Krista Ruesel <kruesel@amadorgov.org>

Goose Hill RV Park Biological Assessment

2 messages

Diane Moore <moorebio@softcom.net> Tue, Oct 5, 2021 at 3:38 PM
To: Krista Ruesel <kruesel@amadorgov.org>
Cc: Gina Waklee <gina@tomasurvey.com>, Matthew Toma <matt@tomasurvey.com>

Krista:

Attached please find the Biological Assessment for the Goose Hill RV Park project. It is pretty straightforward and we see no biological resources issues. We recommend preconstruction surveys for western pond turtle and nesting birds.

Please contact me with any questions.

Thanks,

Diane

Diane S. Moore, M.S.

Principal Biologist

Moore Biological Consultants

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Goose Hill RV Park Biology 090721.pdf
8945K

Krista Ruesel <kruesel@amadorgov.org> Tue, Oct 5, 2021 at 3:51 PM
To: Diane Moore <moorebio@softcom.net>
Cc: Gina Waklee <gina@tomasurvey.com>, Matthew Toma <matt@tomasurvey.com>

Received, thank you. I will add it to the project file.

Krista Ruesel
Planner|Amador County Planning Department
(209)223-6803|kruesel@amadorgov.org

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MOORE BIOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS

October 7, 2021

Mr. Jerry Ninnis
Goose Hill Rock
6080 Jackson Valley Road
Ione, CA, CA 95640

Subject: "GOOSE HILL RECREATIONAL VEHICLE PARK", AMADOR COUNTY, CALIFORNIA: BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Dear Jerry:

Thank you for asking Moore Biological Consultants to conduct a biological assessment of this 40+/- acre site near the town of Buena Vista, in Amador County, California (Figures 1 and 2 and Site Plan in Attachment A). The purpose of this assessment is to describe existing biological resources in the project site, identify potentially significant impacts to biological resources from the project, and provide recommendations for how to reduce those impacts to a less-than-significant level. The work involved reviewing databases, aerial photographs, and documents, and conducting a field survey to document vegetation communities, potentially jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. and/or wetlands, and potentially suitable habitat for or presence of special-status species. This report details the methodology and results of our investigation.

Methods

Prior to the field survey, we conducted a search of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB, 2021). The CNDDB search included the USGS 7.5-minute Ione and Jackson topographic quadrangles, encompassing approximately 120+/- square miles surrounding the site (Attachment B). The United States Fish and Wildlife Service

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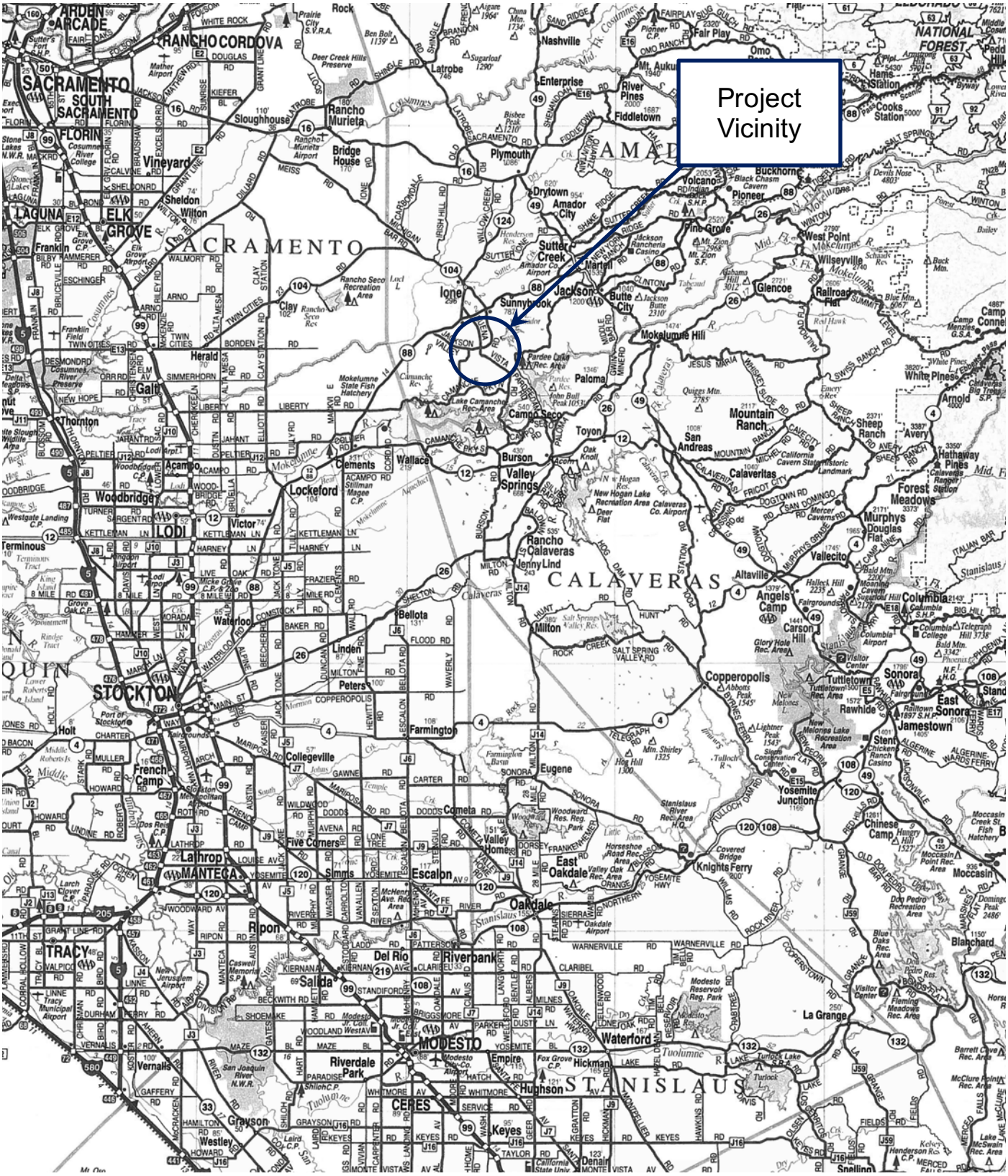

Source: California State Automobile Association

Moore Biological Consultants

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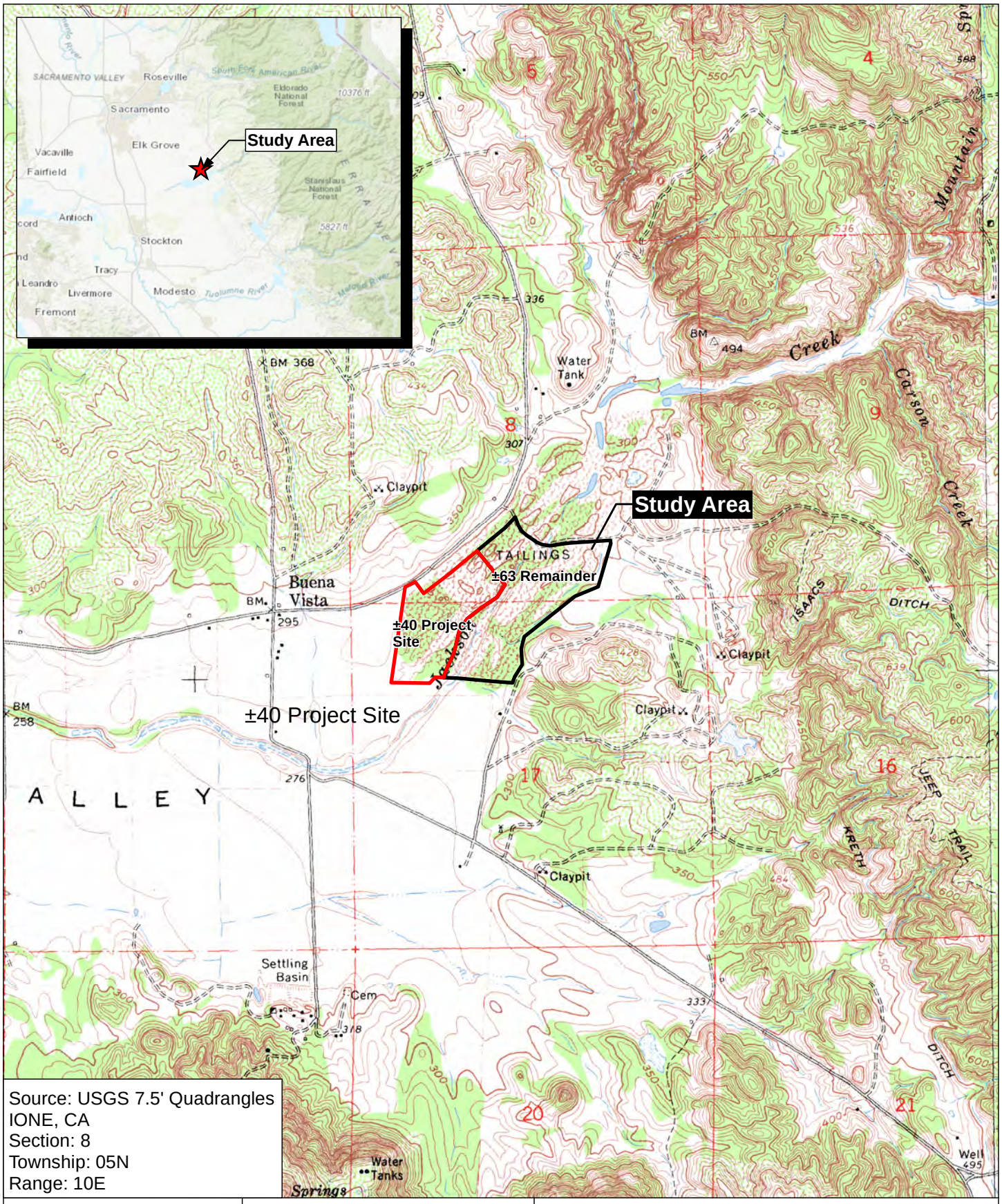
FIGURE 1

PROJECT VICINITY



Source: USGS 7.5' Quadrangles
IONE, CA
Section: 8
Township: 05N
Range: 10E

Figure 2

Moore Biological Consultants

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N W E S

Map Date: 09/14/2021

USGS

Goose Hill Recreational Vehicle Park

Amador County, CA

(USFWS) IPaC Trust Resource Report of Federally Threatened and Endangered species that may occur in or be affected by projects in the project vicinity was also reviewed (Attachment B). This information was used to identify special-status wildlife and plant species that have been previously documented in the vicinity or have the potential to occur based on suitable habitat and geographical distribution. The USFWS on-line-maps of designated critical habitat in the area were also downloaded.

A field survey of the site was conducted on June 18, 2021. The survey consisted of walking throughout the site making observations of habitat conditions and noting surrounding land uses, habitat types, and plant and wildlife species. The fieldwork included characterization of vegetation communities, habitats, and plant and wildlife species in the site, as well as a search for special-status species and suitable habitat for special-status species (e.g., vernal pools, blue elderberry shrubs, cliffs, caves, areas with unique soils). Additionally, trees in and near the site were assessed for the potential use by nesting raptors and other birds.

Results

The 40+/- acre site is near Buena Vista, in Amador County, California (Figure 1). The site is within Sections 8 & 17 within Township 5 North, Range 10 East of the USGS 7.5-minute Ione topographic quadrangle (Figure 2). The site is at elevations of approximately 275 to 300 feet above mean sea level. The site is a mosaic of annual grassland and woodland habitats that have been highly disturbed by historical, recent, and ongoing mining; there is a large mine wash waster pond in the southeast part of the site (Figure 3).

Land uses in this part of Amador County are primarily open space consisting of a mixture of open woodland and annual grassland. The site is within the overall Goose Hill Mine facility and contains mine tailings, mine-related rubble and equipment, and work trailers (Figure 3 and photographs in Attachment C).

Figure 3

Moore Biological Consultants

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Map Date: 09/14/2021
Aerial Source: Google Earth (10/22/2020)

AERIAL

Goose Hill Recreational Vehicle Park

Amador County, CA

VEGETATION: The site was historically mined for gold and consisted of mine tailings and scattered trees prior to more recent mining operations by Goose Hill Mine. The piles of tailings were mined and the site now consists of a mosaic of annual grassland vegetation interspersed with areas of bare soil and scattered trees. The "California annual grassland series" and "Freemont cottonwood series" (Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf, 1995) best describe the dominant vegetation and habitat types in the site (see photographs in Attachment C).

The foothill annual grasslands contain a mixture of native and non-native grasses and weeds. Due to historical and current mining operations at the site, the grassland vegetation within the site is best described as ruderal and highly disturbed. Oats (*Avena fatua*), soft chess brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), and perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*) are dominant grasses in the site. Other grassland species such as Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*), hairy vetch (*Vicia villosa*), rose clover (*Trifolium hirtum*), and filaree (*Erodium botrys*) are intermixed with the grasses. Plant species observed in the site are listed in Table 1.

Foothill pine (*Pinus sabiniana*), Fremont's cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), California black walnut (Juglans californica) and willows (*Salix exigua, S. goodingii*) are dominant tree species in the project site. There are also some tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*). Coyote bush (*Baccharis pilularis*), California wild grape (*Vitis californica*), and California wild rose (*Rosa californica*) are scattered in the understory of the tree canopies. No blue elderberry shrubs (*Sambucus nigra ssp. cerulea*) were observed in the site.

Jackson Creek falls is just outside the site boundary and will not be impacted by the proposed project. Dominant vegetation in Jackson Creek and along the creek bank includes water hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*), cattails (*Typha sp.),* Baltic rush (*Juncus balticus*), willow seedlings and saplings (*Salix spp.*), and pennyroyal (*Mentha pulegium*).

TABLE 1

PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED IN THE SITE

Acmispon americanus	bird's-foot trefoil
Ailanthus altissima	tree-of-heaven
Amsinckia menziesii	rancher's fireweed
Avena sp.	wild oat
Baccharis pilularis	coyote bush
Brassica nigra	black mustard
Briza minor	lesser quaking grass
Bromus diandrus	ripgut brome
Bromus hordeaceus	soft chess brome
Bromus madritensis	compact brome
Carduus pyconocephalus	Italian thistle
Centaurea solstitialis	yellow star-thistle
Centaurium muehlenbergii	Muhlenberg's centaury
Cichorium intybus	chicory
Cirsium vulgare	bull thistle
Convolvulus arvenis	morning glory
Cynodon dactylon	Bermuda grass
Cyperus eragrostis	tall flat sedge
Dittrichia graveolens	stinkwort
Eichhornia crassipes	water hyacinth
Epilobium brachycarpum	annual fireweed
Erodium botrys	filaree
Foeniculum vulgare	fennel
Heterotheca grandiflora	telegraphweed
Hordeum murinum	wall barley
Juglans californica	California black walnut
Lactuca serriola	prickly lettuce
Leontodon saxatilis	long-beaked hawkbit

TABLE 1 (Continued)
PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED IN THE SITE

Lolium perenne	perennial ryegrass
Mentha pulegium	pennyroyal
Paspalum dilatatum	golden crown grass
Pinus sabiniana	foothill pine
Plantago elongate	slender plantain
Plantago lanceolata	English plantain
Polypogon monspeliensis	annual rabbit's-foot grass
Populus fremontii	Fremont's cottonwood
Raphanus sativus	wild radish
Rosa californica	California rose
Rubus armeniacus	Himalayan blackberry
Rumex pulcher	fiddle dock
Salix exigua	narrow-leaved willow
Salix goodingii	Gooding's black willow
Senecio vulgaris	common groundsel
Sonchus asper	spiny-leaf sowthistle
Sonchus oleraceus	common sowthistle
Taeniatherum caput-medusae	Medusa-head grass
Trifolium hirtum	rose clover
Typha sp.	cattail
Verbena lasiostachys	common verbena
Vicia villosa	hairy vetch
Vitis californica	California wild grape
Xanthium strumarium	rough cocklebur

WILDLIFE: A variety of wildlife species are found within foothill-riparian habitats throughout Amador County. Several birds were observed in the site during the field survey. Representative species include mallards (*Anas platyrhynchos*),

turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorous*), California scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), and oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*). Wildlife species observed in the site are listed in Table 2.

Given the presence of large trees throughout the site, it is considered likely that one or more pairs of raptors, plus a variety of songbirds, nest in trees and shrubs in the site each year. Careful inspection of the trees in the site did not reveal any active raptor nests, which are large and fairly visible at the time of the year when the survey was conducted. A variety of other protected migratory birds (mostly songbirds) likely nest in the on-site shrubs and grasslands during most years; several tree cavities were observed in the site and provide suitable nesting habitat for cavity-nesting birds.

Mule (black-tail) deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) was the only mammal observed in the site during the survey. Tracks of raccoon (*Procyon lotor*) and skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*) were also observed. Other common mammals such as western gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*), black-tailed hare (*Lepus californicus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), and California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*) are expected to occur in the area on occasion. Mountain lions (*Felis concolor*) and bobcats (*Felis rufus*) are known to exist in the Sierra Nevada foothills and may occur in the area; however, no evidence of either of these species was observed in the site. A number of species of small rodents including mice (*Mus musculus, Reithrodontomys megalotis,* and *Peromyscus maniculatus*) and voles (*Microtus californicus*) also likely occur. Some of the larger trees in the site and general project vicinity provide suitable foraging and/or roosting habitat for bats.

Based on habitat types present, only a few species of amphibians and reptiles are expected to occur on-site. American bullfrog (*Rana catesbeiana*) was the only amphibian observed in the site and no reptiles were seen. The site is within

TABLE 2

WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED IN THE STUDY AREA

Birds	
Great blue heron	*Ardea herodias*
Canada goose	*Branta canadensis*
Mallard	*Anas platyrhynchos*
Turkey vulture	*Cathartes aura*
Red-shouldered hawk	*Buteo lineatus*
Red-tailed hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*
California quail	*Callipepla californica*
Mourning dove	*Zenaida macroura*
Acorn woodpecker	*Melanerpes formicivorus*
Black phoebe	*Sayornis nigricans*
Western kingbird	*Tyrannus verticalis*
Tree swallow	*Tachycineta bicolor*
California scrub jay	*Aphelocoma californica*
Oak titmouse	*Baeolophus inornatus*
Western bluebird	*Sialia mexicana*
Northern mockingbird	*Mimus polyglottos*
California towhee	*Melozone crissalis*
Red-winged blackbird	*Agelaius phoeniceus*
House finch	*Carpodacus mexicanus*
Mammals	
Raccoon	*Procyon lotor*
Skunk	*Mephitis mephitis*
Mule deer	*Odocoileus hemionus*
Reptiles and Amphibians	
Bullfrog	*Rana catesbeiana*

the range of northern alligator lizard (*Gerrhonotus coeruleus*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), common king snake (*Lampropeltis getulus*), western rattlesnake (*Crotalis viridis*), and common garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*); these and other common amphibian and reptile species may also occur on-site.

WATERS OF THE U.S. AND WETLANDS: Waters of the U.S., including wetlands, are broadly defined under 33 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 328 to include navigable waterways, their tributaries, and adjacent wetlands. State and federal agencies regulate these habitats and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act requires that a permit be secured prior to the discharge of dredged or fill materials into any waters of the U.S., including wetlands. Some jurisdictional waters of the U.S. also fall under the jurisdiction of CDFW and/or the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).

"Waters of the U.S.", as defined in 33 CFR 328.4, encompasses Territorial Seas, Tidal Waters, and Non-Tidal Waters; Non-Tidal Waters includes interstate and intrastate rivers and streams, as well as their intermittent tributaries. The limit of federal jurisdiction of Non-Tidal Waters of the U.S. extends to the "ordinary high water mark". The ordinary high water mark is established by physical characteristics such as a natural water line impressed on the bank, presence of shelves, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, or the presence of litter and debris.

Jurisdictional wetlands are vegetated areas that meet specific vegetation, soil, and hydrologic criteria defined by the ACOE *Wetlands Delineation Manual* and Regional Supplement (ACOE, 1987; 2008). Jurisdictional wetlands are usually adjacent to or hydrologically associated with Waters of the U.S. Isolated wetlands are outside federal jurisdiction, but may be regulated by RWQCB under the State Wetlands Program.

Jurisdictional wetlands and Waters of the U.S. include, but are not limited to, perennial and intermittent creeks and drainages, lakes, seeps, and springs; emergent marshes; riparian wetlands; and seasonal wetlands. Wetlands and Waters of the U.S. provide critical habitat components, such as nest sites and a reliable source of water, for a wide variety of wildlife species.

No potentially jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. or wetlands were observed in the site. Jackson Creek, which is adjacent to the site is a jurisdictional Water of the U.S. (Figure 4). Jackson Creek is a "blue-line" feature on the USGS map (Figure 2) and is depicted as a "Riverine" feature in the National Wetland Inventory (NWI) (Attachment D). Jackson Creek is a tributary to Dry Creek, which is a tributary to the Mokelumne River, a navigable Water of the U.S. This tributary relationship with Mokelumne River forms the basis for Jackson Creek being a jurisdictional Water of the U.S. Jackson Creek will not be impacted by the proposed project.

There is a constructed ditch and associated quarry pond just north of Jackson Creek (Figure 4) that was created for mining operations and still being utilized. Water was flowing through the ditch and in to the pond, where sediments settle and the water evaporates over time. Immediately southwest of the existing pond is an area of sediments from the pond that have been reclaimed in a generally flat terrace; this area appears white in Figure 4. This constructed ditch and associated quarry pond were constructed in uplands to provide wash-water for the on-site mining operations and intended to be reclaimed in uplands upon the cessation of mining. Due to constructed ditch and quarry pond being constructed in uplands as part of a mining operation, they do not meet the technical or regulatory definition of jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. or wetlands.

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES: Special-status species are plants and animals that are legally protected under the state and/or federal Endangered Species Act or other regulations. The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) of 1973 declares that all federal departments and agencies shall utilize their authority to conserve

Figure 4

Moore Biological Consultants

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Map Date: 09/14/2021
Aerial Source: Google Earth (10/22/2020)

Aquatic Resources

Goose Hill Recreational Vehicle Park

Amador County, CA

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endangered and threatened plant and animal species. The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) of 1984 parallels the policies of FESA and pertains to native California species.

Special-status species also include other species that are considered rare enough by the scientific community and trustee agencies to warrant special consideration, particularly with regard to protection of isolated populations, nesting or denning locations, communal roosts, and other essential habitat. The presence of species with legal protection under the Endangered Species Act often represents a constraint to development, particularly when the species are wide-ranging or highly sensitive to habitat disturbance and where proposed development would result in a take of these species.

Special-status plants are those which are designated rare, threatened, or endangered and candidate species for listing by the USFWS. Special-status plants also include species considered rare or endangered under the conditions of Section 15380 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines, such as those plant species identified on Lists 1A, 1B and 2 in the Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (CNPS, 2021). Finally, special-status plants may include other species that are considered sensitive or of special concern due to limited distribution or lack of adequate information to permit listing or rejection for state or federal status, such as those included on CNPS List 3.

The likelihood of occurrence of listed, candidate, and other special-status species in the site is generally low. Table 3 provides a summary of the listing status and habitat requirements of special-status species that have been documented in the greater project vicinity or for which there is potentially suitable habitat in the greater project vicinity. This table also includes an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence of each of these species in the site. The evaluation of the potential for occurrence of each species is based on the distribution of regional occurrences (if any), habitat suitability, and field observations.

TABLE 3

SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES DOCUMENTED IN THE GREATER PROJECT VICINITY

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status[1]	State Status[1]	CNPS List[2]	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence in the Project Site
PLANTS						
Ione manzanita	*Arctostaphylos myrtifolia*	T	None	1B	Chaparral and cismontane woodland.	Unlikely: the site does not provide suitable chaparral or cismontane woodland habitat for Ione manzanita; no Ione chaparral habitats or Ione formation soils were observed. There are a couple patches of Ione manzanita in the CNDDB (2021) search area within a mile northwest of the project site.
Big-scale balsamroot	*Balsamorhiza macrolepis*	None	None	1B	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland and cismontane woodland; sometimes serpentine soils.	Unlikely: habitats in the project site have been heavily disturbed by both historical and current mining activities and do not provide suitable habitat for big-scale balsamroot. The nearest occurrence of this species in the CNDDB (2021) search area is approximately 6.5 miles northeast of the site.
Bisbee Peak rush-rose	*Crocanthemum suffrutescens*	None	None	3	Chaparral, often on serpentine, gabbroic or Ione formation soils.	Unlikely: there is no chaparral habitat in the site and no areas of serpentine, gabbroic, or Ione formation soils were observed. The nearest occurrence of Bisbee Peak rush-rose in the CNDDB (2021) search area is within a mile northwest of the site.
Ione buckwheat	*Eriogonum apricum var. apricum*	E	E	1B	Chaparral in gravelly openings on Ione formation soils.	Unlikely: habitats in the project site have been heavily disturbed. There is no chaparral habitat in the site and no areas of Ione formation soils were observed. The nearest occurrence of this species in the CNDDB (2021) search area is approximately 1 mile north of the site.

TABLE 3

SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES DOCUMENTED IN THE GREATER PROJECT VICINITY

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status[1]	State Status[1]	CNPS List[2]	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence in the Project Site
Tuolumne button-celery	*Eryngium pinnatisectum*	None	None	1B	Vernal pools in cismontane woodlands and lower montane coniferous forests.	Unlikely: there are no vernal pools in the project site to support this species. The nearest occurrence of Tuolumne button-celery in the CNDDB (2021) search area is approximately 4 miles northwest of the project site.
Stanislaus monkeyflower	*Erythranthe marmorata*	None	None	1B	Cismontane woodland or lower montane coniferous forest.	Unlikely: the site does not provide suitable cismontane woodland or lower montane coniferous forest habitat habitat for Stanislaus monkeyflower and is also at the very low end of the elevation range of this species (CNPS, 2021). The nearest occurrence of Stanislaus monkeyflower in the CNDDB (2021) search area is approximately 4.5 miles northwest of the project site.
Parry's horkelia	*Horkelia parryi*	None	None	1B	Chaparral and cismontane woodland.	Unlikely: the site does not provide suitable chaparral or cismontane woodland habitat for Parry's horkelia. The nearest occurrence of this species in the CNDDB (2021) search area is approximately 1 mile northeast of the project site.
Pincushion navarretia	*Navarretia myersii ssp. myersii*	None	None	1B	Vernal pools.	Unlikely: there are no vernal pools in the site to support pincushion navarretia. The nearest occurrence of this species in the CNDDB (2021) search area is approximately 6.5 miles northwest of the project site.

TABLE 3

SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES DOCUMENTED IN THE GREATER PROJECT VICINITY

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status[1]	State Status[1]	CNPS List[2]	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence in the Project Site
Prairie wedge grass	*Sphenopholis obtusata*	None	None	2	Open, moist sites in cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps.	Unlikely: the site does not provide suitable habitat for prairie wedge grass and is also well below the elevation range of this species (CNPS, 2021). The nearest occurrence of prairie wedge grass in the CNDDB (2021) search area is approximately 8.5 miles northeast of the project site.
WILDLIFE						
Birds						
Tricolored blackbird	*Agelaius tricolor*	None	T	N/A	Requires open water and protected nesting substrate, usually cattails and riparian scrub with surrounding foraging habitat.	Low: there is emergent wetland vegetation suitable for nesting tricolored blackbirds in Jackson Creek adjacent to the site and within the quarry pond in the site. However, this species is primarily found in the Central valley and delta and is unlikely to nest in the project site. The nearest occurrence of this species in the CNDDB (2021) is approximately 2.5 miles northwest of the site.
Reptiles and Amphibians						
California tiger salamander	*Ambystoma californiense*	T	T	N/A	Seasonal water bodies without fish (i.e., vernal pools and stock ponds) and grassland/ woodland habitats with summer refugia (i.e., burrows).	Unlikely: there is no suitable aquatic habitat in the site to support California tiger salamander. The nearest occurrence of this species in the CNDDB (2021) search area is approximately 3 miles southwest of the project site. The site is not within designated critical habitat for California tiger salamander (USFWS, 2005a).

TABLE 3

SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES DOCUMENTED IN THE GREATER PROJECT VICINITY

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status[1]	State Status[1]	CNPS List[2]	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence in the Project Site
California red-legged frog	*Rana aurora draytonii*	T	SC	N/A	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of water with vegetation.	Unlikely: there is no suitable aquatic habitat in or near the site to support this species. There are no occurrences of this species in the CNDDB (2021) search area. The site is not in designated critical habitat for California red-legged frog (USFWS, 2006).
Foothill yellow-legged frog	*Rana boylii*	None	SC	N/A	Perennial water bodies (i.e., streams and ponds) with abundant riparian vegetation; not found on Central Valley floor.	Unlikely: there is no suitable aquatic habitat in or near the site to support foothill yellow-legged frog. The nearest occurrence of foothill yellow-legged frog in the CNDDB (2021) search area is approximately 8.5 miles northeast of the project site.
Western pond turtle	*Emys marmorata*	None	SC	N/A	Ponds, marshes, streams, and ditches with emergent aquatic vegetation and basking areas.	Low: Jackson Creek could potentially support western pond turtle and this species may nest within sandy areas in the site. The nearest occurrence of this species in the CNDDB (2021) search area is approximately 6.5 miles northwest of the site.
Fish						
Delta smelt	*Hypomesus transpacificus*	T	T	N/A	Shallow lower delta waterways with submersed aquatic plants and other suitable refugia.	None: there is no suitable aquatic habitat for this species in the site; delta smelt occur in the lower delta. There are no occurrences of delta smelt recorded in the CNDDB (2021) search area. The site is not in designated critical habitat for delta smelt (USFWS, 1994).

TABLE 3

SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES DOCUMENTED IN THE GREATER PROJECT VICINITY

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status[1]	State Status[1]	CNPS List[2]	Habitat	Potential for Occurrence in the Project Site
Invertebrates						
Vernal pool fairy shrimp	*Branchinecta lynchi*	T	None	N/A	Vernal pools and seasonal wetlands.	Unlikely: there are no vernal pools or seasonal wetlands in the site to support vernal pool fairy shrimp. There are no occurrences of this species in the CNDDB (2021) search area. The site is not within designated critical habitat for vernal pool fairy shrimp (USFWS 2005b).
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle	*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*	T	None	N/A	Elderberry shrubs in the Central Valley and surrounding foothills.	Unlikely: there are no blue elderberry shrubs in or adjacent to the site. There are no occurrences of valley elderberry longhorn beetle in the CNDDB (2021) search area.

1 T= Threatened; E= Endangered; SC = Species of Concern to California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

2 CNPS List 1B includes species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; List 2 includes plants that are rare, threatened or endangered in California but are more common elsewhere; List 3 includes plants about which more information is needed.

SPECIAL-STATUS PLANTS: Special-status plants recorded in the CNDDB (2021) within the search area (i.e., the USGS 7.5-minute Ione and Jackson topographic quadrangles) includes Ione manzanita (*Arctostaphylos myrtifolia*), big-scale balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza macrolepis*), Bisbee Peak rush-rose (*Crocanthemum suffrutescens*), Ione buckwheat (*Eriogonum apricum var. apricum*), Tuolumne button celery (*Eryngium pinnatisectum*), Stanislaus monkeyflower (*Erythranthe marmorata*), Parry's horkelia (*Horkelia parryi*), pincushion navarretia (*Navarretia myersii ssp. myersii*), and prairie wedge grass (*Sphenopholis obtusata*). The USFWS IPaC Trust Report does not include any special-status plants.

Special-status plants found in the Sierra Nevada foothills generally occur in relatively undisturbed areas within unique vegetation communities such as chaparral, seeps and springs, marshes and swamps, and areas with unique soils (i.e., serpentine, gabbroic). Areas of relatively natural grasslands in other parts of Amador County could potentially support a few of the special-status plants identified in Table 3 that occur in foothill grasslands, but the grasslands in the project site have been highly disturbed by mining activities have very diminished grassland suitability in the site for special-status plants. There are no areas of chaparral habitat in the site, substantially reducing the potential occurrence of several of the species listed in Table 3 that are associated with chaparral habitats (i.e., Ione manzanita, big-scale balsamroot, Bisbee Peak rush-rose, Ione buckwheat, and Parry's horkelia). Tuolumne button celery, pincushion navarretia, and prairie wedge grass occur within either vernal pools or meadows and seeps; there is no suitable habitat in the site to support these special-status plants. The potential for occurrence of special-status plants to occur in the site is extremely low because the site consists of disturbed annual grassland and no unique habitat types or highly suitable habitat for special-status plants were observed in the site.

SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE: Special-status wildlife species recorded in the CNDDB (2021) search area include tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), foothill yellow-

legged frog (*Rana boylii*), California tiger salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*), western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*), and valley elderberry longhorn beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*). The USFWS IPaC Trust Report includes California red-legged frog (*Rana aurora draytonii*), delta smelt (*Hypomesus transpacificus*), and vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*).

Of the species identified in the CNDDB (2021) search area and the USFWS IPaC Trust Report, western pond turtle and tricolored blackbird have potential to occur in the site on more than an occasional or transitory basis. These species are discussed further below. Most of the other species in Table 3 have no potential to occur in the site due to a lack of suitable habitat and/or location of the site outside the species' range.

WESTERN POND TURTLE: The western pond turtle is a state species of concern, but is not a listed species at the state or federal level. Western pond turtles are associated with permanent or nearly permanent bodies of water with adequate basking sites such as logs, rocks or open mud banks. Pond turtles construct nests in sandy banks along slow-moving streams and ponds in the spring and the young usually hatch in 2 to 3 months. The nearest occurrence of western pond turtle in the CNDDB (2021) search area is approximately 6.5 miles northwest of the site.

Jackson Creek provides suitable permanent aquatic habitat to support western pond turtle; turtles could swim within the creek and bask along logs or other woody debris along the banks of Jackson Creek. Although a majority of the habitats adjacent to Jackson Creek are highly disturbed, western pond turtle could potentially find a sandy spot in the site to nest. No western pond turtles were observed in the site during the field survey.

TRICOLORED BLACKBIRD: The tricolored blackbird is a State of California Species threatened species and is also protected by the federal MBTA and Fish and

Game Code of California. Tricolored blackbirds are colonial nesters requiring very dense stands of emergent wetland vegetation and/or dense thickets of wild rose or blackberries for nesting. Preferred nesting substrates are expansive stands of cattails and tules adjacent to open water. Tricolored blackbirds forage in annual grasslands and cropland. The nearest record of tricolored blackbird in the CNDDB (2021) search area is approximately 2.5 miles northwest of the site.

Although limited and fragmented, emergent wetland vegetation, willows, wild rose, blackberry brambles, and other suitable patches of vegetation along the edges Jackson Creek and in the quarry pond in the site provide potentially suitable nesting habitat for this species. The grassland in and adjacent to the site may provide marginal foraging habitat for this species. Despite potentially suitable habitat being present, tricolored blackbird is primarily found in the Central valley and delta and is unlikely to nest in the project site.

OTHER SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE: The potential for intensive use of habitats within the site by special-status wildlife species is very low. There is no suitable aquatic habitat in the project site to support California red-legged frog, foothill yellow-legged frog, California tiger salamander or delta smelt. There are no blue elderberry shrubs in the site to support valley elderberry longhorn beetle.

CRITICAL HABITAT: The site is not within designated critical habitat for Delta smelt (USFWS, 1994), California red-legged frog (USFWS, 2006), California tiger salamander (USFWS, 2005a), vernal pool shrimp or plant species (USFWS, 2005b), or other federally listed species (Attachment E).

WILDLIFE MOVEMENT CORRIDORS AND NURSERY AREA: The Jackson Creek riparian corridor is likely utilized as a movement corridor for species such as mule (black-tail) deer, coyote, red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), and bobcat, as well as a variety of amphibians, reptiles, and fish. Expansive freshwater marshes in the greater project vicinity may provide nursery sites for breeding resident and migratory

birds. Due to the location of the site north of Jackson Creek and extensive open space south of the creek, the project is not expected to result in potentially significant impacts to the movement of native wildlife species or wildlife movement corridors. The project is not expected to impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites in the project vicinity.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- The site is a mosaic of annual grassland and woodland habitats that have been highly disturbed by historical, recent, and ongoing mining.

- Due to the lack of suitable habitat, it is unlikely special-status plants occur in the site.

- No potentially jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. or wetland observed in the project site. The ditch and quarry pond were constructed in uplands as part of a mining operation and do not meet the technical or regulatory definition of jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. or wetlands.

- Jackson Creek, which is adjacent to the site, is a jurisdictional Water of the U.S. Jackson Creek will not be impacted by the proposed project.

- Tricolored blackbird and western pond turtle have potential to occur in the site on more than an occasional or transitory basis. No other species are expected to occur in the site due to a lack of suitable habitat and/or location of the site outside the species' range.

- On-site trees, shrubs, grasslands, and other vegetation may be used by nesting birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and Fish and Game Code of California. In order to avoid take of protected raptors and migratory birds, any vegetation removal should be scheduled for between

September 1 and January 31, if possible. If vegetation removal occurs between February 1 and August 31, a pre-construction nesting bird survey should be conducted by a qualified biologist. If active nests are found within the survey area, vegetation removal should be delayed until the biologist determines nesting is complete.

- Pre-construction surveys for western pond turtle and their nests should be conducted by a qualified biologist within 48 hours prior to onset of staging and construction activities. This will involve a search for nests in grasslands within 300 feet of Jackson Creek. If nest sites are located, the nest should be staked and work should be delayed until hatching is complete and the young have left the nest site.

- The project is not expected to result in potentially significant impacts to the movement of native wildlife species or wildlife movement corridors.

- The project is not expected to impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites in the project vicinity.

- The project site is not within areas that are designated as critical habitat for federally listed species.

Thank you again for asking Moore Biological Consultants to assist with this project. Please call me at (209) 745-1159 with any questions.

Sincerely,

Diane S. Moore, M.S.
Principal Biologist

References and Literature Consulted

ACOE (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers). 1987. Technical Report Y87-1. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, MI.

ACOE. 2008. Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region. U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center, Vicksburg, MS. September.

CNDDB (California Natural Diversity Database). 2021. California Department of Fish and Wildlife's Natural Heritage Program, Sacramento, California.

California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2021. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (online edition, v8-03 0.39). Website http://www.rareplants.cnps.org

Sawyer, J.O. and T. Keeler-Wolf. 1995. A Manual of California Vegetation. California Native Plant Society, Sacramento. California.

USFWS (United States Fish and Wildlife Service). 1980. Part II, Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. 50 CFR Part 17. Listing the Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle as a Threatened Species with Critical Habitat. Federal Register 45 No. 155, pp. 52803-52807, August 8.

USFWS. 1994. Final Critical Habitat for the Delta Smelt (*Hypomesus transpacificus*). Federal Register Vol. 59, No. 242, December 19, 1994, pp. 65256 – 65279.

USFWS. 2005a. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Designation of Critical Habitat for the California Tiger Salamander, Central Population; Final Rule. Federal Register Vol. 70, No. 162, August 23, 2005, pp. 49390 – 49458.

USFWS. 2005b. Part II, Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. 50 CFR Part 17: Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Final Designation of Critical Habitat for Four Vernal Pool Crustaceans and Eleven Vernal Pool Plants in California and Southern Oregon; Evaluation and Economic

Exclusions from August 2003 Final Designation, Final Rule. Federal Register Vol. 70, No. 154, August 11.

USFWS. 2006. Part II, Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. 50 CFR Part 17: Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Designation of Critical Habitat for California Red-Legged Frog, and Special Rule Exemption Associated with Final Listing for Existing Routine Ranching Activities, Final Rule. Federal Register Vol. 71, No. 71, April 13.

USFWS. 2017. Framework for Assessing Impacts to the Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*). U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Sacramento, California. 28pp.

Attachment A

Site Plan

NOTE

ALL PARKING SHALL CONFORM WITH THE 2016 CBC, PART 2, VOLUME 1, CHAPTERS 11B-208 AND 11B-502 AND THE AMADOR COUNTY TITLE 19 ZONING CODE, CHAPTER 19.36.

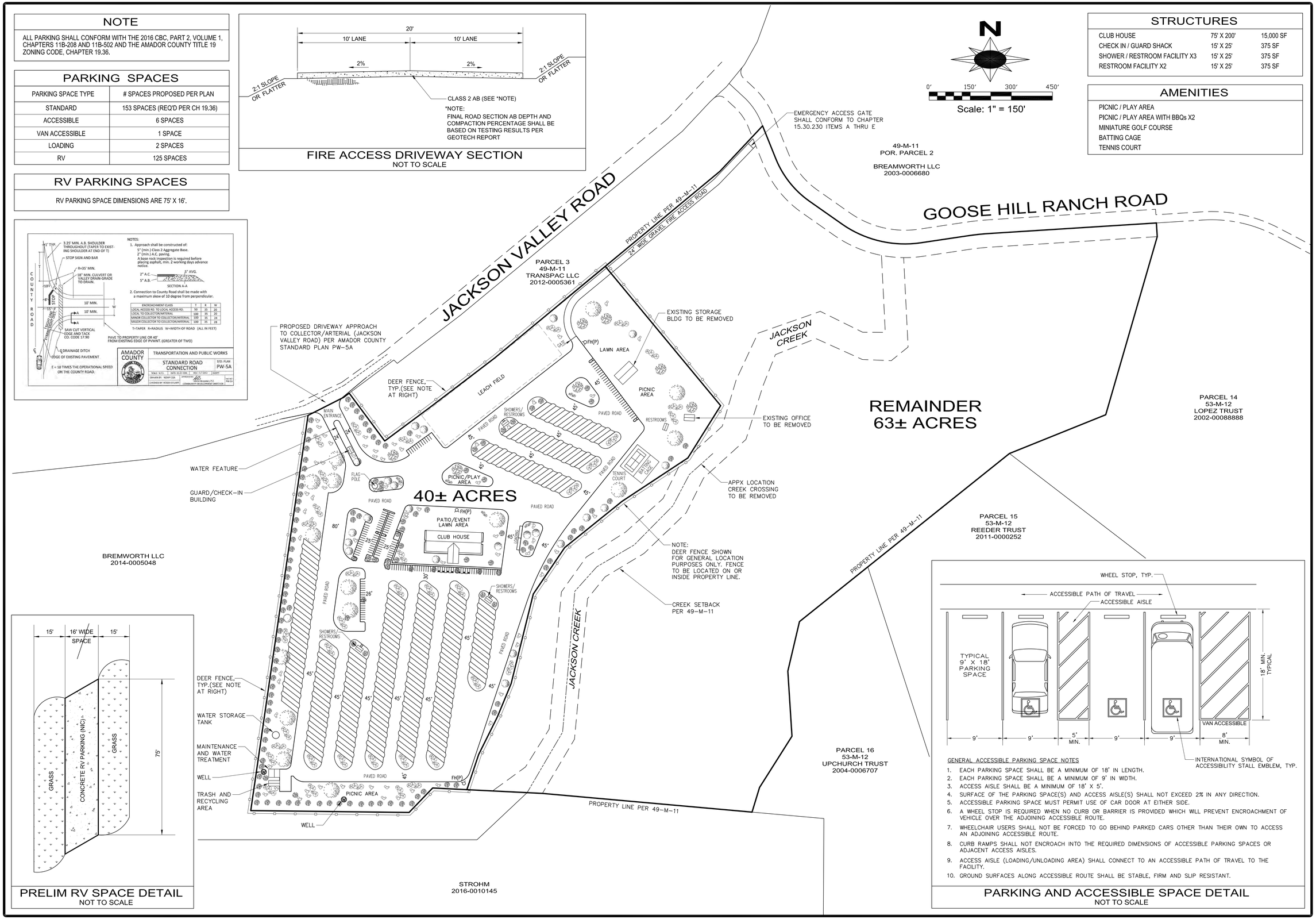
PARKING SPACES

PARKING SPACE TYPE	# SPACES PROPOSED PER PLAN
STANDARD	153 SPACES (REQ'D PER CH 19.36)
ACCESSIBLE	6 SPACES
VAN ACCESSIBLE	1 SPACE
LOADING	2 SPACES
RV	125 SPACES

RV PARKING SPACES

RV PARKING SPACE DIMENSIONS ARE 75' X 16'.

FIRE ACCESS DRIVEWAY SECTION
NOT TO SCALE



PRELIM RV SPACE DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE

STRUCTURES

CLUB HOUSE	75' X 200'	15,000 SF
CHECK IN / GUARD SHACK	15' X 25'	375 SF
SHOWER / RESTROOM FACILITY X3	15' X 25'	375 SF
RESTROOM FACILITY X2	15' X 25'	375 SF

AMENITIES

- PICNIC / PLAY AREA
- PICNIC / PLAY AREA WITH BBQs X2
- MINIATURE GOLF COURSE
- BATTING CAGE
- TENNIS COURT

GENERAL ACCESSIBLE PARKING SPACE NOTES

1. EACH PARKING SPACE SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 18' IN LENGTH.
2. EACH PARKING SPACE SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 9' IN WIDTH.
3. ACCESS AISLE SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 18' X 5'.
4. SURFACE OF THE PARKING SPACE(S) AND ACCESS AISLE(S) SHALL NOT EXCEED 2% IN ANY DIRECTION.
5. ACCESSIBLE PARKING SPACE MUST PERMIT USE OF CAR DOOR AT EITHER SIDE.
6. A WHEEL STOP IS REQUIRED WHEN NO CURB OR BARRIER IS PROVIDED WHICH WILL PREVENT ENCROACHMENT OF VEHICLE OVER THE ADJOINING ACCESSIBLE ROUTE.
7. WHEELCHAIR USERS SHALL NOT BE FORCED TO GO BEHIND PARKED CARS OTHER THAN THEIR OWN TO ACCESS AN ADJOINING ACCESSIBLE ROUTE.
8. CURB RAMPS SHALL NOT ENCROACH INTO THE REQUIRED DIMENSIONS OF ACCESSIBLE PARKING SPACES OR ADJACENT ACCESS AISLES.
9. ACCESS AISLE (LOADING/UNLOADING AREA) SHALL CONNECT TO AN ACCESSIBLE PATH OF TRAVEL TO THE FACILITY.
10. GROUND SURFACES ALONG ACCESSIBLE ROUTE SHALL BE STABLE, FIRM AND SLIP RESISTANT.

PARKING AND ACCESSIBLE SPACE DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE

REVISIONS	BY

TOMA & ASSOCIATES INC.
ENGINEERING - SURVEYING - PLANNING
41 Summit Street, Jackson, CA 95642
(209) 223-0156

SITE PLAN

GOOSE HILL RV PARK

BEING A PORTION OF SECTIONS 8 AND 17, T. 5 N., R. 10 E., M. D. M. AMADOR COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

SITE INFORMATION:
6080 JACKSON VALLEY ROAD
IONE, CA

APN 012-040-049

PREPARED FOR:
GERRY NINNIS
PO BOX 960
PINE GROVE, CA 95665

(209) 988-4379

DATE: 9.13.2021
SCALE: 1"= 150'
DRAWN BY: EE / GMW
JOB NO.: 0910-03

SHEET
1
OF 1 SHEETS

Attachment B

CNDDB Summary Report and Exhibits

& USFWS IPaC Trust Report

Selected Elements by Scientific Name

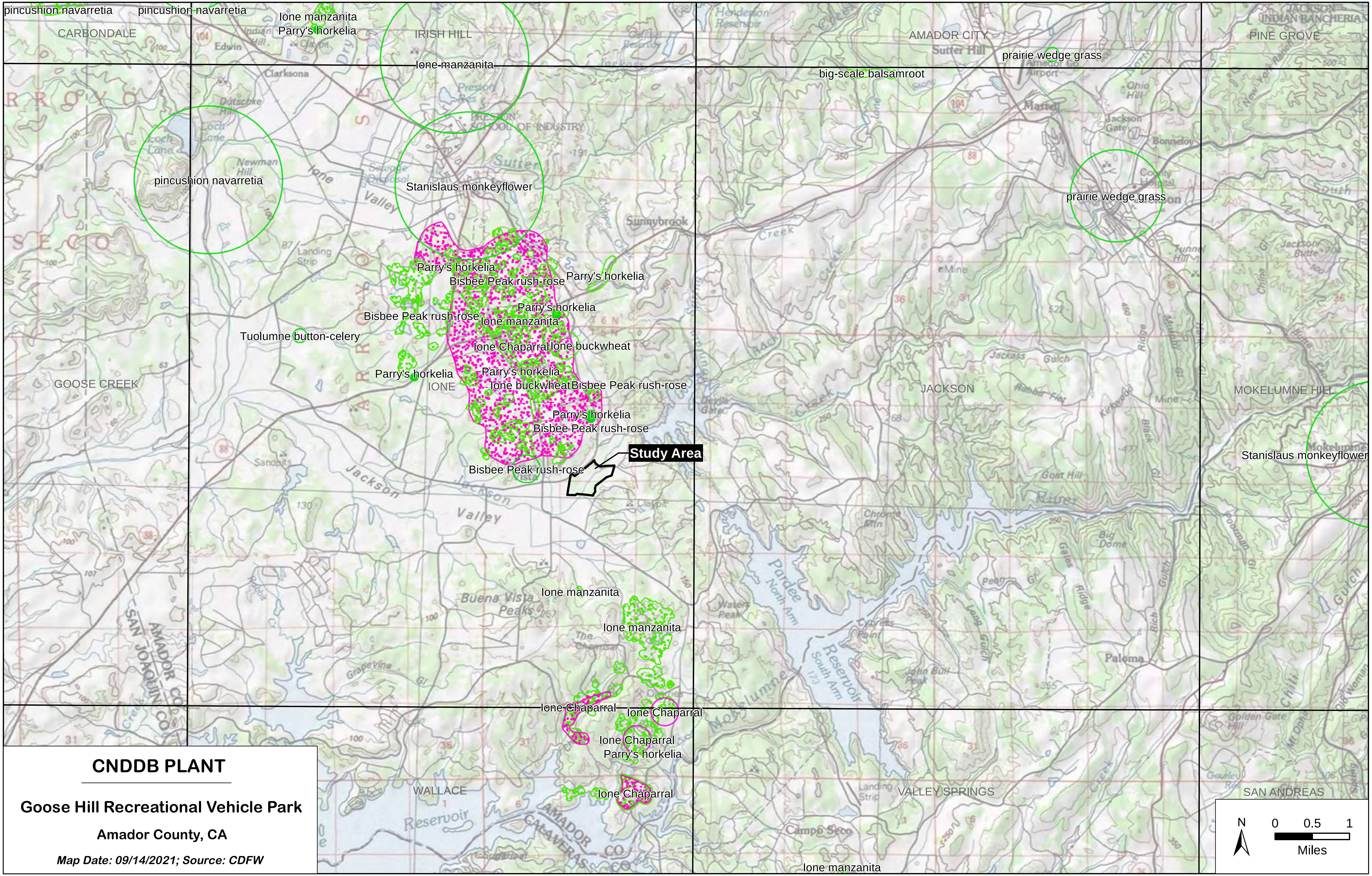
California Department of Fish and Wildlife

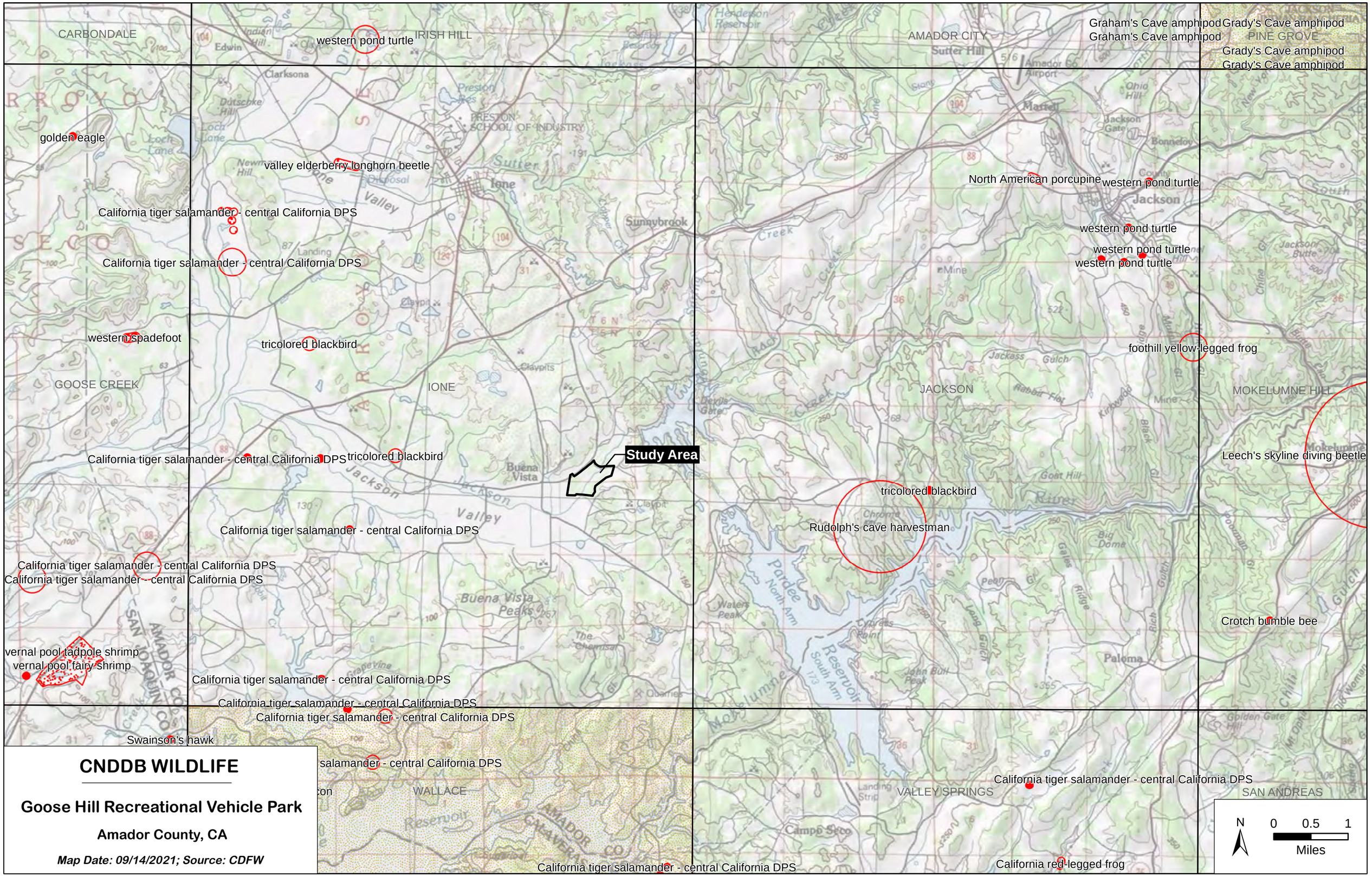
California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (Ione (3812038) OR Jackson (3812037))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S1S2	SSC
Ambystoma californiense pop. 1 California tiger salamander - central California DPS	AAAAA01181	Threatened	Threatened	G2G3	S2S3	WL
Arctostaphylos myrtifolia Ione manzanita	PDERI04240	Threatened	None	G1	S1	1B.2
Balsamorhiza macrolepis big-scale balsamroot	PDAST11061	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Banksula rudolphi Rudolph's cave harvestman	ILARA14080	None	None	G1	S1	
Crocanthemum suffrutescens Bisbee Peak rush-rose	PDCIS020F0	None	None	G2?Q	S2?	3.2
Desmocerus californicus dimorphus valley elderberry longhorn beetle	IICOL48011	Threatened	None	G3T2	S3	
Emys marmorata western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
Erethizon dorsatum North American porcupine	AMAFJ01010	None	None	G5	S3	
Eriogonum apricum var. apricum Ione buckwheat	PDPGN080F1	Endangered	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1
Eryngium pinnatisectum Tuolumne button-celery	PDAPI0Z0P0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Erythranthe marmorata Stanislaus monkeyflower	PDPHR01130	None	None	G2?	S2?	1B.1
Horkelia parryi Parry's horkelia	PDROS0W0C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Ione Chaparral Ione Chaparral	CTT37D00CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
Navarretia myersii ssp. myersii pincushion navarretia	PDPLM0C0X1	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.1
Rana boylii foothill yellow-legged frog	AAABH01050	None	Endangered	G3	S3	SSC
Sphenopholis obtusata prairie wedge grass	PMPOA5T030	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2

Record Count: 17


pincushion navarretia
pincushion navarretia
Ione manzanita
Parry's horkelia
CARBONDALE
IRISH HILL
Ione manzanita
AMADOR CITY
prairie wedge grass
PINE GROVE
big-scale balsamroot
pincushion navarretia
Stanislaus monkeyflower
prairie wedge grass
Parry's horkelia
Bisbee Peak rush-rose
Parry's horkelia
Parry's horkelia
Bisbee Peak rush-rose
Ione manzanita
Tuolumne button-celery
Ione Chaparral
Ione buckwheat
Parry's horkelia
Parry's horkelia
Ione buckwheat
Bisbee Peak rush-rose
GOOSE CREEK
IONE
JACKSON
MOKELUMNE HILL
Parry's horkelia
Bisbee Peak rush-rose
Study Area
Stanislaus monkeyflower
Bisbee Peak rush-rose
Ione manzanita
Ione manzanita
Ione Chaparral
Ione Chaparral
Ione Chaparral
Parry's horkelia
Ione Chaparral
WALLACE
VALLEY SPRINGS
SAN ANDREAS
Ione manzanita
CNDDB PLANT
Goose Hill Recreational Vehicle Park
Amador County, CA
Map Date: 09/14/2021; Source: CDFW
N
0 0.5 1
Miles



CNDDB WILDLIFE

Goose Hill Recreational Vehicle Park

Amador County, CA

Map Date: 09/14/2021; Source: CDFW

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

IPaC resource list

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

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

Location

Amador County, California

Local office

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

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

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

Endangered species

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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:

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS

California Red-legged Frog Rana draytonii — 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/2891

California Tiger Salamander Ambystoma californiense — Threatened
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2076

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Delta Smelt Hypomesus transpacificus 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/321	Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle Desmocerus californicus dimorphus 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/7850	Threatened

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp Branchinecta lynchi 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	Threatened

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS

Ione (incl. Irish Hill) Buckwheat Eriogonum apricum (incl. var. prostratum) Endangered
Wherever found
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8301

Ione Manzanita Arctostaphylos myrtifolia Threatened
Wherever found
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1806

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[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats 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 http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.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.)
Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus* This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
California Thrasher *Toxostoma redivivum* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Jan 1 to Jul 31
Clark's Grebe *Aechmophorus clarkii* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Jan 1 to Dec 31
Common Yellowthroat *Geothlypis trichas sinuosa* This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31

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

Lawrence's Goldfinch Carduelis lawrencei — Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464

Lewis's Woodpecker Melanerpes lewis — Breeds Apr 20 to Sep 30
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9408

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

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

Rufous Hummingbird selasphorus rufus — Breeds elsewhere
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8002

Song Sparrow Melospiza melodia — Breeds Feb 20 to Sep 5
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Spotted Towhee Pipilo maculatus clementae — Breeds Apr 15 to Jul 20
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4243

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

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

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

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read 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 (|)

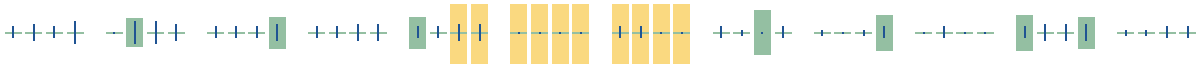
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

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

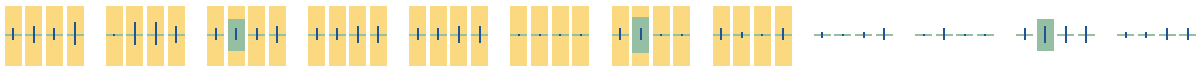
No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

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.

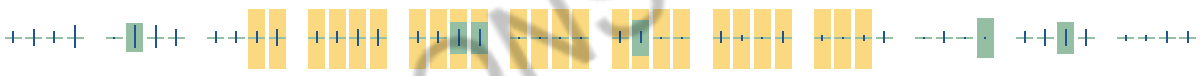
Common Yellowthroat BCC - BCR (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA)



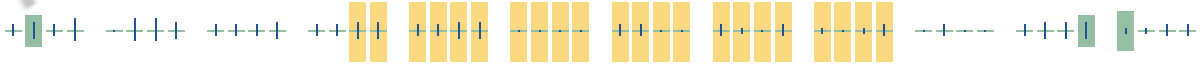
Golden Eagle Non-BCC Vulnerable (This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.)



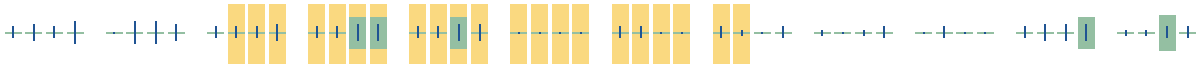
Lawrence's Goldfinch BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



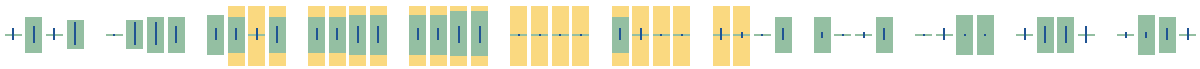
Lewis's Woodpecker BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



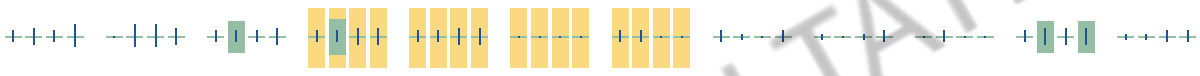
Tricolored Blackbird BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



Wrentit 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 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.

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.

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

This location overlaps the following wetlands:

FRESHWATER EMERGENT WETLAND

- PEM1Fx
- PEM1Cx
- PEM1A
- PEM1C
- PEM1Fh

FRESHWATER FORESTED/SHRUB WETLAND

- PSSCx
- PSSC
- PSSCh
- PFOA

FRESHWATER POND

- PUBHh
- PUBHx
- PUBFh
- PUSAx
- PUBFx
- PUSCh

LAKE

- L1UBHh

RIVERINE

- R4SBC
- R4SBA
- R5UBF

A full description for each wetland code can be found at the National Wetlands Inventory website

Data limitations

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

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

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

Data exclusions

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

Data precautions

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

Attachment C

Photographs

Gravel entrance in to the site, looking northwest from the north part of the site; 06/18/21.

Ruderal grassland along the west edge of the site, looking southwest; 06/18/21.

Mining road in the east part of the site, looking southwest from the east edge of the site and just south of the constructed wash-water ditch; 06/18/21.

Disturbed grassland in the northeast part of the site, looking southwest from the northeast corner of the site; 06/18/21.

Mining equipment and debris in the east part of the site, looking southwest from the east edge of the site; 06/18/21.

Concrete rubble in the north part of the site, looking southwest from the north part of the site; 06/18/21.

Constructed wash-water ditch in the east part of the site, looking southwest; 06/18/21. This ditch carries wash water from the mine in to the quarry pond.

Constructed ditch just downstream of the previous picture, looking southwest from the east part of the site; 06/18/21. This ditch was constructed in uplands for mining operations.

Reclaimed quarry pond in the southwest part of the site, looking southwest; 06/18/21.

Mining road adjacent to Jackson Creek in the south part of the site, looking south; 06/18/21.

Quarry pond in the south part of the site, looking southwest; 06/18/21.

Sediment piles at the west end of the quarry pond, looking northwest; 06/18/21.

Disturbed grassland and trees in the west part of the site, looking northwest; 06/18/21.

Cottonwoods and willows in an area that had been piles of mine tailings prior to being mined, looking southwest; 06/18/21.

Jackson Creek, looking southwest from the southeast corner of the site; 06/18/21. Jackson Creek will not be disturbed as part of the project.

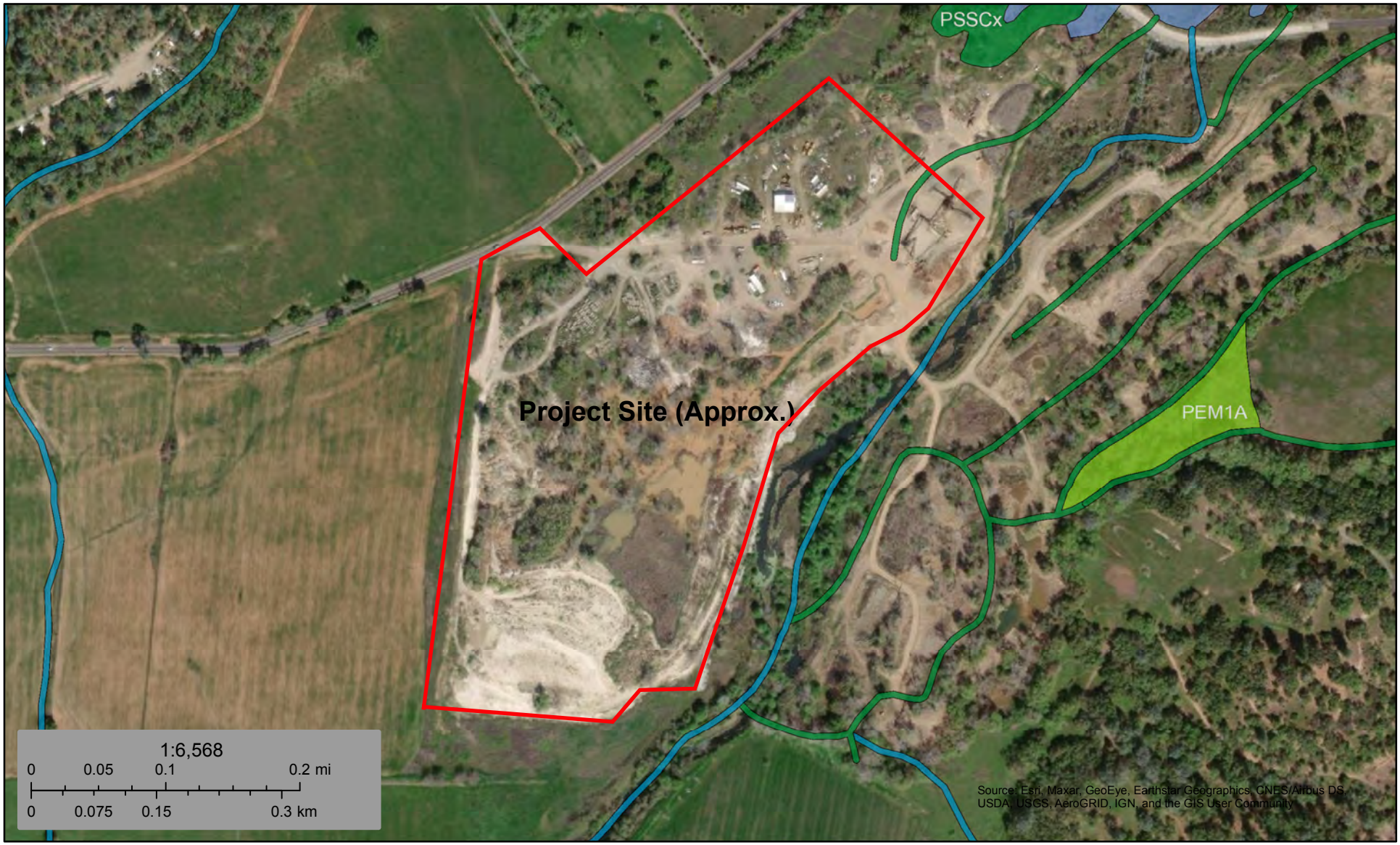
Jackson Creek a little further downstream of the previous photo, looking south from the southeast part of the site; 06/18/21.

Attachment D

National Wetland Inventory Map

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wetlands Inventory

Goose Hill RV Park



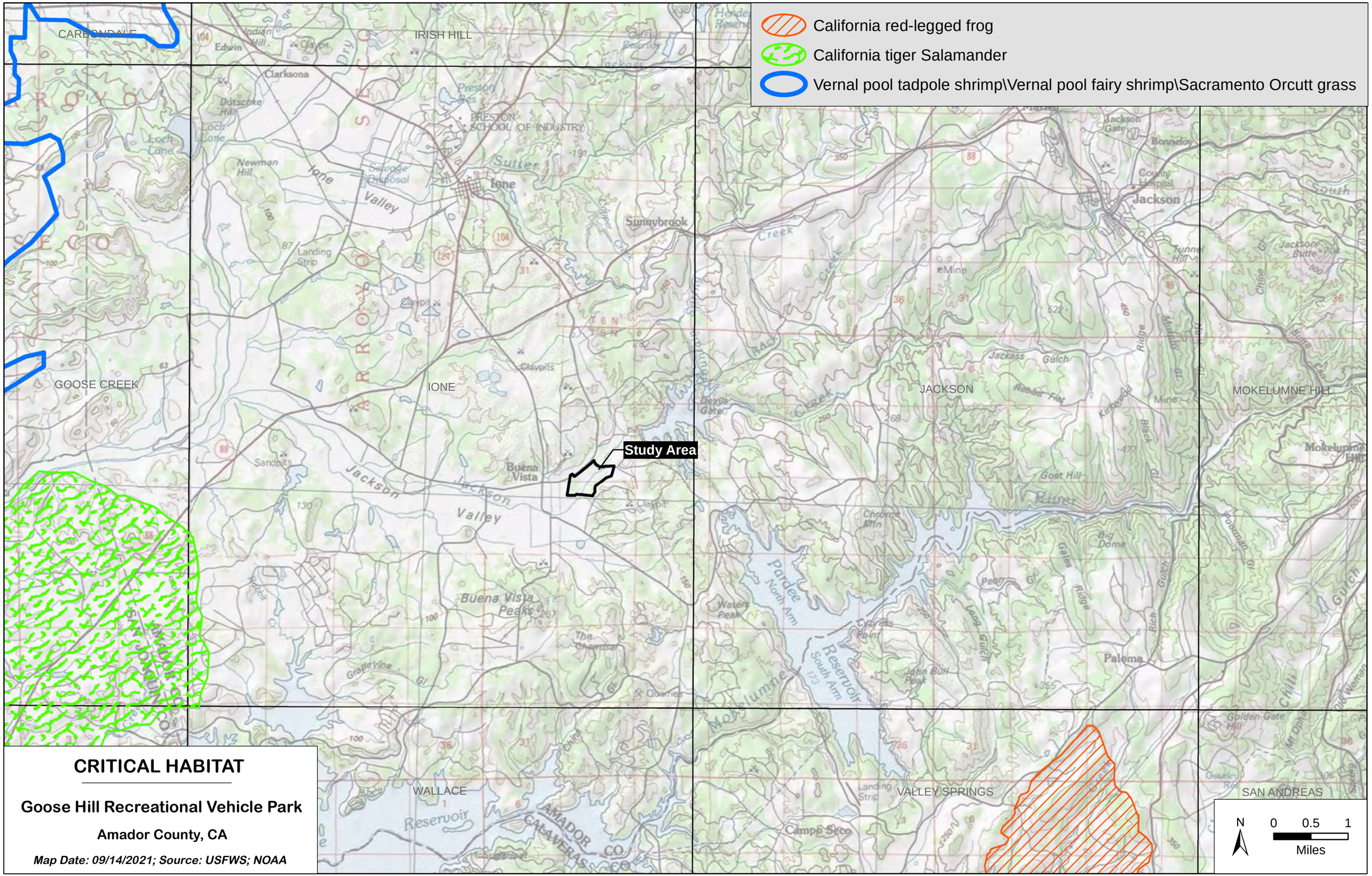
August 10, 2021

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

Attachment E

Designated Critical Habitat



CRITICAL HABITAT

Goose Hill Recreational Vehicle Park

Amador County, CA

Map Date: 09/14/2021; Source: USFWS; NOAA