



July 20, 2010

Mr. Forrest Westin
Agemark
2614 Telegraph Avenue
Berkeley, CA 94704

**Re: BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
101 UPTON ROAD
ORINDA, CALIFORNIA (APN 273-160-009)
DGC Project Number 10.10080.0002**

Dear Mr. Westin:

Diablo Green Consulting Inc. (DGC) is pleased to submit the results of the Biological Resources Assessment at the above-noted property.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned at (925) 846-9800 extension 802, or via facsimile at (925) 397-3051. It has been a pleasure being of service.

Sincerely,
DIABLO GREEN CONSULTING INC.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Holly D. Moore". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Holly D. Moore, REA
Owner / Principal



July 16, 2010

Holly Moore
Diablo Green Consulting
231 Market Place #186
San Ramon, California 94583

RE: Biological Resources Assessment: 101 Upton Road, Orinda (APN 273-160-009)

Dear Ms. Moore,

On July 14, 2010, WRA, Inc. performed an assessment of biological resources at the 1.2-acre parcel (Project Area) in Orinda, Contra Costa County, California. The purpose of the assessment was to gather information necessary to complete a review of biological resources under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This report describes the results of the site visit, which assessed the Project Area for the (1) potential to support special status species; and (2) presence of other sensitive biological resources protected by local, state, and federal laws and regulations. If special status species were observed during the site visit, they were recorded. Specific findings on the habitat suitability or presence of special status species or sensitive habitats may require that protocol level surveys be conducted. This report also contains an evaluation of potential impacts to special status species and sensitive biological resources that may occur as a result of the proposed project and potential mitigation measures to compensate for those impacts.

A biological resources assessment provides general information on the potential presence of sensitive species and habitats. The biological assessment is not an official protocol level survey for listed species that may be required for project approval by local, state, or federal agencies. This assessment is based on information available at the time of the study and on site conditions that were observed on the date of the site visit.

Regulatory Background

The following sections explain the regulatory context of the biological assessment, including applicable laws and regulations that were applied to the field investigations and analysis of potential project impacts.

Sensitive Biological Communities

Sensitive biological communities include habitats that fulfill special functions or have special values, such as wetlands, streams, and riparian habitat. These habitats are protected under federal regulations (such as the Clean Water Act), state regulations (such as the Porter-Cologne Act, the CDFG Streambed Alteration Program, and CEQA), or local ordinances or policies (City or County Tree Ordinances, Special Habitat Management Areas, and General Plan Elements).

Waters of the United States. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) regulates “Waters of the United States” under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. “Waters of the U.S.” are defined broadly as waters susceptible to use in commerce, including interstate waters and wetlands, all other waters (intrastate waterbodies, including wetlands), and their tributaries (33 CFR 328.3). Potential wetland areas, according to the three criteria used to delineate wetlands stated in the *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual* (Environmental Laboratory 1987), are identified by the presence of (1) hydrophytic vegetation, (2) hydric soils, and (3) wetland hydrology. Areas that are inundated for sufficient duration and depth to exclude growth of hydrophytic vegetation are subject to Section 404 jurisdiction as “other waters” and are often characterized by an ordinary high water mark (OHWM). Other waters, for example, generally include lakes, rivers, and streams. The placement of fill material into “Waters of the U.S.” (including wetlands) generally requires an individual or nationwide permit from the Corps under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

Waters of the State. The term “Waters of the State” is defined by the Porter-Cologne Act as “any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state.” The Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) protects all waters in its regulatory scope, but has special responsibility for wetlands, riparian areas, and headwaters. These waterbodies have high resource value, are vulnerable to filling, and are not systematically protected by other programs. RWQCB jurisdiction includes “isolated” wetlands and waters that may not be regulated by the Corps under Section 404. “Waters of the State” are regulated by the RWQCB under the State Water Quality Certification Program which regulates discharges of fill and dredged material under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Projects that require a Corps permit, or fall under other federal jurisdiction, and have the potential to impact “Waters of the State,” are required to comply with the terms of the Water Quality Certification determination. If a proposed project does not require a federal permit, but does involve dredge or fill activities that may result in a discharge to “Waters of the State,” the RWQCB has the option to regulate the dredge and fill activities under its state authority in the form of Waste Discharge Requirements.

Streams, Lakes, and Riparian Habitat. Streams and lakes, as habitat for fish and wildlife species, are subject to jurisdiction by CDFG under Sections 1600-1616 of California Fish and Game Code. Alterations to or work within or adjacent to streambeds or lakes generally require a 1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement. The term stream, which includes creeks and rivers, is defined in the California Code of Regulations (CCR) as follows: “a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel having banks and supports fish or other aquatic life. This includes watercourses having a surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation” (14 CCR 1.72). In addition, the term stream can include ephemeral streams, dry washes, watercourses with subsurface flows, canals, aqueducts, irrigation ditches, and other means of water conveyance if they support aquatic life, riparian vegetation, or stream-dependent terrestrial wildlife (CDFG ESD 1994). Riparian is defined as, “on, or pertaining to, the banks of a stream;” therefore, riparian vegetation is defined as, “vegetation which occurs in and/or adjacent to a stream and is dependent on, and occurs because of, the stream itself” (CDFG ESD 1994). Removal of riparian vegetation also requires a Section 1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement from CDFG.

Other Sensitive Biological Communities. Other sensitive biological communities not discussed above include habitats that fulfill special functions or have special values. Natural communities considered sensitive are those identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by

the CDFG. CDFG ranks sensitive communities as “threatened” or “very threatened” and keeps records of their occurrences in its Natural Diversity Database. Sensitive plant communities are also identified by CDFG on their *List of California Natural Communities Recognized by the CNDDDB*. Impacts to sensitive natural communities identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the CDFG or USFWS must be considered and evaluated under CEQA (California Code of Regulations: Title 14, Div. 6, Chap. 3, Appendix G). Specific habitats may also be identified as sensitive in City or County General Plans or ordinances.

Special Status Species

Special status species include those plants and wildlife species that have been formally listed, are proposed as endangered or threatened, or are candidates for such listing under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) or California Endangered Species Act (CESA). These acts afford protection to both listed and proposed species. In addition, California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) Species of Special Concern, which are species that face extirpation in California if current population and habitat trends continue, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Birds of Conservation Concern, sensitive species included in USFWS Recovery Plans, and CDFG special status invertebrates are all considered special status species. Although CDFG Species of Special Concern generally have no special legal status, they are given special consideration under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). In addition to regulations for special status species, most birds in the United States, including non-status species, are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918. Under this legislation, destroying active nests, eggs, and young is illegal. Plant species on California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Lists 1 and 2 are also considered special status plant species and must be considered under CEQA.

Critical Habitat

Critical habitat is a term defined and used in the Federal Endangered Species Act as a specific geographic area that contains features essential for the conservation of a threatened or endangered species and that may require special management and protection. The FESA requires federal agencies to consult with the USFWS to conserve listed species on their lands and to ensure that any activities or projects they fund, authorize, or carry out will not jeopardize the survival of a threatened or endangered species. In consultation for those species with critical habitat, federal agencies must also ensure that their activities or projects do not adversely modify critical habitat to the point that it will no longer aid in the species’ recovery. In many cases, this level of protection is similar to that already provided to species by the FESA “jeopardy standard.” However, areas that are currently unoccupied by the species but which are needed for the species’ recovery, are protected by the prohibition against adverse modification of critical habitat.

Methods

On July 14, 2010, the Project Area was traversed on foot to determine (1) plant communities present within the Project Area, (2) if existing conditions provided suitable habitat for any special status plant or wildlife species, and (3) if sensitive habitats are present. All plant and wildlife species encountered were recorded, and are summarized in Attachment 1.

Biological Communities

Biological communities present in the Project Area were classified based on existing plant community descriptions described in the *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California* (Holland 1986). However, in some cases it is necessary to identify variants of community types or to describe non-vegetated areas that are not described in the literature. Biological communities were classified as sensitive or non-sensitive as defined by CEQA and other applicable laws and regulations.

Non-sensitive biological communities are those communities that are not afforded special protection under CEQA, and other state, federal, and local laws, regulations and ordinances. These communities may, however, provide suitable habitat for some special status plant or wildlife species.

Sensitive biological communities are defined as those communities that are given special protection under CEQA and other applicable federal, state, and local laws, regulations and ordinances.

Wetlands and Waters

The Project Area was surveyed to determine if any wetlands and waters potentially subject to jurisdiction by the Corps, RWQCB, or CDFG were present. The assessment was based primarily on the presence of wetland plant indicators, but may also include any observed indicators of wetland hydrology or wetland soils. Any potential wetland areas were identified as areas dominated by plant species with a wetland indicator status¹ of OBL, FACW, or FAC as given on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service List of Plant Species that Occur in Wetlands (Reed 1988). Evidence of wetland hydrology can include direct evidence (primary indicators), such as visible inundation or saturation, surface sediment deposits, algal mats and drift lines, or indirect indicators (secondary indicators), such as oxidized root channels. Some indicators of wetland soils include dark colored soils, soils with a sulfidic odor, and soils that contain redoximorphic features as defined by the Corps Manual (Environmental Laboratory, 1987) and Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States (NRCS, 2002).

The preliminary waters assessment was based primarily on the presence of unvegetated, ponded areas or flowing water, or evidence indicating their presence such as a high water mark or a defined drainage course.

Special Status Species

Potential occurrence of special status species in the Project Area was evaluated by first determining which special status species occur in the vicinity of the Project Area through a literature and database search. The following sources were reviewed to determine which

¹ OBL = Obligate, always found in wetlands (> 99% frequency of occurrence); FACW = Facultative wetland, usually found in wetlands (67-99% frequency of occurrence); FAC = Facultative, equal occurrence in wetland or non-wetlands (34-66% frequency of occurrence).

special status plant and wildlife species have been documented to occur in the vicinity of the Project Area:

- California Natural Diversity Database records (CNDDDB) (CDFG 2010)
- CDFG publication "California's Wildlife, Volumes I-III" (Zeiner et al. 1990)
- CDFG publication "Amphibians and Reptile Species of Special Concern in California" (Jennings and Hayes 1994)
- CDFG publication "Bird Species of Special Concern in California" (Shuford and Gardali 2008)
- Breeding Bird Atlas of Contra Costa County (Glover 2009)

Based on the site visit and a review of aerial photographs, the potential for each special status species to occur in the Project Area was then evaluated according to the following criteria:

1. Not Present. Habitat on and adjacent to the site is clearly unsuitable for the species requirements (foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, site history, disturbance regime).
2. Unlikely. Few of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or the majority of habitat on and adjacent to the site is unsuitable or of very poor quality. The species is not likely to be found on the site.
3. Moderate Potential. Some of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or only some of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is unsuitable. The species has a moderate probability of being found on the site.
4. High Potential. All of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or most of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is highly suitable. The species has a high probability of being found on the site.
5. Present. Species is observed on the site or has been recorded (i.e. CNDDDB, other reports) on the site recently.

The site assessment is intended to identify the presence or absence of suitable habitat for each special status species known to occur in the vicinity in order to determine its potential to occur in the Project Area. The site visit did not constitute a protocol-level survey and is not intended to determine the actual presence or absence of a species. Attachment 1 presents the evaluation of potential for occurrence of each special status plant and wildlife species known to occur in the vicinity of the Project Area with their habitat requirements, potential for occurrence, and rationale for the classification based on criteria listed above.

Critical Habitat

The USFWS Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office internet site and WRA files were searched to determine if the Project Area was located within a designated Critical Habitat unit. If the site was located within a unit, the presence of the Primary Constituent Elements (PCEs) of the specific Critical Habitat was evaluated.

Wildlife Movement Corridors

A wildlife movement corridor is a linear habitat whose primary wildlife function is to connect two or more significant habitat areas (Beier and Loe 1992). The critical features of a wildlife corridor are not physical traits such as its length, width, or vegetation but rather how well a particular piece of land fulfills several functions. The Project Area was evaluated to identify if the following functions were provided:

- Wide-ranging animals can travel, migrate, and meet mates.
- Plants can propagate.
- Genetic interchange can occur.
- Populations can move in response to environmental changes and natural disasters.
- Individuals can recolonize habitats from which populations have been locally extirpated.

These functions were used to evaluate the suitability of the Project Area (both pre- and post-construction) as a wildlife corridor. This functional approach makes it clear that corridor width is determined by many factors, such as length, the topography and vegetation of the corridor, the species of interest, and adjacent human activities. The most important determinant is the species of interest. Because the site is effectively isolated by human disturbance, the species of interest include medium to large-sized mammals that are common in disturbed settings, such as Coyote (*Canis latrans*), Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and Mule Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*).

Results

The Project Area is located at the intersection of State Route 24 and Wilder Road in Orinda. Wilder Road is located along the west and south boundaries, while the eastbound on-ramp to State Route 24 is located along the northern boundary of the site. Immediately east of the parcel is a narrow strip of disturbed land between Wilder Road and the freeway on-ramp. The majority of the site is characterized by non-native annual grassland. The proximity of the freeway, on-ramp, and construction activities associated with the nearby Wilder Project suggests that the small parcel is isolated, and provides poor habitat conditions for most special status plant and wildlife species. The following sections present the results and discussion of the biological assessment within the Project Area.

Biological Communities

Ruderal grassland is the only biological community found within the project site. Adjacent to the project site are paved and un-paved roads and ruderal grassland.

The one biological community present on the project site most closely matches Holland's "Non-native Grassland" type (Holland, 1986). However, it is better described as ruderal herbaceous grassland, or ruderal field, since ruderal species such as yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), chicory (*Cichorium intybus*), and bristly ox-tongue (*Picris echioides*) are prevalent, and the site has a history of disturbance. Ruderal grassland is generally present in areas that have been disturbed in the past, but have been left fallow or undeveloped for a number of years following the disturbance. Portions of the site are dominated by non-native grasses such as wild oats (*Avena* sp.) and bromes (*Bromus* spp.), and there are scattered coyote brush

(*Baccharis pilularis*) and poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*) near the edges of the site. Since the on-site ruderal grassland is isolated and dominated by non-native species, it is not likely to provide suitable habitat value for native plants.

Ruderal grassland is considered low-value habitat for native wildlife. Common species such as Striped Skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), California Vole (*Microtus californicus*), Black-tailed Jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), California Ground Squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), Western Fence Lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), Coast Garter Snake (*Thamnophis elegans terrestris*), Western Scrub-jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), American Crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), Brewer's Blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*), and others may use these areas. The non-native vegetation that covers the project site does not comprise suitable habitat for most native or special-status species and, therefore, these species are generally unlikely to be found on the project site.

No sensitive biological communities are present on the project site.

Wetlands and Waters

No potential jurisdictional wetlands or waters are present in the Project Area.

Special Status Species

Based upon a review of relevant resources and databases, no special status plant species have been documented in the vicinity of the Project Area. The Project Area does not contain habitat conditions that would support any of these species. Attachment 1 summarizes the potential for occurrence within the Project Area for each special status plant species that occur in the region.

Sixty-six special status species of wildlife have been recorded or may occur in central Contra Costa County. Attachment 1 summarizes the potential for each of these species to occur in the Project Area. No special status wildlife species have been observed within the Project Area. Based on isolation, human disturbance, and existing habitat conditions, no special status wildlife species are likely to occur in the Project Area.

Critical Habitat

The Project Area is not within a designated Critical Habitat unit.

Wildlife Movement Corridor

The wildlife movement corridor analysis determined that the Project Area under existing conditions does not represent a significant wildlife movement corridor. The site does not connect two or more significant habitat areas.

Summary and Recommendations

No sensitive plant communities or potentially jurisdictional wetlands and waters were identified within the Project Area. No special status plant or wildlife species are likely to occur within the Project Area, and it is not located within a Critical Habitat unit. The site does not function as an important wildlife movement corridor.

The assessment determined that special status bird species are unlikely to occur in the Project Area; however, some common bird species may occasionally nest in the shrubs that occur along the margins of the site. Common bird species are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and other regulations; therefore, activities that result in the destruction or abandonment of an active nest is considered a significant impact. Recommended measures to avoid impacts to breeding birds are summarized as follows:

- Nesting birds protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and other regulations may be impacted by construction and clearing of vegetation during the bird breeding season. The breeding bird season generally lasts from February 1 to August 31. Ideally, the clearing of vegetation and the initiation of construction can be done in the non-breeding season between September and January. If these activities cannot be done in the non-breeding season, a qualified biologist should perform pre-construction bird surveys within 30 days of the onset of construction or clearing of vegetation. If nesting birds are discovered in the vicinity of planned development, it will likely be necessary to establish buffer areas around the nest until the nest is vacated. The size of the buffer would be dependent on the particular species of nesting bird. Following these measures should eliminate the possibility that special status birds or nesting birds will be impacted by work within the Project Area.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jeff Dreier". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Jeff Dreier
Senior Wildlife Ecologist

References

Beier, P. and S. Loe. 1992. A Checklist for Evaluating Impacts to Wildlife Movement Corridors. *Wildlife Society Bulletin*. 20:434-440.

California Department of Fish and Game. 2010. Natural Diversity Database, Wildlife and Habitat Data Analysis Branch. Sacramento.

California Department of Fish and Game. Environmental Services Division (ESD). 1994. A Field Guide to Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreements, Sections 1600-1607, California Fish and Game Code.

Environmental Laboratory. 1987. Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual. Department of the Army, Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Mississippi 39180-0631.

Glover, S. 2009. Breeding Bird Atlas of Contra Costa County. Mount Diablo Audubon Society, Walnut Creek, California.

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Jennings, M.R and M.P. Hayes. 1994. Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern in California. California Department of Fish and Game, Inland Fisheries Division. Rancho Cordova, California.

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). 2002. Field Indicators of Hydric Soils in the United States, version 5.0. G.W. Hurt, P.M. Whited, eds. USDA, NRCS in cooperation with the National Technical Committee for Hydric Soils, Fort Worth, TX.

Reed, Jr., Porter B. 1988. National List of Plant Species That Occur in Wetlands: National Summary. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service. Biol. Rep. 88 (24). 244 pp.

Shuford, W.D., and Gardali, T., editors. 2008. California Bird Species of Special Concern: A ranked assessment of species, subspecies, and distinct populations of birds of immediate conservation concern in California. *Studies of Western Birds* 1. Western Field Ornithologists, Camarillo, California, and CDFG, Sacramento.

Zeiner, D. C., W. F. Laudenslayer, Jr., K. E. Mayer, and M. White. 1990. California's Wildlife, Volume I-III: Amphibians and Reptiles, Birds, Mammals. California Statewide Wildlife Habitat Relationships System, California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento.

Attachment 1. Special Status Plant and Wildlife Species Habitat Suitability in the Project Area. List compiled from July 2010 searches of the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) Natural Diversity Database for the Richmond, Oakland West, Oakland East, Las Trampas Ridge, Walnut Creek, Hunter's Point, San Leandro, Hayward and Briones Valley USGS 7.5' quadrangles. Other CDFG lists and publications were also reviewed (Jennings and Hayes 1994; Shuford and Gardali 2008; Zeiner et al. 1990).

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	HABITAT SUITABILITY OF PROJECT AREA	RECOMMENDATIONS
INVERTEBRATES				
Bay checkerspot butterfly <i>Euphydryas editha bayensis</i>	FT	Restricted to native grasslands on outcrops of serpentine soil in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay	Not Present. No native serpentine grasslands occur within Project Area.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
monarch butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i>	SSI	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, Monterey cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.	Unlikely. No winter roost sites known in the immediate area. Large eucalyptus grove not present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Callippe silverspot butterfly <i>Speyeria callippe callippe</i>	FE	The potential for this species to occur is dependent on the presence of the silverspot's hostplant, Johnny jump-up (<i>Viola pedunculata</i>).	Not Present. Host plant not present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
longhorn fairy shrimp <i>Branchinecta longiantenna</i>	FE	Inhabit small, clear-water depressions in sandstone and clear-to-turbid clay-grass-bottomed pools in shallow swales.	Not Present. Vernal pool habitats are not present in the Project Area.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
vernal pool fairy shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	FT	Inhabit small, clear-water sandstone-depression pools, grassy swales, slumps, or basalt-flow depression pools.	Not Present. Vernal pool habitats are not present in the Project Area.	No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	HABITAT SUITABILITY OF PROJECT AREA	RECOMMENDATIONS
AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES				
California Tiger Salamander <i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	FT	Inhabits annual grass habitat and mammal burrows. Seasonal ponds and vernal pools crucial to breeding	Not Present. Suitable breeding habitat not present; no nearby occurrences.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
California Red-legged Frog <i>Rana draytonii</i>	FT	Associated with quiet perennial to intermittent ponds, stream pools and wetlands. Prefers shorelines with extensive vegetation. Documented to disperse through upland habitats after rains.	Not Present. The Project Area does not contain aquatic habitat and is isolated by roads on all sides. Documented to occur 1 mile southeast of site (CDFG 2010)	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Foothill Yellow-legged Frog <i>Rana boylei</i>	SSC	Found in or near rocky streams in a variety of habitats. Feed on both aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates.	Not Present. The Project Area does not contain stream habitat.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
California Horned Lizard <i>Phrynosoma coronatum frontale</i>	SSC	Occurs in valley-foothill hardwood, conifer and riparian habitats, as well as in pine-cypress juniper and annual grass habitats. Prefers sand areas, washes, flood plains and wind-blown deposits.	Not Present. The Project Area does not contain habitat types associated with this species.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Silvery Legless Lizard <i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i>	SSC	Found in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Soil moisture is essential.	Not Present. Loamy soils and perennial soil moisture are not present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Western Pond Turtle <i>Clemmys marmorata marmorata</i>	SSC	Occurs in perennial ponds, lakes, rivers, and streams with suitable basking habitat and submerged shelter	Not Present. The Project Area does not contain suitable perennial aquatic habitat.	No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	HABITAT SUITABILITY OF PROJECT AREA	RECOMMENDATIONS
Alameda Whipsnake <i>Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus</i>	FT, ST	Restricted to valley-foothill hardwood habitat of the Diablo Range. Associated with rock outcrops and scrub habitats.	Not Present. The Project Area does not contain suitable scrub and rock outcrop habitat for this species and is isolated by major roads from surrounding areas.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
BIRDS				
California Clapper Rail <i>Rallus longirostris obsoletus</i>	FE, SE, CFP	Resident in tidal marshes of the San Francisco Bay Estuary. Requires tidal sloughs and mud flats for foraging, and dense vegetation for nesting. Associated with abundant growth of cordgrass and pickleweed. Largest populations in south San Francisco Bay.	Not Present. Suitable salt marsh habitat not present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
California Black Rail <i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	ST, BCC, CFP	Resident in marshes (saline to freshwater) with dense vegetation below four inches in height. Prefers larger, undisturbed marshes close to a major water source.	Not Present. Suitable tidal marsh habitat not present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
California Least Tern <i>Sterna antillarum browni</i>	FE, SE, CFP	Nests along the coast from San Francisco Bay south to northern Baja California. Breeding colonies in San Francisco Bay found in abandoned salt ponds and along estuarine shores. Colonial breeder on barren or sparsely vegetated, flat substrates near water.	Not Present. Suitable foraging and breeding habitat not present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	HABITAT SUITABILITY OF PROJECT AREA	RECOMMENDATIONS
Caspian Tern <i>Sterna caspia</i>	BCC	Nests in small colonies inland and along the coast. Inland fresh-water lakes and marshes; also, brackish or salt waters of estuaries and bays.	Not Present. Suitable breeding habitat not present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Black Skimmer <i>Rynchops niger</i>	BCC, SSC	Nests along the north and south ends of the Salton Sea; also, on salt pond dikes of south San Diego bay. Nests on gravel bars, low islets, and sandy beaches, in unvegetated sites. Nesting colonies usually less than 200 pairs.	Not Present. Suitable breeding habitat not present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Western Snowy Plover <i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	FT, SSC, BCC, RP	Found on sandy beaches, salt pond levees and shores of large alkali lakes. Requires sandy, gravelly or friable soils for nesting.	Not Present. Suitable foraging and breeding habitat not present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	SE, CFP	Requires large bodies of water, or free-flowing rivers with abundant fish and adjacent snags or other perches. Most nests are located within 1 mile of water. Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree with open branchwork.	Not Present. Suitable nesting and foraging habitat not present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	CFP, BCC	Open grassy hilltops and open spaces in chaparral and blue oak/digger pine woodlands	Unlikely. Typical nesting habitat not present. Project Area lacks prey species, providing unsuitable foraging habitat.	No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	HABITAT SUITABILITY OF PROJECT AREA	RECOMMENDATIONS
Northern Harrier <i>Circus cyaneus</i>	SSC	Forages in open to herbaceous stages of many habitats. Nests on ground in shrubby vegetation, usually near wetlands.	Not Present. Typical grassland/wetland for nesting and foraging not present within Project Area. No breeding records in vicinity (Glover 2009).	No further actions are recommended for this species.
White-tailed Kite <i>Elanus leucurus</i>	CFP	Forages in open to herbaceous stages of many habitats. Nests in shrubs and trees adjacent to grasslands.	Unlikely. Low-quality foraging habitat present in Project Area. May use shrubs for nesting; however, significant human disturbance likely precludes nesting attempts.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Prairie Falcon <i>Falco mexicanus</i>	SSC	Distributed from annual grasslands to alpine meadows, but associated primarily with perennial grasslands, savannahs, and rangeland.	Not Present. Typical foraging and nesting habitat not present within Project Area. No breeding records in vicinity (Glover 2009).	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Peregrine Falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i>	SE	Forages in many habitats; requires cliffs for nesting.	Not Present. Typical nesting habitat not present within Project Area. No breeding records in vicinity (Glover 2009).	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Western Burrowing Owl <i>Athene cunicularia hypugea</i>	SSC	Nests and forages in low-growing grasslands that support burrowing mammals. May also use artificial structures for roosting and nesting.	Not Present. Burrow habitat is not present in the Project Area. No breeding records in vicinity (Glover 2009).	No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	HABITAT SUITABILITY OF PROJECT AREA	RECOMMENDATIONS
Long-eared Owl <i>Asio otus</i>	SSC	Inhabit open woodlands, forest edges, riparian strips along rivers, hedgerows, juniper thickets, woodlots, and wooded ravines and gullies. Breeding habitat must include thickly wooded areas for nesting and roosting with nearby open spaces for hunting.	Not Present. Suitable foraging and nesting habitat not present within Project Area. No breeding records in vicinity (Glover 2009).	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Short-eared Owl <i>Asio flammeus</i>	SSC	Found in open, treeless areas with elevated sites for perches and dense vegetation for roosting and nesting. Tule patches/tall grass needed for nesting and daytime seclusion.	Not Present. Suitable habitat for this species not present in the Project Area. No breeding records in vicinity (Glover 2009).	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Black Swift <i>Cyseloides niger</i>	SSC	Nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods with thick lower story.	Not Present. The Project Area does not contain typical nesting habitat.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Vaux's Swift <i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	SSC	Forages high in the air over most terrain and habitats but prefers rivers/lakes. Requires large hollow trees for nesting.	Unlikely. The Project Area does not contain typical nesting habitat. May rarely forage over site during migration.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Lewis's Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes lewis</i>	BCC	Uncommon winter resident occurring on open oak savannahs, broken deciduous and coniferous habitats.	Not Present. The Project Area does not contain typical woodland or savannah habitat. No County breeding records (Glover 2009).	No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	HABITAT SUITABILITY OF PROJECT AREA	RECOMMENDATIONS
Olive-sided Flycatcher <i>Contopus cooperi</i>	SSC	Most often found in montane conifer forests where tall trees overlook canyons, meadows, lakes or other open terrain	Not Present. Suitable habitat for this species not present in the Project Area.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Purple Martin <i>Progne subis</i>	SSC	Aerial insectivores that nest in open and semi-open areas, including savannas, cultivated lands, fields, parks, pastures, near lakes and marshes and in towns and suburbs.	Not Present. The Project Area does not contain typical nesting habitat.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Bank Swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>	ST	Migrant in riparian and other lowland habitats in western California. Nests in riparian areas with vertical cliffs and banks with fine-textured or sandy soils in which to nest.	Not Present. The Project Area does not contain suitable nesting habitat for this species	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Loggerhead Shrike <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	SSC	Prefers open habitats with scattered shrubs, posts, or other perches. Open-canopied valley foothill hardwood, valley foothill riparian	Unlikely. Low-quality foraging and nesting habitat present in Project Area, but isolation and small size may preclude presence.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Tricolored Blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	SSC	Breeds near freshwater marsh with dense emergent vegetation near trees and shrubs. Nests in stands of cattails, bulrushes, or willows.	Not Present. Suitable habitat is not present within Project Area.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Yellow Warbler <i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri</i>	SSC	Breeds in riparian woodlands, particularly those dominated by willows and cottonwoods.	Not Present. Typical riparian habitat not present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	HABITAT SUITABILITY OF PROJECT AREA	RECOMMENDATIONS
Bryant's Savannah Sparrow <i>Passerculus sandwichensis alaudinus</i>	SSC	Associated with the coastal fog belt, primarily between Humboldt and northern Monterey Counties. Occupies low tidally-influenced habitats, adjacent to ruderal areas; often found where pickleweed communities merge into grassland.	Unlikely. Open grasslands or tidally-influenced areas not present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
San Pablo Song Sparrow <i>Melospiza melodia samuelis</i>	BCC, SSC	Resident of salt marshes along the north side of San Francisco and San Pablo Bays. Inhabits tidal sloughs in the <i>Salicornia</i> marshes; nests in <i>Grindelia</i> bordering slough channels.	Not Present. Typical tidal breeding and foraging habitat not present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Alameda Song Sparrow <i>Melospiza melodia pusillula</i>	BCC, SSC	Resident of salt marshes bordering south arm of San Francisco Bay. Inhabits <i>Salicornia</i> marshes; nests low in <i>Grindelia</i> bushes (high enough to escape high tides) and in <i>Salicornia</i> .	Not Present. Typical tidal breeding and foraging habitat not present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Grasshopper Sparrow <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	SSC	Nests in dense grasslands on rolling hills, lowland plains, in valleys and on hillsides on lower mountain slopes. Favors native grasslands with a mix of grasses, forbs, and scattered shrubs. Loosely colonial when nesting.	Unlikely. Formerly occurred in grasslands of Gateway Valley. Project site is too small and disturbed to support this species.	No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	HABITAT SUITABILITY OF PROJECT AREA	RECOMMENDATIONS
Saltmarsh Common Yellowthroat <i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i>	BCC, SSC	Resident of the San Francisco Bay region, in fresh and salt water marshes. Requires thick, continuous cover down to water surface for foraging; tall grasses, tule patches, willows for nesting.	Not Present. Typical wetland and riparian breeding and foraging habitat not present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Yellow-breasted Chat <i>Icteria virens</i>	SSC	Breeds in riparian thickets and woodlands, particularly those dominated by willows and cottonwoods.	Not Present. Suitable dense riparian habitat not present within Project Area.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Lawrence's Goldfinch <i>Carduelis lawrencei</i>	BCC	Inhabits oak woodlands, chaparral, riparian woodlands, pinyon-juniper associations, and weedy areas near water during the breeding season; highly erratic and localized in occurrence.	Not Present. Chaparral and woodlands are not present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
MAMMALS				
Salt-marsh Wandering Shrew <i>Sorex vagrans halicoetes</i>	SSC	Salt marshes of the south arm of San Francisco Bay. Medium high marsh 6 to 8 feet above sea level where abundant driftwood is scattered among <i>Salicornia</i> .	Not Present. Suitable tidal habitat not present within Project Area.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Hoary Bat <i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	WBWG:M	Prefers open habitats or habitat mosaics, with access to trees for cover and open areas or habitat edges for feeding. Roosts in dense foliage of medium to large trees. Feeds primarily on moths. Requires water.	Unlikely. Project Area lacks trees for suitable roosting habitat. May rarely forage over the site.	No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	HABITAT SUITABILITY OF PROJECT AREA	RECOMMENDATIONS
Western Red Bat <i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>	SSC, WBWG:H	Roosts primarily in trees, less often in shrubs. Roost sites often are in edge habitats adjacent to streams, fields, or urban areas.	Unlikely. Project Area lacks trees for suitable roosting habitat. May rarely forage over the site.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Pallid Bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	SSC, WBWG:H	Roosts found in rock outcrops, caverns, hollow trees, buildings, and bridges.	Unlikely. Project Area lacks roosting habitat. May rarely forage over the site.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Townsend's Big-eared Bat <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	SSC, WBWG:H	Caverns and buildings provide roost habitat.	Not Present. Project Area lacks caverns or buildings for suitable roost habitat.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Long-eared Myotis <i>Myotis evotis</i>	WBWG:M	Roost sites include hollow trees, exfoliating bark, outcrops, caverns, buildings.	Unlikely. Project Area lacks trees and other structure for suitable roosting habitat.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Fringed Myotis <i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	WBWG:H	Caverns, trees, buildings provide suitable roost habitat.	Unlikely. Project Area lacks suitable roosting habitat.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Long-legged Myotis <i>Myotis volans</i>	WBWG:H	Roost habitat includes hollow trees, crevices, caverns, buildings	Unlikely. Project Area lacks suitable roosting habitat.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Silver-haired Bat <i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	WBWG:M	Roosts in hollow trees, snags, buildings, rock crevices, caves, and under bark. Females may form nursery colonies or occur as solitary individuals in dense foliage or hollow trees.	Unlikely. Project Area lacks trees and other structure used by this species for roosting habitat.	No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	HABITAT SUITABILITY OF PROJECT AREA	RECOMMENDATIONS
Western Mastiff Bat <i>Eumops perotis</i>	SSC, WBWG:H	Cliff crevices, cracks in boulders, and buildings provide roosting sites.	Unlikely. Project Area lacks cliffs or buildings for suitable roost habitat.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse <i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i>	FE, SE, CFP	Found only in the saline emergent wetlands of San Francisco Bay and its tributaries. Pickleweed is primary habitat. Do not burrow, build loosely organized nests. Require higher areas for flood escape.	Not Present. Suitable tidal habitat not present within Project Area.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
San Pablo Vole <i>Microtus californicus sanpabloensis</i>	SSC	Saltmarshes of San Pablo Creek, on the south shore of San Pablo Bay. Constructs burrow in soft soil. Feeds on grasses, sedges and herbs. Forms a network of runways leading from the burrow.	Not Present. Suitable habitat not present within Project Area.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
San Francisco Dusky-footed Woodrat <i>Neotoma fuscipes annectens</i>	SSC	Forest habitats of moderate canopy and moderate to dense understory. Also in chaparral habitats. Constructs nests of shredded grass, leaves, and other material. May be limited by availability of nest-building materials.	Not Present. Project Area is too isolated and small in size to support this species. Known to occur in Gateway Valley area to south.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
American Badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	SSC	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Requires friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents.	Not Present. Small size and isolated, disturbed nature of Project Area precludes presence.	No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	HABITAT SUITABILITY OF PROJECT AREA	RECOMMENDATIONS
Ring-tailed Cat <i>Bassariscus astutus</i>	CFP	Found in a variety of habitats throughout the western US including riparian areas, semi-arid country, deserts, chaparral, oak woodlands, pinyon pine woodlands, juniper woodlands and montane conifer forests usually under 1400m in elevation. Typically uses cliffs or large trees for shelter.	Not Present. Small size, lack of cover, and isolated, disturbed nature of Project Area preclude presence.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
Plants				
<i>Amsinckia lunaris</i> bent-flowered fiddleneck	List 1B	Coastal bluff scrub, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. 3-500 meters(m). Blooms March-June.	Unlikely. Grassland communities within the Project Area are disturbed and dominated by weedy species.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<i>Anomobryum julaceum</i> slender silver-moss	List 2	Broad leafed upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, north coast coniferous forest. Moss which grows on damp rocks and soil; usually seen on road cuts. 100-1000m.	Not Present. Suitable forested habitat is not present within the Project Area.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<i>Arctostaphylos pallida</i> pallid manzanita	FT, SE, List 1B	Broad-leafed upland forest, closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub/siliceous shale, sandy or gravelly. 185-465 m. Blooms December-March.	Not Present. No manzanita shrubs were observed in the Project Area.	No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	HABITAT SUITABILITY OF PROJECT AREA	RECOMMENDATIONS
<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>tener</i> alkali milk-vetch	RP, List 1B	Playas, valley and foothill grassland (adobe clay), vernal pools/alkaline. 1-60 m. Blooms March-June.	Not Present. Vernal habitats are not present in the Project Area. Site is above typical elevation range of species.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<i>Atriplex joaquiniana</i> San Joaquin spearscale	List 1B	Chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, valley and foothill grassland/ alkaline. 1-835 m. Blooms April-October.	Unlikely. Alkaline grassland is not present within the Project Area.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i> var. <i>macrolepis</i> big-scale balsamroot	List 1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland/ sometimes serpentinite. 90-1400 m. Blooms March-June.	Unlikely. Grassland communities within the Project Area are disturbed and dominated by weedy species.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<i>Blepharizonia plumosa</i> big tarplant	List 1B	Valley and foothill grassland. 30-505 m. Blooms July-October.	Unlikely. Grasslands within the Project Area are disturbed and dominated by weedy species.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<i>California macrophylla</i> round-leaved filaree	List 1B	Cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland. 15-200 m. Blooms March-May.	Unlikely. Grasslands within the Project Area are disturbed and dominated by weedy species. Site is above typical elevation range of species.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<i>Calochortus pulchellus</i> Mt. Diablo fairy-lantern	List 1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland. 30-840 m. Blooms April-June.	Unlikely. Chaparral and woodland communities are not present within the Project Area.	No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	HABITAT SUITABILITY OF PROJECT AREA	RECOMMENDATIONS
<i>Calystegia purpurata</i> ssp. <i>saxicola</i> coastal bluff morning-glory	List 1B	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and north coast coniferous forest. 10-105 m. Blooms May- September.	Not Present. Coastal habitats are not present within the Project Area. Site is above typical elevation range of species.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<i>Carex comosa</i> bristly sedge	List 2	Coastal prairie, marshes and swamps (lake margins), valley and foothill grassland. 0-625 m. Blooms May-September.	Not Present. Wetlands and wet grassland habitats are not present within the Project Area.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>congdonii</i> Congdon's tarplant	List 1B	Valley and foothill grassland (alkaline). 1-230 m. Blooms May-October.	Unlikely. Alkaline grassland are not present within the Project Area.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<i>Chorizanthe cuspidata</i> var. <i>cuspidata</i> San Francisco Bay spineflower	List 1B	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie, and coastal scrub. 3-215 m. Blooms April-July.	Not Present. Coastal habitats with which this species is associated, are not present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<i>Chorizanthe robusta</i> var. <i>robusta</i> robust spineflower	FE, List 1B	Chaparral (maritime), cismontane woodland (openings), coastal dunes, coastal scrub/ sandy or gravelly. 3-300 m. Blooms April-September.	Not Present. The Project Area does not contain typical coastal habitat for this species.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<i>Cirsium andrewsii</i> Franciscan thistle	List 1B	Broad-leafed upland forest, coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie, and coastal scrub. 0-150 m. Blooms March-July.	Not Present. Suitable habitat is not present within the Project Area. Site is above typical elevation range of species.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<i>Clarkia franciscana</i> Presidio clarkia	FE, SE, List 1B	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland (serpentinite). 25-335 m. Blooms May-July.	Unlikely. Serpentine soils are not apparent on the Project site.	No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	HABITAT SUITABILITY OF PROJECT AREA	RECOMMENDATIONS
<i>Cordylanthus maritimus</i> <i>ssp. palustris</i> Point Reyes bird's-beak	List 1B	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt). 0-10 m. Blooms June-October.	Not Present. Suitable wetland habitat is not present within the Project Area. Site is above typical elevation range of species.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<i>Dirca occidentalis</i> western leatherwood	List 1B	Broad-leafed upland forest, closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest, riparian forest, riparian woodland/ mesic. 50-395 m. Blooms January-March.	Not Present. Suitable forested habitat is not present within the Project Area. Documented to occur within 1 mile to the north and south (CDFG 2010).	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<i>Fritillaria liliacea</i> fragrant fritillary	List 1B	Cismontane woodland, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland/ often serpentinite. 3-410 m. Blooms February-April.	Unlikely. Grasslands within the Project Area are disturbed and dominated by weedy species. Serpentine soils are not apparent on the Project site.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<i>Gilia capitata</i> <i>ssp. chamissonis</i> blue coast gilia	List 1B	Coastal dunes and coastal scrub. 2-200 m. Blooms April-July.	Not Present. Suitable coastal habitat is not present within the Project Area.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<i>Helianthella castanea</i> Diablo helianthella	List 1B	Broad-leafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland. 60-1300 m. Blooms March-June.	Unlikely. Grasslands within the Project Area are disturbed and dominated by weedy species.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<i>Hemizonia congesta ssp. congesta</i> seaside tarplant	List 1B	Occurs in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Found in grassy valleys and on hills, often in fallow fields. 25-200 m.	Unlikely. Grasslands within the Project Area are disturbed and dominated by weedy species.	No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	HABITAT SUITABILITY OF PROJECT AREA	RECOMMENDATIONS
<i>Hoita strobilina</i> Loma Prieta hoita	List 1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland/ usually serpentinite, mesic. 30-860 m. Blooms May-July.	Not Present. Suitable habitat is not present within the Project Area. Serpentine soils are not apparent on the Project site.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<i>Holocarpha macradenia</i> Santa Cruz tarplant	FT, SE, List 1B	Coastal prairie, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland/ often clay, sandy. 10-220 m. Blooms June-October.	Unlikely. Sandy soils are not present. Grasslands within the Project Area are disturbed and dominated by weedy species.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> ssp. <i>sericea</i> Kellogg's horkelia	List 1B	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral (maritime), coastal dunes, coastal scrub/ sandy or gravelly, openings. 10-200 m. Blooms April-September.	Not Present. Suitable soils and general plant communities are not present.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<i>Juglans hindsii</i> Northern California black walnut	List 1B	Naturally-occurring stands in riparian forest and riparian woodland. 0-440 m. Blooms April-May.	Not Present. Riparian habitat is not present within the Project Area.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<i>Lasthenia conjugens</i> Contra Costa goldfields	FE, RP, List 1B	Cismontane woodland, playas (alkaline), valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools/ mesic. 0 to 470 m. Blooms March-June.	Not Present. Wetland habitat suitable for this species is not present within the Project Area.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<i>Lathyrus jepsonii</i> var. <i>jepsonii</i> Delta tule pea	List 1B	Marshes and Swamps. 0-4 m. Blooms May-July.	Not Present. Wetland habitat is not present within the Project Area. Site is above typical elevation range of species.	No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	HABITAT SUITABILITY OF PROJECT AREA	RECOMMENDATIONS
<i>Layia carnosa</i> beach layia	FE, SE, List 1B	Coastal dunes and coastal scrub with sandy soils. 0- 60 m. Blooms March- July.	Not Present. Coastal dune and coastal scrub habitat is not present in the Study Area. Site is above typical elevation range of species.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<i>Leptosiphon rosaceus</i> rose leptosiphon	List 1B	Coastal bluff scrub. 0- 100 m. Blooms April- July.	Not Present. Coastal bluff scrub habitat is not present in the Study Area. Site is above typical elevation range of species.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<i>Malacothamnus hallii</i> Hall's bush mallow	List 1B	Chaparral, coastal scrub. 10-760 m. Blooms May-September.	Not Present. Chaparral and scrub habitats are not present within the Project Area.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<i>Meconella oregana</i> Oregon meconella	List 1B	Coastal prairie, coastal scrub. 250-620 m. Blooms March-April.	Not Present. Suitable coastal habitat is not present within the Project Area. Site is generally below typical elevation range of species.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<i>Monardella villosa</i> ssp. <i>globosa</i> robust monardella	List 1B	Broad-leafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. 100-915 m. Blooms June-July.	Unlikely. Grasslands within the Project Area are disturbed and dominated by weedy species.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<i>Navarretia gowenii</i> Lime Ridge navarretia	List 1B	Chaparral. 180-305 m. Blooms May-June.	Not Present. Chaparral habitat is not present within the Project Area.	No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	HABITAT SUITABILITY OF PROJECT AREA	RECOMMENDATIONS
<i>Plagiobothrys chorisianus</i> var. <i>chorisianus</i> Choris' popcorn-flower	List 1B	Chaparral, coastal prairie, and coastal scrub. 15-160 m. Blooms March-June.	Not Present. Coastal habitat is not present within the Project Area. Site is above typical elevation range of species.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<i>Plagiobothrys diffusus</i> San Francisco popcorn-flower	SE, List 1B	Coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland. 60-360 m. Blooms March-June.	Unlikely. Coastal prairie is not present. Grasslands within the Project Area are disturbed and dominated by weedy species.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<i>Plagiobothrys glaber</i> hairless popcorn-flower	List 1A	Meadows and seeps (alkaline), marshes and swamps (coastal salt). 15-180 m. Blooms March-May.	Not Present. Wetland habitats are not present within the Project Area. Site is above typical elevation range of species.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<i>Potamogeton filiformis</i> slender-leaved pondweed	List 2	Marshes and swamps (assorted shallow freshwater). 300-2150 m. Blooms May-July.	Not Present. Wetland habitats are not present within the Project Area.	
<i>Sanicula maritima</i> adobe sanicle	SR, List 1B	Chaparral, coastal prairie, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland/ clay, serpentinite. 30-240 m. Blooms February-May.	Unlikely. Serpentine soils are not apparent on the Project site. Grasslands within the Project Area are disturbed and dominated by weedy species.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<i>Streptanthus albidus</i> ssp. <i>peramoenus</i> most beautiful jewel-flower	List 1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland/ serpentinite. 94-1000 m. Blooms April-September.	Unlikely. Serpentine soils are not apparent on the Project site. Typical habitat is not present within the Project Area.	No further actions are recommended for this species.

SPECIES	STATUS*	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	HABITAT SUITABILITY OF PROJECT AREA	RECOMMENDATIONS
<i>Suaeda californica</i> California seablite	FE, List 1B	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt). 0-15 m. Blooms July-October.	Not Present. Tidal wetlands are not present within the Project Area. Site is above typical elevation range of species.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<i>Trifolium depauperatum</i> var. <i>hydrophilum</i> saline clover	List 1B	Marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland (mesic, alkaline), vernal pools. 0- 300 m. Blooms April-June.	Not Present. Suitable mesic and alkaline habitats are not present within the Project Area.	No further actions are recommended for this species.
<i>Viburnum ellipticum</i> oval-leaved viburnum	List 2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. 215-1400 m. Blooms May-June.	Not Present. Chaparral and forested habitats are not present within the Project Area.	No further actions are recommended for this species.

*** Key to status codes:**

FE	Federal Endangered
FT	Federal Threatened
FC	Federal Candidate
BCC	USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern
RP	Sensitive species included in a USFWS Recovery Plan or Draft Recovery Plan
SE	State Endangered
ST	State Threatened
SSC	CDFG Species of Special Concern
CFP	CDFG Fully Protected Animal
SSI	CDFG Special Status Invertebrates
WBWG	Western Bat Working Group Priority species (Medium and High)
List 1A	CNPS List 1A: Plants presumed extinct in California
List 1B	CNPS List 1B: Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere
List 2	CNPS List 2: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere