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April 5, 2023

Carolyn Mogollon, AICP
David J. Powers & Associates
1871 The Alameda, Suite 200
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RE: Biological Report for the Centerpoint Industrial Project in the City of Hayward, Alameda County, California

Dear Ms. Mogollon,

The purpose of this letter is to provide a biological evaluation for the proposed Centerpoint industrial project (Project) conducted at the 7.44-acre property at 29469 Ruus Road, 1571 – 1593 Industrial Parkway West and 1601 – 1617 Industrial Parkway West in the city of Hayward, Alameda County, California (Assessor Parcel Numbers [APNs] 464-0100-030-00, 464-0100-031-00, 464-100-029-02; Study Area). The purpose of this assessment is to provide technical biological resources information for CEQA review and analysis. This report evaluates the potential for the Study Area to support special-status species, sensitive vegetation communities, and aquatic features. A desktop review and a site visit were used for this analysis.

The Study Area is located in the City of Hayward along the Industrial Parkway adjacent to the Interstate 880 (Figure 1). The Study Area includes five buildings, all but one is currently occupied by various industrial businesses (Figure 2). The surrounding landscape is composed of residential, commercial, and industrial operations for at least 1.25-mile (Figure 1). Residential properties border the Study Area to the north of Industrial Parkway, while commercial and industrial properties border the Study Area to the south of Industrial Parkway. Ward Creek, a small and channelized tributary of Alameda Creek, runs approximately 220 meters south of the Project Site (Figure 1).

REGULATORY SETTING

Local Land Use and Policy

The Study Area is within the City of Hayward (herein referred to as “The City” or “COH”), Alameda County and is subject to the Hayward 2040 General Plan (COH 2014) and Code requirements. General Plan Policies relevant to biological resources in the Project Site include M-

3.11, HQL-81, HQL-8.3, NR-1.1, NR-1.2, NR-1.7, and Hayward Tree Preservation Ordinance Article 10.15 of the Hayward Maintenance Complex.

Hayward 2040 General Plan

The Hayward 2040 General Plan (General Plan) includes policies for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating impacts resulting from development projects within the City. The following policies are specific to biological resources and are applicable to the proposed project.

Select Policies from the City General Plan

Policy M-3.11. Adequate Street Tree Canopy. The City shall ensure that all new roadway projects and major reconstruction projects provide for the development of an adequate street tree canopy.

Policy HQL-8.1. Manage and Enhance Urban Forest. The City shall manage and enhance the urban forest by planting new trees, ensuring that new developments have sufficient right-of-way width for tree plantings, managing and caring for all publicly owned trees, and working to retain healthy trees.

Policy HQL-8.3. Trees of Significance. The City shall require the retention of trees of significance (such as heritage trees) by promoting stewardship and ensuring that project design provides for the retention of these trees wherever possible. Where tree removal cannot be avoided, the City shall require tree replacement or suitable mitigation.

Policy NR-1.1. The City shall limit or avoid new development that encroaches into important native wildlife habitats; limits the range of listed or protected species; or creates barriers that cut off access to food, water, or shelter of listed or protected species.

Policy NR-1.2. The City shall protect sensitive biological resources, including State and federally designated sensitive, rare, threatened, and endangered plant, fish, and wildlife species and their habitats from urban development and incompatible land uses.

Policy NR-1.7. The City shall encourage protection of mature, native tree species to the maximum extent practicable, to support the local eco-system, provide shade, create windbreaks, and enhance the aesthetics of new or existing development.

Hayward Tree Preservation Ordinance

The Hayward Tree Preservation Ordinance (Article 10.15 of the HMC) is intended to protect and preserve significant trees and control the re-shaping, removal, or relocation of those trees. Protected Trees are defined as any of the following: 1) trees that have a minimum trunk diameter of eight inches measured 54 inches above the ground; 2) street trees or other required trees such as those required as a condition of approval, Use Permit, or other Zoning requirement, regardless of size; 3) all memorial trees dedicated by an entity recognized by the City, and all specimen trees that define a neighborhood or community; 4) specific native tree species that have reached a minimum of four inches diameter trunk size; and 5) a trees of any size planted as a replacement for a Protected Tree.

Sensitive Natural Communities

Sensitive natural communities include habitats that fulfil special functions or have special values. Natural communities considered sensitive are those identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by CDFW. CDFW ranks sensitive communities as "threatened" or "very threatened" (CDFW 2022a) and keeps records of their occurrences in its CNDDDB (CDFW 2023). Vegetation alliances are ranked 1 through 5 in the CNDDDB based on NatureServe's (2020) methodology, with those alliances ranked globally (G) or state-wide (S) as 1 through 3 considered sensitive. Impacts to sensitive natural communities identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations or those identified by the CDFW or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) must be considered and evaluated under CEQA (CCR Title 14, Div. 6, Chap. 3, Appendix G). Sensitive natural communities also include streams, lakes and associated riparian vegetation protected by CDFW under Sections 1600-1616 of California Fish and Game Code. In addition, this general class includes oak woodlands that are protected by local ordinances under the Oak Woodlands Protection Act and Section 21083.4 of California Public Resources Code.

Special Status Species

This report assesses the presence and potential presence of species protected by a range of federal and state laws and regulations. Specific species of plants, fish, and wildlife species may be designated as threatened or endangered by the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), or the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). The ESA also provides for designation of critical habitat, which are specific geographic areas containing physical or biological features "essential to the conservation of the species." Specific protections and permitting mechanisms for these species differ under each of these acts, and a species' designation under one law does not automatically provide protection under the other. California Fish and Game Code also includes lists of "Fully Protected Species", which includes specific lists of birds, mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and fish designated in CFGC. Special protections for nesting birds and breeding bats are also provided by the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, Migratory Bird Treaty Act, and sections 3503, 3503.5 and 3513 of California Fish and Game Code. Under these laws/codes, the intentional harm or collection of adult birds as well as the intentional collection or destruction of active nests, eggs, and young is illegal. The Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) was enacted in 1972 and protects all marine mammals within the territorial boundaries of the United States from take. Under the California Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA), CDFW has listed 64 "rare" or "endangered" plant species, and prevents "take", with few exceptions, of these species. Plant species on the CNPS Rare and Endangered Plant Inventory (Inventory; CNPS 2021a) with California Rare Plant Ranks (Rank) of 1 and 2, as well as some Rank 3 species, are also considered special-status plant species and must be considered under CEQA. Rank 4 and some Rank 3 species are typically only afforded protection under CEQA when such species are particularly unique to the locale (e.g., range limit, low abundance/low frequency, limited habitat) or are otherwise considered locally rare.

Additional CEQA-Specific Protections

To address additional species protections afforded under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), CDFW has developed a list of special species as "a general term that refers to all of the taxa the CNDDDB is interested in tracking, regardless of their legal or protection status." This list includes lists developed by other organizations, including for example, the Audubon Watch

List Species, the Bureau of Land Management Sensitive Species, and USFWS Birds of Special Concern. Additionally, any species listed as sensitive within local plans, policies and ordinances are sensitive under CEQA. Movement and migratory corridors for native wildlife (including aquatic corridors) as well as wildlife nursery sites are given special consideration under CEQA.

METHODS

Before and after the site assessment, publicly available resources were reviewed to evaluate the potential presence of sensitive vegetation types, aquatic communities, and special-status species that may pose constraints to future development in the Study Area, including those listed under the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA), California Endangered Species Act (CESA), and those afforded protections under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). As part of this analysis the following documents and databases were reviewed:

- Contemporary and historic aerial photographs (Google Earth 2023, NETR 2023)
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) (CDFW 2023)
- California Native Plant Society Rare Plant Inventory (CNPS 2023)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Information for Planning and Consultation (USFWS 2023a)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetland Inventory (USFWS 2023b)
- SoilWeb (CSRL 2023)

Database searches (e.g., CNDDB, CNPS) for special-status species focused on the Dublin, Hayward, Milpitas, Mountain View, Niles, Newark, Palo Alto, Redwood Point, and San Leandro U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangles.

On March 22, 2023, Mr. Sean MacDonald, a qualified wildlife biologist at WRA, completed a morning site assessment to document: (1) land cover types (e.g., terrestrial communities, aquatic resources), (2) existing conditions and habitat suitability potential for any special-status plant or wildlife species, (3) aquatic natural communities (e.g., wetlands) were present, and (4) presence of special-status species. The Study Area was surveyed for the presence of aquatic resources, including wetlands and unvegetated waters of the State and waters of the U.S. Methods based on the Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual (Environmental Laboratory 1987), Arid West Regional Supplement (Corps 2008), A Field Guide to the Identification of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) in the Arid West Region of the Western United States (Lichvar 2008), Corps of Engineers Regulatory Guidance Letter 05-05 (Corps 2005), and related documentation. For any streams observed, top of bank is identified in the field by indicators such as benching and changes in vegetation.

Vegetation Communities and Landcover Types

During the site visit, WRA Inc. (WRA) evaluated the species composition and area occupied by distinct vegetation communities, aquatic communities, and other land cover types. Mapping of these classifications utilized a combination of aerial imagery and ground surveys. Communities are characterized and mapped based on distinct shifts in plant assemblage (vegetation) and follow the California Natural Community List (CDFW 2023) and A Manual of California Vegetation, Online Edition (CNPS 2023). These resources cannot anticipate every component of

every potential vegetation assemblage in California, and so in some cases, it is necessary to identify other appropriate vegetative classifications based on best professional judgment of WRA biologists.

Wildlife Survey

Mr. MacDonald systematically surveyed for bird species on foot, focusing on behaviors that would indicate territoriality (e.g., singing, chasing intruders out of territories, etc.) and/or nesting (e.g., adult birds carrying nesting material or food). Mr. MacDonald also looked for the presence of active nests and/or pre-fledged juveniles.

Observations were made by ear, with binoculars (10x42, Nikon Monarch 5, Tokyo, Japan), and the naked eye. Careful attention was paid to suitable nesting vegetation or cavities within the Survey Area.

A daytime roost survey was also conducted following the bird survey on March 22, 2023. The survey consisted of a visual examination of the interior, and exterior of the building. The survey was completed by walking around the outside of the building and noting conditions that may be favorable or unfavorable for bat use such as construction materials used, thermal conditions, frequency of disturbance, and evidence of potential predators. Potential ingress/egress points were noted, and any evidence of bat use was documented. The interior of the building was then examined for evidence of bat use including guano, urine staining, and presence of bats or bat carcasses. All spaces within the building were inspected including all interstitial spaces (e.g., attics or basements).

RESULTS

Weather conditions during the survey were between 48 and 50°F with cloudy skies, and winds approximately three to five miles per hour (NOAA 2023).

Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

WRA only observed a non-sensitive, developed land cover within the entire Study Area (Figure 2). No sensitive communities or aquatic resources were observed.

Table 1: Land Cover Types within the Study Area

LAND COVER TYPE	ACRES
Developed	7.44
TOTAL	7.44

Developed Area (no vegetation alliance). CDFW Rank: None.

The entirety of the Study Area is mapped as developed. This area includes paved access roads, paved parking lots, a compacted dirt lot, and driveway dividers with ornamental grasses, shrubs, and trees. Developed areas within the Study Area have little to no vegetation (Photo 1). Vegetation that is present in this community includes some sparse ruderal vegetation such as non-native grasses. This community is not designated as a sensitive natural community by CDFW.



Photo 1. Occupied commercial business and parking lot at 1617 Industrial Park Way.

SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES

The entirety of the Study Area was surveyed for the presence of special-status and sensitive species during the site visit; however, no native plant species were observed during the survey. The Study Area contained ruderal grasses and ornamental trees, shrubs, and grasses. Based upon a review of the resource databases (CNPS and CNNDDB RareFind5), a total of 47 special-status plant species have been documented within a nine-quadrat search radius of the Study Area. However, no special-status plant species have the potential to occur in the Study Area as the entire Study Area is developed, consisting of primarily asphalt parking lots with high levels of human disturbance from vehicle traffic and commercial business activities. Consequently, edaphic (soil) conditions and associated natural communities necessary to support the special-status plant species are not present in the Study Area. Furthermore, the Study Area is geographically isolated from the documented range of the special-status plant species and have been extirpated from the Study Area region.

SENSITIVE WILDLIFE SPECIES

Sensitive wildlife species were identified using a nine-quadrat search radius through CDFW. Of the 66 special-status wildlife species documented in the vicinity of the Study Area, all but two species were excluded based on a lack of habitat features. Features not found within the Study Area that are required to support special-status wildlife species include:

- Vernal pools
- Marshes and wetland habitats;
- Stock ponds and standing water;
- Rivers, streams, or other flowing aquatic features;
- Riparian or other dense forest vegetation;
- Grassland or oak woodland habitats;
- Loose, sandy loam soils;
- Sand dunes or bare gravelly outcrops;

- Tall man-made structures (e.g., utility towers) or trees;
- Fossorial burrows; or
- Presence of specific host plants;

The absence of such habitat features eliminates components critical to the survival or movement of all special-status species found in the vicinity. Two special-status wildlife species have potential to occur in the immediate vicinity of or in portions of the Study Area: Townsend's western big-eared bat and pallid bat. Habitat suitability and species descriptions were accessed through the USFWS ECOS Environmental Conservation Online System (2023b), and the Audubon field guide (2023).

Townsend's western big-eared bat, (*Corynorhinus townsendii townsendii*), CDFW Species of Special Concern, WBWG High Priority. This species ranges throughout western North America from British Columbia to central Mexico. Its local distribution is strongly associated with the presence of caves, but roosting also occurs within man-made structures including mines and buildings. While many bats species wedge themselves into tight cracks and crevices, big-eared bats hang from walls and ceilings in the open. Males roost singly during the spring and summer months while females aggregate in the spring at maternity roosts to give birth. Females roost with their young until late summer or early fall, until the young become independent, flying and foraging on their own. In central and southern California, hibernation roosts tend to be made up of small aggregations of individuals (Pierson and Rainey 1998). Foraging typically occurs along edge habitats near streams and wooded areas, where moths are the primary prey (WBWG 2023).

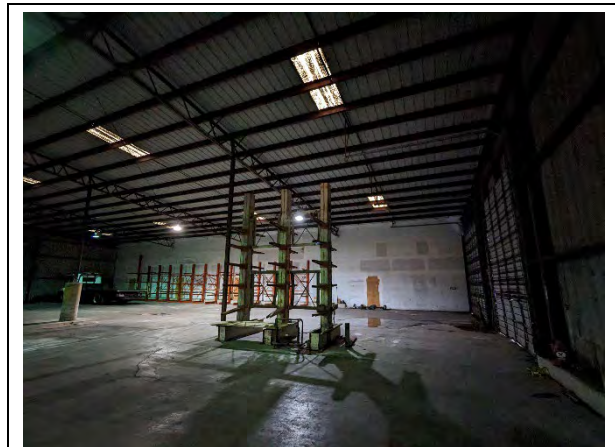


Photo 2. Inside view of vacant building at 29469 Russ Rd.

Townsend's western big-eared bat has been documented approximately 9.5 miles southeast of the Study Area in a residential neighborhood in the City of Fremont back in 1939 (CDFW 2023). The Study Area provides potential roosting habitat for Townsend's western big-eared bat in the form of a recently vacated building (29469 Ruus Road). During the site assessment, there was a long ingress / egress point observed along the roof in the building. However, there was no evidence of historical or current bat occupancy, in the form of guano, urine staining, or bat carcasses, documented during the site assessment. Furthermore, current human disturbances from commercial business activities surrounding the building along with the building's recent vacancy reduce the Study Area's potential as Townsend's western big-eared bat habitat. More remote abandoned buildings, mines, or caves several miles east of the Study Area provides more available roosting and foraging habitat and therefore more potential as Townsend's western big-eared bat habitat. There were several large palm and pine trees in the Study Area that could provide roosting habitat, but are mostly solitary and adjacent to roads which increase depredation risks and exposure to winds and further human-related disturbances. Lastly, all other buildings within the Study Area were occupied with well-maintained businesses with

continual human-related disturbances reducing the habitat suitability for the species. Given the presence of a vacant building, Townsend's western big-eared bat has the potential to occur within the Study Area; however, the chance that it will occur is low given that this parcel is surrounded by commercial, industrial, and residential areas.

Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*). CDFW Species of Special Concern, WBWG High Priority. The pallid bat is broadly distributed throughout much of western North America and typically occurs in association with open, rocky areas. Occupied habitats are highly variable and range from deserts to forests in lowland areas, and include higher-elevation forests. Roosting may occur singly or in groups of up to hundreds of individuals. Roosts must offer protection from high temperatures and are typically in rock crevices, mines, caves, or tree hollows; manmade structures are also used, including buildings (both vacant and occupied) and bridges. Pallid bats are primarily insectivorous, feeding on large prey that is usually taken on the ground but sometimes in flight (WBWG 2023).

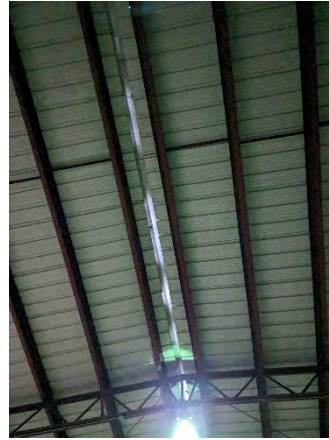


Photo 3. Inside view of vacant building at 29469 Russ Rd. Note the ingress/egress points along the roof of the building.

Pallid bat has been documented approximately 2 miles northwest of the Study Area in a residential neighborhood in the City of Hayward back in 1932 (CDFW 2023). The Study Area provides potential roosting habitat for pallid bat in the form of a recently vacated building (29469 Ruus Road). During the site assessment, there was a long ingress / egress point observed along the roof in the building (see Photo 2). However, there was no evidence of historic or current bat occupancy, in the form of guano, urine staining, or bat carcasses, documented during the site assessment. Furthermore, current human disturbances from commercial business activities surrounding the building along with the building's recent vacancy reduce the Study Area's potential as pallid bat habitat. More remote abandoned buildings, mines, or caves several miles east of the Study Area provides more available roosting and foraging habitat and therefore more potential as pallid bat habitat. There were several large palm and pine trees in the Study Area that could provide roosting habitat but are mostly solitary and adjacent to roads which increase depredation risks and exposure to winds and further human-related disturbances. Lastly, all other buildings within the Study Area were occupied with well-maintained businesses with continual human-related disturbances reducing the habitat suitability for the species. Given the presence of the vacant building, pallid bat has the potential to occur within the Study Area; however, the chance that it will occur is low given that this parcel is surrounded by commercial, industrial, and residential areas.

LOCAL BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE PLANS AND POLICIES

The Study Area has approximately eight (8) street trees along Industrial Parkway West that would by definition be protected by the City's Policy M-3.11 for the requirement for adequate street tree canopy.

There are approximately sixteen (16) trees slated for removal within the Study Area that would by definition be protected by the City of Hayward's Policy HQL-8.1 to manage and enhance Urban Forest.

There were no trees of significance documented within the Study Area, therefore Policy HQL-8.3 is not applicable.

There were no native wildlife habitats documented within the Study Area to be impacted, therefore Policy NR-1.1 is not applicable.

The Study Area contains potential roosting bat and nesting bird habitats that would by definition be protected by the City's Policy NR-1.2 to protect sensitive biological resources.

There were no native trees documented within the Study Area to be impacted, therefore Policy NR-1.7 is not applicable.

The Study Area has approximately twenty-four (24) trees that would need to be protected by definition of the Hayward Tree Preservation Ordinance.

WILDLIFE CORRIDORS

To account for potential impacts to wildlife movement/migratory corridors, WRA biologists reviewed habitat connectivity data available through CDFW from the Essential Connectivity Areas dataset (CDFW 2023). Additionally, aerial imagery (Google Earth 2023) for the local area was referenced to assess if local core habitat areas were present within or connected to the Study Area. This assessment was refined based on observations of on-site physical and/or biological conditions, including topographic and vegetative factors that can facilitate wildlife movement, as well as on-site and off-site barriers to connectivity.

The Study Area is not within an essential wildlife corridor (CDFW 2023). The nearest wildlife corridor depicted by the essential habitat connectivity project is approximately 1.6 miles northeast encompassed by the Diablo Range. The Study Area is located between the City of Hayward to the north and the City of Union City to the south. The Study Area is completely surrounded by commercial businesses, industrial development, and residential properties for approximately 1.5 miles. Because the Study Area is not connecting one open space area to another, it is not considered part of a wildlife corridor. While common wildlife species presumably utilize the site to some degree for movement at a local scale, the Study Area itself does not provide corridor functions beyond connecting similar heavily-developed areas.

FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on our site visit, the Study Area has the potential to provide roosting habitat for Townsend's western big-eared bat and pallid bat, and nesting habitat for songbirds. The sections below contain a summary and recommendations (if appropriate) for best management practices to employ as part of the project to comply with existing laws and regulations relevant to biological resources for the Project.

Special-status Species

Forty-seven (47) special-status plant species and sixty (60) special-status wildlife species are documented within the nine-quadrat search radius of the Study Area. Species documented in the California Natural Diversity Database are attached to this report (CDFW 2023). Upon review of existing conditions, species distributions, and habitat requirements, two special-status wildlife species have low potential to occur within the Study Area. No special status plant species has the potential to occur in the Study Area, therefore no significant impacts would occur to these or other special status plant species. Two bat species, Townsend's western big-eared bat and pallid bat, have a limited potential to be present within the Study Area. Special-status species are protected by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

To comply with this existing standard, we recommend that a preconstruction roosting bat survey is conducted by a qualified biologist. The survey would need to occur no more than 14 days prior to the start of construction (regardless of the timing for the start of construction), and would need to review areas within 500 feet of the proposed areas of construction disturbance. If occupied roosts are observed during the preconstruction survey, the biologist would establish a "no disturbance buffer" surrounding the active roost and construction within that buffer zone would be prohibited until any pups present have fledged. The buffer distance would be established by the biologist based on factors such as the species observed, type of adjacent disturbance, and sensitivity of the roosting bat to disturbance. Given the low probability that sensitive species would be present within or adjacent to the area of construction, potential impacts to special status wildlife species are less than significant. To ensure compliance with existing standards and Fish and Game Code, we recommend that the survey protocols described above be incorporated into the project description, including construction specifications, or be included as a Condition of Approval for the project.

Sensitive Vegetation and Aquatic Communities

The Study Area does not contain sensitive vegetation or aquatic communities.

Local Plans and Policies

The client has communicated that the approximate eight (8) street trees along Industrial Parkway West will be retained and not removed, thereby adhering to the City's Policy M-3.11 for the requirement for adequate street tree canopy. If this condition changes, then the client will adhere to the City's requirements for developing adequate street tree canopy.

If trees within the Study Area are to be removed, the client will adhere to the guidelines outlined in Policy HQL-8.1 by managing and enhancing the urban forest of the City of Hayward.

There is a moderate potential for common birds to nest within ornamental vegetation within the Study Area. California Fish and Game Code prohibits disturbance to active nesting birds and their nests. Additionally, Policy NR-1.2 protects sensitive biological resources including State and federally designated sensitive, rare, threatened, and endangered plant, fish, and wildlife species and their habitats from urban development and incompatible land uses.

To comply with these existing standards, a preconstruction breeding bird survey would be required, conducted by a qualified biologist. The survey would need to occur no more than 14 days prior to the start of construction (regardless of the timing for the start of construction) and would need to review areas within 500 feet of the proposed areas of construction disturbance. If

occupied nests or burrows are observed during the preconstruction survey, the biologist would establish a “no disturbance buffer” surrounding the active nest or burrow and construction within that buffer zone would be prohibited until any young present have fledged. The buffer distance would be established by the biologist based on factors such as the species observed, type of adjacent disturbance, and sensitivity of the nesting bird to disturbance. Given the low probability that sensitive species would be present within or adjacent to the area of construction, potential impacts to special status wildlife species are less than significant. To ensure compliance with existing standards and Fish and Game Code, we recommend that the survey protocols described above be incorporated into the project description, including construction specifications, or be included as a Condition of Approval for the project.

Within the Study Area, there are approximately twenty-four (24) trees with a minimum trunk diameter of eight inches measured 54 inches above the ground that would require protection and preservation according to the City of Hayward’s Tree Preservation Ordinance. Additionally, eight of these are street trees along Industrial Parkway West that would require a condition of approval, Use Permit, or other Zoning requirement, regardless of size, for their removal.

Wildlife Corridors

No potential wildlife corridors exist within the Study Area.

Habitat Conservation Plans

The Project does not overlap and is not in proximity to an area covered by an existing Habitat Conservation Plan.

Sincerely,

Jordan Rosencranz, DEnv, PWS, CE

Wetland and Vegetation Ecology Practice Leader

Figures and Attachments:

Figure 1 – Project Location

Figure 2 – Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

Attachment 1 – Species Lists

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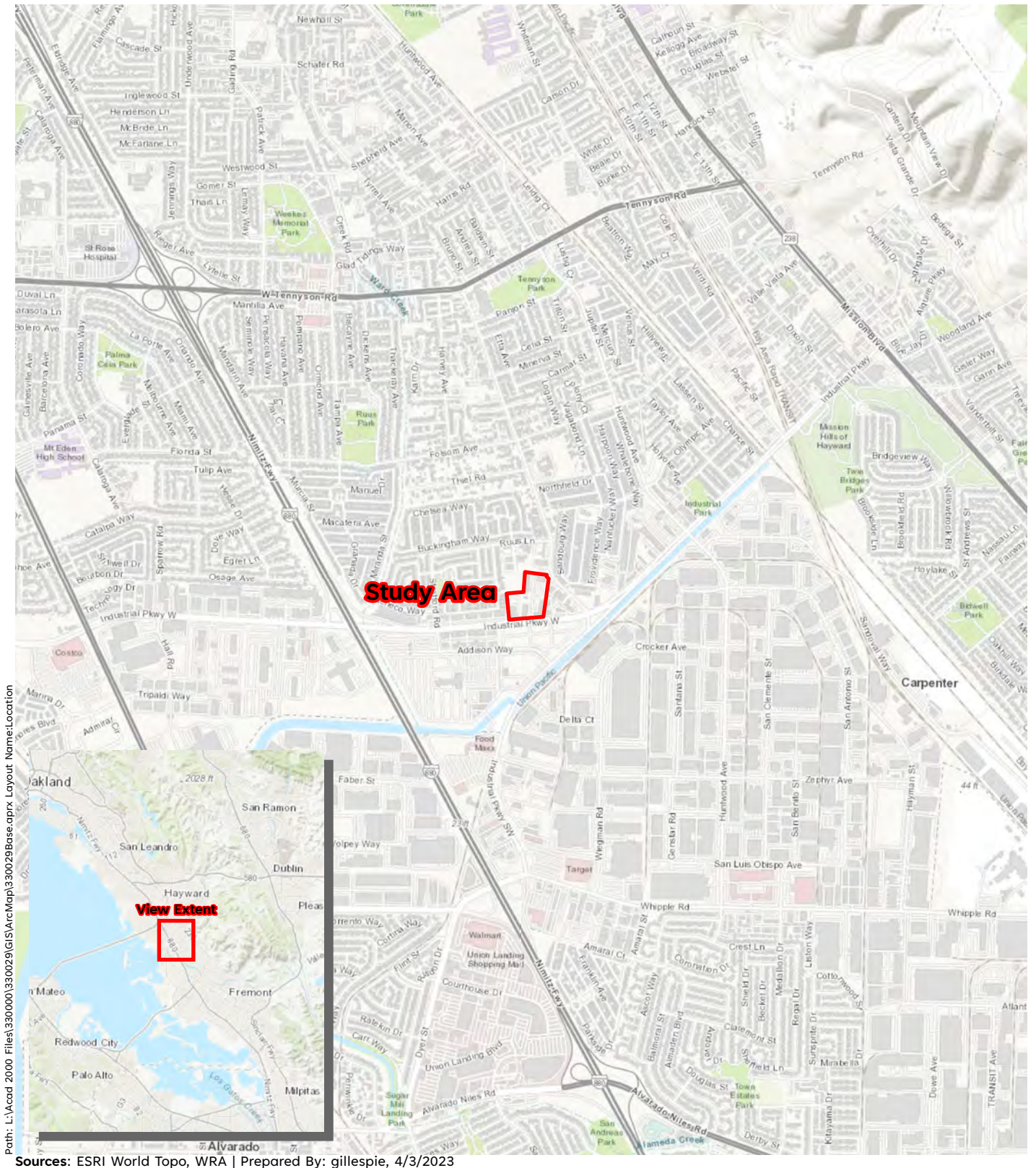


Figure 1. Study Area Regional Location Map

Centerpoint Industrial Project
City of Hayward
Alameda County, CA

0 0.25 0.5
Miles





Figure 2. Landcover Types

Centerpoint Industrial Project
City of Hayward
Alameda County, CA

0 50 100
US Feet



Attachment 1: Species List



Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad (Newark (3712251) OR Redwood Point (3712252) OR Niles (3712158) OR Hayward (3712261) OR San Leandro (3712262) OR Diablo (3712178) OR Las Trampas Ridge (3712271) OR Oakland East (3712272)) AND Taxonomic Group (Ferns OR Gymnosperms OR Monocots OR Dicots OR Lichens OR Bryophytes)

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Amsinckia lunaris</i> bent-flowered fiddleneck	PDBOR01070	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Anomobryum julaceum</i> slender silver moss	NBMUS80010	None	None	G5?	S2	4.2
<i>Arctostaphylos auriculata</i> Mt. Diablo manzanita	PDERI04040	None	None	G2	S2	1B.3
<i>Arctostaphylos manzanita ssp. laevigata</i> Contra Costa manzanita	PDERI04273	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Arctostaphylos pallida</i> pallid manzanita	PDERI04110	Threatened	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Astragalus tener var. tener</i> alkali milk-vetch	PDFAB0F8R1	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.2
<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i> big-scale balsamroot	PDAST11061	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Calochortus pulchellus</i> Mt. Diablo fairy-lantern	PMLIL0D160	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Campanula exigua</i> chaparral harebell	PDCAM020A0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Centromadia parryi ssp. congdonii</i> Congdon's tarplant	PDAST4R0P1	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Chloropyron maritimum ssp. palustre</i> Point Reyes salty bird's-beak	PDSCR0J0C3	None	None	G4?T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Chorizanthe robusta var. robusta</i> robust spineflower	PDPGN040Q2	Endangered	None	G2T1	S1	1B.1
<i>Clarkia concinna ssp. automixa</i> Santa Clara red ribbons	PDONA050A1	None	None	G5?T3	S3	4.3
<i>Clarkia franciscana</i> Presidio clarkia	PDONA050H0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Delphinium californicum ssp. interius</i> Hospital Canyon larkspur	PDRAN0B0A2	None	None	G3T3	S3	1B.2
<i>Dirca occidentalis</i> western leatherwood	PDTHY03010	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Eriogonum luteolum var. caninum</i> Tiburon buckwheat	PDPGN083S1	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Eriogonum truncatum</i> Mt. Diablo buckwheat	PDPGN085Z0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1



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



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>hooveri</i> Hoover's button-celery	PDAP10Z043	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.1
<i>Eryngium jepsonii</i> Jepson's coyote-thistle	PDAP10Z130	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Extriplex joaquinana</i> San Joaquin spearscale	PDCHE041F3	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Fissidens pauperculus</i> minute pocket moss	NBMUS2W0U0	None	None	G3?	S2	1B.2
<i>Fritillaria liliacea</i> fragrant fritillary	PMLIL0V0C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Gilia millefoliata</i> dark-eyed gilia	PDPLM04130	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Helianthella castanea</i> Diablo helianthella	PDAST4M020	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Hesperolinon breweri</i> Brewer's western flax	PDLIN01030	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Hoita strobilina</i> Loma Prieta hoita	PDFAB5Z030	None	None	G2?	S2?	1B.1
<i>Holocarpha macradenia</i> Santa Cruz tarplant	PDAST4X020	Threatened	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>sericea</i> Kellogg's horkelia	PDROS0W043	None	None	G4T1?	S1?	1B.1
<i>Lasthenia conjugens</i> Contra Costa goldfields	PDAST5L040	Endangered	None	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Malacothamnus hallii</i> Hall's bush-mallow	PDMAL0Q0F0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Meconella oregana</i> Oregon meconella	PDPAP0G030	None	None	G2G3	S2	1B.1
<i>Monolopia gracilens</i> woodland woollythreads	PDAST6G010	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Phacelia phacelioides</i> Mt. Diablo phacelia	PDHYD0C3Q0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Plagiobothrys diffusus</i> San Francisco popcornflower	PDBOR0V080	None	Endangered	G1Q	S1	1B.1
<i>Plagiobothrys glaber</i> hairless popcornflower	PDBOR0V0B0	None	None	GX	SX	1A
<i>Polygonum marinense</i> Marin knotweed	PDPGN0L1C0	None	None	G2Q	S2	3.1
<i>Sanicula maritima</i> adobe sanicle	PDAP11Z0D0	None	Rare	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i> chaparral ragwort	PDAST8H060	None	None	G3	S2	2B.2



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



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Spergularia macrotheca var. longistyla</i> long-styled sand-spurrey	PDCAR0W062	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Streptanthus albidus ssp. peramoenus</i> most beautiful jewelflower	PDBRA2G012	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Streptanthus hispidus</i> Mt. Diablo jewelflower	PDBRA2G0M0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.3
<i>Stuckenia filiformis ssp. alpina</i> northern slender pondweed	PMPOT03091	None	None	G5T5	S2S3	2B.2
<i>Suaeda californica</i> California seablite	PDCHE0P020	Endangered	None	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i> saline clover	PDFAB400R5	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Triquetrella californica</i> coastal triquetrella	NBMUS7S010	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Viburnum ellipticum</i> oval-leaved viburnum	PDCPR07080	None	None	G4G5	S3?	2B.3

Record Count: 47



Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad (Newark (3712251) OR Redwood Point (3712252) OR Niles (3712158) OR Hayward (3712261) OR San Leandro (3712262) OR Diablo (3712178) OR Las Trampas Ridge (3712271) OR Oakland East (3712272)) AND Taxonomic Group (Fish OR Amphibians OR Reptiles OR Birds OR Mammals OR Mollusks OR Arachnids OR Crustaceans OR Insects)

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	ABNKC12040	None	None	G5	S4	WL
<i>Accipiter striatus</i> sharp-shinned hawk	ABNKC12020	None	None	G5	S4	WL
<i>Acipenser medirostris pop. 1</i> green sturgeon - southern DPS	AFCAA01031	Threatened	None	G2T1	S1	
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S2	SSC
<i>Ambystoma californiense pop. 1</i> California tiger salamander - central California DPS	AAAAA01181	Threatened	Threatened	G2G3T3	S3	WL
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	G5	S3	FP
<i>Ardea herodias</i> great blue heron	ABNGA04010	None	None	G5	S4	
<i>Asio flammeus</i> short-eared owl	ABNSB13040	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
<i>Bombus caliginosus</i> obscure bumble bee	IIHYM24380	None	None	G2G3	S1S2	
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	Candidate Endangered	G2	S2	
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i> western bumble bee	IIHYM24252	None	Candidate Endangered	G3	S1	
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S4	
<i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i> western snowy plover	ABNNB03031	Threatened	None	G3T3	S3	SSC
<i>Circus hudsonius</i> northern harrier	ABNKC11011	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsend's big-eared bat	AMACC08010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i> yellow rail	ABNME01010	None	None	G4	S1S2	SSC



Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Danaus plexippus plexippus pop. 1</i> monarch - California overwintering population	IILEPP2012	Candidate	None	G4T1T2Q	S2	
<i>Dipodomys heermanni berkeleyensis</i> Berkeley kangaroo rat	AMAFD03061	None	None	G4T1	S2	
<i>Efferia antiochi</i> Antioch efferian robberfly	IIDIP07010	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> white-tailed kite	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3S4	FP
<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i> California horned lark	ABPAT02011	None	None	G5T4Q	S4	WL
<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> tidewater goby	AFCQN04010	Endangered	None	G3	S3	
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> western mastiff bat	AMACD02011	None	None	G4G5T4	S3S4	SSC
<i>Euphydryas editha bayensis</i> Bay checkerspot butterfly	IILEPK4055	Threatened	None	G5T1	S3	
<i>Falco mexicanus</i> prairie falcon	ABNKD06090	None	None	G5	S4	WL
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> American peregrine falcon	ABNKD06071	Delisted	Delisted	G4T4	S3S4	FP
<i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i> saltmarsh common yellowthroat	ABPBX1201A	None	None	G5T3	S3	SSC
<i>Gonidea angulata</i> western ridged mussel	IMBIV19010	None	None	G3	S2	
<i>Helminthoglypta nickliniana bridgesi</i> Bridges' coast range shoulderband	IMGASC2362	None	None	G3T1	S1S2	
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i> silver-haired bat	AMACC02010	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i> hoary bat	AMACC05032	None	None	G3G4	S4	
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> California black rail	ABNME03041	None	Threatened	G3T1	S2	FP
<i>Lepidurus packardii</i> vernal pool tadpole shrimp	ICBRA10010	Endangered	None	G4	S3	
<i>Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus</i> Alameda whipsnake	ARADB21031	Threatened	Threatened	G4T2	S2	
<i>Melospiza melodia pusillula</i> Alameda song sparrow	ABPBXA301S	None	None	G5T2T3	S2S3	SSC
<i>Microcina leei</i> Lee's micro-blind harvestman	ILARA47040	None	None	G1	S1	



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



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Microcina lumi</i> Lum's micro-blind harvestman	ILARA47050	None	None	G1	S1	
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i> Yuma myotis	AMACC01020	None	None	G5	S4	
<i>Nannopterum auritum</i> double-crested cormorant	ABNFD01020	None	None	G5	S4	WL
<i>Neotoma fuscipes annectens</i> San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat	AMAFF08082	None	None	G5T2T3	S2S3	SSC
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> black-crowned night heron	ABNGA11010	None	None	G5	S4	
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 8</i> steelhead - central California coast DPS	AFCHA0209G	Threatened	None	G5T2T3Q	S3	
<i>Pomatiopsis californica</i> Pacific walker	IMGASJ9020	None	None	G1	S1	
<i>Rallus obsoletus obsoletus</i> California Ridgway's rail	ABNME05011	Endangered	Endangered	G3T1	S2	FP
<i>Rana boylei pop. 4</i> foothill yellow-legged frog - central coast DPS	AAABH01054	Proposed Threatened	Endangered	G3T2	S2	
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
<i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i> salt-marsh harvest mouse	AMAFF02040	Endangered	Endangered	G1G2	S1S2	FP
<i>Riparia riparia</i> bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
<i>Rynchops niger</i> black skimmer	ABNNM14010	None	None	G5	S2	SSC
<i>Scapanus latimanus parvus</i> Alameda Island mole	AMABB02031	None	None	G5T1Q	SH	SSC
<i>Setophaga petechia</i> yellow warbler	ABPBX03010	None	None	G5	S3S4	SSC
<i>Sorex vagrans halicoetes</i> salt-marsh wandering shrew	AMABA01071	None	None	G5T1	S1	SSC
<i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i> longfin smelt	AFCHB03010	Candidate	Threatened	G5	S1	
<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i> California least tern	ABNNM08103	Endangered	Endangered	G4T2T3Q	S2	FP
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Tryonia imitator</i> mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail)	IMGASJ7040	None	None	G2	S2	
<i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i> San Joaquin kit fox	AMAJA03041	Endangered	Threatened	G4T2	S2	

Record Count: 60

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

Alameda County, California



Local office

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

☎ (916) 414-6600

📅 (916) 414-6713

Federal Building

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

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Endangered species

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

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

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

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

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

Listed species¹ 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 Fisheries²).

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:

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse <i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/613	Endangered

Birds

NAME	STATUS
California Clapper Rail <i>Rallus longirostris obsoletus</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4240	Endangered
California Least Tern <i>Sterna antillarum browni</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8104	Endangered
Western Snowy Plover <i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8035	Threatened

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Alameda Whipsnake (=striped Racer) <i>Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5524	Threatened

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
California Red-legged Frog <i>Rana draytonii</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891	Threatened
California Tiger Salamander <i>Ambystoma californiense</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2076	Threatened
Foothill Yellow-legged Frog <i>Rana boylei</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5133	Proposed Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate

Crustaceans

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

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
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California Seablite *Suaeda californica*

Endangered

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6310>

Contra Costa Goldfields *Lasthenia conjugens*

Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7058>

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 Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described [below](#).

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-birds/species>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds
<https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds
<https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>

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

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

NAME

BREEDING SEASON

Allen's Hummingbird *Selasphorus sasin*

Breeds Feb 1 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/9637>

Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*

Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

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

Belding's Savannah Sparrow *Passerculus sandwichensis*

Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 15

beldingi

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

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8>

Black Swift *Cypseloides niger*

Breeds Jun 15 to Sep 10

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

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8878>

Bullock's Oriole <i>Icterus bullockii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Mar 21 to Jul 25
California Gull <i>Larus californicus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 31
California Thrasher <i>Toxostoma redivivum</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Jan 1 to Jul 31
Common Yellowthroat <i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i> 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 <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Lawrence's Goldfinch <i>Carduelis lawrencei</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464	Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20
Nuttall's Woodpecker <i>Picoides nuttallii</i> 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	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20
Oak Titmouse <i>Baeolophus inornatus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656	Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15

Olive-sided Flycatcher *Contopus cooperi*

Breeds May 20 to Aug 31

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

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914>

Short-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus griseus*

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/9480>

Western Grebe *aechmophorus occidentalis*

Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31

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

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6743>

Willet *Tringa semipalmata*

Breeds elsewhere

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

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.

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.

- 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 $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.
- 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.

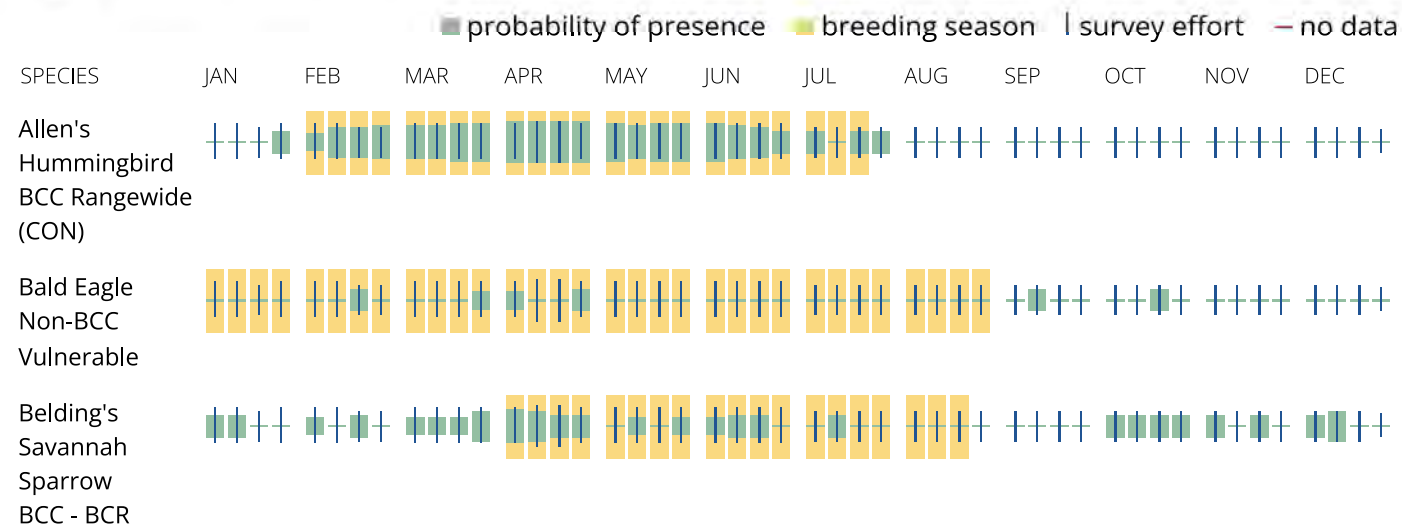
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

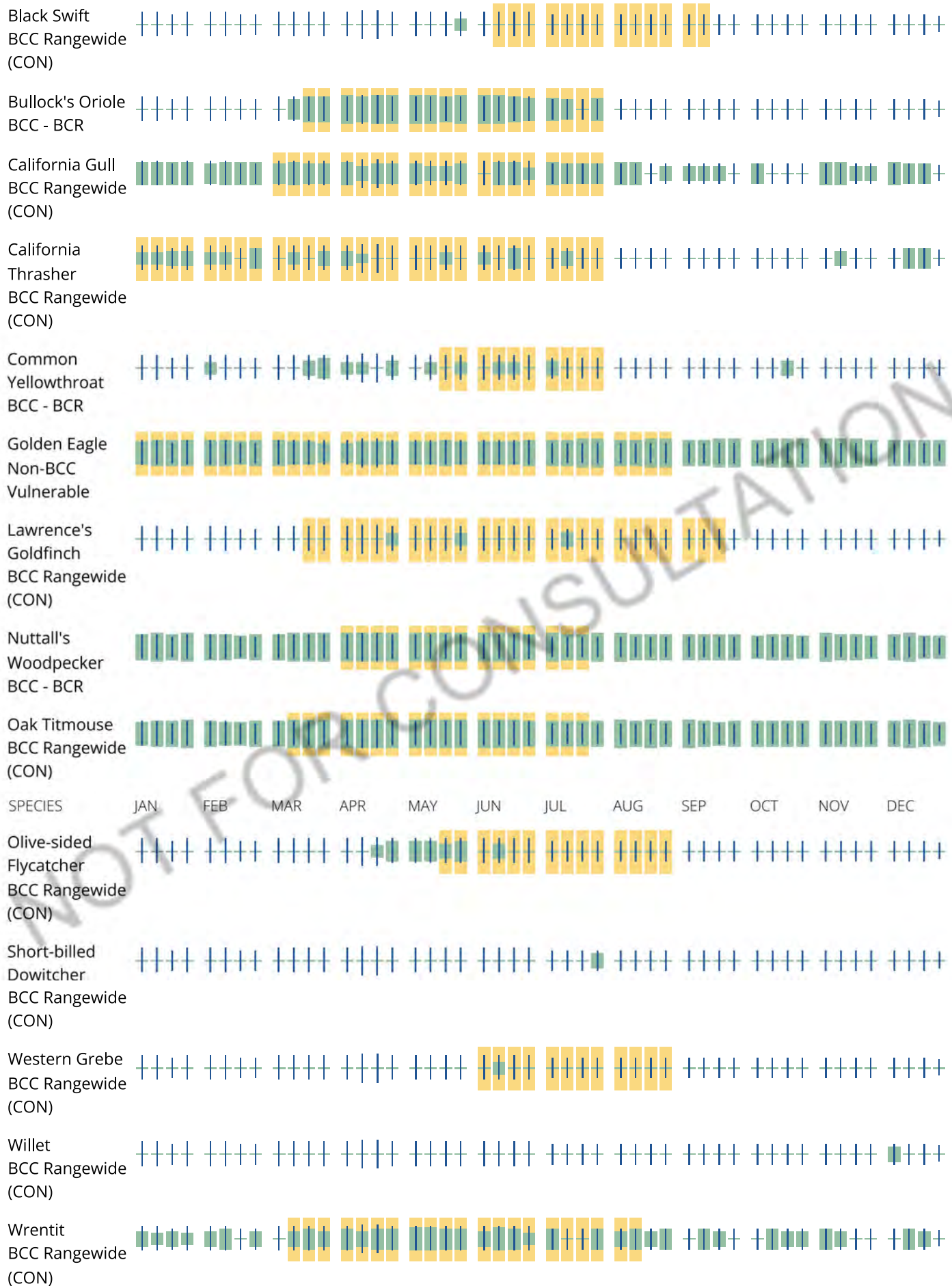
No Data (—)

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.





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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may query your location using the [RAIL Tool](#) and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

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

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

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

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

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

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

What if I have eagles on my list?

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

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn

more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

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

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

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

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

Wetland information is not available at this time

This can happen when the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map service is unavailable, or for very large projects that intersect many wetland areas. Try again, or visit the [NWI map](#) to view wetlands at this location.

Data limitations

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

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

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

Data exclusions

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

Data precautions

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