Appendix C:

Biological Resources Supporting Information

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C.1 - Biological Resources Memorandum

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FCS
An ADEC Innovation

Memorandum

Date: September 18, 2025

To: Joe Goggiano, Director of Development, McManagement Services, Inc.

From: Kelly Evans, Project Biologist

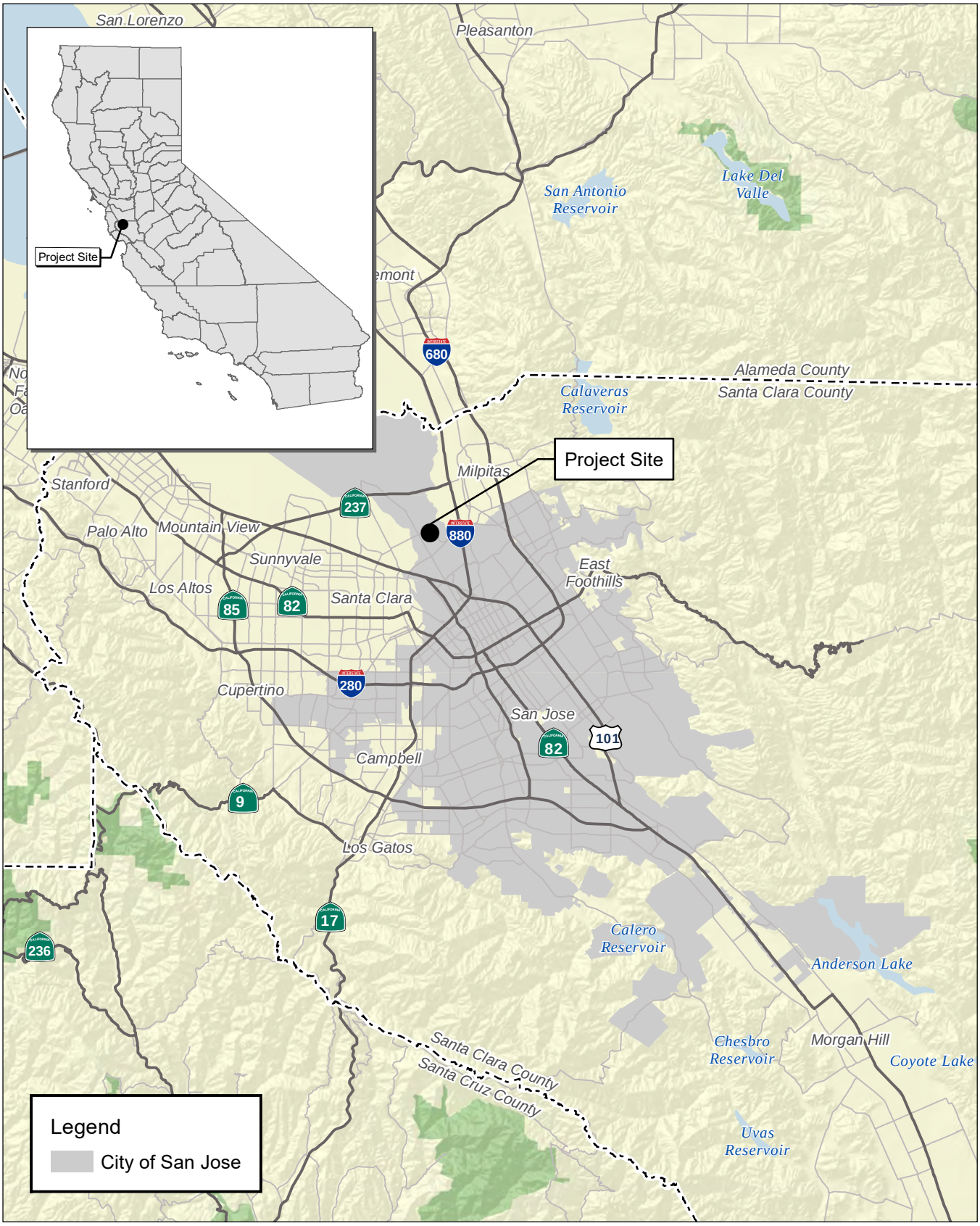
Subject: Biological Resources Memorandum for the Proposed Montague Point Industrial Project, City of San José, California

This memorandum summarizes potential impacts to biological resources for the proposed Montague Pointe Industrial Project (proposed project) located at 3050 Zanker Road, 2840–2880 Junction Avenue, and 411 East Plumeria Drive in San José, California (Figure 1 and Figure 2). Recommended measures to avoid or minimize potential project-related impacts to sensitive and protected biological resources on-site are included as appropriate.

PROJECT LOCATION AND PROJECT DESCRIPTION

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) understands that McManagement Services, Inc. (applicant) proposes to develop three industrial warehouse buildings comprising approximately 435,300 square feet (proposed project) on an approximately 26.3-acre site located at 3050 Zanker Road, 2840–2880 Junction Avenue, and 411 East Plumeria Drive in San José, California (project site). The project site is currently developed with five existing structures comprising approximately 422,635 square feet, including three that are vacant and two that are currently occupied.

The project site is designated by the Envision San José 2040 General Plan as Industrial Park (IP), which allows for a variety of industrial uses, including warehouse, research and development, and office, and is zoned Industrial Park (IP), intended to implement the IP land use designation and similarly to allow for a range of industrial uses. The project site is located within the North San José area; however, the proposed project would not be subject to the North San José Area Development Policy, which was created in 2005 and most recently amended in May 2022. The approved amendments effectively retired the 2005 plan with respect to future development while still requiring past entitled projects to fulfill their requirements, including mitigation and payment of traffic impact fees under the policy. The proposed project would be subject to the North San José Area Design Guidelines.



Source: Census 2000 Data, The California Spatial Information Library (CaSIL). City of San Jose.

5 2.5 0 5 Miles

Figure 1
Regional Location Map



Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery. Kier & Wright Civil Engineers and Surveyors, Inc., 08/22/2025.

1,000 500 0 1,000 Feet

Figure 2
Local Vicinity Map

The proposed project would include demolition of existing on-site improvements to facilitate project implementation, which would include a total of 326,000 square feet of warehouse space and 72,600 square feet of ancillary office space across three buildings (Figure 3). Building 1 would be southeast of the corner of Montague Expressway and Zanker Road and would consist of 142,000 square feet with 11 dock doors and two grade-level doors. Building 2 would be located in the central portion of the project site and would consist of 133,000 square feet with 11 dock doors and two grade-level doors. Building 3 would be located in the northwestern corner of Montague Expressway and East Plumeria Drive and would consist of 160,300 square feet with 11 dock doors and two grade-level doors.

METHODOLOGY

Analysis of the biological resources associated with the project site entailed a thorough review of relevant literature followed by a reconnaissance-level field survey to document existing site conditions and identify biological resource constraints, including the potential for special-status species to occur on-site. The survey area included the entire project site as well as the immediate vicinity where access was possible.

Literature Review

A literature review was conducted to provide a baseline from which to evaluate the biological resources potentially occurring on the site and in the surrounding area.

Topographic Maps and Aerial Photographs

An FCS Biologist reviewed current topographic maps and aerial photographs as a preliminary analysis of the existing conditions within the project site and immediate vicinity. Information obtained from the review of topographic maps included elevation range, general watershed information, and potential drainage feature locations.[1] Aerial photographs provide a perspective of site conditions relative to on-site and off-site land uses, preliminary plant community locations, and potential locations of wildlife movement corridors.

Soil Surveys

An FCS Biologist reviewed the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey to determine soil series (i.e., group of soils with similar profiles) and soil mapping units occurring at the project site.[2] The Biologist reviewed habitat requirements pertaining to soils and substrates for special-status species to establish whether on-site conditions are suitable for occurrence of special-status plant and wildlife species.

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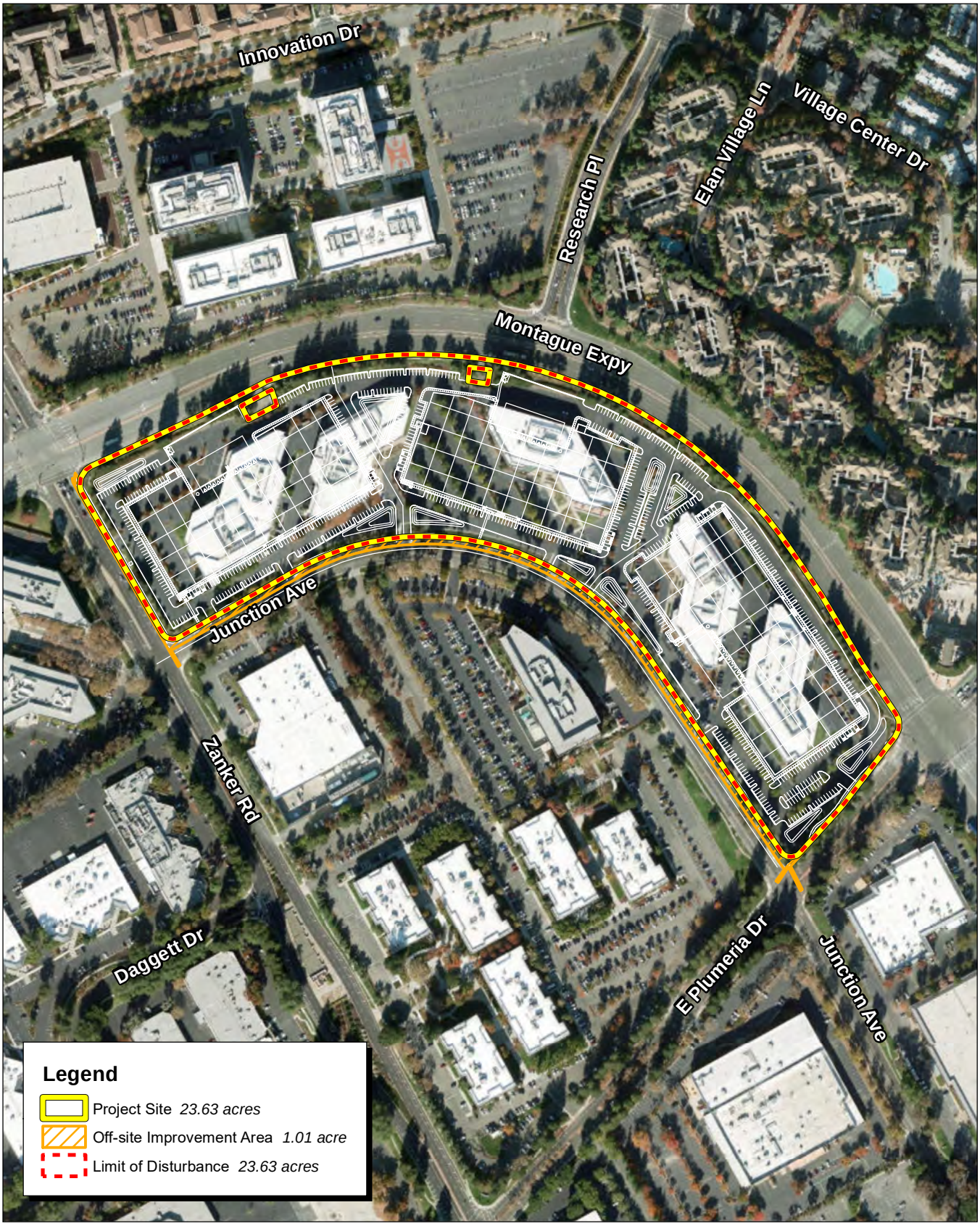
[1] United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 2024. Watershed Assessment, Tracking and Environmental Results System (WATERS). Website: https://www.epa.gov/waterdata/waters-watershed-assessment-tracking-environmental-results-system. Accessed May 30, 2025.

[2] United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). 2025. Official Soil Series Descriptions (OSD). Website: https://www.nrcs.usda.gov/resources/data-and-reports/official-soil-series-descriptions-osd. Accessed May 30, 2025.



Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery. Kier & Wright Civil Engineers and Surveyors, Inc., 08/22/2025.

350 175 0 350
Feet

Figure 3
Site Plan

Special-status Species Database Search

An FCS Biologist reviewed the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), a special-status species and plant community account database; the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system; and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Electronic Inventory (CNPS Inventory) of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California database for the *Milpitas, California* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map and the eight surrounding quadrangles.[3,4,5]

Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands

An FCS Biologist reviewed the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Watershed Assessment, Tracing and Environmental Results System (WATERS) and aerial photography to identify potential natural drainage features and water bodies.[6] In general, all surface drainage features identified as blue-line streams on USGS maps and linear water or wetland features that exhibit evidence of concentrated flow are considered potentially subject to State and federal regulatory authority as waters of the United States and/or State. A preliminary assessment in the field was conducted to determine the location of any existing drainages and the limits of project-related grading activities to aid in determining whether a formal delineation of waters of the United States or State is necessary.

Protected Trees

Prior to conducting the reconnaissance-level survey, an FCS Biologist reviewed applicable City and County ordinances pertaining to tree preservation and protective measures and their tree replacement conditions or permits required.

Habitat Conservation Plan

As part of the literature review, FCS also took into consideration whether the proposed project lies within the boundaries of any adopted Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP), or other approved local, regional, or State HCP and whether any such plan would be applicable to the proposed project. The Santa Clara Valley Habitat Geobrowser was referenced to determine whether the proposed plan falls within the boundaries of an applicable HCP or NCCP.[7]

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[3] California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2025. CNDDB RareFind 5 California Natural Diversity Database Query for Special-Status Species. Website: https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDB/Maps-and-Data. Accessed June 2, 2025.

[4] United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2025. Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC). Website: https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/. Accessed June 2, 2025.

[5] California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2025. California Native Plant Society Rare and Endangered Plant Inventory (CNPS Inventory). Website: http://www.rareplants.cnps.org/. Accessed June 2, 2025.

[6] United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 2025. Watershed Assessment, Tracking and Environmental Results System (WATERS). Website: https://www.epa.gov/waterdata/waters-watershed-assessment-tracking-environmental-results-system. Accessed June 2, 2025.

[7] Santa Clara Valley Habitat Agency Geobrowser. 2025. Website: https://scvha.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=f2268679c2fa49489e3f7d6e8377837e. Accessed June 2, 2025.

The Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan (SCVHP) provides a framework for promoting the protection and recovery of natural resources, including a specific subset of special-status species, while streamlining the permitting process for planned development, infrastructure, and maintenance activities. The purpose of the SCVHP is to protect, enhance, and restore natural resources in specific areas of Santa Clara County and contribute to the recovery of specific special-status species. The SCVHP comprehensively evaluates natural-resource impacts and mitigation requirements in a way that is more efficient and effective for at-risk species and their essential habitats. The SCVHP was adopted on January 29, 2013, by Santa Clara County, the Santa Clara Valley Water District, and Santa Clara Valley Transportation Authority, as well as the cities of San José, Gilroy, and Morgan Hill.

Reconnaissance-level Field Survey

FCS Biologist Hannah Carney conducted a reconnaissance-level field survey of the project site and its immediate vicinity, where accessible. The objective of the survey was to assess and characterize the biological conditions on and adjacent to the site, including an identification of special-status plant and wildlife species and their habitats. During the survey, the Biologist searched for evidence of habitat for special-status species and other sensitive biological resources that were identified in the literature review.

RESULTS

Existing Conditions

The reconnaissance-level field survey was conducted on May 30, 2025. Weather conditions during the field survey were generally cloudy, with an approximate temperature of 74°F (degrees Fahrenheit). Wind speeds were around 5 miles per hour (mph). Photos of the project site are provided in Attachment A.

Soils

According to the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the project site consists of Urbanland-Clear Lake complex, 0–2 percent slopes, poorly drained soil and Urbanland-Campbell complex, 0–2 percent slopes, moderately well drained. Open soil appears in the ornamental vegetative lots around the project site (Figure 4).

Vegetation Communities or Land Cover

Developed

Developed land includes areas that have been constructed upon or physically altered to an extent that native or semi-natural vegetation is no longer supported and retains no soil substrate. Developed land is characterized by permanent or semi-permanent structures, pavement or other hardscape, and landscaped areas that require active management. The entire project site is developed and contains parking lots, ornamental vegetation, and preexisting buildings (Figure 5).



Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery. Kier & Wright Civil Engineers and Surveyors, Inc., 08/22/2025. USDA Soils Data Mart, Santa Clara County.

340 170 0 340
Feet

Figure 4
Soils Map



Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery. Kier & Wright Civil Engineers and Surveyors, Inc., 08/22/2025.

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Figure 5
Vegetation Communities/ Land Cover Types

Ornamental vegetation present within the site and along the right-of-way adjacent to the site consist of the myrtle (*Myrtus* sp.), trumpet vine (*Campsis radicans*), Mexican sage (*Salvia leucantha*), Ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), Tasmanian blue gum (*Eucalyptus globulus*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), Pittosporum (*Pittosporum* sp.), redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), roses (*Rosa* sp.), fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*), spreading rush (*Juncus patens*), Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus molle*), asparagus fern (*Asparagus densiflorus*), english ivy (*Hedera helix*), bradford pear (*Pyrus calleryana*), Japanese maple (*Acer palmatum*), oleander (*Nerium oleander*), Ulmus (*Ulmus* sp.), and coral bells (*Heuchera sanguinea*), and Podo yellow wood (*Podocarpus latifolius*).

Wildlife

The site may provide habitat for generalist and opportunistic wildlife species that are able to tolerate high levels of habitat disturbance. Species observed on-site during the field survey include the Mallard duck (*Anas platyrhynchos*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), dark-eyed junco (*Junco hyemalis*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), chestnut-backed chickadee (*Poecile rufescens*), Bewick's wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*), bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*), American goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*), and lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*).

The trees located on-site and in the immediate vicinity could provide suitable habitat for migratory or resident nesting birds. No signs of terrestrial animals were observed within the project site, and the lack of suitable habitat on-site, in additional to active roadways and developments surrounding the site, preclude the likelihood of terrestrial movement through the site.

Special-status Species

A review of the CNDDB, CNPS, and IPaC Inventories determined that 53 special-status plant species and 45 special-status animal species have been recorded within the regional vicinity of the project site (Attachment B and C). The parameters of these search queries included an area consisting of the *Milpitas*, *California* USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map and the eight surrounding quadrangles (regional vicinity). The likelihood and rationale for these species to occur are discussed in the paragraphs below. No special-status plants or animal species were observed during the field survey.

Special-status Plants

Of the 53 special-status plant species recorded in the regional vicinity of the project site, 8 special-status plant species have been recorded within a 5-mile radius of the project site. These include:

1. Robust spineflower (*Chorizanthe robusta*)
2. Hall's bushmallow (*Malacothamnus hallii*)
3. Hoover's button-celery (*Eryngium aristulatum var. hooveri*)
4. Saline clover (*Trifolium hydrophilum*)
5. Alkali milk-vetch (*Astragalus tener var. tener*)
6. Congdon's tarplant (*Centromadia parryi ssp. congdonii*)
7. Hairless popcornflower (*Plagiobothrys glaber*)
8. Point Reyes salty bird's-beak (*Chloropyron maritimum ssp. palustre*)

The plant species recorded within 5 miles of the project site require specific habitats or conditions, including valley grasslands, cismontane woodlands, chaparral, or swamps and marshes. Given the entire developed nature of the project site, none of these habitat types are present on-site. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that no special-status plants are expected to occur on the project site. The developed state of the project site does not provide suitable habitat for any special-status plant species recorded in the CNDDB or CNPS Inventory due to the lack of natural vegetation and the lack of suitable substrate.

Special-status Wildlife

Of the 45 special-status wildlife species recorded in the regional vicinity of the project site, 25 species-status wildlife species have been recorded within a 5-mile radius of the project site. The vast majority of these species are not expected to occur on the project site due to a lack of general habitat from previous development within the project site and the immediate surrounding areas.

1. Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*)
2. White-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*)
3. Salt marsh common yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas sinuosa*)
4. Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)
5. Northwestern pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*)
6. Salt-marsh harvest mouse (*Reithrodontomys raviventris*)
7. Western bumble bee (*Bombus occidentalis*)
8. Steelhead-Central California Coast District Population Segment (DPS) (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)
9. California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*)
10. Western snowy plover (*Charadrius nivosus*)
11. Yellow rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*)
12. Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*)
13. Alameda song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia pusillula*)
14. Salt-marsh wandering shrew (*Sorex vagrans halicoetes*)
15. Foothill yellow-legged frog-Central Coast DPS (*Rana boylii*)
16. Northern California legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra*)
17. California tiger salamander-Central California DPS (*Ambystoma californiense*)
18. Tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*)
19. Western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*)
20. California black rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*)
21. California ridgway's rail (*Rallus obsoletus*)
22. Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*)
23. American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*)
24. Crotch's bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*)
25. Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*)

No special-status amphibian species are expected to occur due to the lack of suitable aquatic or aestivation habitat. No reptilian species are expected to occur on-site due to the lack of suitable microhabitats such as beach dunes, chaparral, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces, ponds,

marshes, or rivers. The project site does contain some mature trees, which could provide suitable nesting habitat for resident and migratory bird species protected under federal and State regulations.

Demolition and other construction activities, including tree removal, that occur during the avian nesting season (generally February 1 to August 31) could significantly disturb or destroy nesting sites for bird species protected under the Fish and Game Code, Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), and the City of San José General Plan Policy ER-5.1. Potential indirect operation-related impacts to special-status bird species include noise, light, window reflections, and other man-made disturbances, which may cause nesting birds adjacent to the vegetation removal areas to abandon their nests. The removal of trees during the nesting season could result in direct harm to nesting birds, while noise, light, and other man-made disturbances may cause nesting birds to prematurely abandon their nests. Therefore, the applicant would be required to implement Mitigation Measure (MM) BIO-1, which outlines avoidance and minimization measures to ensure that potential project impacts on nesting birds are reduced to a less than significant level. Through the implementation of MM BIO-1 and due to the overall lack of habitat value due to anthropogenic disturbances, impacts to special-status wildlife species and protected functional groups would be less than significant.

Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands

No wetlands or other aquatic features that meet criteria as waters of the United States or State were observed within the proposed project site during the reconnaissance-level survey.

Wildlife Movement Corridors

Wildlife movement corridors link areas of suitable wildlife habitat that are otherwise separated by rugged terrain, changes in vegetation, or human disturbance. Urbanization and the resulting fragmentation of open space areas create isolated “islands” of wildlife habitat, forming separated populations. Corridors act as an effective link between populations. The project site was evaluated for evidence of wildlife movement corridors during the field survey. The project site is highly disturbed and is surrounded in all directions by extensive urban development, roadways and other manufactured structures that serve as barriers to wildlife movement. The site does not include a wildlife movement corridor.

Wildlife nursery sites include nesting birds and maternity bat roosts, aquatic breeding habitats, and special-status and non-special-status wildlife breeding or nesting colonies. No significant breeding/nesting colonies were observed during the wildlife surveys. However, individual nesting birds have the potential of being present on-site and within disturbance distance seasonally. For example, songbird species adapted to urbanized areas may nest in trees that occur within the project site.

Protected Trees

The City’s Tree Removal Policy protects street trees located in a public right-of-way, heritage trees, trees with circumferences of 38 inches of more at 4.5 feet above the ground, and multi-trunk trees with a cumulative circumference of 38 inches of more at 4.5 feet above the ground. Protected trees shall not be removed without approval of a Tree Removal Permit. Additionally, the project application must adhere to Standard Permit Condition (SPC) BIO-1 detailed below.

Applicable Habitat Conservation Plans

The proposed project lies within the boundaries of the SCVHP Permit Area.[8] The project site is located within designated "Urban Areas (No Land Cover Fee)" within the SCVHP. The project applicant will still be responsible for permit applications, permit processing fees, and any applicable technical reports. The parcel is not subject to any other Land Cover or sensitive habitat (such as serpentine area) development fees. The project site does not lie within a SCVHP-defined plant or wildlife survey area. Additionally, the project application must adhere to SPC BIO-2 described below.

CONCLUSIONS

The proposed limit of disturbance impact area would develop the entirety of the project site (Figure 6). The biological memorandum determined the following:

- The project site does not contain suitable habitat for any special-status plants.
- The project site does not contain suitable habitat for any special-status wildlife species aside from potential nesting birds and roosting bats.
- The project site does not contain potentially jurisdictional wetlands or waters of the United States or waters of the State.
- The proposed project may require the removal of protected trees; however, if the removal of protected trees is required, the project applicant must adhere the City's Tree Policy.
- The proposed project would not significantly impact any known wildlife corridors as none are locally present.
- The proposed project would not conflict with the SCVHCP, NCCPs, or other approved local, regional, or State HCP.

The City of San José incorporates SPCs for biological resources as part of its environmental review process, consistent with the goals and policies outlined in the Envision San José 2040 General Plan. These conditions are intended to reduce potential impacts on sensitive habitats and special-status species during development activities. SPC measures include tree protection and replacement protocols and compliance with the SCVHP. The applicant will implement the SPCs outlined below (SPC BIO-1 and SPC BIO-2) to ensure that impacts to biological resources are reduced to a less than significant level. With implementation of the following SPCs and the applicable mitigation measure (MM BIO-1), project-related impacts to regulated biological resources on-site would be reduced to less than significant.

[8] Santa Clara Valley Habitat Agency Geobrowser. 2025. Website: https://scvha.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=f2268679c2fa49489e3f7d6e8377837e. Accessed June 2, 2025.



Source: ESRI Aerial Imagery. Kier & Wright Civil Engineers and Surveyors, Inc., 08/22/2025.

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Feet

Figure 6
Impact Map

Mitigation Measure

MM BIO-1 Impacts to Nesting Birds

The proposed project would implement the following measures to avoid impacts to nesting migratory birds:

- **Avoidance:** The project applicant shall schedule demolition and construction activities to avoid the nesting season. The nesting season for most birds, including most raptors in the San Francisco Bay Area, extends from February 1 through August 15 (inclusive), as amended.
- **Nesting Bird Surveys:** If it is not possible to schedule demolition and construction between August 16 and January 31 (inclusive), pre-construction surveys for nesting birds shall be completed by a qualified Ornithologist to ensure that no nests shall be disturbed during project implementation. This survey shall be completed no more than 14 days prior to the initiation of construction activities during the early part of the breading season (February 1 through April 30 inclusive) and no more than 30 days prior to the initiation of these activities during the late part of the breeding season (May 1 through August 15 inclusive). During the survey, the Ornithologist shall inspect all trees and other possible nesting habitats immediately adjacent to the construction areas for nests.
- **Buffer Zones:** If an active nest is found sufficiently close to the work areas to be disturbed by construction, the Ornithologist, in consultation with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), shall determine the extent of a construction-free buffer zone to be established around the nest, typically 250 feet, to ensure that raptor or migratory bird nests shall not be disturbed during project construction. The no-disturbance buffer shall remain in place until the Ornithologist determines the nest is no longer active or the nesting season ends. If construction ceases for two days or more then resumes again during the nesting season, an additional survey shall be necessary to avoid impacts to active bird nests that may be present.
- **Reporting:** Prior to any tree removal or approval of any grading permits (whichever occurs first), the project applicant shall submit the Ornithologist's report indicating the results of the survey and any designated buffer zones to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning, Building and Code Enforcement (PBCE) or the Director’s designee prior to issuance of any grading or building permits.

Standard Permit Conditions

SCP BIO-1 Tree Replacement

Trees removed for the proposed project shall be replaced at ratios required by the City, as stated in Table 1 below, as amended:

Table 1: Tree Replacement Ratios				
Circumference of Tree to be Removed	Replacement Ratios Based on Type of Tree to be Removed			Minimum Size of Each Replacement Tree*
	Native	Non-native	Orchard	
38 inches or more	5:1	4:1	3:1	15 gallon
19 up to 38 inches	3:1	2:1	none	15 gallon
Less than 19 inches	1:1	1:1	none	15 gallon

Notes:
*x:x = tree replacement to tree loss ratio
Trees greater than or equal to 38-inch circumference measured at 54 inches above natural grade shall not be removed unless a Tree Removal Permit, or equivalent, has been approved for the removal of such trees. For Multi-family Residential, Commercial, and Industrial properties, a permit is required for removal of trees of any size.
A 38-inch tree equals 12.1 inches in diameter.
A 24-inch box replacement tree = two 15-gallon replacement trees.
Single-family and Two-dwelling properties may replace trees at a ratio of 1:1.

The proposed project would include removal of 183 trees (115 ordinance-size, 68 non-ordinance-size). Trees greater than 38-inch circumference would not be removed unless a Tree Removal Permit or equivalent has been approved for the removal of such tree. Any street tree removal would be permitted separately by the Department of Transportation. Tree replacement would occur at a ratio of 1:1 to 5:1, depending on the size of the tree to be removed, and replacement trees would be a minimum of 15 gallons in size. The proposed project requires 637 15-gallon replacement trees or 319 24-inch box trees on-site. The project proposes the replacement of 197 24-inch box trees on-site (equivalent of 394 15-gallon box trees) and 21 street trees, resulting in 218 total proposed trees. The proposed project would pay an in lieu fee for the remaining trees that would not be replaced on-site.

In the event the project site does not have sufficient area to accommodate the required tree mitigation, one or more of the following measures will be implemented, to the satisfaction of the Director of Planning, Building and Code Enforcement (PBCE) or the Director's designee, at the development permit stage:

- The size of a 15-gallon replacement tree may be increased to 24-inch box and count as two replacement trees to be planted on the project site at the development permit stage.
- Off-site tree replacement fee(s) shall be paid to the City prior to the issuance of grading permit(s), in accordance with the City Council approved Fee Resolution. The City will use the off-site tree replacement fee(s) to plant trees at alternative sites.

SPC BIO-2 Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan

The proposed project may be subject to applicable Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan (SCVHP) conditions and fees (including the nitrogen deposition fee) prior to issuance of any grading permits. The project applicant would be required to submit the Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan Coverage Screening Form to the Director of Planning, Building and Code Enforcement (PBCE) or the Director's designee for approval and payment of all applicable fees prior to the issuance of a grading permit. The SCVHP and supporting materials can be viewed at https://scv-habitatplan.org.

REGULATORY SETTING

This section provides an overview of the laws and regulations that are applicable to the proposed project.

Federal Regulations

Endangered Species Act

The USFWS has jurisdiction over species listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act. Section 9 of the Endangered Species Act protects listed species from “take,” which is broadly defined as actions taken to “harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or attempt to engage in any such conduct.” The Endangered Species Act protects threatened and endangered plants and animals and their critical habitat. Candidate species are those proposed for listing; these species are usually treated by resource agencies as if they were listed during the environmental review process.

A proposed project may acquire permission to take listed and candidate species through implementation of sections of the Endangered Species Act. If the proposed project is funded by, authorized by, or otherwise involves a federal agency, Section 7 requires those agencies to consult with the USFWS to ensure that the proposed project does not jeopardize the future existence of any listed species. The consultation results in either a concurrence letter from USFWS stating that the proposed action does not jeopardize the species or a Biological Opinion issued by USFWS that includes a defined limit of take of listed species that is authorized for the action. When there is no federal nexus to pursue Section 7 permissions, USFWS may authorize take of listed species through Section 10, which allows private landowners, corporations, Native American Tribes, states, cities, and counties to implement projects that could affect listed species. Under this process, the project proponent seeks take permissions through completing and submitting an HCP for approval by the USFWS. The HCP defines the proposed project and potential for take of species and outlines measures to mitigate or compensate for impacts that would occur during implementation of the proposed project. Often a draft Implementing Agreement (IA) is included with the permit application for larger HCPs, such as a regional plan. An IA is a contract that describes the roles and responsibilities of the permit holder, the federal wildlife agency, and any other parties responsible for implementing the HCP.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The MBTA implements international treaties between the United States and other nations devised to protect migratory birds, their parts, eggs, and nests from activities such as hunting, pursuing, capturing, killing, selling, and shipping, unless expressly authorized in the law and regulations or otherwise by permit. All migratory birds and their nests are protected from take and other impacts under the MBTA (16 United States Code [USC] § 703, *et seq*.).

State Regulations

CEQA Guidelines

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires public agencies to evaluate potential impacts to special-status species and their habitat. The following CEQA Guidelines Appendix G checklist questions serve as thresholds of significance when evaluating the potential impacts of a project on biological resources. Impacts are considered significant if a project would:

a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as being 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 United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

c) 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.

d) 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.

e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.

f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or State Habitat Conservation Plan.

California Endangered Species Act

The State of California enacted the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) in 1984. CESA pertains to State-listed endangered and threatened species. CESA requires lead agencies to consult with the CDFW when preparing CEQA documents to ensure that lead agency actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of a listed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of habitat essential to the continued existence of those species if there are reasonable and prudent alternatives available (Fish and Game Code [FGC] § 2080). CESA directs agencies to consult with the CDFW on projects or actions that

could affect listed species, directs the CDFW to determine whether jeopardy would occur, and allows the CDFW to identify “reasonable and prudent alternatives” to the proposed project consistent with conserving the species. CESA allows the CDFW to authorize exceptions to the State’s prohibition against take of a listed species if the take of a listed species is incidental to carrying out an otherwise lawful project that has been approved under CEQA (FGC § 2081).

California Fish and Game Code

Under CESA, the CDFW has the responsibility for maintaining a list of endangered and threatened species (FGC § 2070). Fish and Game Code Sections 2050 through 2098 outline the protection provided to California’s rare, endangered, and threatened species. Fish and Game Code Section 2080 prohibits the taking of plants and animals listed under CESA. Fish and Game Code Section 2081 established an incidental take permit program for State-listed species. The CDFW maintains a list of “candidate species” which it formally notices as being under review for addition to the list of endangered or threatened species.

In addition, the Native Plant Protection Act of 1977 (NPPA) (FGC § 1900, *et seq*.) prohibits the taking, possessing, or sale within the State of any plants with a State designation of rare, threatened, or endangered (as defined by the CDFW). An exception to this prohibition in the NPPA allows landowners, under specified circumstances, to take listed plant species, provided that the owners first notify the CDFW and give the agency at least 10 days to come and retrieve (and presumably replant) the plants before they are plowed under or otherwise destroyed. Fish and Game Code Section 1913 exempts from take prohibition “the removal of endangered or rare native plants from a canal, lateral ditch, building site, or road, or other right-of-way.” Project impacts to these species are not considered significant unless the species are known to have a high potential to occur within the area of disturbance associated with construction of the proposed project.

In addition to formal listing under the Endangered Species Act and CESA, some species receive additional consideration by the CDFW and local lead agencies during the CEQA process. Species that may be considered for review are those listed as a “Species of Special Concern.” The CDFW maintains lists of Species of Special Concern that serve as species “watch lists.” Species with this status may have limited distributions or limited populations, and/or the extent of their habitats has been reduced substantially, such that their populations may be threatened. Thus, their populations are monitored, and they may receive special attention during environmental review. While they do not have statutory protection, they may be considered rare under CEQA and specific protection measures may be warranted. In addition to Species of Special Concern, the CDFW Special Animals List identifies animals that are tracked by the CNDDB and may be potentially vulnerable but warrant no federal interest and no legal protection.

Sensitive species that would qualify for listing but are not currently listed are afforded protection under CEQA. CEQA Guidelines Section 15065 (Mandatory Findings of Significance) requires that a substantial reduction in numbers of a rare or endangered species be considered a significant effect. CEQA Guidelines Section 15380 (Rare or Endangered Species) provides for the assessment of unlisted species as rare or endangered under CEQA if the species can be shown to meet the criteria for listing. Unlisted plant species on the CNPS List ranked 1 and 2 would typically require evaluation under CEQA.

Fish and Game Code Sections 3500 to 5500 outline protection for fully protected species of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish. Species that are fully protected by these sections may not be taken or possessed at any time. The CDFW cannot issue permits or licenses that authorize the take of any fully protected species, except under certain circumstances such as scientific research and live capture and relocation of such species pursuant to a permit for the protection of livestock.

Under Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5, it is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders of Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds of prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto. To comply with the requirements of CESA, an agency reviewing a proposed project within its jurisdiction must determine whether any State-listed endangered or threatened species may be present in the project study area and determine whether the proposed project will have a potentially significant impact on such species. In addition, the CDFW encourages informal consultation on any proposed project that may impact a candidate species.

Project-related impacts to species on the CESA endangered or threatened list would be considered significant. State-listed species are fully protected under the mandates of CESA. Take of protected species incidental to otherwise lawful management activities may be authorized under Fish and Game Code Section 206.591. Authorization from the CDFW would be in the form of an Incidental Take Permit.

Fish and Game Code Section 1602 requires any entity to notify the CDFW before beginning any activity that “may substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow of, or substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake” or “deposit debris, waste, or other materials that could pass into any river, stream, or lake.” “River, stream, or lake” includes waters that are episodic and perennial and ephemeral streams, desert washes, and watercourses with a subsurface flow. A Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement will be required if the CDFW determines that project activities may substantially adversely affect fish or wildlife resources through alterations to a covered body of water. CDFW jurisdiction typically extends to the edge or “drip line” of the riparian habitat or top of bank.

California Native Plant Society

CDFW, in collaboration with CNPS and other technical experts, maintains a rank of plant species that are native to California and that have low population numbers, limited distribution, or are otherwise threatened with extinction. This information is published in the Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California. The California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) system includes six rarity and endangerment ranks that are defined as follows:

Rank 1A: Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere
Rank 1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
Rank 2A: Plants presumed extirpated in California but common elsewhere
Rank 2B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere
Rank 3: Plants about which more information is needed
Rank 4: Watch List: Plants of limited distribution

Potential impacts to populations of CRPR-ranked plants receive consideration under CEQA review. All plants appearing on the CNPS List ranked 1 or 2 are considered to meet the CEQA Guidelines Section

15380 criteria. Rank 3 and 4 plants do not automatically meet this definition. Rank 4 plants do not clearly meet CEQA standards and thresholds for impact considerations. Nevertheless, some level of CEQA review is justified for CRPR 4 taxa, and under some circumstances, a full impact analysis is warranted. Taxa that can be shown to meet the criteria for endangered, rare, or threatened status under CEQA Section 15380(d), or that can be shown to be regionally rare or unique as defined in CEQA Section 15125(c), must be fully analyzed in a CEQA document. Some circumstances, such as local rarity, having occurrences peripheral to the taxon's distribution, or having occurrences on unusual substrates or rare and declining habitats, provide justification for treating some CRPR 4 taxa occurrences as regionally rare or unique. One limitation to fully analyzing impacts on CRPR 4 taxa is the difficulty in obtaining current data on the number and condition of the occurrences.

Local Regulations

City of San José General Plan

Goal ER-4–Special-status Plants and Animals

Preserve, manage, and restore habitat suitable for special-status species, including threatened and endangered species.

Policies–Special-status Plants and Animals

ER-4.1 Preserve and restore, to the greatest extent feasible, habitat areas that support special-status species. Avoid development in such habitats unless no feasible alternatives exist and mitigation is provided of equivalent value.

ER-4.2 Limit recreational uses in wildlife refuges, nature preserves and wilderness areas in parks to those activities which have minimal impact on sensitive habitat.

ER-4.3 Prohibit planting of invasive non-native plant species in natural habitats that support special-status species.

ER-4.4 Require that development projects incorporate mitigation measures to avoid and minimize impacts to individuals of special-status species.

Action–Special-status Plants and Animals

ER-4.5 Where implementation of the Envision General Plan would result in impacts to burrowing owl habitat occupied by breeding owls in 2008 or later, providing mitigation of equivalent value shall consist of securing, protecting and managing nesting and foraging habitat in perpetuity for burrowing owls within the South Bay area such that there is no reduction in the local burrowing owl population. Mitigation shall be required for the largest number of breeding burrowing owls that have been identified nesting or foraging on a site in burrowing owl surveys since 2008. These measures are required to be implemented by individual projects unless the City develops an independent plan or participates in a regional conservation strategy (such as the Santa Clara Valley HCP) that would maintain or increase South Bay area burrowing owl populations.

Goal ER-5–Migratory Birds

Protect migratory birds from injury or mortality.

Policies–Migratory Birds

ER-5.1 Avoid implementing activities that result in the loss of active native birds' nests, including both direct loss and indirect loss through abandonment, of native birds. Avoidance of activities that could result in impacts to nests during the breeding season or maintenance of buffers between such activities and active nests would avoid such impacts.

ER-5.2 Require that development projects incorporate measures to avoid impacts to nesting migratory birds.

City of San José Municipal Code

Chapters 13.28 and 13.32 of the San José Municipal Code outlines the conditions and requirements of the City's tree preservation policy.

Chapter 13.28–Street Tees, Hedges and Shrubs

The City defines a Heritage Tree as, any tree which, because of factors including but not limited to its history, girth, height, species or unique quality, has been found by the City Council to have a special significance to the community shall be designated a Heritage Tree. Such trees shall be placed on a Heritage Tree list which shall be adopted by the City Council by resolution, which resolution may be amended from time to time to add to or delete certain trees therefrom.

Chapter 13.32–Tree Removal Controls

The City defines an ordinance-sized tree is either a single trunk or stem with a circumference of at least 38 inches measured at a height 54 inches above natural grade slope, or multiple trunks where the combined circumferences of each trunk at 54 inches above natural grade slope add up to at least 38 inches.

Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan

The SCVHP provides a framework for promoting the protection and recovery of natural resources, including endangered species, while streamlining the permitting process for planned development, infrastructure, and maintenance activities. The purpose of the SCVHP is to protect, enhance, and restore natural resources in specific areas of Santa Clara County and contribute to the recovery of endangered species. The SCVHP evaluates natural-resource impacts and mitigation requirements comprehensively in a way that is more efficient and effective for at-risk species and their essential habitats. The SCVHP was adopted by the City of San José on January 29, 2013.

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Attachment A:

Site Photographs



Photograph 1: Central portion of the project site, facing northwest. Adjacent to existing office building and man-made water feature with mallard duck.



Photograph 2: Southwestern portion of the project site, facing northwest. Adjacent to existing office building with associated landscaping, internal roadway, and parking lot.



Photograph 3: Southwestern portion of the project site, facing west. Adjacent to existing office building with associated landscaping, internal roadway, and parking lot. Junction Ave south of project boundary.



Photograph 4: Western portion of the project site, facing north. Adjacent to existing office building with associated landscaping, internal roadway, and parking lot. Zanker Road west of project boundary.



Photograph 5: Northwestern portion of the project site, facing east. Adjacent to existing office building with associated landscaping, internal roadway, and parking lot. Montague Expressway north of project boundary.



Photograph 6: Northwestern portion of the project site, facing east. Adjacent to existing office building with associated landscaping, internal roadway, and parking lot.



Photograph 7: Northern portion of the project site, facing southeast. Adjacent to existing office building with associated landscaping, internal roadway, and parking lot.



Photograph 8: Northeastern portion of the project site, facing southeast. Adjacent to existing office building with associated landscaping, internal roadway, and parking lot.



Photograph 9: Southeastern portion of the project site, facing west. Adjacent to existing office building with associated landscaping, internal roadway, and parking lot. East Plumeria Drive east of project boundary



Photograph 10: Southern portion of the project site, facing west. Adjacent to existing office building with associated landscaping, internal roadway, and parking lot.

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An ADEC Innovation

Attachment B:

Database Search Results

Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (San Jose East (3712137) OR San Jose West (3712138) OR Calaveras Reservoir (3712147) OR La Costa Valley (3712157) OR Mountain View (3712241) OR Niles (3712158) OR Newark (3712251) OR Cupertino (3712231) OR Milpitas (3712148))

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
Accipiter striatus sharp-shinned hawk	ABNKC12020	None	None	G5	S4	WL
Acipenser medirostris pop. 1 green sturgeon - southern DPS	AFCAA01031	Threatened	None	G2T1	S1	SSC
Actinemys marmorata northwestern pond turtle	ARAAD02031	Proposed Threatened	None	G2	SNR	SSC
Adela oplerella Opler's longhorn moth	IILEE0G040	None	None	G2	S2	
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S2	SSC
Ambystoma californiense pop. 1 California tiger salamander - central California DPS	AAAAA01181	Threatened	Threatened	G2G3T3	S3	WL
Aneides niger Santa Cruz black salamander	AAAAD01070	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
Anniella pulchra Northern California legless lizard	ARACC01020	None	None	G3	S2S3	SSC
Antrozous pallidus pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Aquila chrysaetos golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	G5	S3	FP
Ardea herodias great blue heron	ABNGA04010	None	None	G5	S4	
Astragalus tener var. tener alkali milk-vetch	PDFAB0F8R1	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.2
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	Candidate Endangered	G4	S2	SSC
Atriplex depressa brittlescale	PDCHE042L0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Atriplex minuscula lesser saltscale	PDCHE042M0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Balsamorhiza macrolepis big-scale balsamroot	PDAST11061	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Bombus caliginosus obscure bumble bee	IIHYM24380	None	None	G2G3	S1S2	

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Bombus crotchii Crotch's bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	Candidate Endangered	G2	S2	
Bombus occidentalis western bumble bee	IIHYM24252	None	Candidate Endangered	G3	S1	
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S4	
Centromadia parryi ssp. congdonii Congdon's tarplant	PDAST4R0P1	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
Charadrius nivosus nivosus western snowy plover	ABNNB03031	Threatened	None	G3T3	S3	SSC
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. palustre Point Reyes salty bird's-beak	PDSCR0J0C3	None	None	G4?T2	S2	1B.2
Chorizanthe robusta var. robusta robust spineflower	PDPGN040Q2	Endangered	None	G2T1	S1	1B.1
Circus hudsonius northern harrier	ABNKC11011	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Cirsium fontinale var. campylon Mt. Hamilton thistle	PDAST2E163	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2
Clarkia concinna ssp. automixa Santa Clara red ribbons	PDONA050A1	None	None	G5?T3	S3	4.3
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis western yellow-billed cuckoo	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	
Collinsia multicolor San Francisco collinsia	PDSCR0H0B0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Corynorhinus townsendii Townsend's big-eared bat	AMACC08010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
Coturnicops noveboracensis yellow rail	ABNME01010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
Danaus plexippus plexippus pop. 1 monarch - California overwintering population	IILEPP2012	Proposed Threatened	None	G4T1T2Q	S2	
Delphinium californicum ssp. interius Hospital Canyon larkspur	PDRAN0B0A2	None	None	G3T3	S3	1B.2
Dicamptodon ensatus California giant salamander	AAAAH01020	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
Dipodomys heermanni berkeleyensis Berkeley kangaroo rat	AMAFD03061	None	None	G4T1	S2	
Dipodomys heermanni goldmani Salinas kangaroo rat	AMAFD03065	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	
Dipodomys venustus venustus Santa Cruz kangaroo rat	AMAFD03042	None	None	G4T1	S1	
Dirca occidentalis western leatherwood	PDTHY03010	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Dudleya abramsii ssp. setchellii Santa Clara Valley dudleya	PDCRA040Z0	Endangered	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1
Egretta thula snowy egret	ABNGA06030	None	None	G5	S4	
Elanus leucurus white-tailed kite	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3S4	FP
Eryngium aristulatum var. hooveri Hoover's button-celery	PDAPI0Z043	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.1
Euphydryas editha bayensis Bay checkerspot butterfly	IILEPK4055	Threatened	None	G4G5T1	S3	
Extriplex joaquinana San Joaquin spearscale	PDCHE041F3	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Falco mexicanus prairie falcon	ABNKD06090	None	None	G5	S4	WL
Falco peregrinus anatum American peregrine falcon	ABNKD06071	Delisted	Delisted	G4T4	S3S4	
Fritillaria liliacea fragrant fritillary	PMLIL0V0C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Geothlypis trichas sinuosa saltmarsh common yellowthroat	ABPBX1201A	None	None	G5T3	S3	SSC
Gonidea angulata western ridged mussel	IMBIV19010	None	None	G3	S2	
Hoita strobilina Loma Prieta hoita	PDFAB5Z030	None	None	G2?	S2?	1B.1
Lasiurus cinereus hoary bat	AMACC05032	None	None	G3G4	S4	
Lasthenia conjugens Contra Costa goldfields	PDAST5L040	Endangered	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus California black rail	ABNME03041	None	Threatened	G3T1	S2	FP
Lepidurus packardi vernal pool tadpole shrimp	ICBRA10010	Endangered	None	G3	S3	
Lessingia micradenia var. glabrata smooth lessingia	PDAST5S062	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2
Linderiella occidentalis California linderiella	ICBRA06010	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	
Malacothamnus arcuatus var. arcuatus arcuate bushmallow	PDMAL0Q0E0	None	None	G2Q	S2	1B.2
Malacothamnus hallii Hall's bushmallow	PDMAL0Q0F0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus Alameda whipsnake	ARADB21031	Threatened	Threatened	G4T2	S2	

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Melospiza melodia pusillula Alameda song sparrow	ABPBXA301S	None	None	G5T2T3	S2	SSC
Microcina homi Hom's micro-blind harvestman	ILARA47020	None	None	G1	S2	
Monolopia gracilens woodland woollythreads	PDAST6G010	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
Myotis evotis long-eared myotis	AMACC01070	None	None	G5	S3	
Myotis yumanensis Yuma myotis	AMACC01020	None	None	G5	S4	
Navarretia prostrata prostrate vernal pool navarretia	PDPLM0C0Q0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Neotoma fuscipes annectens San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat	AMAFF08082	None	None	G5T2T3	S2S3	SSC
Northern Coastal Salt Marsh Northern Coastal Salt Marsh	CTT52110CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 8 steelhead - central California coast DPS	AFCHA0209G	Threatened	None	G5T3Q	S3	SSC
Plagiobothrys glaber hairless popcornflower	PDBOR0V0B0	None	None	GX	SX	1A
Puccinellia simplex California alkali grass	PMPOA53110	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Rallus obsoletus obsoletus California Ridgway's rail	ABNME05011	Endangered	Endangered	G3T1	S2	FP
Rana boylii pop. 4 foothill yellow-legged frog - central coast DPS	AAABH01054	Threatened	Endangered	G3T2	S2	
Rana draytonii California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
Ravenella exigua chaparral harebell	PDCAM020A0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Reithrodontomys raviventris salt-marsh harvest mouse	AMAFF02040	Endangered	Endangered	G1G2	S3	FP
Riparia riparia bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
Rynchops niger black skimmer	ABNNM14010	None	None	G5	S2	SSC
Senecio aphanactis chaparral ragwort	PDAST8H060	None	None	G3	S2	1B.2
Sidalcea malachroides maple-leaved checkerbloom	PDMAL110E0	None	None	G3	S3	4.2
Sorex vagrans halicoetes salt-marsh wandering shrew	AMABA01071	None	None	G5T1	S1	SSC

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Spergularia macrotheca var. longistyla long-styled sand-spurrey	PDCAR0W062	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2
Spirinchus thaleichthys pop. 2 longfin smelt - San Francisco Bay-Delta DPS	AFCHB03040	Endangered	Threatened	G5TNRQ	S1	
Sternula antillarum browni California least tern	ABNNM08103	Endangered	Endangered	G4T2T3Q	S2	FP
Streptanthus albidus ssp. albidus Metcalf Canyon jewelflower	PDBRA2G011	Endangered	None	G2T1	S1	1B.1
Streptanthus albidus ssp. peramoenus most beautiful jewelflower	PDBRA2G012	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2
Stuckenia filiformis ssp. alpina northern slender pondweed	PMPOT03091	None	None	G5T5	S2S3	2B.2
Suaeda californica California seablite	PDCHE0P020	Endangered	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Sycamore Alluvial Woodland Sycamore Alluvial Woodland	CTT62100CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
Taxidea taxus American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Trifolium hydrophilum saline clover	PDFAB400R5	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Tryonia imitator mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail)	IMGASJ7040	None	None	G2	S2	

Record Count: 92

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

Search Results

53 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: , CRPR is one of [1A:1B:2A:2B:3:4] , 9-Quad include [3712137:3712138:3712147:3712157:3712241:3712158:3712251:3712231:3712148]

▲ 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
Acanthomintha lanceolata	Santa Clara thorn-mint	Lamiaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2005 Barry Breckling
Androsace elongata ssp. *acuta*	California androsace	Primulaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G5? T3T4	S3S4	4.2		1994-01-01	 © 2008 Aaron Schusteff
Astragalus tener var. *tener*	alkali milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.2	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available

Atriplex depressa	brittlescale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Oct	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2009 Zoya Akulova
Atriplex minuscula	lesser saltscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	May-Oct	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2000 Robert E. Preston, Ph.D.
Balsamorhiza macrolepis	big-scale balsamroot	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 ©1998 Dean Wm. Taylor
Calandrinia breweri	Brewer's calandrinia	Montiaceae	annual herb	(Jan)Mar-Jun	None	None	G4	S4	4.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Centromadia parryi ssp. *congdonii*	Congdon's tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	(Apr)May-Oct(Nov)	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available

Chloropyron maritimum ssp. *palustre*	Point Reyes salty bird's-beak	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	Jun-Oct	None	None	G4?T2	S2	1B.2		1974-01-01	 ©2017 John Doyen
Chorizanthe robusta var. *robusta*	robust spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Sep	FE	None	G2T1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1980-01-01	No Photo Available
Cirsium fontinale var. *campylon*	Mt. Hamilton thistle	Asteraceae	perennial herb	(Feb)Apr-Oct	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Clarkia concinna ssp. *automixa*	Santa Clara red ribbons	Onagraceae	annual herb	(Apr)May-Jun(Jul)	None	None	G5?T3	S3	4.3	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Clarkia lewisii	Lewis' clarkia	Onagraceae	annual herb	(Feb)May-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Yes	1980-01-01	No Photo Available
Collinsia multicolor	San Francisco collinsia	Plantaginaceae	annual herb	(Feb)Mar-May	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Convolvulus simulans	small-flowered morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Cypripedium fasciculatum	clustered lady's-slipper	Orchidaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Mar-Aug	None	None	G4	S4	4.2		1980-01-01	 © 2013 Scot Loring

Delphinium californicum ssp. *interius*	Hospital Canyon larkspur	Ranunculaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G3T3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1984-01-01	No Photo Available
Dirca occidentalis	western leatherwood	Thymelaeaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Jan-Mar(Apr)	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2017 Steve Matson
Dudleya abramsii ssp. *setchellii*	Santa Clara Valley dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Oct	FE	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1988-01-01	No Photo Available
Eleocharis parvula	small spikerush	Cyperaceae	perennial herb	(Apr)Jun-Aug(Sep)	None	None	G5	S3	4.3		1980-01-01	 ©2018 Ron Vanderhoff
Eriogonum argillosum	clay buckwheat	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Eriogonum umbellatum var. *bahiiforme*	bay buckwheat	Polygonaceae	perennial herb	Jul-Sep	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.2	Yes	2001-01-01	No Photo Available
Eriophyllum jepsonii	Jepson's woolly sunflower	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G3	S3	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available

Eryngium aristulatum var. *hooveri*	Hoover's button-celery	Apiaceae	annual/perennial herb	(Jun)Jul(Aug)	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1984-01-01	No Photo Available
Extriplex joaquinana	San Joaquin spearscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Oct	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1988-01-01	No Photo Available
Fritillaria agrestis	stinkbells	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	Yes	1980-01-01	 © 2016 Aaron Schusteff
Fritillaria liliacea	fragrant fritillary	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Feb-Apr	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2004 Carol W. Witham
Galium andrewsii ssp. *gatense*	phlox-leaf serpentine bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2021 Steve Matson

Hoita strobilina	Loma Prieta hoita	Fabaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul(Aug-Oct)	None	None	G2?	S2?	1B.1	Yes	2001-01-01	 © 2004 Janell Hillman
Iris longipetala	coast iris	Iridaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Mar-May(Jun)	None	None	G3	S3	4.2	Yes	2006-10-12	 © 2014 Aaron Schusteff
Isocoma menziesii var. *diabolica*	Satan's goldenbush	Asteraceae	perennial shrub	Aug-Oct	None	None	G3G5T3	S3	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Lasthenia conjugens	Contra Costa goldfields	Asteraceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	FE	None	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2013 Neal Kramer
Leptosiphon ambiguus	serpentine leptosiphon	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2010 Aaron Schusteff

Leptosiphon grandiflorus	large-flowered leptosiphon	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2003 Doreen L. Smith
Lessingia hololeuca	woolly-headed lessingia	Asteraceae	annual herb	Jun-Oct	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	3	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2015 Aaron Schusteff
Lessingia micradenia var. *glabrata*	smooth lessingia	Asteraceae	annual herb	(Apr-Jun)Jul-Nov	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2015 Aaron Schusteff
Lessingia tenuis	spring lessingia	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2020 Keir Morse
Malacothamnus arcuatus var. *arcuatus*	arcuate bushmallow	Malvaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Apr-Sep	None	None	G2Q	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2017 Keir Morse

Malacothamnus hallii	Hall's bushmallow	Malvaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	(Apr)May-Sep(Oct)	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2017 Keir Morse
Mielichhoferia elongata	elongate copper moss	Mielichhoferiaceae	moss		None	None	G5	S3S4	4.3		2001-01-01	 © 2012 John Game
Monolopia gracilens	woodland woollythreads	Asteraceae	annual herb	(Feb)Mar-Jul	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2	Yes	2010-04-06	 © 2016 Richard Spellenberg
Navarretia prostrata	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	2001-01-01	No Photo Available
Plagiobothrys glaber	hairless popcornflower	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	GX	SX	1A	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Puccinellia simplex	California alkali grass	Poaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		2015-10-15	 © 2017 Chris Winchell
Ravenella exigua	chaparral harebell	Campanulaceae	annual herb	May-Jun	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available

Senecio aphanactis	chaparral ragwort	Asteraceae	annual herb	Jan-Apr(May)	None	None	G3	S2	1B.2		1994-01-01	 Neal Kramer
Sidalcea malachroides	maple-leaved checkerbloom	Malvaceae	perennial herb	(Mar)Apr-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	4.2		1994-01-01	 ©2005 Dean Wm. Taylor
Spergularia macrotheca var. *longistyla*	long-styled sand-spurrey	Caryophyllaceae	perennial herb	Feb-May	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2	Yes	2017-06-16	No Photo Available
Streptanthus albidus ssp. *albidus*	Metcalf Canyon jewelflower	Brassicaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	FE	None	G2T1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2015 Aaron Schusteff
Streptanthus albidus ssp. *peramoenus*	most beautiful jewelflower	Brassicaceae	annual herb	(Mar)Apr-Sep(Oct)	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1988-01-01	 © 1994 Robert E. Preston, Ph.D.

Stuckenia filiformis ssp. *alpina*	northern slender pondweed	Potamogetonaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb (aquatic)	May-Jul	None	None	G5T5	S2S3	2B.2		1994-01-01	 Dana York (2016)
Suaeda californica	California seablite	Chenopodiaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Jul-Oct	FE	None	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1988-01-01	 © 2010 Chris Winchell
Trifolium hydrophilum	saline clover	Fabaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	2001-01-01	 © 2005 Dean Wm Taylor

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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 May 2025].

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IPaC resource list

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

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

Location

Santa Clara County, California



NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Local office

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

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

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

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Endangered species

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

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

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

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

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

Listed 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.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

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

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

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse Reithrodontomys raviventris Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/613	Endangered
San Joaquin Kit Fox Vulpes macrotis mutica Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2873	Endangered

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

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California Least Tern Sternula antillarum browni — Endangered

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8104

California Ridgway"s Rail Rallus obsoletus obsoletus — Endangered

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4240

Western Snowy Plover Charadrius nivosus nivosus — Threatened

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

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8035

Yellow-billed Cuckoo Coccyzus americanus — Threatened

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

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS

Alameda Whipsnake (=striped Racer) Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus — 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/5524

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Northwestern Pond Turtle Actinemys marmorata — Proposed Threatened

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1111

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS

California Red-legged Frog Rana draytonii — 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/2891

California Tiger Salamander Ambystoma californiense — Threatened

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

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

Foothill Yellow-legged Frog Rana boylii — Threatened

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

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

Insects

NAME	STATUS

Monarch Butterfly Danaus plexippus — Proposed Threatened

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

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Conservancy Fairy Shrimp Branchinecta conservatio Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8246	Endangered
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp Lepidurus packardi Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2246	Endangered

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Contra Costa Goldfields Lasthenia conjugens Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7058	Endangered
Robust Spineflower Chorizanthe robusta var. robusta Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9287	Endangered

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

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.

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 nests, should follow appropriate regulations and implement required avoidance and minimization measures, as described in the various links on this page.

The data in this location indicates that no eagles have been observed in this area. This does not mean eagles are not present in your project area, especially if the area is difficult to survey. Please review the 'Steps to Take When No Results Are Returned' section of the Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles document to determine if your project is in a poorly surveyed area. If it is, you may need to rely on other resources to determine if eagles may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys).

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

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Bald and Golden Eagle information is not available at this time

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).

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:

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

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
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 (FWS). The incidental take of migratory birds is the injury or death of birds that results from, but is not the purpose, of an activity. The FWS interprets the MBTA to prohibit incidental take.

1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

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

Migratory bird information is not available at this time

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.

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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).

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

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”.

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.

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.

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Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

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

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

This location did not intersect any wetlands mapped by NWI.

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

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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.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

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Attachment C:

Special-status Species Evaluation Table

Table 1: Special-status Plant Species Habitat Value Evaluation

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat Description[4]	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA[1]	CESA[2]	CRPR[3]		
Acanthomintha lanceolata Santa Clara thorn-mint	—	—	4.2	Chaparral (often serpentinite), Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub Elevation: 80-1200 m. Blooming period: March-June	**None:** Lack of suitable habitat and high level of disturbance at site preclude presence. The project site is completely developed.
Androsace elongata ssp. acuta California androsace	—	—	4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Valley and foothill grassland Elevation: 150-1305 m. Blooming period: March-June	**None:** Lack of suitable habitat and high level of disturbance at site preclude presence. The project site is completely developed.
Astragalus tener tener Alkali milk-vetch	—	—	1B.2	Alkaline soils valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools. Low ground, alkali flats, and flooded lands; in annual grassland or in playas or vernal pools. Elevation: 0-170 m. Blooming period: March-June	**None**: Lack of suitable habitat and high level of disturbance at site preclude presence. The project site lacks vernal pool habitat.
Atriplex depressa brittlescale	—	—	1B.2	Chenopod scrub, Meadows and seeps, Playas, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools. Alkaline, Clay soils. Elevation: 1-320 m. Bloom period: April-October	**None.** Project site does not contain scrub, meadows, seeps, playas, grassland, or vernal pools.
Atriplex minuscula lesser saltscale	—	—	1B.1	Chenopod scrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 15-200 m. Blooming period: May-October	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable scrub or playa habitat to support this species.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat Description[4]	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA[1]	CESA[2]	CRPR[3]		
Balsamorhiza macrolepis big-scale balsamroot	—	—	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland. Sometimes occurs in serpentinite soils. Elevation: 45-1555 m. Bloom period: March-June	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable chaparral/cismontane or grassland habitat or serpentine soils to support this species.
Calandrinia breweri Brewer's calandrinia	—	—	4.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub Elevation: 10-1220 m. Blooming period: March-June	**None**: Project site does not contain suitable chaparral or coastal scrub to support this species.
Centromadia parryi ssp. congdonii Congdon's tarplant	—	—	1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland. Alkaline soils sometimes described as heavy white clay. Elevation: 0-230 m. Blooming period: May-October	**None**: Project site does not contain suitable valley and foothill grassland to support this species.
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. palustre *Point Reyes salty bird's-beak*	—	—	1B.2	Coastal salt marsh. Usually in coastal salt marsh with Salicornia, Distichlis, Jaumea, Spartina, etc. Elevation: 0-10 m. Bloom period: June-October	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable coastal or marsh habitat to support this species.
Chorizanthe robusta var. robusta robust spineflower	FE	—	1B.1	Cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, chaparral. Sandy terraces and bluffs or in loose sand. Elevation: 3-300 m. Blooming period: April-September	**None**: Lack of suitable habitat and high level of disturbance at site preclude presence.
Cirsium fontinale var. campylon Mt. Hamilton thistle	—	—	1B.2	Cismontane woodland, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. Often grows in seasonal and perennial drainages on serpentine soils. Elevation: 100-890 m. Blooming period: April–October	**None:** No suitable habitat present such as cismontane woodland, chaparral, or valley grassland to support this species.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat Description[4]	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA[1]	CESA[2]	CRPR[3]		
Clarkia concinna ssp. automixa Santa Clara red ribbons	—	—	4.3	Foothill woodland Elevation: 90-1500 m. Bloom period: April-July	**None:** The project site does not contain habitat suitable for this species.
Clarkia lewisii Lewis' clarkia	—	—	4.3	Broadleafed upland forest, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub. Elevation: 30-1195 m. Blooming period: May-July	**None:** The project site does not contain habitat suitable for this species.
Collinsia multicolor San Francisco collinsia	—	—	1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal scrub. On decomposed shale (mudstone) mixed with humus; sometimes on serpentine. Elevation:30-275 m. Bloom period: March-May	**None:** The project site does not contain habitat suitable for this species.
Convolvulus simulans small-flowered morning-glory	—	—	4.2	Chaparral (openings), Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland Elevation:30-740 m. Bloom period: March-July	**None:** The project site does not contain habitat suitable for this species.
Cypripedium fasciculatum clustered lady's-slipper	—	—	4.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest Elevation: 100-2435 m. Blooming period: March-August	**None:** The project site does not contain habitat suitable for this species.
Delphinium californicum ssp. interius Hospital Canyon larkspur	—	—	1B.2	Cismontane woodland, chaparral, coastal scrub. In wet, boggy meadows, openings in chaparral and in canyons. Elevation: 195-1095 m. Blooming period: April-June	**None**: Lack of suitable habitat and high level of disturbance at site preclude presence. The project site lacks chaparral and wet, boggy meadow habitat.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat Description[4]	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA[1]	CESA[2]	CRPR[3]		
Dirca occidentalis western leatherwood	—	—	1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, north coast coniferous forest, riparian forest, riparian woodland. On brushy slopes, mesic sites; mostly in mixed evergreen and foothill woodland communities. Elevation: 25-425 m. Blooming period: January-March	**None:** The project site does not contain habitat suitable for this species.
Dudleya abramsii ssp. setchellii Santa Clara Valley dudleya	FE	—	1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland. On rocky serpentine outcrops and on rocks within grassland or woodland. Elevation: 60-535 m. Blooming period: April-October	**None:** The project site does not contain habitat suitable for this species.
Eleocharis parvula small spikerush	—	—	4.3	Marshes and swamps Elevation: 1-3020 m. Blooming period: June-August	**None:** The project site does not contain habitat suitable for this species.
Eriogonum argillosum clay buckwheat	—	—	4.3	Cismontane woodland (clay, serpentinite) Elevation: 150-800 m. Bloom period: March-June	**None:** The project site does not contain habitat suitable for this species.
Eriogonum umbellatum var. bahiiforme bay buckwheat	—	—	4.2	Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest Elevation: 700-2200 m. Bloom period: July-September	**None:** The project site does not contain habitat suitable for this species.
Eriophyllum jepsonii Jepson's woolly sunflower	—	—	4.3	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub Elevation: 200-1025 m. Bloom period: April-June	**None:** The project site does not contain habitat suitable for this species.
Eryngium aristulatum var. hooveri Hoover's button-celery	—	—	1B.1	Vernal pools. Elevation: 3-45 m. Bloom period: June-August	**None**: The project site does not contain vernal pool habitat to support this species.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat Description[4]	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA[1]	CESA[2]	CRPR[3]		
Extriplex joaquinana San Joaquin spearscale	—	—	1B.2	Chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, Playas, Valley and foothill grassland. In seasonal alkali wetlands or alkali sink scrub with Distichlis spicata, Frankenia, etc. Elevation: 1-835 m Blooming period: April-October	**None**: The project site does not contain Chenopod scrub, meadows, or foothill grassland habitat to support this species.
Fritillaria agrestis stinkbells	—	—	4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 10-1555 m. Blooming period: March-June	**None:** The project site does not contain habitat suitable for this species.
Fritillaria liliacea fragrant fritillary	—	—	1B.2	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, coastal prairie, and cismontane woodland. Often on serpentine; various soils reported though usually on clay, in grassland. Elevation: 3-410 m. Blooming period: February-April	**None**: Project site is entirely developed and offers no habitat value. Necessary habitats such as coastal scrub, valley, and foothill grasslands to support this species is not present on site.
Galium andrewsii ssp. gatense phlox-leaf serpentine bedstraw	—	—	4.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest Elevation: 150-1450 m. Blooming period: April-July	**None:** The project site does not contain habitat suitable for this species.
Hoita strobilina Loma Prieta hoita	—	—	1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland. Serpentine; mesic sites. Elevation: 30-860 m. Blooming period: May-July	**None**: Lack of suitable habitat and high level of disturbance at site preclude presence. The project site lacks woodland habitat.
Iris longipetala coast iris	—	—	4.2	Coastal prairie, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps Elevation: 0-600 m. Blooming period: March-May	**None**: Lack of suitable habitat and high level of disturbance at site preclude presence. The project site lacks coastal prairie or lower montane coniferous forest.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat Description[4]	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA[1]	CESA[2]	CRPR[3]		
Isocoma menziesii var. diabolica Satan's goldenbush	—	—	4.2	Cismontane woodland Elevation: 15-400 m. Blooming period: August-October	**None**: Lack of suitable habitat and high level of disturbance at site preclude presence. The project site lacks cismontane woodland.
Lasthenia conjugens Contra Costa goldfields	FE	—	1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, alkaline playas, cismontane woodland, swales, low depressions, in open grassy areas. Elevation: 1-470 m. Blooming period: March-June	**None**: Lack of suitable habitat and high level of development at site preclude presence. Lack of vernal pools and cismontane woodlands onsite.
Leptosiphon ambiguous serpentine leptosiphon	—	—	4.2	Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland Elevation: 120-1130 m. Blooming period: March-June	**None:** The project site does not contain habitat suitable for this species.
Leptosiphon grandifloras large-flowered leptosiphon	—	—	4.2	Coastal bluff scrub, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Cismontane woodland, Coastal dunes, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland Elevation: 5-1220 m. Blooming period: April-August	**None:** The project site does not contain habitat suitable for this species.
Lessingia hololeuca woolly-headed lessingia	—	—	3	Broadleafed upland forest, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Valley and foothill grassland Elevation: 15-305 m. Blooming period: June-October	**None:** The project site does not contain habitat suitable for this species.
Lessingia micradenia var. glabrata smooth lessingia	—	—	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Often found growing on serpentine soils and on roadsides. Elevation: 120-420 m. Blooming period: July-November	**None:** No suitable habitats present such as chaparral, cismontane woodland, or valley grassland.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat Description[4]	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA[1]	CESA[2]	CRPR[3]		
Lessingia tenuis spring lessingia	—	—	4.3	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest Elevation: 300-2150 m. Blooming period: May-July	**None:** The project site does not contain habitat suitable for this species.
Malacothamnus arcuatus var. arcuatus arcuate bushmallow	—	—	1B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland Elevation: 15-355 m. Blooming period: April-September	**None:** The project site does not contain habitat suitable for this species.
Malacothamnus hallii Hall's bush-mallow	—	—	1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Some populations on serpentine soils. Elevation: 10-760 m. Blooming period: May-September	**None**: Lack of suitable habitat and high level of disturbance at site preclude presence. Lack of chaparral and coastal scrub onsite.
Mielichhoferia elongate elongate copper moss	—	—	4.3	Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Subalpine coniferous forest Elevation: 0-1960 m. Blooming period: NA	**None:** The project site does not contain habitat suitable for this species.
Monolopia gracilens woodland woollythreads	—	—	1B.2	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, broadleafed upland forest, North Coast coniferous forest. Grassy sites, in openings; sandy to rocky soils. Often seen on serpentine after burns, but may have only weak affinity to serpentine. Elevation: 100-1200 m. Blooming period: March-July	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable forest opening or grassland habitat to support this species.
Navarretia prostrata prostrate vernal pool navarretia	—	—	1B.2	Coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland in alkaline soils, and vernal pools. In mesic soils. Elevation: 3-1210 m. Bloom period: April-July	**None**: Lack of suitable habitat due to lack of mesic soils on site precludes presence. Lack of vernal pools on site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat Description[4]	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA[1]	CESA[2]	CRPR[3]		
Plagiobothrys glaber hairless popcornflower	—	—	1A	Meadows and seeps in alkaline soils and marshes and swamps. Elevation: 15-180 m. Bloom period: March-May	**None:** The project site does not contain meadows, seeps, valleys, or foothill grasslands to support this species.
Puccinellia simplex California alkali grass	—	—	1B.2	Meadows and seeps, chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools. Alkaline, vernally mesic. Sinks, flats, and lake margins. Elevation: 2-930 m. Blooming period: March-May	**None:** Lack of suitable habitat on site precludes presence.
Ravenella exigua chaparral harebell	—	—	1B.2	Chaparral on rocky areas, usually serpentinite. Elevation: 275-1250 m Bloom period: May-June	**None**: Lack of suitable habitat and high level of disturbance at site preclude presence. The project site lacks chaparral or rocky area habitat.
Senecio aphanactis chaparral ragwort	—	—	1B.2	Dicot annual herb found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub habitat. Prefers drying alkaline flats. Elevation: 15-800m. Bloom period: January-April	**None:** The project site does not contain chaparral/cismontane or coastal scrub habitat to support this species.
Sidalcea malachroides maple-leaved checkerbloom	—	—	4.2	Found in broad-leafed upland forests, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, north coast coniferous forests, and riparian woodlands. Elevation: 0-730 m. Blooming Period: (March) April-August	**None:** The project site does not contain broad-leafed upland forests, coastal prairies, coastal scrub, or north coast coniferous forest to support this species.
Spergularia macrotheca var. longistyla long-styled sand-spurrey	—	—	1B.2	Marshes and swamps, meadows and seeps. Alkaline. Elevation: 0-255 m. Blooming period: February-May	**None**: Lack of suitable habitat and high level of development on site preclude presence. Lack of marshes or swamps onsite.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat Description[4]	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA[1]	CESA[2]	CRPR[3]		
Streptanthus albidus ssp. albidus Metcalf Canyon jewelflower	FE	—	1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland. Grows in relatively open areas in dry grassy meadows on serpentine soils and serpentine balds. Elevation: 45-800 m. Blooming period: April-July	**None:** The project site does not contain valley and foothill grassland to support this species.
Streptanthus albidus ssp. peramoenus most beautiful jewelflower	—	—	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. Grows on serpentinite. Elevation: 95-1000 m. Bloom period: April-September	**None:** The project site does not contain chaparral/cismontane woodland or grassland habitat to support this species.
Stuckenia filiformis ssp. alpina northern slender pondweed	—	—	2B.2	Marshes and swamps (shallow freshwater) Elevation: 300-2150 m. Blooming period: May-July	**None:** The project site does not contain marshes or swamps to support this species.
Suaeda californica California seablite	FE	—	1B.1	Margins of coastal salt marshes. Elevation: 0 - 15 m. Blooming period: July-October.	**None:** The project site does not contain marsh habitat to support this species.
Trifolium hydrophilum saline clover	—	—	1B.2	Marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland in mesic or alkaline soils, and vernal pools. Elevation: 0-300 m. Bloom period: April-June	**None**: Lack of marshes and swamps and necessary soil composition on site to offer habitat value.

Code Designations

[1] Federal Status: 2025 Endangered Species Act (ESA) Listing

- **ESU** = Evolutionary Significant Unit is a distinctive population.
- **FE** = Listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act.
- **FT** = Listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act.

[2] State Status: 2025 California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Listing

- **SE** = Listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act.
- **ST** = Listed as threatened under CESA.
- **SSC** = Species of Special Concern as identified by the CDFW.
- **FP** = Listed as fully protected under the Fish and Game Code.

[3] California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR): 2025 CRPR Listing

- **Rank 1A** = Plants species that presumed extinct in California.
- **Rank 1B** = Plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
- **Rank 2** = Plant species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status			Habitat Description[4]	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA[1]	CESA[2]	CRPR[3]		

FC = Candidate for listing (threatened or endangered) under the Endangered Species Act.
FD = Delisted in accordance with the Endangered Species Act.
FPD = Federally Proposed to be Delisted.
MBTA = Protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act
— = Not federally listed

CFG = FGC =protected by Fish and Game Code 3503.5
CR = Rare in California.
— = Not State-listed

Rank 3 = Plants about which we need more information–A Review List
Rank 4 = Plants of limited distribution–A Watch List
Blooming period: Months in parentheses are uncommon.

Notes:

[4] **Habitat Description**: Habitat description adapted from CNDDB and CNPS online inventory or other specified source.

[5] **Potential to Occur and Rationale**: Location of recorded species occurrences determined by geospatial information from BIOS 5 or other specified source.

Sources:

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2025. CNDDB RareFind 5 California Natural Diversity Database Query for Special-Status Species. Website: https://map.dfg.ca.gov/rarefind/view/RareFind.aspx. Accessed May 29, 2025.
California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2025. California Native Plant Society Rare and Endangered Plant Inventory. Website: http://www.rareplants.cnps.org/. Accessed May 28, 2025.
California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2025. Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS 5). Website: https://map.dfg.ca.gov/bios/. Accessed May 28, 2025.

Table 2: Special-status Wildlife Species Habitat Value Evaluation

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Description[3]	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA[1]	CESA/FGC[2]		
Amphibians				
Aneides niger Santa Cruz black salamander	—	SSC	Mixed deciduous and coniferous woodlands and coastal grasslands in San Mateo, Santa Cruz, and Santa Clara counties. Adults found under rocks, talus, and damp woody debris.	**None:** The site does not contain suitable deciduous, coniferous woodlands, or coastal grassland to support this species.
Ambystoma californiense California tiger salamander	FT	ST	Need underground refuges, especially ground squirrel burrows, and vernal pools or other seasonal water sources for breeding.	**None:** Lack of suitable habitat and extremely high level of disturbance at site preclude presence. Lack of underground refuges within or nearby project boundaries.
Dicamptodon ensatus California giant salamander	—	SSC	Temperate forests, rivers, freshwater lakes, and freshwater marshes in northern California.	**None:** The site does not contain suitable habitat to support this species. The site is devoid of temperate forests, rivers, freshwater lakes, or freshwater marshes to support this species.
Rana boylii pop. 4 foothill yellow-legged frog–central coast DPS	FP	SE	Partly shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying. Needs at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.	**None:** The site does not contain shallow streams and riffles and high levels of disturbance onsite precludes the likelihood of presence.
Rana draytonii California red-legged frog	FT	SSC	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development	**None:** The site does not contain riparian habitat to support this species. The site is heavily disturbed and developed precluding the likelihood of presence.
Birds				
Athene cunicularia Burrowing owl	—	SSC	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	**None**: There are 20 recent occurrences of this species within 5 miles of the project site. The nearest occurrence is located within 0.25 miles south of the site. The site does not contain suitable habitat to support this species, the site is within dispersal distance of the recent occurrences.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Description[3]	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA[1]	CESA/FGC[2]		
Accipiter cooperii Cooper's hawk	—	WL	Woodland, chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal type. Nest sites mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms on river floodplains; also, live oaks.	**None:** There are no recent occurrences of this species within 5 miles of the project site. The site does not contain riparian or deciduous habitat to support this species.
Accipiter striatus sharp-shinned hawk	—	WL	Mixed or coniferous forests, open deciduous woodlands, thickets, edges. Usually nests in groves of coniferous trees in mixed woods, sometimes in dense deciduous trees or in pure coniferous forest with brush or clearings nearby. In winter found in any kind of forest or brushy area; tends to avoid open country.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable forests for nesting or hunting habitat. There is no recent occurrence of this species within 5 miles of the project site. High levels of development surrounding the site preclude presence.
Agelaius tricolor Tricolored blackbird	—	ST SSC	Breeds near fresh water in dense emergent vegetation.	**None:** The site does not contain aquatic resources or emergent vegetation useful for breeding. High levels of development surrounding the site preclude presence.
Aquila chrysaetos Golden eagle	—	FP	Typically frequents rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats and desert	**None:** The site does not contain suitable foraging habitat such as rolling foothills, mountain areas, or juniper flats or deserts.
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk	—	ST	Breeds in stands with few trees in juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, and in oak savannah. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands or alfalfa fields supporting rodent populations.	**None:** The site does not contain foraging habitat large enough to have habitat value. High levels of development surrounding the site preclude presence.
Charadrius nivosus nivosus western snowy plover	FT	SSC	Breeds on sandy coasts and brackish inland lakes and is uncommon on fresh water.	**None**: The site lacks suitable habitat to support this species. Specifically, the site does not contain sandy coasts or brackish inland lakes.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Description[3]	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA[1]	CESA/FGC[2]		
Circus hudsonius northern harrier	—	SSC	Coastal salt and freshwater marsh. Nest and forage in grasslands, from salt grass in desert sink to mountain cienagas. Nests on ground in shrubby vegetation, usually at marsh edge; nest built of a large mound of sticks in wet areas	**None**: The site lacks meadows, wetlands, or marsh habitat to support this species.
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT	SE	Occurs and nests in riparian forest along the broad lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Found in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods; understory consists of blackberry, nettles, and wild grape. Long-distance migrant.	**None:** High levels of development surrounding the site preclude presence. The site does not have riparian, willow, cottonwood, or riverine systems.
Coturnicops noveboracensis yellow rail	—	SSC	Shallow marshes, and wet meadows; in winter, drier fresh-water and brackish marshes, as well as dense, deep grass, and rice fields.	**None:** The site does not contain suitable aquatic habitat for this species in the form of marshes, wet meadows, or rice fields.
Elanus leucurus white-tailed kite	—	FP	Grasslands and open coastal scrub in coastal and valley lowlands; rarely found away from agricultural areas. Inhabits herbaceous, open stages of most habitats mostly in cismontane California.	**None:** High levels of development surrounding the site preclude presence. The site does not have grassland, coastal scrub or agricultural habitat to support this species.
Falco mexicanus prairie falcon	—	WL	Open, dry scrub and grassland terrain. Breeding sites located on cliffs.	**None:** The site does not contain suitable foraging or breeding habitat including scrub or grassland terrain or cliffs.
Falco peregrinus anatum American peregrine falcon	FD	SD FP	Because of their hunting behavior, peregrine falcons are most adapted to open or partially wooded habitats. Associated habitats from sea level to 13,000 feet (4,000 m) include coastal areas, plains, grasslands, shrublands, heaths, steppes, forests, and deserts. Peregrine falcons rarely occur in alpine habitats or dense, closed forests. No preference was shown between tundra, taiga, maritime, and interior regions in Alaska.	**None**: There is record of species occurrence within 5 miles of the project area. The site is heavily disturbed and although contains several trees, the site lacks additional habitat needed to support this species such as coastal plains, grasslands, shrublands, heaths, steppes, forests, or deserts.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Description[3]	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA[1]	CESA/FGC[2]		
Geothlypis trichas sinuosa saltmarsh common yellowthroat	—	SSC	Resident of the San Francisco Bay region, in fresh and saltwater marshes. Requires thick, continuous cover down to water surface for foraging; tall grasses, tule patches, willows for nesting.	**None**: The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support this species. Lack of marsh habitat precludes this species.
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus California black rail	—	FP	Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays. Needs water depths of about 1 inch that do not fluctuate during the year and dense vegetation for nesting habitat.	**None:** The project site does not contain marsh habitat to support this speices.
Melospiza melodia pusillula Alameda song sparrow	—	SSC	Resident of salt marshes bordering south arm of San Francisco Bay. Inhabits Salicornia marshes; nests low in Grindelia bushes (high enough to escape high tides) and in Salicornia.	**None:** The project site does not contain Salicornia marsh habitat.
Rallus obsoletus obsoletus California Ridgway's rail	FE	FP	Salt water and brackish marshes traversed by tidal sloughs in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay. Associated with abundant growths of pickleweed, but feeds away from cover on invertebrates from mud-bottomed sloughs	**None:** The project site does not contain salt water/brackish marsh habitat with pickleweed.
Riparia riparia bank swallow	MBTA	ST FGC	Nests in riparian scrub and riparian woodland. Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean to dig nesting hole.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat(s) that would support occurrence of this species.
Rynchops niger black skimmer	—	SSC	Nests on gravel bars, low islets, and sandy beaches, in unvegetated sites. Nesting colonies usually less than 200 pairs.	**None.** The project site does not contain beaches or waterways to support this species.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Description[3]	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA[1]	CESA/FGC[2]		
Sternula antillarum browni California least tern	FE	FP	Nests along the coast from San Francisco Bay south to northern Baja California. Colonial breeder on bare or sparsely vegetated, flat substrates: sand beaches, alkali flats, landfills, or paved areas.	**None:** The project site does not contain coastal habit including sand beaches, or alkali flats to support this species.
Fish				
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 8 Steelhead–central California coast DPS	FT	—	Populations in the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and their tributaries.	**None:** The site does not contain habitat suitable for this species. No freshwater systems run through the site.
Acipenser medirostris pop. 1 green sturgeon–southern DPS	FT	SSC	Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and Delta. They mainly spawn in the upper mainstem of the Sacramento River, though some spawning activity has been observed in the Feather and Yuba rivers.	**None:** The site does not contain habitat suitable for this species. No freshwater systems run through the site.
Spirinchus thaleichthys longfin smelt	FC	—	Longfin smelt spend their adult life in bays, estuaries, and nearshore coastal areas, and migrate into freshwater rivers to spawn. Spawning occurs primarily from January through March, after which most adults die.	**None:** The site does not contain habitat suitable for this species. No freshwater systems run through the site.
Invertebrates				
Bombus crotchii Crotch bumble bee	—	SC	This species occurs primarily in California, including coastal habitats, western Mojave Desert, San Joaquin Valley, and adjacent foothills through most of southwestern California. It inhabits arid grasslands and shrublands, and its food sources including milkweeds, pincushions, lupines, clovers, phacelias, sages, clarkias, poppies, and buckwheats.	**None.** The project site does not contain suitable arid grasslands, shrublands, or floral resources to support this species.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Description[3]	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA[1]	CESA/FGC[2]		
Bombus occidentalis western bumble bee	—	SC	Formerly found in large parts of California but has been reduced in abundance and is now mostly restricted to high meadows or coastal environments. Species requires floral resources, and undisturbed nest and overwintering sites	**None:** The Study Area is highly disturbed and does not provide habitat for this species in the form of high meadows or coastal environment.
Danaus plexippus monarch butterfly	FC	—	Occurs in temperate climates, such as eastern and western North America and undergoes long-distance migration. Lays eggs on obligate milkweed host plant (primarily *Asclepias* spp.)	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat(s) that would support occurrence of this species.
Euphydryas editha bayensis Bay checkerspot butterfly	FT	—	Restricted to native grasslands on outcrops of serpentine soil in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay. *Plantago erecta* is the primary host plant; *Orthocarpus densiflorus* & *O. purpurscens* are the secondary host plants.	**None**: Lack of suitable habitat and high level of disturbance at site preclude presence. Lack of native grasslands, serpentine soil, or prime host plants onsite.
Lepidurus packardi vernal pool tadpole shrimp	FE	—	Found in where vernal pool habitats occur. And has a patchy distribution across the Central Valley of California, from Shasta County southward to northwestern Tulare County, with isolated occurrences in Alameda and Contra Costa counties.	**None:** The site does not contain suitable aquatic habitat to support this species. The project site does not contain vernal pools.
Mammals				
Antrozous pallidus Pallid bat	—	SSC	Found in deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures and include trees and buildings. Species is very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	**None**: The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support this species. The site lacks deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, or forest.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Description[3]	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA[1]	CESA/FGC[2]		
Corynorhinus townsendii Townsend's big-eared bat	—	SSC	Throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in areas associated with mixed conifer forest, desert scrub, or pine forest habitat. Roosts in caves, mines, and buildings. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	**None**: The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support this species. The site lacks conifer forest, desert scrub, or pine forest.
Neotoma fuscipes annectens San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat	—	SSC	Forest habitats of moderate canopy & moderate to dense understory. May prefer chaparral & redwood habitats. Constructs nests of shredded grass, leaves & other material. May be limited by availability of nest-building materials.	**None**: The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support this species. The site lacks forest, chaparral, or redwood habitats.
Reithrodontomys raviventris salt-marsh harvest mouse	—	FP	Only in the saline emergent wetlands of San Francisco Bay and its tributaries. Pickleweed is primary habitat but may occur in other marsh vegetation types and in adjacent upland areas. Does not burrow; builds loosely organized nests. Requires higher areas for flood escape.	**None:** The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support this species. The project site does not contain pickleweed or marsh habitat.
Sorex vagrans halicoetes salt-marsh wandering shrew	—	SSC	Salt marsh wandering shrews inhabit a narrow band of Salicornia marsh which is inundated daily by tidal waters. Salt marsh wandering shrews are most frequent in salt marshes that provide dense cover, an abundant source of invertebrates for food, suitable nesting and resting sites, and continuous ground moisture.	**None**: Lack of suitable habitat to support this species such as salt marshes and tidal waters.
Taxidea taxus American badger	—	SSC	Found in drier open stages of most shrub, forest and herbaceous habitats with friable soils, specifically grassland environments. Natal dens occur on slopes.	**None**: The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support this species. The site does not contain shrub, forest, or herbaceous habitat large enough to disperse and roam.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Description[3]	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA[1]	CESA/FGC[2]		
Reptiles				
Actinemys marmorata northwestern pond turtle	FC	SSC	Habitat generalists. Semi-aquatic, requiring both aquatic and terrestrial habitats within close proximity and connected. Permanent and ephemeral aquatic water bodies, including flowing rivers and streams, lakes, ponds, reservoirs, settling ponds, marshes, vernal pools irrigation ditches, and other wetlands, including some with estuaries with tidal influence.	**None**: The project site does not contain suitable habitat to support this species. The site does not contain aquatic habitat in the form of rivers, streams, or wetlands.
Anniella pulchra Northern California legless lizard	—	SSC	Sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Soil moisture is essential. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	**None**: Lack of suitable habitat with high soil moisture, as well as high level of development on site.
Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus Alameda whipsnake	FT	—	Typically found in chaparral and scrub habitats but will also use adjacent grassland, oak savanna and woodland habitats. Specifically, mostly south-facing slopes and ravines, with rock outcrops, deep crevices or abundant rodent burrows, where shrubs form a vegetative mosaic with oak trees and grasses.	**None**: Lack of suitable habitat and high level of disturbance at site preclude presence. Lack of chaparral and scrub habitat onsite.

Scientific Name / Common Name	Status		Habitat Description[3]	Habitat Value and Rationale
	ESA[1]	CESA/FGC[2]		

Code Designations

[1] Federal Status: 2025 Endangered Species Act (ESA) Listing

- **ESU** = Evolutionary Significant Unit is a distinctive population.
- **FE** = Listed as endangered under the Endangered Species Act.
- **FT** = Listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act.
- **FC** = Candidate for listing (threatened or endangered) under the Endangered Species Act.
- **FD** = Delisted in accordance with the Endangered Species Act.
- **FPD** = Federally Proposed to be Delisted.
- **MBTA** = protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act
- **—** = Not federally listed

[2] State Status: 2025 California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Listing

- **SE** = Listed as endangered under CESA.
- **ST** = Listed as threatened under CESA.
- **SSC** = Species of Special Concern as identified by the CDFW.
- **FP** = Listed as fully protected under the Fish and Game Code.
- **CFG** = FGC = protected by Fish and Game Code 3503.5
- **CR** = Rare in California.
- **—** = Not State-listed

Notes:

[3] **Habitat Description**: Habitat description adapted from CNDDB or other specified source.

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

Sources:

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2025. CNDDB RareFind 5 California Natural Diversity Database Query for Special-Status Species. Website: https://map.dfg.ca.gov/rarefind/view/RareFind.aspx. Accessed May 28, 2025.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2025. Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS 5). Website: https://map.dfg.ca.gov/bios/. Accessed May 28, 2025.