

Appendix C: Biological Resources Supporting Information

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Table 1: Special-status Plant Species Habitat Value Evaluation

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat Description ⁴	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA ¹	CESA ²	CRPR ³		
<i>Allium peninsulare</i> var. <i>franciscanum</i> Franciscan onion	–	–	1B.2	Cismontane woodland, valley, and foothill grassland. Clay soils; often on serpentine; sometimes on volcanics. Dry hillsides. Elevation: 5-320 m. Blooming period: May-June	None: The project site does not contain suitable cismontane, foothill grassland habitat, or suitable soils to support this species.
<i>Amsinckia lunaris</i> bent-flowered fiddleneck	–	–	1B.2	Perennial evergreen shrub found in valley and foothill grassland, coastal bluff scrub, and cismontane woodland. Elevation: 30-550 m. Blooming period: March-June	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as valley and foothill grassland, coastal bluff scrub, or cismontane woodland to support this species.
<i>Arctostaphylos silvicola</i> Bonny Doon manzanita	–	–	1B.2	Perennial evergreen shrub found in closed-cone and lower montane coniferous forests and chaparral. Elevation: 120 – 600 m. Blooming period: January-March	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as chaparral or coniferous forest to support this species.
<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>tener</i> alkali milk-vetch	–	–	1B.1	Annual herb found in valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, and playas. Occurs in alkaline and adobe clay soils. Elevation: 1-60 m. Blooming period: March-June	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as foothill grassland, vernal pools, playas, or suitable soils to support this species.
<i>Atriplex depressa</i> brittlescale	–	–	1B.2	Annual herb found in valley and foothill grassland, chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, and vernal pools. Occurs in alkaline and clay soils. Elevation: 1-320 m. Blooming period: April-October	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as valley or foothill grassland, chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, vernal pools or suitable soils to support this species.
<i>Atriplex minuscula</i> lesser saltscale	–	–	1B.1	Annual herb found in valley and foothill grassland, playas, and chenopod scrub. Occurs in alkaline and clay soils. Elevation: 15-200 m. Blooming period: May-October	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as valley or foothill grassland, playas, chenopod scrub, or suitable soils to support this species.
<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i> big-scale balsamroot	–	–	1B.1	Perennial herb found in valley and foothill grassland, chaparral, and cismontane	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as valley or foothill grassland, chaparral, and cismontane woodland, or suitable soils to support this species.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat Description ⁴	Habitat Value and Rationale
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				woodland. Occasionally found in serpentinite soils. Elevation: 45-1555 m. Blooming period: March-June	
<i>Calyptridium parryi</i> var. <i>hesseae</i> Santa Cruz Mountains pussypaws	–	–	1B.1	Annual herb found in chaparral and cismontane woodland openings. Occasionally occurs in gravelly and sandy soils. Elevation: 305-1530 m. Blooming period: May-August	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as chaparral, cismontane woodland openings, or suitable soils to support this species.
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>congdonii</i> Congdon's tarplant	–	–	1B.1	Annual herb found in valley and foothill grassland. Occasionally occurs in alkaline soils.	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as valley or foothill grassland, or suitable soils to support this species.
<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i> var. <i>minus</i> dwarf soaproot	–	–	1B.2	Perennial bulbiferous herb found in chaparral with serpentinite soils. Elevation: 305-1000 m. Blooming period: May-August	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as chaparral, or suitable soils to support this species.
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>palustre</i> Point Reyes salty bird's-beak	–	–	1B.2	Annual herb found in coastal marshes and swamps. Elevation: 0-10 m. Blooming period: June-October	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as coastal marshes, swamps, or suitable soils to support this species.
<i>Chorizanthe pungens</i> var. <i>hartwegiana</i> Ben Lomond spineflower	FE	–	1B.1	Annual herb found in lower montane coniferous forests. Occurs in maritime ponderosa pine sandhills. Elevation: 90-610 m. Blooming period: April-June	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as lower montane coniferous forest to support this species.
<i>Chorizanthe robusta</i> var. <i>robusta</i> robust spineflower	FE	–	1B.1	Annual herb found in maritime chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and cismontane woodland openings. Elevation: 3-300 m. Blooming period: April-September	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as maritime chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, or cismontane woodland openings to support this species.
<i>Cirsium fontinale</i> var. <i>campylon</i> Mt. Hamilton thistle	–	–	1B.2	Perennial herb found in valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, and chaparral. Occurs in seeps and serpentinite soils. Elevation: 100-890 m. Blooming period: April-October	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as valley or foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, chaparral, or suitable soils to support this species.

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	ESA ¹	CESA ²	CRPR ³		
<i>Collinsia multicolor</i> San Francisco collinsia	–	–	1B.2	Annual herb found in coastal scrub and closed-cone coniferous forest. Occasionally occurs in serpentinite soils. Elevation: 30-275 m. Blooming period: March-May	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as coastal scrub, closed-cone coniferous forest, or suitable soils to support this species.
<i>Dirca occidentalis</i> western leatherwood	–	–	1B.2	Perennial deciduous shrub found in broadleafed upland forest, closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest, riparian forest, riparian woodland. Occurs in mesic soils. Elevation: 25-425 m. Blooming period: January-March	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as broadleafed upland forest, closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest, riparian forest, riparian woodland, or suitable soils to support this species.
<i>Dudleya abramsii</i> ssp. <i>setchellii</i> Santa Clara Valley dudleya	FE	–	1B.1	Perennial herb found in valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland. Occurs in rocky and serpentinite soils. Elevation: 60-535 m. Blooming period: April-October	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as valley or foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, or suitable soils to support this species.
<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>hooveri</i> Hoover's button-celery	–	–	1B.1	Annual/perennial herb found in vernal pools. Elevation: 3-45 m. Blooming period: July	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as vernal pools to support this species.
<i>Extriplex joaquinana</i> San Joaquin spearscale	–	–	1B.2	Annual herb found in valley and foothill grassland, chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas. Occurs in alkaline soils. Elevation: 1-835 m. Blooming period: April-October	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as valley or foothill grassland, chenopod scrub, meadows or seeps, playas, or suitable soils to support this species.
<i>Fritillaria liliacea</i> fragrant fritillary	–	–	1B.2	Perennial bulbiferous herb found in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, coastal prairie, and cismontane woodland. Often on serpentine; various soils reported though usually on clay, in grassland. Elevation: 3-410 m. Blooming period: February-April	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as valley or foothill grassland, coastal prairie, cismontane woodland, or suitable soils to support this species.
<i>Hoita strobilina</i> Loma Prieta hoita	–	–	1B.1	Perennial herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland. Occurs in serpentine and mesic soils. Elevation: 30-860 m.	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as cismontane woodland, riparian woodland, or suitable soils to support this species.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat Description ⁴	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA ¹	CESA ²	CRPR ³		
				Blooming period: May-July	
<i>Lasthenia conjugens</i> Contra Costa goldfields	FE	—	1B.1	Annual herb found in valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, alkaline playas, and vernal pools. Occurs in mesic soils. Elevation: 0-470 m. Blooming period: March-June	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as valley or foothill grassland, coastal prairie, cismontane woodland, or suitable soils to support this species.
<i>Lessingia micradenia</i> var. <i>glabrata</i> smooth lessingia	—	—	1B.2	Annual herb found in valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, chaparral. Occurs along roadsides and in serpentinite soils. Elevation: 120-420 m. Blooming period: July-November	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as valley or foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, chaparral, or suitable soils to support this species.
<i>Malacothamnus arcuatus</i> arcuate bush-mallow	—	—	1B.2	Perennial deciduous shrub found in chaparral and cismontane woodland. Elevation: 15-355 m. Blooming period: April-September	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as cismontane woodland or chaparral to support this species.
<i>Malacothamnus hallii</i> Hall's bush-mallow	—	—	1B.2	Perennial deciduous shrub found in chaparral and coastal scrub. Elevation: 10-760 m. Blooming period: May-September	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as chaparral, or coastal scrub to support this species.
<i>Monolopia gracilens</i> woodland woollythreads	—	—	1B.2	Annual herb found in openings of broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, and North Coast coniferous forest; cismontane woodland; valley and foothill grassland. Occurs in serpentinite soils. Elevation: 100-1200 m. Blooming period: March-July	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as forest openings, valley or foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, or suitable soils to support this species.
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i> prostrate vernal pool navarretia	—	—	1B.2	Annual herb found in valley and foothill grassland, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, vernal pools. Occurs in alkaline and mesic soils. Elevation: 3-1210 m. Blooming period: April-June	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as valley or foothill grassland, coastal scrub, meadows, seeps vernal pools, or suitable soils to support this species.
<i>Pedicularis dudleyi</i> Dudley's lousewort	—	SR	1B.2	Perennial herb found in valley and foothill grassland, North Coast coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, maritime chaparral. Elevation: 60-900 m.	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as valley or foothill grassland, forest, woodland, or chaparral to support this species.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat Description ⁴	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA ¹	CESA ²	CRPR ³		
				Blooming period: April-June	
<i>Penstemon rattanii</i> var. <i>kleei</i> Santa Cruz Mountains beardtongue	–	–	1B.2	Perennial herb found in lower montane and North Coast coniferous forest, chaparral. Elevation: 400-1100 m. Blooming period: May-June	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as forest or chaparral to support this species.
<i>Pentachaeta bellidiflora</i> white-rayed pentachaeta	FE	SE	1B.1	Annual herb found in serpentinite valley and foothill grassland and cismontane woodland. Elevation: 35-620 m. Blooming period: March-May	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as valley or foothill grassland, or cismontane woodland to support this species.
<i>Piperia candida</i> white-flowered rein orchid	–	–	1B.2	Perennial herb found in broadleafed upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest. Elevation: 30-1310 m. Blooming period: May-Sep.	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, or North Coast coniferous forest to support this species.
<i>Puccinellia simplex</i> California alkali grass	–	–	1B.2	Annual herb found in valley and foothill grassland, chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, vernal pools. Occurs in alkaline and mesic soils along lake margins and flats. Elevation: 2-930 m. Blooming period: March-May	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as valley or foothill grassland, chenopod scrub, meadows, seeps, vernal pools, or suitable soils to support this species.
<i>Ravenella exigua</i> chaparral harebell	–	–	1B.2	Annual herb found in rocky, serpentinite chaparral. Elevation: 275-1250 m. Blooming period: May-June	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as chaparral, or suitable soils to support this species.
<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i> Sanford's arrowhead	–	–	1B.2	Perennial rhizomatous herb found in shallow, freshwater marshes and swamps. Elevation: 0-650 m. Blooming period: May-October	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as freshwater marshes or swamps to support this species.
<i>Sanicula saxatilis</i> rock sanicle	–	–	1B.2	Perennial herb found in valley and foothill grassland, broadleafed upland forest, chaparral. Occurs in rocky, scree, and talus soils.	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as valley or foothill grassland, broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, or suitable soils to support this species.
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i> chaparral ragwort	–	–	2B.2	Annual herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Sometimes occurs in alkaline soils.	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, or suitable soils to support this species.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat Description ⁴	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA ¹	CESA ²	CRPR ³		
				Elevation: 15-800 m. Blooming period: January-April	
<i>Streptanthus albidus</i> ssp. <i>albidus</i> Metcalf Canyon jewelflower	FE	–	1B.1	Annual herb found in serpentinite valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 45-800 m. Bloom period: April-July	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as valley or foothill grassland, or suitable soils to support this species.
<i>Streptanthus albidus</i> ssp. <i>peramoenus</i> Most beautiful jewelflower	–	–	1B.2	Annual herb found in valley and foothill grassland, chaparral, and cismontane woodland. Occurs in serpentinite soils. Elevation: 95– 1000 m. Bloom period: April-September	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as valley or foothill grassland, chaparral, cismontane woodland, or suitable soils to support this species.
<i>Suaeda californica</i> California seablite	FE	–	1B.1	Perennial evergreen shrub found in coastal marshes and swamps. Elevation: 0-15 m. Blooming period: July-October	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as marshes or swamps to support this species.
<i>Trifolium buckwestiorum</i> Santa Cruz clover	–	–	1B.1	Annual herb found in broadleafed upland forest, cismontane woodland and coastal prairie. Elevation: 105 – 610 m. Blooming period: Apr-Oct.	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as broadleafed upland forest, cismontane woodland, or coastal prairie. to support this species.
<i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i> saline clover	–	–	1B.2	Annual herb found in mesic, alkaline valley and foothill grassland; marshes and swamps; vernal pools. Elevation: 0–300 m. Blooming period: April-June	None: No suitable habitat is present within the project site such as valley or foothill grassland, marsh, swamp, or vernal pools to support this species.

Code Designations

¹ Federal Status: 2023 Endangered Species Act (ESA) Listing	² State Status: 2023 California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Listing	³ California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR): 2023 CRPR Listing
ESU = Evolutionary Significant Unit is a distinctive population. FE = Listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act. FT = Listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act.	SE = Listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act. ST = Listed as threatened under CESA. SSC = Species of Special Concern as identified by the CDFW. FP = Listed as fully protected under the Fish and Game Code.	Rank 1A = Plants species that presumed extinct in California. Rank 1B = Plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere. Rank 2 = Plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat Description ⁴	Habitat Value and Rationale
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FC = Candidate for listing (threatened or endangered) under the Endangered Species Act.				CFG = FGC =protected by Fish and Game Code 3503.5	Rank 3 = Plants about which we need more information—A Review List
FD = Delisted in accordance with the Endangered Species Act.				CR = Rare in California.	Rank 4 = Plants of limited distribution—A Watch List
FPD = Federally Proposed to be Delisted.				— = Not State-listed	Blooming period: Months in parentheses are uncommon.
MBTA = Protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act					
— = Not federally listed					
Notes: ⁴ Habitat Description: Habitat description adapted from CNDDDB and CNPS online inventory or other specified source. ⁵ Potential to Occur and Rationale: Location of recorded species occurrences determined by geospatial information from BIOS 6 or other specified source. Sources: California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2023. CNDDDB RareFind 5 California Natural Diversity Database Query for Special-Status Species. Website: https://map.dfg.ca.gov/rarefind/view/RareFind.aspx . Accessed September 6, 2023. California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2023. California Native Plant Society Rare and Endangered Plant Inventory. Website: http://www.rareplants.cnps.org/ . Accessed September 6, 2023. California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2023. Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS 6). Website: https://map.dfg.ca.gov/bios/ . Accessed September 6, 2023.					

Table 2: Special-status Wildlife Species Habitat Value Evaluation

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Description ³	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA ¹	CESA/FGC ²		
Amphibians				
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i> <i>pop. 1</i> California tiger salamander - central California DPS	FT	ST WL	Need underground refuges, especially ground squirrel burrows, and vernal pools, ponds, or other standing water bodies for breeding.	None: There are historical records within 5 miles of the project site. Preferred breeding habitats such as stock ponds and vernal pools are not present. High development around the site lowers likelihood of presence. Additionally, the closest recorded occurrence of this species (OC# 369) was recorded in 2017, occurred over 2 mi away, and is separated by the project site by commercial developments and busy roads making dispersal unlikely. CTS can disperse as far as 1.3 mi from their breeding ground, making the project site isolated from any active breeding populations.
<i>Aneides niger</i> Santa Cruz black salamander	–	SSC	Mixed deciduous and coniferous woodlands and coastal grasslands in San Mateo, Santa Cruz, and Santa Clara counties. Adults found under rocks, talus, and damp woody debris.	None: No historical records of this species were found within 5 miles of the project site. The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support this species. The project site is devoid of deciduous, coniferous woodlands, or coastal grassland to support this species.
<i>Dicamptodon ensatus</i> California giant salamander	–	SSC	Temperate forests, rivers, freshwater lakes, and freshwater marshes in northern California.	None: The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support this species. The project site is devoid of temperate forests, rivers, freshwater lakes, or freshwater marshes to support this species.
<i>Rana boylei pop. 4</i> foothill yellow-legged frog - central coast DPS	FC	CE	Partly shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying. Needs at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.	None: No historical records of this species were found within 5 miles of the project site. The project site does not contain suitable streams or rocky substrate to support this species.
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	FT	SSC	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development	None: No historical records of this species were found within 5 miles of the project site, outside of potential dispersal distance. The project site does not contain riparian habitat to support this species.
Birds				
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper’s hawk	– MBTA	WL FGC	Occurs and nests in deciduous and mixed forests and open woodland habitats as in canyon bottoms on river floodplains; also, live oaks. Year-round resident in California, and tolerant of urban areas with an abundance of trees.	None: The project site contains marginally suitable habitat that could support occurrence of this species due to the presence of the adjacent Guadalupe River floodplain. There is one historical record between five and ten miles from the project site. However, high noise and levels of disturbance within and around the site preclude presence.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Description ³	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA ¹	CESA/FGC ²		
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	– MBTA	ST SSC FGC	Occurs and nests in large freshwater marshes with dense stands of hydrophytic vegetation (cattails, bulrushes, etc.). Short-distance migrant.	None: The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support this species. While the project site is adjacent to the Guadalupe River this reach of the river does not contain dense stands of hydrophytic vegetation.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> golden eagle	– MBTA	FP	Typically frequents rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats and desert.	None: The project site does not contain suitable nesting or foraging habitat. The closest recorded occurrence of this species (OC# 96006) was recorded in 2021, occurred over 5 mi away.
<i>Aardea alba</i> great egret (nesting colonies)	– MBTA	– Sensitive	Colonial nesters in large trees. Rookery sites located near marshes, tide-flats, irrigated pastures, and margins of rivers and lakes.	None: The project site does not contain large bodies of water or provide adequate prey availability to support this species or a general rookery. The nearest occurrence was recorded in 2011, located approximately 11 miles south of the site.
<i>Ardea Herodias</i> great blue heron	– MBTA	–	Colonial nesters in tall trees, cliffsides, and sequestered spots on marshes. Rookery sites in close proximity to foraging areas: marshes, lake margins, tide-flats, rivers and streams, wet meadows.	None: The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support this species. The project site lacks large bodies of water or provide adequate prey availability to this species or a general rookery.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	– MBTA	SSC	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	None: Recent occurrence of this species was located 3 miles northeast of the project site. The project site does not contain suitable habitat in the form of grasslands, deserts, and scrublands. The closest occurrence is 3 miles to the northeast from 2009. High levels of disturbance and development around the site preclude presence.
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk	– MBTA	ST FGC	Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations.	None: The project site does not contain suitable nesting and foraging habitat for this species. Additionally, the closest recorded occurrence of this species (OC# 2570) was recorded in 1889, occurred over 3 miles northeast of the project site.
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT	SE	Nests in riparian forest along the broad lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Found in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods; understory consists of blackberry, nettles, and wild grape.	None: No occurrence of this species was located within 5 miles of the project site. The project site does not contain dense stands of riparian vegetation to support this species. The nearest occurrence (OC# 196) was recorded in 1899, is located approximately 9 miles to the north of the project site.
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i> yellow rail	– MBTA	SSC	Occurs in wet meadows, shallow marshes, and agricultural fields with grassy cover or heavy stubbles with fairly short vegetation. Often nest among sedges of the genus <i>Carex</i> .	None. The project site does not contain suitable wetland habitat to support this species.

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<i>Cypseloides niger</i> black swift	— MBTA	SSC	Coastal belt of Santa Cruz and Monterey counties; central & southern Sierra Nevada; San Bernardino & San Jacinto mountains. Breeds in small colonies on cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons and sea-bluffs above the surf; forages widely.	None. The project site does not contain suitable bluff habitat to support this species.
<i>Circus hudsonius</i> northern harrier	— MBTA	SSC	Found in open habitats including wetlands, freshwater, or alkaline marshes, prairies, grasslands, old pastures, and cultivated areas. In winter they occupy communal roosts.	None: No historical records of this species were found within 5 miles of the project site. Additionally, the closest recorded occurrence of this species (OC# 33) was recorded in 2004. High development around the project site lower likelihood of presence.
<i>Egretta thula</i> snowy egret	— MBTA	—	Snowy egrets commonly prefer shallow estuarine areas including mangroves, shallow bays, saltmarsh pools, and tidal channels.	None: The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support this species such as wetlands, freshwater marshes, or grasslands. No historical records of this species were found within 5 miles of the project site. High development around the project site lower likelihood of presence.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> white-tailed kite	— MBTA	FP FGC	Found in rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Requires open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to the isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	None: No historical records of this species were found within 5 miles of the project site. The project site does not contain suitable nesting or perching habitat to support this species such as isolated dense-topped trees.
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> American peregrine falcon	— MBTA	FP	Near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other aquatic features. Nests on cliffs, coastal habitats or tall buildings.	None: The site does not contain suitable nesting habitat due to the lack of cliffs or tall buildings. Site is within known range of this species. There are historical records within 5 miles of the project site. High development around the project site lowers likelihood of presence.
<i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i> saltmarsh common yellowthroat	— MBTA	SSC	Resident of the San Francisco Bay region, in fresh and saltwater marshes. Requires thick, continuous cover down to water surface for foraging; tall grasses, tule patches, willows for nesting.	None: No occurrence of this species was located within 5 miles of the project site. The site does not contain suitable marsh habitat for this species.
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> California black rail	— MBTA	ST FP FGC	Occurs and nests in freshwater marshes, wet meadows, and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays. Needs water depths of about 1 inch that do not fluctuate during the year and dense vegetation for nesting habitat.	None: No occurrence of this species was located within 5 miles of the project site. The site does not contain suitable saltwater marsh habitat for this species.
<i>Melospiza melodia pusillula</i> Alameda song sparrow	— MBTA	SSC	Resident of brackish-water marshes surrounding Suisun Bay. Inhabits cattails, tules, and other sedges, and Salicornia; also known to frequent tangles bordering sloughs.	None: No occurrence of this species was located within 5 miles of the project site. Lack of marsh habitat precludes this species from occurring in the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Description ³	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA ¹	CESA/FGC ²		
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> black-crowned night heron	— MBTA	—	Found in wetland areas, swamps, mangroves, and marshes.	None: No occurrence of this species was located within 5 miles of the project site. Lack of wetland, marsh, or swamp habitat precludes this species from occurring in the project site.
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> osprey	— MBTA	—	Ocean shore, bays, freshwater lakes, and larger streams. Large nests built in tree-tops within 15 miles of a good fish-producing body of water.	None: No occurrence of this species was located within 5 miles of the project site. The project site does not contain habitat such as ocean shore, bays, or freshwater lakes to support this species.
<i>Progne subis</i> purple martin	— MBTA	SSC	Found in towns, farms, semi-open country near water with isolated colonies breeding around woodland edges, clearings in mountain forest, and lowland desert. Nests in cavities, mostly old woodpecker holes, in trees (or in giant cactus in southwest). Sometimes nests in holes in buildings or cliffs.	None: No occurrence of this species was located within 5 miles of the project site. No species or cavities were observed within trees located within the project site during the field survey.
<i>Rallus obsoletus obsoletus</i> California Ridgway's rail	FE	SE FP	Salt water and brackish marshes traversed by tidal sloughs in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay. Associated with abundant growths of pickleweed, but feeds away from cover on invertebrates from mud-bottomed sloughs.	None: No occurrence of this species was located within 5 miles of the project site. Lack of marsh habitat precludes this species.
<i>Rynchops niger</i> black skimmer	— MBTA	SSC	Occurs and nests on gravel bars, low islets, and sandy beaches, in unvegetated sites.	None: No occurrence of this species was located within 5 miles of the project site. Lack of bars, islets, or sandy soils habitat preclude this species.
<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i> California least tern	FE MBTA	SE FP	Nests along the coast from San Francisco Bay south to northern Baja California. A colonial breeder on bare or sparsely vegetated, flat substrates, sand beaches, alkali flats, landfills, or paved areas.	None: No occurrence of this species was located within 5 miles of the project site. The project site does not contain suitable habitat such as sand beaches, alkali flats, or landfills.
Fish				
<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> pop. 4 coho salmon - central California coast ESU	FE	SE	Require beds of loose, silt-free, coarse gravel for spawning. Also need cover, cool water & sufficient dissolved oxygen.	None: No occurrence of this species was located within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat is present within the project site. Lack of suitable aquatic features on site.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 8 steelhead - central California coast DPS	FT	—	Populations in the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and their tributaries.	None: No occurrence of this species was located within 5 miles of the project site. The project site does not contain habitat suitable for this species. No freshwater systems run through the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Description ³	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA ¹	CESA/FGC ²		
<i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i> longfin smelt	FC	ST	Euryhaline, nektonic and anadromous. Found in open waters of estuaries, mostly in middle or bottom of water column. Prefer salinities of 15-30 ppt but can be found in completely freshwater to almost pure seawater.	None: No occurrence of this species was located within 5 miles of the project site. Lack of aquatic habitat precludes this species.
Invertebrates				
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch bumble bee	–	SC	Occurs in grassland and scrubland habitats. Nests in abandoned rodent burrows.	None: The project site is within known range of this species. There are historical records within 5 miles of the project site. However, high development around the site and lack of host species precludes presence.
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i> western bumble bee	–	SC	Formerly found in large parts of California but has been reduced in abundance and is now mostly restricted to high meadows or coastal environments. Species requires floral resources, and undisturbed nest and overwintering sites	None: Site is within known range of this species. There are historical records within 5 miles of the project site. High development around the project site lowers likelihood of presence. The project site is highly disturbed and does not provide habitat for this species in the form of high meadows or coastal environment.
<i>Euphydryas editha bayensis</i> Bay checkerspot butterfly	FT	–	Restricted to native grasslands on outcrops of serpentine soil in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay. <i>Plantago erecta</i> is the primary host plant; <i>Orthocarpus densiflorus</i> and <i>O. purpurscens</i> are the secondary host plants.	None: The project site does not contain grasslands, serpentine soil, or host plants to support this species.
<i>Lepidurus packardii</i> vernal pool tadpole shrimp	FE	–	Inhabits vernal pools and swales in the Sacramento Valley containing clear to highly turbid water. Pools commonly found in grass-bottomed swales of unplowed grasslands. Some pools are mud-bottomed and highly turbid.	None: No historical records of this species were found within 5 miles of the project site. The project site does not contain the required aquatic features, including vernal pools to support this species.
<i>Trimerotropis infantilis</i> Zayante band-winged grasshopper	FE	–	Found in only in a small area of the Santa Cruz Mountains in California known as the Zayante sand hills.	None: No historical records of this species were found within 5 miles of the project site. Lack of suitable habitat and high level of disturbance at site preclude presence. Lack of Zayante sand hills.
Mammals				
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	–	SSC	Found in deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures and include trees and buildings. Species is very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	Low: Trees exist within disturbance distance of the project site that may provide suitable roosting habitat in the form of trees and adjacent manmade structures. Additionally, an occurrence of the species was recorded 0.75 mile from the project site in 2007.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Description ³	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA ¹	CESA/FGC ²		
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsend's big-eared bat	–	SSC	Throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in areas associated with mixed conifer forest, desert scrub, or pine forest habitat. Roosts in caves, mines, and buildings. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	None: An occurrence of the species was recorded 0.7 mile from the project site in 1945. However, the project site does not contain suitable habitat in the form of conifer forest, desert scrub or pine forest habitat. High levels of disturbance and noise onsite from adjacent freeway preclude presence.
<i>Neotoma fuscipes annectens</i> San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat	–	SSC	Forest habitats of moderate canopy & moderate to dense understory. May prefer chaparral & redwood habitats. Constructs nests of shredded grass, leaves & other material. May be limited by availability of nest-building materials.	None: No occurrence of this species was recorded within 5 miles of the project site. The project site does not contain suitable forested or chaparral habitat to support this species. No woodrat nests were observed.
<i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i> salt-marsh harvest mouse	FE	SE FP	Only in the saline emergent wetlands of San Francisco Bay and its tributaries. Pickleweed is primary habitat but may occur in other marsh vegetation types and in adjacent upland areas. Does not burrow; builds loosely organized nests. Requires higher areas for flood escape.	None: No occurrence of this species was recorded within 5 miles of the project site. The project site does not contain wetland habitat to support this species.
<i>Sorex vagrans halicoetes</i> salt-marsh wandering shrew	–	SSC	Salt marshes of the southern portion of the San Francisco Bay. Marsh, wetland, or swamps with <i>Salicornia</i> and abundant driftwood.	None: No occurrence of this species was recorded within 5 miles of the project site. The project site does not contain marsh, wetland, or swamp habitat to support this species.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	–	SSC	Found in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats with friable soils. Requires sufficient food sources (rodents), friable soils, and open, uncultivated ground. Digs large burrows.	None: No occurrence of this species was recorded within 5 miles of the project site. The project site does not shrub, forest habitat, or suitable soils to support this species.
Reptiles				
<i>Anniella pulchra</i> Northern California legless lizard	–	SSC	Sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Soil moisture is essential. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	None: The closest recorded occurrence of this species (OC# 130) was recorded in 1949, occurred within 5 miles of the project site. The project site does not contain habitat with high soil moisture to support this species.
<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	–	SSC	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation.	Low: No suitable breeding habitat is present within the project site. However, the Guadalupe River is approximately 200 feet to the north of the project site and provides suitable aquatic features for this species. The closest recorded occurrence of this species (OC# 1618) was recorded in 2023, occurred within 2 miles of the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Description ³	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA ¹	CESA/FGC ²		
<i>Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus</i> Alameda whipsnake	FT	—	Typically found in chaparral and scrub habitats but will also use adjacent grassland, oak savanna and woodland habitats. Specifically, mostly south-facing slopes and ravines, with rock outcrops, deep crevices or abundant rodent burrows, where shrubs form a vegetative mosaic with oak trees and grasses.	None: No occurrence of this species was recorded within 5 miles of the project site. Lack of suitable habitat and high level of disturbance at site preclude presence. Lack of chaparral and scrub habitat onsite.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	—	SSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Requires open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	None: No occurrence of this species was recorded within 5 miles of the project site. The project site does not contain suitable habitat such as sandy washes to support this species.

Code Designations

¹ Federal Status: 2023 Endangered Species Act (ESA) Listing	² State Status: 2023 California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Listing
ESU = Evolutionary Significant Unit is a distinctive population. FE = Listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act. FT = Listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act. FC = Candidate for listing (threatened or endangered) under the Endangered Species Act. FD = Delisted in accordance with the Endangered Species Act. FPD = Federally Proposed to be Delisted. MBTA = protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act — = Not federally listed	SE = Listed as endangered under CESA. ST = Listed as threatened under CESA. SC = Candidate for listing (threatened or endangered) under the CESA SSC = Species of Special Concern as identified by the CDFW. FP = Listed as fully protected under the Fish and Game Code. CFG = FGC = protected by Fish and Game Code 3503.5 CR = Rare in California. — = Not State-listed

Notes:

³ **Habitat Description:** Habitat description adapted from CNDDDB or other specified source.

⁴ **Potential to Occur and Rationale:** Location of recorded species occurrences determined by geospatial information from BIOS 6 or other specified source.

Sources:

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2023. CNDDDB RareFind 5 California Natural Diversity Database Query for Special-Status Species. Website: <https://map.dfg.ca.gov/rarefind/view/RareFind.aspx>. Accessed September 6, 2023.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2023. Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS 6). Website: <https://map.dfg.ca.gov/bios/>. Accessed September 6, 2023.



Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad< IS (Mountain View (3712241) OR Milpitas (3712148) OR Calaveras Reservoir (3712147) OR Cupertino (3712231) OR San Jose West (3712138) OR San Jose East (3712137) OR Castle Rock Ridge (3712221) OR Los Gatos (3712128) OR Santa Teresa Hills (3712127))

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>Adela oplerella</i> Opler's longhorn moth	IILEE0G040	None	None	G2	S2	
<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>Amsinckia lunaris</i> bent-flowered fiddleneck	PDBOR01070	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Aneides niger</i> Santa Cruz black salamander	AAAAD01070	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
<i>Anniella pulchra</i> Northern California legless lizard	ARACC01020	None	None	G3	S2S3	SSC
<i>Anodonta californiensis</i> California floater	IMBIV04220	None	None	G3Q	S2?	
<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>Arctostaphylos silvicola</i> Bonny Doon manzanita	PDERI041F0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
<i>Ardea alba</i> great egret	ABNGA04040	None	None	G5	S4	
<i>Ardea herodias</i> great blue heron	ABNGA04010	None	None	G5	S4	
<i>Astragalus tener var. tener</i> alkali milk-vetch	PDFAB0F8R1	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.2
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
<i>Atriplex depressa</i> brittlescale	PDCHE042L0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Atriplex minuscula</i> lesser saltscale	PDCHE042M0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i> big-scale balsamroot	PDAST11061	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2



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Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<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>Calasellus californicus</i> An isopod	ICMAL34010	None	None	G2	S3	
<i>Calyptridium parryi</i> var. <i>hesseae</i> Santa Cruz Mountains pussypaws	PDPOR09052	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>congdonii</i> Congdon's tarplant	PDAST4R0P1	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i> western snowy plover	ABNNB03031	Threatened	None	G3T3	S3	SSC
<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i> var. <i>minus</i> dwarf soaproot	PMLIL0G042	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>palustre</i> Point Reyes salty bird's-beak	PDSCR0J0C3	None	None	G4?T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Chorizanthe pungens</i> var. <i>hartwegiana</i> Ben Lomond spineflower	PDPGN040M1	Endangered	None	G2T1	S1	1B.1
<i>Chorizanthe robusta</i> var. <i>robusta</i> robust spineflower	PDPGN040Q2	Endangered	None	G2T1	S1	1B.1
<i>Circus hudsonius</i> northern harrier	ABNKC11011	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Cirsium fontinale</i> var. <i>campylon</i> Mt. Hamilton thistle	PDAST2E163	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Clarkia concinna</i> ssp. <i>automixa</i> Santa Clara red ribbons	PDONA050A1	None	None	G5?T3	S3	4.3
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> western yellow-billed cuckoo	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	
<i>Collinsia multicolor</i> San Francisco collinsia	PDSCR0H0B0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<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	S2	SSC
<i>Cypseloides niger</i> black swift	ABNUA01010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
<i>Dicamptodon ensatus</i> California giant salamander	AAAAH01020	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC



Selected Elements by Scientific Name

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Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Dipodomys heermanni berkeleyensis</i> Berkeley kangaroo rat	AMAFD03061	None	None	G4T1	S2	
<i>Dipodomys venustus venustus</i> Santa Cruz kangaroo rat	AMAFD03042	None	None	G4T1	S1	
<i>Dirca occidentalis</i> western leatherwood	PDTHY03010	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Dudleya abramsii ssp. setchellii</i> Santa Clara Valley dudleya	PDCRA040Z0	Endangered	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Egretta thula</i> snowy egret	ABNGA06030	None	None	G5	S4	
<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>Erethizon dorsatum</i> North American porcupine	AMAFJ01010	None	None	G5	S3	
<i>Eryngium aristulatum var. hooveri</i> Hoover's button-celery	PDAP10Z043	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.1
<i>Euphydryas editha bayensis</i> Bay checkerspot butterfly	IILEPK4055	Threatened	None	G5T1	S3	
<i>Extriplex joaquinana</i> San Joaquin spearscale	PDCHE041F3	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> American peregrine falcon	ABNKD06071	Delisted	Delisted	G4T4	S3S4	
<i>Fritillaria liliacea</i> fragrant fritillary	PML1L0V0C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<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>Hoita strobilina</i> Loma Prieta hoita	PDFAB5Z030	None	None	G2?	S2?	1B.1
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i> hoary bat	AMACC05032	None	None	G3G4	S4	
<i>Lasthenia conjugens</i> Contra Costa goldfields	PDAST5L040	Endangered	None	G1	S1	1B.1
<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	G3	S3	
<i>Lessingia micradenia var. glabrata</i> smooth lessingia	PDAST5S062	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2



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Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Malacothamnus arcuatus</i> arcuate bush-mallow	PDMAL0Q0E0	None	None	G2Q	S2	1B.2
<i>Malacothamnus hallii</i> Hall's bush-mallow	PDMAL0Q0F0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus</i> Alameda whipsnake	ARADB21031	Threatened	Threatened	G4T2	S2	
<i>Melospiza melodia pusillula</i> Alameda song sparrow	ABPBXA301S	None	None	G5T2T3	S2	SSC
<i>Microcina homi</i> Hom's micro-blind harvestman	ILARA47020	None	None	G1	S2	
<i>Monolopia gracilens</i> woodland woollythreads	PDAST6G010	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Myotis evotis</i> long-eared myotis	AMACC01070	None	None	G5	S3	
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i> Yuma myotis	AMACC01020	None	None	G5	S4	
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i> prostrate vernal pool navarretia	PDPLM0C0Q0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Neotoma fuscipes annectens</i> San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat	AMAFF08082	None	None	G5T2T3	S2S3	SSC
North Central Coast Drainage Sacramento Sucker/Roach River North Central Coast Drainage Sacramento Sucker/Roach River	CARA2623CA	None	None	GNR	SNR	
Northern Coastal Salt Marsh Northern Coastal Salt Marsh	CTT52110CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> black-crowned night heron	ABNGA11010	None	None	G5	S4	
<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch pop. 4</i> coho salmon - central California coast ESU	AFCHA02034	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2Q	S2	
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 8</i> steelhead - central California coast DPS	AFCHA0209G	Threatened	None	G5T3Q	S3	
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> osprey	ABNKC01010	None	None	G5	S4	WL
<i>Pedicularis dudleyi</i> Dudley's lousewort	PDSCR1K180	None	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Penstemon rattanii var. kleei</i> Santa Cruz Mountains beardtongue	PDSCR1L5B1	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Pentachaeta bellidiflora</i> white-rayed pentachaeta	PDAST6X030	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
<i>Piperia candida</i> white-flowered rein orchid	PMORC1X050	None	None	G3?	S3	1B.2



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
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Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Plagiobothrys glaber</i> hairless popcornflower	PDBOR0V0B0	None	None	GX	SX	1A
<i>Progne subis</i> purple martin	ABPAU01010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Puccinellia simplex</i> California alkali grass	PMPOA53110	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<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>Ravenella exigua</i> chaparral harebell	PDCAM020A0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i> salt-marsh harvest mouse	AMAFF02040	Endangered	Endangered	G1G2	S3	FP
<i>Rynchops niger</i> black skimmer	ABNNM14010	None	None	G5	S2	SSC
<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i> Sanford's arrowhead	PMALI040Q0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Sanicula saxatilis</i> rock sanicle	PDAP11Z0H0	None	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i> chaparral ragwort	PDAST8H060	None	None	G3	S2	2B.2
<i>Serpentine Bunchgrass</i> Serpentine Bunchgrass	CTT42130CA	None	None	G2	S2.2	
<i>Sidalcea malachroides</i> maple-leaved checkerbloom	PDMAL110E0	None	None	G3	S3	4.2
<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>Streptanthus albidus ssp. albidus</i> Metcalf Canyon jewelflower	PDBRA2G011	Endangered	None	G2T1	S1	1B.1
<i>Streptanthus albidus ssp. peramoenus</i> most beautiful jewelflower	PDBRA2G012	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Suaeda californica</i> California seablite	PDCHE0P020	Endangered	None	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	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>Trifolium buckwestiorum</i> Santa Cruz clover	PDFAB402W0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i> saline clover	PDFAB400R5	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Trimerotropis infantilis</i> Zayante band-winged grasshopper	IIORT36030	Endangered	None	G1	S1	
<i>Tryonia imitator</i> mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail)	IMGASJ7040	None	None	G2	S2	

Record Count: 106

Search Results

67 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: 9-Quad include [3712127:3712128:3712221:3712137:3712138:3712231:3712147:3712148:3712241]

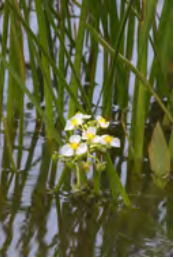
CA RARE												DATE ADDED	PHOTO
▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	PLANT RANK	CA ENDEMIC			
<i>Acanthomintha lanceolata</i>	Santa Clara thorn-mint	Lamiaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	1974-01-01		
												© 2005 Barry Breckling	
<i>Amsinckia lunaris</i>	bent-flowered fiddleneck	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01		
												© 2011 Neal Kramer	
<i>Androsace elongata</i> ssp. <i>acuta</i>	California androsace	Primulaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G5? T3T4	S3S4	4.2		1994-01-01		
												© 2008 Aaron Schusteff	
<i>Arabis blepharophylla</i>	coast rockcress	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	Feb-May	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01		
												© 2011 Neal Kramer	
<i>Arctostaphylos silvicola</i>	Bonny Doon manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Jan-Mar	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available	
<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>tener</i>	alkali milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.2	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available	
<i>Atriplex depressa</i>	brittlescale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Oct	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1994-01-01		
												© 2009 Zoya Akulova	

<u><i>Atriplex minuscula</i></u>	lesser saltscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	May-Oct	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01	
												© 2000 Robert E. Preston, Ph.D.
<u><i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i></u>	big-scale balsamroot	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	
												©1998 Dean Wm. Taylor
<u><i>Calandrinia breweri</i></u>	Brewer's calandrinia	Montiaceae	annual herb	(Jan)Mar-Jun	None	None	G4	S4	4.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Calyptridium parryi</i> var. <i>hesseae</i></u>	Santa Cruz Mountains pussypaws	Montiaceae	annual herb	May-Aug	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1984-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Calystegia collina</i> ssp. <i>venusta</i></u>	South Coast Range morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G4T4	S4	4.3	Yes	1984-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>congdonii</i></u>	Congdon's tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Oct(Nov)	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i> var. <i>minus</i></u>	dwarf soaproot	Agavaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Aug	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1994-01-01	
												© 1997 Dean Wm Taylor
<u><i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>palustre</i></u>	Point Reyes salty bird's-beak	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	Jun-Oct	None	None	G4?T2	S2	1B.2		1974-01-01	
												©2017 John Doyen
<u><i>Chorizanthe pungens</i> var. <i>hartwegiana</i></u>	Ben Lomond spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	FE	None	G2T1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Chorizanthe robusta</i> var. <i>robusta</i></u>	robust spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Sep	FE	None	G2T1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1980-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Cirsium fontinale</i> var. <i>campylon</i></u>	Mt. Hamilton thistle	Asteraceae	perennial herb	(Feb)Apr-Oct	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Clarkia breweri</i></u>	Brewer's clarkia	Onagraceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Clarkia concinna</i> ssp. <i>automixa</i></u>	Santa Clara red ribbons	Onagraceae	annual herb	(Apr)May-Jun(Jul)	None	None	G5?T3	S3	4.3	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available

<u>Clarkia lewisii</u>	Lewis' clarkia	Onagraceae	annual herb	(Feb)May-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Yes	1980-01-01	No Photo Available
<u>Collinsia multicolor</u>	San Francisco collinsia	Plantaginaceae	annual herb	(Feb)Mar-May	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<u>Convolvulus simulans</u>	small-flowered morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<u>Cypripedium fasciculatum</u>	clustered lady's-slipper	Orchidaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Mar-Aug	None	None	G4	S4	4.2		1980-01-01	 © 2013 Scot Loring
<u>Dirca occidentalis</u>	western leatherwood	Thymelaeaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Jan-Mar(Apr)	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2017 Steve Matson
<u>Dudleya abramsii</u> ssp. <u>setchellii</u>	Santa Clara Valley dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Oct	FE	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1988-01-01	No Photo Available
<u>Eleocharis parvula</u>	small spikerush	Cyperaceae	perennial herb	(Apr)Jun-Aug(Sep)	None	None	G5	S3	4.3		1980-01-01	 ©2018 Ron Vanderhoff
<u>Eriogonum argillosum</u>	clay buckwheat	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<u>Eriophyllum jepsonii</u>	Jepson's woolly sunflower	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G3	S3	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<u>Eryngium aristulatum</u> var. <u>hooveri</u>	Hoover's button-celery	Apiaceae	annual/perennial herb	(Jun)Jul(Aug)	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1984-01-01	No Photo Available
<u>Extriplex joaquinana</u>	San Joaquin spearscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Oct	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1988-01-01	No Photo Available
<u>Fritillaria liliacea</u>	fragrant fritillary	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Feb-Apr	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2004 Carol W. Witham
<u>Galium andrewsii</u> ssp. <u>gatense</u>	phlox-leaf serpentine bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2021 Steve Matson

<u>Grindelia</u> <u>hirsutula</u> var. <u>maritima</u>	San Francisco gumplant	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Jun-Sep	None	None	G5T1Q	S1	3.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 Robert Potts © 2001 California Academy of Sciences
<u>Hoita strobilina</u>	Loma Prieta hoita	Fabaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul(Aug-Oct)	None	None	G2?	S2?	1B.1	Yes	2001-01-01	 © 2004 Janell Hillman
<u>Iris longipetala</u>	coast iris	Iridaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Mar-May(Jun)	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	Yes	2006-10-12	 © 2014 Aaron Schusteff
<u>Isocoma</u> <u>menziesii</u> var. <u>diabolica</u>	Satan's goldenbush	Asteraceae	perennial shrub	Aug-Oct	None	None	G3G5T3	S3	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<u>Lasthenia</u> <u>conjugens</u>	Contra Costa goldfields	Asteraceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	FE	None	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2013 Neal Kramer
<u>Leptosiphon</u> <u>ambiguus</u>	serpentine leptosiphon	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2010 Aaron Schusteff
<u>Leptosiphon</u> <u>aureus</u>	bristly leptosiphon	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G4?	S4?	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2007 Len Blumin
<u>Leptosiphon</u> <u>grandiflorus</u>	large-flowered leptosiphon	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2003 Doreen L. Smith
<u>Lessingia</u> <u>hololeuca</u>	woolly-headed lessingia	Asteraceae	annual herb	Jun-Oct	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	3	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2015 Aaron Schusteff

<u>Lessingia micradenia</u> var. <u>glabrata</u>	smooth lessingia	Asteraceae	annual herb	(Apr-Jun)Jul-Nov	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2015 Aaron Schusteff
<u>Lessingia tenuis</u>	spring lessingia	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2020 Keir Morse
<u>Lomatium parvifolium</u>	small-leaved lomatium	Apiaceae	perennial herb	Jan-Jun	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<u>Malacothamnus arcuatus</u>	arcuate bush-mallow	Malvaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Apr-Sep	None	None	G2Q	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2017 Keir Morse
<u>Malacothamnus hallii</u>	Hall's bush-mallow	Malvaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	(Apr)May-Sep(Oct)	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2017 Keir Morse
<u>Mielichhoferia elongata</u>	elongate copper moss	Mielichhoferiaceae	moss		None	None	G5	S3S4	4.3		2001-01-01	 © 2012 John Game
<u>Monolopia gracilens</u>	woodland woollythreads	Asteraceae	annual herb	(Feb)Mar-Jul	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2	Yes	2010-04-06	 © 2016 Richard Spellenberg
<u>Navarretia prostrata</u>	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	2001-01-01	No Photo Available
<u>Pedicularis dudleyi</u>	Dudley's lousewort	Orobanchaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun	None	CR	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<u>Penstemon rattanii</u> var. <u>kleei</u>	Santa Cruz Mountains beardtongue	Plantaginaceae	perennial herb	May-Jun	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1984-01-01	No Photo Available
<u>Pentachaeta bellidiflora</u>	white-rayed pentachaeta	Asteraceae	annual herb	Mar-May	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<u>Piperia candida</u>	white-flowered rein orchid	Orchidaceae	perennial herb	(Mar-Apr)May-Sep	None	None	G3?	S3	1B.2		1994-01-01	 ©2016 Barry Rice

<u><i>Plagiobothrys chorisianus</i> var. <i>hickmanii</i></u>	Hickman's popcornflower	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G3T3Q	S3	4.2	Yes	2001-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Plagiobothrys glaber</i></u>	hairless popcornflower	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	GX	SX	1A	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Puccinellia simplex</i></u>	California alkali grass	Poaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		2015-10-15	No Photo Available
<u><i>Ravenella exigua</i></u>	chaparral harebell	Campanulaceae	annual herb	May-Jun	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i></u>	Sanford's arrowhead	Alismataceae	perennial rhizomatous herb (emergent)	May-Oct(Nov)	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1984-01-01	 ©2013 Debra L. Cook
<u><i>Sanicula saxatilis</i></u>	rock sanicle	Apiaceae	perennial herb	Apr-May	None	CR	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 1998 John Game
<u><i>Senecio aphanactis</i></u>	chaparral ragwort	Asteraceae	annual herb	Jan-Apr(May)	None	None	G3	S2	2B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Sidalcea malachroides</i></u>	maple-leaved checkerbloom	Malvaceae	perennial herb	(Mar)Apr-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	4.2		1994-01-01	 ©2005 Dean Wm. Taylor
<u><i>Streptanthus albidus</i> ssp. <i>albidus</i></u>	Metcalf Canyon jewelflower	Brassicaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	FE	None	G2T1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	 Photo of Streptanthus albidus ssp. albidus © 2015 Aaron Schusteff
<u><i>Streptanthus albidus</i> ssp. <i>peramoenus</i></u>	most beautiful jewelflower	Brassicaceae	annual herb	(Mar)Apr-Sep(Oct)	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1988-01-01	 © 1994 Robert E. Preston, Ph.D.
<u><i>Suaeda californica</i></u>	California seablite	Chenopodiaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Jul-Oct	FE	None	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1988-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Trifolium buckwestiorum</i></u>	Santa Cruz clover	Fabaceae	annual herb	Apr-Oct	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
<u><i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i></u>	saline clover	Fabaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	2001-01-01	 © 2005 Dean Wm Taylor

Showing 1 to 67 of 67 entries

Suggested Citation:

California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2023. Rare Plant Inventory (online edition, v9.5). Website <https://www.rareplants.cnps.org> [accessed 1 September 2023].

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

Santa Clara County, California



Local offices

San Francisco Bay-Delta Fish And Wildlife

☎ (916) 930-5603

📅 (916) 930-5654

650 Capitol Mall

US Capitol Mall
Suite 8-300
Sacramento, CA 95814

Ventura Fish And Wildlife Office

☎ (805) 644-1766

📠 (805) 644-3958

✉ FW8VenturaSection7@FWS.Gov

2493 Portola Road, Suite B
Ventura, CA 93003-7726

<https://www.fws.gov/Ventura>

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
San Joaquin Kit Fox <i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2873	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 Condor <i>Gymnogyps californianus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8193	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
Least Bell's Vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</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/5945	Endangered

Marbled Murrelet *Brachyramphus marmoratus* Threatened
 There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4467>

Southwestern Willow Flycatcher *Empidonax traillii extimus* 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/6749>

Western Snowy Plover *Charadrius nivosus nivosus* Threatened
 There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8035>

Yellow-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus* Threatened
 There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911>

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Alameda Whipsnake (=striped Racer) <i>Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5524	Threatened
Green Sea Turtle <i>Chelonia mydas</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6199	Threatened
San Francisco Garter Snake <i>Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5956	Endangered

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
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California Red-legged Frog *Rana draytonii*

Threatened

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891>

California Tiger Salamander *Ambystoma californiense*

Threatened

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2076>

Foothill Yellow-legged Frog *Rana boylei*

Proposed Threatened

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5133>

Fishes

NAME

STATUS

Longfin Smelt *Spirinchus thaleichthys*

Proposed Endangered

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

Tidewater Goby *Eucyclogobius newberryi*

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/57>

Insects

NAME

STATUS

Bay Checkerspot Butterfly *Euphydryas editha bayensis*

Threatened

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2320>

Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus*

Candidate

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743>

Mount Hermon June Beetle *Polyphylla barbata* Endangered
 Wherever found
 No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3982>

Zayante Band-winged Grasshopper *Trimerotropis infantilis* 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/1036>

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Conservancy Fairy Shrimp <i>Branchinecta conservatio</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/8246	Endangered
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
Ben Lomond Spineflower <i>Chorizanthe pungens</i> var. <i>hartwegiana</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7498	Endangered

Ben Lomond Wallflower *Erysimum teretifolium* Endangered

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7429>

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>

Coyote Ceanothus *Ceanothus ferrisiae* Endangered

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8440>

Fountain Thistle *Cirsium fontinale* var. *fontinale* Endangered

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7939>

Marin Dwarf-flax *Hesperolinon congestum* Threatened

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5363>

Marsh Sandwort *Arenaria paludicola* Endangered

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2229>

Metcalf Canyon Jewelflower *Streptanthus albidus* ssp. *albidus* Endangered

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4186>

Monterey Spineflower *Chorizanthe pungens* var. *pungens* Threatened

Wherever found

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

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/396>

Robust Spineflower *Chorizanthe robusta* var. *robusta* 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/9287>

San Mateo Thornmint *Acanthomintha obovata* ssp. *duttonii* Endangered

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2038>

San Mateo Woolly Sunflower *Eriophyllum latilobum* Endangered

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7791>

Santa Clara Valley Dudleya *Dudleya setchellii* Endangered

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3207>

Santa Cruz Tarplant *Holocarpha macradenia* Threatened

Wherever found

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

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6832>

Scotts Valley Polygonum *Polygonum hickmanii* 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/3222>

Scotts Valley Spineflower *Chorizanthe robusta* var. hartwegii
 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/7108>

Showy Indian Clover *Trifolium amoenum*
 Endangered
 Wherever found
 No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6459>

Tiburon Paintbrush *Castilleja affinis* ssp. neglecta
 Endangered
 Wherever found
 No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2687>

Critical habitats

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

This location overlaps the critical habitat for the following species:

NAME	TYPE
Alameda Whipsnake (=striped Racer) <i>Masticophis lateralis</i> euryxanthus https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5524#crithab	Final
Bay Checkerspot Butterfly <i>Euphydryas editha bayensis</i> https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2320#crithab	Final
California Red-legged Frog <i>Rana draytonii</i> https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891#crithab	Final
California Tiger Salamander <i>Ambystoma californiense</i> https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2076#crithab	Final
Marbled Murrelet <i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i> https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4467#crithab	Final

Bald & Golden Eagles

There are no documented cases of eagles being present at this location. However, if you believe eagles may be using your site, please reach out to the local Fish and Wildlife Service office.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds
<https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds
<https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>

Bald and Golden Eagle information is not available at this time

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

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

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

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

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

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

What if I have eagles on my list?

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

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty 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>

Migratory bird information is not available at this time

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 to the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering 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.

This location overlaps the following National Wildlife Refuge lands:

LAND	ACRES
DON EDWARDS SAN FRANCISCO BAY NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE	29,165.9 acres

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](#).

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

This location overlaps the following wetlands:

The area of this project is too large for IPaC to load all NWI wetlands in the area. The list below may be incomplete. Please contact the local U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service office or visit the [NWI map](#) for a full list.

FRESHWATER EMERGENT WETLAND

[PEM1A](#)

[PEM1Kx](#)

[PEM1C](#)

[PEM1Fx](#)

[PEM1Ch](#)

[PEM1B](#)

[PEM1Fh](#)

[PEM1Cx](#)

[PEM1Ax](#)

[PEM1Ah](#)

[PEM1F](#)

FRESHWATER FORESTED/SHRUB WETLAND

[PFOA](#)

[PSSA](#)

[PSSC](#)

[PSSB](#)

[PSSCx](#)

[PFOB](#)

[PFOAh](#)

[PFOC](#)

[PSSKx](#)

[PFOCh](#)

[PFOCx](#)

[PSSAx](#)

[PSSAh](#)

FRESHWATER POND

[PUBKx](#)

[PUBFh](#)

[PUBHh](#)

[PUSKx](#)

[PUBHx](#)

[PABHh](#)

[PABFh](#)

[PUBFx](#)

[PUBF](#)

[PUSAx](#)

[PUSC](#)

[PUSCx](#)

[PUSAh](#)

[PUSCh](#)

[PABFx](#)

[PABF](#)

LAKE

[L1UBHh](#)

[L2UBKx](#)

[L2USCh](#)

[L1UBKx](#)

[L2USAh](#)

[L2UBFh](#)

[L2USCx](#)

RIVERINE

[R4SBC](#)

[R4SBA](#)

[R5UBF](#)

[R5UBFx](#)

[R2UBH](#)

[R4SBCx](#)

[R3UBH](#)

[R4SBAx](#)

A full description for each wetland code can be found at the [National Wetlands Inventory website](#)

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

Data limitations

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

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

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

Data exclusions

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

Data precautions

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

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

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SANTA CLARA VALLEY
HABITAT AGENCY



City of Gilroy

City of Morgan Hill

City of San José

County of Santa Clara

Santa Clara Valley Water District

Santa Clara Valley
Transportation Authority

Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan COVERAGE SCREENING FORM

Habitat Plan Application File Number
(Assigned by jurisdiction)

Planning Office File Number
(Assigned by jurisdiction)

To determine if a project is eligible for coverage under the Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan ("Habitat Plan"), complete and submit this form to the planning or building office of the applicable local jurisdiction (County of Santa Clara, City of Gilroy, City of Morgan Hill, or City of San José) as soon as possible in the development process.

This form is used to evaluate if a private development project located within the Habitat Plan Permit Area is classified as a "covered project" under the Habitat Plan. Certain projects within the Habitat Plan Permit Area may **not** be covered projects under the Habitat Plan due to their location and size. This form is used to determine one of two conclusions and courses of action regarding a proposed project:

(1) A project **is not** a covered project under the Habitat Plan. Submit this form to the applicable local jurisdiction. No additional action regarding the Habitat Plan is needed.¹

(2) A project **is** a covered project under the Habitat Plan. Submit this form to the applicable planning or building office along with the Application for Private Projects when submitting applications for planning approvals.

1. Project Type (subdivision, conditional use permit, etc.) _____

2. Project Location (address / Assessor's Parcel Number) _____

3. Project Description (including proposed use) _____

A. Project Location

On the Private Development Areas map², where is the project located? (check the applicable box below)

Area 1: Private Development Covered ☐ Go to Question C, page 2

Area 2: Rural Development Equal to or Greater Than 2 Acres Covered ☐ Go to Question B, page 2

Area 3: Rural Development Not Covered ☐ Go to Conclusion 1, page 3

Area 4: Urban Development Equal to or Greater Than 2 Acres Covered ☐ Go to Question B, page 2

¹ See disclaimer under Conclusion 1 below regarding Endangered Species Act requirements.

² The Private Development Areas map can be viewed on the Habitat Agency Geobrowser at www.hcpmaps.com or at each of the planning and building offices (County of Santa Clara, City of Gilroy, City of Morgan Hill, or City of San José).

B. Size of the Permanently Disturbed Footprint

What is the total size of the permanently disturbed footprint (not parcel size; see box below), in acres?

If the size of the permanently disturbed area is less than 2 acres, go to Conclusion 1, page 3.

If the size of the permanently disturbed area is 2 acres or greater, go to Conclusion 2, page 3.

Calculating the Size of the Permanently Disturbed Footprint: The permanently disturbed area is not the parcel size. It is determined by calculating the total land area that will be permanently affected by the proposed development project.

This area includes all new buildings, new impervious surfaces (parking areas, roads, sidewalks, pools, etc.), and other areas that will be permanently affected by the project (lawns or formal landscaping areas, etc.). Refer to Exhibit A for calculating the Permanently Disturbed Footprint.

This area shall be shown on plans submitted with this Coverage Screening Form.

If necessary, the planning or building office reviewing this Coverage Screening Form may require this area to be calculated by a licensed professional (architect, engineer, surveyor) to verify accuracy.

C. Additions³

- i. Is the project site currently developed? ☐ **YES** Go to Question ii below
☐ **NO** Go to Conclusion 2, page 3
- ii. Does the project consist of total new impervious surface less than 5,000 square feet. ☐ **YES** Provide area below in iii and go to Conclusion 1, page 3
☐ **NO** Go to Conclusion 2, page 3
- iii. What is the total impervious surface (see box below) that will be added (in square feet)? _____

Calculating Impervious Surface: New impervious surfaces include all new buildings and paved areas (asphalt and concrete), such as parking areas, driveways, roads, sidewalks and pools.

This area shall be shown on the plans submitted with this Coverage Screening Form.

If necessary, the planning department reviewing the Coverage Screening Form may require impervious surface area to be calculated by a licensed professional (architect, engineer, surveyor) to verify accuracy.

³ A developed site means a site has existing permanent improvements, such as buildings and impervious areas, that were legally established prior to the Operative Date of the Habitat Plan (October 14, 2013). Review of building permits or aerial photos may be required by the planning department for verification.

☐ **CONCLUSION 1** Project **is not** a covered project under the Habitat Plan.

Submit this Coverage Screening Form to the planning or building office with the applicable planning application (such as use permit, subdivision, etc.) for the project. Planning staff will evaluate and confirm the project is not a Covered Project. Verification of the absence of sensitive habitats, which may include photos and aerials of the site, may be required.

Sensitive Habitats: If the proposed project affects any wildlife and/or plant species covered by the Habitat Plan, or any unmapped burrowing owl occupied nesting habitat, serpentine, riparian, stream, pond, or wetland land covers on the property, then coverage under the Habitat Plan is required. Go to Conclusion 2, below.

Projects that are not covered projects under the Habitat Plan must still comply with Federal and State Endangered Species Act requirements. If a project has the potential to take a federally or state-listed plant or wildlife species, the applicant must contact the U.S. Department of Fish and Wildlife and/or the California Department of Fish and Wildlife to determine whether an endangered species permit should be obtained.

☐ **CONCLUSION 2** Project **is** a covered project under the Habitat Plan.

Submit this Coverage Screening Form to the planning or building office with the planning application (such as use permit, subdivision, etc.). Work with planning or building office staff to complete the *Application for Private Projects*, which includes the *Fees and Conditions Worksheet*—a planning tool that provides guidance for land cover mapping requirements, fees, and conditions that may apply to your project.

Property Owner _____

Property Owner Signature _____ Date _____

Applicant _____

Applicant Signature _____ Date _____

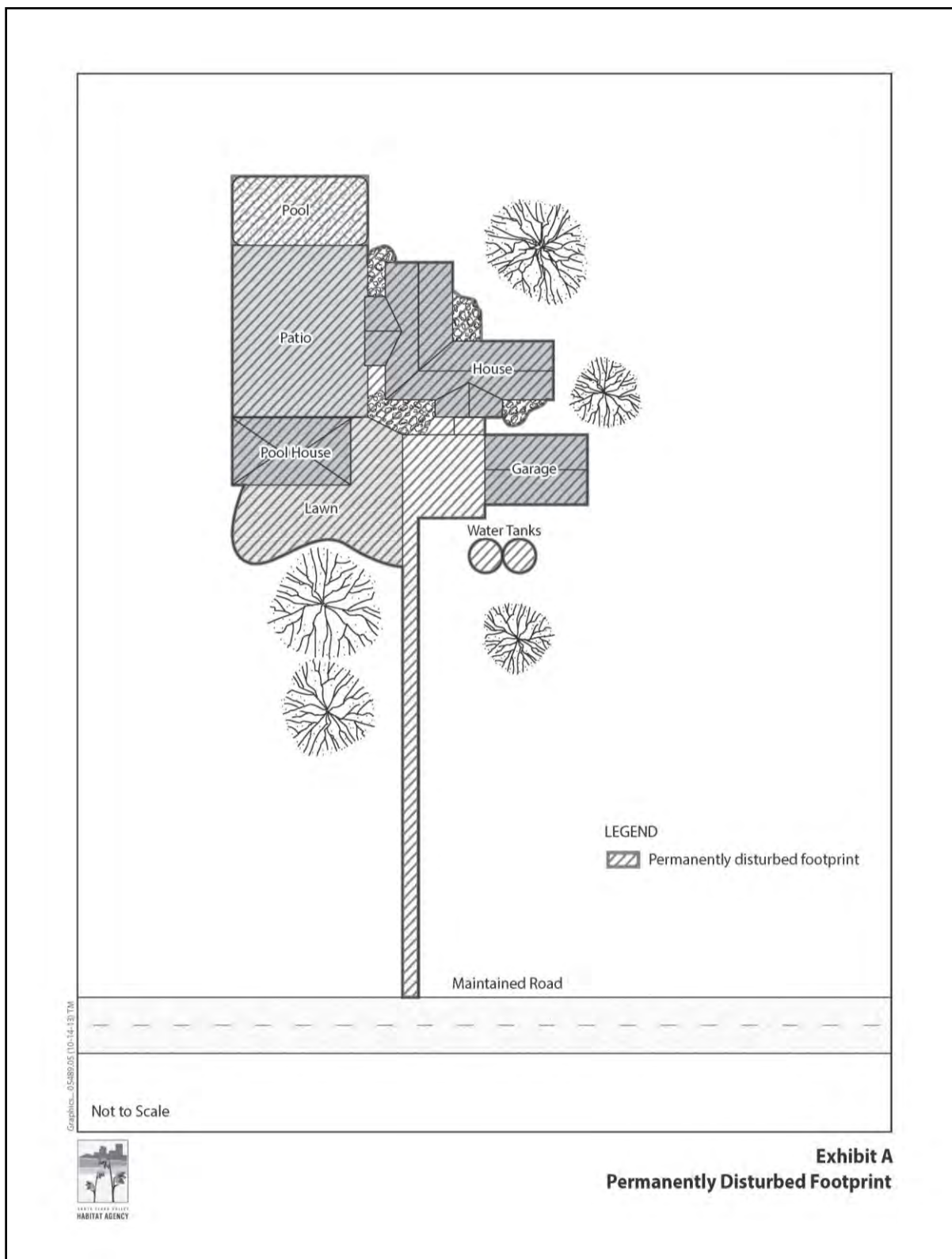
Planning/Building Office Contact Information

City of Gilroy 7351 Rosanna St. Gilroy, CA 95020 Tel: (408) 846-0451 Fax: (408) 846-0429 www.ci.gilroy.ca.us/planning	City of Morgan Hill 17575 Peak Ave. Morgan Hill, CA 95037 Tel: (408) 778-6480 Fax: (408) 779-7236 www.morganhill.ca.gov	City of San Jose 200 E. Santa Clara St., T-3 San Jose, CA 95113 Tel: (408) 535-3555 Fax: (408) 292-6055 www.sanjoseca.gov/planning	County of Santa Clara 70 West Hedding St., 7th Floor San Jose, CA 95110 Tel: (408) 299-5770 Fax: (408) 288-9798 www.sccplanning.org
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If the project is not a covered project under the Habitat Plan and “opt-in” coverage from the Habitat Plan is desired, work with the applicable planning or building office to complete the Application for Private Projects and submit it to the planning or building office with the planning application. Opt-in coverage is not guaranteed and will be authorized by the local jurisdiction in consultation with the Habitat Agency.

For Staff Verification Use Only			
Project is Covered ☐	Project is Not Covered ☐	No Sensitive Habitats Located on Project Site ☐	Date _____
Project Planner _____			
Phone Number _____ Email _____			

SOURCES FOR THIS FORM: This form incorporates the policies contained within Chapter 2, *Land Use and Covered Activities*, of the Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan, specifically subsection *Private Development Subject to the Plan*, beginning on Page 2-42.



Note: The permanently disturbed footprint, as shown in Exhibit A, is used to determine if your project is eligible for coverage under the Habitat Plan. Please refer to the Fees and Conditions Worksheet Exhibit 1 to determine how to calculate fees, impacts, and conditions if your project is eligible for coverage under the Habitat Plan.

Riparian Corridor Report Willow Street Digital Billboard Project San José, Santa Clara County, California

San José West, California USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map, Land Grant: Los Coches
Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 264-48-126

Project Applicant:

City of San José

Planning Division

200 East Santa Clara Street

Tower, 3rd Floor

San José, CA 95113

408.535.3555

Contact: Cort Hitchens, Planner III

Prepared by:

FirstCarbon Solutions

2999 Oak Road, Suite 250

Walnut Creek, CA 94597

Contact: Jason Brandman, Project Director

Yael Marcus, Project Manager

Report Date: July 9, 2024

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SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

FCS International (FCS) prepared this Riparian Corridor Report for the proposed Willow Street Digital Billboard Project (proposed project) located near 400 Willow Street in the City of San José, between the State Route (SR) 87 and the CalTrain right-of-way (Figure 1). The property consists of Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 264-48-126, and is deeded approximately 0.1 acre. The purpose of this Riparian Corridor Report is to demonstrate the proposed project's compliance with San José City Council Policy Number 6-34 Riparian Corridor Protection and Bird-Safe Design (Policy), and the recommendations provided in the San José Riparian Corridor Policy Study (1999). The Policy supplements regulations for riparian corridor protection in the Council-adopted Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan (SCVHP) (San José Municipal Code, Title 18, Chapter 18.40), and specifies steps that must be taken if variances to any of the recommended riparian setbacks are desired.

The proposed project is a "Riparian Project," defined by the Policy as any development or activity that is located within 300 feet of a riparian corridor's top of bank or vegetative edge, whichever is greater, and that requires approval of a Development Permit (San José Municipal Code, Title 20, Chapter 20.200).

1.1 - Report Preparer Qualifications

This Riparian Corridor Report satisfies the requirements of City Policy Number 6-34, Section 3, that requires analysis of potential impacts to riparian corridors and birds by a qualified Biologist. This report was prepared by professional Biologist Dr. Christopher DiVittorio, who has published research on habitat restoration and plant ecology in Northern California and performed surveys for a wide variety of special-status species for over 20 years and thus is familiar with the requirements of riparian species and the physical and biological dynamics of riparian ecosystems in this region.

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SECTION 2: EXISTING CONDITIONS

The project parcel consists of a small (0.1 acre) property to the north of Willow Street between the SR-87 overpass to the west and the CalTrain tracks to the east (Figure 1). The entirety of the project parcel is disturbed and no natural habitats exist on-site, as described below. The project parcel is located between 165 and 245 feet southeast from the edge of the riparian corridor of the Guadalupe River. Between the project parcel and the Guadalupe River riparian edge is a construction site that has been active from approximately April 2023 until the time of preparation of this report. The project site is part of a multi-agency major construction project led by CalTrain to reconstruct the train bridge over the Guadalupe River. As part of this construction project, nearly all vegetation between the project parcel and the Guadalupe River including the riparian zone was removed in order to place heavy cranes and other equipment required for the bridge replacement (Figure 2 and Figure 3). In addition, portions of the bank of the Guadalupe River were recontoured, significantly altering the riparian corridor of the Guadalupe River and removing a majority of the riparian trees and vegetation present along the River's banks (Figure 1).

The Guadalupe River in this portion of the channel exists as a Class I perennial watercourse with some remaining fringing riparian vegetation as described below. This portion of the channel of the Guadalupe River is likely fish-bearing, although close examination of the channel itself was not possible due to heavy construction occurring related to the CalTrain bridge reconstruction project. This reach of the Guadalupe River is not designated Critical Habitat for any species including Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) or steelhead trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), however Critical Habitat does exist on this river approximately 2.75 miles downstream from the project parcel. It is anticipated that this reach of the Guadalupe River provides high habitat values and functions and likely is habitat for a variety of native plants and wildlife including special-status species such as western pond turtle (*Emmys marmorata*) and nesting birds, thus it is important to ensure that projects in the vicinity of the Guadalupe River are designed to minimally impact the riparian zone and channel habitat.

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SECTION 3: METHODS

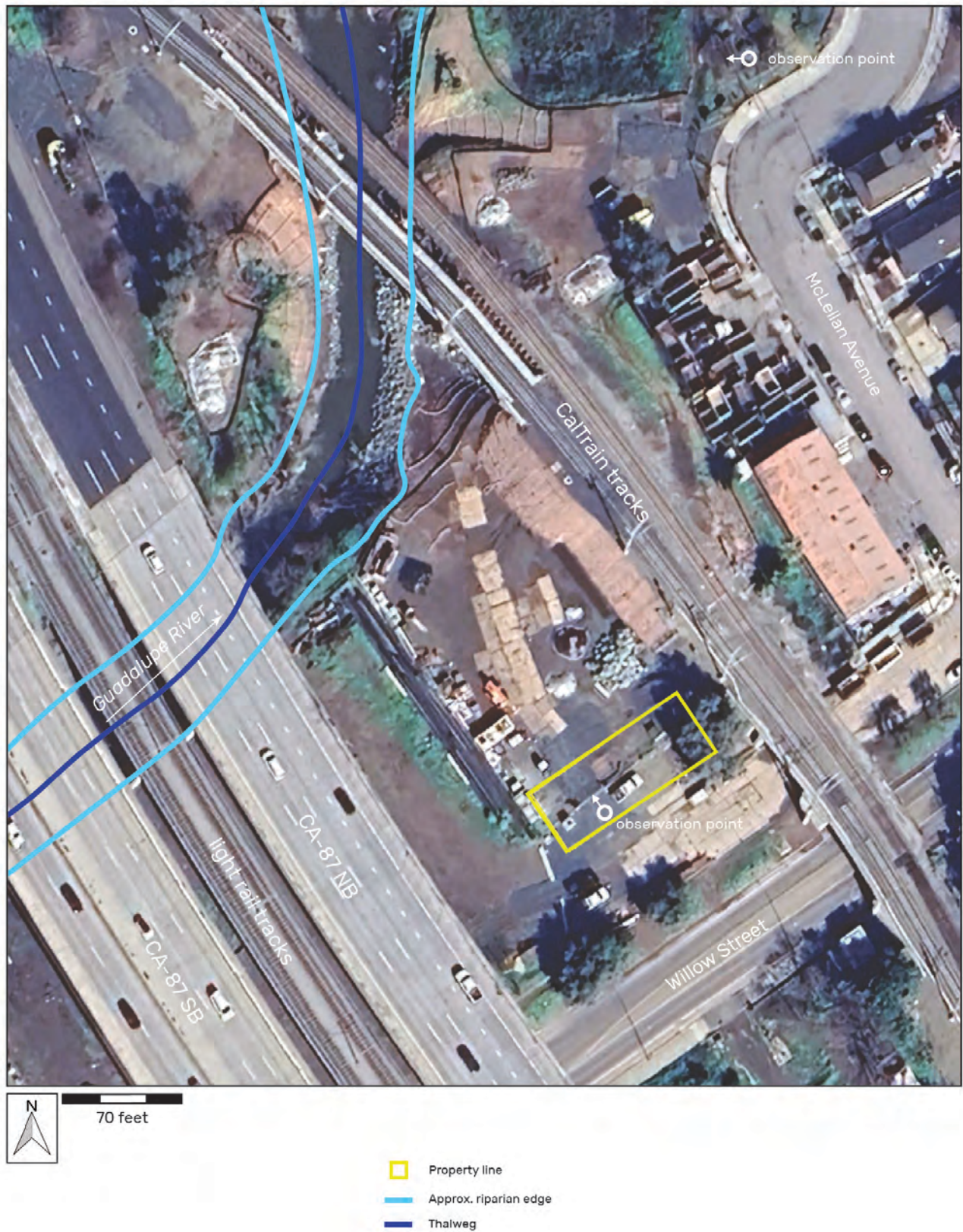
A site visit was performed on June 10, 2024 by professional Biologist Dr. Christopher DiVittorio to document existing conditions of the project parcel and Guadalupe River riparian zone. The survey began at 12:00 p.m. and temperature at the start of the survey was 75° (degrees Fahrenheit), relative humidity was 52 percent, and wind speed was negligible. Because of heavy construction on the CalTrain bridge, the area between the project parcel and the riparian zone was unable to be accessed. Instead, stationary observations with binoculars were performed from two locations; one observation point on the project parcel and one observation point on McLellan Avenue, to the east of the CalTrain bridge (Figure 1).

The riparian zone closest to the project parcel between SR-87 and the CalTrain bridge has been heavily impacted by bridge construction activities and little riparian vegetation remains in this area (Figure 2 and Figure 3). The existing condition of the bank of the Guadalupe River in this reach is now heavily disturbed, with the banks consisting primarily of large diameter riprap and erosion control materials including straw wattles, silt fencing, and jute blankets (Figure 1 and Figure 4). However, the riparian zone to the east of the CalTrain bridge is more well-developed and provides an indication of what previously existed in the construction area (Figure 5).

Plant species in the riparian zone were determined by visually surveying vegetation with binoculars from a vantage point on McLellan Avenue outside the construction area (Figure 4 and Figure 5). Vegetation in the channel that was observable from the perimeter of the construction area just downstream (east) from the CalTrain bridge along McLellan Avenue is more well-developed and primarily consists of willows and herbaceous species (Figure 4 and Figure 5).

Bird species were documented using high quality binoculars and a bird call recording device, by standing stationary in two locations; one at the project parcel looking northwest toward the construction zone and the Guadalupe River channel, and the other along McLellan Avenue looking west toward the CalTrain bridge and riparian zone (Figure 1). At each location stationary observation was conducted for 45 minutes.

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Source: Google Earth Aerial Imagery, PRC Inc., 2024.

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Figure 1
Site Map and Riparian Corridor

CITY OF SAN JOSE
WILLOW STREET BILLBOARD PROJECT
RIPARIAN CORRIDOR REPORT

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Source: PRC Inc., 2024.

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Figure 2
Photograph of Project Site Looking North

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Source: PRC Inc., 2024.

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Figure 3
Photograph of Area Between Project Site and Guadalupe River

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RIPARIAN CORRIDOR REPORT

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Source: PRC Inc., 2024.

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Figure 4
Photograph of Riparian Zone East of CalTrain Bridge

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RIPARIAN CORRIDOR REPORT

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Source: PRC Inc., 2024.

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Figure 5
Photograph of Riparian Corridor Looking North Downstream from CalTrain Bridge

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WILLOW STREET BILLBOARD PROJECT
RIPARIAN CORRIDOR REPORT

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SECTION 4: RESULTS

Native plant species observable in the riparian zone immediately downstream from the CalTrain bridge include Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), Pacific willow (*Salix lasiandra*), California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), and California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*).

Non-native plant species observable in the riparian zone include unidentified species of cattail (*Typha* spp.), wild oatgrass (*Avena barbata*), Harding grass (*Phalaris aquatica*), riggut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), foxtail barley (*Hordeum murinum*), wild radish (*Raphanus sativa*), shortpod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*), goatsbeard (*Tragopogon dubius*), milk thistle (*Silybum marianum*), bristly ox-tongue (*Helminthotheca echioides*), bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*), chicory (*Cichorium intybus*), coastal heron's bill (*Erodium cicutarium*), bur clover (*Medicago polymorpha*), tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*), Queen Anne's lace (*Daucus carota*), and curly dock (*Rumex crispus*).

Five bird species were positively identified at the project parcel observation point and included house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), rock pigeon (*Columba livia*), and turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*). Thirteen bird species were positively identified at the McLellan Avenue observation point including house finch, crow, rock pigeon, turkey vulture, song sparrow, northern flicker (*Colaptes auratus*), western scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), northern rough-winged swallow (*Stelgidopteryx serripennis*), American robin (*Turdus migratorius*), red-shouldered blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), California towhee (*Melospiza crissalis*), dark-eyed junco (*Junco hyemalis*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), and a single call of what may have been peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) but was too indistinct to positively identify.

No bird species were observed nesting on the project parcel or adjacent construction zone. It was not possible to determine whether any birds were nesting in the riparian zone of Guadalupe River itself due to lack of access to the channel due to construction, although it is likely that multiple bird species utilize this area for nesting.

4.1 - Determination of Riparian Zone

Figure 1 shows a preliminary habitat mapping of the riparian corridor of the reach of the Guadalupe River that flows nearest to the project parcel. The riparian edge is defined for the purposes of this report as either the dripline of riparian vegetation or the top of bank, whichever extends furthest from the channel. Because of inability to access the river channel due to heavy construction related to the CalTrain bridge replacement project, the riparian edge had to be estimated using aerial imagery. Aerial photographs were examined for evidence of riparian vegetation and/or bank features that indicated the top of bank. In this case, most riparian vegetation had been removed due to the ongoing construction and the riparian edge was estimated to be the top of the riprap armoring that is visible from aerial imagery. The only area in which the riparian edge was defined based on the drip line of riparian vegetation is along the southwest bank of the Guadalupe River adjacent to the SR-87

overpass (Figure 1). In this location several riparian trees were not removed, although the species of tree could not be determined due to lack of access through the construction area. Based on measurements from aerial imagery, the distance from the northern boundary of the project parcel to the riparian edge varies from a minimum of 165 feet to a maximum of 245 feet.

4.2 - Potential Impacts to Nesting Birds and Riparian Corridors

The potential impacts of development on nesting birds include the following sources of mortality and harassment:

- A. Removal of vegetation decreasing nesting and foraging habitat.
- B. Noise during and after construction.
- C. Light pollution during and after construction.
- D. Physical impacts of birds on surfaces.
- E. Sediment runoff from unprotected surfaces during and after construction.
- F. Reduced groundwater infiltration due to elimination of permeable surfaces.

An analysis of each of these six factors is presented below, demonstrating that the proposed project would not affect the riparian corridor and nesting birds. Avoidance measures are suggested where appropriate. (Lettered subheadings below correspond to the letters in the list above.)

4.3 - Measures to Prevent Impacts to Nesting Birds and Riparian Corridors

A. Vegetation Removal

Currently, there is no vegetation on the project parcel and the vast majority of the vegetation between the project parcel and the active channel of the Guadalupe River has been removed for construction of the CalTrain bridge (Figure 2 and Figure 3). Thus there should be no net negative impact on bird habitat due to vegetation removal due to implementation of the proposed project. If the applicant is able to plant native trees and/or shrubs beneath the proposed billboard after construction this would actually increase the habitat available to birds. It is the recommendation of this report to plant native trees and/or shrubs on the project parcel after construction of the proposed billboard to result in a net positive effect on bird habitat.

Tree and shrub species that would be appropriate for planting in this area should be native species selected by a qualified Biologist that would not grow large or tall enough to block the proposed billboard or destabilize the foundation, and that can provide high quality nesting habitat for birds. Suitable native tree and shrub species for this area include blue elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*), coyote brush, buck brush (*Ceanothus cuneatus*), wavy-leaf ceanothus (*Ceanothus foliosus*), hairy ceanothus (*Ceanothus oliganthus*), hoary manzanita (*Arctostaphylos canescens*), big berry manzanita (*Arctostaphylos glauca*), mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus betuloides*), creek dogwood (*Cornus sericea*), evergreen buckthorn (*Rhamnus ilicifolia*), coffeeberry (*Rhamnus californica*), and redbud (*Cercis occidentalis*).

B. Limitations on Noise During and After Construction

There is no bird or riparian habitat currently on the project parcel due to the lack of vegetation (Figure 2), and the majority of habitat and vegetation between the project parcel and the Guadalupe River has been removed for the CalTrain bridge construction project (Figure 3). The CalTrain bridge construction project will continue to generate large amounts of noise from heavy equipment machinery and other construction-related noise until the reconstruction is done, which according to the project timeline is anticipated to be summer 2025.

Installation of the proposed billboard would require much less noise and auditory disturbance to construct. In addition, if construction of the billboard occurs toward or soon after the end of the CalTrain bridge construction project, the only species that would remain in the riparian zone and surrounding habitats would be those species that have tolerated several years of noise from heavy construction and thus are unlikely to be bothered by the additional minimal noise from construction of the proposed billboard.

Nonetheless, noise during construction should be kept to a minimum. In order to avoid unnecessary disruptions to the activities or nesting behavior of birds in the riparian corridor, the following precautions should be taken:

- Pre-construction surveys for nesting birds and raptors should be performed within 500 feet of the project area within 48 hours prior to construction activities, if activities involve equipment or noises above those produced by adjacent train and highway traffic during the nesting bird period, approximately February 1 to September 30. If there has been a time delay of 1 week during work tasks a pre-construction survey should be performed again.
- If any nesting birds are observed on or near the project site, consultation with a qualified Biologist and/or the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) should occur and an appropriate buffer around these nests established until the young have fledged. Example setbacks would be 100 feet for passerine birds and 250 feet for raptors.
- If no nests are found, construction may proceed within normal limits of noise. If noises are to regularly exceed 110 decibel (dB) (such as piledriving), additional bird surveys and a Biological Monitor should be employed during the duration of the noise, and the Biological Monitor shall stop construction if any protected species are harassed by construction activities.

C. Limitations on Light During and After Construction

Although there is currently little natural habitat or riparian vegetation between the project parcel and the Guadalupe River, it is anticipated that after CalTrain bridge construction is complete the riparian zone will be replanted and over time habitat for birds and other wildlife should increase. Therefore, it is important to ensure that construction of the billboard would not negatively affect the return of bird and other wildlife species to the riparian zone of Guadalupe Creek once vegetation recovers. To encourage bird usage of the riparian corridor, lighting should be limited in intensity as described below.

A photometric study of light impacts from installation of a digital billboard was performed by Exp Engineering dated October 5, 2023. As excerpted from this study, Outdoor Advertising Association of America (OAAA) guidelines stipulate that maximum light intensity from the billboard should not exceed 0.3 foot-candle over surrounding ambient light levels at a distance of 250 feet from the face of the sign. This guideline is anticipated to be followed by the applicant for the proposed project, and is designed to minimize the impact of light on residential communities. Ambient light at the project site includes street lights and other residential sources; however, the study was conducted conservatively assuming an ambient light level of zero.

The Exp Engineering study found that as long as the intensity of the billboard is reduced to the 300 NIT (candela per square meter) level at night then light intensity at 250 feet from the billboard should be less than 0.3 foot-candle, meeting or exceeding the OAAA standards.

From the perspective of nesting birds and other wildlife, the riparian zone of Guadalupe Creek is between 165 and 245 feet from the billboard. Based Sheet 1 presented in the Exp Engineering study, the light intensity at these distances is estimated at 0.49 to 0.29 foot-candles. Based on a review of existing literature, typical indoor lighting intensities for residential dwellings range from 10-40 foot-candles, lighting for lighted pathways or covered parking lots at night produce 2-10 foot-candles, and outdoor suburban parking lot and street lighting can range from 0.5-2 foot-candles. Thus it is assumed that the maximum illumination that leaks into the riparian zone of Guadalupe Creek would be equal to or less than to the spillover from residential street lighting.

Based on studies of the effects of residential street lighting on bird nesting activity, light intensity in this range has the potential to adversely affect bird nesting behaviors. In order to minimize the disruption to native bird and wildlife species, it is recommended that the images shown on the billboard at night not exhibit bright white backgrounds and instead use dark color backgrounds with lighter colors only for words and images, with words and images kept to a minimum. The calculations by Exp Engineering assumed a pure white background for maximum intensity; however, if a dark background is used this should dramatically reduce the actual illumination experienced by the riparian zone and surrounding residential communities. If this recommendation is implemented, the actual foot-candles experienced by the riparian zone should be far below the 0.49 to 0.29 foot-candles calculated by the Exp Engineering report, and out of the range of light intensities known to cause significant disruptions in bird activity.

In order to eliminate sources of light impacts on birds the following measures are recommended:

- Keep billboard intensity below 300 NIT during the night.
- Images on billboards should not exhibit large expanses of white or light colors at night. Images chosen for the billboard signage should utilize primarily dark backgrounds at night with lighter colors reserved for words or images. The use of lighter colored words and images should also be kept to a minimum at night.
- Both during and after construction, all construction-related lighting should be limited to that which is absolutely necessary for the safety of construction personnel.

- Tall native trees should be planted and allowed to grow along the top of the riparian bank of the Guadalupe River and in the area between the project parcel and the riparian edge of the Guadalupe River. Although this area is not owned by or under the control of project applicants, if tall trees are planted and allowed to grow in this area they would block what remaining light escapes from the billboard into the riparian zone and would provide habitat for birds and other wildlife.

D. Impact Avoidance Measures for External Surfaces

Bird impacts are common on windows, reflective surfaces, and large uniform light colored surfaces. Although it is not anticipated that birds would significantly impact the billboard surface itself due to the alternating colors and textures of the signage itself, several measures can be implemented to further reduce the likelihood of bird impacts. To discourage bird impacts, the following measures should be taken:

- Large unbroken expanses of uniform color or texture should be avoided, including on billboard signage and advertising. Visual texture should be added to exterior surfaces through paint or façade design elements, and advertisements that utilize large expanses of similar color or texture should be avoided.
- Exterior surfaces should not be reflective. Reflective surfaces, if any must be used, should be covered with some kind of screening or lathing utilizing wood or metal. Many designs are possible, and the final design should be approved by a qualified Biologist.

E. Sediment and Runoff

Although the project parcel does not contact the riparian zone of Guadalupe Creek, appropriate measures should be taken to ensure that sediment from the project parcel does not erode and enter any watercourses or drainage systems. To stabilize the sediment underneath the billboard it is recommended that native vegetation be planted beneath the sign throughout the project parcel. This vegetation would stabilize sediments as well as provide habitat for native wildlife. It is anticipated that CalTrain would perform restoration of the area between the project parcel and the Guadalupe River after bridge reconstruction is complete, thus any vegetation planted on the project parcel after billboard construction would have a synergistic effect and potentially connect habitat with the riparian corridor. Our recommendation for preventing sediment runoff to watercourses and storm drains is the following:

- Native vegetation should be replanted throughout the parcel beneath the constructed billboard wherever it is feasible to do so, given safety and access constraints.

F. Use of Permeable Surfaces

Currently the project parcel is a combination of gravel, packed earth, and intact and broken concrete. The overall permeability of the parcel to groundwater can be increased rather than decreased if the area beneath the sign is planted to native shrubs and left in a natural state rather than paving or

encasing in concrete. In order to accomplish a net increase in groundwater infiltration due to project implementation, the following measures should be taken:

- Plant native vegetation throughout the parcel after billboard construction wherever safety and access constraints permit.
- Driveways, walkways and exterior pathways, if necessary, should utilize permeable pavers ("turf stone") to allow groundwater recharge and some vegetation to grow through the pavers. If pavement is required it should be permeable pavement.

4.4 - Riparian Setbacks

Based on the data collected and presented in this report, there should be no problem meeting the 100-foot setbacks specified in the City of San José Riparian Corridor Protection and Bird-Safe Design Policy. The border of the project parcel comes as close as 165 feet and as far as 245 feet from the riparian edge of the Guadalupe River, thus the proposed project is in compliance with City of San José requirements for riparian corridor setbacks, as well as setback requirements in the SCVHP.

SECTION 5: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Implementation of the above recommendations would result in no net negative impacts on wildlife habitat and the riparian zone for the following conclusions:

- The proposed project would increase the amount of native vegetation on the project parcel and in the vicinity of the Guadalupe River, resulting in an increase in the amount of habitat available for birds and other wildlife.
- Birds should not experience any impacts due to noise if construction noise is kept to a minimum, and should experience no increase in noise after construction is complete. Birds are likely already impacted by much greater noise from the existing heavy construction occurring between the project parcel and the riparian zone.
- Birds should experience no significant change in the lighting environment of the riparian corridor if dark backgrounds are utilized in advertising signage at night, and tall trees are allowed and encouraged to grow in the riparian zone.
- Bird impacts should be reduced to non-significant levels if reflective surfaces are not used and advertising signage utilizes varied textures and colors and avoids the use of large expanses of light colored space.
- The proposed project would increase the amount of water infiltration into groundwater, and reduce the amount of sediment runoff into watercourses and storm drains if permeable surfaces and native vegetation are utilized on the project parcel.

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