Location:</b>	JOHN D. VINCENT VERNAL POOL PRESERVE (T12N R5E SEC 33) AND TOAD HILL RANCH MITIGATION BANK (T11N R5E SEC 3 AND EAST HALF OF T11N R5E SEC 4). MAPPED TO LOCATIONS GIVEN FOR OCCUPIED POOLS.				
<b>Ecological:</b>	TWO PRESERVES TOTALLING 1,947 ACRES, WITH ABOUT 72 ACRES OF CREATED AND NATURAL VERNAL POOLS AND VERNAL SWALES IN GRAZED ANNUAL GRASSLAND. CLAM SHRIMP CYSTS (EULIMNADIA SP) FOUND AT TOAD HILL IN 2009 AND PRESUMED NON-NATIVE/INTRODUCED.				
<b>General:</b>	JOHN D: FOUND IN UP TO 5 OF 69 POOLS, 2007. IN 11 POOLS, 2009. IN UP TO 10 POOLS, 2 FEB 2011. IN 7-8 POOLS, 2013. TOAD HILL: 0 FOUND IN DRY SAMPLES, 2009. ADULTS IN 8 OF 200 POOLS, 2012. IN 5 OF 115 POOLS, 2013. IN 3 OF 200 POOLS, 2014.				
<b>Owner/Manager:</b>	PVT-WILDLANDS, INC				
<b>Occurrence No.</b>	729	<b>Map Index:</b> 93489	<b>EO Index:</b> 94621	<b>Element Last Seen:</b>	2018-03-26
<b>Occ. Rank:</b>	Good		<b>Presence:</b> Presumed Extant	<b>Site Last Seen:</b>	2018-03-26
<b>Occ. Type:</b>	Natural/Native occurrence		<b>Trend:</b> Unknown	<b>Record Last Updated:</b>	2020-05-22
<b>Quad Summary:</b>	Pleasant Grove (3812174)				
<b>County Summary:</b>	Placer, Sutter				
<b>Lat/Long:</b>	38.76889 / -121.46588		<b>Accuracy:</b>	specific area	
<b>UTM:</b>	Zone-10 N4292248 E633276		<b>Elevation (ft):</b>	50	
<b>PLSS:</b>	T11N, R05E, Sec. 30, SW (M)		<b>Acres:</b>	91.0	
<b>Location:</b>	LOCUST ROAD MITIGATION BANK, WEST SIDE OF LOCUST RD, 0.3 TO 0.7 MILE SE OF INTERSECTION WITH JACKSON RD, N OF RIO LINDA.				
<b>Detailed Location:</b>	MAPPED TO LOCATIONS OF OCCUPIED POOLS.				
<b>Ecological:</b>	75 ACRE MITIGATION BANK WITH ABOUT 12 ACRES OF CREATED VERNAL POOLS AND SWALES IN ANNUAL GRASSLAND. SURROUNDING LAND USED FOR GRAZING AND RICE PRODUCTION.				
<b>General:</b>	50 FOUND IN 17 POOLS ON 16 FEB 2010. >100 FOUND IN 25 POOLS ON 26 JAN 2011. FOUND IN 28 OF 41 POOLS SAMPLED FEB-MAR 2012. MORE THAN 100 FOUND IN 26 OF 29 POOLS SAMPLED JAN-MAR 2013. FOUND IN 3 POOLS DURING 2018 SURVEYS.				
<b>Owner/Manager:</b>	PVT-WILDLANDS, INC				



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<b>Occurrence No.</b>	731	<b>Map Index:</b>	93512	<b>EO Index:</b>	94645	<b>Element Last Seen:</b>	2016-02-08
<b>Occ. Rank:</b>	Good	<b>Presence:</b>	Presumed Extant	<b>Site Last Seen:</b>		2016-02-08	
<b>Occ. Type:</b>	Natural/Native occurrence	<b>Trend:</b>	Unknown	<b>Record Last Updated:</b>		2016-05-26	
<b>Quad Summary:</b>	Roseville (3812173), Pleasant Grove (3812174)						
<b>County Summary:</b>	Placer						
<b>Lat/Long:</b>	38.80961 / -121.37438			<b>Accuracy:</b>	specific area		
<b>UTM:</b>	Zone-10 N4296904 E641146			<b>Elevation (ft):</b>	90		
<b>PLSS:</b>	T11N, R05E, Sec. 13 (M)			<b>Acres:</b>	45.0		
<b>Location:</b>	0.7 TO 1.4 MILES WNW OF THE INTERSECTION OF HAYDEN PARKWAY AND FIDDYMENT ROAD, NW OF ROSEVILLE.						
<b>Detailed Location:</b>	1993 DETECTIONS IN VICINITY, EXACT LOCATIONS UNKNOWN. 2005 DETECTION ON WEST ROSEVILLE SPECIFIC PLAN OPEN SPACE PRESERVE. 2007-2008 SURVEYS WERE ON "CREEKVIEW PROPERTY." 2009 DETECTIONS ON AMORUSO PROPERTY. 2016, ON FIDDYMENT WFB PARCELS.						
<b>Ecological:</b>	1993: NATURAL VERNAL POOLS. 2005: NATURAL VERNAL POOLS ON PRESERVE; SURROUNDING AREA IS BEING DEVELOPED. 2009: VALLEY GRASSLAND WITH SCATTERED VERNAL POOLS, SWALES, AND SEASONAL WETLANDS.						
<b>General:</b>	FOUND IN 16 OF 52 POOLS IN SEC 13 & 4 OF 9 POOLS IN SEC 14, 1993 (SUGNET IDS #87 & 88). 100S FOUND IN 1 POOL, 2005. BRANCHINECTA CYSTS FOUND IN 11 BASINS, 2007. NOT FOUND IN 2007-08 WET SEASON. IN 10 POOLS, 2009. IN 4 POOLS, 2016.						
<b>Owner/Manager:</b>	PVT, CITY OF ROSEVILLE						
<b>Occurrence No.</b>	732	<b>Map Index:</b>	93527	<b>EO Index:</b>	94660	<b>Element Last Seen:</b>	2009-02-25
<b>Occ. Rank:</b>	Excellent	<b>Presence:</b>	Presumed Extant	<b>Site Last Seen:</b>		2009-02-25	
<b>Occ. Type:</b>	Natural/Native occurrence	<b>Trend:</b>	Unknown	<b>Record Last Updated:</b>		2014-09-24	
<b>Quad Summary:</b>	Pleasant Grove (3812174)						
<b>County Summary:</b>	Placer						
<b>Lat/Long:</b>	38.81713 / -121.38204			<b>Accuracy:</b>	specific area		
<b>UTM:</b>	Zone-10 N4297727 E640465			<b>Elevation (ft):</b>	100		
<b>PLSS:</b>	T11N, R05E, Sec. 11, NE (M)			<b>Acres:</b>	10.0		
<b>Location:</b>	0.5 TO 0.7 MILE SE OF INTERSECTION OF SUNSET BLVD WEST AND AMORUSO WAY, NW OF ROSEVILLE.						
<b>Detailed Location:</b>	AMORUSO PROPERTY, POOLS SW-48 AND VP-80.						
<b>Ecological:</b>	VALLEY GRASSLAND WITH SCATTERED VERNAL POOLS, SWALES, AND SEASONAL WETLANDS.						
<b>General:</b>	FOUND IN 15 POOLS, 2009 (2 MAPPED HERE, SEE ALSO OCCURRENCES #731 AND 788).						
<b>Owner/Manager:</b>	PVT						



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<b>Occurrence No.</b>	788	<b>Map Index:</b> 93938	<b>EO Index:</b> 95067	<b>Element Last Seen:</b>	2009-02-25
<b>Occ. Rank:</b>	Unknown		<b>Presence:</b> Presumed Extant	<b>Site Last Seen:</b>	2009-02-25
<b>Occ. Type:</b>	Natural/Native occurrence		<b>Trend:</b> Unknown	<b>Record Last Updated:</b>	2014-11-13

**Quad Summary:** Pleasant Grove (3812174)

**County Summary:** Placer

<b>Lat/Long:</b>	38.82357 / -121.39483	<b>Accuracy:</b>	specific area
<b>UTM:</b>	Zone-10 N4298422 E639342	<b>Elevation (ft):</b>	90
<b>PLSS:</b>	T11N, R05E, Sec. 11, NW (M)	<b>Acres:</b>	14.0

**Location:** SOUTH SIDE OF SUNSET BLVD WEST, JUST WEST OF ITS INTERSECTION WITH AMORUSO WAY, NW OF ROSEVILLE.

**Detailed Location:** AMORUSO PROPERTY, POOLS VP-5, VP-15, AND VP-45.

**Ecological:** VALLEY GRASSLAND WITH SCATTERED VERNAL POOLS, SWALES, AND SEASONAL WETLANDS.

**General:** FOUND IN 15 POOLS, 2009 (3 MAPPED HERE, SEE ALSO OCCURRENCES #731 AND 732).

**Owner/Manager:** PVT

<b>Occurrence No.</b>	789	<b>Map Index:</b> 93941	<b>EO Index:</b> 95071	<b>Element Last Seen:</b>	2011-01-12
<b>Occ. Rank:</b>	Good		<b>Presence:</b> Presumed Extant	<b>Site Last Seen:</b>	2011-01-12
<b>Occ. Type:</b>	Natural/Native occurrence		<b>Trend:</b> Unknown	<b>Record Last Updated:</b>	2014-09-24

**Quad Summary:** Pleasant Grove (3812174)

**County Summary:** Placer

<b>Lat/Long:</b>	38.81593 / -121.45079	<b>Accuracy:</b>	specific area
<b>UTM:</b>	Zone-10 N4297491 E634498	<b>Elevation (ft):</b>	60
<b>PLSS:</b>	T11N, R05E, Sec. 08 (M)	<b>Acres:</b>	69.0

**Location:** BOTH SIDES OF S BREWER RD, 0.5 TO 0.8 MILE SOUTH OF SUNSET BLVD WEST, NORTH OF PLEASANT GROVE CREEK, NW OF ROSEVILLE.

**Detailed Location:** MAPPED TO COORDINATES GIVEN FOR OCCUPIED POOLS ON CLEMETSON PROPERTY.

**Ecological:** GRAZED ANNUAL GRASSLAND AND RIPARIAN CORRIDOR.

**General:** TENS TO THOUSANDS DETECTED IN 11 FEATURES ON 7 JAN AND 9 ON 12 JAN 2011.

**Owner/Manager:** PVT

<b>Occurrence No.</b>	790	<b>Map Index:</b> 93942	<b>EO Index:</b> 95072	<b>Element Last Seen:</b>	2011-01-17
<b>Occ. Rank:</b>	Unknown		<b>Presence:</b> Presumed Extant	<b>Site Last Seen:</b>	2011-01-17
<b>Occ. Type:</b>	Natural/Native occurrence		<b>Trend:</b> Unknown	<b>Record Last Updated:</b>	2014-09-24

**Quad Summary:** Pleasant Grove (3812174)

**County Summary:** Placer

<b>Lat/Long:</b>	38.82233 / -121.46023	<b>Accuracy:</b>	80 meters
<b>UTM:</b>	Zone-10 N4298187 E633666	<b>Elevation (ft):</b>	55
<b>PLSS:</b>	T11N, R05E, Sec. 07, NE (M)	<b>Acres:</b>	0.0

**Location:** 0.5 MILE WSW OF THE INTERSECTION OF SUNSET BLVD WEST AND SOUTH BREWER ROAD, NEAR PLEASANT GROVE, NW OF ROSEVILLE.

**Detailed Location:** CLEMETSON PROPERTY. MAPPED TO COORDINATES GIVEN FOR FEATURE SW-2.

**Ecological:** GRAZED ANNUAL GRASSLAND AND RIPARIAN CORRIDOR.

**General:** HUNDREDS DETECTED ON 17 JAN 2011.

**Owner/Manager:** PVT



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<b>Occurrence No.</b>	940	<b>Map Index:</b>	B5544	<b>EO Index:</b>	118512	<b>Element Last Seen:</b>	2018-03-29
<b>Occ. Rank:</b>	Good	<b>Presence:</b>	Presumed Extant	<b>Site Last Seen:</b>		2018-03-29	
<b>Occ. Type:</b>	Natural/Native occurrence	<b>Trend:</b>	Unknown	<b>Record Last Updated:</b>		2020-05-22	
<b>Quad Summary:</b>	Pleasant Grove (3812174)						
<b>County Summary:</b>	Placer						
<b>Lat/Long:</b>	38.82867 / -121.4412			<b>Accuracy:</b>	specific area		
<b>UTM:</b>	Zone-10 N4298919 E635308			<b>Elevation (ft):</b>	65		
<b>PLSS:</b>	T11N, R05E, Sec. 5, SE (M)			<b>Acres:</b>	3.0		
<b>Location:</b>	0.6 MILES ENE OF BREWER RD AT SUNSET BLVD, PLEASANT GROVE, NW OF ROSEVILLE.						
<b>Detailed Location:</b>	IN TOAD HILL RANCH MITIGATION BANK. MAPPED ACCORDING TO PROVIDED MAP.						
<b>Ecological:</b>	SITE APPEARS TO BE CREATED WETLANDS FROM AN AREA THAT WAS FORMERLY USED FOR RICE FARMING.						
<b>General:</b>	FOUND IN 5 SMALL POOLS OF 67 SAMPLED ON 29 MAR 2018; POOLS MAY HAVE BEEN INOCULATED.						
<b>Owner/Manager:</b>	PVT						

<b><i>Lepidurus packardii</i></b>	<b>Element Code:</b> ICBRA10010						
vernal pool tadpole shrimp							
<b>Listing Status:</b>	<b>Federal:</b>	Endangered	<b>CNDDB Element Ranks:</b>	<b>Global:</b>	G4	<b>State:</b>	S3
	<b>State:</b>	None					
	<b>Other:</b>	IUCN_EN-Endangered					
<b>Habitat:</b>	<b>General:</b>	INHABITS VERNAL POOLS AND SWALES IN THE SACRAMENTO VALLEY CONTAINING CLEAR TO HIGHLY TURBID WATER.					
	<b>Micro:</b>	POOLS COMMONLY FOUND IN GRASS-BOTTOMED SWALES OF UNPLOWED GRASSLANDS. SOME POOLS ARE MUD-BOTTOMED AND HIGHLY TURBID.					

<b>Occurrence No.</b>	27	<b>Map Index:</b>	94804	<b>EO Index:</b>	30805	<b>Element Last Seen:</b>	2013-02-11
<b>Occ. Rank:</b>	Excellent	<b>Presence:</b>	Presumed Extant	<b>Site Last Seen:</b>		2013-02-11	
<b>Occ. Type:</b>	Natural/Native occurrence	<b>Trend:</b>	Unknown	<b>Record Last Updated:</b>		2015-01-12	
<b>Quad Summary:</b>	Pleasant Grove (3812174), Sheridan (3812184)						
<b>County Summary:</b>	Placer						
<b>Lat/Long:</b>	38.87837 / -121.39081			<b>Accuracy:</b>	specific area		
<b>UTM:</b>	Zone-10 N4304510 E639584			<b>Elevation (ft):</b>	90		
<b>PLSS:</b>	T12N, R05E, Sec. 23, W (M)			<b>Acres:</b>	79.0		
<b>Location:</b>	BETWEEN MARKHAM AND AUBURN RAVINES, FROM ABOUT 0.1 TO 0.9 MILE S OF WILLIAM LN AND 0.5 TO 0.9 MILE W OF S DOWD RD.						
<b>Detailed Location:</b>	S-MOST 2 POLYGONS MAPPED TO 1995-1996 DETECTIONS ON USAF LINCOLN COMMUNICATIONS FACILITY. REMAINING POLYGONS REPRESENT 2006-2013 DETECTIONS ON WESTERN PLACER SCHOOLS CONSERVATION BANK (WPCB) (EXACT LOCATIONS NOT GIVEN FOR 2006 DETECTIONS).						
<b>Ecological:</b>	1995-1996: VERNAL POOLS IN ANNUAL GRASSLAND/OAK SAVANNA. 2006-2013: 220-ACRE PRESERVE (UP FROM 98 ACRES IN 2006) WITH MORE THAN 100 NATURALLY-OCCURRING VERNAL POOLS.						
<b>General:</b>	USAF: CARAPACES FOUND, 1994; 1 ADULT FOUND, 1995; 100S IN 4 POOLS, 2 COLLECTED (CASIZ#106745) 15 FEB 1996; 0 FOUND DEC 2009. WPCB: FOUND IN >25 POOLS, 2006; 50 IN 10 POOLS, 2009; >100 IN 8 POOLS, 3 FEB 2011; >100 IN 2 POOLS 11 FEB 2013.						
<b>Owner/Manager:</b>	DOD, PVT-WILDLANDS, INC						



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<b>Occurrence No.</b>	103	<b>Map Index:</b> 33706	<b>EO Index:</b> 30603	<b>Element Last Seen:</b> 1993-03-12
<b>Occ. Rank:</b>	Unknown		<b>Presence:</b> Presumed Extant	<b>Site Last Seen:</b> 1993-03-12
<b>Occ. Type:</b>	Natural/Native occurrence		<b>Trend:</b> Unknown	<b>Record Last Updated:</b> 1997-03-11

**Quad Summary:** Pleasant Grove (3812174), Verona (3812175)  
**County Summary:** Sutter

<b>Lat/Long:</b>	38.81675 / -121.49758	<b>Accuracy:</b>	3/5 mile
<b>UTM:</b>	Zone-10 N4297513 E630435	<b>Elevation (ft):</b>	40
<b>PLSS:</b>	T11N, R04E, Sec. 11 (M)	<b>Acres:</b>	0.0

**Location:** SOUTHWEST OF THE INTERSECTION OF PLEASANT GROVE ROAD AND HOWSLEY ROAD.  
**Detailed Location:** ROADSIDE DITCHES SOMEWHERE IN SECTION 11.  
**Ecological:** MANMADE ROADSIDE DITCHES.  
**General:** LEPIDURUS PACKARDI OBSERVED IN THE 2 FEATURES INSPECTED. SUGNET RECORD #185. NO B. LYNCHI OBSERVED.  
**Owner/Manager:** UNKNOWN

<b>Occurrence No.</b>	104	<b>Map Index:</b> 33707	<b>EO Index:</b> 30605	<b>Element Last Seen:</b> 1993-03-12
<b>Occ. Rank:</b>	Unknown		<b>Presence:</b> Presumed Extant	<b>Site Last Seen:</b> 1993-03-12
<b>Occ. Type:</b>	Natural/Native occurrence		<b>Trend:</b> Unknown	<b>Record Last Updated:</b> 1997-03-11

**Quad Summary:** Pleasant Grove (3812174), Verona (3812175)  
**County Summary:** Sutter

<b>Lat/Long:</b>	38.77305 / -121.49794	<b>Accuracy:</b>	3/5 mile
<b>UTM:</b>	Zone-10 N4292663 E630483	<b>Elevation (ft):</b>	35
<b>PLSS:</b>	T11N, R04E, Sec. 26 (M)	<b>Acres:</b>	0.0

**Location:** SOUTHWEST OF THE INTERSECTION OF PLEASANT GROVE ROAD AND SANKEY ROAD.  
**Detailed Location:** ROADSIDE DITCHES SOMEWHERE IN SECTION 26.  
**Ecological:** MANMADE ROADSIDE DITCHES.  
**General:** LEPIDURUS PACKARDI OBSERVED IN THE ONE FEATURE INSPECTED. SUGNET RECORD #186. B. LYNCHI ALSO OBSERVED.  
**Owner/Manager:** UNKNOWN



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**Gratiola heterosepala** Element Code: PDSCR0R060

Boggs Lake hedge-hyssop

<b>Listing Status:</b>	<b>Federal:</b> None	<b>CNDDB Element Ranks:</b>	<b>Global:</b> G2
	<b>State:</b> Endangered		<b>State:</b> S2
	<b>Other:</b> Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2, BLM_S-Sensitive		
<b>Habitat:</b>	<b>General:</b> MARSHES AND SWAMPS (FRESHWATER), VERNAL POOLS.		
	<b>Micro:</b> CLAY SOILS; USUALLY IN VERNAL POOLS, SOMETIMES ON LAKE MARGINS. 4-2410 M.		

<b>Occurrence No.</b>	96	<b>Map Index:</b>	74381	<b>EO Index:</b>	75373	<b>Element Last Seen:</b>	2008-05-06
<b>Occ. Rank:</b>	Good	<b>Presence:</b>	Presumed Extant	<b>Site Last Seen:</b>		2008-05-06	
<b>Occ. Type:</b>	Natural/Native occurrence	<b>Trend:</b>	Unknown	<b>Record Last Updated:</b>		2009-04-06	

**Quad Summary:** Pleasant Grove (3812174)

**County Summary:** Placer

<b>Lat/Long:</b>	38.80549 / -121.38999	<b>Accuracy:</b>	specific area
<b>UTM:</b>	Zone-10 N4296423 E639798	<b>Elevation (ft):</b>	88
<b>PLSS:</b>	T11N, R05E, Sec. 14, NW (M)	<b>Acres:</b>	0.0

**Location:** NORTH OF PLEASANT GROVE CREEK, APPROX. 1.5 AIR MILES NW OF R. F. FIDDYMENT RANCH, NW OF ROSEVILLE.

**Detailed Location:** MAPPED IN THE SE 1/4 OF THE NW 1/4 OF SECTION 14 ACCORDING TO LAT/LONG COORDINATES PROVIDED BY FISHER.

**Ecological:** OCCURS IN ONE OF THE DEEPER BASIN VERNAL POOLS IN THE AREA; ONLY VERNAL POOL WITH STANDING WATER AT TIME OF SURVEY (1-2"). ASSOCIATED WITH ERYNGIUM VASEYI, NAVARRETIA LEUCOCEPHALA, DOWNINGIA BICORNUTA, AND THE RARE DOWNINGIA PUSILLA.

**General:** 1000-1500 PLANTS OBSERVED IN 2006. 1000 PLANTS OBSERVED IN A SUBSEQUENT VISIT IN 2008.

**Owner/Manager:** PVT

## APPENDIX C – U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE IPAC

# 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

Placer 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

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

# 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<sup>1</sup> 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<sup>2</sup>).

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 <i>Thamnophis gigas</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4482">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4482</a>	Threatened

## Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Delta Smelt <i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i> Wherever found There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/321">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/321</a>	Threatened

## Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743</a>	Candidate
Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle <i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i> Wherever found There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7850">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7850</a>	Threatened

## Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
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**Conservancy Fairy Shrimp** *Branchinecta conservatio* **Endangered**

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8246>

**Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp** *Branchinecta lynchi* **Threatened**

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498>

**Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp** *Lepidurus packardii* **Endangered**

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2246>

## 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.

## Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act<sup>1</sup> and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act<sup>2</sup>.

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

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

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-birds/species>

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

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

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

NAME

BREEDING SEASON (IF A BREEDING SEASON IS INDICATED FOR A BIRD ON YOUR LIST, THE BIRD MAY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA SOMETIME WITHIN THE TIMEFRAME SPECIFIED, WHICH IS A VERY LIBERAL ESTIMATE OF THE DATES INSIDE WHICH THE BIRD BREEDS ACROSS ITS ENTIRE RANGE. "BREEDS ELSEWHERE" INDICATES THAT THE BIRD DOES NOT LIKELY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA.)

<p><b>Bald Eagle</b> <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>  This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.  <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626</a></p>	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
<p><b>Nuttall's Woodpecker</b> <i>Picoides nuttallii</i>  This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA  <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410</a></p>	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20
<p><b>Oak Titmouse</b> <i>Baeolophus inornatus</i>  This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.  <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656</a></p>	Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15
<p><b>Short-billed Dowitcher</b> <i>Limnodromus griseus</i>  This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.  <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480</a></p>	Breeds elsewhere
<p><b>Tricolored Blackbird</b> <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>  This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.  <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3910">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3910</a></p>	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10
<p><b>Yellow-billed Magpie</b> <i>Pica nuttalli</i>  This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.  <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9726">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9726</a></p>	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 31

## Probability of Presence Summary

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

### Probability of Presence (■)

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

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

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

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

### Breeding Season (■)

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

### Survey Effort (|)

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

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

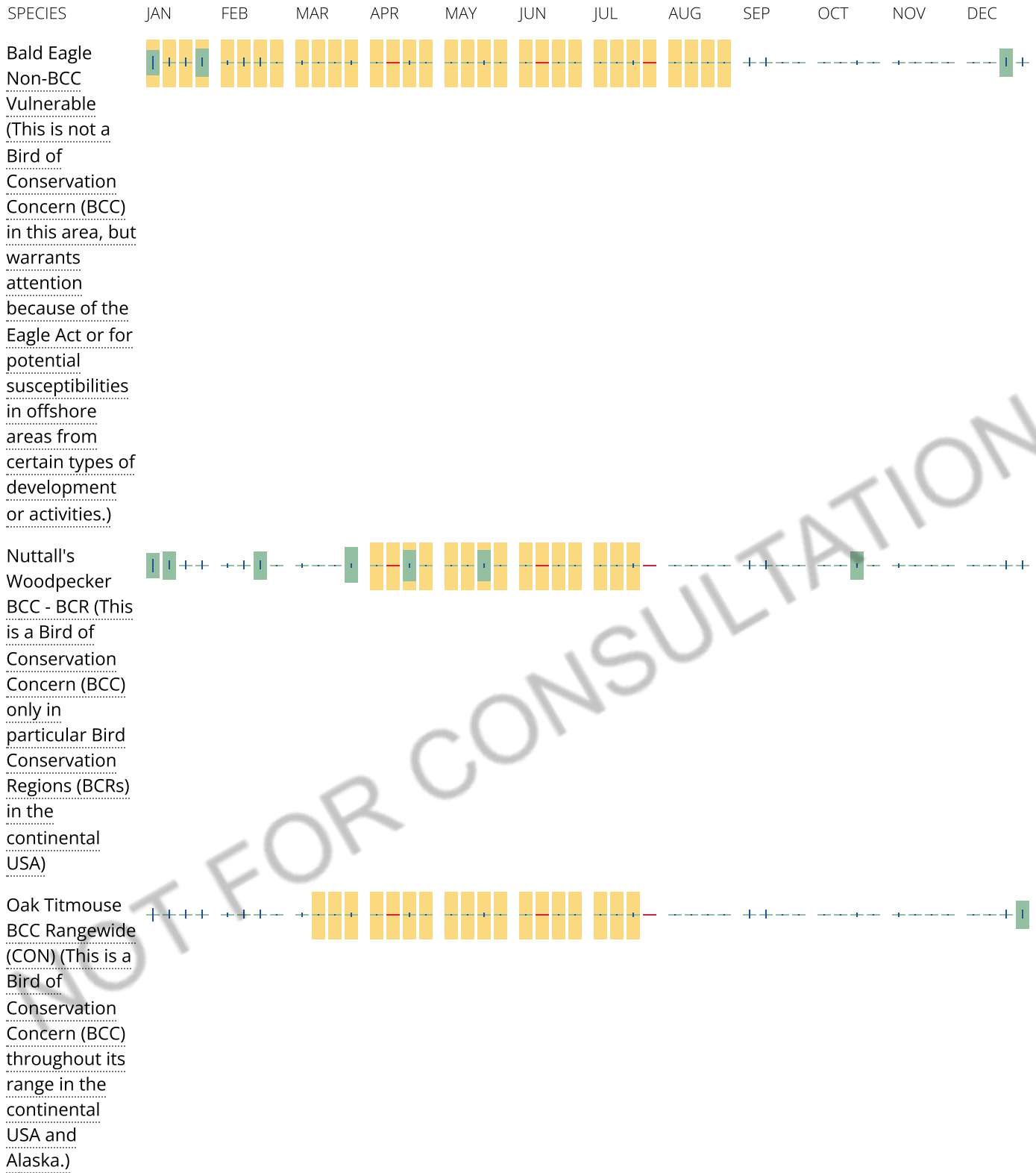
### No Data (—)

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

### Survey Timeframe

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

■ probability of presence ■ breeding season | survey effort — no data



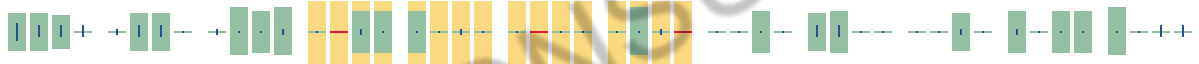
Short-billed  
Dowitcher  
BCC Rangewide  
(CON) (This is a  
Bird of  
Conservation  
Concern (BCC)  
throughout its  
range in the  
continental  
USA and  
Alaska.)



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



Yellow-billed  
Magpie  
BCC Rangewide  
(CON) (This is a  
Bird of  
Conservation  
Concern (BCC)  
throughout its  
range in the  
continental  
USA and  
Alaska.)



**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 migratory birds potentially occurring 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 [AKN Phenology 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 to 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, migrating or present year-round in my project 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 refer to the following resources: [The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide](#), or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the [Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide](#). 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.

# Coastal Barrier Resources System

Projects within the [John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System](#) (CBRS) may be subject to the restrictions on federal expenditures and financial assistance and the consultation requirements of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) (16 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.). For more information, please contact the local [Ecological Services Field Office](#) or visit the [CBRA](#)

[Consultations website](#). The CBRA website provides tools such as a flow chart to help determine whether consultation is required and a template to facilitate the consultation process.

THERE ARE NO KNOWN COASTAL BARRIERS AT THIS LOCATION.

#### Data limitations

The CBRS boundaries used in IPaC are representations of the controlling boundaries, which are depicted on the [official CBRS maps](#). The boundaries depicted in this layer are not to be considered authoritative for in/out determinations close to a CBRS boundary (i.e., within the "CBRS Buffer Zone" that appears as a hatched area on either side of the boundary). For projects that are very close to a CBRS boundary but do not clearly intersect a unit, you may contact the Service for an official determination by following the instructions here: <https://www.fws.gov/service/coastal-barrier-resources-system-property-documentation>

#### Data exclusions

CBRS units extend seaward out to either the 20- or 30-foot bathymetric contour (depending on the location of the unit). The true seaward extent of the units is not shown in the CBRS data, therefore projects in the offshore areas of units (e.g., dredging, breakwaters, offshore wind energy or oil and gas projects) may be subject to CBRA even if they do not intersect the CBRS data. For additional information, please contact [CBRA@fws.gov](mailto:CBRA@fws.gov).

## 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

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](#).

WETLAND INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME

This can happen when the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map service is unavailable, or for very large projects that intersect many wetland areas. Try again, or visit the [NWI map](#) to view wetlands at this location.

## Data limitations

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

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

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

## Data exclusions

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

## Data precautions

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

seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

**APPENDIX D - PHOTO PLATE**



1. Escarpment looking east



2. Escarpment looking west

*February 23, 2022*

**Cox Planning Solutions  
Philip RD, Placer County, CA**



3. Water inputs to south end of parcel "detention basin"



4. South parcel eastern drainage ditch

February 23, 2022



5. Interior live oak at northwest corner of south side of parcel



6. Valley oaks at northwest corner along south side of parcel escarpment

February 23, 2022



7. Northern irrigation canal looking east



8. Northern irrigation channel at northwest corner looking west

*February 23, 2022*

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Philip RD, Placer County, CA**



9. Debris obstruction along northern irrigation canal

**Cox Planning Solutions**  
**Philip RD, Placer County, CA**

*February 23, 2022*



10. Photo showing DP6 in VP4.

*September 16, 2025*



11. Photo showing DP14 in VP9. Burn left no identifiable vegetation.

*September 16, 2025*

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Philip RD, Placer County, CA**



12. Photo showing DP16 in VP10, with hoof prints in soil left from the wet season.

*September 16, 2025*



13. Photo showing upland point DP24. Area was determined to lack wetland features due to soil containing roadbase and fill with very little redox.

*September 16, 2025*

**Cox Planning Solutions**  
**Philip RD, Placer County, CA**