

**NOTICE OF INTENT TO ADOPT A MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION FOR
CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT CUP20-01 (Off Highway Vehicle Track)
AND NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
BEFORE THE MARYSVILLE PLANNING COMMISSION**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a public hearing will be held before the Marysville Planning Commission (MPC) on **Wednesday, April 8, 2020 at 6:00 p.m.** or soon thereafter in the City Council Chambers located inside the Marysville City Hall, 526 C Street, Marysville CA, to consider the following:

Conditional Use Permit (CUP), Planning Department File No. CUP20-01 (Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) Track): The applicant is requesting approval of an OHV track to host outdoor race events and conduct testing on vehicles manufactured by the applicant's company, on an approximate 65 acre tract located north of the motocross track in River Front Park (APN(s) 009-045-001-000, 009-051-001-000, 009-043-002-000, 009-043-001-000, 009-041-002-000, 009-053-003-000, 009-061-005-000, 018-070-013-000, 009-053-001-000, 009-055-001-000, 009-055-002-000).

Pursuant to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the environmental guidelines of the City of Marysville An Initial Study by the City was undertaken for the purpose of determining whether the project may have a significant effect on the environment. On the basis of the Initial Study, Community Development and Services Department staff has determined that the project will not have a significant effect on the environment due to the incorporation of certain mitigation measures, and therefore, has prepared a draft Mitigated Negative Declaration for consideration by the Commission

All interested parties are invited and encouraged to submit comments in writing regarding the draft Mitigated Negative Declaration and/or attend the above described public hearing. The public review period for the draft Mitigated Negative Declaration begins on February 25, 2020 and ends on March 26, 2020. Any comments must be submitted in writing, including email, to the Community Development Department by 5:00 p.m. on March 26, 2020. The Initial Study and draft Mitigated Negative Declaration is available for review from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. at the Community Development and Services Department, Marysville City Hall, 526 C Street, Marysville CA.

Please be advised that if you challenge the decision on the Mitigated Negative Declaration and/or project in court, you may be limited to raising only those issues you or someone else raised at the public hearings described in this notice, or in written correspondence delivered to the City of Marysville prior to the public hearings. Questions and written comments may be addressed to Jonathan Wright, Community Development Director, at (530) 749-3940 or by email at jwright@marysville.ca.us.

The location of the public hearing is fully accessible to mobility impaired individuals. In compliance with the California Disability Access Guidelines, the City of Marysville encourages those persons with disabilities to participate fully in the public hearing process. If you have special needs to allow you to attend or participate in this public hearing process, please contact our office prior to the public hearing, so that we may accommodate you.

Further information may be obtained by contacting Jonathan Wright, Community Development Director, at 526 C Street, Marysville, California, phone (530) 749-3940 or jwright@marysville.ca.us during normal business hours. Interested persons are invited to attend the hearing or submit their written comments to the Community Development and Service Department prior to the hearing date.



BIOLOGICAL MEMORANDUM

To: Igor Palagin and Robert Meyers
Opticomp Construction
1680 W. Winton Avenue, Suite 9
Hayward, CA 94545

FROM: Joshua Goodwin, Biologist

PROJECT: Dirt Race Park

SUBJECT: Biological Memorandum

DATE: 2/14/2020

1.0 INTRODUCTION

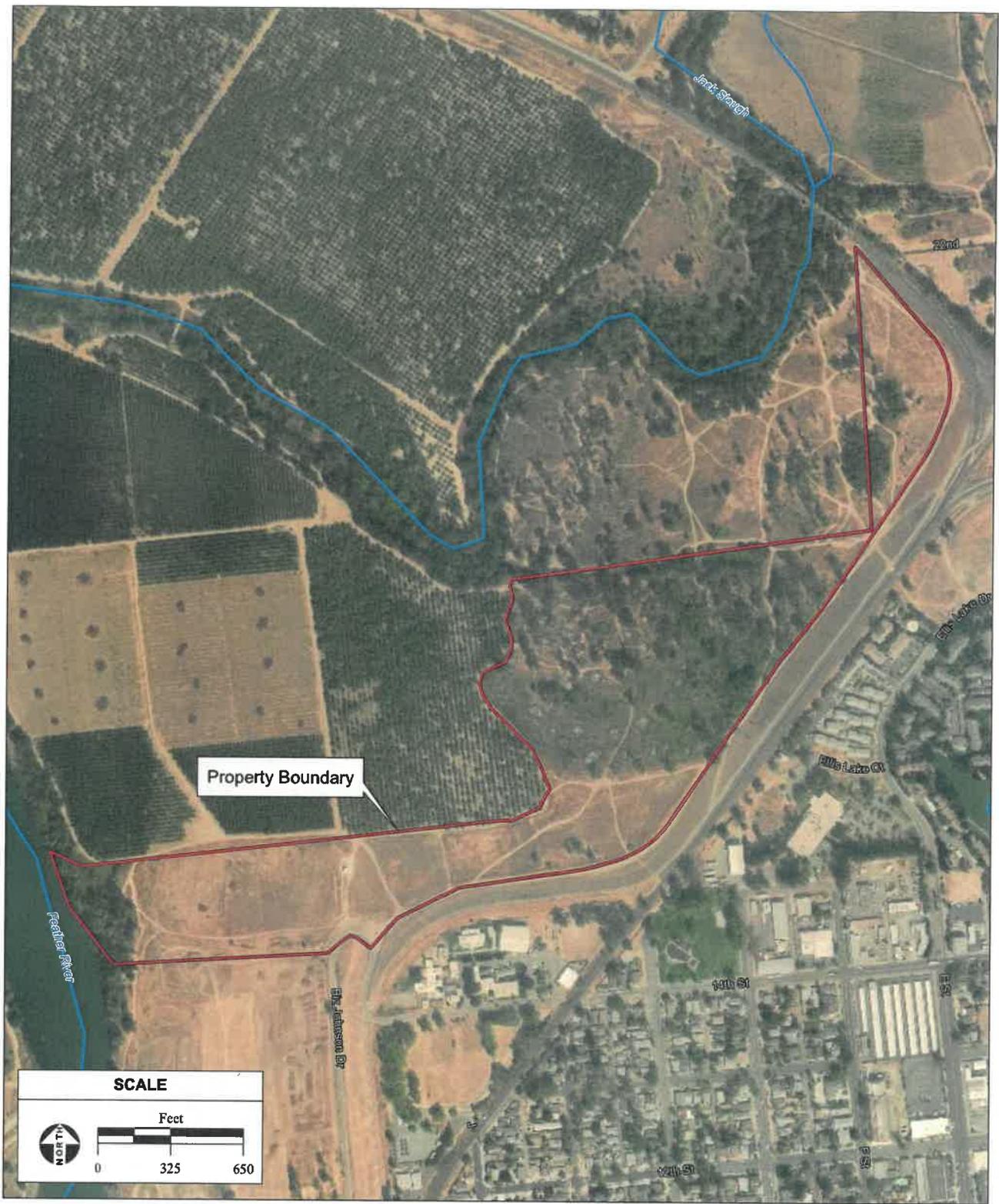
This memorandum has been prepared for the Dirt Race Park Project (Proposed Project) located in Marysville, CA on an approximate 65-acre property (Property). The Proposed Project consists of the construction of a dirt race park for FX Autocross, Fast, and Speed US, and FX Motorsports. The Property is located within a regulatory floodway (FEMA, 2020), with the Feather River to the west, on the USGS 7.5-minute Yuba City quadrangle (Figures 1, 2, and 3). A concept track layout design is shown in Figure 4. On-site elevations range from 15 to 19 meters above mean sea level. The purpose of this assessment is to identify sensitive biological resources that could occur within the area of impact (project site) and be affected by the Proposed Project.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

The following information was obtained and reviewed:

- Aerial photographs of the Property and surrounding area;
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) list, updated January 23, 2020 (Attachment A);
- California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) list, updated February 4, 2020 (Attachment A);
- California Native Plant Society (CNPS) list, updated February 4, 2020 (Attachment A);
- USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map of wetland features, updated February 6, 2020 (Figure 6);
- Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) custom soils report, updated February 13, 2020 (Attachment B)

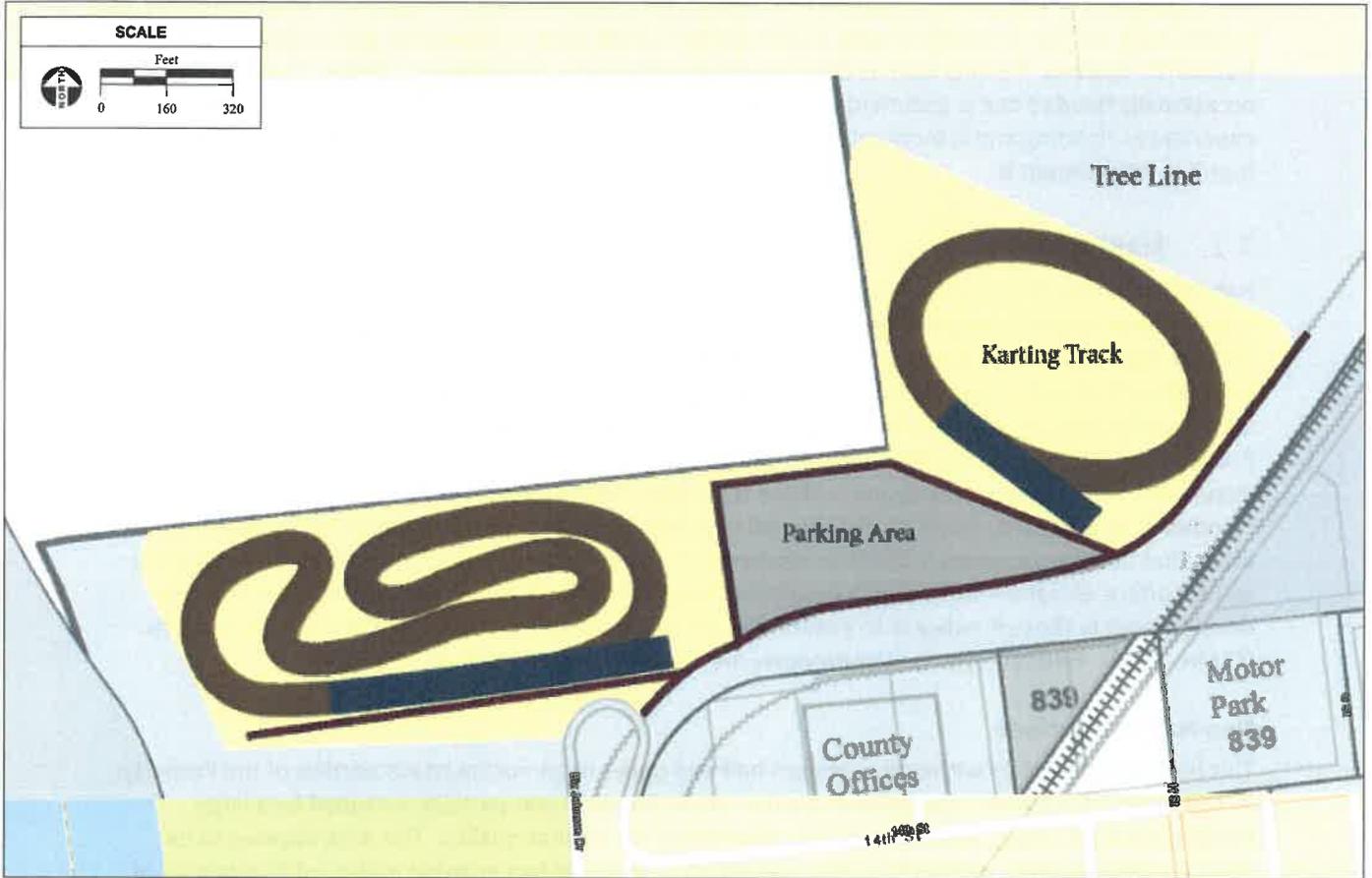
A biological resources survey was conducted on the Property on February 5, 2020. The survey was conducted by walking throughout the entirety of the Property. The majority of time spent conducting the survey was focused on primarily on sensitive habitat areas such as the riparian, wetlands, and oak woodland habitats. Transects were walked where accessible. Thick vegetation did not allow transects to be walked in some areas such as in the ruderal scrub, mixed oak woodland, and riparian habitats. Binoculars were used to assist in surveying efforts. Data was collected via a Trimble Geo XH hand-held GPS receiver. Survey goals consisted of identifying habitat types, sensitive habitats, wetlands, and waters of the U.S., and special-status species. Sensitive habitats include those that are designated by



SOURCE: DigitalGlobe aerial photograph, 9/10/2018;
ESRI, 2020; AES, 2/11/2020

City of Marysville Dirt Race Park Biological Technical Memo / 220505 ■

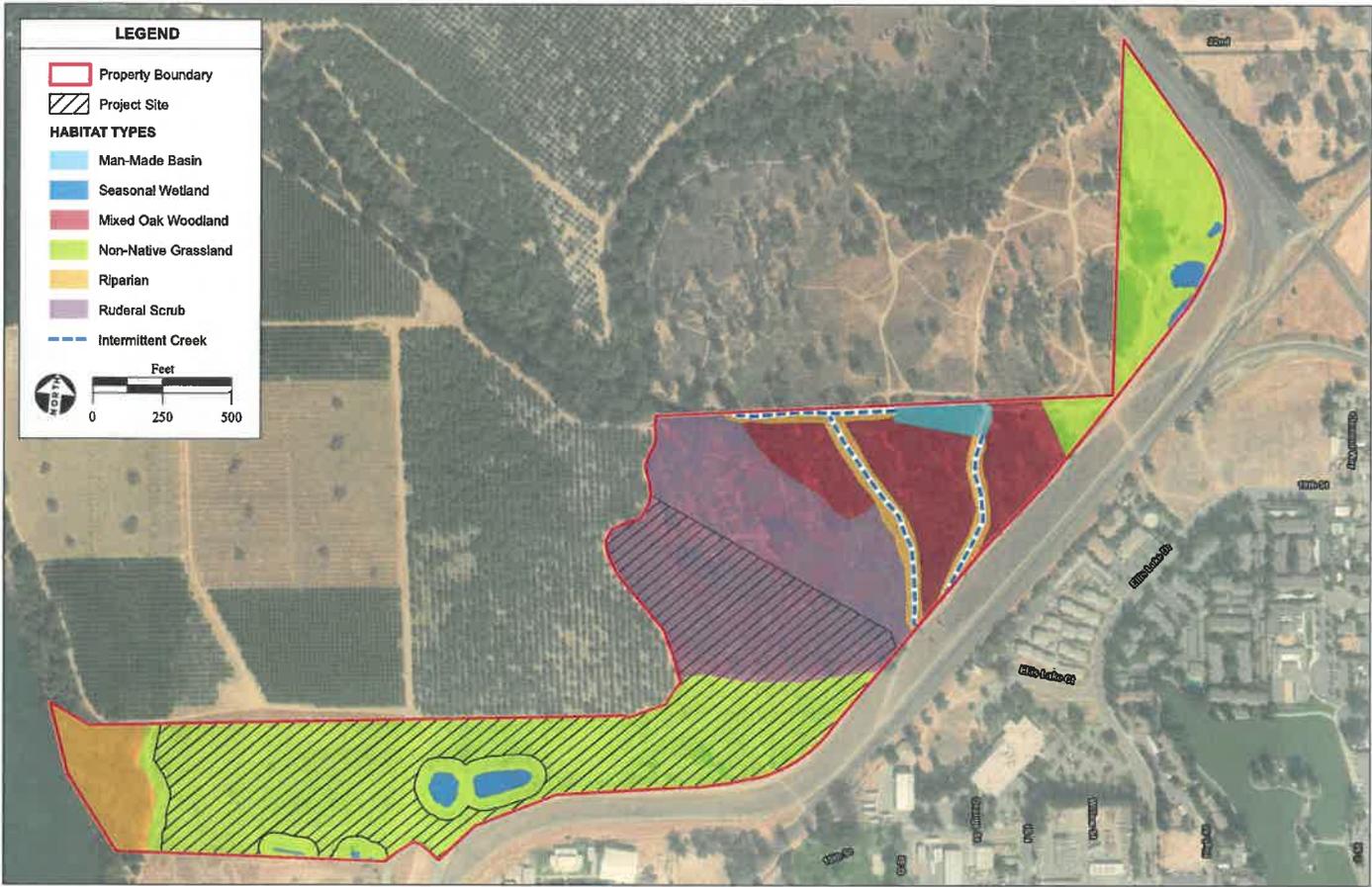
Figure 3
Aerial Photograph



SOURCE: City of Marysville, 2020; ESRI, 2020; AES, 2/4/2020

City of Marysville Dirt Race Park Biological Technical Memo / 220505 ■

Figure 4
Conceptual Site Plan



SOURCE: City of Marysville, 2020; ESRI, 2020; AES, 2/11/2020

City of Marysville Dirt Race Park Biological Technical Memo / 220505 ■

Figure 5
Habitat Types

Himalayan blackberry, coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), and sporadic young blue elderberry with a non-native grass understory. Numerous elderberry shrubs were observed within this ruderal scrub habitat.

Mixed Oak Woodland

This habitat type occurs within the eastern portion of the Property. Smaller homeless encampments occur throughout this area with trash accumulated within the encampment areas. This habitat type was dominated by mature valley oak and mature California walnut. Large stands of vervain (*Verbena* sp.) occurred in the canopy openings. Non-native grasses and forbs dominated the understory.

Riparian

Two small intermittent channels occur within the eastern half of the Property outside the area of impact, flowing in a south to north fashion. The two intermittent channels are spaced approximately 300 feet apart at their widest point, and both flow into Jack Slough to the north, thence the Feather River. From top of bank to top of bank, the channels average approximately 20 feet across. Numerous elderberry shrubs were observed within this riparian habitat.

The water is derived from two separate culverts sourced at the base of a levy wall abutting the Property to the east, which supports a network of railroad tracks. The source of the water appears to be overflow from Ellis Lake that occurs east of the levy, more than 1,000 feet east of the Property. The eastern-most channel flows to a large holding basin, which is then rechanneled and eventually flows to Jack Slough to the north. The western-most channel flows directly to Jack Slough. Riparian associated vegetation occurs along the banks of both intermittent channels. The riparian habitat is dominated by willow (*Salix* sp.), Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), California walnut (*Juglans californica*), California grape (*Vitis californica*), blue elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*) and vervain.

Man-made Basin

This man-made basin occurs within the eastern portion of the Property. The eastern-most intermittent channel flows into the basin at the eastern end. The basin is sloped to the west, which allows for water to flow into a culvert that spans a dirt access road where water is rechanneled into a traditional stream channel. The eastern portion of the basin is largely filled with woody debris, with a small amount of ponded water present within the western portion. Water depth was approximately six inches. The exposed portion of the basin floor was largely void of vegetation. The margin of the basin was dominated by vervain, Himalayan blackberry, valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), and young blue elderberry.

Seasonal Wetland

Seasonal wetland habitat occurred scattered throughout the Property. Water was absent from the wetland features with the exception of a wetland located at the northeastern end of the Property. There was approximately two inches of water present in this wetland. The seasonal wetland habitat was dominated by rush (*Juncus* sp.), lilaopsis (*Lilaeopsis* sp.), curly doc (*Rumex crispus*), button celery (*Eryngium* sp.), and tarweed (*Centromadia* sp.).

3.3 SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

Data review and special-status species searches list 8 special-status plant species and 15 special-status wildlife species with the potential to occur in the region of the Property (**Attachment A**). The name, regulatory status, distribution, habitat requirements, period of identification, and potential to occur for each species are listed in **Table 1**.

TABLE 1 - REGIONALLY OCCURRING SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	FEDERAL/ STATE/CNPS STATUS	DISTRIBUTION	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	IDENTIFICATION PERIOD	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON PROPERTY
Plants					
<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>ferrisiae</i> Ferris' milk-vetch	--/1B.1	Known to occur in Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Solano, Sutter, and Yolo counties. However this species is presumed extirpated in Solano county.	Found in meadows and seeps (vernally mesic), and valley and foothill grassland (subalkaline flats). Elevations range from 2-75 m.	April-May	No. The Property lacks alkaline soils.
<i>Delphinium recurvatum</i> recurved larkspur	--/1B.2	Known to occur in Alameda, Butte, Contra Costa, Colusa, Fresno, Glenn, Kings, Kern, Madera, Merced, Monterey, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Solano and Tulare counties.	Chenopod scrub, cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland (alkaline). Elevation ranges from 3-750 m.	March-June	No. The Property lacks alkaline soils.
<i>Hibiscus lasiocarpus</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i> Wooly rose-mallow	--/1B.2	Known to occur in Butte, Contra Costa, Colusa, Glenn, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, Sutter, and Yolo counties.	Perennial. Found in marshes and swamps (freshwater) and often in riprap on the sides of levees. Elevations range from 0-120 m.	June-September	Yes. Suitable habitat occurs on the Property within the seasonal wetland habitat.
<i>Monardella venosa</i> Veiny monardella	--/1B.1	Known range of this species includes Butte, Sutter, Tuolumne, and Yuba Counties.	Occurs in cismontane woodland and in substrates of heavy clay in valley and foothill grassland communities. Elevations range from 60 to 410 m.	May-July	No. The Property lacks heavy clay soils.
<i>Navarretia leucocephala</i> ssp. <i>bakeri</i> Baker's navarretia	--/1B.1	Known to occur in Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Lassen, Mendocino, Marin, Napa, Solano, Sonoma, Sutter, Tehama, and Yolo counties.	Annual herb found in mesic conditions within cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools habitats. Elevations range from 5-1740 m.	April-July	Yes. Suitable habitat occurs on the Property within the seasonal wetland habitat.
<i>Pseudobahia bahiifolia</i> Hartweg's golden sunburst	FE/CE/1B.1	Known to occur in El Dorado, Fresno, Madera, Merced, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, and Yuba counties.	Annual shrub found in cismontane woodland and Valley and foothill grassland on clay, which is often acidic, from 15 to 200 m.	March-April	No. The Property lacks clay soils.
<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i> Sanford's arrowhead	--/1B.2	Known to occur in Butte, Del Norte, El Dorado, Fresno, Merced, Mariposa, Orange, Placer, Sacramento, San Bernardino, Shasta, San Joaquin, Solano, Tehama, Ventura, and Yuba counties. Presumed extirpated in Orange and Ventura counties.	A perennial rhizomatous herb. Found in marshes and swamps (assorted shallow freshwater). Elevations range from 0-650 m.	May-August	Yes. Suitable habitat occurs on the Property within the seasonal wetland habitat.
<i>Trichocoronis wrightii</i> var. <i>wrightii</i> Wright's trichocoronis	--/2B.1	Known to occur in Colusa, Merced, Riverside, San Joaquin, and Sutter counties.	Annual herb found in alkaline soils within meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, riparian forests, and vernal pools. Elevations range from 5-435 m.	May-September	No. The Property lack alkaline soils.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	FEDERAL/ STATE/CNPS STATUS	DISTRIBUTION	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	IDENTIFICATION PERIOD	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON PROPERTY
					dogs as pets.
Birds					
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> Tricolored blackbird	--/CT/--	California and Baja California, Mexico.	Nests in dense thickets of cattails, tules, willow, blackberry, wild rose, and other tall herbs near freshwater.	All Year	Yes. Suitable nesting habitat occurs on the Property within the riparian and ruderal scrub habitats.
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk	--/CT/--	In California, breeds in the Central Valley, Klamath Basin, Northeastern Plateau, Lassen County, and Mojave Desert. Very limited breeding reported from Lanfair Valley, Owens Valley, Fish Lake Valley, Antelope Valley, and in eastern San Luis Obispo County.	Breeds in stands with few trees in juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, and in oak savannah. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, alfalfa, or grain fields supporting rodent populations.	March – October	No. The Property lacks suitable habitat.
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT/CE/--	In California, breeding populations of greater than five pairs which persist every year in California are currently limited to the Sacramento River from Red Bluff to Colusa and the South Fork Kern River from Isabella Reservoir to Canebrake Ecological Reserve.	Western yellow-billed cuckoos prefer isolated wooded riparian corridors surrounded by extensive arid uplands.	May - October	No. The Property lacks suitable habitat.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> white-tailed kite	--/FP/--	Permanent resident of coastal and Valley lowlands.	Habitats include savannah, open woodland, marshes and swamps, partially cleared lands and cultivated fields, mostly in lowland habitats. Open groves, river valleys, marshes, grasslands. Nesting occurs in trees. Found in a wide variety of open habitats in North America, including open oak grassland, desert grassland, farm country, marshes. Main requirements seem to be trees for perching and nesting, and open ground with high populations of rodents.	All Year	Yes. Suitable nesting habitat occurs on the Property within the mixed oak woodland and riparian habitat.
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> California black rail	--/CT, FP/--	In coastal California during breeding season, presently found at Bodega Bay, Tomales Bay, Bolinas Lagoon, San Francisco Bay estuary, and Morro Bay. Overwhelming majority of birds in n. San Francisco Bay (San Pablo Bay) at relatively few sites. Occurs irregularly south to Baja	Nests in high portions of salt marshes, shallow freshwater marshes, wet meadows, and flooded grassy vegetation. Uses sites with shallower water than other North American rails. Most breeding areas vegetated by fine-stemmed emergent plants, rushes, grasses, or sedges. Sites	All Year	No. The Property lacks suitable habitat.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	FEDERAL/ STATE/CNPS STATUS	DISTRIBUTION	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	IDENTIFICATION PERIOD	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON PROPERTY
valley elderberry longhorn beetle (VELB)		Calaveras, Colusa, El Dorado, Fresno, Glenn, Kern, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, Napa, Placer, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Shasta, Solano, Stanislaus, Sutter, Tehama, Tulare, Yolo, and Yuba counties.	have stems ≥ 1-inch diameter for the beetle. 0-762 m elevation.		Property within the riparian habitat, non-native grassland, and ruderal scrub habitats.
<i>Lepidurus packardii</i> vernal pool tadpole shrimp	FE/--/--	Known from 18 populations in the Central Valley, ranging from east of Redding in Shasta County south to the San Luis National Wildlife Refuge in Merced County, also from a single vernal pool complex on the San Francisco Bay National Wildlife Refuge in the City of Fremont.	Life cycle within vernal pools and valley foothill grassland swales.	December-May	Yes. Suitable habitat occurs on the Property within the seasonal wetland habitat. This species was not observed during the survey.
Reptiles					
<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	--/CSC/--	Distribution ranges from Washington to northern Baja California.	Inhabit rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, reservoirs, stock ponds, and permanent wetland habitats with basking sites.	Year-round	No. The Property lacks suitable habitat to support this species. The onsite man-made basin had very little water present at the time of the survey and lacked basking areas suitable to support this species. The Property also is highly disturbed due to the presence of several homeless encampments containing several dogs as pets.
<i>Thamnophis gigas</i> giant garter snake	FT/CT/--	Endemic to the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valley floors. Counties include Butte, Colusa, Contra Costa, Fresno, Glenn, Kern, Madera,	Inhabits agricultural wetlands and other waterways such as irrigation and drainage canals, sloughs, ponds, small lakes, low gradient streams,	March-October	No. The Property lacks suitable habitat to support this

or Streambed Alteration Agreement if a project were to result in the alteration or degradation of a stream, river, or lake in California. Sections 401 and 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) afford protection to wetlands and waters of the U.S. from direct disturbance and indirect impacts to water quality. The Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) may require State Water Quality Certification (CWA Section 401 permit). Projects that involve working in wetlands and navigable waters of the U.S., including the discharge of dredged or fill material, must first obtain authorization from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) under Section 404 of the CWA. Should potential impacts to wetlands and waters be determined unavoidable, such permits from the USACE, RWQCB, CDFW, and/or other agencies may be required.

Measure 1 is recommended to reduce impacts to wetlands and waters of the U.S..

Measure 1

- To the extent feasible, construction activities, including, but not limited to, earthmoving and staging activities within 50 feet of wetlands and watercourses shall be conducted during the dry season to minimize impacts related to erosion, water quality, and aquatic resources.
- Should unavoidable impacts occur to wetland and waters of the U.S or state, including through direct disturbance or indirect impacts to water quality, the appropriate permits will be acquired and compensatory mitigation consisting of creating or enhancing waters of the U.S. shall be implemented at no less than a 1:1 ratio upon approval by the appropriate agency.

4.2 NESTING MIGRATORY BIRDS

Migratory birds and their nests are protected from “take” by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703-711), which makes it unlawful to “...pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill, attempt to take, capture or kill, possess or any part, nest, or egg of any such bird...” (50 CFR 10). Potentially occurring nesting migratory birds (including white-tailed kite, song sparrow, and tri-colored blackbird included in **Table 1** and **Attachment A**) within 500 feet of the project site could be affected if vegetation removal or loud noise-producing activities associated with construction occur during the general nesting season (February 15 through September 15). **Measure 2** is recommended to reduce potential impacts to nesting migratory birds.

Measure 2

- If construction activities (e.g., building, grading, ground disturbance, removal of vegetation) are scheduled to occur during the general nesting season (February 15 - September 15), a preconstruction nesting bird survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist throughout accessible areas of suitable habitat within 500 feet of proposed construction activity. The survey shall occur no more than 7 days prior to the scheduled onset of construction. If construction is delayed or halted for more than 7 days, another preconstruction survey for nesting bird species shall be conducted. If no nesting birds are detected during the preconstruction survey, no additional surveys or mitigation measures are required.
- If nesting bird species are observed within 500 feet of construction areas during the survey, appropriate “no construction” buffers shall be established. The size and scale of nesting bird buffers shall be determined by a qualified biologist and shall be dependent upon the species observed and the location of the nest. Buffers shall be established around active nest locations. The nesting bird buffers shall be completely avoided during construction activities. The buffers may be removed when the qualified wildlife biologist confirms that the nest(s) is no longer occupied and all birds have fledged.

- Compensatory mitigation measures will be consistent with the *Framework for Assessing Impacts to the Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle* (USFWS 2017), or current guidance.

4.4 WILDLIFE MOVEMENT

Areas along the Feather River and the two intermittent channels on the Property composed of riparian vegetation may foster wildlife movement, however, the Proposed Project would not overlap with the riparian habitat of the Feather River and thus would not significantly impede potential wildlife movement. There would be a less-than-significant impact.

5.0 CONCLUSION

The Property occurs within the regulatory floodway (FEMA, 2020) of the Feather River and contains seasonal wetlands and suitable habitat to support 3 special-status plant species and 6 special-status animal species, including blue elderberry, the host plant for the special-status VELB. The Feather River is also considered critical and essential fish habitat for protected fish species. Should ground disturbance need to occur in the areas of the Property that contain wetlands and elderberry shrubs, additional surveys would be necessary to address potentially occurring special-status species (USFWS, 2017). Should impacts to wetlands and waters of the U.S. be determined unavoidable, permits and compensatory mitigation would be required by the USACE and RWQCB. Additionally, should construction occur during the nesting season (February 15 - September 15), a preconstruction nesting bird survey would be required by CDFW and the USFWS.

ATTACHMENTS



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
 California Department of Fish and Wildlife
 California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad IS (Sutter (3912126) OR Yuba City (3912125) OR Gilsizer Slough (3912116) OR Olivehurst (3912115))

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	G2G3	S1S2	SSC
Astragalus tener var. ferrisiae Ferris' milk-vetch	PDFAB0F8R3	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.1
Branchinecta lynchi vernal pool fairy shrimp	ICBRA03030	Threatened	None	G3	S3	
Branta hutchinsii leucopareia cackling (=Aleutian Canada) goose	ABNJB05035	Delisted	None	G5T3	S3	WL
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh	CTT52410CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis western yellow-billed cuckoo	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	
Delphinium recurvatum recurved larkspur	PDRAN0B1J0	None	None	G2?	S2?	1B.2
Desmocerus californicus dimorphus valley elderberry longhorn beetle	IICOL48011	Threatened	None	G3T2	S2	
Elanus leucurus white-tailed kite	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3S4	FP
Emys marmorata western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
Erethizon dorsatum North American porcupine	AMAFJ01010	None	None	G5	S3	
Great Valley Cottonwood Riparian Forest Great Valley Cottonwood Riparian Forest	CTT61410CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
Great Valley Mixed Riparian Forest Great Valley Mixed Riparian Forest	CTT61420CA	None	None	G2	S2.2	
Hibiscus lasiocarpus var. occidentalis woolly rose-mallow	PDMAL0H0R3	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus California black rail	ABNME03041	None	Threatened	G3G4T1	S1	FP
Lepidurus packardi vernal pool tadpole shrimp	ICBRA10010	Endangered	None	G4	S3S4	
Linderiella occidentalis California linderiella	ICBRA06010	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	
Melospiza melodia song sparrow ("Modesto" population)	ABPBXA3010	None	None	G5	S3?	SSC



*The database used to provide updates to the Online Inventory is under construction. [View updates and changes made since May 2019 here.](#)

Plant List

9 matches found. [Click on scientific name for details](#)

Search Criteria

Found in Quads 3912126, 3912125 3912116 and 3912115;

[Modify Search Criteria](#) [Export to Excel](#) [Modify Columns](#) [Modify Sort](#) [Display Photos](#)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Lifeform	Blooming Period	CA Rare Plant Rank	State Listing Status	Federal Listing Status
Astragalus tener var. ferrisiae	Ferris' milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	Apr-May	1B.1		
Cryptantha rostellata	red-stemmed cryptantha	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	4.2		
Delphinium recurvatum	recurved larkspur	Ranunculaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	1B.2		
Hibiscus lasiocarpus var. occidentalis	woolly rose-mallow	Malvaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb (emergent)	Jun-Sep	1B.2		
Monardella venosa	veiny monardella	Lamiaceae	annual herb	May,Jul	1B.1		
Navarretia leucocephala ssp. bakeri	Baker's navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	1B.1		
Navarretia nigelliformis ssp. nigelliformis	adobe navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	4.2		
Pseudobahia bahiifolia	Hartweg's golden sunburst	Asteraceae	annual herb	Mar-Apr	1B.1	CE	FE
Trichocoronis wrightii var. wrightii	Wright's trichocoronis	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Sep	2B.1		

Suggested Citation

California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2020. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (online edition, v8-03 0.39). Website <http://www.rareplants.cnps.org> [accessed 04 February 2020].

Search the Inventory

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Contributors

[The Calflora Database](#)

[The California Lichen Society](#)

[California Natural Diversity Database](#)



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office
Federal Building
2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605
Sacramento, CA 95825-1846
Phone: (916) 414-6600 Fax: (916) 414-6713



In Reply Refer To:
Consultation Code: 08ESMF00-2020-SLI-0839
Event Code: 08ESMF00-2020-E-02651
Project Name: Dirt Race Track

January 23, 2020

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location, and/or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the Service under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

Please follow the link below to see if your proposed project has the potential to affect other species or their habitats under the jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service:

http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/protected_species/species_list/species_lists.html

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

Attachment(s):

- **Official Species List**

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 08ESMF00-2020-SLI-0839

Event Code: 08ESMF00-2020-E-02651

Project Name: Dirt Race Track

Project Type: ** OTHER **

Project Description: Dirt Race Track

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/place/39.154424265370096N121.59570113910918W>



Counties: Yuba, CA

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Delta Smelt <i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/321	Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle <i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7850 Habitat assessment guidelines: https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/guideline/assessment/population/436/office/11420.pdf	Threatened

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Conservancy Fairy Shrimp <i>Branchinecta conservatio</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8246	Endangered
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498	Threatened
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp <i>Lepidurus packardii</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2246	Endangered

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Hartweg's Golden Sunburst <i>Pseudobahia bahiifolia</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1704	Endangered

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.



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 Sutter County, California, and Yuba County, California



February 6, 2020

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

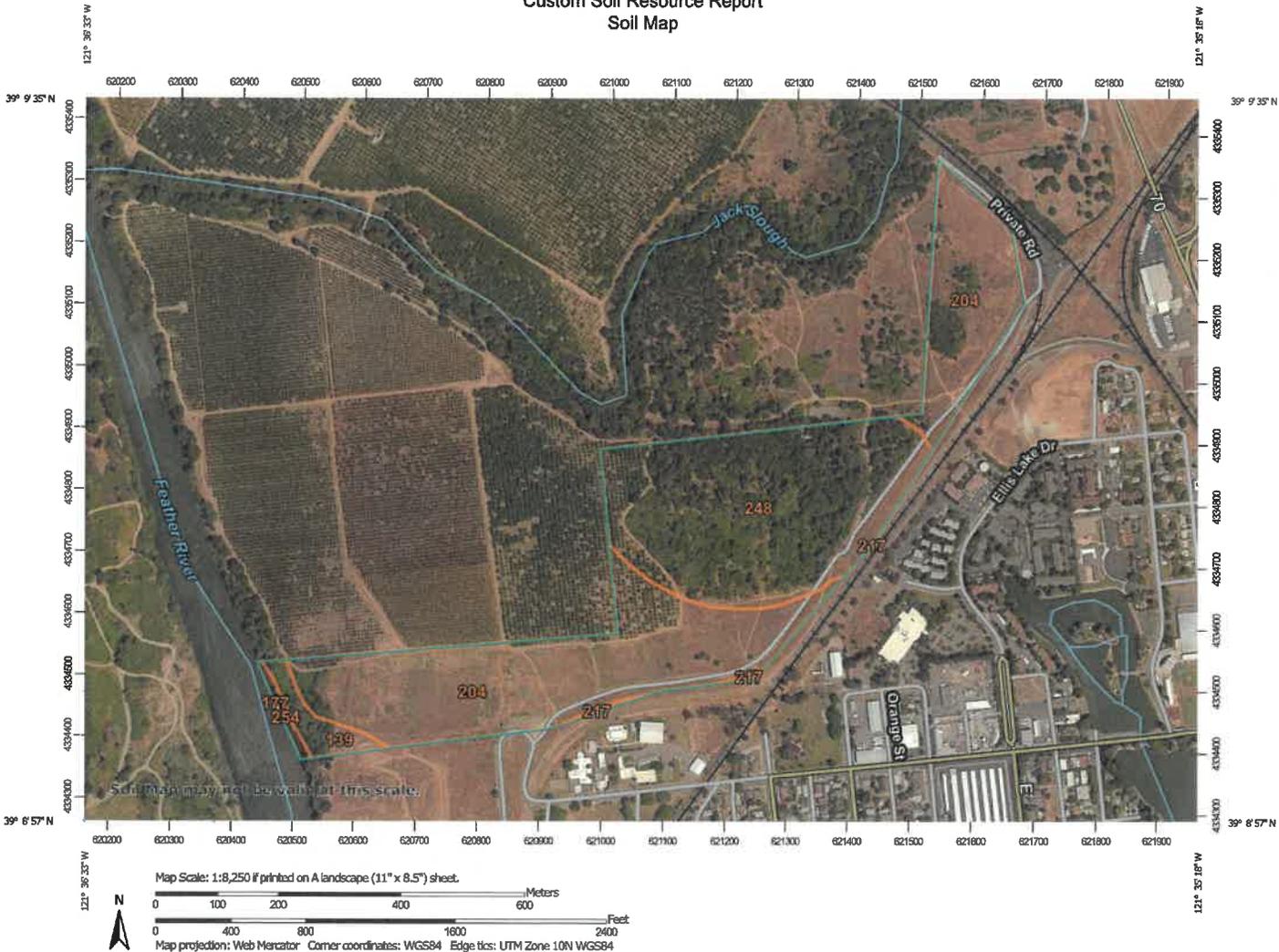
Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

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identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

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Soil Map



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MAP LEGEND

MAP INFORMATION

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

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Data not available.

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.

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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 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.

Yuba County, California

139—Columbia fine sandy loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, frequently flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hg3z

Elevation: 10 to 150 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 22 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 63 degrees F

Frost-free period: 270 to 290 days

Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Map Unit Composition

Columbia, fine sandy loam, and similar soils: 85 percent

Minor components: 15 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Columbia, Fine Sandy Loam

Setting

Landform: Flood plains

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Mixed alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: fine sandy loam

H2 - 9 to 18 inches: fine sandy loam, sandy loam

H2 - 9 to 18 inches: stratified sand to silt loam

H3 - 18 to 68 inches:

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (1.98 to 5.95 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 36 to 60 inches

Frequency of flooding: Frequent

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4w

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Hydric soil rating: Yes

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Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 8.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Unnamed

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

Conejo

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

Shanghai

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

217—San Joaquin-Urban land complex, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hg6m
Elevation: 20 to 500 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 22 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 270 to 290 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Urban land: 45 percent
San joaquin, loam, and similar soils: 45 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Urban Land

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Frequency of flooding: Rare

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8s
Hydric soil rating: No

248—Trainer loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes, occasionally flooded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: hg7k
Elevation: 30 to 110 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 18 to 22 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 61 to 63 degrees F
Frost-free period: 250 to 290 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

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

Description of Trainer, Loam

Setting

Landform: Stream terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Mixed fine-loamy alluvium

Typical profile

Ap-A - 0 to 9 inches: loam
Bt1-Bt3 - 9 to 36 inches: loam
BCt-C2 - 36 to 66 inches: sandy loam, coarse sandy loam
BCt-C2 - 36 to 66 inches:

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Natural drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 36 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: Occasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water storage in profile: High (about 10.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2w
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Hydric soil rating: No

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