



**CEQA EXEMPTION / NEPA CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION
DETERMINATION FORM (rev. 06/2022)**

Project Information

Project Name (if applicable): T-Mobile Emergency Generator #25-05

DIST-CO-RTE: 12-ORA-241

PM/PM: 34.3

EA: N/A

Airspace Project Number: 12-ORA-241-9025-01

Project Description

See Continuation Sheet.

Caltrans CEQA Determination (Check one)

☐ **Not Applicable** – Caltrans is not the CEQA Lead Agency 34.2

☐ **Not Applicable** – Caltrans has prepared an IS or EIR under CEQA

Based on an examination of this proposal and supporting information, the project is:

☐ **Exempt by Statute.** (PRC 21080[b]; 14 CCR 15260 et seq.)

☒ **Categorically Exempt. Class 15301 (1) (d)** (PRC 21084; 14 CCR 15300 et seq.)

☐ No exceptions apply that would bar the use of a categorical exemption (PRC 21084 and 14 CCR 15300.2). See the [SER Chapter 34](#) for exceptions.

☐ **Covered by the Common Sense Exemption.** This project does not fall within an exempt class, but it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity may have a significant effect on the environment (14 CCR 15061[b][3].)

Senior Environmental Planner or Environmental Branch Chief

Smita Deshpande

Print Name

Smita Deshpande

Signature

3/26/26

Date

Project Manager

Erika Irizarry

Print Name

Erika Irizarry

Signature

03/26/2026

Date



CEQA EXEMPTION / NEPA CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION DETERMINATION FORM

Caltrans NEPA Determination (Check one)

☐ **Not Applicable**

Caltrans has determined that this project has no significant impacts on the environment as defined by NEPA, and that there are no unusual circumstances as described in 23 CFR 771.117(b). See [SER Chapter 30](#) for unusual circumstances. As such, the project is categorically excluded from the requirements to prepare an EA or EIS under NEPA and is included under the following:

☒ **23 USC 326:** Caltrans has been assigned and hereby certifies that it has carried out the responsibility to make this determination pursuant to 23 USC 326 and the Memorandum of Understanding dated April 18, 2022, executed between FHWA and Caltrans. Caltrans has determined that the project is a Categorical Exclusion under:

☒ **23 CFR 771.117(c): activity (c)(2)**

☐ **23 CFR 771.117(d): activity (d)(Enter activity number)**

☐ **Activity Enter activity number listed in Appendix A of the MOU between FHWA and Caltrans**

☐ **23 USC 327:** Based on an examination of this proposal and supporting information, Caltrans has determined that the project is a Categorical Exclusion under 23 USC 327. The environmental review, consultation, and any other actions required by applicable Federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been, carried out by Caltrans pursuant to 23 USC 327 and the Memorandum of Understanding dated May 27, 2022, and executed by FHWA and Caltrans.

Senior Environmental Planner or Environmental Branch Chief

Smita Deshpande

Print Name

Smita Deshpande

Signature

3/26/26

Date

Project Manager

Erika Irizarry

Print Name

Erika Irizarry

Signature

03/26/2026

Date

Date of Categorical Exclusion Checklist completion (if applicable): N/A

Date of Environmental Commitment Record or equivalent: See Continuation Sheet



CEQA EXEMPTION / NEPA CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION DETERMINATION FORM

Continuation sheet:

The project is an Airspace Lease in which the Licensee, T-Mobile proposes to install emergency back-up generator at the Irvine Lake stealth tower, along SR-241 in Irvine, CA. Work includes: installing (1) a new 10' x 4' concrete pad, (2) a new Generac 48kW diesel fueled emergency backup generator, (3) an emergency shut down switch, (4) a new portable fire extinguisher with 18 lbs. capacity, (5) an ATS on existing CMU wall, and (6) new conduits from the generator to the automatic transfer switch. The disturbed soil area (DSA) is less than 1 acre. Some work will occur in Caltrans Right of way. No new right of way is anticipated.

No significant environmental consequences are anticipated with the proposed project. In addition to the measures related to construction noise, air pollution control, water pollution control, erosion, cultural resources, biological resources, and any subsequent requirements as given in the Caltrans Standard Specifications, the Airspace lease applicant will abide to the following conditions:

Water Quality/NPDES

Per the Caltrans Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP), All Caltrans properties under lease agreement are managed consistent with local MS4s, the Caltrans NPDES Permit, the Lake Tahoe CGP, the Statewide IGP, the Statewide CGP, and the SWMP, where applicable. It is accomplished by requiring tenants, via written agreement, to comply with laws and local ordinances, including those pertaining to stormwater.

The Division of Right of Way will ensure that tenants are notified of MS4 and/or SWMP requirements where applicable. In addition, the applicant must comply with Section 15.07.10.00 Storm Water Management of the July 2025 Right of Way Manual.

Biology Resources

There are no biological concerns for this work. Approval is recommended.

Environmental Engineering

The Environmental Engineering branch approves the work.

Cultural Resources & Paleontological Resources

There are no Cultural or Paleontological concerns and approval is recommended. The following measures found in the Caltrans 2026 Standard Specifications in the Plans, Specifications, and Estimates apply to this project and are to be included:

- **PF-CUL-1:** If buried cultural resources are encountered during Project Activities, it is Caltrans policy that work stop within 60 feet of the area until a qualified archaeologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find. *Standard Specification 14-2.03.*
- **PF-CUL-2:** In the event that human remains are found, the county coroner shall be notified and ALL construction activities within 60 feet of the discovery shall stop. Pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98, if the remains are thought to be Native American, the coroner will notify the Native American



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Heritage Commission (NAHC) who will then notify the Most Likely Descendent (MLD). The person who discovered the remains will contact the District 12 Division of Environmental Analysis; Environmental Branch Chief (EBC) and District Native American Coordinator, DNAC: (949) 483-1018. Further provisions of PRC 5097.98 are to be followed as applicable. *Standard Specification 14-2.03.*

- **PF-CUL-3:** Provide Cultural Sensitivity Training to the Contractor prior to construction start.
- **PF-PAL-1:** If unanticipated paleontological resources are discovered during Project Activities, it is Caltrans policy that work stop within 60 feet of the area until a qualified paleontologist can evaluate the nature and significance of the find. *Standard Specification 14-7.03.*

Technical Studies completed:

- Biological NEMO (CT, DEA, Erin Knight, March 17, 2026)
- Cultural Review Memo (CT, DEA, Victoria Stosel, March 6, 2026)
- Water Quality Review Email (CT, DEA, Salas/Cuevas, March 17, 2026)
- Environmental Engineering Email (CT, DEA, Khalilifar/Caraig, March 9, 2026)

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California Department of Transportation – District 12
Natural Environmental Study – No Effect
Technical Memorandum

As directed by HQ DEA, when an NES or NES MI is not prepared, this No Effect Technical Memorandum is used to document project review at Caltrans District 12. Use only for projects in urban areas where biological impacts are characterized either as: a) no biological impacts or b) the biological impacts are extremely minor, and ALL project effect(s) can be avoided with incorporated and/or proposed project avoidance measures (ex., construction calendar constraints).

1 EA/E-FIS# or Federal Project # (FPN): DARC 12-ORA-241-9025-01

2 Project Title: District Airspace Review Committee (DARC) – T-Mobile

3 Location: 12-ORA-241, PM 34.3, Unincorporated Orange County

4 Project Description: T-Mobile proposes to modify the wireless site at the Irvine Lake stealth tower. Proposed changes consist of installation of a new concrete pad, Generac 48kW diesel fueled emergency back up generator, emergency shut down switch, portable fire extinguisher with 18 lbs. capacity, automatic transfer switch on existing CMU wall, and conduits from generator to the automatic transfer switch.

5 Project Setting: This project is located within an undeveloped area of Orange County. The project location is adjacent to SR-241 and within the existing stealth tower. All work will be inside the stealth tower. Surrounding land use consists of the stealth tower, the highway, and some unpaved, dirt roads. Much of the vegetation nearby is coastal sage scrub. This vegetation provides habitat for many species, including listed species such as coastal California gnatcatcher (*Poliioptila californica californica*). Waterways near the project area include several unnamed washes that are tributaries to Santiago Creek. These washes may provide habitat to other wildlife in there area and may link habitats separated by developments. While there is no critical habitat found at the project site, coastal California gnatcatcher habitat critical habitat exists within 2 miles of the project site.

While this project is located within a sensitive area, work will occur within the stealth tower and adjacent to the highway. This area is likely disturbed due to the existing adjacent highway. No direct impacts are anticipated for any of the vegetation outside of the stealth tower. With the avoidance and minimization measure below, no impacts are anticipated to any biological resource.

6 Methods Used: Aerial photographs, California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) (RareFind Version 5.1), the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information, Planning, and

Conservation System (IPaC) species list, the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) list, project plans, and CE request form.

7 Resources Evaluated (Species lists, CNDDDB, Critical Habitat, Regulations, Permits, laws, regulations, and other natural resource considerations): CNDDDB and USFWS IPAC and NMFS preliminary species lists were reviewed to determine the potential presence of sensitive plant, wildlife, and habitats within the project area.

8 Avoidance Measures:

No Effects to Biological Resources/No avoidance measures ☐

Avoidance Measures Required (see list below) ☒

Resources: coastal sage scrub

Required Avoidance Measures:

BIO-1: Work shall be completed during the day. If night work is necessary, all lighting used at night for project construction will be of the lowest illumination necessary for human safety and will be selectively placed and directed at the immediate work area and away from adjacent habitats, specifically the coastal sage scrub adjacent to the stealth tower. Light glare shields will be used to reduce the extent of illumination into habitats and outside of the stealth tower.

9 Effect Findings (Federally listed species/Critical Habitat/Federal or State Permits):

No Effect ☒ No Permits Required ☒

FESA Effect Statement: No effect. All project activity will occur on the State ROW. Project work will not increase ambient noise levels during the day and night-time work. No critical habitat is within or near the proposed project site. Therefore, there will be no effect to designated critical habitat. All the species on the IPaC and NMFS lists have a very low potential of occurring within the project areas; hence a No Effect determination has been made for this project.

10 Preparer: Erin Knight

☒ Preparer is a Caltrans AEP (NS) or SEP (or above) with Natural Science experience (to demonstrate required professional qualifications).

Caltrans Senior Environmental Scientist Approval:



Date: 3/17/26

EA/E-FIS# or Federal Project # (FPN): DARC 12-ORA-241-9025-01

Additional Instructions for District 12 NES - No Effects Technical Memorandum.

Projects that do not qualify under this No Effects Technical Memorandum (memo) include those that impact species or their habitat, wetlands, waters of the US, and/or wildlife corridors, and/or natural communities.

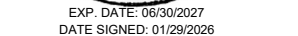
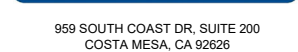
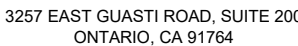
Project Description shall define included/excluded actions in adequate detail to understand the range of potential effects when/if changes are made. The date, source, county/route/postmile, EA, E-FIS project number, Federal ID number and other standard information must be included within the Project Description or elsewhere in the memo. The Project Description may be a dated attachment to this memo but said attachment must be referenced in the memo including the date and project EA/E-FIS or FPN.

Methods used shall include a list of searches conducted and shall include an Endangered Species Act (ESA) list review that is less than 120 days old and a description of how the project was assessed to ensure that there is no impact or very minor impacts to biological resources that can be avoided using appropriate avoidance measures as listed in the memo. Indicate whether a field review or windshield survey was conducted.

Required attachments for D-12 No Effects Technical Memorandum:

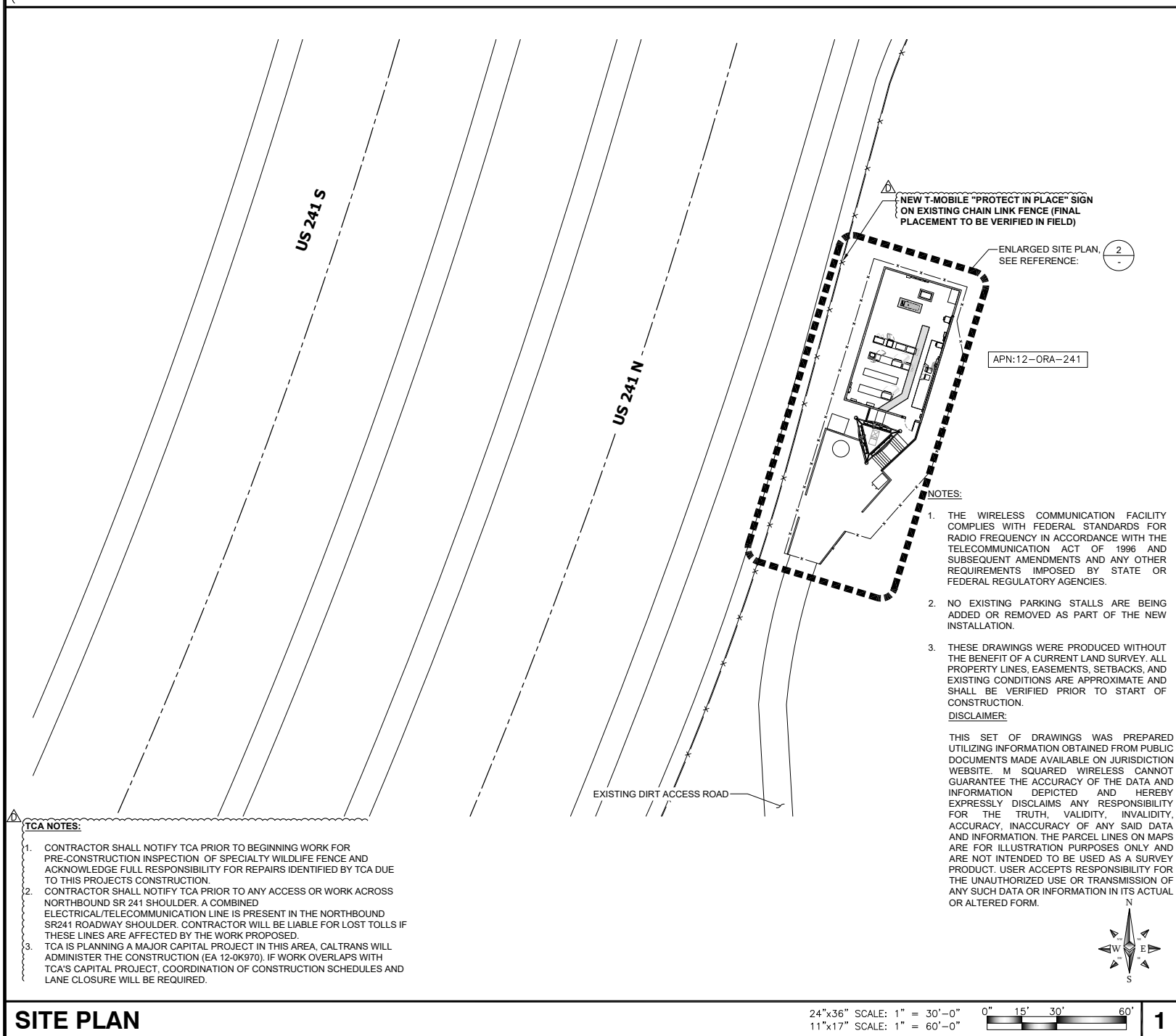
- 1 - Project Area Map or Plans.
- 2 - PES form for LOA projects
- 3 - CNDDDB query
- 4 - USFWS and NMFS species lists

1. FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS, THE FOLLOWING DEFINITIONS SHALL APPLY:

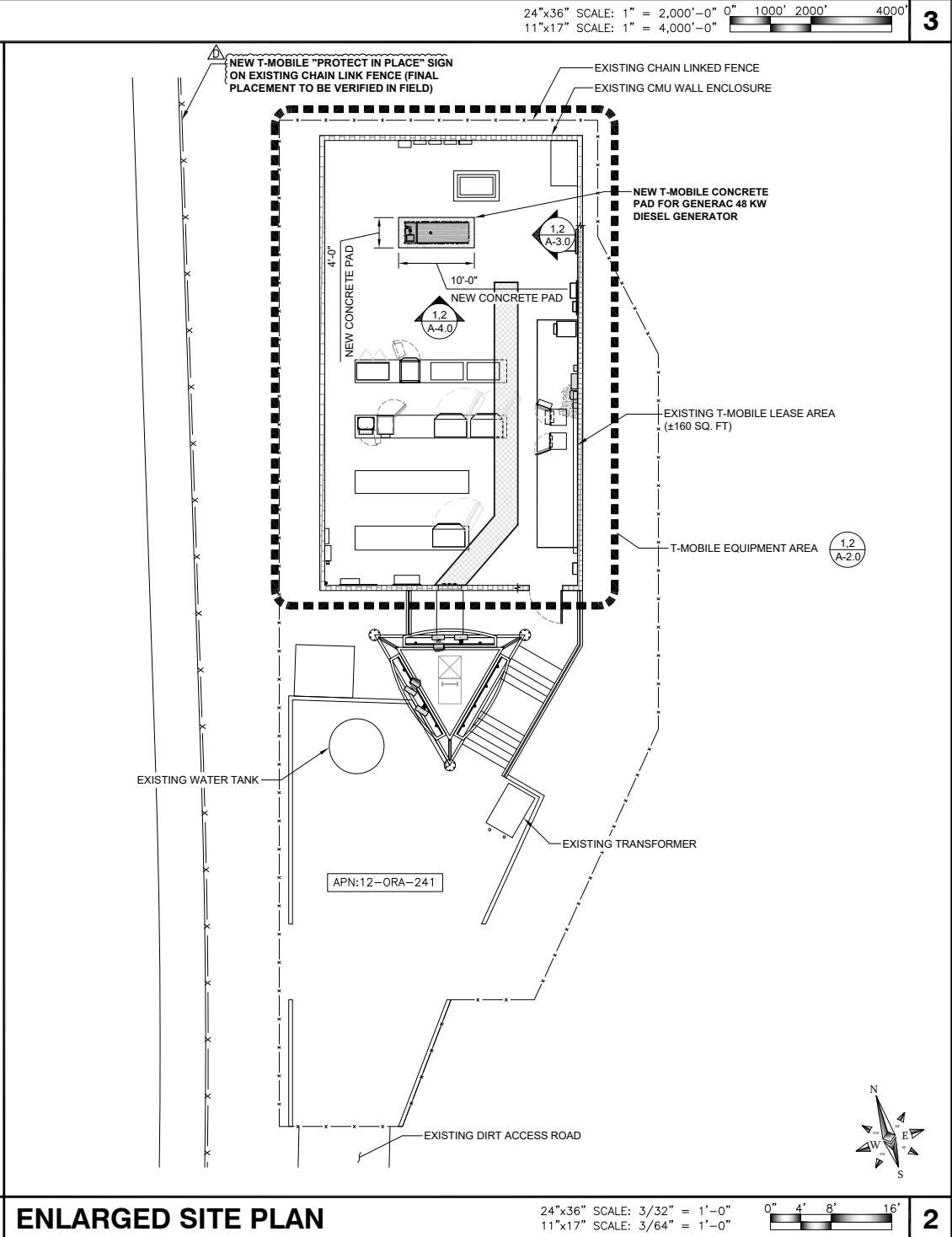




MAP AND DRIVING DIRECTIONS



SITE PLAN



ENLARGED SITE PLAN

T-Mobile

3257 EAST GUASTI ROAD, SUITE 200
ONTARIO, CA 91764

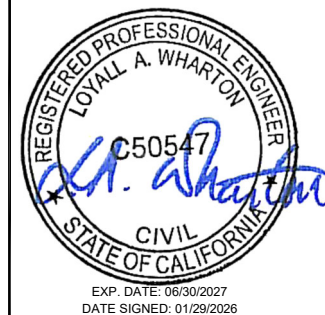
SBA

959 SOUTH COAST DR, SUITE 200
COSTA MESA, CA 92626

M SQUARED WIRELESS

1387 CALLE AVANZADO
SAN CLEMENTE CA 92673 (949) 391-6824

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
A	04/26/25	90% CD'S FOR REVIEW	MD
B	05/01/25	90% CD'S REVISED	HM
C	08/21/25	100% CD'S FOR SUBMITTAL	HM
	01/29/26	100% CD'S REVISED	HM



IT IS A VIOLATION OF LAW FOR ANY PERSON, UNLESS THEY ARE ACTING UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER, TO ALTER THIS DOCUMENT.

T-MOBILE SITE ID: LA02895A
SITE NAME:
CM434 ETC 3 - NORTH LAKE
ADDRESS: 6245 EASTERN
TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR #D
ORANGE, CA 92620
SBA SITE ID: CA40580-T-03

SHEET TITLE
SITE PLAN &
ENLARGED SITE PLAN

SHEET NUMBER
A-1.0

T-Mobile

3257 EAST GUASTI ROAD, SUITE 200
ONTARIO, CA 91764

SBA

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COSTA MESA, CA 92626

M SQUARE
WIRELESS

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	01/29/26	100% CD'S REVISED	HM



EXP. DATE: 06/30/2027
DATE SIGNED: 01/29/2026

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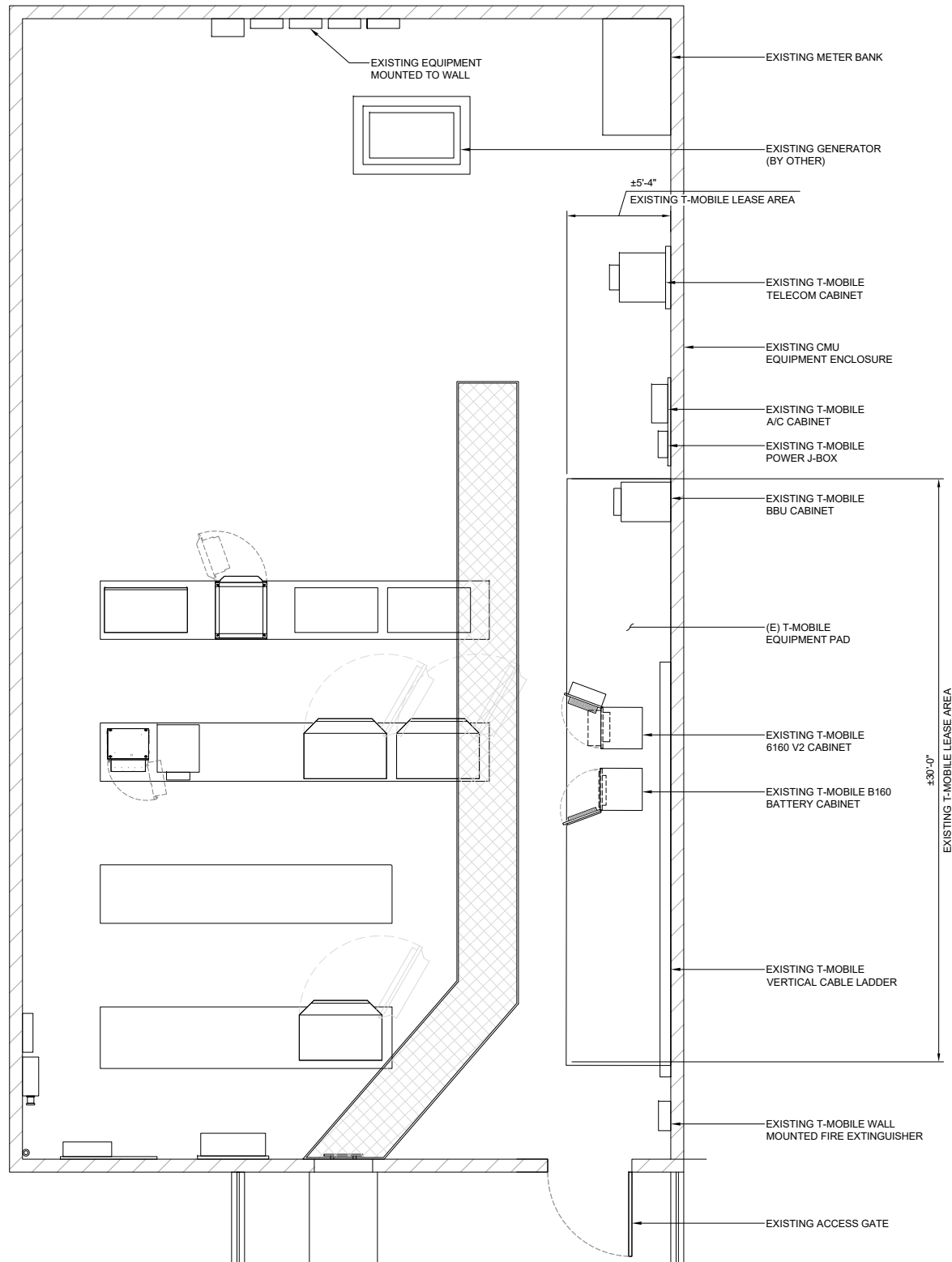
SHEET TITLE
EQUIPMENT LAYOUT

SHEET NUMBER

A-2.0

TCA NOTES:

- CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY TCA PRIOR TO BEGINNING WORK FOR PRE-CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION OF SPECIALTY WILDLIFE FENCE AND ACKNOWLEDGE FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR REPAIRS IDENTIFIED BY TCA DUE TO THIS PROJECTS CONSTRUCTION.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY TCA PRIOR TO ANY ACCESS OR WORK ACROSS NORTHBOUND SR 241 SHOULDER. A COMBINED ELECTRICAL/TELECOMMUNICATION LINE IS PRESENT IN THE NORTHBOUND SR241 ROADWAY SHOULDER. CONTRACTOR WILL BE LIABLE FOR LOST TOLLS IF THESE LINES ARE AFFECTED BY THE WORK PROPOSED.
- TCA IS PLANNING A MAJOR CAPITAL PROJECT IN THIS AREA, CALTRANS WILL ADMINISTER THE CONSTRUCTION (EA 12-0K970). IF WORK OVERLAPS WITH TCA'S CAPITAL PROJECT, COORDINATION OF CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULES AND LANE CLOSURE WILL BE REQUIRED.

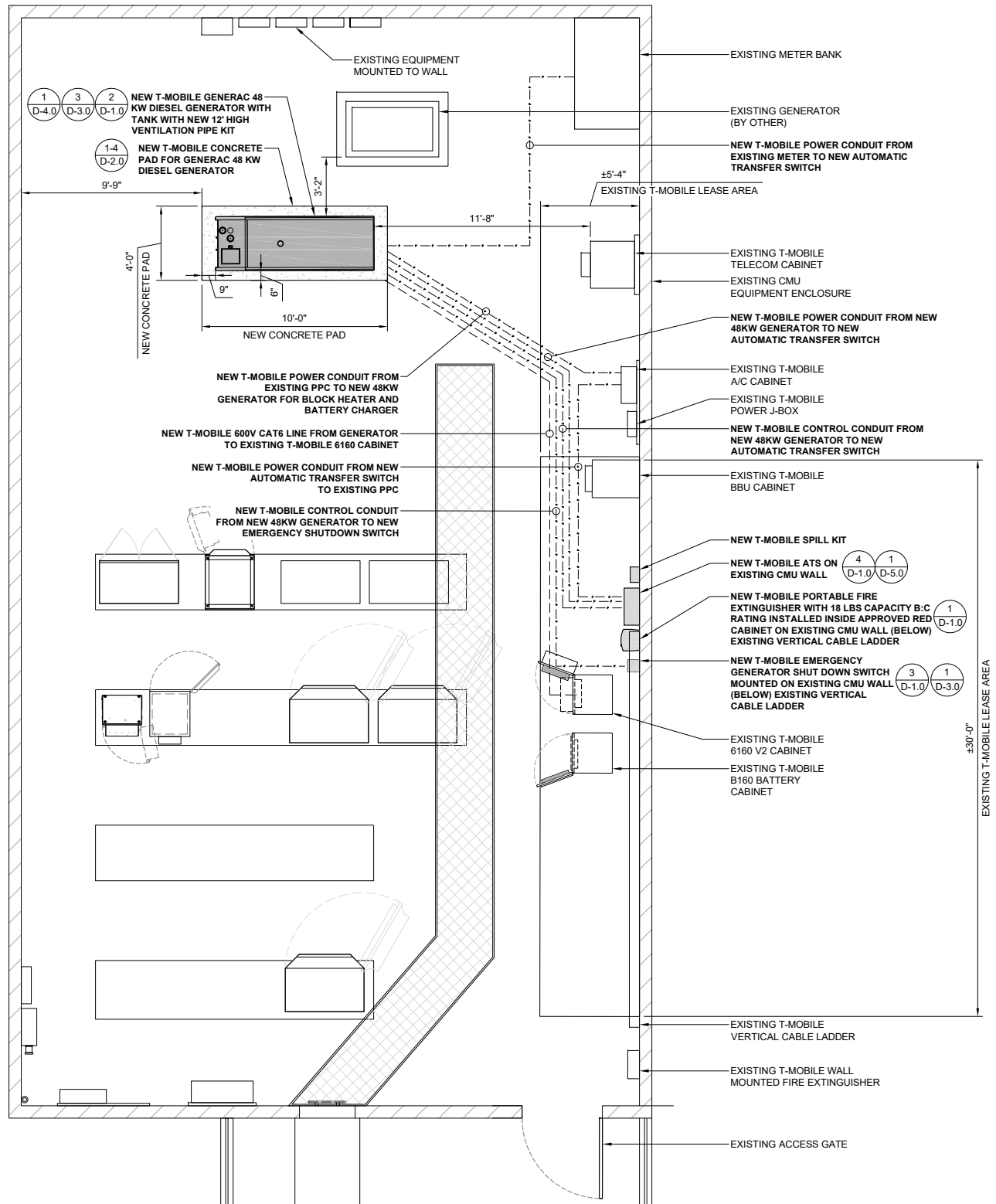


EXISTING EQUIPMENT LAYOUT

24"x36" SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"
11"x17" SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

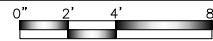


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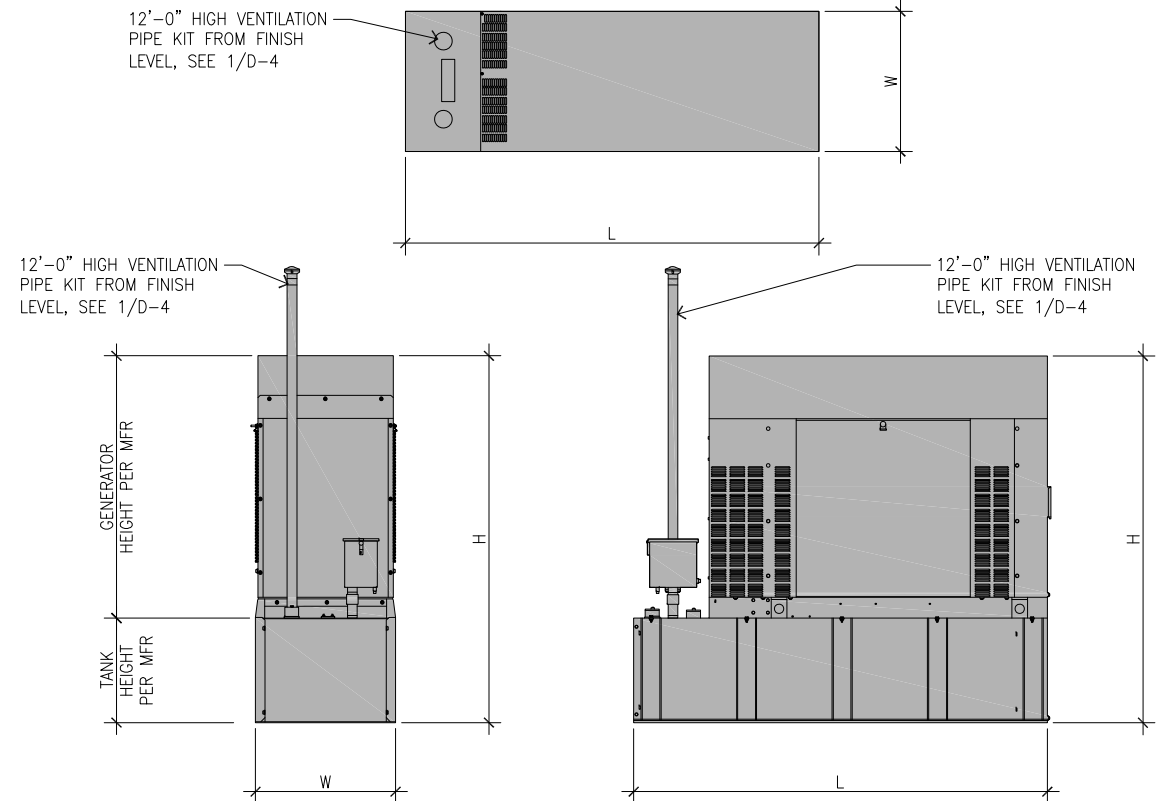
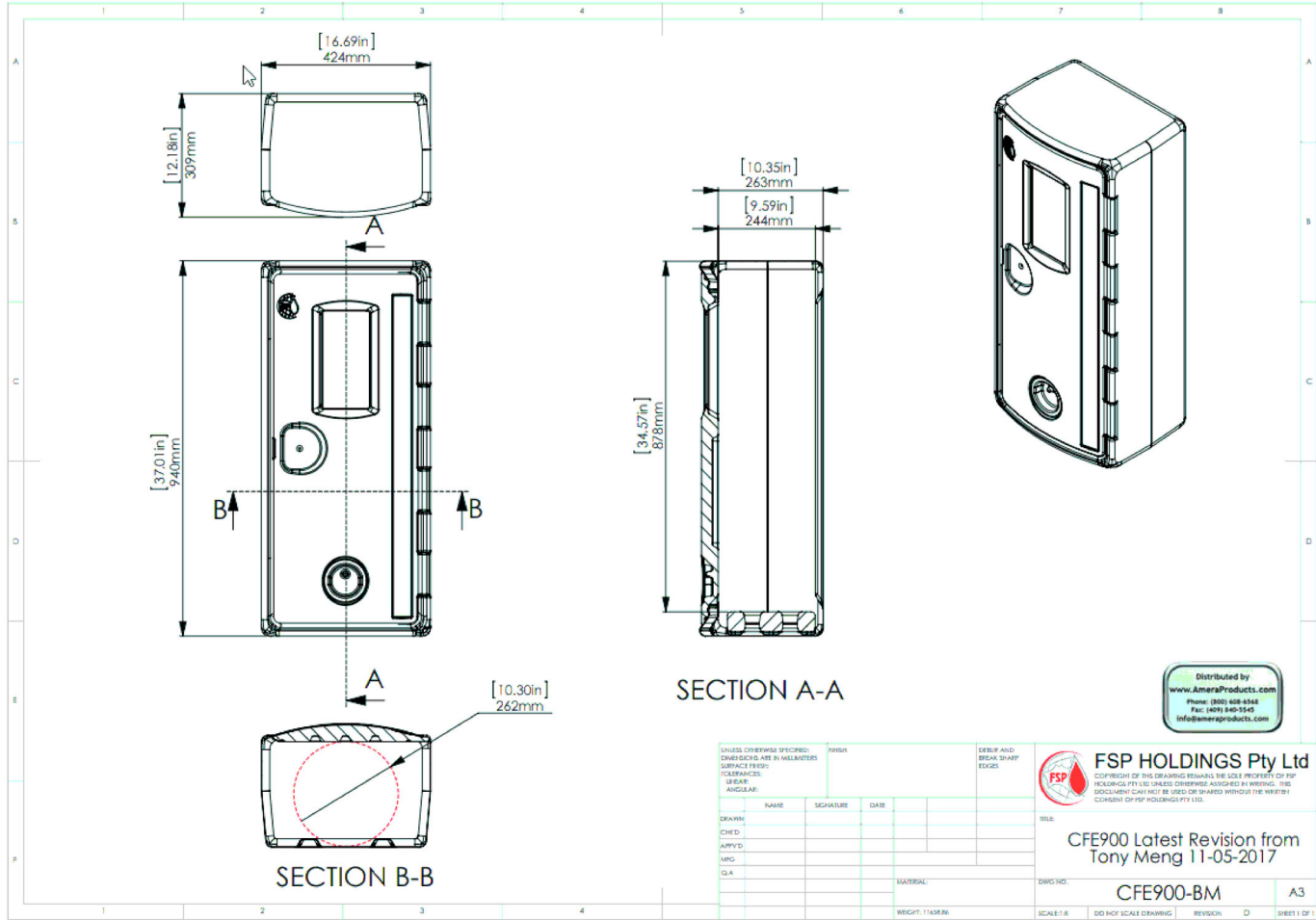


NEW EQUIPMENT LAYOUT

24"x36" SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"
11"x17" SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



2



MECHANICAL SPECIFICATIONS		
DIMENSIONS – L x W x H	IN	103.4 (2,625) X 35.0 (888) X 90.0 (2,286)
UNIT WEIGHT WITHOUT SKID	LBS	2,915
UNIT WEIGHT WITH SKID	LBS	2,954
SOUND OUTPUT AT 23ft	A	65
ELECTRICAL SPECIFICATIONS		
SYSTEM VOLTAGE	VOLT	12 VDC
BATTERY CHARGE ALTERNATOR		STANDARD
BATTERY SIZE		GROUP 27F
BATTERY VOLTAGE	VDC	12VDC
GROUND POLARITY		NEGATIVE
OPERATION DATA		
POWER RATINGS		SINGLE-PHASE 120/240 V @0.4pf, STANDBY 25KW, Amps: 104, CIRCUIT BREAKER SIZE AMPS: 125
MOTOR STARTING CAPABILITIES	sKVA	120/240 V, SINGLE-PHASE AT 0.4pf (168)
RATED ENGINE SPEED	rpm	1,800 STANDBY

FIRE EXTINGUISHER CABINET SPECIFICATION

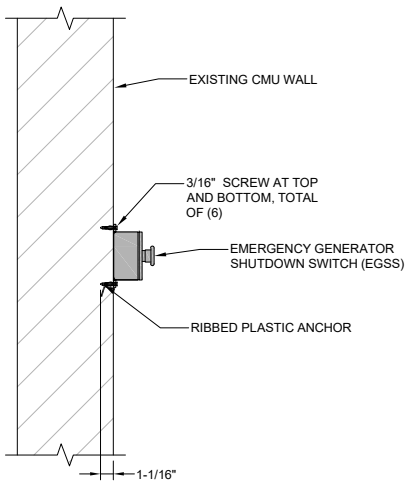
24"x36" SCALE: NTS
11"x17" SCALE: NTS

1

GENERAC RD048 GENERATOR 48kW - DIESEL

24"x36" SCALE: NTS
11"x17" SCALE: NTS

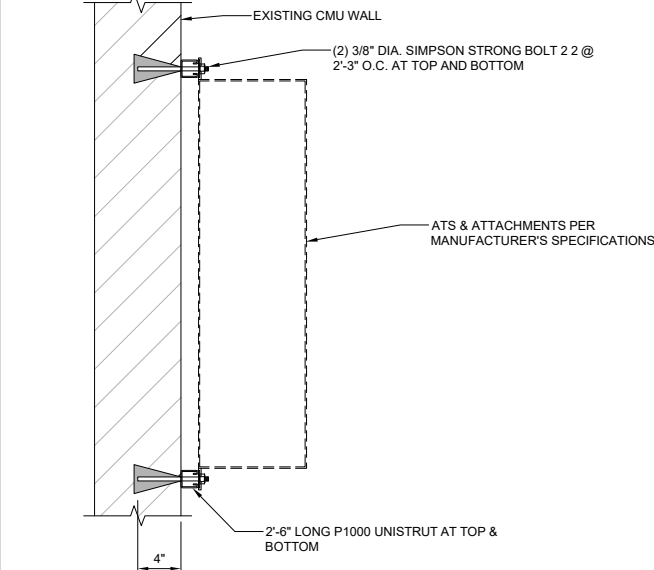
2



EGSS MOUNTING DETAIL

24"x36" SCALE: NTS
11"x17" SCALE: NTS

3



ATS MOUNTING DETAIL

24"x36" SCALE: NTS
11"x17" SCALE: NTS

4

NOT USED

24"x36" SCALE: NTS
11"x17" SCALE: NTS

5

T-Mobile

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SBA

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DETAILS

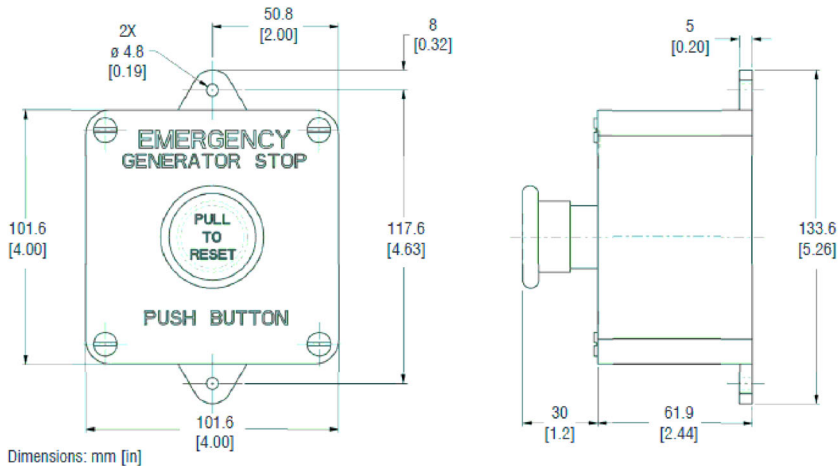
SHEET NUMBER

D-1.0



D-2.0

REMOTE EMERGENCY STOP SWITCH
Surface Mount, H-Panel



Specifications
Generac Part Number: 061129E
Surface Mount, NEMA 4X
Nonmetallic Back Box
Contact Rating: 10A at 120V

EMERGENCY SHUT OFF SWITCH

24"x36" SCALE: NTS
11"x17" SCALE: NTS



PLACE ON (2) VISIBLE SIDES OF
NEW GENERATOR TANK
18" x 18" SIGN



PLACE ON VISIBLE SIDE OF
NEW GENERATOR TANK
20" x 14" SIGN

CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE REQUIRED
SIGNAGE FOR ELECTRICAL PANELS,
DISCONNECTS, TRANSFER SWITCHES,
ETC. PER CALIFORNIA ELECTRICAL CODE
ARTICLE 702.7

EMERGENCY CONTACTS:

T-MOBILE CONTACT: NAME
PHONE #: (XXX) XXX-XXXX

SITE OWNER CONTACT: NAME
PHONE #: (XXX) XXX-XXXX

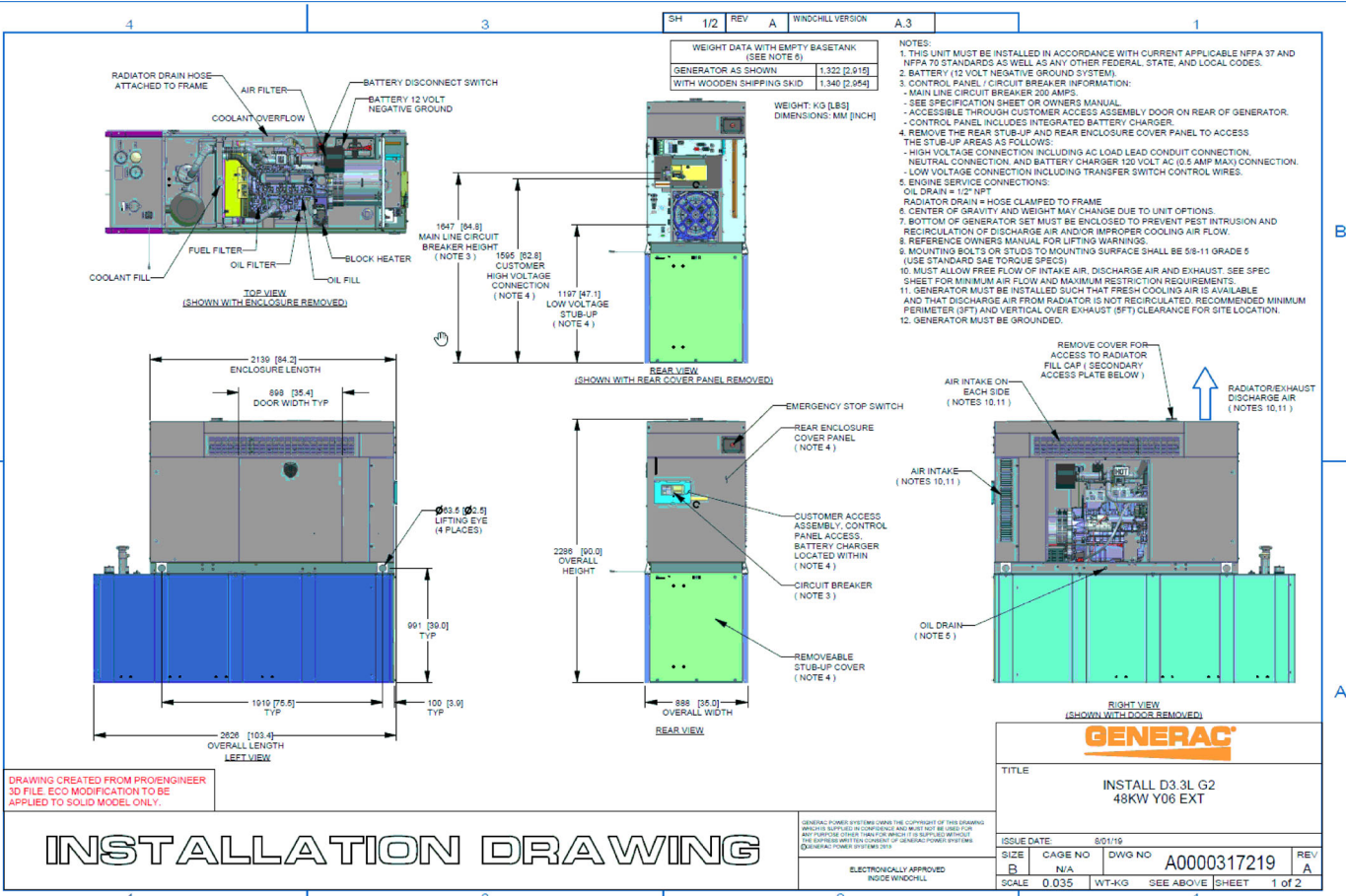
PLACE ON EXTERIOR OF EXISTING EQUIPMENT
OR NEAR EXISTING T-MOBILE LEASE AREA

5" x 3" SIGN

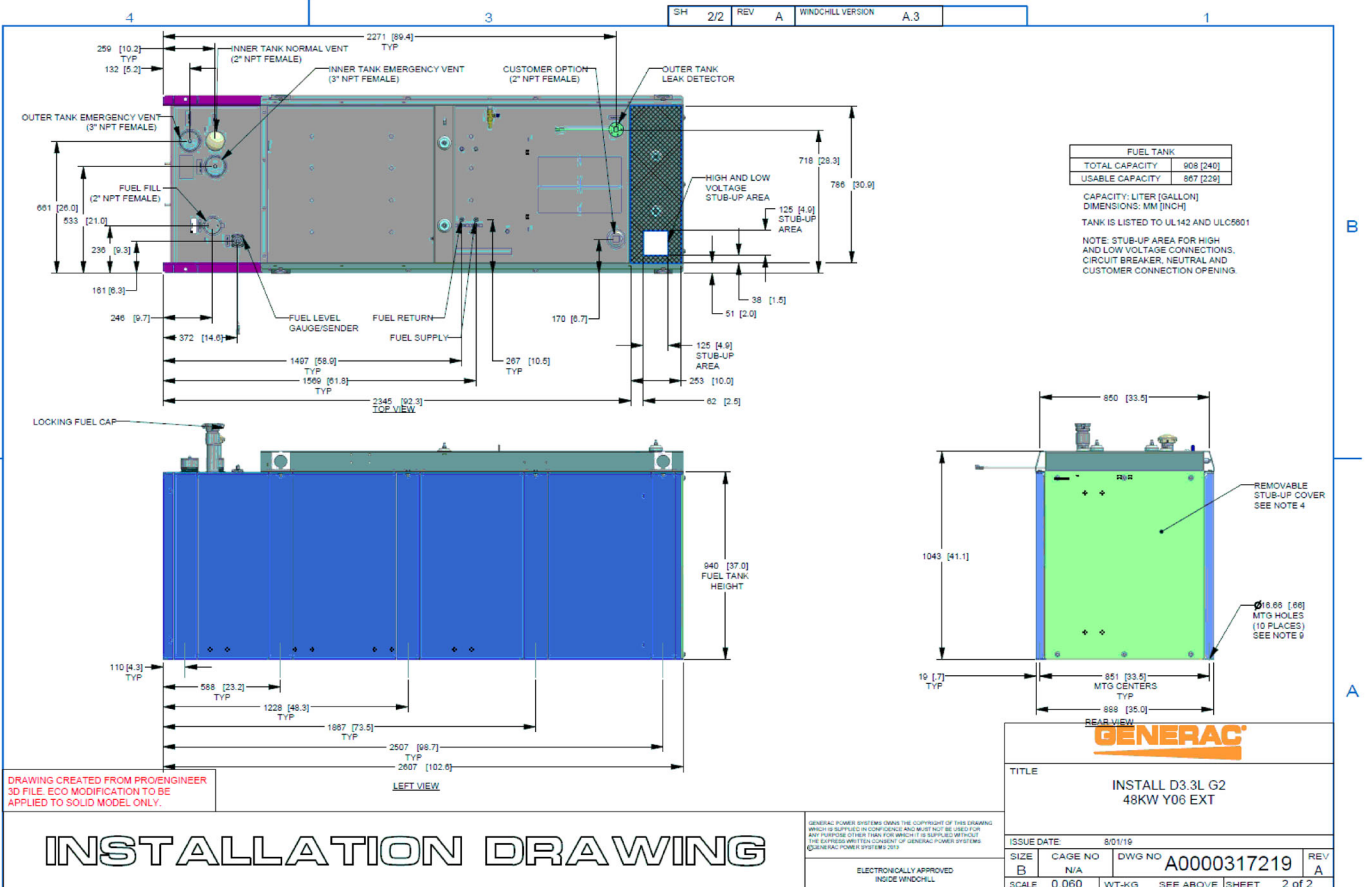
SIGNAGE REQUIREMENTS

24"x36" SCALE: NTS
11"x17" SCALE: NTS

2



INSTALLATION DRAWING



INSTALLATION DRAWING

RD048 GENERATOR INSTALLATION DRAWING

24"x36" SCALE: NTS
11"x17" SCALE: NTS

3

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SBA SITE ID: CA40580-T-03

SHEET TITLE
DETAILS

SHEET NUMBER
D-3.0

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This series of Generac Automatic Transfer Switches is designed for use with single phase generators that utilize an Evolution™ or Nexus™ Controller. The 100 and 200 Amp open transition switches are available as single phase in both service equipment rated and non-service equipment rated configurations. Service rated equipment configuration ships with a dead front and non-service rated equipment configuration ships without a dead front. The 150 Amp open transition switch is only available in a service rated equipment configuration.

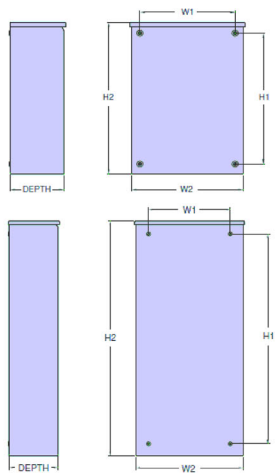
Service rated (RXSW) Generac Automatic Transfer Switches are housed in an aluminum NEMA Type 3R enclosure*, with electrostatically applied and baked powder paint. The Heavy Duty Generac Contactor is an ETL recognized device, designed for years of service. The controller at the generator handles all the timing, sensing, exercising functions, and transfer commands. All switches are covered by a five year limited warranty.

* Non-service rated (RXSC) switches are housed in a steel enclosure.

Through the use of the integrated Smart A/C Module (SACM), these switches have the capability to manage up to four individual HVAC (24 VAC controlled) loads with no additional hardware. When used in tandem with external Smart Management Modules, a total of eight more loads can be managed, providing the most installation efficient power management options available.

3 of 3

Model	RX5C100A3	RX5W100A3	RX5W150A3	RX5C200A3	RX5W200A3
Height - in (mm)	H1 17.2 (437.9)	17.2 (437.9)	26.8 (679.4)	17.2 (437.9)	26.8 (679.4)
W1	20.0 (508.0)	20.0 (508.0)	30.0 (762.0)	20.0 (508.0)	30.0 (762.0)
Width - in (mm)	H1 12.5 (317.5)	12.5 (317.5)	15.0 (381.0)	12.5 (317.5)	15.0 (381.0)
W2	14.6 (370.8)	14.6 (370.8)	13.5 (342.9)	14.6 (370.8)	13.5 (342.9)
Depth - in (mm)	7.1 (180.1)	7.1 (180.1)	8.3 (160.1)	7.1 (180.1)	6.3 (160.1)
Weight - lbs (kg)	20.0 (9.1)	22.5 (10.2)	39.0 (17.7)	20.0 (9.1)	39.0 (17.7)



Part No. 10000013459
Rev. E 2/12/2024

24"x36" SCALE: NTS
11"x17" SCALE: NTS

1

24"x36" SCALE: NTS
11"x17" SCALE: NTS

2

The image contains four technical drawings illustrating trench construction methods:

- TRENCH IN SOIL:** A cross-section showing a trench cut into the ground. The trench is 12" wide and 24" deep. It contains a conduit, a tracer wire, and a slurry cement backfill. The backfill is placed halfway between the conduit and the original ground (OG). The trench is capped with a 3" wide cold mill and AC overlay. The trench cap matches the existing pavement material and depth. The trench is 24" wide and 24" deep. The trench is 12" wide and 24" deep. The trench is 12" wide and 24" deep.
- TRENCH IN ASPHALT PAVEMENT:** A cross-section showing a trench cut into asphalt pavement. The trench is 12" wide and 24" deep. It contains a conduit, a tracer wire, and a slurry cement backfill. The backfill is placed halfway between the conduit and the original ground (OG). The trench is capped with a 3" wide cold mill and AC overlay. The trench cap matches the existing pavement material and depth. The trench is 24" wide and 24" deep. The trench is 12" wide and 24" deep. The trench is 12" wide and 24" deep.
- LONGITUDINAL TRENCH IN ASPHALT PAVEMENT:** A cross-section showing a longitudinal trench cut into asphalt pavement. The trench is 12" wide and 24" deep. It contains a conduit, a tracer wire, and a slurry cement backfill. The backfill is placed halfway between the conduit and the original ground (OG). The trench is capped with a 3" wide cold mill and AC overlay. The trench cap matches the existing pavement material and depth. The trench is 24" wide and 24" deep. The trench is 12" wide and 24" deep. The trench is 12" wide and 24" deep.
- TRENCH IN ASPHALT PAVEMENT (SHOULDER BACKING):** A cross-section showing a trench cut into asphalt pavement. The trench is 12" wide and 24" deep. It contains a conduit, a tracer wire, and a slurry cement backfill. The backfill is placed halfway between the conduit and the original ground (OG). The trench is capped with a 3" wide cold mill and AC overlay. The trench cap matches the existing pavement material and depth. The trench is 24" wide and 24" deep. The trench is 12" wide and 24" deep. The trench is 12" wide and 24" deep.

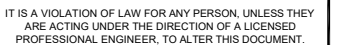
Notes:

- D - Depth of cover as identified & approved based on submitted plans.
- FG - Finish Grade.
- OG - Original Ground.

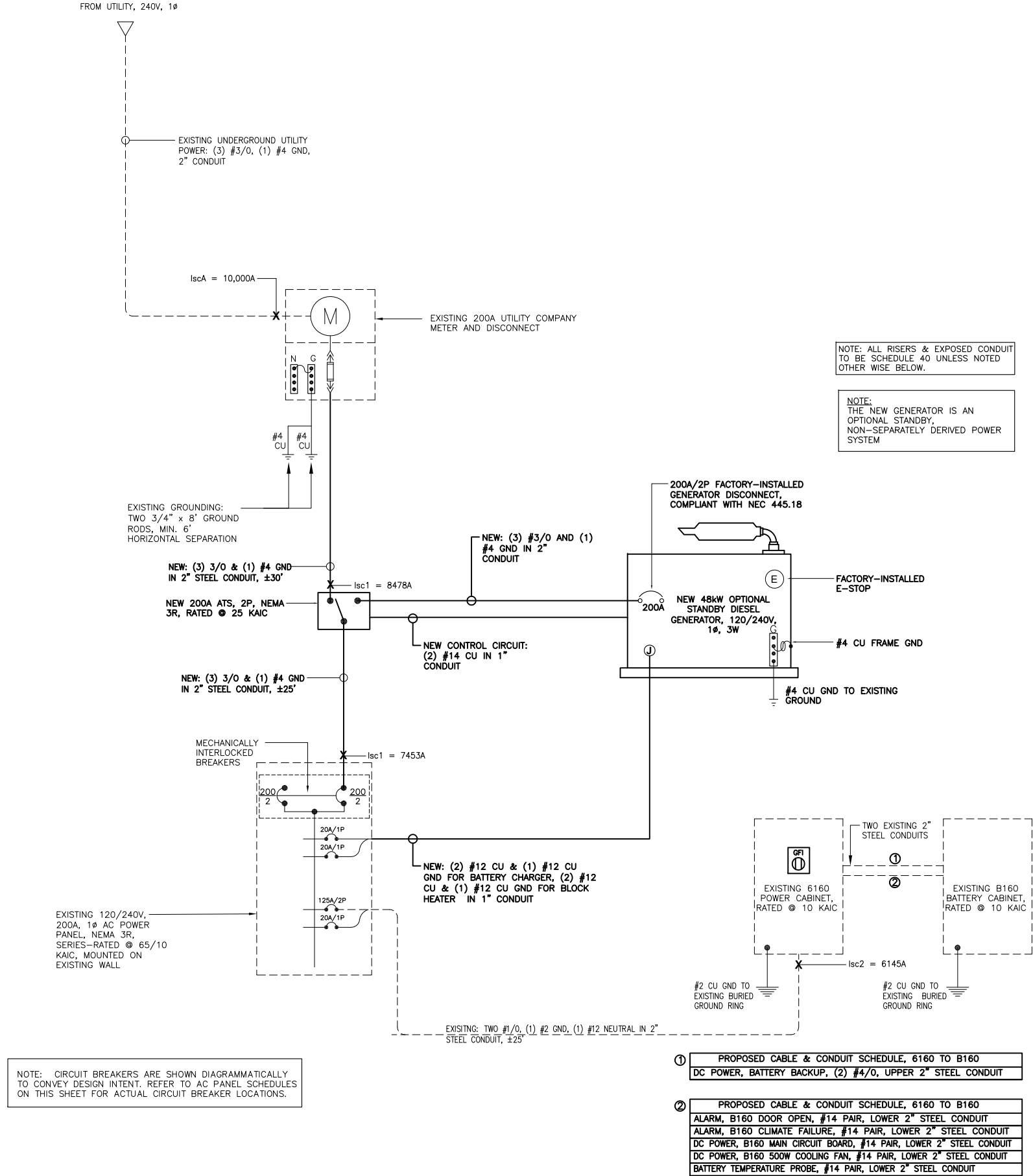
- All work must be authorized by the encroachment permit, and/or as directed by the State's representative (Notes continue on page 2)

- Must include tracer wire and other continuous measure to provide positive subsurface detection for the life of the facility (Project Development Procedures Manual (PDDM) Chapter 17).
- Open trench installation of underground utility facilities must include warning tape or warning mats complying with the American Public Works Association (APWA) Uniform Color Code for identifying the type of underground utility. Where mechanical protection is installed, warning tape must be placed above the mechanical protection and below the roadbed subgrade as shown on the details. (PDDM Chapter 17).
- Clearance between the trench wall and conduit of less than 6 inches in width shall be a minimum of 2 inches. Clearance between the trench wall and conduit of greater than 6 inches in width shall be a minimum of 6 inches.
- When the trench width is less than 24 inches the backfill for subgrade must consist of slurry cement. Controlled Low-Strength Material (CLSM) can be substituted at the discretion of the State's representative.
- When trench width is greater than 24 inches compacted aggregate base may be used for backfilling.
- Structure backfill and compaction must conform to Section 19-3.02C and 3.03 of the Standard Specifications.
- For trench located under unimproved surface, structure backfill can use the original soil. Soil must be compacted by mechanical means. Ponding, jetting or flooding are not allowed. Slurry cement backfill is not optional unless approved by the Caltrans District.
- Slurry cement backfill must conform to Section 19-3.02E of the Standard Specifications.
- Aggregate base and its compaction shall conform to Section 26 of the Standard Specifications.
- CLSM if used must conform to Section 19-3.02G of the Standard Specifications. When CLSM is utilized the mix design and test results must be submitted to the State's representative. See Appendix H of the Encroachment Permits Manual for additional information.
- Cold planed surface and overlay shall be to the nearest lane line for the entire length of the trench/disturbed areas, and/or as directed by the State's representative.
- When Hot mix asphalt (HMA) is used to backfill Asphalt Concrete (AC) Section of the road, HMA must conform to Section 39 of the Standard Specifications.
- A paving notch ("T" Cur) shall be cold planed in exist asphalt concrete to a minimum width of 12 inches beyond each side of the trench and to a depth of 3 inches for the final layer of HMA.
- AC used to replace pavement section shall match existing pavement depth, unless directed otherwise by the State's representative.
- A tack coat of asphaltic emulsion conforming to Section 39-2.01C (3) (f) shall be applied.
- When the trench is within 4 feet of curb and gutter, additional cold planning may be required at the discretion of the State's representative. Potholes or trenches separated /adjoined by 10 feet or less to be overlaid together at the discretion of the State's representative.
- Pavement markings and/or striping removed or damaged during construction must be replaced in kind as directed by the State's representative.
- Other trench related details are shown in Chapter 6 of the Encroachment Permits Manual as well as the Trenching and Shoring Manual. Both publications can be found on the State of California, Department of Transportation's website.
- If trench is located in the roadway where Portland Cement Concrete (PCC) exist, remove the concrete to a depth of at least 3 feet below finished grade as per standard Specification 15-1.03B. Replace entire concrete slab from joint to joint as directed by State's representative.
- Electrical systems installations that are part of State Highway System must be installed in compliance with Caltrans Standard Specifications. Section 87.

A	01/29/26	100% CD'S REVISED	HM
C	08/21/25	100% CD'S FOR SUBMITTAL	HM
B	05/01/25	90% CD'S REVISED	HM
A	04/26/25	90% CD'S FOR REVIEW	MD
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY



D-5.0



SINGLE-LINE DIAGRAM

1

EXISTING AC PANEL, PROPOSED BREAKER SCHEDULE

3

LA02895A / EXISTING AC PANEL, EXISTING BREAKER SCHEDULE													
SLOT #	LOAD		LOADS CONTINUOUS	LOADS NONCONTINUOUS	BREAKER	LOAD PER PHASE		BREAKER	LOADS NONCONTINUOUS	LOADS CONTINUOUS	LOAD		SLOT #
						"A"	"B"				VOLT-AMPS	BREAKER LABEL	
	BREAKER LABEL	VOLT-AMPS											
1	SURGE SUPPRESSION	1	C		30	3501		50		C	3500	BTS 1	2
3		1	C				3501				C		3500
5	GFCI	180		NC	15	4680		50		C	4500	RBS 6131	6
7	LIGHTS	300	C		20		4800				C		4500
9	BLANK					0		60				SPARE (OFF)	10
11	BLANK						0						
13	BLANK					0		25				SPARE (OFF)	14
15	BLANK						0						
17	BLANK					0		25				SPARE (OFF)	18
19	BLANK						0						
21	BLANK					0						BLANK	22
23	BLANK						0						24
25	BLANK					10000		125	NC		10000	6160 CABINET	26
27	BLANK						10000			NC			10000
29	BLANK					0						BLANK	30
CONNECTED PHASE TOTALS, VA:						18181	18301						
CONNECTED LOAD PER PHASE, AMPS:						152	153						
CONNECTED LOAD PER PHASE, KVA:						18.181	18.301						
TOTAL CONNECTED LOAD, KVA:						36.482							
NONCONTINUOUS LOAD PER PHASE, KVA:						10.180	10.000						
TOTAL NONCONTINUOUS LOAD, KVA:						20.180							
CONTINUOUS LOAD PER PHASE, KVA:						10.001	10.376						
TOTAL CONTINUOUS LOAD, KVA:						20.378							
DEMAND LOAD (CONT + NONCONT) PER PHASE, KVA:						20.181	20.376						
TOTAL DEMAND LOAD (CONTINUOUS + NONCONTINUOUS), KVA:						40.558							
TOTAL DEMAND LOAD (CONT + NONCONT), AMPS:						168	170						
PANEL CAPACITY, KVA:						48.000							
SPARE PANEL CAPACITY, KVA:						7.443							
AC PANEL DATA													
SYSTEM VOLTAGE: 240													
MAIN BREAKER: 200													
BUSS RATING: 200													
MAIN LUG ONLY: N/A													
KAIC RATING: 65/10 KAIC SERIES-RATED													
NOTES:													

EXISTING AC PANEL, EXISTING BREAKER SCHEDULE

2

LA02895A / EXISTING AC PANEL, PROPOSED BREAKER SCHEDULE														
SLOT #	LOAD		LOADS CONTINUOUS	LOADS NONCONTINUOUS	BREAKER	LOAD PER PHASE		BREAKER	LOADS CONTINUOUS	LOADS NONCONTINUOUS	LOAD		SLOT #	
						"A"	"B"				VOLT-AMPS	BREAKER LABEL		
1	SURGE SUPPRESSION	1	C		30	3501		50		C	3500	BTS 1	2	
3		1	C				3501			C	3500		4	
5	GFCI	180		NC	15	4680		50		C	4500	RBS 6131	6	
7	LIGHTS	300	C		20		4800			C	4500		8	
9	BLANK					0		60				SPARE (OFF)	10	
11	BLANK						0						12	
13	BLANK					0		25				SPARE (OFF)	14	
15	BLANK						0						16	
17	BLANK					0		25				SPARE (OFF)	18	
19	BLANK						0						20	
21	BLANK					250		20	NC		250	GENSET BATTERY CHARGER*	22	
23	BLANK						1000	20	NC		1000	GENSET BLOCK HEATER*	24	
25	BLANK					10000			NC		10000	6160 CABINET	26	
27	BLANK						10000		NC		10000		28	
29	BLANK					0						BLANK	30	
CONNECTED PHASE TOTALS, VA:						18431	19301							
CONNECTED LOAD PER PHASE, AMPS:						154	161							
CONNECTED LOAD PER PHASE, KVA:						18.431	19.301							
TOTAL CONNECTED LOAD, KVA:						37.732								
NONCONTINUOUS LOAD PER PHASE, KVA:						10.430	11.000							
TOTAL NONCONTINUOUS LOAD, KVA:						21.430								
CONTINUOUS LOAD PER PHASE, KVA:						10.001	10.376							
TOTAL CONTINUOUS LOAD, KVA:						20.378								
DEMAND LOAD (CONT + NONCONT) PER PHASE, KVA:						20.431	21.376							
TOTAL DEMAND LOAD (CONTINUOUS + NONCONTINUOUS), KVA:						41.808								
TOTAL DEMAND LOAD (CONT + NONCONT), AMPS:						170	178							
PANEL CAPACITY, KVA:						48.000								
SPARE PANEL CAPACITY, KVA:						6.193								
AC PANEL DATA														
SYSTEM VOLTAGE: 240														
MAIN BREAKER: 200														
BUSS RATING: 200														
MAIN LUG ONLY: N/A														
KAIC RATING: 65/10 KAIC SERIES-RATED														
NOTES:														

- 1) CHANGES AND NEW CIRCUITS ARE INDICATED IN BOLD FONT WITH AN ASTERISK (*).
- 2) NEW CIRCUIT BREAKERS SHALL MATCH THE SHORT-CIRCUIT INTERRUPT RATING OF EXISTING BREAKERS.
- 3) INSTALL (2) NEW 20A/1P BREAKERS FOR AC CIRCUITS TO NEW GENERATOR.
- 4) UPDATE PANEL DIRECTORY.

T-Mobile

3257 EAST GUASTI ROAD, SUITE 200
ONTARIO, CA 91764

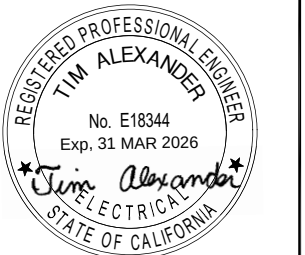
SBA

959 SOUTH COAST DR, SUITE 200
COSTA MESA, CA 92626

M SQUARE
WIRELESS

1387 CALLE AVANZADO
SAN CLEMENTE CA 92873 (849) 391-6824

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	BY
A	01/29/26	100% CD'S REVISED	HM
C	08/21/25	100% CD'S FOR SUBMITTAL	HM
B	05/01/25	90% CD'S REVISED	HM
A	04/26/25	90% CD'S FOR REVIEW	MD



SIGNED, 30 JAN 2026

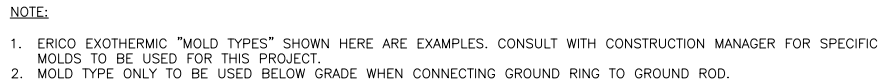
IT IS A VIOLATION OF LAW FOR ANY PERSON, UNLESS THEY ARE ACTING UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER, TO ALTER THIS DOCUMENT.

T-MOBILE SITE ID: LA02895A
SITE NAME:
CM434 ETC 3 - NORTH LAKE
ADDRESS: 6245 EASTERN
TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR #D
ORANGE, CA 92620
SBA SITE ID: CA40580-T-03

SHEET TITLE
AC PANEL SCHEDULE
AND ONE LINE DIAGRAM

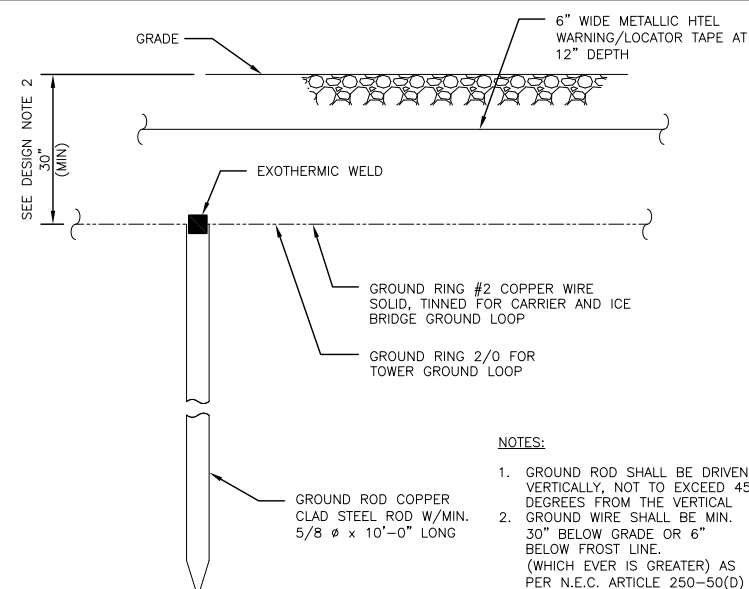
SHEET NUMBER

E-1.0



24"x36" SCALE: NTS
11"x17" SCALE: NTS

24"x36" SCALE: NTS
11"x17" SCALE: NTS



NOTES:

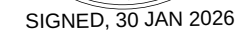
GROUND ROD SHALL BE DRIVEN VERTICALLY, NOT TO EXCEED 45 DEGREES FROM THE VERTICAL

GROUND WIRE SHALL BE MIN. 30" BELOW GRADE OR 6" BELOW FROST LINE.

(WHICH EVER IS GREATER) AS PER N.E.C. ARTICLE 250-50(D)

1387 CALLE AVANZADO
SAN CLEMENTE CA 92673 (949) 391-682

A	01/29/26	100% CD'S REVISED	H
C	08/21/25	100% CD'S FOR SUBMITTAL	H
B	05/01/25	90% CD'S REVISED	M
A	04/26/25	90% CD'S FOR REVIEW	H
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION	B



IT IS A VIOLATION OF LAW FOR ANY PERSON, UNLESS THEY ARE ACTING UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER, TO ALTER THIS DOCUMENT.

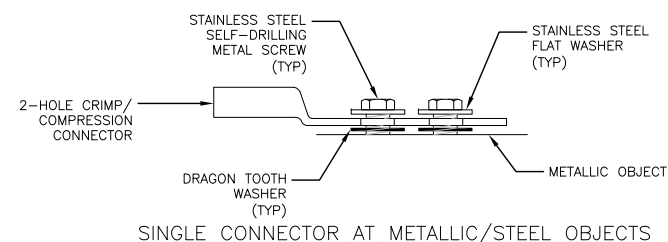
T-MOBILE SITE ID: LA02895A
SITE NAME:
CM434 ETC 3 - NORTH LAKE
ADDRESS: 6245 EASTERN
TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR #D
ORANGE, CA 92620
SBA SITE ID: CA40580-T-03

SHEET TITLE

GROUNDING DETAILS

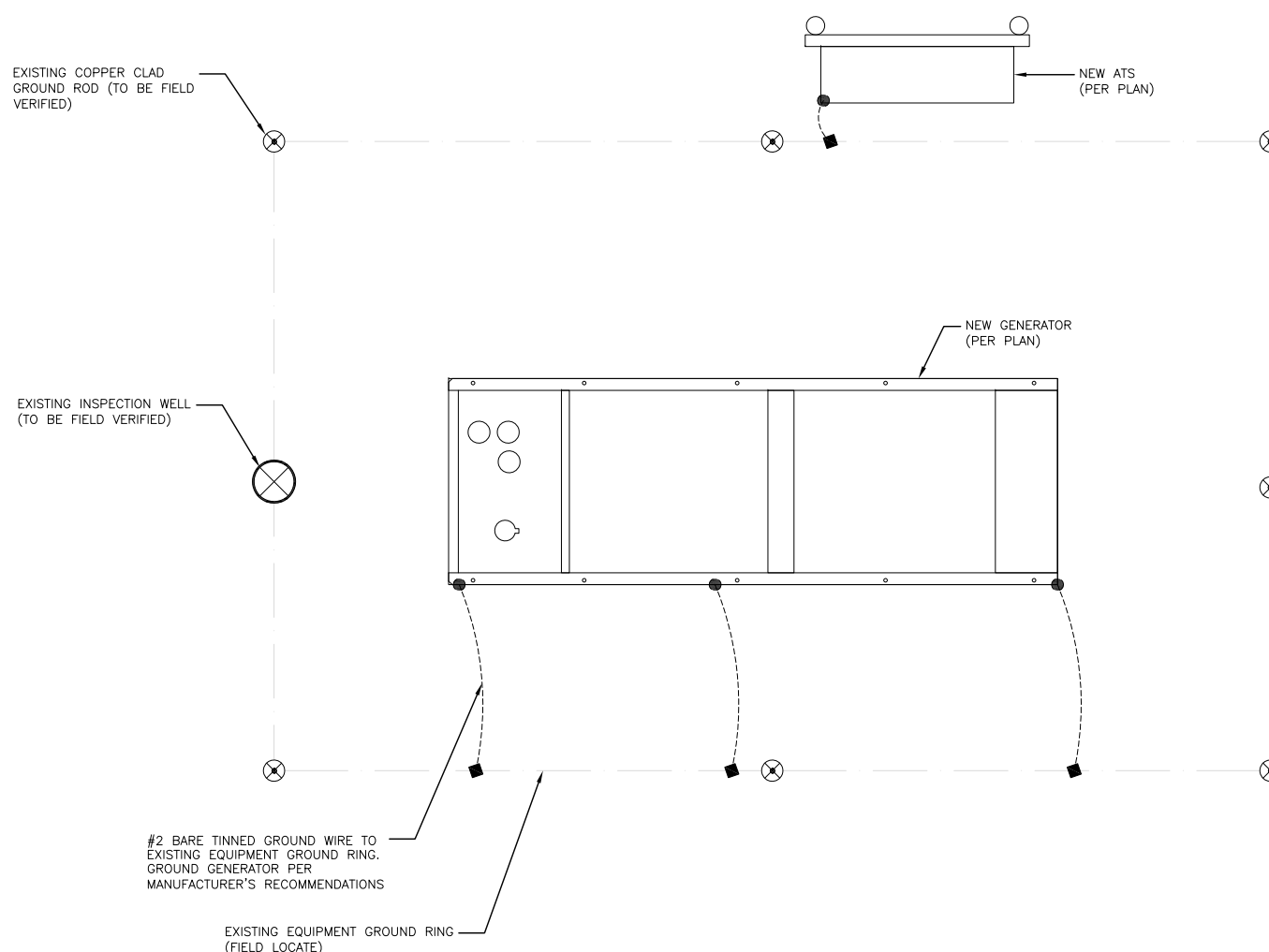
SHEET NUMBER

G-1.0



24"x36" SCALE: NTS
11"x17" SCALE: NTS

24"x36" SCALE: NTS
11"x17" SCALE: NTS





Selected Elements by Common Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad(Black Star Canyon (3311776))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Allen's pentachaeta <i>Pentachaeta aurea ssp. allenii</i>	PDAST6X021	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
American bumble bee <i>Bombus pensylvanicus</i>	IIHYM24260	None	None	G3G4	S2	
bald eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	ABNKC10010	Delisted	Endangered	G5	S3	FP
Braunton's milk-vetch <i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>	PDFAB0F1G0	Endangered	None	G2	S2	1B.1
California beardtongue <i>Penstemon californicus</i>	PDSCR1L110	None	None	G3	S2	1B.2
California Walnut Woodland <i>California Walnut Woodland</i>	CTT71210CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
chaparral nolina <i>Nolina cismontana</i>	PMAGA080E0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
chaparral sand-verbena <i>Abronia villosa var. aurita</i>	PDNYC010P1	None	None	G5T2?	S2	1B.1
coast horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	ARACF12100	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
coast patch-nosed snake <i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i>	ARADB30033	None	None	G5T4	S3	SSC
Coast Range newt <i>Taricha torosa</i>	AAAAF02032	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
coastal cactus wren <i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i>	ABPBG02095	None	None	G5T3Q	S2	SSC
coastal California gnatcatcher <i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	G4G5T3Q	S2	SSC
coastal whiptail <i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	ARACJ02143	None	None	G5T5	S3	SSC
Cooper's hawk <i>Astur cooperii</i>	ABNKC12040	None	None	G5	S4	WL
heart-leaved pitcher sage <i>Lepechinia cardiophylla</i>	PDLAM0V020	None	None	G3	S2S3	1B.2
intermediate mariposa-lily <i>Calochortus weedii var. intermedius</i>	PMLIL0D1J1	None	None	G3G4T3	S3	1B.2
intermediate monardella <i>Monardella hypoleuca ssp. intermedia</i>	PDLAM180A4	None	None	G4T2?	S2?	1B.3
least Bell's vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S3	
long-eared owl <i>Asio otus</i>	ABNSB13010	None	None	G5	S3?	SSC



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



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
long-spined spineflower <i>Chorizanthe polygonoides</i> var. <i>longispina</i>	PDPGN040K1	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2
Malibu baccharis <i>Baccharis malibuensis</i>	PDAST0W0W0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
many-stemmed dudleya <i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	PDCRA040H0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
mesa horkelia <i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i>	PDR0S0W045	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
mud nama <i>Nama stenocarpa</i>	PDHYD0A0H0	None	None	G4G5	S1S2	2B.2
orange-throated whiptail <i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i>	ARACJ02060	None	None	G5	S2S3	WL
pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	AMACC10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Plummer's mariposa-lily <i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	PMLIL0D150	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
quino checkerspot butterfly <i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>	IILEPK405L	Endangered	Candidate Endangered	G4G5T1T2	S1S2	
red-diamond rattlesnake <i>Crotalus ruber</i>	ARADE02090	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub <i>Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub</i>	CTT32720CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
Robinson's pepper-grass <i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>	PDBRA1M114	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3
San Diego fairy shrimp <i>Branchinecta sandiegonensis</i>	ICBRA03060	Endangered	None	G2	S1	
San Fernando Valley spineflower <i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>fernandina</i>	PDPGN040J1	None	Endangered	G3T1	S1	1B.1
Santa Ana River woollystar <i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>sanctorum</i>	PDPLM03035	Endangered	Endangered	G4T1	S1	1B.1
Santa Ana sucker <i>Pantosteus santaanae</i>	AFCJC02190	Threatened	None	G1	S1	SSC
Southern California Arroyo Chub/Santa Ana Sucker Stream <i>Southern California Arroyo Chub/Santa Ana Sucker Stream</i>	CARE2330CA	None	None	GNR	SNR	
Southern California legless lizard <i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	ARACC01060	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
southern California rufous-crowned sparrow <i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	ABPBX91091	None	None	G5T3	S4	WL
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest <i>Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest</i>	CTT61310CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest <i>Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest</i>	CTT61330CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	



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



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Southern Interior Cypress Forest <i>Southern Interior Cypress Forest</i>	CTT83230CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
Southern Riparian Scrub <i>Southern Riparian Scrub</i>	CTT63300CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland <i>Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland</i>	CTT62400CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Southern Willow Scrub <i>Southern Willow Scrub</i>	CTT63320CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
southwestern pond turtle <i>Actinemys pallida</i>	ARAAD02032	Proposed Threatened	None	G2	SNR	SSC
steelhead - southern California DPS <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10</i>	AFCHA0209J	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1Q	S1	
Tecate cypress <i>Hesperocyparis forbesii</i>	PGCUP040C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
two-striped gartersnake <i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	ARADB36160	None	None	G4	S3S4	SSC
western mastiff bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	AMACD02011	None	None	G4G5T4	S3S4	SSC
western spadefoot <i>Spea hammondi</i>	AAABF02020	Proposed Threatened	None	G2G3	S3S4	SSC
white rabbit-tobacco <i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i>	PDAST440C0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
white-tailed kite <i>Elanus leucurus</i>	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3S4	FP
yellow rail <i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	ABNME01010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
Yucaipa onion <i>Allium marvinii</i>	PMLIL02330	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2

Record Count: 55

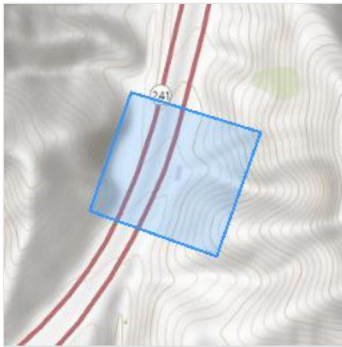
IPaC resource list

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

Orange County, California



Local office

Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office

☎ (760) 431-9440

📠 (760) 431-5901

2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250

Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385

Endangered species

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

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

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

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

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

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

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

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

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

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Coastal California Gnatcatcher <i>Poliophtila californica californica</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8178	Threatened
Least Bell's Vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945	Endangered

Reptiles

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

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
Arroyo (=arroyo Southwestern) Toad <i>Anaxyrus californicus</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3762	Endangered
Western Spadefoot <i>Spea hammondi</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5425	Proposed Threatened

Insects

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

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
San Diego Fairy Shrimp <i>Branchinecta sandiegonensis</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6945	Endangered

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Braunton's Milk-vetch <i>Astragalus brauntonii</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5674	Endangered
Nevin's Barberry <i>Berberis nevinii</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8025	Endangered
Santa Monica Mountains Dudleyea <i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>ovatifolia</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2538	Threatened

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 habitats, should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate avoidance and minimization measures, as described in the various links on this page.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC <https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action>

There are Bald Eagles and/or Golden Eagles in your [project](#) area.

Measures for Proactively Minimizing Eagle Impacts

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

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

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

Ensure Your Eagle List is Accurate and Complete

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

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

Review the FAQs

The FAQs below provide important additional information and resources.

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

Probability of Presence Summary

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

Probability of Presence (■)

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

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

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

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

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

Breeding Season (■)

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

Survey Effort (|)

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

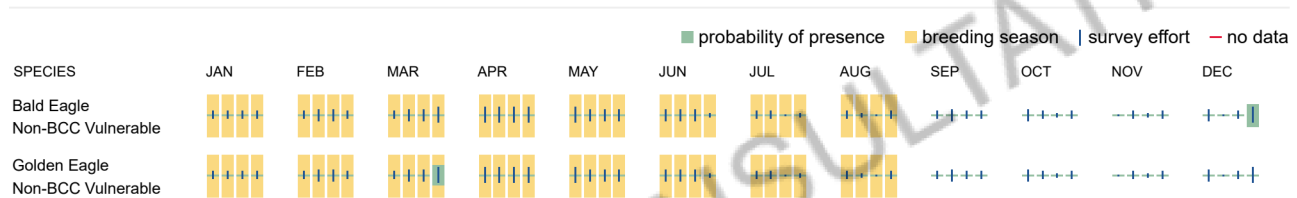
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (—)

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

Survey Timeframe

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



Bald & Golden Eagles FAQs

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

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

Proper interpretation and use of your eagle report

On the graphs provided, please look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical line) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal line). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort line or no data line (red horizontal) means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list and associated information help you know what to look for to confirm presence and helps guide you in knowing when to implement avoidance and minimization measures to eliminate or reduce potential impacts from your project activities or get the appropriate permits should presence be confirmed.

How do I know if eagles are breeding, wintering, or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating, or resident), you may query your location using the [RAIL Tool](#) and view the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If an eagle on your IPaC migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it (indicated by yellow vertical bars on the phenology graph in your "IPaC PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY" at the top of your results list), there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

Interpreting the Probability of Presence Graphs

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

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

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

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

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

Breeding Season ()

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

Survey Effort ()

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

No Data ()

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

Survey Timeframe

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

Migratory birds

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

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

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC <https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action>

Measures for Proactively Minimizing Migratory Bird Impacts

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

Ensure Your Migratory Bird List is Accurate and Complete

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

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

Review the FAQs

The FAQs below provide important additional information and resources.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Allen's Hummingbird <i>Selasphorus sasin</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9637	Breeds Feb 1 to Jul 15
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Belding's Savannah Sparrow <i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 15

Black-chinned Sparrow <i>Spizella atrogularis</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9447	Breeds Apr 15 to Jul 31
Bullock's Oriole <i>Icterus bullockii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Mar 21 to Jul 25
California Gull <i>Larus californicus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 31
California Thrasher <i>Toxostoma redivivum</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Jan 1 to Jul 31
Clark's Grebe <i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31
Common Yellowthroat <i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Lawrence's Goldfinch <i>Spinus lawrencei</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464	Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20
Northern Harrier <i>Circus hudsonius</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8350	Breeds Apr 1 to Sep 15
Nuttall's Woodpecker <i>Dryobates nuttallii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20
Oak Titmouse <i>Baeolophus inornatus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656	Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15
Olive-sided Flycatcher <i>Contopus cooperi</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914	Breeds May 20 to Aug 31
Santa Barbara Song Sparrow <i>Melospiza melodia graminea</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5513	Breeds Mar 1 to Sep 5
Tricolored Blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3910	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31

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

Breeds Apr 21 to Aug 25

Breeds Mar 1 to Jun 30

Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

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

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

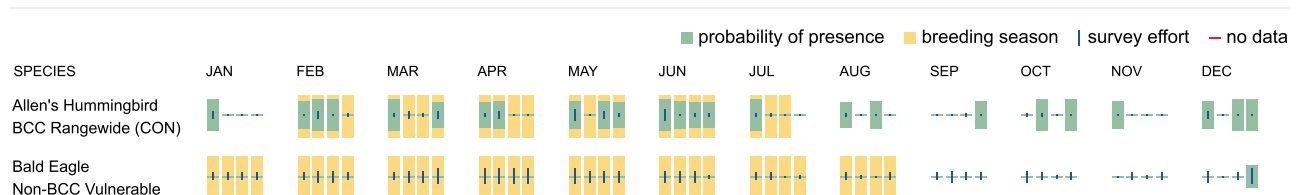
Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be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

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

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.

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

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.



Belding's Savannah Sparrow BCC - BCR													
Black-chinned Sparrow BCC Rangewide (CON)													
Bullock's Oriole BCC - BCR													
California Gull BCC Rangewide (CON)													
California Thrasher BCC Rangewide (CON)													
Clark's Grebe BCC Rangewide (CON)													
Common Yellowthroat BCC - BCR													
Golden Eagle Non-BCC Vulnerable													
Lawrence's Goldfinch BCC Rangewide (CON)													
Northern Harrier BCC - BCR													
SPECIES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	
Nuttall's Woodpecker BCC - BCR													
Oak Titmouse BCC Rangewide (CON)													
Olive-sided Flycatcher BCC Rangewide (CON)													
Santa Barbara Song Sparrow BCC - BCR													
Tricolored Blackbird BCC Rangewide (CON)													
Western Grebe BCC Rangewide (CON)													
Western Gull BCC Rangewide (CON)													
Western Screech-owl BCC - BCR													
Wrentit BCC Rangewide (CON)													

Migratory Bird FAQs

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

[Nationwide Avoidance & Minimization Measures for Birds](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year-round. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is one of the most effective ways to minimize impacts. To see when birds are most likely to occur and breed in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. [Additional measures](#) or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

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

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location, such as those listed under the Endangered Species Act or the [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) and those species marked as "Vulnerable". See the FAQ "What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?" for more information on the levels of concern covered in the IPaC migratory bird species list.

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

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, and to verify survey effort when no results present, please visit the [Rapid Avian Information Locator \(RAIL\) Tool](#).

Why are subspecies showing up on my list?

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

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

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

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

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

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating, or resident), you may query your location using the [RAIL Tool](#) and view the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your IPaC migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it (indicated by yellow vertical bars on the phenology graph in your "IPaC PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY" at the top of your results list), there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

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

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

Although it is important to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially BCC species. For more information on avoidance and minimization measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts, please see the FAQ "Tell me more about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds".

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.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

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

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

Wetland information is not available at this time

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

Data limitations

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

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

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

Data exclusions

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

Data precautions

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

9025-01 DARC NMFS Species List

Quad Name **Black Star Canyon**

Quad Number **33117-G6**

ESA Anadromous Fish

SONCC Coho ESU (T) -
CCC Coho ESU (E) -
CC Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -
CVSR Chinook Salmon ESU (T) -
SRWR Chinook Salmon ESU (E) -
NC Steelhead DPS (T) -
CCC Steelhead DPS (T) -
SCCC Steelhead DPS (T) -
SC Steelhead DPS (E) - **X**
CCV Steelhead DPS (T) -
Eulachon (T) -
sDPS Green Sturgeon (T) -

ESA Anadromous Fish Critical Habitat

SONCC Coho Critical Habitat -
CCC Coho Critical Habitat -
CC Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -
CVSR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -
SRWR Chinook Salmon Critical Habitat -
NC Steelhead Critical Habitat -
CCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -
SCCC Steelhead Critical Habitat -
SC Steelhead Critical Habitat -
CCV Steelhead Critical Habitat -
Eulachon Critical Habitat -
sDPS Green Sturgeon Critical Habitat -

ESA Marine Invertebrates

Range Black Abalone (E) -
Range White Abalone (E) -

ESA Marine Invertebrates Critical Habitat

Black Abalone Critical Habitat -

ESA Sea Turtles

East Pacific Green Sea Turtle (T) -
Olive Ridley Sea Turtle (T/E) -
Leatherback Sea Turtle (E) -
North Pacific Loggerhead Sea Turtle (E) -

ESA Whales

Blue Whale (E) -
Fin Whale (E) -
Humpback Whale (E) -
Southern Resident Killer Whale (E) -
North Pacific Right Whale (E) -
Sei Whale (E) -
Sperm Whale (E) -

ESA Pinnipeds

Guadalupe Fur Seal (T) -

Essential Fish Habitat

Coho EFH -
Chinook Salmon EFH -
Groundfish EFH -
Coastal Pelagics EFH -
Highly Migratory Species EFH -

MMPA Species (See list at left)

MMPA Cetaceans -
MMPA Pinnipeds -