

MOORE BIOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS

January 17, 2021

Mr. Pete Giles

DeNova Homes

1500 Willow Pass Court

Concord, CA 94520

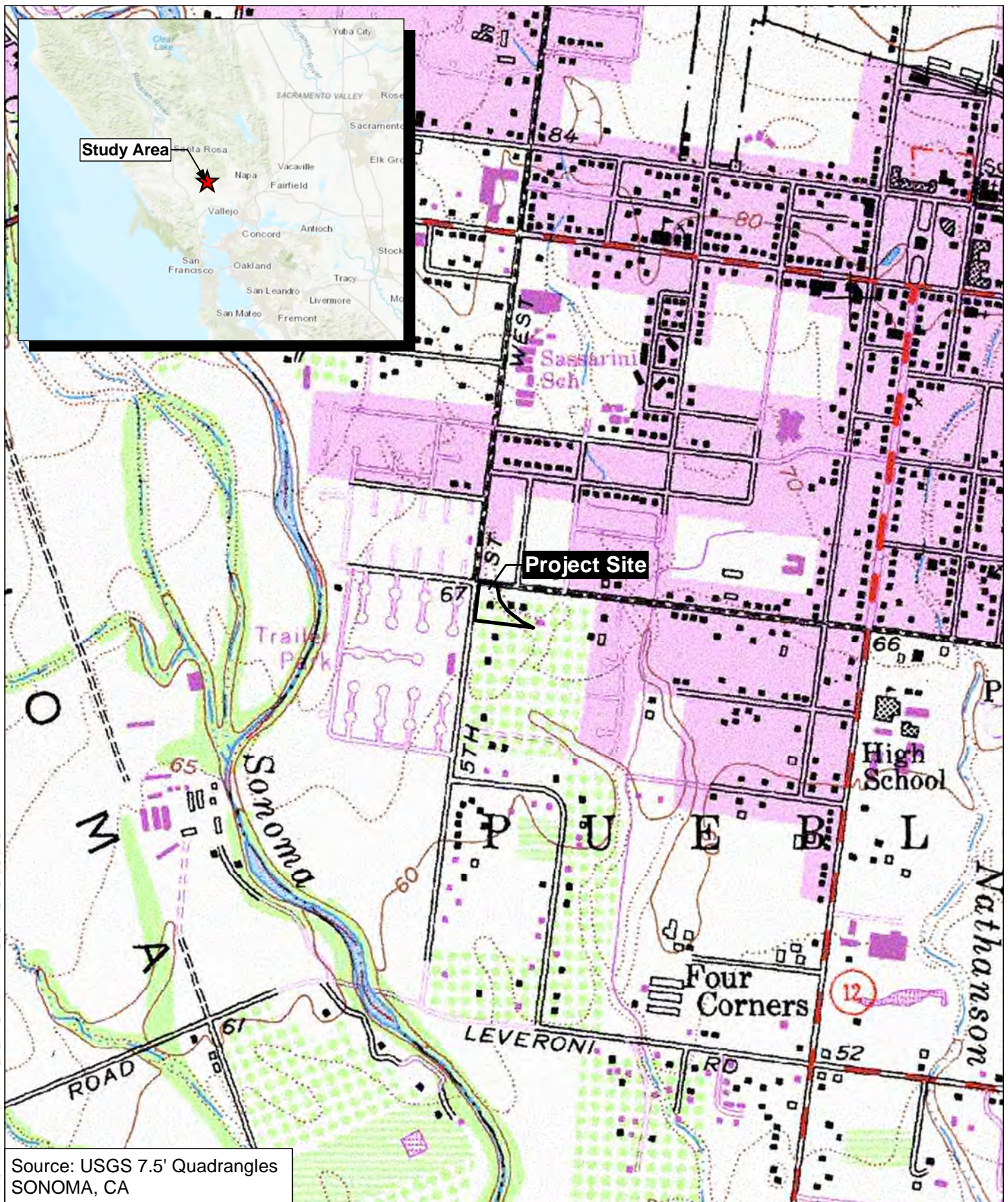
Subject: "19910 5TH STREET WEST", SONOMA, CALIFORNIA: BIOLOGICAL
ASSESSMENT

Dear Pete:

Thank you for asking Moore Biological Consultants to assist with this project in Sonoma, California (Figure 1). The site is a parcel on the east side of 5th Street West and the south side of West MacArthur Street in a residential neighborhood (Figure 2). The purpose of this assessment is to describe existing biological resources in the project site, identify potentially significant impacts to biological resources from the project, and provide recommendations for how to reduce those impacts to a less-than-significant level. The work involved reviewing databases, aerial photographs, and documents, and conducting a field survey to document vegetation communities, potentially jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. and/or wetlands, and potentially suitable habitat for or presence of special-status species. This report details the methodology and results of our investigation.

Project Overview

The project site was historically an orchard and now consists of a home site and a small shed, areas of disturbed grassland, and scattered trees (Figure 3). There are existing sidewalks along 5th Street West and West MacArthur Street. The proposed project is the development of a residential subdivision. Sewer and water will be provided by the City of Sonoma. Stormwater will be treated on site and discharged to the City's existing storm drain system.



Source: USGS 7.5' Quadrangles
SONOMA, CA

Figure 2

Moore Biological
Consultants

0 500 1,000
Feet



Map Date: 12/30/2020

USGS

19910 5th Street West

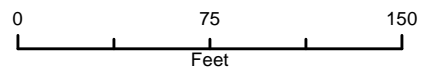
City of Sonoma, Sonoma County, CA



Figure 3

Moore Biological
Consultants

Map Date: 12/30/2020
Aerial Source: Google Earth (12/2018)



AERIAL

19910 5th Street West

City of Sonoma, Sonoma County, CA

Methods

Prior to the field survey, we conducted a search of California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB, 2021). The CNDDDB search included the USGS 7.5-minute Sonoma and Glen Ellen topographic quadrangles, which encompass approximately 120 square miles surrounding the project site. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) IPaC Trust Report of Federally Threatened and Endangered species that may occur in or be affected by projects in the project vicinity was also reviewed (Attachment A). This information was used to identify wildlife and plant species that have been previously documented in the project vicinity or have the potential to occur based on suitable habitat and geographical distribution. The USFWS on-line maps of designated critical habitat were also downloaded.

A field survey was conducted on the morning of December 31, 2020. The survey consisted of walking throughout the site making observations of habitat conditions and noting surrounding land uses, general habitat types, and plant and wildlife species. The survey included an assessment of the site for presence or absence of potentially jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. (a term that includes wetlands) as defined by the ACOE (1987; 2008), special-status species, and suitable habitat for special-status species (e.g., salt marshes, vernal pools). Additionally, trees in and near the site were assessed for the potential use by nesting raptors and the site was also searched for burrowing owls (*Athene cunicularia*) or ground squirrel burrows that could be utilized by burrowing owls. Areas adjacent to the site along 5th Street West and MacArthur Street were included in the survey.

Results

GENERAL SETTING: The site is in Sonoma, in Sonoma County, California (Figure 1). The site is in an unnumbered Section, in Township 5 North, Range 5 West of the USGS 7.5-minute Sonoma topographic quadrangle (Figure 2). The site is

essentially level and is at an elevation of approximately 65 feet above mean sea level. The body of the site contains areas of grassland that appears to be routinely mowed, and several scattered trees (Figure 3 and photographs in Attachment B). There is a home site and small shed located in the north part of the site. A maintained drainage ditch runs along the east edge of the site.

This portion of Sonoma is primarily residential subdivisions, interspersed with open fields, larger home parcels, and vineyards. The site is bounded by West 5th Street to the west and West MacArthur Street to the north. The east and south edges of the site are bordered by residential subdivisions and there is a home on a large parcel to the north of the site. There is a mobile home park to the west of the site and a subdivision under construction to the northeast of the site.

VEGETATION: Natural habitats surrounding the project site have been entirely replaced by streets, homes, and generally highly landscaped areas. The body of the site was formerly an orchard and is now a periodically mowed field vegetated in upland grass and weed species. California annual grassland best describes the disturbed upland grassland vegetation in the site. Oats (*Avena* sp.), foxtail barley (*Hordeum murinum*), soft chess (*Bromus hordeaceus*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), and perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*) are dominant grass species on-site. Other grassland species such as rose clover (*Trifolium hirtum*), mustard (*Brassica* sp.), mallow (*Malva neglecta*), prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*), and radish (*Raphanus sativa*) are intermixed with the grasses. Plant species observed in the site are listed in Table 1.

This project site was historically part of a larger orchard and there are a few remnant English walnut (*Juglans regia*) trees scattered throughout site; various stone-fruit trees are intermixed with walnuts. There is a notable row of large gum trees along the west edge of the site (*Eucalyptus* sp.) (see photographs in Attachment B). Other trees observed within the site include valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), ornamental pine (*Pinus* sp.), and other non-native ornamental landscaping species.

TABLE 1
PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED IN THE SITE

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Avena</i> sp. | oat |
| <i>Bromus diandrus</i> | ripgut brome |
| <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> | soft chess brome |
| <i>Chichorium intybus</i> | chicory |
| <i>Cyperus eragrostis</i> | tall flat sedge |
| <i>Eremocarpus setigerus</i> | dove weed |
| <i>Erodium botrys</i> | long-beaked stork's-bill |
| <i>Eschscholzia californica</i> | California poppy |
| <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> | fennel |
| <i>Geranium mole</i> | soft geranium |
| <i>Helminthotheca echioides</i> | bristly ox-tongue |
| <i>Hordeum murinum</i> | foxtail barley |
| <i>Hypochaeris glabra</i> | smooth cat's ear |
| <i>Juglans regia</i> | English walnut |
| <i>Lactuca serriola</i> | prickly lettuce |
| <i>Lolium perenne</i> | perennial ryegrass |
| <i>Malva neglecta</i> | common mallow |
| <i>Pinus</i> sp. | ornamental pine |
| <i>Plantago lanceolata</i> | English plantain |
| <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> | coast live oak |
| <i>Quercus lobata</i> | valley oak |
| <i>Raphanus sativus</i> | wild radish |
| <i>Rubus discolor</i> | Himalayan blackberry |
| <i>Trifolium hirtum</i> | rose clover |
| <i>Vicia</i> sp. | vetch |

WILDLIFE: Only a few bird species were observed in the site during the recent field survey. Representative species include American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), rock dove (*Columba livia*), California scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), and oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*). Table 2 is a list of wildlife observed in the site.

Some of the relatively larger trees in the site as well as other relatively large trees adjacent to and near the site are suitable for nesting raptors and other protected migratory birds. Given the presence of trees and raptor foraging habitat (i.e., open fields) in and near the site, it is possible one or more pairs of raptors, nest in trees in or near the site each year. Further, it is considered likely that a variety of songbirds nest within trees, shrubs, and grassland habitats in and adjacent to the site each year.

Only a few mammals common to urban areas have potential to occur in the site and western gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*) was the only mammal observed. A few Botta pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*) burrows were also observed in the grasslands in the site. Common species such as striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), black-tailed hare (*Lepus californicus*), desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), and California ground squirrels (*Spermophilus beecheyi*) may occur in the site on occasion. No California ground squirrels (*Spermophilus beecheyi*) or their burrows were observed in the site.

Due to lack of suitable habitat and the location of the site in an urbanized setting, few amphibians and reptiles are expected to use habitats in the site. No reptiles or amphibians were observed during the recent survey. Common species such as western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*) and Pacific chorus frog (*Pseudacris regilla*) may occur in the site.

TABLE 2
WILDLIFE SPECIES DOCUMENTED IN THE SITE

Birds

| | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Rock dove | <i>Columba livia</i> |
| Mourning dove | <i>Zenaida macroura</i> |
| Anna's hummingbird | <i>Calypte anna</i> |
| California scrub jay | <i>Aphelocoma californica</i> |
| American crow | <i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i> |
| Oak titmouse | <i>Beaolophus inornatus</i> |
| California towhee | <i>Melospiza crissalis</i> |
| Brewer's blackbird | <i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i> |
| House finch | <i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i> |
| American goldfinch | <i>Spinus tristis</i> |

Mammals

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Western gray squirrel | <i>Sciurus griseus</i> |
| Botta's pocket gopher | <i>Thomomys bottae</i> |

WATERS OF THE U.S. AND WETLANDS: Waters of the U.S., including wetlands, are broadly defined under 33 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 328 to include navigable waterways, their tributaries, and adjacent wetlands. State and federal agencies regulate these habitats and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act requires that a permit be secured prior to the discharge of dredged or fill materials into any waters of the U.S., including wetlands. Both CDFW and ACOE have jurisdiction over modifications to riverbanks, lakes, stream channels and other wetland features.

“Waters of the U.S.”, as defined in 33 CFR 328.4, encompasses Territorial Seas, Tidal Waters, and Non-Tidal Waters; Non-Tidal Waters includes interstate and intrastate rivers and streams, as well as their tributaries. The limit of federal jurisdiction of Non-Tidal Waters of the U.S. extends to the “ordinary high water mark”. The ordinary high water mark is established by physical characteristics such as a natural water line impressed on the bank, presence of shelves, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, or the presence of litter and debris.

Jurisdictional wetlands and Waters of the U.S. include, but are not limited to, perennial and intermittent creeks and drainages, lakes, seeps, and springs; emergent marshes; riparian wetlands; and seasonal wetlands. Wetlands and Waters of the U.S. provide critical habitat components, such as nest sites and a reliable source of water, for a wide variety of wildlife species.

The body of the site consists of grassland areas vegetated in upland grasses and weeds with scattered trees. There are no wetlands of any type in the site. The ditch along the west edge of the site is the only aquatic feature in the site with potential to meet the technical and regulatory criteria of a jurisdictional Water of the U.S. The ditch spans the parcel boundary with the ditch centerline being the east edge of the site. The entire ditch is located within a storm drain easement.

The ditch is not depicted on the National Wetland Inventory map (Attachment C). While the ditch is not mapped as a “blue-line” stream on the most current 7.5-minute USGS topographic map (Figure 2), its location is apparent by topographic contours. This ditch is a tributary to Fryer Creek, which eventually drains in to Sonoma Creek several miles to the south.

This ditch is generally trapezoidal in shape, flows northwest to southeast, and there are culverts at each end of the ditch (see photographs in Attachment B). The ditch captures runoff following rain events from nearby streets as well as nuisance landscape water and is tributary to Fryer Creek approximately 650 feet east of the site. The ditch has an apparent ordinary high water mark, which is

approximately 5 feet in width and appears to flow to a depth of approximately 12 inches. While the bed of the ditch within the site was dry, evidence of recent flows was apparent by matted vegetation. Vegetation within this ditch consists of the same upland species found within the site as well as a few hydrophytic species including tall flat sedge (*Cyperus eragrostis*).

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES: Special-status species are plants and animals that are legally protected under the state and/or federal Endangered Species Act or other regulations. The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) of 1973 declares that all federal departments and agencies shall utilize their authority to conserve endangered and threatened plant and animal species. The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) of 1984 parallels the policies of FESA and pertains to native California species.

Special-status species also include other species that are considered rare enough by the scientific community and trustee agencies to warrant special consideration, particularly with regard to protection of isolated populations, nesting or denning locations, communal roosts, and other essential habitat. The presence of species with legal protection under the Endangered Species Act often represents a major constraint to development, particularly when the species are wide-ranging or highly sensitive to habitat disturbance and where proposed development would result in a take of these species.

Special-status plants are those which are designated rare, threatened, or endangered and candidate species for listing by the USFWS. Special-status plants also include species considered rare or endangered under the conditions of Section 15380 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines, such as those plant species identified on Lists 1A, 1B and 2 in the Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (CNPS, 2021). Finally, special-status plants may include other species that are considered sensitive or of special concern due to limited distribution or lack of adequate information to permit listing or rejection for state or federal status, such as those included on CNPS List 3.

The likelihood of occurrence of listed, candidate, and other special-status species in the site is generally low. Table 3 provides a summary of the listing status and habitat requirements of special-status species that have been documented in the greater project vicinity or for which there is potentially suitable habitat in the greater project vicinity. This table also includes an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence of each of these species in the site. The evaluation of the potential for occurrence of each species is based on the distribution of regional occurrences (if any), habitat suitability, and field observations.

SPECIAL-STATUS PLANTS: Fifteen (15) species of special-status plants were identified in the CNDDDB (2021) search: Franciscan onion (*Allium peninsulare* var. *franciscanum*), Napa false indigo (*Amorpha californica* var. *napensis*), big-scale balsamroot (*Balsamorhiza macrolepis* var. *macrolepis*), Sonoma sunshine (*Blennosperma bakeri*), narrow-anthered brodiaea (*Brodiaea leptandra*), Rincon Ridge ceanothus (*Ceanothus confusus*), Sonoma ceanothus (*Ceanothus sonomensis*), dwarf downingia (*Downingia pusilla*), fragrant fritillary (*Fritillaria liliacea*), congested-headed hayfield tarplant (*Hemizonia congesta* ssp. *congesta*), thin-lobed horkelia (*Horkelia tenuiloba*), legenere (*Legenere limosa*), Jepson's leptosiphon (*Leptosiphon jepsonii*), Cobb Mountain lupine (*Lupinus sericatus*), and oval-leaved viburnum (*Viburnum ellipticum*). (Table 3 and Attachment A). Sonoma sunshine, which is also in the CNDDDB (2021), is the only special-status plant in the USFWS IPaC Trust Report.

No special-status plants or suitable habitat for special-status plants were observed in the site. Special-status plants generally occur in relatively undisturbed areas in vegetation communities such as native grasslands, chaparral, vernal pools, marshes and swamps, seasonal wetlands, and areas with unusual soils. Most of the species in Table 3 occur in one of these unique habitat types that are not present on-site. In contrast, the site is disturbed upland grassland that is not suitable for any special-status plant species. Due to lack of suitable habitat, it is unlikely that special-status plants occur in the site.

TABLE 3

SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES DOCUMENTED OR POTENTIALLY-OCCURRING IN THE PROJECT VICINITY

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Federal Status ¹ | State Status ² | CNPS List ³ | Habitat | Potential for Occurrence in the Project Site |
|--------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|---|--|
| PLANTS | | | | | | |
| Franciscan onion | <i>Allium peninsulare</i> var. <i>franciscanum</i> | None | None | 1B | Valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland. | Unlikely: the site is highly disturbed and does not provide suitable habitat for Franciscan onion. The site is also below the elevation range of this species (CNPS, 2021). The nearest occurrence of this species in the CNDDDB (2021) search area is approximately 1.5 miles northeast of the site. |
| Napa false indigo | <i>Amorpha californica</i> var. <i>napensis</i> | None | None | 1B | Broad-leafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland. | Unlikely: the site does not provide suitable habitat for this species. The nearest occurrence of Napa false indigo in the CNDDDB (2021) search area is approximately 1 mile northeast of the site. |
| Big-scale balsamroot | <i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i> var. <i>macrolepis</i> | None | None | 1B | Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland. | Unlikely: the site does not provide suitable habitat for big-scale balsamroot. The site is also below the elevation range of this species (CNPS, 2021). The nearest occurrence of big-scale balsamroot in the CNDDDB (2021) search area is an undated record for which the precise location is not known. It is mapped in the CNDDDB in a broad area including the project site. |
| Sonoma sunshine | <i>Blennosperma bakeri</i> | E | E | 1B | Vernal pools, mesic areas in valley and foothill grassland. | Unlikely: the upland grassland in the site is highly disturbed and does not provide suitable habitat for Sonoma sunshine. The nearest occurrence of this species in the CNDDDB (2021) search area is a nonspecific area surrounding the site and including the north tip of the site; this record is noted as "Extirpated". |
| Narrow-anthered brodiaea | <i>Brodiaea leptandra</i> | None | None | 1B | Broad-leafed upland forest, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest. | Unlikely: the site does not provide suitable habitat for this species. The nearest occurrence of narrow-anthered brodiaea in the CNDDDB (2021) search area is approximately 1.5 miles northeast of the site. |

TABLE 3

SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES DOCUMENTED OR POTENTIALLY-OCCURRING IN THE PROJECT VICINITY

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Federal Status ¹ | State Status ² | CNPS List ³ | Habitat | Potential for Occurrence in the Project Site |
|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|---|--|
| Rincon Ridge ceanothus | <i>Ceanothus confusus</i> | None | None | 1B | Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland. | Unlikely: the site does not provide suitable habitat for this species. The nearest occurrence of Rincon Ridge ceanothus in the CNDDDB (2021) search area is approximately 4 miles southeast of the site. |
| Sonoma ceanothus | <i>Ceanothus sonomensis</i> | None | None | 1B | Chaparral on sandy serpentine or volcanic soils. | Unlikely: the site does not provide suitable habitat for Sonoma ceanothus. The nearest occurrence of this species in the CNDDDB (2021) search area is approximately 4.5 miles northeast of the site. |
| Dwarf downingia | <i>Downingia pusilla</i> | None | None | 2 | Vernal pools. | Unlikely: there are no vernal pools or seasonal wetlands in the site. The nearest occurrence of dwarf downingia in the CNDDDB (2021) search area is approximately 2.5 miles northwest of the site. |
| Fragrant fritillary | <i>Fritillaria liliacea</i> | None | None | 1B | Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland and coastal prairie; often serpentine soils. | Unlikely: the upland grasslands in the site are highly disturbed and provide poor quality habitat for fragrant fritillary; no serpentine soils were observed in the site. The nearest occurrence of this species in the CNDDDB (2021) search area is approximately 2.5 miles northwest of the site. |
| Congested-headed hayfield tarplant | <i>Hemizonia congesta</i> ssp. <i>congesta</i> | None | None | 1B | Valley and foothill grassland. | Unlikely: the upland grasslands in the site are highly disturbed and provide poor quality habitat for congested-headed hayfield tarplant. The nearest occurrence of this species in the CNDDDB (2021) search area is an historical record from 1909 for which the precise location is not known. It is mapped nonspecifically in the CNDDDB in a broad area that encompasses the project site. |

TABLE 3

SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES DOCUMENTED OR POTENTIALLY-OCCURRING IN THE PROJECT VICINITY

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Federal Status ¹ | State Status ² | CNPS List ³ | Habitat | Potential for Occurrence in the Project Site |
|----------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|---|--|
| Thin-lobed horkelia | <i>Horkelia tenuiloba</i> | None | None | 1B | Broad-leafed upland forest, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland; usually in mesic areas. | Unlikely: the site does not provide suitable habitat for thin-lobed horkelia. The site is also below the elevation range of this species (CNPS, 2021). The nearest occurrence of this species in the CNDDDB (2021) search area is approximately 4.5 miles northeast of the site. |
| Legenere | <i>Legenere limosa</i> | None | None | 1B | Vernal pools. | Unlikely: there are no vernal pools or seasonal wetlands in the project site. The nearest occurrence of legenere in the CNDDDB (2021) search area is approximately 8.5 miles northwest of the project site. |
| Jepson's leptosiphon | <i>Leptosiphon jepsonii</i> | None | None | 1B | Chaparral, cismontane woodland. | Unlikely: the site does not provide suitable habitat for Jepson's leptosiphon. The nearest occurrence of this species in the CNDDDB (2021) search area is approximately 7 miles northwest of the site. |
| Cobb Mountain lupine | <i>Lupinus sericatus</i> | None | None | 1B | Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. | Unlikely: the site does not provide suitable habitat for Cobb Mountain lupine. The nearest occurrence of this species in the CNDDDB (2021) search area is approximately 5 miles northeast of the site. |
| Oval-leaved viburnum | <i>Viburnum ellipticum</i> | None | None | 2 | Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest. | Unlikely: the site does not contain suitable habitat for oval-leaved viburnum. The nearest occurrence of this species in the CNDDDB (2021) search area is approximately 1 mile northeast of the site. |
| WILDLIFE | | | | | | |
| Birds | | | | | | |
| Northern spotted owl | <i>Strix occidentalis caurina</i> | T | T | N/A | Mixed aged stands of old growth and mature trees; usually damp, dense, shaded forests. Occasionally found in younger forests. | Unlikely: the site does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There are no occurrences of northern spotted owl in the CNDDDB (2021) search area. |

TABLE 3

SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES DOCUMENTED OR POTENTIALLY-OCCURRING IN THE PROJECT VICINITY

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Federal Status ¹ | State Status ² | CNPS List ³ | Habitat | Potential for Occurrence in the Project Site |
|------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| Bank swallow | <i>Riparia riparia</i> | None | T | N/A | Nests colonially in riparian habitats; requires vertical banks and cliffs with fine-textured soils. | Unlikely: there is no suitable nesting habitat for bank swallows in the project site. The only occurrence of this species in the CNDDDB (2021) search area is an historical record from 1893 for which the precise location is not known. It is mapped in the CNDDDB in a broad area that encompasses the project site. |
| Western yellow-billed cuckoo | <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> | T | E | N/A | Nests in riparian forests, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. | Unlikely: the site does not provide suitable habitat for western yellow-billed cuckoo. The nearest occurrence of this species in the CNDDDB (2021) search area is approximately 9 miles northwest of the site. |
| White-tailed kite | <i>Elanus leucurus</i> | None | FP | N/A | Herbaceous lowlands with variable tree growth and dense population of voles. | Unlikely: although there are a few potentially suitable nesting trees in the site, white-tailed kite is unlikely to occur in such an urban setting. The nearest occurrence of white-tailed kite in the CNDDDB (2021) search area is approximately 6.5 miles northwest of the site. |
| Golden eagle | <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> | None | FP | N/A | Nesting areas are associated with cliff-walled canyons and large trees. Forages in rolling hills and mountain areas. | Unlikely: there are a few large trees in the site that could potentially provide nesting habitat for golden eagles. However, this species prefers ledges on cliff walls or very large trees and isolated from any type of disturbance. The nearest occurrence of golden eagle in the CNDDDB (2021) search area is approximately 7 miles northwest of the site. |
| Burrowing owl | <i>Athene cunicularia</i> | None | SC | N/A | Grasslands, deserts and scrubland; subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals. | Unlikely: no burrowing owls, evidence of past occupancy by owls, ground squirrels, or ground squirrel burrows were observed in the site during the recent field survey. The nearest occurrence of burrowing owls in the CNDDDB (2021) search area is approximately 7 miles northwest of the site. |

TABLE 3

SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES DOCUMENTED OR POTENTIALLY-OCCURRING IN THE PROJECT VICINITY

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Federal Status ¹ | State Status ² | CNPS List ³ | Habitat | Potential for Occurrence in the Project Site |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| San Pablo song sparrow | <i>Melospiza melodia samuelis</i> | None | SC | N/A | Salt marshes bordering the north side of San Francisco Bay and San Pablo Bay. | Unlikely: the site does not contain marsh habitat for this species. The closest occurrence of San Pablo song sparrow in the CNDDDB (2021) search area is approximately 3 miles southeast of the site. |
| Black swift | <i>Cypseloides niger</i> | None | SC | N/A | Breeds in small colonies on cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons and sea bluffs above the surf; forages widely. | Unlikely: the project site does not contain suitable habitat for this species. The closest occurrence of black swift in the CNDDDB (2021) search area is approximately 6.5 miles northeast of the site. |
| Grasshopper sparrow | <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> | None | SC | N/A | Occurs primarily in dry densely vegetated grasslands in the eastern San Joaquin Valley and coastal foothills. | Unlikely: the project site does not contain suitable habitat for grasshopper sparrow. The closest occurrence of grasshopper sparrow in the CNDDDB (2021) search area is approximately 7 miles northwest of the site. |
| Yellow rail | <i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i> | None | SC | N/A | Fresh water marshlands, summer residence in eastern Sierra Nevada in Mono County. | Unlikely: the site does not provide suitable habitat for this species. The nearest occurrence of western yellow rail in the CNDDDB (2020) search area is an historical (1898) record for which the precise location is not known. It is mapped in the CNDDDB in a broad area surrounding the site. |
| Mammals | | | | | | |
| American badger | <i>Taxidea taxus</i> | None | SC | N/A | A variety of habitat types with friable soils for digging. | Unlikely: no evidence of American badger was observed in the site and this species rarely occurs in urban areas. The nearest occurrence of American badger in the CNDDDB (2021) search area is approximately 7 miles northwest of the site. |
| Pallid bat | <i>Antrozous pallidus</i> | None | SC | N/A | Open and dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. | Unlikely: the site does not provide suitable roost habitat for pallid bat. The nearest occurrence of this species in the CNDDDB (2021) search area is approximately 1 mile northwest of the site. |

TABLE 3

SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES DOCUMENTED OR POTENTIALLY-OCCURRING IN THE PROJECT VICINITY

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Federal Status ¹ | State Status ² | CNPS List ³ | Habitat | Potential for Occurrence in the Project Site |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|---|---|
| Salt-marsh harvest mouse | <i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i> | E | E | N/A | Saline emergent wetlands dominated by pickleweed. | Unlikely: the project site does not contain suitable emergent wetland habitat for this species. There are no occurrences of the salt-marsh harvest mouse recorded in the CNDDDB (2021) in the search area. |
| Reptiles & Amphibians | | | | | | |
| California tiger salamander | <i>Ambystoma californiense</i> | T | T | N/A | Seasonal water bodies without fish (i.e., vernal pools and stock ponds) and grassland/ woodland habitats with summer refugia (i.e., burrows). | Unlikely: there is no suitable California tiger salamander breeding habitat in or near the site. The nearest occurrence of this species in the CNDDDB (2021) search area is approximately 10 miles southwest of the site. The site is not within designated critical habitat for California tiger salamander (USFWS, 2011). |
| California red-legged frog | <i>Rana aurora draytonii</i> | T | SC | N/A | Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. | Unlikely: there is no suitable habitat for California red-legged frog in the site. The nearest occurrence of this species in the CNDDDB (2021) search area is approximately 3.5 miles southwest of the site. The site is not within designated critical habitat for California red-legged frog (USFWS, 2006). |
| Green sea turtle | <i>Chelonia mydas</i> | T | None | N/A | Tropical and subtropical waters along continental coasts. | Unlikely: the site does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There are no occurrences of green sea turtle recorded in the CNDDDB (2021) in the search area. |
| Red-bellied newt | <i>Taricha rivularis</i> | None | SC | N/A | Coastal forests; breeds in streams | Unlikely: the site does not provide suitable habitat for red-bellied newt. The nearest occurrence of this species in the CNDDDB (2021) is a historical record (1977) for which the precise location is not known. It is mapped in the CNDDDB in a broad area approximately 6 miles northwest of the site. |

TABLE 3

SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES DOCUMENTED OR POTENTIALLY-OCCURRING IN THE PROJECT VICINITY

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Federal Status ¹ | State Status ² | CNPS List ³ | Habitat | Potential for Occurrence in the Project Site |
|--|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--|---|
| Foothill yellow-legged frog | <i>Rana boylei</i> | None | SC | N/A | Rocky perennial streams in the Sierra and coastal foothills. | Unlikely: the site does not provide suitable habitat for foothill yellow-legged frog. The nearest occurrence of this species in the CNDDDB (2021) search area is approximately 3 miles northwest of the site. |
| Western pond turtle | <i>Emys marmorata</i> | None | SC | N/A | Ponds, marshes, streams, and ditches with emergent aquatic vegetation and basking areas. | Unlikely: the site does not provide suitable habitat for western pond turtle. The nearest occurrence of this species in the CNDDDB (2021) search area is approximately 1 mile northeast of the site. |
| California giant salamander | <i>Dicamptodon ensatus</i> | None | SC | N/A | Coastal forests; breeds in streams. | Unlikely: there is no suitable breeding habitat within or near the site for California giant salamander. The nearest occurrence of this species in the CNDDDB (2021) search area is approximately 2.5 miles northwest of the site. |
| Fish | | | | | | |
| Steelhead - central California coast DPS | <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 8 | T | None | N/A | Riffle and pool complexes with adequate spawning substrates within Central Valley drainages. | Unlikely: there is no suitable aquatic habitat in the site to support this species. The nearest occurrence of Central Valley steelhead in the CNDDDB (2021) search area is approximately 3 miles northwest of the site. The site is not within designated critical habitat for Central California coast steelhead (NOAA, 2005). |
| Delta smelt | <i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i> | T | T | N/A | Shallow lower delta waterways with submersed aquatic plants and other suitable refugia. | Unlikely: there is no suitable aquatic habitat in the site to support delta smelt. There are no occurrences of this species in the CNDDDB (2021) search area. The site is not within designated critical habitat for delta smelt (USFWS, 1994). |
| Invertebrates | | | | | | |
| San Bruno elfin butterfly | <i>Incisalia mossii bayensis</i> | E | None | N/A | Rocky outcrops and cliffs in coastal scrub habitats. | Unlikely: the site does not provide suitable habitat for this species. There are no occurrences of San Bruno elfin butterfly recorded in the CNDDDB (2021) in the search area. |

TABLE 3

SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES DOCUMENTED OR POTENTIALLY-OCCURRING IN THE PROJECT VICINITY

| Common Name | Scientific Name | Federal Status ¹ | State Status ² | CNPS List ³ | Habitat | Potential for Occurrence in the Project Site |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| California freshwater shrimp | <i>Syncaris pacifica</i> | E | None | N/A | Low-elevation perennial streams in the northern Bay Area. | Unlikely: there is no suitable aquatic habitat in the site to support this species. The nearest occurrence of California freshwater shrimp in the CNDDDB (2021) search area is approximately 1.5 miles northwest of the site. |
| Crotch bumble bee | <i>Bombus crotchii</i> | None | CE | N/A | Open grassland and scrub habitats throughout California; rarely found in the Central Valley. | Unlikely: the site does not provide suitable habitat for Crotch bumble bee. The nearest occurrence of this species in the CNDDDB (2021) search area is approximately 4 miles northwest of the site. |
| Western bumble bee | <i>Bombus occidentalis</i> | None | CE | N/A | Meadows and grasslands with abundant floral resources, usually high elevation | Unlikely: the site does not provide suitable habitat for western bumble bee. The nearest occurrence of this species in the CNDDDB (2021) search area is a record from 1958 in a large nonspecific area, which includes the project site. |

¹ T= Threatened; E = Endangered.

² T = Threatened; E = Endangered; FP = State of California Fully Protected Species; CE = Candidate Endangered; SC = State of California Species of Special Concern.

³ CNPS List 1B includes species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; List 2 includes plants that are rare, threatened or endangered in California but are more common elsewhere.

SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE: The potential for intensive use of the site by special-status wildlife species is low. Special-status wildlife species recorded in project area in the CNDDDB (2021) query include bank swallow (*Riparia riparia*), western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), burrowing owl, San Pablo song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia samuelis*), black swift (*Cypseloides niger*), grasshopper sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*), yellow rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*), American badger (*Taxidea taxus*), pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), California tiger salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*), California red-legged frog (*Rana aurora draytonii*), red-bellied newt (*Taricha rivularis*), foothill yellow-legged frog (*Rana boylei*), western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*), California giant salamander (*Dicamptodon ensatus*), Central Coast steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop.8*), California freshwater shrimp (*Syncaris pacifica*), Crotch bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*), and western bumble bee (*Bombus occidentalis*). Northern spotted owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*), salt-marsh harvest mouse (*Reithrodontomys raviventris*), green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*), San Bruno elfin butterfly (*Callophrys mossii bayensis*) and delta smelt (*Hypomesus transpacificus*) are not recorded in the CNDDDB (2021) within the search area, but are on the USFWS IPaC Trust Report (Attachment A).

While the project site may have provided habitat for special-status wildlife species at some time in the past, agriculture and development have substantially modified natural habitats in the greater project vicinity, including those within the site. The site is functionally an infill parcel, of which the habitat suitability for special-status wildlife species has been greatly reduced by historical farming, past residential use of the site, and surrounding development. None of the wildlife species identified in the CNDDDB have the potential to occur in the site on more than a transitory or very occasional basis.

A few special-status birds may fly over the area on occasion, but would not be expected to nest in or adjacent to the project site. For example, the site does not contain forest habitat for nesting northern spotted owl or riparian forests for

nesting western yellow-billed cuckoo. No burrowing owls, ground squirrels, or ground squirrel burrows were observed within the site during the recent field survey. The site does not contain the other unique habitats, such as marshes and swamps, required by the remaining birds in Table 3. While the site contains trees that are potentially suitable for nesting white-tailed kite, this species, which prefers expansive grasslands adjacent to nest trees, is unlikely to nest in such an urban setting.

There are no saline emergent wetlands in the site for salt-marsh harvest mouse. Special-status bats may fly over the area on occasion, but would not be expected to roost in the site. The site does not provide suitable denning habitat for American badge.

The site also does not provide aquatic habitat required by California red-legged frog, foothill yellow-legged frog, California tiger salamander, California giant salamander, red-bellied newt, green sea turtle, or western pond turtle. The site also does not provide aquatic habitat for Central Coast steelhead, delta smelt, any other species of special-status fish, or California freshwater shrimp. There is no coastal scrub habitat in the site for San Bruno elfin butterfly and the site lacks the floristic requirements for intensive use by special-status bee species.

CRITICAL HABITAT: The site is not in designated critical habitat of any federally listed species (Attachment D). There is a polygon of designated critical habitat for California red-legged frog (USFWS, 2006) several miles west of the site a polygon of designated critical habitat for Northern spotted owl (USFWS, 2012) a few miles northeast of the site. Several rivers and creeks in the area are designated critical habitat for Central Coast steelhead (NOAA, 2005).

Conclusions and Recommendations

- The site consists of disturbed upland grasslands with several trees. There is a single residence and a small storage shed in the site and

a drainage ditch runs along the east edge of the site. There are no sensitive habitats in the site; the site is biologically unremarkable.

- There are no wetlands of any type in the site. The only potentially jurisdictional Water of the U.S. in the site is the maintained drainage ditch along the east edge of the site. This ditch is a tributary to Fryer Creek, which eventually flows into Sonoma Creek. Site development will fully avoid the ditch, which is located within a storm drain easement.
- Due to a lack of suitable habitat, it is unlikely that special-status plants occur in the site.
- Due to a lack of suitable habitat and location in an urban setting, no special-status wildlife species are expected to occur in or near the site on more than an occasional basis.
- The site is not within designated critical habitat for any federally listed species.
- The tree and grasslands in the site may be used by nesting birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 and Fish and Game Code of California. If vegetation removal and/or project construction occurs between February 1 and August 31, a pre-construction nesting bird survey is recommended. If active nests are found within the survey area, vegetation removal and/or project construction should be delayed until a qualified biologist determines nesting is complete.

We hope this information is useful. Please call me at (209) 745-1159 with any questions.

Sincerely,



Diane S. Moore, M.S.
Principal Biologist

References and Literature Consulted

ACOE (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers). 1987. Technical Report Y87-1. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, MI.

ACOE. 2008. Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region. U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center, Vicksburg, MS. September.

CNDDDB (California Natural Diversity Database). 2021. California Department of Fish and Wildlife's Natural Heritage Program, Sacramento, California.

California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2021. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (online edition, v8-03 0.39). Website <http://www.rareplants.cnps.org>

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). 2005. Endangered and Threatened Species; Designation of Critical Habitat for Seven Evolutionarily Significant Units of Pacific Salmon and Steelhead in California; Final Rule. Federal Register 70 (170): 52488-52585. September 2, 2005.

Sawyer & Keeler-Wolf. 1995. A Manual of California Vegetation. California Native Plant Society, Sacramento. California.

USFWS (United States Fish and Wildlife Service). 1994. Final Critical Habitat for the Delta Smelt (*Hypomesus transpacificus*). Federal Register Vol. 59, No. 242, December 19, 1994, pp. 65256 – 65279.

USFWS. 2006. Part II, Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. 50 CFR Part 17: Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Designation of Critical Habitat for California Red-Legged Frog, and Special Rule Exemption Associated with Final Listing for Existing Routine Ranching Activities, Final Rule. Federal Register Vol. 71, No. 71, April 13.

USFWS. 2011. Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Revised Designation of Critical Habitat for the Sonoma County Distinct Population Segment of California Tiger Salamander; Final Rule. Federal Register Vol. 76, No. 1692, August 31, 2011, pp. 54346 – 54372.

USFWS. 2012. Part II, Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. 50 CFR Part 17: Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Designation of Revised Critical Habitat for the Northern Spotted Owl; Final Rule. Federal Register Vol. 77, No. 233, December 4. pp. 71876 – 72068.

Attachment A

CNDDB Summary Report and Exhibits & USFWS IPaC Trust Resource Report



Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad IS (Glen Ellen (3812235) OR Sonoma (3812234))

| Species | Element Code | Federal Status | State Status | Global Rank | State Rank | Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP |
|--|--------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>Allium peninsulare</i> var. <i>franciscanum</i> Franciscan onion | PMLIL021R1 | None | None | G5T2 | S2 | 1B.2 |
| <i>Ambystoma californiense</i> California tiger salamander | AAAAA01180 | Threatened | Threatened | G2G3 | S2S3 | WL |
| <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> grasshopper sparrow | ABPBXA0020 | None | None | G5 | S3 | SSC |
| <i>Amorpha californica</i> var. <i>napensis</i> Napa false indigo | PDFAB08012 | None | None | G4T2 | S2 | 1B.2 |
| <i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat | AMACC10010 | None | None | G5 | S3 | SSC |
| <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> golden eagle | ABNKC22010 | None | None | G5 | S3 | FP |
| <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>Blennosperma bakeri</i> Sonoma sunshine | PDAST1A010 | Endangered | Endangered | G1 | S1 | 1B.1 |
| <i>Bombus caliginosus</i> obscure bumble bee | IIHYM24380 | None | None | G4? | S1S2 | |
| <i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch bumble bee | IIHYM24480 | None | Candidate Endangered | G3G4 | S1S2 | |
| <i>Bombus occidentalis</i> western bumble bee | IIHYM24250 | None | Candidate Endangered | G2G3 | S1 | |
| <i>Brodiaea leptandra</i> narrow-anthered brodiaea | PMLIL0C022 | None | None | G3? | S3? | 1B.2 |
| <i>Buteo regalis</i> ferruginous hawk | ABNKC19120 | None | None | G4 | S3S4 | WL |
| <i>Caecidotea tomalensis</i> Tomales isopod | ICMAL01220 | None | None | G2 | S2S3 | |
| <i>Ceanothus confusus</i> Rincon Ridge ceanothus | PDRHA04220 | None | None | G1 | S1 | 1B.1 |
| <i>Ceanothus sonomensis</i> Sonoma ceanothus | PDRHA04420 | None | None | G2 | S2 | 1B.2 |
| <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> western yellow-billed cuckoo | ABNRB02022 | Threatened | Endangered | G5T2T3 | S1 | |
| <i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i> yellow rail | ABNME01010 | None | None | G4 | S1S2 | SSC |
| <i>Cypseloides niger</i> black swift | ABNUA01010 | None | None | G4 | S2 | SSC |



Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



| Species | Element Code | Federal Status | State Status | Global Rank | State Rank | Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP |
|--|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>Dicamptodon ensatus</i> California giant salamander | AAAAH01020 | None | None | G3 | S2S3 | SSC |
| <i>Downingia pusilla</i> dwarf downingia | PDCAM060C0 | None | None | GU | S2 | 2B.2 |
| <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>Eremophila alpestris actia</i> California horned lark | ABPAT02011 | None | None | G5T4Q | S4 | WL |
| <i>Fritillaria liliacea</i> fragrant fritillary | PMLIL0V0C0 | None | None | G2 | S2 | 1B.2 |
| <i>Hemizonia congesta ssp. congesta</i> congested-headed hayfield tarplant | PDAST4R065 | None | None | G5T2 | S2 | 1B.2 |
| <i>Horkelia tenuiloba</i> thin-lobed horkelia | PDROS0W0E0 | None | None | G2 | S2 | 1B.2 |
| <i>Hydrochara rickseckeri</i> Ricksecker's water scavenger beetle | IICOL5V010 | None | None | G2? | S2? | |
| <i>Legenere limosa</i> legenere | PDCAM0C010 | None | None | G2 | S2 | 1B.1 |
| <i>Leptosiphon jepsonii</i> Jepson's leptosiphon | PDPLM09140 | None | None | G2G3 | S2S3 | 1B.2 |
| <i>Linderiella occidentalis</i> California linderiella | ICBRA06010 | None | None | G2G3 | S2S3 | |
| <i>Lupinus sericatus</i> Cobb Mountain lupine | PDFAB2B3J0 | None | None | G2? | S2? | 1B.2 |
| <i>Melospiza melodia samuelis</i> San Pablo song sparrow | ABPBXA301W | None | None | G5T2 | S2 | SSC |
| <i>Myotis thysanodes</i> fringed myotis | AMACC01090 | None | None | G4 | S3 | |
| <i>Myotis volans</i> long-legged myotis | AMACC01110 | None | None | G5 | S3 | |
| <i>Myotis yumanensis</i> Yuma myotis | AMACC01020 | None | None | G5 | S4 | |
| <i>Northern Vernal Pool</i> Northern Vernal Pool | CTT44100CA | None | None | G2 | S2.1 | |
| <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 8</i> steelhead - central California coast DPS | AFCHA0209G | Threatened | None | G5T2T3Q | S2S3 | |
| <i>Rana boylei</i> foothill yellow-legged frog | AAABH01050 | None | Endangered | G3 | S3 | SSC |
| <i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog | AAABH01022 | Threatened | None | G2G3 | S2S3 | SSC |

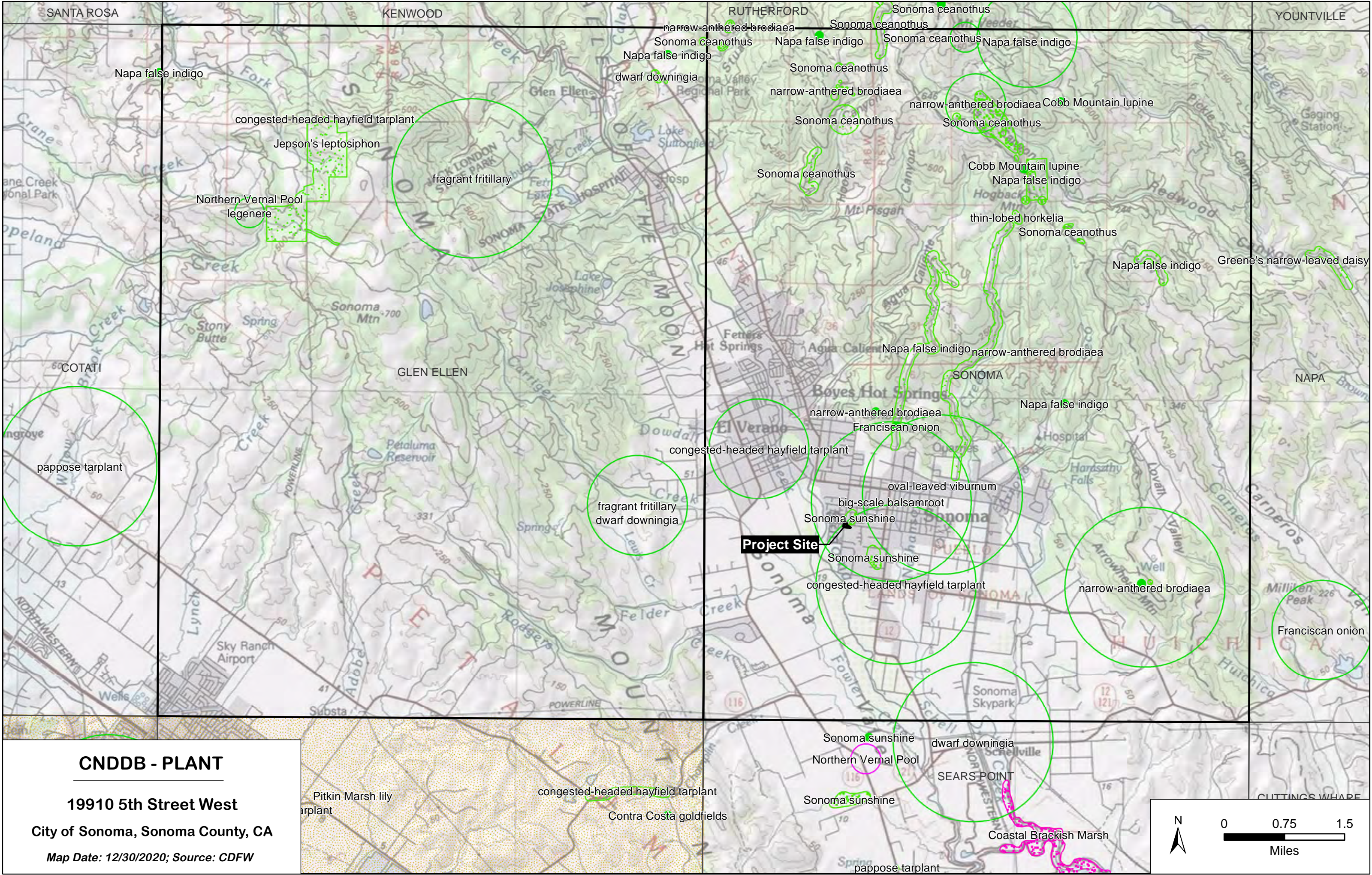


Selected Elements by Scientific Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



| Species | Element Code | Federal Status | State Status | Global Rank | State Rank | Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP |
|---|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|------------|--------------------------------|
| <i>Riparia riparia</i> bank swallow | ABPAU08010 | None | Threatened | G5 | S2 | |
| <i>Syncaris pacifica</i> California freshwater shrimp | ICMAL27010 | Endangered | Endangered | G2 | S2 | |
| <i>Taricha rivularis</i> red-bellied newt | AAAAF02020 | None | None | G4 | S2 | SSC |
| <i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger | AMAJF04010 | None | None | G5 | S3 | SSC |
| <i>Viburnum ellipticum</i> oval-leaved viburnum | PDCPR07080 | None | None | G4G5 | S3? | 2B.3 |

Record Count: 46



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

Sonoma 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

Endangered species

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mammals

| NAME | STATUS |
|------|--------|
|------|--------|

Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse *Reithrodontomys raviventris***Endangered**

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/613>

Birds

NAME

STATUS

Northern Spotted Owl *Strix occidentalis caurina***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/1123>

Reptiles

NAME

STATUS

Green Sea Turtle *Chelonia mydas***Threatened**

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6199>

Amphibians

NAME

STATUS

California Red-legged Frog *Rana draytonii***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/2891>

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

San Bruno Elfin Butterfly *Callophrys mossii bayensis*

Endangered

Wherever found

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

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3394>

Crustaceans

NAME

STATUS

California Freshwater Shrimp *Syncaris pacifica*

Endangered

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7903>

Flowering Plants

NAME

STATUS

Sonoma Sunshine *Blennosperma bakeri*

Endangered

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1260>

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 <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php>

- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds
<http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds
<http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.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

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| Burrowing Owl <i>Athene cunicularia</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/9737 | Breeds Mar 15 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 |
| Long-billed Curlew <i>Numenius americanus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5511 | Breeds elsewhere |
| 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 |
| Rufous Hummingbird <i>Selasphorus rufus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8002 | Breeds elsewhere |
| Song Sparrow <i>Melospiza melodia</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA | Breeds Feb 20 to Sep 5 |
| Spotted Towhee <i>Pipilo maculatus clementae</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/4243 | Breeds Apr 15 to Jul 20 |

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>

Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus*

Breeds elsewhere

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

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9483>

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.

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 $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

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

Breeding Season (■)

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

Survey Effort (I)

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.

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 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.

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](#).

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

This location overlaps the following wetlands:

FRESHWATER EMERGENT WETLAND

[PEM1Ax](#)

FRESHWATER FORESTED/SHRUB WETLAND

[PFOC](#)

[PSSA](#)

RIVERINE

[R4SBC](#)

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

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.

Attachment B

Photographs



Residence and storage shed in the body of the site, looking north; 12/31/20. The grasslands in the site are periodically mowed.



Large eucalyptus trees along the west edge of the site, looking west from the southeast part of the site; 12/31/20. No raptor stick nests were observed in these trees.



South edge of the site, looking west from the southeast part of the site; 12/31/20. There are several fruit and nut trees within the project site.



West edge of the site, looking north along 5th Street West from the southwest corner of the site; 12/31/20.



North edge of the site, looking west along West MacArthur Street from the northeast corner of the site; 12/31/20.



Upstream end of the ditch along the east part of the site, looking northwest toward the culvert under West MacArthur Street; 12/31/20.



Drainage ditch along the east edge of the site, looking northwest from the southeast tip of the site; 12/31/20.



Downstream end of the ditch along the east edge of the site, looking southeast; 12/31/20. This ditch conveys water into Fryer Creek, located approximately 650 feet east of the site.



Walking path further east along the drainage ditch that runs along the east edge of the site, looking southwest from Manor Drive; 12/31/20. This downstream portion of the feature resembles a more natural creek and drains into Fryer Creek.



Fryer Creek looking south approximately 1,250 feet southeast of the project site; 12/31/20. The ditch along the east edge of the site drains into Fryer Creek just east of Manor Drive.

Attachment C

National Wetland Inventory



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service


National Wetlands Inventory

19910 5th Street West



January 6, 2021

Wetlands

| | | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|---|----------|
|  | Estuarine and Marine Deepwater |  | Freshwater Emergent Wetland |  | Lake |
|  | Estuarine and Marine Wetland |  | Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland |  | Other |
| | |  | Freshwater Pond |  | Riverine |

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

Attachment D

Designated Critical Habitat

