Appendix D

Biological Resources Assessment

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

We Make a Difference

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SUBJECT: Biological Resources Assessment for the Downtown Thousand Oaks Specific Plan in Thousand Oaks, Ventura County, California

Dear Mr. Lajoie,

Michael Baker International is pleased to submit this technical report documenting the results of a biological resources assessment for the proposed Downtown Thousand Oaks Specific Plan project (project) located in the City of Thousand Oaks, Ventura County, California. The project proposes to create a pedestrian-oriented downtown at the Civic Arts Plaza (CAP) complex located on Thousand Oaks Boulevard. This report is intended to satisfy the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Michael Baker conducted a thorough literature review and a field survey to document existing site conditions, assess the potential for special-status[1] plant and wildlife species to occur within the project site, and identify any avoidance and minimization measures that may be required to reduce significant impacts to sensitive biological resources.

1.0 PROJECT LOCATION

The approximate 17.68-acre project site is generally located at 2100 East Thousand Oaks Boulevard in the City of Thousand Oaks, Ventura County (refer to Figure 1, *Regional/Project Vicinity Map* and Figure 2, *Project Site,* in Attachment A). The site is specifically bound by Thousand Oaks Boulevard and commercial uses (i.e., Saremi and Johnstone Dentistry) to the north, Conejo School Road and commercial uses (i.e., The Lakes shopping center) to the east, U.S. Highway 101 (US-101) to the south, and Oakwood Drive, commercial uses (i.e., Enhanced Landscape, a private landscape company), and single-family residential uses to the west. The project site is located within Township 01 North, Range 18 West of the *Thousand Oaks, CA* 7.5-minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map.

[1] As used in this report, “special-status” refers to plant and wildlife species that are federally-/State-listed, proposed, or candidates; plant species that have been designated a California Rare Plant Rank species by the California Native Plant Society; wildlife species that are designated by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife as Fully Protected, Species of Special Concern, or Watch List species; and State/locally rare vegetation communities.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project proposes to create a pedestrian-oriented downtown, including new construction of mixed-use residential uses, a hotel, and commercial, office, and entertainment uses. Additionally, the existing City Hall will be reconstructed, public amenities such as a park plaza and outdoor amphitheater will be developed, and supporting infrastructure, such as new and existing roads, utilities, and stormwater management will be reconfigured.

3.0 EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

The project site is located in an urbanized environment in the southeastern portion of the City of Thousand Oaks (City). Surrounding areas are developed with various urban uses, including residential, retail/commercial, and service-oriented uses. The project site generally slopes down to the northwest, with elevations ranging from approximately 890 feet along the southern property boundary adjacent to US-101 to 814 feet at the northwest corner of the project site adjacent to Thousand Oaks Boulevard.

The eastern portion of the project site is currently developed with the 129 foot tall, 208,920 square foot CAP, currently occupied with a variety of uses, including the existing City Hall government offices, Police outpost, County clerk offices, a 1,800-seat performing arts complex (Kavli Theatre), a 394-seat mid-size theatre (Scherr Forum), and several outdoor terraces separated by a large water feature and stepped landscape planters. A separate six-story parking structure, which contains approximately 760 parking spaces, is also located close to the freeway and accessed from Thousand Oaks Boulevard via Dallas Drive. Landscaped xeriscape lawns cover the setback areas between the buildings and Thousand Oaks Boulevard. A largely undeveloped area occurs north of the parking structure, behind three small commercial structures with associated storage and parking located and accessed along the Thousand Oaks Boulevard frontage.

Soils on-site consist of the following types (refer to Figure 3 *USDA Soils*):

- Urban Land-Typic Xerorthents, terraced-Gilroy Complex, 5 to 20 percent slopes
- Cibo clay, 15-30 percent slopes, MLRA 20
- Hambright rocky clay loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes
- Linne silty clay loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, eroded

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Literature Review

Prior to conducting the field survey, Michael Baker conducted a thorough literature review and records search to characterize existing site conditions and assess the potential for special-status biological resources to occur that might pose a constraint to Project implementation. A query of the California Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB, CDFW 2025) and the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (IRP; CNPS 2025) was conducted to obtain a list of special-status plant and wildlife species occurrence records within the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) *Thousand Oaks, Simi Valley East, Simi Valley West, Calabasas, Malibu Beach, Point Dume, Triunfo Pass, Newbury Park*, and *Moorpark, CA* 7.5-minute quadrangle maps. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's

(USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC; USFWS 2025a) project planning tool was also reviewed to identify special-status species and other resources, such as Critical Habitat, known from the project region. Other sources of information about the project site and surrounding area include the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resources Conservation Service's (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (USDA NRCS 2025), the USFWS's National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) (USFWS 2025b), and aerial photography (Google, Inc. 2025). City municipal code and County of Ventura ordinances and regulatory overlays protecting biological resources were also reviewed. The information obtained from these sources informed our understanding of the project site and assisted with the field survey and subsequent impact analysis. The results presented in this report provide an assessment of the suitability of the habitat on-site to support special-status plant and wildlife species and other sensitive natural resources.

4.2 Habitat Assessment/Field Survey

Classification of on-site vegetation communities and other land uses is based on the descriptions of terrestrial vegetation classification systems described in *A Manual of California Vegetation* (Sawyer et al. 2009). In addition, site characteristics such as soil condition, topography, hydrology, anthropogenic disturbances, condition of on-site vegetation communities, and the presence of potentially regulated jurisdictional aquatic features were noted. Michael Baker used geographic information systems (GIS) software to digitize the mapped vegetation communities and overlayed the data onto an aerial photograph to further analyze existing conditions and quantify the acreages of vegetation communities and land cover types on-site.

Plant and wildlife species observed during the field survey were recorded in a field notebook. Plant species observed were identified by visual characteristics and morphology in the field while unusual and less familiar plant species were photographed and later identified using taxonomic guides. Wildlife detections were made through aural and visual detection, as well as observation of sign including scat, trails, tracks, burrows, and nests. Scientific names are provided immediately following common names of wildlife species (first reference only).

The potential for special-status species to occur in the project site was evaluated based on each species' known geographic distribution and elevation range; species-specific habitat requirements (e.g., vegetation communities/land covers, soils, hydrology, slope/aspect, and other requirements); life history traits (e.g., disturbance tolerance); and Michael Baker biologists' expertise, knowledge, and best professional judgement. Current and historic records of species identified during the literature review were also considered during the analysis; however, a species' potential to occur determination was not solely based on the age or location of these previously documented records. The potential to occur categories used in this analysis are defined as follows:

- **Present:** The species was observed or detected within the study area during a field survey.
- **Expected:** The study area is within the known geographic distribution and elevation range of the species, there is high quality suitable habitat (considering vegetation, soils, and other factors) is present, and there is viable landscape connectivity to a local, known extant population(s) or sighting(s) within the study area.

- **Moderate:** The study area is within the known geographic distribution and elevation range of the species, there is moderate to low quality suitable habitat (considering vegetation, soils, and other factors), and there is limited or no landscape connectivity to a local, known, extant population.
- **Not Expected**: The study area is outside the known geographic distribution and elevation range of the species, there is marginal to no suitable habitat, and there is no connectivity to known, extant populations.

5.0 RESULTS

Michael Baker biologist Arthur Popp conducted a general biological resources survey and habitat assessment on June 20, 2025, between 09:30 and 11:30 hours to document existing conditions and conduct a habitat assessment for special-status plant and wildlife species, sensitive natural communities, and to determine the potential presence of regulated aquatic resources within the project site. Weather conditions during the survey were generally overcast, with a temperature of 69 degrees Fahrenheit, and wind speeds ranging from 0 to 2 miles per hour.

5.1 Vegetation Communities and Land Covers and General Floral Inventory

The project site supports developed, disturbed, and landscaped land cover types as summarized in Table 1, Land Cover Types, and depicted in Figure 4, *Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types*. No native vegetation communities occur within the project site.

TABLE 1. LAND COVER TYPES

Vegetation Community/Land Cover	Project Site (Acres)
Developed	14.63
Disturbed	1.96
Landscaped	1.32
TOTAL*	**17.91**

* Total is slightly larger than actual project site acreage and represents the area assessed in this report.

Developed

Developed areas within the project site include structures, roadways, and sidewalks. Extensive landscaped areas anchored by mature trees occur around the CAP and parking structure. Mature native Valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), and California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) trees were observed, as well as native toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*). Non-native Peruvian pepper (*Schinus molle*), crape myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*), Chinese pistache (*Pistacia chinensis*), Deodar cedar (*Cedrus deodara*), Brisbane box (*Lophostemon confertus*), and Canary Island pine (*Pinus canariensis*) trees were also observed. Ornamental shrubs, flowers, and other herbaceous plants occur as understory in landscaped areas, with other areas consisting of open lawn or where mulch had been placed.

Disturbed/Ruderal

Disturbed areas within the project site occur behind the commercial parcels along Thousand Oaks Boulevard. This area consists of sparse vegetative cover with bare ground, and based on historical aerial photography, has occasionally been used as an area to store/park automobiles. Non-native black mustard (*Brassica nigra*) and unidentifiable grass species were observed during the field survey. This area is within a City-responsible brush clearance/weed abatement area and is mowed to remain compliant with Ventura County Fire Department requirements. A few coast live oak trees occur in the back (southern) portion of this disturbed area.

Landscaped

An area in the far southeastern portion of the project site includes a small hill that appears as a remnant piece of land adjacent to US-101, South Conejo School Road, and a back entrance roadway to the CAP. Oak trees have been planted on the hillside, primarily along the roadway into the site. Additional oak trees and eucalyptus trees with a grassy understory are also present. This area has not been developed and routine maintenance has previously been performed, including tree trimming, irrigation repairs, and, more recently, the removal of an illegal encampment.

5.2 General Wildlife Inventory

A total of 8 wildlife species, 6 birds, 1 mammal, and 1 reptile were observed during the field survey: American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), western seagull (*Larus occidentalis*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), eastern fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*) and western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*). Small (~2 inch) diameter burrows were observed in mulched areas beneath oak trees adjacent to the CAP. No sign of recent use was found and debris had collected in the burrows. No active bird nests were detected and bird activity was generally low during the field survey. The project site lacks aquatic habitats that may support fish or amphibian species.

Nesting birds are protected pursuant to the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918[2] and the California Fish and Game Code (CFGC)[3]. To maintain compliance with the MBTA and CFGC, preconstruction clearance surveys are typically required prior to any ground disturbance or vegetation removal activities to avoid direct or indirect impacts to active bird nests and/or nesting birds. Consequently, if an active bird nest is destroyed or if project activities result in indirect impacts (e.g., nest abandonment, loss of reproductive effort) to nesting birds, it is considered "take" in violation of the MBTA and/or CFCG. The project site area provides nesting habitat for most year-round and seasonal avian residents in the form of mature trees and other vegetation, as well as structures on-site. The project site is subject to regular, high-intensity disturbances,

[2] The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) prohibits the take (including killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transport) of protected migratory bird species without prior authorization by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

[3] Section 3503 makes it unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by the California Fish and Game Code or any regulation made pursuant thereto; Section 3503.5 makes it unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds-of-prey); and Section 3513 makes it unlawful to take or possess any migratory non-game bird except as provided by the rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior under provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 703 *et seq.*).

including a high frequency of human visitation, vehicle traffic, and other disturbances typical of an active civic space. During the night, security and decorative lighting further limit the suitability of the project site for bird nesting and landscape trees in the survey area appear to be regularly maintained, decreasing the suitability of the on-site and adjacent trees for bird nesting. However, bird species adapted to nesting in urbanized environments could potentially nest in the project site.

During the field survey, the biologist also assessed the suitability of the project site to provide maternity roosting and day or-night roosting habitat for bats. Caves and crevices, and man-made structures such as bridges and large abandoned buildings that provide suitable colonial maternity roosting habitat are not present in the project site; however, individuals or small groups of bats can utilize tree foliage and small crevices and cavities within trees, and man-made structures for day and/or night-roosting. No individuals or signs of bats (i.e., guano, urine staining) were observed. The same human disturbances described above that affect bird nesting on-site, also limit the site's suitability to support day and night-roosting bats. Additionally, landscape trees in the survey area appear to be maintained, decreasing the suitability of on-site trees for bat roosting. Because of these regular human disturbances and the maintained nature of trees and structures on-site, the project site is not likely to provide suitable roosting habitat for bat species and they are unlikely to occur in the project site.

5.3 Special-Status/Sensitive Biological Resources

The special-status species and sensitive vegetation communities identified during reviews of the CNDDB (CDFW 2025), IRP (CNPS 2025), and IPaC (USFWS 2025a) are included as Attachments C, D, and E, respectively. The field survey was conducted to assess the conditions of the habitats within the boundaries of the project site to determine if existing vegetation communities have the potential to provide suitable habitat(s) for special-status species.

Sensitive Natural Communities

Twelve natural communities considered sensitive by the CDFW were identified during review of the CNDDB for the *Thousand Oaks* and surrounding eight USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle maps. These include:

- California Walnut Woodland
- Cismontane Alkali Marsh
- Southern California Coastal Lagoon
- Southern California Steelhead Stream
- Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest
- Southern Coastal Salt Marsh
- Southern Mixed Riparian Forest
- Southern Riparian Forest
- Southern Riparian Scrub
- Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland
- Southern Willow Scrub
- Valley Needlegrass Grassland
- Valley Oak Woodland

The project site consists of developed, disturbed, and landscaped land cover types. It does not support native vegetation communities and there are no sensitive natural communities present.

Special-Status Plant Species

A combined total of 64 special-status plant species were reported in the CNDDB and IRP from the *Thousand Oaks* and surrounding eight quadrangle maps, and from the project region in IPaC. No special-status plants were identified in the project site during the field survey. Based on results of the field survey a review of the specific habitat preferences, distributions, and elevation ranges, Michael Baker determined that special-status plant species identified during the database reviews are not expected to occur within the project site.

Special-Status Wildlife Species

A combined total of 54 special-status wildlife species were reported in the CNDDB from the *Thousand Oaks* and surrounding eight quadrangle maps, and from the project region in IPaC. No special-status wildlife were identified in the project site during the field survey. Based on results of the field survey and a review of specific habitat preferences, distributions, and elevation ranges, Michael Baker determined one species, Crotch's bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*) has moderate potential to occur on-site and is discussed further below. All remaining special-status wildlife species identified during the database reviews are not expected to occur within the project site.

Crotch's bumble bee

This species was designated by the California Fish and Game Commission as a Candidate for listing under the California Endangered Species Act in 2022. It is typically found in open grasslands and shrublands and requires floral resources for foraging and underground cavities for nesting. Plant species from a variety of Families, including Polygonaceae (smart weed-buckwheat family), Scrophulariaceae (figwort family), and Solanaceae (nightshade family) are required for nectar and pollen; however, other native and non-native plants may also provide suitable foraging resources. Underground cavities, such as rodent burrows, are suitable for nesting and leaf litter and other dead plant material can provide overwintering sites (CDFW 2023).

No CNDDB records of this species was identified within three miles of the project site; however, a review of the records from the project vicinity indicates a number of observations have been made within the past ten years from undisturbed habitats around the City (CDFW 2025a). Further, a review of Bumble Bee Watch (2026) identified observations of the species from within the past three years and up to within one mile of the project site.

Due to the developed and disturbed nature of the project site, suitable nesting and overwintering habitat is limited; however, flowering plants potentially suitable for foraging by the species are present. With recent observations of the species documented from areas around the City in the CNDDB and Bumble Bee Watch databases and with the presence of potentially suitable foraging resources on-site, this species has moderate potential to occur, most likely as a migrating or foraging transient.

Critical Habitat

Under the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA), the USFWS establishes Critical Habitat for species listed as threatened or endangered. Critical Habitat refers to specific areas within the

geographical range of a species that were occupied at the time it was listed that contain the physical or biological features that are essential to the survival and eventual recovery of that species and that may require special management considerations or protection, regardless of whether the species is still extant in the area. Areas that were not known to be occupied at the time a species was listed can also be designated Critical Habitat if they contain one or more of the physical or biological features that are essential to that species' conservation and if the other areas that are occupied are inadequate to ensure the species' recovery.

The project site does not coincide with any USFWS established Critical Habitat. The nearest Critical Habitat occurs approximately 0.90 miles south-southwest of the project site for the endangered Lyon's pentachaeta (*Pentachaeta lyonia*) (Figure 5, Attachment A).

5.4 State and Federal Jurisdictional Aquatic Features

Three key agencies regulate activities within inland lakes, streams, wetlands, and riparian areas in California. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Regulatory Branch regulates activities that result in the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the U.S., including wetlands, pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. Of the state agencies, the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) regulates discharges to waters of the State, including wetlands, pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA, Section 13263 of the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State; and the CDFW regulates alterations to lakes, streambeds, and associated riparian habitat pursuant to Section 1600 et seq. of the CFGC.

Based on a review of aerial photography, the *Thousand Oaks* quadrangle map, and NWI mapping (USFWS 2025b), no potentially jurisdictional aquatic features occur within the project site and no indications of such features were observed during the field survey. As a result, development of the proposed project will not result in impacts to State or federal jurisdictional areas or require regulatory approvals/permits from the USACE, RWQCB, or CDFW.

5.5 Wildlife Corridors and Habitat Linkages

Wildlife corridors link areas of suitable habitat that are otherwise separated by areas of non-suitable habitat such as rugged terrain, changes in vegetation, or human disturbance. Wildlife corridors are essential to the regional ecology of a species because they provide avenues of genetic exchange and allow animals to access alternative territories as dictated by fluctuating population densities. Fragmentation of open space areas by urbanization creates "islands" of wildlife habitat that are more or less isolated from each other. Corridors mitigate the effects of this fragmentation by (1) allowing animals to move between remaining habitats, thereby permitting depleted populations to be replenished and promoting genetic exchange; (2) providing escape routes from fire, predators, and human disturbances, thus reducing the risk of catastrophic events (such as fire or disease) that could lead to local extinction; and (3) serving as travel routes for individual animals as they move within their home ranges in search of food, water, mates, and shelter. Wildlife corridors are usually bound by urban land areas or other areas unsuitable for wildlife. The corridor generally contains suitable cover, food, and/or water to support species and facilitate movement while in the corridor. Larger, landscape-level corridors (often referred to as "habitat or landscape linkages") can provide both transitory and resident habitat for a variety of

species. Although it is commonly used as a synonym for wildlife corridor, a habitat linkage refers to a more substantial, or wider, land connection between two habitat areas. Habitat linkages allow for the periodic exchange of animals between habitat areas, which is essential to maintain adequate gene pools.

The survey area is not located within any habitat connectivity and wildlife corridors, or critical wildlife passage areas identified in Ventura Code of Ordinances, Division 8, Chapter 1, Article 4, Section 8104-7. Wildlife movement into or out of the project site is reduced by the presence of high-traffic roadways (i.e., US-101, Thousand Oaks Boulevard) and existing commercial and residential developments in the surrounding area, which has fragmented the connection between the project site and any naturally-occurring vegetation communities. U.S. 101, located adjacent to the project site, restricts movement of wildlife between open space areas just south of U.S. 101, such as the Conejo Ridge Open Space, and the project site. Further, elevated noise levels, vehicle traffic, lighting, and human presence associated with surrounding development and roadways decrease the suitability of the project site, and the general surrounding area, to be used as a wildlife movement corridor or linkage.

5.6 Local Policies and Ordinances

City of Thousand Oaks Municipal Code

City of Thousand Oaks Municipal Code, Article 42, Oak Tree Preservation and Protection

A number of oak tree species subject to Article 42 of the City's Municipal Code regarding *Oak Tree Preservation and Protection* (City of Thousand Oaks 2025) were noted within the survey area during the field survey and have recently been documented in the *Downtown Thousand Oaks Project Arborist Report* (hereafter referred to as "arborist report;" Bancroft 2025). Trees protected under this ordinance are defined as, "…any oak tree of the Genus Quercus including, but not limited to, Valley Oak (*Quercus lobata*), California Live Oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) and Scrub Oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), regardless of size" (Section 9-4.4202. Definitions.).

City of Thousand Oaks Municipal Code, Article 43, Landmark Tree Preservation and Protection

A number of landmark trees subject to Article 43 of the City's Municipal Code were noted during the field survey and are documented in the arborist report. "Landmark trees" are those that due to their size, age, or irreplaceable value need to be preserved. Landmark trees are those that have reached a designated maturity, based on trunk diameter when measured 4-1/2 feet above the natural grade, and of the following species: California sycamore, toyon, California bay laurel (*Umbellularia californica*), California black walnut (*Juglans californica*), and any tree species designated as a "Historic tree" or any designated by the City as a landmark tree (refer to Section 9-4.4302 Definitions.)

The arborist report indicates the presence of 96 protected trees occurring on-site which includes, 59 coast live oak, 28 valley oak, 5 California sycamore, and 3 toyon.

County of Ventura Code of Ordinances – Overlay Zones

The County of Ventura Code of Ordinances, Division 8, Chapter 1, Article 4, Section 8104-7 defines the purpose for overlay zones for the County of Ventura, as follows:

The purpose of overlay zones is to superimpose particular zones on existing base zones, thus establishing additional regulations and either reducing or extending permitted uses.

Two overlay zones are defined within Section 8104-7 which define provisions for habitat connectivity, wildlife corridors, and critical wildlife passage; the Habitat Connectivity and Wildlife Corridors overlay zone, and the Critical Wildlife Passage Areas overlay zone.

8104-7.7 - Habitat Connectivity and Wildlife Corridors overlay zone

The general purposes of the Habitat Connectivity and Wildlife Corridors overlay zone are to preserve functional connectivity for wildlife and vegetation throughout the overlay zone by minimizing direct and indirect barriers, minimizing loss of vegetation and habitat fragmentation and minimizing impacts to those areas that are narrow, impacted or otherwise tenuous with respect to wildlife movement. More specifically, the purposes of the Habitat Connectivity and Wildlife Corridors overlay zone include the following:

a. Minimize the indirect impacts to wildlife created by outdoor lighting, such as disorientation of nocturnal species and the disruption of mating, feeding, migrating, and the predator-prey balance.

b. Preserve the functional connectivity and habitat quality of surface water features, due to the vital role they play in providing refuge and resources for wildlife.

c. Protect and enhance wildlife crossing structures to help facilitate safe wildlife passage.

d. Minimize the introduction of invasive plants, which can increase fire risk, reduce water availability, accelerate erosion and flooding, and diminish biodiversity within an ecosystem.

e. Minimize wildlife impermeable fencing, which can create barriers to food and water, shelter, and breeding access to unrelated members of the same species needed to maintain genetic diversity.

(Ord. No. 4537, § 3, 3-12-2019)

8104-7.8 - Critical Wildlife Passage Areas overlay zone.

There are three (3) critical wildlife passage areas that are located entirely within the boundaries of the larger Habitat Connectivity and Wildlife Corridors overlay zone. These areas are particularly critical for facilitating wildlife movement due to any of the following: 1) the existence of intact native habitat or other habitat with important beneficial values for wildlife; 2) proximity to water bodies or ridgelines; 3) proximity to critical roadway crossings; 4) likelihood of encroachment by future development which could easily disturb wildlife movement and plant dispersal; or 5) presence of non-urbanized or undeveloped lands within a geographic location that connects core habitats at a regional scale.

(Ord. No. 4537, § 3, 3-12-2019)

Upon reviews of the County's *Habitat Connectivity and Wildlife Corridor* and *Critical Wildlife Passage Areas* overlay mapping (County of Ventura 2025), the project site is not located within either of these overlay zones.

6.0 IMPACT ANALYSIS

The following discussion examines the impacts to biological resources that may occur as a result of the proposed project. The determination of impacts is based on both the features of the proposed project and the biological values of the habitats on-site. Impacts to biological resources are assessed using impact significance threshold criteria, which mirror the policy statement contained in the CEQA, Section 21001(c) of the California Public Resources Code. The questions below model those included in the checklist of questions listed in Appendix G of the CEQA guidelines and that are considered to determine if the project would have significant impacts to biological resources.

Impacts can be considered direct or indirect. Direct permanent impacts typically refer to a 100 percent permanent loss of a biological resource, such as when vegetation clearing, grubbing, and mass grading occurs. Direct temporary impacts typically refer to short-term removal of a biological resource where the resource is expected to fully recover its function upon completion of the project. Areas subject to temporary disturbance may include slope remediation sites, construction access roads, staging areas, stockpiles, and mowing. Such sites would not have permanent structures. Indirect impacts occur during project construction on remaining or adjacent biological resources outside the direct construction disturbance zone. Indirect impacts include short-term effects immediately related to construction activities, such as noise, dust, vibrations, and soil compaction, as well as long-term or chronic effects related to the human occupation of developed areas (i.e., development-related long-term effects).

The project includes construction of a pedestrian-oriented downtown, including new construction of mixed-use residential uses, a hotel, and commercial, office, and entertainment uses, and reconstruction of existing facilities. In effect, the project will replace existing infrastructure with new and updated infrastructure and the environmental setting for biological resources is not expected to be significantly altered from the current urbanized nature of the project site. An evaluation of the CEQA thresholds follows.

6.1 Impacts to Special-Status Species

a) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Less than Significant. The project site is composed of developed, disturbed, and landscaped land covers and does not contain the natural vegetation communities, or for some, the aquatic habitats that are suitable to support the special-status plant and wildlife species that are known from the project region. As a result, the project is not expected to have direct or indirect impacts on any special-status plant or wildlife species. However, as described in Sections 5.2 and 5.3 of this report, nesting birds, roosting bats, and Crotch's bumble bee have moderate potential to occur within the project site and, if present, could be directly impacted during vegetation removal or indirectly impacted by noise, vibration, and human presence during project construction. To avoid and minimize impacts to these biological resources, Mitigation Measures provided in the City of

Thousand Oaks 2045 General Plan Update Environmental Impact Report (GPU EIR) (City of Thousand Oaks 2023) will be implemented to reduce potential impacts to special-status species to less than significant.

Nesting birds are protected under the MBTA and CFGC and the project site provides suitable habitat to support bird nesting. To avoid and minimize impacts on nesting birds, **BIO-1**, taken from the GPU EIR and provided in Section 7 below, would be implemented to reduce potential impacts to nesting birds to less than significant.

Although bat maternity roosting is not expected on-site, to confirm individual or small groups of day and/or night-roosting bats are absent and to avoid and minimize impacts to any roosting special-status or common bat species, **BIO-2**, taken from the GPU EIR and provided in Section 7 below, would be implemented to reduce potential impacts to roosting bats to less than significant.

Additionally, as described in Section 5.3 of this report, Crotch's bumble bee has moderate potential to occur on-site as a migrating or foraging transient. To confirm the project site's suitability to provide foraging, nesting, and/or overwintering habitat for the species, **BIO-3**, taken from the GPU EIR and provided in Section 7 below, would be implemented to identify any suitable habitat for the species on-site and subsequently determine if focused protocol surveys for the species are needed. With implementation of this measure, impacts to Crotch's bumble bee would be reduced to less than significant.

6.2 Impacts to Sensitive Natural Communities

b) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

No impact. The project site is comprised of developed, disturbed, and landscaped land covers. There are no riparian habitats or other sensitive natural communities present within the project site boundaries. Therefore, the project would have no impact on riparian habitats or other sensitive natural communities.

6.3 Impacts to State or Federal Wetlands

c) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?

No impact. The project site does not contain any state or federally protected wetlands and/or other aquatic features. As a result, there would be no impact to state or federally protected wetlands or other aquatic features.

6.4 Impacts to Wildlife Movement or Wildlife Corridors

d) Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

No impact. The project site is developed and disturbed and surrounded by existing development and disturbance and has no connectivity to any natural habitats that would serve as migration corridors. There would be no impact on native wildlife movement or wildlife corridors, or to a nursery site.

6.5 Conflicts with Local Policies or Ordinances

e) Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

Less than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated. The project will require removal and encroachment into trees protected under the City's Oak and Landmark Tree Preservation and Protection ordinances. The arborist report indicates that 40 protected trees will be removed and 32 will be encroached upon. To comply with these ordinances and reduce impacts associated with removal of and encroachment into ordinance-protected trees, the City will mitigate by planting three mitigation trees for every protected three that is removed. The project proposes to plant 141 mitigation trees for the 40 protected trees that will be removed, and an additional 21 mitigation trees will be planted for 7 protected trees that will have major encroachments that are considered severe, for a total of 141 mitigation trees. As described in the arborist report, 13 replacement trees will be planted within the project site, and 128 replacement trees will be planted within the City's Conejo Open Space Area.

The project site does not coincide with any of the County of Ventura's wildlife movement, connectivity, or critical passage area overlays and would not conflict ore require consideration o these overlays.

6.6 Conflicts with Adopted Habitat Conservation Plan

f) Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

No impact. The project site does not occur within the boundary of an approved Habitat Conservation Plan or Natural Communities Conservation Plan area.

7.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

BIO-1 Conduct Pre-Construction Bird Surveys and Implement Avoidance and Minimization Measures.

For construction activities initiated during the bird nesting season February 15 through September 15 (as early as January 1 for raptors), involving removal of vegetation, abandoned structures, man-made features, or other nesting bird habitat, a pre-construction nesting bird survey shall be conducted no more than 5 days prior to initiation of ground disturbance and vegetation removal. The nesting bird pre-construction survey shall be conducted on foot and shall include an area on and around the construction site at a distance determined by a qualified biologist, including staging and storage areas. The minimum survey radii surrounding the work area shall be 500 feet. The survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist familiar with the identification of avian

species known to occur in the Thousand Oaks region. If construction lapses for 5 days or longer, the qualified biologist shall conduct another focused survey before project activities are reinitiated. If nests are found, an avoidance buffer shall be determined by the biologist dependent upon the species, the proposed work activity, and existing disturbances associated with land uses outside the site. The qualified biologist shall observe the active nest to establish a behavioral baseline of the adults and nestlings, if present. The qualified biologist shall monitor the active nests, while construction activities are happening to detect signs of disturbance and behavioral change as a result of construction impacts, such as noise, vibration, odors, or worker/equipment motion. If signs of disturbance and behavioral changes are observed, the qualified biologist shall stop all construction work causing those changes and until a larger avoidance buffer is established or until it is determined that the nesting period is completed. The buffer shall be demarcated by the biologist with bright orange construction flagging, construction lathe, or other means to demarcate the boundary. All construction personnel shall be notified of the buffer zone as a "Nesting Bird Area" and to avoid entering the buffer zone until a biologist determines that the nest is no longer active. No ground-disturbing activities shall occur within the buffer until the biologist has confirmed that breeding/nesting is completed and the young have fledged the nest. A report summarizing the pre-construction survey(s) shall be prepared by a qualified biologist and shall be included on project site plans and submitted to the City prior to the commencement of construction activities.

BIO-2 Special Status Bat Species Habitat Assessment Survey and Emergence Survey(s).

For future projects where trees, abandoned structures, or other habitat for roosting bats is present and construction activities may occur during seasonal periods of bat activity, construction activities shall occur outside the maternity season from April 1 through August 31, as feasible. Should construction timing not allow for it, a special-status bat habitat assessment survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist no more than 5 days prior to any construction activities during the bat maternity season. The survey will document any evidence of special-status bat species that may occur in proposed work areas through direct observation (e.g., roosting bats) and/or sign (e.g., bat guano). If no observance and/or sign of special-status bats are detected during these surveys, then construction-related activities may proceed. If observance or sign of special-status bat species are detected during the survey, and construction activities occur during the bat maternity season (April 1 through August 31), special-status bat species emergence survey(s) will be conducted.

Emergence surveys will be conducted in areas of suitable bat habitat (e.g., near buildings or trees) during the bat maternity season to document any special-status bat species emerging from features identified during the habitat assessment survey. Generally, the emergence survey(s) will be conducted approximately one hour prior to sunset and last a minimum of two hours after sunset; however, the timing will be determined by the qualified biologist. Passive acoustic monitoring equipment will be utilized during the emergence surveys to determine identify bats to the species level. In the event multiple features were identified in the habitat assessment in which

bats may occur, at the discretion of the qualified biologist, either multiple emergency surveys may be necessary or additional acoustic equipment may need to be set up in order to capture the acoustics of bats as they emerge at dusk. Roosting sites documented within or adjacent to a project site during the maternity season shall be avoided. Specifically, the qualified biologist will determine an appropriate buffer around the roost site where construction shall be avoided. The buffer typically ranges in size, between 100 to 300 feet around the roost site, depending on potential resulting project impacts and surrounding terrain. For example, if a project will result in high noise decibels and the roost site is exposed without surrounding trees or hills, the buffer may be increased to reduce disturbances to the roosting bats during breeding activities. Buffer distances may also be at the discretion of the USFWS and/or CDFW if special-status bat species are present in the maternity roost.

Should special-status bat species be documented within a project site, and the roost site cannot be avoided by the project, a bat mitigation and/or management plan shall be developed for roost relocation. Mitigation and management plans will require consultation with and approval from the USFWS and/or CDFW prior to the commencement of construction.

BIO-3 Conduct Pre-construction Crotch's Bumblebee Surveys and Implement Avoidance Measures.

For construction activities located in vacant or undeveloped areas containing open grasslands, shrublands, or chaparral, a habitat assessment for Crotch's bumblebee shall be performed by a qualified biologist knowledgeable and experienced with Crotch's bumblebee and the habitat in which they occur. If the biologist determines that suitable habitat for Crotch's bumblebee is present, a focused survey shall be performed during the species' active flight period for Crotch's bumblebee and peak blooming period of nectar and pollen sources (May 1 through July 31). The Crotch's bumblebee survey shall be conducted on foot and shall encompass the entirety of a project site and focus on areas that allow for the highest probability of detection, such as high abundance nectar or pollen sources and rodent burrows that may be used for breeding and nesting. If Crotch's bumblebee is determined to be present, the project proponent shall map the locations of the observed bumblebee, areas of abundant nectar or pollen sources, and any active nesting sites. A report summarizing the results of the habitat assessment and focused survey (if required) shall be prepared by the qualified biologist and shall be submitted to the City prior to the commencement of construction activities. Further, consultation with the CDFW will be necessary in the event Crotch's bumblebee was observed within a project site and an Incidental Take Permit, in accordance with the California Endangered Species Act, may be required prior to initiating any ground disturbance on the site.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

The proposed project, inclusive of three Biological Resource mitigation measures taken from the City's GPU EIR and provided above, will mitigate potentially significant adverse impacts to biological resources. Please feel free to contact me at (949) 855-3646 or at arthur.popp@mbakerintl.com with any questions you may have regarding the results and/or conclusions of this report.

Sincerely,



Arthur Popp

Biological Resource Technical Manager

Attachments

A. *Figures*
B. *Site Photographs*
C. *California Natural Diversity Database*
D. *California Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants*
E. *Information for Planning and Consultation*

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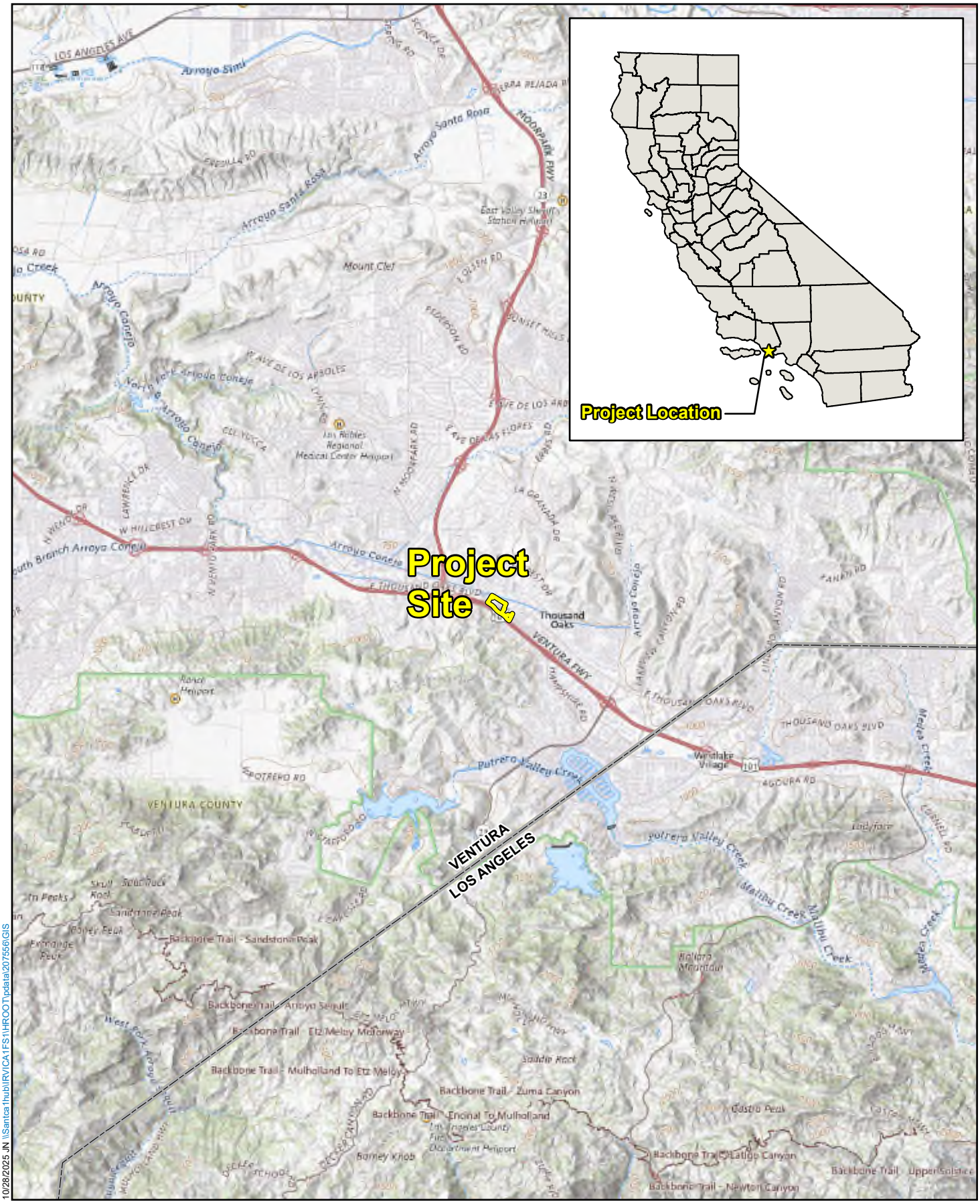
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ATTACHMENT A

Figures



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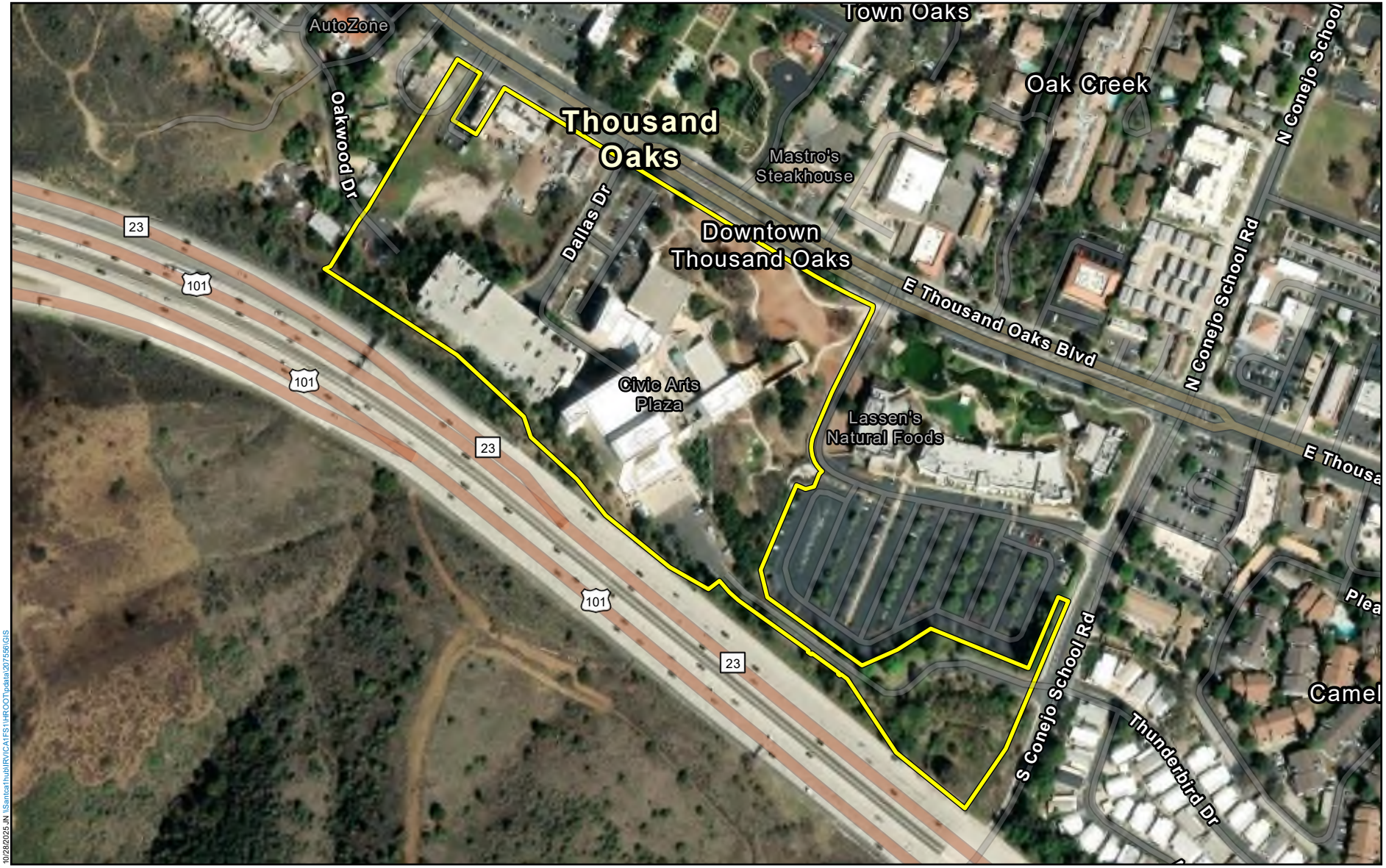
Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

Source: ArcGIS Online, Thousand Oaks, California USGS Topographic Quad (2022)

DOWNTOWN THOUSAND OAKS SPECIFIC PLAN
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT

Regional Project Vicinity

Figure 1



Legend

Project Site

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 200 400 Feet

Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

DOWNTOWN THOUSAND OAKS SPECIFIC PLAN
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT

Project Site

Figure 2



Legend

- Project Site
- Urban land-Typic Xerorthents, terraced-Gilroy Complex, 5 to 20 percent slopes
- Cibo clay, 15 to 30 percent slopes, MLRA 20
- Hambright rocky clay loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes
- Linne silty clay loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes, eroded

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 200 400 Feet

Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

DOWNTOWN THOUSAND OAKS SPECIFIC PLAN
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT

USDA Soils

Figure 3



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Legend

- Project Site
- Developed (14.63 acres)
- Disturbed (1.96 acres)
- Landscaped (1.32 acres)

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

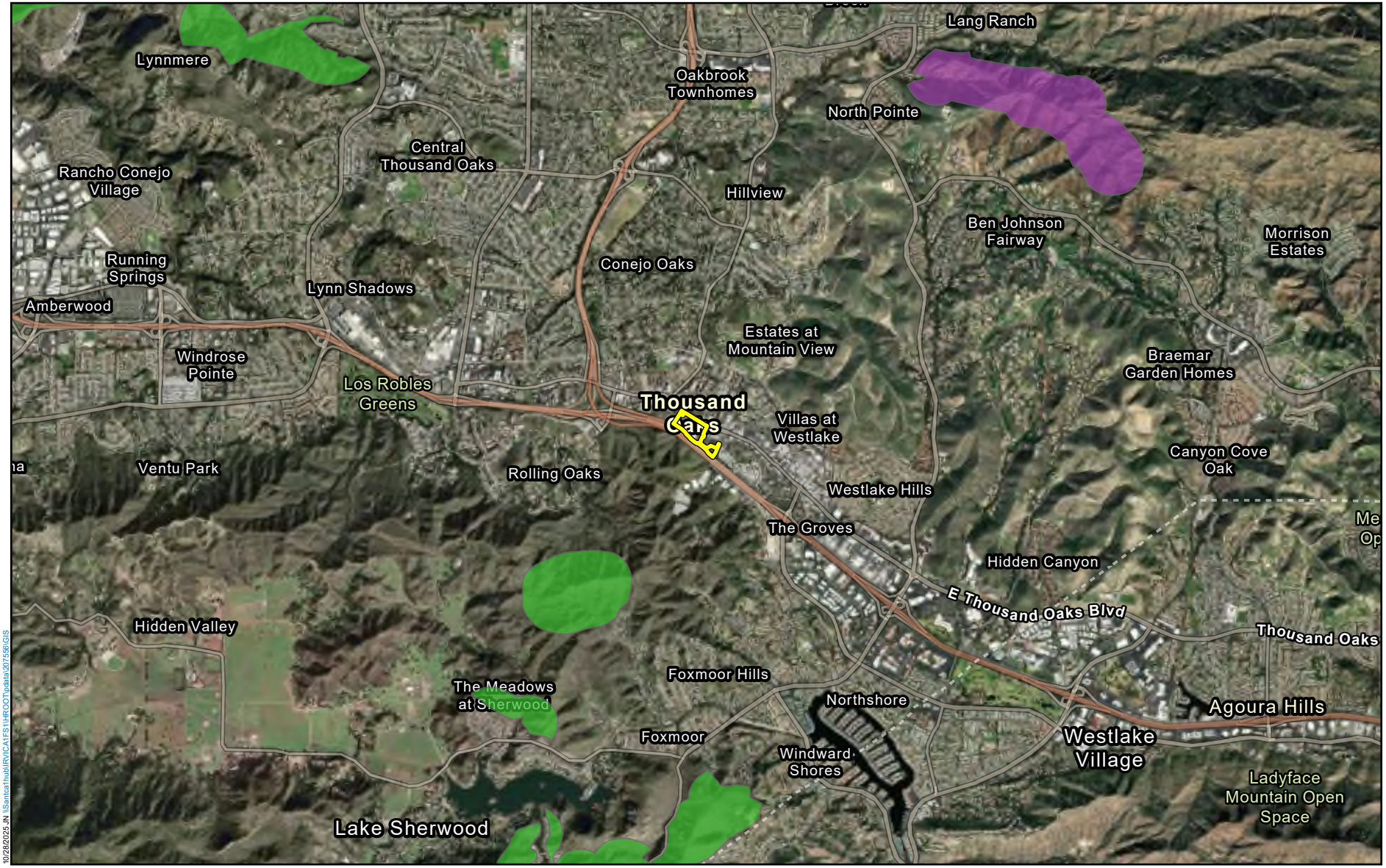
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Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

DOWNTOWN THOUSAND OAKS SPECIFIC PLAN
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT

Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

Figure 4



10/28/2025 JN \\Santaa1hub\RVIC\ATFS\1\HROOT\data\207580\GIS

Legend

- Project Site
- Lyon's pentachaeta (Pentachaeta lyonii)
- Braunton's milk-vetch (Astragalus brauntonii)

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 1 2 Miles

Source: Esri, Maxar, Earthstar Geographics, and the GIS User Community, Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

DOWNTOWN THOUSAND OAKS SPECIFIC PLAN
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES REPORT

Critical Habitat

Figure 5

ATTACHMENT B

Site Photographs



Photo 1: South-facing view of non-native current landscaping in front of the Civic Arts Plaza (CAP).



Photo 2: South-facing view of mature oaks and associated landscaping in front of the CAP.



Photo 3: Southeast-facing view of landscaping in front of the CAP.



Photo 4: North-facing view of mature trees and current conditions along the south side of the CAP.



Photo 5: East-facing view of landscaping south of the CAP.



Photo 6: Southwest-facing view of the parking structure.



Photo 7: Northwest-facing view of commercial structures fronting Thousand Oaks Boulevard (at right).



Photo 8: Northwest-facing view of disturbed habitat behind commercial buildings that front Thousand Oaks Blvd.



Photo 9: East-facing view of a small oaks planted on hillside along back road entrance into the project site.



Photo 10: West-facing view of a small oaks planted on hillside along back road entrance into the project site.

ATTACHMENT C

California Natural Diversity Database

Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (Thousand Oaks (3411827) OR Moorpark (3411838) OR Simi (3411837) OR Santa Susana (3411836) OR Newbury Park (3411828) OR Calabasas (3411826) OR Triunfo Pass (3411818) OR Point Dume (3411817) OR Malibu Beach (3411816))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Accipiter cooperii Cooper's hawk	ABNKC12040	None	None	G5	S4	WL
Actinemys pallida southwestern pond turtle	ARAAD02032	Proposed Threatened	None	G2G3	SNR	SSC
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S2	SSC
Aimophila ruficeps canescens southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	ABPBX91091	None	None	G5T3	S4	WL
Anaxyrus californicus arroyo toad	AAABB01230	Endangered	None	G2G3	S2	SSC
Anniella spp. California legless lizard	ARACC01070	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
Anniella stebbinsi Southern California legless lizard	ARACC01060	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
Antrozous pallidus pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Aquila chrysaetos golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	G5	S3	FP
Arizona elegans occidentalis California glossy snake	ARADB01017	None	None	G5T2	S2	SSC
Artemisiospiza belli belli Bell's sparrow	ABPBX97021	None	None	G5T2T3	S3	WL
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri coastal whiptail	ARACJ02143	None	None	G5T5	S3	SSC
Astragalus brauntonii Braunton's milk-vetch	PDFAB0F1G0	Endangered	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	Candidate Endangered	G4	S2	SSC
Atractelmis wawona Wawona riffle beetle	IICOL58010	None	None	G3	S1S2	
Atriplex coulteri Coulter's saltbush	PDCHE040E0	None	None	G3	S2	1B.2
Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii Davidson's saltscale	PDCHE041T1	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2
Baccharis malibuensis Malibu baccharis	PDAST0W0W0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Bombus crotchii Crotch's bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	Candidate Endangered	G2	S2	

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Bombus pensylvanicus American bumble bee	IIHYM24260	None	None	G3G4	S2	
California Walnut Woodland California Walnut Woodland	CTT71210CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis slender mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D096	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	1B.2
Calochortus fimbriatus late-flowered mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D1J2	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
Calochortus plummerae Plummer's mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D150	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
Catostomus santaanae Santa Ana sucker	AFCJC02190	Threatened	None	G1	S1	SSC
Centromadia parryi ssp. australis southern tarplant	PDAST4R0P4	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
Chaenactis glabriuscula var. orcuttiana Orcutt's pincushion	PDAST20095	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.1
Chorizanthe parryi var. fernandina San Fernando Valley spineflower	PDPGN040J1	None	Endangered	G3T1	S1	1B.1
Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi Parry's spineflower	PDPGN040J2	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
Cismontane Alkali Marsh Cismontane Alkali Marsh	CTT52310CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis western yellow-billed cuckoo	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	
Coelus globosus globose dune beetle	IICOL4A010	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
Danaus plexippus plexippus pop. 1 monarch - California overwintering population	IILEPP2012	Proposed Threatened	None	G4T1T2Q	S2	
Deinandra minthornii Santa Susana tarplant	PDAST4R0J0	None	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2
Delphinium parryi ssp. blochmaniae dune larkspur	PDRAN0B1B1	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2
Diadophis punctatus modestus San Bernardino ringneck snake	ARADB10015	None	None	G5T2T3	S2?	
Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae Blochman's dudleya	PDCRA04051	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
Dudleya cymosa ssp. agourensis Agoura Hills dudleya	PDCRA040A7	Threatened	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2
Dudleya cymosa ssp. marcescens marcescent dudleya	PDCRA040A3	Threatened	Rare	G5T2	S2	1B.2
Dudleya cymosa ssp. ovatifolia Santa Monica dudleya	PDCRA040A5	Threatened	None	G5T1	S1	1B.1

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Dudleya multicaulis many-stemmed dudleya	PDCRA040H0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Dudleya parva Conejo dudleya	PDCRA04016	Threatened	None	G1	S1	1B.2
Dudleya verityi Verity's dudleya	PDCRA040U0	Threatened	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Elanus leucurus white-tailed kite	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3S4	FP
Empidonax traillii extimus southwestern willow flycatcher	ABPAE33043	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S3	
Eriogonum crocatum Conejo buckwheat	PDPGN081G0	None	Rare	G1	S1	1B.2
Eucyclogobius newberryi tidewater goby	AFCQN04010	Endangered	None	G3	S3	SSC
Euderma maculatum spotted bat	AMACC07010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Eugnosta busckana Busck's gallmoth	IILEM2X090	None	None	G1G3	S2S3	
Eumops perotis californicus western mastiff bat	AMACD02011	None	None	G4G5T4	S3S4	SSC
Euphydryas editha quino quino checkerspot butterfly	IILEPK405L	Endangered	None	G4G5T1T2	S1S2	
Falco peregrinus anatum American peregrine falcon	ABNKD06071	Delisted	Delisted	G4T4	S3S4	
Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni unarmored threespine stickleback	AFCPA03011	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1	S1	FP
Gila orcuttii arroyo chub	AFCJB13120	None	None	G1	S2	SSC
Gonidea angulata western ridged mussel	IMBIV19010	None	None	G3	S2	
Harpagonella palmeri Palmer's grapplinghook	PDBOR0H010	None	None	G4	S3	4.2
Horkelia cuneata var. puberula mesa horkelia	PDROS0W045	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
Isocoma menziesii var. decumbens decumbent goldenbush	PDAST57091	None	None	G3G5T2T3	S2	1B.2
Lasiurus cinereus hoary bat	AMACC05032	None	None	G3G4	S4	
Lasiurus frantzii western red bat	AMACC05080	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri Coulter's goldfields	PDAST5L0A1	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Lupinus paynei Payne's bush lupine	PDFAB2B580	None	None	G1Q	S1	1B.1
Macrotus californicus California leaf-nosed bat	AMACB01010	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
Monardella hypoleuca ssp. hypoleuca white-veined monardella	PDLAM180A5	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.3
Monardella sinuata ssp. gerryi Gerry's curly-leaved monardella	PDLAM18163	None	None	G3T1	S1	1B.1
Myotis ciliolabrum western small-footed myotis	AMACC01230	None	None	G5	S3	
Myotis yumanensis Yuma myotis	AMACC01020	None	None	G5	S4	
Navarretia ojaiensis Ojai navarretia	PDPLM0C130	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Neotoma lepida intermedia San Diego desert woodrat	AMAFF08041	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
Nolina cismontana chaparral nolina	PMAGA080E0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10 steelhead - southern California DPS	AFCHA0209J	Endangered	Candidate Endangered	G5T1Q	S1	
Orcuttia californica California Orcutt grass	PMPOA4G010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Pelazoneuron puberulum var. sonorense Sonoran maiden fern	PPTHE05192	None	None	G5T4	S2	2B.2
Pentachaeta lyonii Lyon's pentachaeta	PDAST6X060	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
Polioptila californica californica coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	G4G5T3Q	S2	SSC
Quercus dumosa Nuttall's scrub oak	PDFAG050D0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.1
Rana draytonii California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
Riparia riparia bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
Schoenoplectiella saximontana Rocky Mountain bulrush	PMCYP0Q1D0	None	None	G5	S2	2B.1
Senecio aphanactis chaparral ragwort	PDAST8H060	None	None	G3	S2	1B.2
Socalchemmis gertschi Gertsch's socalchemmis spider	ILARAU7010	None	None	G1	S1	

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Southern California Coastal Lagoon Southern California Coastal Lagoon	CALE1220CA	None	None	GNR	SNR	
Southern California Steelhead Stream Southern California Steelhead Stream	CARE2310CA	None	None	GNR	SNR	
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	CTT61310CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Southern Coastal Salt Marsh Southern Coastal Salt Marsh	CTT52120CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
Southern Mixed Riparian Forest Southern Mixed Riparian Forest	CTT61340CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
Southern Riparian Forest Southern Riparian Forest	CTT61300CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Southern Riparian Scrub Southern Riparian Scrub	CTT63300CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	CTT62400CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Southern Willow Scrub Southern Willow Scrub	CTT63320CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
Spea hammondii western spadefoot	AAABF02020	Proposed Threatened	None	G2G3	S3S4	SSC
Streptocephalus woottoni Riverside fairy shrimp	ICBRA07010	Endangered	None	G1G2	S2	
Taxidea taxus American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Thamnophis hammondii two-striped gartersnake	ARADB36160	None	None	G4	S3S4	SSC
Thamnophis sirtalis pop. 1 south coast gartersnake	ARADB3613F	None	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	SSC
Tortula californica California screw moss	NBMUS7L090	None	None	G2G3	S2?	1B.2
Trimerotropis occidentiloides Santa Monica grasshopper	IIORT36300	None	None	G2	S2	
Valley Needlegrass Grassland Valley Needlegrass Grassland	CTT42110CA	None	None	G3	S3.1	
Valley Oak Woodland Valley Oak Woodland	CTT71130CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
Vireo bellii pusillus least Bell's vireo	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S3	

Record Count: 101

ATTACHMENT D

Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California

CNPS Rare Plant Inventory

Search Results

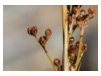
61 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: , 9-Quad include [3411837:3411838:3411827:3411817:3411818:3411836:3411816:3411826:3411828]

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	CA RARE PLANT RANK	CA ENDEMIC	DATE ADDED	PHOTO
Abronia maritima	red sand-verbena	Nyctaginaceae	perennial herb	Feb-Nov	None	None	G4	S3?	4.2		1994-01-01	 ©2003 Christopher L. Christie
Asplenium vespertinum	western spleenwort	Aspleniaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Feb-Jun	None	None	G3?	S4	4.2		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Astragalus brauntonii	Braunton's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Jan-Aug	FE	None	G2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2009 Thomas Stoughton
Atriplex coulteri	Coulter's saltbush	Chenopodiaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Oct	None	None	G3	S2	1B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Atriplex serenana var. *davidsonii*	Davidson's saltscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Oct	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Baccharis malibuensis	Malibu baccharis	Asteraceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Aug	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	2001-01-01	No Photo Available
Baccharis plummerae ssp. *plummerae*	Plummer's baccharis	Asteraceae	perennial deciduous shrub	May-Oct	None	None	G3T3	S3	4.3	Yes	1980-01-01	No Photo Available
Calandrinia breweri	Brewer's calandrinia	Montiaceae	annual herb	(Jan)Mar-Jun	None	None	G4	S4	4.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Calochortus clavatus var. *clavatus*	club-haired mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	(Mar)May-Jun	None	None	G4T3	S3	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available

Calochortus clavatus var. *gracilis*	slender mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jun(Nov)	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	1B.2	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Calochortus fimbriatus	late-flowered mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Jun-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Calystegia peirsonii	Peirson's morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Camissoniopsis lewisii	Lewis' evening-primrose	Onagraceae	annual herb	Mar-May(Jun)	None	None	G4	S4	3		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Centromadia parryi ssp. *australis*	southern tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Nov	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Cercocarpus betuloides var. *blancheae*	island mountain-mahogany	Rosaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Feb-May	None	None	G5T4	S4	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Chaenactis glabriuscula var. *orcuttiana*	Orcutt's pincushion	Asteraceae	annual herb	Jan-Aug	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.1		2001-01-01	No Photo Available
Chorizanthe parryi var. *fernandina*	San Fernando Valley spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	CE	G3T1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Chorizanthe parryi var. *parryi*	Parry's spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2012 Keir Morse
Convolvulus simulans	small-flowered morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Deinandra minthornii	Santa Susana tarplant	Asteraceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Jul-Nov	None	CR	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Delphinium parryi ssp. *blochmaniae*	dune larkspur	Ranunculaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1988-01-01	No Photo Available
Delphinium parryi ssp. *purpureum*	Mt. Pinos larkspur	Ranunculaceae	perennial herb	May-Jun	None	None	G4T4	S4	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available

Dichondra occidentalis	western dichondra	Convolvulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(Jan)Mar-Jul	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	4.2		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. *blochmaniae*	Blochman's dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1		1974-01-01	 © 2011 Aaron E. Sims
Dudleya cymosa ssp. *agourensis*	Agoura Hills dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	May-Jun	FT	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2	Yes	1980-01-01	 © 2013 Adam Searcy
Dudleya cymosa ssp. *marcescens*	marcescent dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	FT	CR	G5T2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Dudleya cymosa ssp. *ovatifolia*	Santa Monica dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	FT	None	G5T1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Dudleya multicaulis	many-stemmed dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Dudleya parva	Conejo dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	May-Jun	FT	None	G1	S1	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Dudleya verityi	Verity's dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	May-Jun	FT	None	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1984-01-01	 © 2015 Adam Searcy
Eriogonum crocatum	Conejo buckwheat	Polygonaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	None	CR	G1	S1	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Galium cliftonsmithii	Santa Barbara bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2020 Brian Bielfelt
Harpagonella palmeri	Palmer's grapplinghook	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	G4	S3	4.2		1980-01-01	 © 2015 Keir Morse
Hordeum intercedens	vernal barley	Poaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	3.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available

Horkelia cuneata var. *puberula*	mesa horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Feb-Jul(Sep)	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1	Yes	2001-01-01	 © 2008 Tony Morosco
Isocoma menziesii var. *decumbens*	decumbent goldenbush	Asteraceae	perennial shrub	Apr-Nov	None	None	G3G5T2T3	S2	1B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Juglans californica	Southern California black walnut	Juglandaceae	perennial deciduous tree	Mar-Aug	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2020 Zoya Akulova
Juncus acutus ssp. *leopoldii*	southwestern spiny rush	Juncaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(Mar)May-Jun	None	None	G5T5	S4	4.2		1988-01-01	 © 2019 Belinda Lo
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. *coulteri*	Coulter's goldfields	Asteraceae	annual herb	Feb-Jun	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1		1994-01-01	 © 2013 Keir Morse
Lepechinia fragrans	fragrant pitcher sage	Lamiaceae	perennial shrub	Mar-Oct	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2014 Debra L. Cook
Lepidium virginicum var. *robinsonii*	Robinson's pepper-grass	Brassicaceae	annual herb	Jan-Jul	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3		1994-01-01	 © 2015 Keir Morse
Lilium humboldtii ssp. *humboldtii*	Humboldt lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul(Aug)	None	None	G4T3	S3	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2008 Sierra Pacific Industries
Lilium humboldtii ssp. *ocellatum*	ocellated Humboldt lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jul(Aug)	None	None	G4T4?	S4?	4.2	Yes	1980-01-01	 © 2008 Thomas Stoughton
Lupinus paynei	Payne's bush lupine	Fabaceae	perennial shrub	Mar-Apr(May-Jul)	None	None	G1Q	S1	1B.1	Yes	2017-04-03	No Photo Available

Monardella hypoleuca ssp. *hypoleuca*	white-veined monardella	Lamiaceae	perennial herb	(Apr)May-Aug(Sep-Dec)	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.3	Yes	2013-01-03	No Photo Available
Monardella sinuata ssp. *gerryi*	Gerry's curly-leaved monardella	Lamiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G3T1	S1	1B.1	Yes	2015-08-31	No Photo Available
Navarretia ojaiensis	Ojai navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	May-Jul	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1	Yes	2008-05-15	 © Anuja Parikh and Nathan Gale
Nolina cismontana	chaparral nolina	Ruscaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	(Mar)May-Jul	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2	Yes	2001-01-01	 © 2005 Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area
Orcuttia californica	California Orcutt grass	Poaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1		1974-01-01	 © Anuja Parikh and Nathan Gale
Pelazoneuron puberulum var. *sonorense*	Sonoran maiden fern	Thelypteridaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jan-Sep	None	None	G5T4	S2	2B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Pentachaeta lyonii	Lyon's pentachaeta	Asteraceae	annual herb	(Feb)Mar-Aug	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Phacelia hubbyi	Hubby's phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	2007-02-02	No Photo Available
Piperia michaelii	Michael's rein orchid	Orchidaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	Yes	1984-01-01	No Photo Available
Quercus dumosa	Nuttall's scrub oak	Fagaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Feb-Apr(May-Aug)	None	None	G3	S3	1B.1		1994-01-01	No Photo Available

Rhinotropis cornuta var. *fishiae*	Fish's milkwort	Polygalaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	May-Aug	None	None	G5T4	S4	4.3		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Romneya coulteri	Coulter's matilija poppy	Papaveraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Mar-Jul(Aug)	None	None	G4	S4	4.2		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Schoenoplectiella saximontana	Rocky Mountain bulrush	Cyperaceae	annual rhizomatous herb	(Mar-May)Jun-Sep(Oct)	None	None	G5	S2	2B.1		2024-04-11	 Steve Matson
Senecio aphanactis	chaparral ragwort	Asteraceae	annual herb	Jan-Apr(May)	None	None	G3	S2	1B.2		1994-01-01	 Neal Kramer
Suaeda taxifolia	woolly seablite	Chenopodiaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Jan-Dec	None	None	G4	S3S4	4.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Tortula californica	California screw moss	Pottiaceae	moss		None	None	G2G3	S2?	1B.2	Yes	2001-01-01	No Photo Available

Showing 1 to 61 of 61 entries

Go to top

Suggested Citation:
California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2025. Rare Plant Inventory (online edition, v9.5.1). Website https://www.rareplants.cnps.org [accessed 27 June 2025].
}

ATTACHMENT E

Information for Planning and Consultation

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.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Location

Ventura County, California



Local office

Ventura Fish And Wildlife Office

(805) 644-1766
(805) 644-3958
FW8VenturaSection7@FWS.Gov

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

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Endangered species

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

---

1. Species listed under the Endangered Species Act are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the listing status page for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Birds

NAME	STATUS
California Condor Gymnogyps californianus There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8193	Endangered
Coastal California Gnatcatcher Polioptila californica californica Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8178	Threatened
Least Bell's Vireo Vireo bellii pusillus 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
Yellow-billed Cuckoo Coccyzus americanus There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911	Threatened

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Southwestern Pond Turtle Actinemys pallida Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4768	Proposed Threatened

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
Western Spadefoot Spea hammondii No critical habitat has been designated for this species.	Proposed Threatened

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly Danaus plexippus Wherever found There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Proposed Threatened

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Riverside Fairy Shrimp Streptocephalus woottoni Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8148	Endangered
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp Branchinecta lynchi 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

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Braunton's Milk-vetch Astragalus brauntonii Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5674	Endangered
California Orcutt Grass Orcuttia californica Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4923	Endangered
Conejo Dudleya Dudleya abramsii ssp. parva Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4871	Threatened

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Gambel's Watercress Rorippa gambellii — Endangered
Wherever found
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4201

Lyon's Pentachaeta Pentachaeta lyonii — 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/4699

Nevin's Barberry Berberis nevinii — 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/8025

Santa Monica Mountains Dudleyea Dudleya cymosa ssp. ovatifolia — Threatened
Wherever found
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2538

Spreading Navarretia Navarretia fossalis — 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/1334

Verity's Dudleya Dudleya verityi — Threatened
Wherever found
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4342

Critical habitats

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

There are no critical habitats at this location.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

You are still required to determine if your project(s) may have effects on all above listed species.

Bald & Golden Eagles

Bald and Golden Eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act [2] and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) [1]. Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to Bald or Golden Eagles, or their habitats, should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate avoidance and minimization measures, as described in the various links on this page.

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 avoidance and minimization measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

There are Bald Eagles and/or Golden Eagles in your project area.

Measures for Proactively Minimizing Eagle Impacts
For information on how to best avoid and minimize disturbance to nesting bald eagles, please review the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines. You may employ the timing and activity-specific distance recommendations in this document when designing your project/activity to avoid and minimize eagle impacts. For bald eagle information specific to Alaska, please refer to Bald Eagle Nesting and Sensitivity to Human Activity.

The FWS does not currently have guidelines for avoiding and minimizing disturbance to nesting Golden Eagles. For site-specific recommendations regarding nesting Golden Eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional Migratory Bird Office or Ecological Services Field Office.

If disturbance or take of eagles cannot be avoided, an incidental take permit may be available to authorize any take that results from, but is not the purpose of, an otherwise lawful activity. For assistance making this determination for Bald Eagles, visit the Do I Need A Permit Tool. For assistance making this determination for golden eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional Migratory Bird Office or Ecological Services Field Office.

Ensure Your Eagle List is Accurate and Complete

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

If your project area is in a poorly surveyed area in IPaC, your list may not be complete and you may need to rely on other resources to determine what species may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys). Please review the Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles, to help you properly interpret the report for your specified location, including determining if there is sufficient data to ensure your list is accurate.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to bald or golden eagles on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these bald or golden eagles are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

Review the FAQs
The FAQs below provide important additional information and resources.

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

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

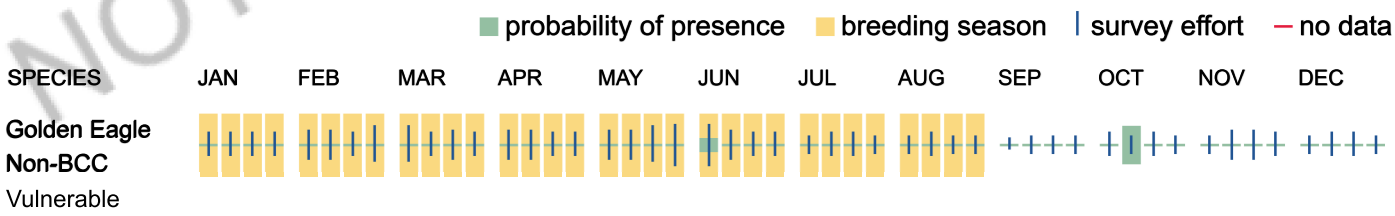
Breeding Season (▪)
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

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

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

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

Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



Bald & Golden Eagles FAQs

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 an eagle (Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act requirements may apply).

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Proper interpretation and use of your eagle report

On the graphs provided, please look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical line) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal line). 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 line or no data line (red horizontal) 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 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 and associated information help you know what to look for to confirm presence and helps guide you in knowing when to implement avoidance and minimization measures to eliminate or reduce potential impacts from your project activities or get the appropriate permits should presence be confirmed.

How do I know if eagles are 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 resident), you may query your location using the RAIL Tool and view the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If an eagle on your IPaC migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it (indicated by yellow vertical bars on the phenology graph in your "IPaC PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY" at the top of your results list), 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.

Interpreting the Probability of Presence Graphs

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.

The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

Breeding Season ()

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort ()

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data ()

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

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Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

Migratory birds

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) [1] prohibits the take (including killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transport) of protected migratory bird species without prior authorization by the Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service).

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:

- 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 avoidance and minimization measures for birds
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

Measures for Proactively Minimizing Migratory Bird Impacts

Your IPaC Migratory Bird list showcases birds of concern, including Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC), in your project location. This is not a comprehensive list of all birds found in your project area. However, you can help proactively minimize significant impacts to all birds at your project location by implementing the measures in the Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds document, and any other project-specific avoidance and minimization measures suggested at the link Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds for the birds of concern on your list below.

Ensure Your Migratory Bird List is Accurate and Complete

If your project area is in a poorly surveyed area, your list may not be complete and you may need to rely on other resources to determine what species may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys). Please review the Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles document, to help you properly interpret the report for your specified location, including determining if there is sufficient data to ensure your list is accurate.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

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Review the FAQs

The FAQs below provide important additional information and resources.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Allen's Hummingbird Selasphorus sasin This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9637	Breeds Feb 1 to Jul 15
Belding's Savannah Sparrow Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 15
Black Swift Cypseloides niger This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8878	Breeds Jun 15 to Sep 10
Black-chinned Sparrow Spizella atrogularis This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9447	Breeds Apr 15 to Jul 31
Bullock's Oriole Icterus bullockii This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Mar 21 to Jul 25
California Gull Larus californicus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 31
California Thrasher Toxostoma redivivum This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Jan 1 to Jul 31
Cassin's Finch Haemorhous cassinii This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9462	Breeds May 15 to Jul 15

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Common Yellowthroat Geothlypis trichas sinuosa — Breeds May 20 to Jul 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084

Golden Eagle Aquila chrysaetos — Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

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

Lawrence's Goldfinch Spinus lawrencei — Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464

Northern Harrier Circus hudsonius — Breeds Apr 1 to Sep 15

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8350

Nuttall's Woodpecker Dryobates nuttallii — Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410

Oak Titmouse Baeolophus inornatus — Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656

Olive-sided Flycatcher Contopus cooperi — Breeds May 20 to Aug 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914

Santa Barbara Song Sparrow Melospiza melodia graminea — Breeds Mar 1 to Sep 5

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5513

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Tricolored Blackbird Agelaius tricolor This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3910	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10
Western Grebe aechmophorus occidentalis This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6743	Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31
Western Gull Larus occidentalis This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Apr 21 to Aug 25
Western Screech-owl Megascops kennicottii cardonensis This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Mar 1 to Jun 30
White-headed Woodpecker Dryobates albolarvatus gravirostris This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds May 1 to Aug 15
Wrentit Chamaea fasciata This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

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Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

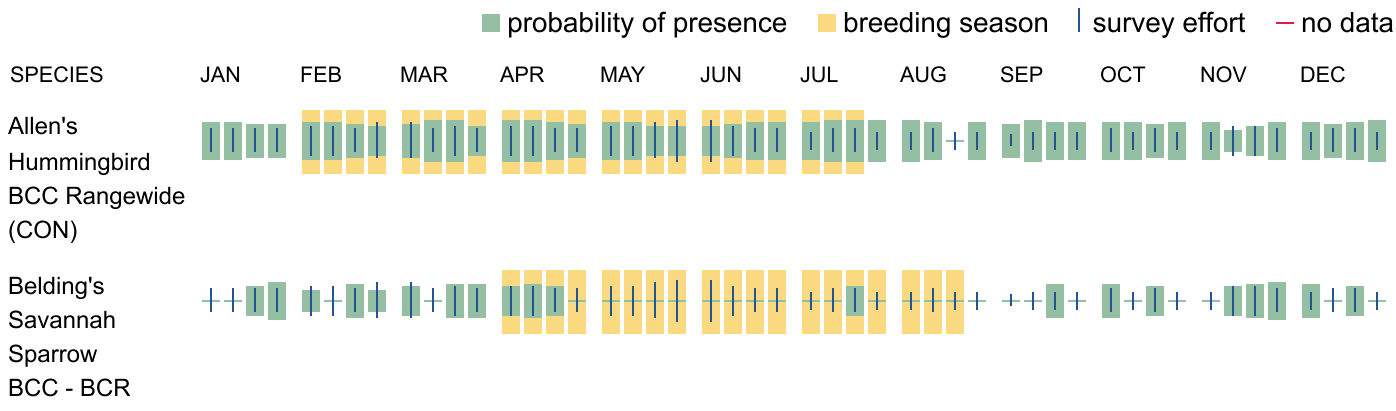
Breeding Season (▪)
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

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

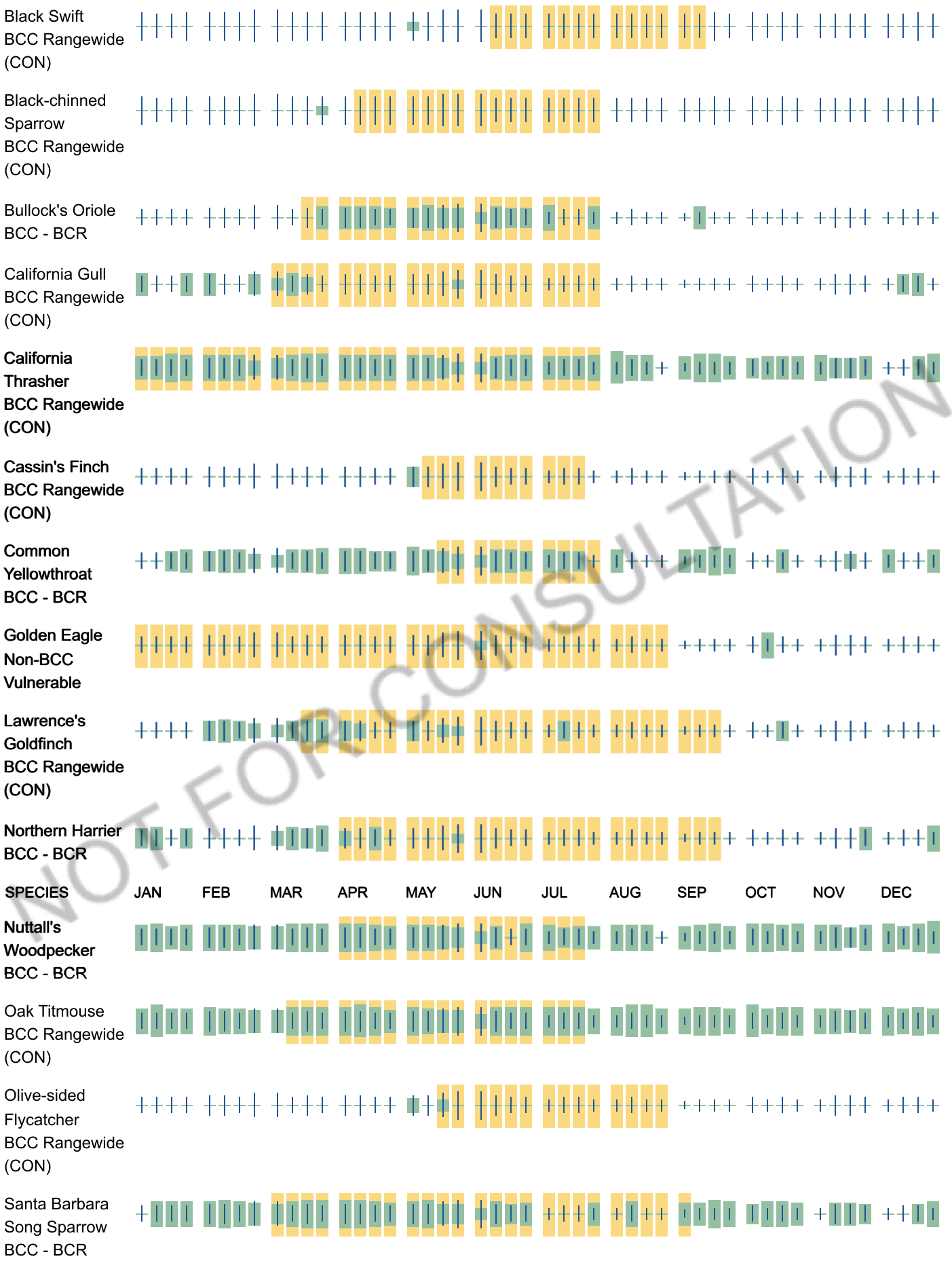
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

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

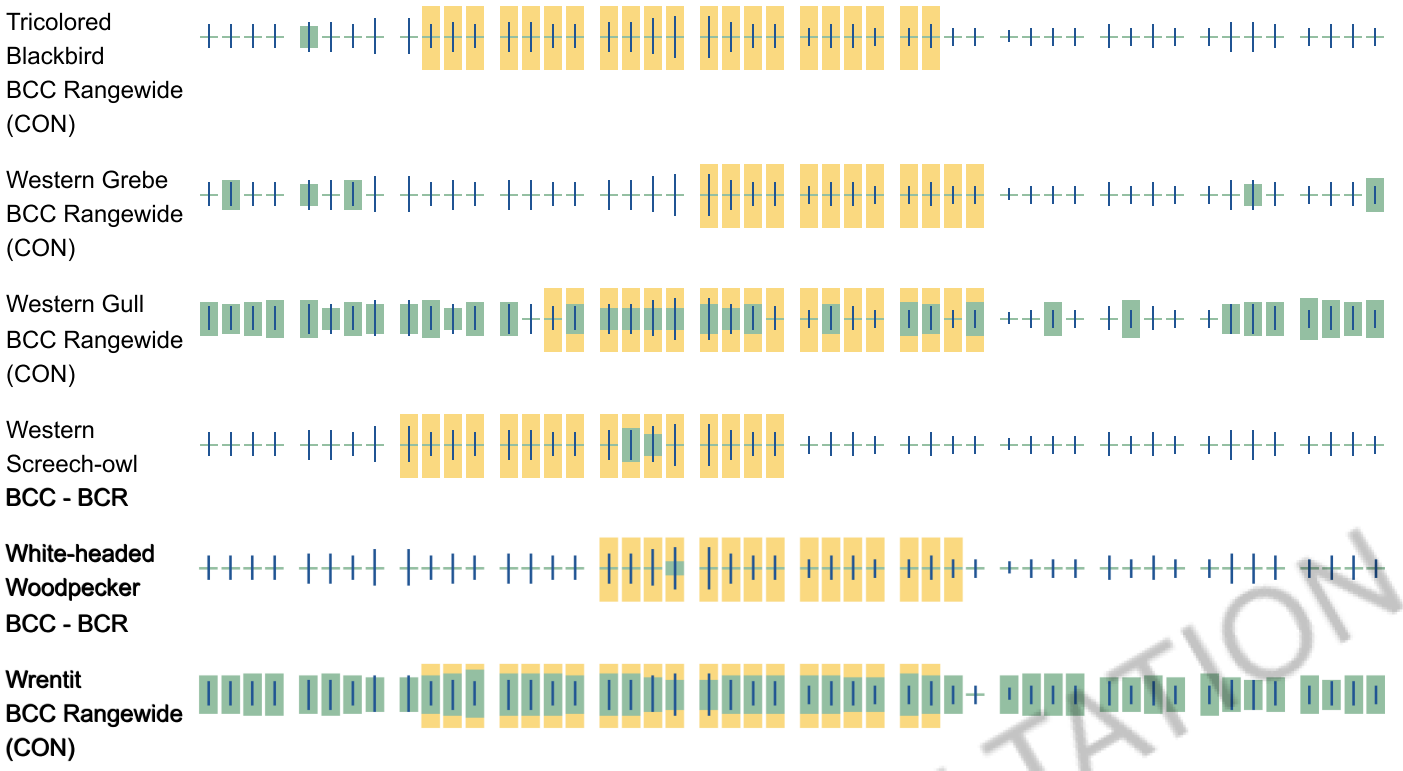
Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



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Migratory Bird FAQs

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

Nationwide Avoidance & Minimization Measures for Birds describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year-round. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is one of the most effective ways to minimize impacts. To see when birds are most likely to occur and breed 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 Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location, such as those listed under the Endangered Species Act or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and those species marked as “Vulnerable”. See the FAQ “What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?” for more information on the levels of concern covered in the IPaC migratory bird species list.

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) with which your project intersects. These species have been identified as warranting special attention because they are BCC species in that area, an eagle (Bald and Golden Eagle Protection 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, and to verify survey effort when no results present, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

Why are subspecies showing up on my list?

Subspecies profiles are included on the list of species present in your project area because observations in the AKN for **the species** are being detected. If the species are present, that means that the subspecies may also be present. If a subspecies shows up on your list, you may need to rely on other resources to determine if that subspecies may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys).

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 resident), you may query your location using the RAIL Tool and view 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 IPaC migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it (indicated by yellow vertical bars on the phenology graph in your “IPaC PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY” at the top of your results list), 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 Bald and Golden Eagle Protection 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 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 BCC species. For more information on avoidance and minimization measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts, please see the FAQ “Tell me more about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds”.

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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.

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 look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical line) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal line). 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 does not represent all birds present in your project area. 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 and associated information help you know what to look for to confirm presence and helps guide implementation of avoidance and minimization measures to eliminate or reduce potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about avoidance and minimization measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds".

Interpreting the Probability of Presence Graphs
Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:
The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.

The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

Breeding Season ()
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

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Survey Effort ()
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

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

Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

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

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

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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:

RIVERINE
R4SBC

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 tuberficid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

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

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