

Appendix C
Biological Resources Memorandum

644 & 675 Piercy Road Industrial Project Biological Resources Report

March 2023

Prepared for

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

Denise Duffy & Associates, Inc. (DD&A) was contracted by Hines U.S. Property Recovery Fund (HUSPRF) to prepare this Biological Resources Report for the 644 and 675 Piercy Road Industrial Project (project or proposed project), located in the City of San Jose in Santa Clara County, California (**Figures 1 and 2**). The project site is approximately 16.0 acres consisting of grasslands and developed/ruderal habitat.

The proposed project is an application for a Site Development Permit to allow construction of a new industrial building located on two parcels (Assessor Parcel Number [APN] 678-08-045-000 and 678-08-055-000). The proposed project includes a legal lot merger to combine the two existing parcels into a single lot. The exact use of the proposed buildings is yet to be determined, but would likely be utilized for industrial distribution, manufacturing, and/or research and development activities. The proposed development consists of the construction of a new single-story industrial/research and development (R&D) concrete tilt-up shell building. The proposed building will be approximately 216,200 square feet (ft²) with heights ranging from approximately 37 feet to approximately 49 feet. The project includes a 186,244 ft² warehouse and 10,000 ft² office space, with an additional 20,000 ft² mezzanine floor, consisting of 10,000 ft² for warehouse usage and 10,000 ft² for office space. Parking would be provided for vehicles via new surface parking lots on the northeast, southeast, and south sides of the new building (approximately 155 stalls plus 18 motorcycle stalls), as well as a truck and trailer parking lot on the southwest side of the building (approximately 66 stalls). The southwest side of the building will also include a loading dock with approximately 34 dock doors. Additional project features include driveways; walkways; a trash enclosure; wooden and chain link fencing; retaining walls; sidewalks along Piercy Road, Tenant Avenue, and Hellyer Avenue with trees wells; a new median on Hellyer Avenue; bio-retention planters, landscaping; and utilities and irrigation. Project plans are provided in **Appendix A**.

To satisfy the reporting criteria of the City of San Jose (City) DD&A completed a biological assessment of the project site to determine if sensitive biological resources are present or have the potential to occur within and in the vicinity of the site. This report describes the existing biological resources within and adjacent to the project site including any special-status species or sensitive habitats. This report also assesses the potential impacts to biological resources that may result from a full buildout of the project, and recommends appropriate avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures necessary to reduce those impacts to a less than significant level in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In addition, this report includes an overview of applicable federal, state, and local regulation, regulatory, and responsible agencies with jurisdiction over sensitive resources within the project site and the relevant permits for biological resources that could be required for this project.

1.2 Summary of Results

The project site is composed of annual grassland (12.9 acres) and ruderal (3.1 acres) habitat. In addition, approximately 1.5 acres of the project site are developed. No sensitive habitats occur within the project site. Potential wetlands and other waters of the U.S. and/or state and serpentine bunchgrass habitat occur adjacent to the project site in abutting parcels; however, these sensitive habitats are separated from the project site by Hellyer Avenue and Piercy Road. No special-status species are known to occur within the project site; however, American badger (*Taxidea taxus*), burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), grasshopper sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*), and loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), all

species of special concern, have the potential to occur within the site based on the presence of suitable habitat. Additionally, trees within and adjacent to the project site may provide suitable nesting habitat for protected avian species.

Avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures are identified in this report to avoid or reduce potential impacts to these sensitive biological resources to a less than significant level under CEQA. No regulatory permits for biological resources are anticipated for the project.



Project Vicinity

Date
3/14/2023

Scale
1:880,000



Denise Duffy & Associates, Inc.
Planning and Environmental Consulting
Monterey - San Jose

Figure

1



Project Location

Date
3/14/2023

Scale
1:2,600



Denise Duffy & Associates, Inc.
Planning and Environmental Consulting
Monterey - San Jose

Figure
2

2. METHODS

2.1 Personnel and Survey Methods

DD&A Senior Environmental Scientist Matt Johnson and DD&A Assistant Environmental Scientist California Biordi conducted a survey of the project site on December 22, 2022, to characterize site habitat features and to identify any special-status plant or wildlife species or suitable habitat for these species within the site. Survey methods included walking the project site to identify general habitat and potential sensitive habitat types, conducting an assessment of potential wetlands and other waters, conducting a reconnaissance-level habitat survey to identify any special-status wildlife species or suitable habitat for special-status plant and wildlife species occurring within the site, and conducting a focused survey for perennial special-status plant species. The project site was evaluated for botanical resources following the applicable guidelines outlined in *Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting Botanical Inventories for Federally listed, Proposed and Candidate Plants* (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [Service], 2000), *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special-Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities* (California Department of Fish and Wildlife [CDFW], 2018), and California Native Plant Society (CNPS) *Botanical Survey Guidelines* (CNPS, 2001).

Data collected during the survey were used to assess the environmental conditions of the project site and its surroundings, evaluate environmental constraints within the project site and the local vicinity, and provide a basis for recommendations to minimize and avoid impacts to biological resources.

2.2 Data Sources

Prior to the field survey, DD&A conducted a desktop literature review to determine the presence or potential presence of special-status species and other sensitive biological resources within the project site. Data sources include:

- Current agency status information from the Service and CDFW for species listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) or the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), and those considered CDFW “species of special concern”, including:
 - California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) occurrences reports from the San Jose East, Lick Observatory, Mt. Day, Milpitas, San Jose West, Los Gatos, Santa Teresa Hills, Morgan Hill, and Calaveras Reservoir quadrangles (**Appendix B**; CDFW, 2023); and
 - The Service’s Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) Resource List for the project site (**Appendix C**; Service, 2022);
- The CNPS *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California* (CNPS, 2022);
- The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (USDA-NRCS, 2022);
- Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan (SCVHP) (ICF International, 2012);
- Santa Clara Valley Habitat Agency Geobrowser (ICF International, 2012)

From these resources, a list of special-status plant and wildlife species known or with the potential to occur in the vicinity of the project site was created (**Appendix D**). This list presents these species along with their legal status, habitat requirements, and a brief statement of the likelihood to occur within the project site.

2.2.1 Botany

Vegetation types identified in *A Manual of California Vegetation* (Sawyer et al., 2009) were utilized to determine if vegetation types identified as sensitive on CDFW's *California Natural Communities List* (CDFW, 2022) are present within the project site. Information regarding the distribution and habitats of local and state vascular plants was also reviewed (Howitt and Howell, 1964 and 1973; Munz and Keck, 1973; Baldwin et al., 2012; Beidleman, L.H. and Kozloff, 2014; Jepson Flora Project, 2022). All plants observed within the project site during the evaluation were identified to species or intraspecific taxon necessary to eliminate them as being special-status species using keys and descriptions in *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, Edition 2* (Baldwin et al., 2012) and *Plants of the San Francisco Bay Region: Mendocino to Monterey, Third Edition* (Beidleman, L.H. and Kozloff, 2014). Scientific nomenclature and common names for plant species identified within this document follows Beidleman, L.H., and Kozloff (2014). Dominant plant species for each ecological community within the project site were recorded. Dominant plant species are those which are more numerous than their competitors in an ecological community or makes up more of the biomass; generally, the species that are most abundant. Most ecological communities are defined by their dominant species. The California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) Inventory (Cal-IPC, 2022) was reviewed to determine if any invasive plant species were present within the project site.

2.2.2 Wildlife

The following literature and data sources were reviewed: CDFW reports on special-status wildlife (Remsen, 1978; Williams, 1986; Thelander, 1994); California Wildlife Habitat Relationships Program species-habitat models (Zeiner et al., 1988 and 1990); and general wildlife references (Stebbins, 1972, 1985, and 2003).

2.3 **Definitions**

2.3.1 Sensitive Habitats

Sensitive habitats include riparian corridors, wetlands, habitats for legally protected species, areas of high biological diversity, areas supporting rare or special-status wildlife habitat, and unusual or regionally restricted vegetation types. Vegetation types considered sensitive include those listed on CDFW's *California Natural Communities List* (i.e., those habitats that are rare or endangered within the borders of California) (CDFW, 2022b), those that are occupied by species listed under the ESA or are critical habitat in accordance with the ESA, and those that are defined as Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas under the California Coastal Act. Specific habitats may also be identified as sensitive in city or county general plans or ordinances. Sensitive habitats are regulated under federal regulations (such as the Clean Water Act and Executive Order 11990 – Protection of Wetlands), state regulations (such as CEQA) or local ordinances or policies (such as city or county habitat plans and general plan policies).

2.3.2 Special-Status Species

Special-status species are those plants and animals that have been formally listed or proposed for listing as endangered or threatened or are candidates for such listing under ESA or CESA. Listed species are afforded legal protection under the ESA and CESA. Species that meet the definition of rare or endangered under the CEQA Guidelines Section 15380 are also considered special-status species. Animals identified as “species of special concern” on CDFW's “Special Animals” list (most of which are species whose breeding populations in California may face extirpation if current population trends continue) meet this definition and are typically provided management consideration through the CEQA process, although

they are not legally protected under the ESA or CESA. CDFW also includes some animal species that are not assigned any of the other status designations in their “Special Animals” list; however, these species have no legal or protection status and are not analyzed in this document.

Plants listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act (CNPPA) or included in CNPS California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR; formerly known as CNPS Lists) 1A, 1B, 2A, and 2B are also treated as special-status species as they meet the definitions of Sections 2062 and 2067 of the CESA and CEQA Guidelines Section 15380.¹ In general, the CDFW requires that plant species on CRPR 1A (plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere), CRPR 1B (plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere), CRPR 2A (plants presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere); and CRPR 2B (plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere) of the CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (CNPS, 2022) be fully considered during the preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA. CNPS CRPR 4 species (plants of limited distribution) may, but generally do not, meet the definitions of Sections 2062 and 2067 of CESA, and are not typically considered in environmental documents relating to CEQA. While other species (i.e., CRPR 3 or 4 species) are sometimes found in database searches or within the literature, these do not meet the definitions of Section 2062 and 2067 of CESA and are not analyzed in this document.

Raptors (e.g., eagles, hawks, and owls), other native birds, and their nests are protected under California Fish and Game Code Section 3503 and 3503.5. Section 3503.5 states that it is “unlawful to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto.” In addition, protected species under Fish and Game Code Section 3511 (birds), Section 4700 (mammals), Section 5515 (fish), and Section 5050 (reptiles and amphibians) are also considered special-status animal species. Species with no formal special-status designation but thought by experts to be rare or in serious decline may also be considered special-status animal species in some cases, depending on project-specific analysis and relevant, localized conservation needs or precedence.

2.4 Regulatory Setting

The following regulatory discussion describes the state and local laws that may be applicable to the project.

2.4.1 Federal Regulations

Federal Endangered Species Act

Provisions of the ESA of 1973 (16 USC 1532 et seq., as amended) protect federally listed threatened or endangered species and their habitats from unlawful take. Listed species include those for which proposed and final rules have been published in the Federal Register. The ESA is administered by Service or NMFS. In general, the NMFS is responsible for the protection of ESA-listed marine species and anadromous fish, whereas other listed species are under Service jurisdiction.

Section 9 of ESA prohibits the take of any fish or wildlife species listed under ESA as endangered or threatened. Take, as defined by ESA, is “to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture,

¹ CNPS initially created five CRPR to categorize degrees of concern; however, to better define and categorize rarity in California’s flora, the CNPS Rare Plant Program and Rare Plant Program Committee have developed the new CRPR 2A and CRPR 2B.

or collect, or attempt to engage in any such conduct.” Harm is defined as “any act that kills or injures the fish or wildlife...including significant habitat modification or degradation that significantly impairs essential behavioral patterns of fish or wildlife.” In addition, Section 9 prohibits removing, digging up, and maliciously damaging or destroying federally listed plants on sites under federal jurisdiction. Section 9 does not prohibit take of federally listed plants on sites not under federal jurisdiction. If there is the potential for incidental take of a federally listed fish or wildlife species, take of listed species can be authorized through either the Section 7 consultation process for federal actions or a Section 10 incidental take permit process for non-federal actions. Federal agency actions include activities that are on federal land, conducted by a federal agency, funded by a federal agency, or authorized by a federal agency (including issuance of federal permits).

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 prohibits killing, possessing, or trading migratory birds except in accordance with regulation prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. Most actions that result in taking or in permanent or temporary possession of a protected species constitute violations of the MBTA. The Service is responsible for overseeing compliance with the MBTA and implements Conventions (treaties) between the United States and four countries for the protection of migratory birds – Canada, Mexico, Japan, and Russia. The Service maintains a list of migratory bird species that are protected under the MBTA, which was updated in 2010 to: 1) correct previous mistakes, such as misspellings or removing species no longer known to occur within the United States; 2) add species, as a result of expanding the geographic scope to include Hawaii and U.S. territories and new evidence of occurrence in the United States or U.S. territories; and 3) update name changes based on new taxonomy.

2.4.2 State Regulations

California Endangered Species Act

The CESA was enacted in 1984. The California Code of Regulations (Title 14, §670.5) lists animal species considered endangered or threatened by the state. Section 2090 of CESA requires state agencies to comply with endangered species protection and recovery and to promote conservation of these species. Section 2080 of the Fish and Game Code prohibits "take" of any species that the commission determines to be an endangered species or a threatened species. “Take” is defined in Section 86 of the Fish and Game Code as "hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill." A Section 2081 Incidental Take Permit from the CDFW may be obtained to authorize “take” of any state listed species.

California Native Plant Protection Act

The CNPPA of 1977 directed CDFW to carry out the legislature’s intent to “preserve, protect and enhance rare and Endangered plants in the State.” The CNPPA prohibits importing rare and Endangered plants into California, taking rare and Endangered plants, and selling rare and Endangered plants. The CESA and CNPPA authorized the Fish and Game Commission to designate endangered, threatened, and rare species and to regulate the taking of these species (§2050-2098, Fish and Game Code). Plants listed as rare under the CNPPA are not protected under CESA; however, these plants may not be taken or possessed at any time and no licenses or permits may be issued for their take except for collecting these species for necessary scientific research.

California Fish and Game Code

Birds. Section 3503 of the Fish and Game Code states that it is “unlawful 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.” Section 3503.5 prohibits the killing, possession, or destruction of any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds-of-prey). Section 3511 prohibits take or possession of fully protected birds. Section 3513 prohibits the take or possession of any migratory nongame birds designated under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). Section 3800 prohibits take of nongame birds.

Species of Special Concern. As noted above, the CDFW also maintains a list of wildlife “species of special concern.” Although these species have no legal status, the CDFW recommends considering these species during analysis of project impacts to protect declining populations and avoid the need to list them as endangered in the future.

2.4.3 Local Regulations

Santa Clara Valley Habitat Plan

The SCVHP is intended to provide 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 primary goal of the SCVHP is to obtain authorization for incidental take of covered species under the ESA and the Natural Community Conservation Plans (NCCP) Act for covered activities, which will occur in accordance with approved land use and capital-improvement plans. Covered activities include urban development, in-stream capital projects, in stream operations and maintenance, rural capital projects, rural operations and maintenance, rural development, and conservation strategy implementation. The SCVHP also provides take authorization for 18 listed and non-listed species including Bay checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha*), California tiger salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*), California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*), foothill yellow-legged frog (*Rana boylei*), western pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*), western burrowing owl, least bell’s vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), and the San Joaquin kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis mutica*). Plant species covered include the Tiburon Indian paintbrush (*Castilleja affinis* subsp. *neglecta*), coyote ceanothus (*Ceanothus ferrisiae*), Mount Hamilton thistle (*Cirsium fontinale* var. *campylon*), Santa Clara Valley dudleya (*Dudleya abramsii* subsp. *setchellii*), fragrant fritillary (*Fritillaria liliacea*), Loma Prieta hoita (*Hoita strobilina*), smooth lessingia (*Lessingia micradenia* var. *glabrata*), Metcalf Canyon jewelflower (*Streptanthus albidus*), and most beautiful jewelflower (*Streptanthus albidus* ssp. *peramoenus*).

Covered activities are activities and projects within the permit area that will be covered by the final permits and for which the SCVHP will provide avoidance, minimization, and compensation (i.e., conservation) for impacts to covered species and natural communities. “Activities” are actions that occur repeatedly in one location or throughout the permit area. “Projects” are well defined actions that occur once in a discrete location. Together these activities and projects are the *covered activities* for which incidental take authorization from the Wildlife Agencies will be obtained.

The SCVHP designates fee zones based on impacts to covered species and natural communities present in SCVHP identified land cover in Santa Clara County. The primary fee zone is delineated based on land cover type, and is broken into three zones:

Zone A - Ranchland and Natural Lands: Land within Zone A is strongly dominated by natural land cover types including grassland, oak woodland, and chaparral. Land use in Zone A is mostly ranchland, low density rural development, or public open space. Zone A occurs mostly outside of the Santa Clara Valley floor within the Diablo Range and the Santa Cruz Mountains and adjacent foothills. Development in this zone is expected to have, on average, greater effects on more covered species and natural communities than in other zones.

Zone B - Mostly Agricultural and Valley Floor Rural Residential Lands: Zone B is strongly dominated by agricultural land cover types such as grain, row-crop, hay and irrigated pasture, disked/short term fallowed, orchards and vineyards. Zone B also includes much of the rural residential land cover in the study area. Zone B occurs in the Santa Clara Valley exclusive of areas mapped by the Habitat Plan as having urban land cover types. Small adjacent valleys such as the Almaden Valley also contain small areas of Zone B. In general, covered activities that occur in this area affect covered species and natural communities, but to a lesser extent than in Zone A.

Zone C – Small Vacant Sites: Zone C includes specific sites that meet all of the following criteria:

- Undeveloped sites (all land covers except urban-suburban, landfill, reservoir or agriculture developed).
- 0.5-10.0 acres in size (parcels less than 0.5 acres are exempt from the land cover fee).
- Surrounded on four sides by one or more of the following land cover types: urban-suburban, landfill, or agriculture developed.
- Has no stream, pond, wetland, riparian, or serpentine land cover type within the site.

Sites must meet these four criteria to be eligible for the Zone C fee. Similar sites that do not meet all four criteria above pay the Zone A or Zone B land cover fee. Development of these areas will result in loss of open space and some habitat values, but impacts will be less than those in Zone B and substantially less than those in Zone A because these areas are already surrounded by development.

There are additional fee zones based on particularly sensitive habitats in Santa Clara Valley, including serpentine habitat and burrowing owl habitats. These fee zones are designated based on the presence and vicinity of sensitive habitats within or adjacent to the project site, respectively. Fees for each zone are calculated based on the size of the fee zone within the project area.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Habitat Types

The project site is at the base of the Mount Hamilton foothills, abutting Hellyer Avenue and Piercy Road on its southwestern and northeastern borders, respectively. The site is composed of annual grassland and ruderal habitat types. In addition, a portion of the project site is developed. There are no sensitive habitats on the project site, but adjacent parcels contain Coyote Creek riparian woodlands and serpentine bunchgrass grasslands. Land cover at the site was also identified using the SCVHP Geobrowser which depicts land cover as defined in the SCVHP. Land cover at the site consists of Grain, Row-crop, Hay and Pasture, Disked/Short-term Fallowed and Urban-Suburban.

3.1.1 Annual Grassland

- *A Manual of California Vegetation* classification(s): Wild oats grassland (*Avena barbata*, *fatua* semi-natural herbaceous alliance) and annual brome grasslands (*Bromus diandrus*, *hordeaceus* – *Brachypodium distachyon* semi-natural herbaceous stands)
- *California Natural Communities List*: Not sensitive

Throughout California, wild oats grasslands typically occur in open areas of valleys and foothills, usually on fine-textured clay or loam soils that are poorly drained (Holland, 1986). They are dominated by non-native annual grasses and forbs along with scattered native grasses and wildflowers. Within the project site, this habitat type is dominated by slender wild oat (*Avena barbata*), common mustard (*Brassica rapa*), black mustard (*B. nigra*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*) and bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*). Approximately 12.9 acres of annual grassland habitat is present within the project site (**Figure 3**).

Annual grassland is an abundant habitat type with a statewide distribution. Although this habitat type consists largely of non-native annuals, it effectively prevents the reestablishment of native perennials over large areas and is considered a stable ecosystem in its final stage of ecological succession (CDFW, 2005). Annual grassland protects the soil from erosion and provides the primary source of forage for grazing wildlife and domestic livestock. Common wildlife species which may be found in annual grassland include Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), California vole (*Microtus californicus*), black-tailed hare (*Lepus californicus*), northern pacific rattlesnake (*Crotalus oreganus*), gopher snake (*Pituophis catenifer*), and western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*). Coyotes (*Canis latrans*) and bobcats (*Lynx rufus*) also hunt within grasslands.

3.1.2 Ruderal

- *A Manual of California Vegetation* classification(s): None
- *California Natural Communities List*: Not listed

Ruderal habitat types are characterized by areas where native vegetation has been cleared for residential, commercial, industrial, transportation or recreational structures and typically contains sparse non-native/invasive vegetation. Ruderal areas at the project site consist of dirt or gravel roads and previous residential sites. These areas are denuded or contain sparse non-native and weedy species and are considered to have little to no biological value. Approximately 3.1 acres of ruderal habitat is present at the site (**Figure 3**).

3.1.3 Developed

- *A Manual of California Vegetation* classification(s): None
- *California Natural Communities List*: N/A

Developed areas at the project site consist of paved roads, medians, and sidewalks. These areas are considered to have little to no biological value. Approximately 1.5 acres of site is developed (**Figure 3**).

3.2 **Sensitive Habitat**

The project site does not contain any habitats identified as sensitive on CDFW's *California Natural Communities List* (CDFW, 2022). No streams, creeks, wetlands or serpentine areas were observed within the project site which is largely dominated by non-native annual grasses and disturbed former residence sites. However, the site is adjacent to sensitive riparian woodland and serpentine bunchgrass grassland habitat in the northeastern and southwestern parcels bordering the project site. The southwestern adjacent parcel contains Coyote Creek riparian woodlands approximately 350 feet southwest of the project site. Properties located in the foothill areas to the northeast and northwest of the project site are known to contain serpentine bunchgrass grasslands. However, the project site is separated from these sensitive habitats by Hellyer Avenue on the southwestern side and Piercy Road on the northwestern side.

3.3 **Special-Status Species**

Published occurrence data within the project site and surrounding quadrangles were evaluated to compile a table of special-status species known to occur in the vicinity of the project site (see "Methods"). Each of these species were evaluated for their likelihood to occur within and immediately adjacent to the project site. The special-status species that are known to or have been determined to have a moderate or high potential to occur within or immediately adjacent to the project site are discussed below. All other species, which are assumed unlikely to occur or to have a low potential to occur based on the species-specific reasons presented in **Appendix D**, are therefore unlikely to be impacted by the project, and are not discussed further.

3.3.1 Special-Status Plants

No special-status plant species are known or have the potential to occur within the project site. Surveys conducted in December 2022 did not identify any perennial special-status plant species. All other special-status plant species are assumed unlikely to occur based on the lack of suitable habitat or other species-specific reasons presented in **Appendix D**.

3.3.2 Special-Status Wildlife

American Badger

The American badger is a CDFW species of special concern. Badgers occupy a diversity of habitats within California. The principal requirements seem to be sufficient food, friable soils, and relatively open, uncultivated grounds. Grasslands, savannas, and mountain meadows near timberline are preferred. Badgers feed primarily on burrowing rodents, such as gophers, squirrels, mice, and kangaroo rats, as well as some insects and reptiles. Badgers also break open beehives to eat both the brood and honey. This species is active all year long and is nocturnal and diurnal. Mating occurs in summer and early fall and

two to five young are born in burrows dug in relatively dry, often sandy soil, usually with sparse overstory cover.

Annual grassland within the site provides suitable habitat for American badger. The CNDDDB reports 16 occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed, the nearest of which located approximately 0.3 mile south of the project site. No burrows of sufficient size to support this species were observed during the biological survey; however, this species has the potential to move into the site prior to development. Therefore, this species has a moderate potential to occur within the project site.

Western Burrowing Owl

The burrowing owl is a CDFW species of special concern and is also a covered species in the SCVHP. Burrowing owls are year-round residents of open, dry grassland and desert habitats. This species generally inhabits open grassland and desert areas that contain rodent burrows (often California ground squirrel) for roosting and nesting cover. They are also known to utilize pipes, culverts, and nest boxes in areas where burrows are not available. Burrowing owls move their perches to thermoregulate and commonly perch in open sunlight in the early morning moving to shade, or to burrow, when hot. Burrowing owls exhibit yearlong circadian activity, hunting in both day and night. They frequently perch or stand at their burrow entrances in the daytime. Burrows are essential to reproductive behavior where the male burrowing owl gives courtship displays and notes in front of the burrow. Breeding occurs between March and August, peaking in April and May. Clutch size on average is two to ten with an average of five to six eggs. Young emerge from the burrow at about two weeks and fly by week four. Prey species include mostly insects, small mammals, reptiles, birds, and carrion. They hunt from a perch and hovers, hawks, dives, and hops after prey on the ground.

Annual grassland within the site provides suitable nesting and foraging habitat for burrowing owls. The CNDDDB reports 52 occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed, the nearest located approximately one mile northeast of the project site. This species was not observed during the biological survey, however suitable animal burrows to support this species were observed within the project boundary. Therefore, this species has a moderate potential to occur within the project site.

Grasshopper sparrow

The grasshopper sparrow is a CDFW species of special concern. Grasshopper sparrows occur in grasslands, prairies hayfields, and open pastures with little to no scrub cover and often with some bare ground. This species nests in small colonies where population numbers in a given area often change from year to year. Males sing from a low perch to defend territory and sometimes sing at night. Nest sites are often on the ground, very well hidden at the base of weeds, shrubs, or clumps of grass. They are placed in slight depressions so that the rim of the nest is even with the ground. The grasshopper sparrow consumes primarily insects and seeds including many grasshoppers, beetles, caterpillars, ants, and true bugs. They are also known to eat spiders, snails, centipedes, and earthworms. Seeds are an important part of their diet, especially in winter, primarily those of weeds and grasses.

The annual grassland at the site provides suitable foraging and nesting habitat for the grasshopper sparrow. The CNDDDB reports one occurrence of this species within the quadrangles reviewed, located approximately 3.6 miles southeast of the project site. Therefore, this species has a moderate potential to occur within the project site.

Loggerhead Shrike

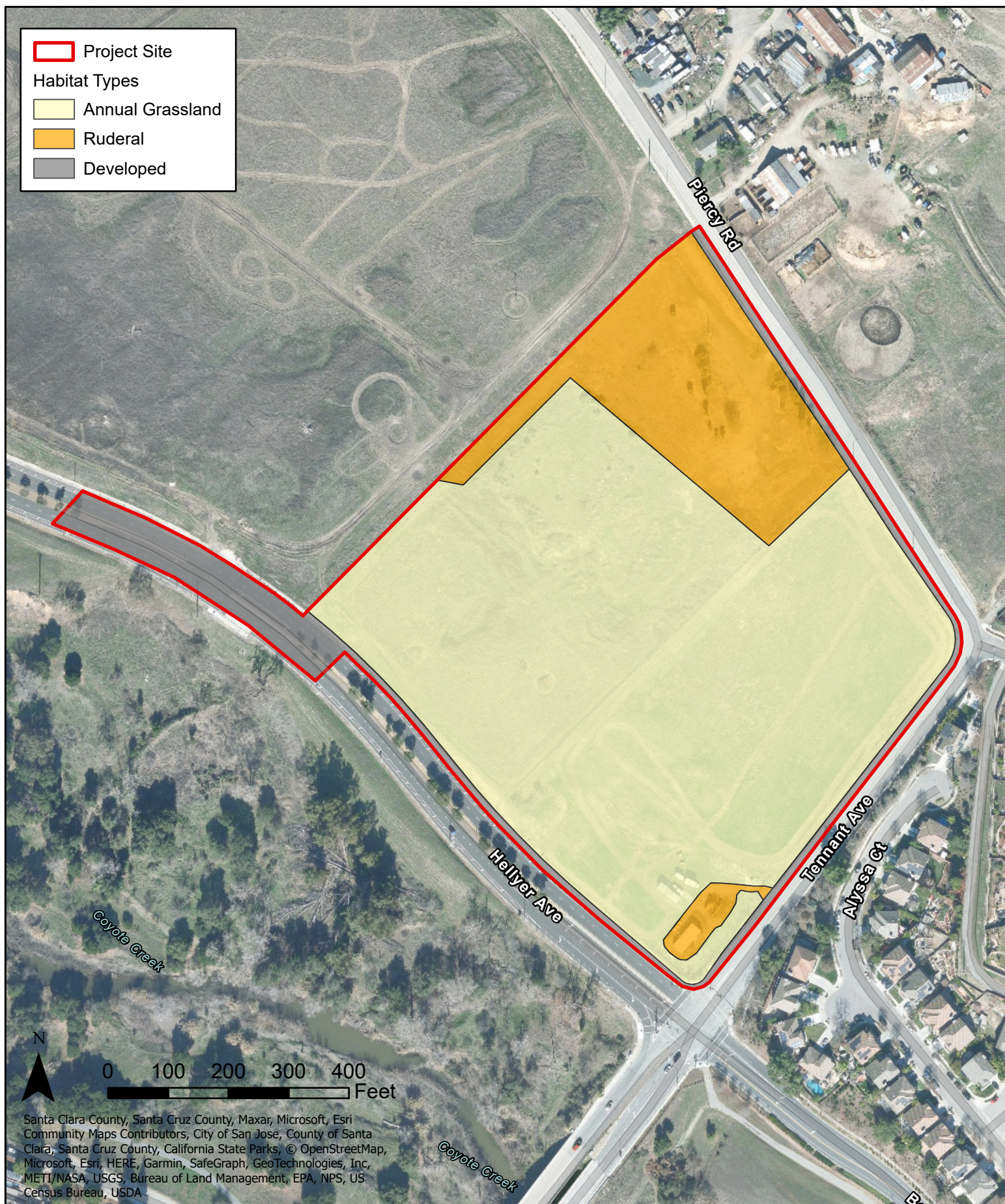
The loggerhead shrike is a CDFW species of special concern. This species frequents open habitats with sparse shrubs and trees, suitable perches, and low or sparse herbaceous cover. This species occurs only rarely in heavily urbanized areas, but are often found in open agricultural areas with associated fencing. Nests are built upon a stable branch in densely-foliaged shrubs or trees, usually well-concealed. Nest height averages 0.4 to 15 meters (1.3 to 50 feet) above ground. Breeding occurs from March to May, with peak activity occurring in July or August. Loggerhead shrikes mainly eat large insects, but may also take small birds, mammals, amphibians, reptiles, fish, carrion, and various invertebrates. This species frequently skewers prey on a thorn, sharp twig, wire barb, or forces it into a tree crotch as a food cache for later consumption.

The annual grassland at the site provides suitable foraging habitat and trees within the project site may provide nesting habitat for the loggerhead shrike. The CNDBB reports one occurrence of this species within the quadrangles reviewed, located approximately 4.7 miles southwest of the project site and an eBird occurrence is reported approximately 0.2 mile northeast of the project site along Piercy Road. Therefore, this species has a moderate potential to occur within the project site.

Raptors and Other Protected Avian Species

Raptors, their nests, and other native nesting birds are protected under California Fish and Game Code and the MBTA. While the life histories of these species vary, overlapping nesting and foraging similarities allow for their concurrent discussion. Most raptors are breeding residents throughout most of the wooded portions of the state. Stands of live oak, riparian deciduous, or other forest habitats, as well as open grasslands, are most frequently utilized for nesting. Breeding occurs February through September, with peak activity May through July. Prey for these species include small birds, small mammals, and some reptiles and amphibians. Many raptor species hunt in open woodland and habitat edges.

Various species of raptors and other nesting birds, such as red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), and turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), have a potential to nest within any of the trees present within and adjacent to the project site.



Habitat Types

Date
3/14/2023

Scale
1:2,491



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Figure
3

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4. IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

4.1 SCVHP Fee Zones

The SCVHP designates fee zones based on impacts to covered species and natural communities present in SCVHP identified land cover in Santa Clara County (See “Methods”). Based on land cover types designated by the SCVHP (SCVHP Geobrowser, 2020) the project site falls into two distinct fee zones: Zone B and Serpentine Fee Zone (**Figure 4**). Fees for each zone are calculated based on the size of the fee zone within the project area.

Serpentine Fee Zone: The serpentine fee zone is composed of parcels containing and adjacent to serpentine habitat. The project site does not contain any serpentine land cover types but is adjacent to a parcel that contains serpentine bunchgrass habitat. The serpentine fee zone applies to the project site through indirect effects on biological resources in the adjacent parcel containing serpentine bunchgrass habitat. Nitrogen deposition from increased traffic at the project site can increase the susceptibility of serpentine bunchgrass environments to invasive species (Weiss, Stuart & Meyers, T. & Held, T. & Zippen, D., 2009).

4.2 Special-Status Species

The following section describes potential impacts to special-status species that may result from the project. Mitigation measures are recommended, as needed, to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts to sensitive biological resources to a less than significant level under CEQA.

Potential Impact 1: *American badger has the potential to occur within the project site. Construction activities may result in direct mortality of individuals and/or loss of habitat for this species if present within the project site during construction. This is a potentially significant impact that can be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of Mitigation Measures 1a and 1b.*

Mitigation Measure 1a: A qualified biologist will conduct an Employee Education Program for the construction crew prior to any construction activities. The qualified biologist will meet with the construction crew at the onset of construction at the project site to educate the construction crew on the following: 1) the appropriate access route(s) in and out of the construction area and review project boundaries; 2) how a biological monitor will examine the area and agree upon a method which will ensure the safety of the monitor during such activities, 3) the identification of special-status species that may be present; 4) the specific mitigation measures that will be incorporated into the construction effort; 5) the general provisions and protections afforded; and 6) the proper procedures if a special-status species is encountered within the project site to avoid impacts.

Mitigation Measure 1b: A qualified biologist shall conduct focused pre-construction surveys for badger dens no more than two weeks prior to construction in all suitable habitat proposed for construction, ground disturbance, or staging. If no potential badger dens are present, no further mitigation is required. If potential dens are observed, the following measures are required to avoid potential significant impacts to the American badger:

- If the qualified biologist determines that potential dens are inactive, the biologist shall excavate these dens by hand with a shovel to prevent badgers from re-using them during construction.
- If the qualified biologist determines that potential dens may be active, the entrances of the dens shall be blocked with soil, sticks, and debris for three to five days to discourage the use of these dens prior to project disturbance. The den entrances shall be blocked to an incrementally greater degree over the three- to five-day period. After the qualified biologist determines that badgers have stopped using active dens within the project boundary, the dens shall be hand-excavated with a shovel to prevent re-use during construction.

Potential Impact 2: *Burrowing owls have the potential to occur within the project site. Construction activities may result in direct mortality of individuals, disturbance of nests, and/or loss of habitat for this species if present within the project site during construction. This is a potentially significant impact that can be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of Mitigation Measures 1a and 2a-2c, which are based upon the survey requirements in the SCVHCP and derived from the CDFW burrowing owl survey protocol.*

Mitigation Measure 2a: Prior to any ground disturbance related to covered activities, a qualified biologist will conduct preconstruction surveys in all suitable habitat areas. The purpose of the preconstruction surveys is to document the presence or absence of burrowing owls on the project site, particularly in areas within 250 feet of construction activity. To maximize the likelihood of detecting owls, the preconstruction survey will last a minimum of three hours. The survey will begin 1 hour before sunrise and continue until 2 hours after sunrise (3 hours total) or begin 2 hours before sunset and continue until 1 hour after sunset. A minimum of two surveys will be conducted (if owls are detected on the first survey, a second survey is not needed). All owls observed will be counted and their location will be mapped. Surveys will conclude no more than 2 calendar days prior to construction. Therefore, the project proponent must begin surveys no more than 4 days prior to construction (2 days of surveying plus up to 2 days between surveys and construction). To avoid last minute changes in schedule or contracting that may occur if burrowing owls are found, the project proponent may also conduct a preliminary survey up to 14 days before construction. This preliminary survey may count as the first of the two required surveys as long as the second survey concludes no more than 2 calendar days in advance of construction. If no burrowing owls are observed during the preconstruction survey no further mitigation is required.

Mitigation Measure 2b: If evidence of western burrowing owls is found during the breeding season (February 1–August 31), the project proponent will avoid all nest sites that could be disturbed by project construction during the remainder of the breeding season or while the nest is occupied by adults or young (occupation includes individuals or family groups foraging on or near the site following fledging). Avoidance will include establishment of a 250-foot non-disturbance buffer zone around nests. Construction may occur outside of the 250-foot non-disturbance buffer zone. Construction may occur inside of the 250-foot non-disturbance buffer during the breeding season if:

- the nest is not disturbed, and

- the project proponent develops an avoidance, minimization, and monitoring plan that will be reviewed by the Implementing Entity and CDFW prior to project construction based on the following criteria.
 - The Implementing Entity and CDFW approves of the avoidance and minimization plan provided by the project applicant.
 - A qualified biologist monitors the owls for at least 3 days prior to construction to determine baseline nesting and foraging behavior (i.e., behavior without construction).
 - The same qualified biologist monitors the owls during construction and finds no change in owl nesting and foraging behavior in response to construction activities.
 - If there is any change in owl nesting and foraging behavior as a result of construction activities, these activities will cease within the 250-foot buffer. Construction cannot resume within the 250-foot buffer until the adults and juveniles from the occupied burrows have moved out of the project site.
 - If monitoring indicates that the nest is abandoned prior to the end of nesting season and the burrow is no longer in use by owls, the non-disturbance buffer zone may be removed. The biologist will excavate the burrow to prevent reoccupation after receiving approval from the Wildlife Agencies.

If evidence of western burrowing owls is found during the non-breeding season (September 1–January 31), the project proponent will establish a 250-foot non-disturbance buffer around occupied burrows as determined by a qualified biologist. Construction activities outside of this 250-foot buffer are allowed. Construction activities within the non-disturbance buffer are allowed if the following criteria are met in order to prevent owls from abandoning important overwintering sites.

- A qualified biologist monitors the owls for at least 3 days prior to construction to determine baseline foraging behavior (i.e., behavior without construction).
- The same qualified biologist monitors the owls during construction and finds no change in owl foraging behavior in response to construction activities.
- If there is any change in owl nesting and foraging behavior as a result of construction activities, these activities will cease within the 250-foot buffer.
- If the owls are gone for at least one week, the project proponent may request approval from the Implementing Entity that a qualified biologist excavate usable burrows to prevent owls from re-occupying the site. After all usable burrows are excavated, the buffer zone will be removed and construction may continue.

Monitoring must continue as described above for the non-breeding season as long as the burrow remains active.

Mitigation Measure 2c: Based on the avoidance, minimization, and monitoring plan developed (as required above), during construction, the non-disturbance buffer zones will be established and maintained if applicable. A qualified biologist will monitor the site consistent with the

requirements described above to ensure that buffers are enforced and owls are not disturbed. The biological monitor will also conduct training of construction personnel on the avoidance procedures, buffer zones, and protocols in the event that a burrowing owl flies into an active construction zone.

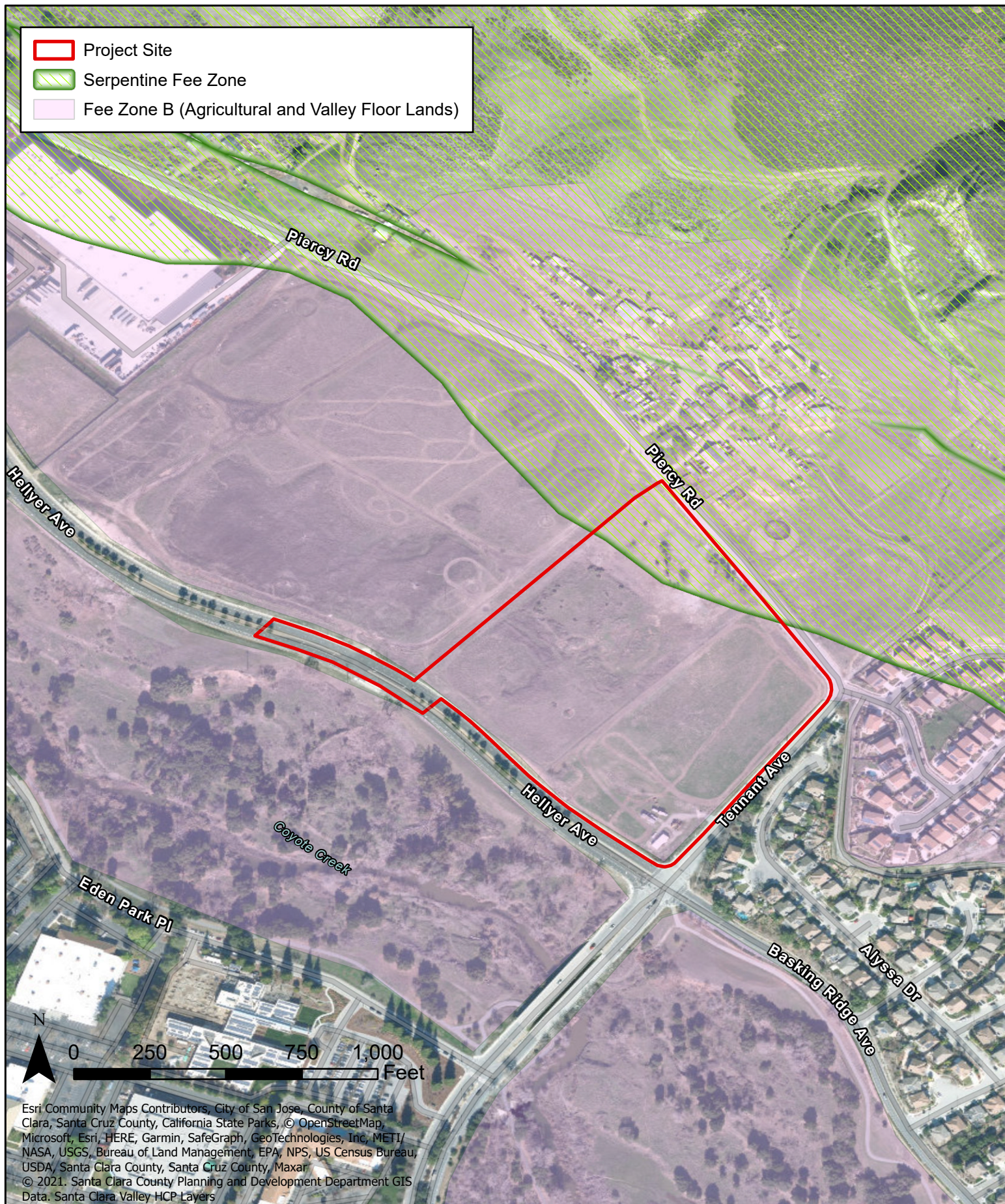
Potential Impact 3: *Raptors and other protected avian species, including grasshopper sparrow and loggerhead shrike, have the potential to nest within and adjacent to the project site. Construction activities may result in direct mortality of individuals, disturbance of nests, and loss of habitat. This is a potentially significant impact that can be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of Mitigation Measures 1a and 3.*

Mitigation Measure 3: 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 1st through August 31st (inclusive).

If demolition and construction cannot be scheduled to occur between September 1st and January 31st (inclusive and as amended), pre-construction surveys for nesting birds shall be completed by a qualified ornithologist or biologist 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 breeding season (February 1st through April 30th, inclusive) and no more than 30 days prior to the initiation of these activities during the late part of the breeding season (May 1st through August 31st, inclusive). During this survey, the qualified ornithologist/biologist shall inspect all trees and other possible nesting habitats immediately adjacent to the construction areas for nests.

If an active nest for a bird species defined as protected by California Fish and Game code is documented sufficiently close to work areas to be disturbed by construction, the qualified ornithologist/biologist shall determine an appropriate non-disturbance buffer for the nest based on the species, location of the nest, and existing conditions. Nest buffers may vary from 50 feet for common, disturbance tolerant species, to 500 feet or more for raptors and special-status species which are less tolerant of disturbance.

Prior to any tree removal, or approval of any grading or demolition permits (whichever occurs first), the qualified ornithologist/biologist shall submit a report indicating the results of the survey and any designated buffer zones to the satisfaction of the Director of the Planning, Building, and Code Enforcement or the Director's designee.



Project Applicable SCV HCP Fee Zones

Date
3/14/2023

Scale
1:4,939



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Figure
4

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APPENDIX A

Site Plan

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APPENDIX B

California Natural Diversity Database Report

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Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad(San Jose East (3712137) OR San Jose West (3712138) OR Lick Observatory (3712136) OR Mt. Day (3712146) OR Los Gatos (3712128) OR Santa Teresa Hills (3712127) OR Morgan Hill (3712126) OR Calaveras Reservoir (3712147))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	ABNKC12040	None	None	G5	S4	WL
<i>Adela oplerella</i> Opler's longhorn moth	IILEE0G040	None	None	G2	S2	
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S1S2	SSC
<i>Ambystoma californiense pop. 1</i> California tiger salamander - central California DPS	AAAAA01181	Threatened	Threatened	G2G3T3	S3	WL
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> grasshopper sparrow	ABPBXA0020	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Amsinckia lunaris</i> bent-flowered fiddleneck	PDBOR01070	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Aneides niger</i> Santa Cruz black salamander	AAAAD01070	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
<i>Anniella pulchra</i> Northern California legless lizard	ARACC01020	None	None	G3	S2S3	SSC
<i>Anodonta californiensis</i> California floater	IMBIV04220	None	None	G3Q	S2?	
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	G5	S3	FP
<i>Ardea alba</i> great egret	ABNGA04040	None	None	G5	S4	
<i>Ardea herodias</i> great blue heron	ABNGA04010	None	None	G5	S4	
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i> big-scale balsamroot	PDAST11061	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Boechera rubicundula</i> Mt. Day rockcress	PDBRA40100	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Bombus caliginosus</i> obscure bumble bee	IIHYM24380	None	None	G2G3	S1S2	
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	Candidate Endangered	G2	S2	
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i> western bumble bee	IIHYM24252	None	Candidate Endangered	G3	S1	



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



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
<i>Calasellus californicus</i> An isopod	ICMAL34010	None	None	G2	S2	
<i>Calyptridium parryi</i> var. <i>hesseae</i> Santa Cruz Mountains pussypaws	PDPOR09052	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Campanula exigua</i> chaparral harebell	PDCAM020A0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Castilleja affinis</i> var. <i>neglecta</i> Tiburon paintbrush	PDSCR0D013	Endangered	Threatened	G4G5T1T2	S1S2	1B.2
<i>Castilleja rubicundula</i> var. <i>rubicundula</i> pink creamsacs	PDSCR0D482	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Ceanothus ferrisiae</i> Coyote ceanothus	PDRHA041N0	Endangered	None	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>congdonii</i> Congdon's tarplant	PDAST4R0P1	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i> var. <i>minus</i> dwarf soaproot	PMLIL0G042	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2
<i>Chorizanthe robusta</i> var. <i>robusta</i> robust spineflower	PDPGN040Q2	Endangered	None	G2T1	S1	1B.1
<i>Cirsium fontinale</i> var. <i>campylon</i> Mt. Hamilton thistle	PDAST2E163	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Clarkia concinna</i> ssp. <i>automixa</i> Santa Clara red ribbons	PDONA050A1	None	None	G5?T3	S3	4.3
<i>Collinsia multicolor</i> San Francisco collinsia	PDSCR0H0B0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsend's big-eared bat	AMACC08010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i> yellow rail	ABNME01010	None	None	G4	S1S2	SSC
<i>Cypseloides niger</i> black swift	ABNUA01010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
<i>Dicamptodon ensatus</i> California giant salamander	AAAAH01020	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
<i>Dipodomys heermanni berkeleyensis</i> Berkeley kangaroo rat	AMAFD03061	None	None	G4T1	S2	
<i>Dirca occidentalis</i> western leatherwood	PDTHY03010	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Dudleya abramsii</i> ssp. <i>setchellii</i> Santa Clara Valley dudleya	PDCRA040Z0	Endangered	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Egretta thula</i> snowy egret	ABNGA06030	None	None	G5	S4	



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



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> white-tailed kite	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3S4	FP
<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
<i>Euphydryas editha bayensis</i> Bay checkerspot butterfly	IILEPK4055	Threatened	None	G5T1	S1	
<i>Falco mexicanus</i> prairie falcon	ABNKD06090	None	None	G5	S4	WL
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> American peregrine falcon	ABNKD06071	Delisted	Delisted	G4T4	S3S4	FP
<i>Fritillaria liliacea</i> fragrant fritillary	PMLIL0V0C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Gonidea angulata</i> western ridged mussel	IMBIV19010	None	None	G3	S1S2	
<i>Hesperoleucus venustus subditus</i> southern coastal roach	AFCJB19032	None	None	GNRT2	S2	SSC
<i>Hoita strobilina</i> Loma Prieta hoita	PDFAB5Z030	None	None	G2?	S2?	1B.1
<i>Icteria virens</i> yellow-breasted chat	ABPBX24010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> loggerhead shrike	ABPBR01030	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i> hoary bat	AMACC05032	None	None	G3G4	S4	
<i>Lasthenia conjugens</i> Contra Costa goldfields	PDAST5L040	Endangered	None	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Leptosyne hamiltonii</i> Mt. Hamilton coreopsis	PDAST2L0C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Lessingia micradenia var. glabrata</i> smooth lessingia	PDAST5S062	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Lomatium observatorium</i> Mt. Hamilton lomatium	PDAP11B2J0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
<i>Malacothamnus arcuatus</i> arcuate bush-mallow	PDMAL0Q0E0	None	None	G2Q	S2	1B.2
<i>Malacothamnus hallii</i> Hall's bush-mallow	PDMAL0Q0F0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus</i> Alameda whipsnake	ARADB21031	Threatened	Threatened	G4T2	S2	
<i>Microcina homi</i> Hom's micro-blind harvestman	ILARA47020	None	None	G1	S2	
<i>Microcina jungi</i> Jung's micro-blind harvestman	ILARA47030	None	None	G1	S1	



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



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Monolopia gracilens</i> woodland woollythreads	PDAST6G010	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Myotis evotis</i> long-eared myotis	AMACC01070	None	None	G5	S3	
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i> Yuma myotis	AMACC01020	None	None	G5	S4	
<i>Neotoma fuscipes annectens</i> San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat	AMAFF08082	None	None	G5T2T3	S2S3	SSC
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> black-crowned night heron	ABNGA11010	None	None	G5	S4	
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 8</i> steelhead - central California coast DPS	AFCHA0209G	Threatened	None	G5T2T3Q	S3	
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> osprey	ABNKC01010	None	None	G5	S4	WL
<i>Penstemon rattanii var. kleei</i> Santa Cruz Mountains beardtongue	PDSCR1L5B1	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Phacelia phacelioides</i> Mt. Diablo phacelia	PDHYD0C3Q0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G3G4	S4	SSC
<i>Plagiobothrys glaber</i> hairless popcornflower	PDBOR0V0B0	None	None	GX	SX	1A
<i>Progne subis</i> purple martin	ABPAU01010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Rana boylei pop. 4</i> foothill yellow-legged frog - central coast DPS	AAABH01054	Proposed Threatened	Endangered	G3T2	S2	
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i> Sanford's arrowhead	PMALI040Q0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Sanicula saxatilis</i> rock sanicle	PDAP11Z0H0	None	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i> chaparral ragwort	PDAST8H060	None	None	G3	S2	2B.2
<i>Serpentine Bunchgrass</i> Serpentine Bunchgrass	CTT42130CA	None	None	G2	S2.2	
<i>Sidalcea malachroides</i> maple-leaved checkerbloom	PDMAL110E0	None	None	G3	S3	4.2
<i>Streptanthus albidus ssp. albidus</i> Metcalf Canyon jewelflower	PDBRA2G011	Endangered	None	G2T1	S1	1B.1
<i>Streptanthus albidus ssp. peramoenus</i> most beautiful jewelflower	PDBRA2G012	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2



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



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Sycamore Alluvial Woodland</i> Sycamore Alluvial Woodland	CTT62100CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i> saline clover	PDFAB400R5	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Trimerotropis infantilis</i> Zayante band-winged grasshopper	IIORT36030	Endangered	None	G1	S1	
<i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i> San Joaquin kit fox	AMAJA03041	Endangered	Threatened	G4T2	S2	

Record Count: 87

APPENDIX C

IPaC Resource List

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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



Local office

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

☎ (916) 414-6600

📅 (916) 414-6713

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

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Endangered species

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

-
1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).

2. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

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

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
San Joaquin Kit Fox <i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2873	Endangered

Birds

NAME	STATUS
California Least Tern <i>Sterna antillarum browni</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8104	Endangered

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
California Red-legged Frog <i>Rana draytonii</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891	Threatened
California Tiger Salamander <i>Ambystoma californiense</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2076	Threatened

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
------	--------

Delta Smelt *Hypomesus transpacificus*

Threatened

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/321>

Insects

NAME

STATUS

Bay Checkerspot Butterfly *Euphydryas editha bayensis*

Threatened

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

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

Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus*

Candidate

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

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

Flowering Plants

NAME

STATUS

Contra Costa Goldfields *Lasthenia conjugens*

Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

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

Coyote Ceanothus *Ceanothus ferrisiae*

Endangered

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

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

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

Endangered

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

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

Robust Spineflower *Chorizanthe robusta* var. *robusta* **Endangered**

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9287>

Santa Clara Valley Dudleya *Dudleya setchellii* **Endangered**

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

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

Critical habitats

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

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

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

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

Additional information can be found using the following links:

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

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

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

NAME

BREEDING SEASON (IF A BREEDING SEASON IS INDICATED FOR A BIRD ON YOUR LIST, THE BIRD MAY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA SOMETIME WITHIN THE TIMEFRAME SPECIFIED, WHICH IS A VERY LIBERAL ESTIMATE OF THE DATES INSIDE WHICH THE BIRD BREEDS ACROSS ITS ENTIRE RANGE. "BREEDS ELSEWHERE" INDICATES THAT THE BIRD DOES NOT LIKELY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA.)

Allen's Hummingbird *Selasphorus sasin*

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

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9637>

Breeds Feb 1 to Jul 15

Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*

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/1626>

Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 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>Carduelis lawrencei</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464	Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20
Nuttall's Woodpecker <i>Picoides nuttallii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20
Oak Titmouse <i>Baeolophus inornatus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656	Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15
Olive-sided Flycatcher <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

Tricolored Blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*

Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

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

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3910>

Wrentit *Chamaea fasciata*

Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

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

Yellow-billed Magpie *Pica nuttalli*

Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 31

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

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9726>

Probability of Presence Summary

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

Probability of Presence (■)

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

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

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
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 $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.

- 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.

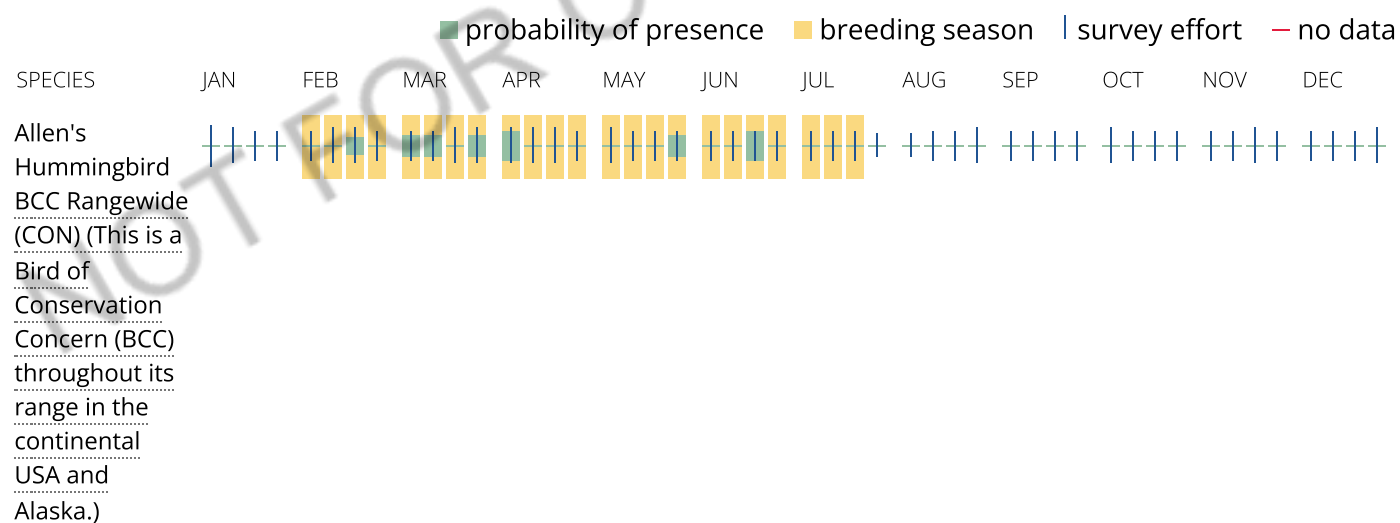
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

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 Eagle
Non-BCC
Vulnerable
(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.)



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

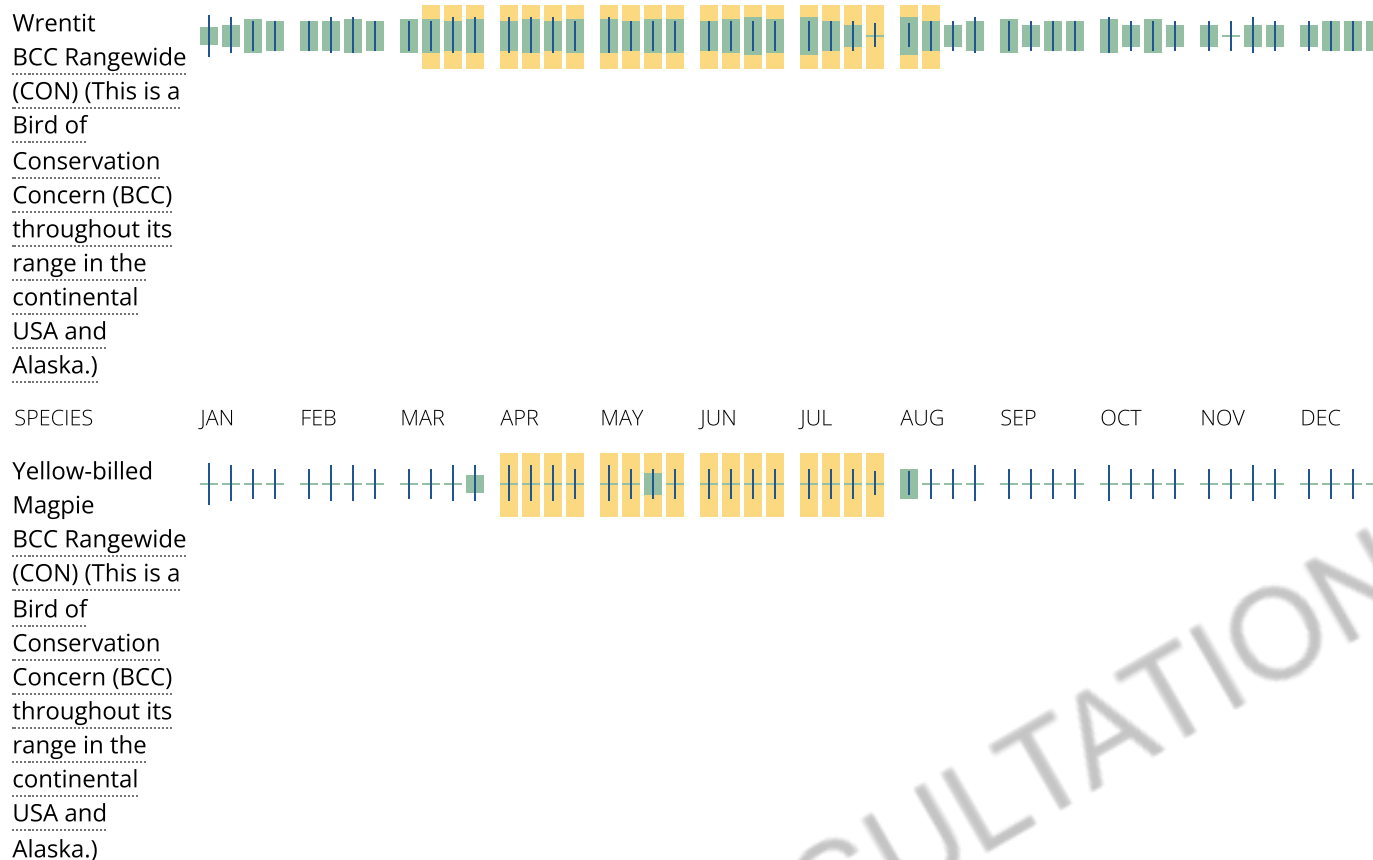


Clark's Grebe
BCC Rangewide
(CON) (This is a
Bird of
Conservation
Concern (BCC)
throughout its
range in the
continental
USA and
Alaska.)









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

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

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

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

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

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

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

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

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

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: [The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide](#), or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the [Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide](#). If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

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

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

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

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

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

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

What if I have eagles on my list?

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

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

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

Coastal Barrier Resources System

Projects within the [John H. Chafee Coastal Barrier Resources System](#) (CBRS) may be subject to the restrictions on federal expenditures and financial assistance and the consultation requirements of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) (16 U.S.C. 3501 et seq.). For more information, please contact the local [Ecological Services Field Office](#) or visit the [CBRA Consultations website](#). The CBRA website provides tools such as a flow chart to help determine whether consultation is required and a template to facilitate the consultation process.

THERE ARE NO KNOWN COASTAL BARRIERS AT THIS LOCATION.

Data limitations

The CBRS boundaries used in IPaC are representations of the controlling boundaries, which are depicted on the [official CBRS maps](#). The boundaries depicted in this layer are not to be considered authoritative for in/out determinations close to a CBRS boundary (i.e., within the "CBRS Buffer Zone" that appears as a hatched area on either side of the boundary). For projects that are very close to a CBRS boundary but do not clearly intersect a unit, you may contact the Service for an official determination by following the instructions here: <https://www.fws.gov/service/coastal-barrier-resources-system-property-documentation>

Data exclusions

CBRS units extend seaward out to either the 20- or 30-foot bathymetric contour (depending on the location of the unit). The true seaward extent of the units is not shown in the CBRS data, therefore projects in the offshore areas of units (e.g., dredging, breakwaters, offshore wind energy or oil and gas projects) may be subject to CBRA even if they do not intersect the CBRS data. For additional information, please contact CBRA@fws.gov.

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

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.

APPENDIX D

Special-Status Species Table

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Special-Status Species Database

San Jose East, Lick Observatory, Mt. Day, Milpitas, San Jose West, Los Gatos, Santa Teresa Hills, Morgan Hill, and Calaveras Reservoir Quadrangles

Species	Status (USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence within Project Vicinity
MAMMALS			
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> Pallid bat	-- / CSC / --	Occurs in a wide variety of habitats including grasslands, shrublands, arid desert areas, oak savanna, coastal forested areas, and coniferous forests of the mountain regions of California. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Day roosts include caves, crevices, mines, and occasionally hollow trees and buildings. Seems to prefer rocky outcrops, cliffs, and crevices with access to open habitats for foraging. Similar structures are used for night roosting and will also use more open sites such as eaves, awnings, and open areas under bridges for feeding roosts.	Unlikely Suitable foraging habitat is present; however, no day or night roost habitat is present within the project site.
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsend's big-eared bat	-- / CSC / --	Found primarily in rural settings from inland deserts to coastal redwoods, oak woodland of the inner Coast Ranges and Sierra foothills, and low to mid-elevation mixed coniferous-deciduous forests. Typically roost during the day in limestone caves, lava tubes, and mines, but can roost in buildings that offer suitable conditions. Night roosts are in more open settings and include bridges, rock crevices, and trees.	Unlikely Suitable foraging habitat is present; however, no day or night roost habitat is present within the project site.
<i>Neotoma fuscipes annectens</i> San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat	-- / CSC / --	Forest habitats of moderate canopy with moderate to dense understory. Also occurs in chaparral habitats.	Not Present The CNDDDB reports an occurrence of this species that overlaps with the project site. However, this occurrence is attributed to the Coyote Creek riparian woodland, located southwest of the project site, on the opposite side of Hellyer Ave. No suitable habitat is present within the project site and no nests or individuals were observed during the field survey.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	-- / CSC / --	Dry, open grasslands, fields, pastures savannas, and mountain meadows near timberline are preferred. The principal requirements seem to be sufficient food, friable soils, and relatively open, uncultivated grounds.	Moderate Suitable habitat for this species is present within the project site; however, suitable burrows were observed during the biological survey. The nearest CNDDDB occurrence is located approximately 0.3 mile south of the project site.

Species	Status (USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence within Project Vicinity
<i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i> San Joaquin kit fox	FE / ST / --	Open, level areas with loose-textured soils supporting scattered, shrubby vegetation with little human disturbance. Live in annual grasslands or grassy open stages dominated by scattered brush, shrubs, and scrub.	Low Only marginal habitat conditions present at the site. No individuals or burrows displaying San Joaquin kit fox activity were observed during the biological survey. The nearest CNDDDB occurrence is located approximately 2.5 miles east of the project site.
BIRDS			
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> Tricolored blackbird (Nesting colony)	-- / ST / --	Nest in colonies in dense riparian vegetation, along rivers, lagoons, lakes, and ponds. Forages over grassland or aquatic habitats.	Unlikely The CNDDDB reports an occurrence of this species approximately 1.8 miles southwest of the project site within the Coyote Creek riparian corridor. eBird also reports an occurrence of this species within the Coyote Creek riparian corridor, located approximately 0.7 mile northeast of the project site. Suitable foraging habitat is present within the project site; however, no suitable nesting habitat is present. In addition, although suitable habitat may be present within the Coyote Creek riparian corridor located approximately 180 feet from the project site, the site is separated from this potential habitat by a heavily travelled four-lane road (Hellyer Ave.).
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> Grasshopper sparrow (nesting)	-- / CSC / --	Open fields, grassland, hayfields, and prairies. Nests on the ground, often at the base of a clump of grass within an extensive patch of tall grasses or sedges.	Moderate Suitable nesting habitat is present within the project site. The nearest CNDDDB occurrence is located approximately 3.6 miles southeast of the project site.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> Golden eagle (nesting & wintering)	--/ CFP / --	Use rolling foot-hills, mountain terrain, wide arid plateaus deeply cut by streams and canyons, open mountain slopes, cliffs, and rocky outcrops. Nest in secluded cliffs with overhanging ledges as well as large trees.	Unlikely Suitable foraging habitat is present within the project site; however, no suitable nesting or wintering habitat is present.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> Burrowing owl (burrow sites & some wintering sites)	-- / CSC / --	Year round resident of open, dry grassland and desert habitats, and in grass, forb and open shrub stages of pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine habitats. Frequent open grasslands and shrublands with perches and burrows. Use rodent burrows (often California ground squirrel) for roosting and nesting cover. Pipes, culverts, and nest boxes may be substituted for burrows in areas where burrows are not available.	Moderate Suitable habitat is present within the project site. Several suitable small mammal burrows were observed during the biological survey. The nearest CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 1.0 mile northeast of the project site. No burrowing owls were observed during biological survey.

Species	Status (USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence within Project Vicinity
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk (nesting)	-- / ST / --	Generally found associated with plains, range, open hills, and sparse trees. Suitable nesting habitat includes trees within mature riparian forest or corridors, lone oak trees and oak groves, and mature roadside trees. Nest sites are generally adjacent to, or within easy flying distance to suitable foraging habitat that provides available prey resources. Within California, the majority of breeding for this species occurs within the Central Valley.	Unlikely Suitable foraging habitat is present within the project site; however, no suitable nesting or wintering habitat is present.
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i> Yellow rail	-- / CSC / --	Wet meadows and coastal tidal marshes. Occurs year round in California, but in two primary seasonal roles: as a very local breeder in the northeastern interior and as a winter visitor (early Oct to mid-Apr) on the coast and in the Suisun Marsh region.	Not Present No suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Cypseloides niger</i> Black swift (nesting)	-- / CSC / --	Regularly nests in moist crevice or cave on sea cliffs above the surf, or on cliffs behind, or adjacent to, waterfalls in deep canyons. Forages widely over many habitats.	Unlikely Suitable foraging habitat may be present; however, no suitable nesting habitat is present within the project site.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> White-tailed kite (nesting)	-- / CFP / --	Open groves, river valleys, marshes, and grasslands. Prefer such area with low roosts (fences etc.). Nest in shrubs and trees adjacent to grasslands.	Unlikely Suitable foraging habitat is present within the project site; however, no suitable habitat is present.
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> American peregrine falcon (nesting)	-- / CFP / --	Forages for other birds over a variety of habitats. Breeds primarily on rocky cliffs.	Unlikely Suitable foraging habitat is present within the project site; however, no suitable nesting habitat is present.
<i>Icteria virens</i> Yellow-breasted chat (nesting)	-- / CSC / --	Resident and migrant in coastal California and in foothills of the Sierra Nevada; frequents dense, riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses.	Not Present No suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> Loggerhead shrike (nesting)	-- / CSC / --	Resident in dry open grasslands and agricultural areas. Scattered shrubs or trees, particularly thick or thorny species, serve as nesting substrates and hunting perches. Fences, utility wires, grasses, and forbs also may be used as perches.	Moderate An eBird occurrence of this species is documented approximately 0.2-mile northeast of the project site, along Piercy Road. Suitable foraging habitat is present within the project site; and trees within the site may provide suitable nesting habitat.
<i>Progne subis</i> Purple martin	-- / CSC / --	Colonial, with dozens of individuals nesting in the same spot; however, in the western U.S. they may nest in looser colonies or isolated pair. Nests are in natural cavities of trees and giant cactus, often in old woodpecker holes, and are nests cups of leaves, grass, twigs, debris, and usually mud. Feed in open areas, especially near water.	Unlikely Suitable foraging habitat may be present; however, no suitable nesting habitat is present within the project site.
<i>Sterna antillarum browni</i> California least tern	FE / SE&CFP / --	Sea beaches, bays; large rivers, bars.	Not Present No suitable habitat within the project site.

Species	Status (USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence within Project Vicinity
REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS			
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i> California tiger salamander	FT / ST&WL / --	Annual grassland and grassy understory of valley-foothill hardwood habitats in central and northern California. Need underground refuges and vernal pools or other seasonal water sources.	Low The nearest CNDDDB occurrence is located approximately 0.8 mile southeast of the project site. Not suitable breeding habitat is present within the project site. Suitable upland and dispersal habitat is present and small mammal burrows were observed; however, this species is unlikely to utilize the project site because current scientific information indicates that greater than 95% of dispersing CTS are found within 630 meters of a breeding pond, the project site is mostly separated from the known occurrence by development, and there are no known or potential breeding resources in the direction of the project site that individuals would disperse to.
<i>Aneides niger</i> Santa Cruz black salamander	-- / CSC / --	Endemic to California. Occurs in the fog belt of the outer Coastal Range in mesic forests. This species occurs in moist streamside microhabitats. This species is often found in shallow standing water or seeps. Small geographical range consisting of woodland habitat within the Santa Cruz Mountains in western Santa Clara, northern Santa Cruz, and southernmost San Mateo Counties.	Not Present No suitable habitat within the project site. The project site is outside of the known range for this species.
<i>Anniella pulchra</i> Northern California legless lizard	-- / CSC / --	Requires moist, warm habitats with loose soil for burrowing and prostrate plant cover, often forages in leaf litter at plant bases; may be found on beaches, sandy washes, and in woodland, chaparral, and riparian areas.	Unlikely No suitable habitat within the project site. Compacted soils likely preclude use of the site by this species.
<i>Dicamptodon ensatus</i> California giant salamander	-- / CSC / --	Endemic to California. Occurs within the Coast Range from just north of the southern border of Mendocino County to southern Santa Cruz County. Found in wet coastal forests in or around clear, cold permanent and semi-permanent streams and seepages. Typically, within elevations ranging from sea level to approximately 3000 feet.	Not Present No suitable habitat within the project site.

Species	Status (USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence within Project Vicinity
<i>Emys marmorata</i> Western pond turtle	-- / CSC / --	Associated with permanent or nearly permanent water in a wide variety of habitats including streams, lakes, ponds, irrigation ditches, etc. Require basking sites such as partially submerged logs, rocks, mats of vegetation, or open banks.	Unlikely No suitable aquatic habitat is present within the project site; however, suitable upland nesting habitat is present. This species is known to move up to 325 feet into uplands to nest. The CNDDDB reports an occurrence from the 1970's that overlaps with the project site. However, this occurrence is associated with Coyote Creek, located southwest of the project site, across Hellyer Ave. and the project site is located more than 325 feet from the aquatic habitat within the creek.
<i>Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus</i> Alameda whipsnake	FT / ST / --	Open areas in canyons, rocky hillsides, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands of the coast ranges between the vicinity of Monterey and north San Francisco Bay. Also found on pond edges and stream courses.	Not Present Marginal habitat is present within the project site; however, the project site is likely outside of the known range for this species as the southernmost occurrence of this species is located 15 miles north of the project site.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> Coast horned lizard	-- / CSC / --	Associated with open patches of sandy soils in washes, chaparral, scrub, and grasslands.	Unlikely No suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Rana boylei</i> Foothill yellow-legged frog	-- / SE&CSC / --	Partly-shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats, including hardwood, pine, and riparian forests, scrub, chaparral, and wet meadows. Rarely encountered far from permanent water.	Unlikely No suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	FT / CSC / --	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent or late-season sources of deep water with dense, shrubby, or emergent riparian vegetation. During late summer or fall adults are known to utilize a variety of upland habitats with leaf litter or mammal burrows.	Low The CNDDDB reports an occurrence of this species approximately 0.8 mile from the project site within Coyote Creek. However, no suitable aquatic or upland (within 300 feet of an aquatic resource) is present within the project site. Suitable dispersal habitat for this species is present; however, the potential to disperse through the site is low given the lack of potential resources in undeveloped areas northeast of the project site and existing development to the southeast and northwest of the project site.
FISH			
<i>Hesperoleucus venustus subditus</i> Southern coastal roach	-- / CSC / --	Restricted to the drainages of Tomales Bay/northern SF Bay in the north and Monterey Bay in the south.	Not Present No suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i> Delta smelt	FT / ST / --	Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, seasonally present in Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait, and San Pablo Bay.	Not Present No suitable habitat within the project site.

Species	Status (USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence within Project Vicinity
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> Steelhead (Central California Coast DPS)	FT / -- / --	Coastal perennial and near perennial streams, with suitable spawning and rearing habitat and no major barriers.	Not Present No suitable habitat within the project site.
INVERTEBRATES			
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch bumble bee	-- / SC / --	Occurs in open grassland and scrub at relatively warm and dry sites. Requires plants that bloom and provide adequate nectar and pollen throughout the colony's life cycle, which is from early February to late October. Generally, nests underground, often in abandoned mammal burrows. Within California this species is known to occur in the Mediterranean, Pacific Coast, Western Desert, as well as Great Valley and adjacent foothill regions.	Low Marginal habitat is present within the project site; however, the site does not support sufficient blooming plants for the duration of a colony's lifecycle (Feb-Oct). Although surveys were conducted at the site in December 2022, DD&A also conducted surveys of the property immediately to the northeast that contains similar and contiguous habitat. This site was extremely dry by June and contained very few flowering plants.
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i> Western bumble bee	-- / SC / --	Occurs in open grassy areas, urban parks, urban gardens, chaparral, and meadows. Requires plants that bloom and provide adequate nectar and pollen throughout the colony's life cycle, which is from early February to late November. Generally, nests underground, often in abandoned mammal burrows. Populations largely restricted to high elevation sites in the Sierra Nevada; however, the historic range includes the northern California coast.	Low Marginal habitat is present within the project site; however, the site does not support sufficient blooming plants for the duration of a colony's lifecycle (Feb-Nov). Although surveys were conducted at the site in December 2022, DD&A also conducted surveys of the property immediately to the northeast that contains similar and contiguous habitat. This site was extremely dry by June and contained very few flowering plants.
<i>Danaus plexippus</i> Monarch butterfly	FC / -- / --	Overwinters in coastal California using colonial roosts generally found in Eucalyptus, pine and acacia trees. Overwintering habitat for this species within the Coastal Zone represents ESHA. Local ordinances often protect this species as well.	Not Present No suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Euphydryas editha bayensis</i> Bay checkerspot butterfly	FT / -- / --	Restricted to native grasslands on outcrops of serpentine soil in the vicinity of the San Francisco Bay. <i>Plantago erecta</i> is the primary host plant; <i>Castilleja densiflorus</i> and <i>Castilleja exserta</i> are secondary host plants.	Unlikely Grasslands within the project site are dominated by non-native species and no serpentine soils are present.
<i>Trimerotropis infantilis</i> Zayante band-winged grasshopper	FE / -- / --	Open sandy areas with sparse, low annual and perennial herbs on high ridges with sparse ponderosa pine. Often occurs with Ben Lomond wallflower. Restricted to sand parkland habitat found on ridges and hills within the Zayante sandhills habitat in Santa Cruz County. Flight season extends from late May through August.	Not Present No suitable habitat within the project site. The project site is outside of the known range of this species.

Species	Status (USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence within Project Vicinity
PLANTS			
<i>Amsinckia lunaris</i> Bent-flowered fiddleneck	-- / -- / 1B	Coastal bluff scrub, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland at elevations of 3-500 meters. Typically found on steep slopes. Annual herb in the Boraginaceae family; blooms March-June.	Unlikely Suitable habitat is present within the project site; however, the project site lacks the steep slopes that this species is associated with.
<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i> Big-scale balsamroot	-- / -- / 1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland, sometimes on serpentinite soils, at elevations of 90-1555 meters. Perennial herb in the Asteraceae family; blooms March-June.	Low Only very marginal habitat is present within the project site. Most CNDDDB occurrence of this species are associated with chaparral on serpentine soils or grasslands that support a mixture of native forbs and grasses, even in the presence of non-native annual grasses. Given the history of use on the site and the lack of other native forb and grass species, the potential for this species to occur within the project site is low. The nearest CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 3.3 miles northeast of the project site.
<i>Boechera rubicundula</i> Mount Day rockcress	-- / -- / 1B	Chaparral on rocky slopes at elevations of approximately 1200 meters. Perennial herb in the Brassicaceae family; blooms April-May.	Unlikely No suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Calyptridium parryi</i> var. <i>hesseae</i> Santa Cruz Mountains pussypaws	-- / -- / 1B	Sandy or gravelly openings of chaparral and cismontane woodlands at elevations of 305-1530 meters. Annual herb in the Montiaceae family; blooms May-August.	Unlikely No suitable habitat within the project site. The project site is below the known elevation range for this species.
<i>Campanula exigua</i> Chaparral harebell	-- / -- / 1B	Chaparral on rocky, usually serpentinite soils at elevations of 275-1250 meters. Annual herb in the Campanulaceae family; blooms May-June.	Unlikely No suitable habitat within the project site. The project site is below the known elevation range for this species and no serpentine soils are present.
<i>Castilleja affinis</i> var. <i>neglecta</i> Tiburon paintbrush	FE / ST / 1B	Valley and foothill grasslands on serpentine soils at elevations of 60-400 meters. Perennial hermiparasitic herb in the Orobanchaceae family; blooms April-June.	Unlikely Marginal habitat is present within the project site; however, no serpentine soils are present.
<i>Castilleja rubicundula</i> ssp. <i>rubicundula</i> Pink creamsacs	-- / -- / 1B	Openings in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, meadows and seeps, and valley and foothill grasslands on serpentinite soils, at elevations of 20-910 meters. Annual herb in the Orobanchaceae family; blooms April-June.	Unlikely Marginal habitat is present within the project site; however, no serpentine soils are present.
<i>Ceanothus ferrisiae</i> Coyote ceanothus	FE / -- / 1B	Chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland on serpentinite soils, at elevations of 120-460 meters. Perennial evergreen shrub in the Rhamnaceae family; blooms January-May.	Not Present No suitable habitat within the project site. This species was not observed during the biological survey.

Species	Status (USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence within Project Vicinity
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>congdonii</i> Congdon's tarplant	-- / -- / 1B	Valley and foothill grassland on heavy clay, saline, or alkaline soils at elevations of 0-230 meters. Annual herb in the Asteraceae family; blooms May-November.	Unlikely Suitable habitat and soils are present; however, the project site lacks the mesic conditions required to support this species.
<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i> var. <i>minus</i> Dwarf soaproot	-- / -- / 1B	Chaparral on serpentinite soils at elevations of 305-1000 meters. Perennial bulbiferous herb in the Agavaceae family; blooms May-August.	Unlikely No suitable habitat within the project site. The project site is below the known elevation range for this species.
<i>Chorizanthe robusta</i> var. <i>robusta</i> Robust spineflower	FE / -- / 1B	Openings in cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, maritime chaparral, and coastal scrub on sandy or gravelly soils at elevations of 3-300 meters. Annual herb in the Polygonaceae family; blooms April-September.	Unlikely No suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Cirsium fontinale</i> var. <i>campylon</i> Mount Hamilton fountain thistle	-- / -- / 1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland on serpentinite seeps, at elevations of 100-890 meters. Perennial herb in the Asteraceae family; blooms February-October.	Unlikely No suitable habitat or serpentine soils within the project site.
<i>Collinsia multicolor</i> San Francisco collinsia	-- / -- / 1B	Closed-cone coniferous forest and coastal scrub, sometimes on serpentinite soils, at elevations of 30-250 meters. Annual herb in the Plantaginaceae family; blooms March-May.	Unlikely No suitable habitat within the project site and no serpentine soils are present.
<i>Dirca occidentalis</i> Western leatherwood	-- / -- / 1B	Mesic areas of broadleaved upland forest, closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest, riparian forest, and riparian woodland at elevations of 50-395 meters. Perennial shrub in the Thymelaeaceae family; blooms January-April.	Unlikely No suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Dudleya abramsii</i> ssp. <i>setchellii</i> Santa Clara Valley dudleya	FE / -- / 1B	Cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grasslands on rocky serpentinite soils, at elevations of 60-455 meters. Perennial herb in the Crassulaceae family; blooms April-October.	Unlikely Marginal habitat is present within the project site; however, no serpentine soils are present.
<i>Fritillaria liliacea</i> Fragrant fritillary	-- / -- / 1B	Cismontane woodland, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland, often serpentinite or heavy soils, at elevations of 3-410 meters. Bulbiferous perennial herb in the Liliaceae family; blooms February-April.	Low Only very marginal habitat is present within the project site. Most CNDDDB occurrence of this species are associated with serpentine soils and/or grasslands that support a mixture of native forbs and grasses, even in the presence of non-native annual grasses. Given the history of use on the site and the lack of other native forb and grass species, the potential for this species to occur within the project site is low. The nearest CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 1.7 miles northeast of the project site.

Species	Status (USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence within Project Vicinity
<i>Hoita strobilina</i> Loma Prieta hoita	-- / -- / 1B	Mesic areas of chaparral, cismontane woodland, and riparian woodland, usually on serpentinite soils, at elevations of 30-860 meters. Perennial herb in the Fabaceae family; blooms May-October.	Unlikely No suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Lasthenia conjugens</i> Contra Costa goldfields	FE / -- / 1B	Mesic areas of valley and foothill grassland, alkaline playas, cismontane woodland, and vernal pools at elevations of 0-470 meters. Annual herb in the Asteraceae family; blooms March-June.	Unlikely No suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Leptosyne hamiltonii</i> Mt. Hamilton coreopsis	-- / -- / 1B	Cismontane woodland pools at elevations of 550-1300 meters. Annual herb in the Asteraceae family; blooms March-May.	Unlikely No suitable habitat within the project site. The project site is below the known elevation range for this species.
<i>Lessingia micradenia</i> var. <i>glabrata</i> Smooth lessingia	-- / -- / 1B	Chaparral and cismontane woodlands on serpentinite soils, often on roadsides, at elevations of 120-420 meters. Annual herb in the Asteraceae family; blooms July-November.	Unlikely No suitable habitat within the project site. The project site is below the known elevation range for this species and no serpentine soils are present.
<i>Lomatium observatorium</i> Mt. Hamilton lomatium	-- / -- / 1B	Cismontane woodland at elevations of 1219-1330 meters. Perennial herb in the Apiaceae family; blooms March-May.	Unlikely No suitable habitat within the project site. The project site is below the known elevation range for this species.
<i>Malacothamnus arcuatus</i> Arcuate bush-mallow	-- / -- / 1B	Chaparral and cismontane woodland at elevations of 15-355 meters. Perennial evergreen shrub in the Malvaceae family; blooms April-September.	Not Present No suitable habitat within the project site. This species was not observed during the biological survey.
<i>Malacothamnus hallii</i> Hall's bush mallow	-- / -- / 1B	Chaparral and coastal scrub at elevations of 10-760 meters. Perennial evergreen shrub in the Malvaceae family; blooms May-October.	Not Present No suitable habitat within the project site. This species was not observed during the biological survey.
<i>Monolopia gracilens</i> Woodland woollythreads	-- / -- / 1B	Openings of broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland on serpentinite soils at elevations of 100-1200 meters. Annual herb in the Asteraceae family; blooms February-July.	Unlikely Marginal habitat is present within the project site; however, no serpentine soils are present.
<i>Penstemon rattanii</i> var. <i>kleei</i> Santa Cruz Mountains beardtongue	-- / -- / 1B	Chaparral and lower montane and North Coast coniferous forests at elevations of 400-1100 meters. Perennial herb in the Plantaginaceae family; blooms May-June.	Unlikely No suitable habitat within the project site. The project site is below the known elevation range for this species.
<i>Phacelia phacelioides</i> Mt. Diablo phacelia	-- / -- / 1B	Chaparral and cismontane woodland at elevations of 500-1370 meters. Annual herb in the Boraginaceae family; blooms April-May.	Unlikely No suitable habitat within the project site. The project site is below the known elevation range for this species.

Species	Status (USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence within Project Vicinity
<i>Plagiobothrys glaber</i> Hairless popcorn-flower	-- / -- / 1A	Alkaline meadows and seeps, and coastal salt marshes and swamps at elevations of 15-180 meters. Annual herb in the Boraginaceae family; blooms March-May.	Unlikely No suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i> Sanford's arrowhead	-- / -- / 1B	Freshwater wetlands and ponds up to 300m in elevation. Perennial herb in the Alismataceae family; blooms May-October.	Unlikely No suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Sanicula saxatilis</i> Rock sanicle	-- / SR / 1B	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, and valley and foothill grassland on rocky soils at elevations of 620-1175 meters. Perennial herb in the Apiaceae family; blooms April-May.	Unlikely Marginal habitat is present within the project site; however, the project site is below the known elevation range for this species.
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i> Chaparral ragwort	-- / -- / 2B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub, sometimes on alkaline soils, at elevations of 15-800 meters. Annual herb in the Asteraceae family; blooms January-April.	Unlikely No suitable habitat within the project site.
<i>Streptanthus albidus</i> ssp. <i>albidus</i> Metcalf Canyon jewel-flower	FE / -- / 1B	Valley and foothill grasslands on serpentine soils at elevations of 45-800 meters. Annual herb in the Brassicaceae family; blooms April-July.	Unlikely Marginal habitat is present within the project site; however, no serpentine soils are present.
<i>Streptanthus albidus</i> ssp. <i>peramoenus</i> Most beautiful jewel-flower	-- / -- / 1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodlands, and valley and foothill grasslands on serpentinite soils at elevations of 94-1000 meters. Annual herb in the Brassicaceae family; blooms March-October.	Unlikely Marginal habitat is present within the project site; however, no serpentine soils are present.
<i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i> Saline clover	-- / -- / 1B	Marshes and swamps, mesic and alkaline valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools at elevations of 0-300 meters. Annual herb in the Fabaceae family; blooms April-June.	Unlikely No suitable habitat within the project site.

STATUS DEFINITIONS

Federal

- FE = listed as Endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act
FT = listed as Threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act
FC = Candidate for listing under the federal Endangered Species Act
-- = no listing

State

- SE = listed as Endangered under the California Endangered Species Act
ST = listed as Threatened under the California Endangered Species Act
SR = listed as Rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act
SC = Candidate for listing under the California Endangered Species Act
CSC = California Department of Fish and Wildlife Species of Concern
CFP = California Fully Protected Animal

California Native Plant Society

1B	= California Rare Plant Rank 1B species; rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
2B	= California Rare Plant Rank 2B species; rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere
--	= no listing

POTENTIAL TO OCCUR

Present	= known occurrence of species within the site; presence of suitable habitat conditions; or observed during field surveys
High	= known occurrence of species in the vicinity from the CNDDDB or other documentation; presence of suitable habitat conditions
Moderate	= known occurrence of species in the vicinity from the CNDDDB or other documentation; presence of marginal habitat conditions within the site
Low	= species known to occur in the vicinity from the CNDDDB or other documentation; lack of suitable habitat or poor quality
Unlikely	= species not known to occur in the vicinity from the CNDDDB or other documentation, no suitable habitat is present within the site
Not Present	= species was not observed during surveys or project site lacks specialized habitat features to support the species