Appendix B

Biological Resources Report

COAST RIDGE ECOLOGY LLC
BIOLOGICAL SURVEYS • MONITORING • PERMITTING • RESEARCH

September 11, 2024

Michael Bercovich
Chief Operating Officer
ALCO Iron & Metal Company
1091 Doolittle Drive
San Leandro, CA 94577

Subject: 2024 Revised Biological Constraints Analysis for Proposed Expansion Project of ALCO Iron & Metal Company (APN 042-4530-001-01 and 042-4530-001-02)

Dear Mr. Bercovich,

This letter-report provides an updated biological constraints analysis for a proposed expansion project at the ALCO Iron & Metal Company, located at 1091 Doolittle Drive, San Leandro, Alameda County, California. The proposed expansion area is located directly adjacent to the existing facilities bounded by Doolittle Drive, Davis Street, and Eden Road in the City of San Leandro (see location map, Appendix A). The proposed expansion includes the use of two additional acres (in two adjacent parcels just west of the property) for storage and processing of scrap metal. The proposed expansion would involve the relocation of large scrap metal piles away from view of Doolittle Road, in order to allow for better traffic circulation on site. The additional two-acre expansion would be used to store materials for processing. New in-bound and out-bound truck scales would be constructed on the existing property. The expansion area, as well as the existing site activities are located on 9.28 acres of land owned by ALCO Iron & Metal Company.

This biological constraints analysis was originally completed in January 2019 and included an analysis of a larger proposed expansion (5.3 acres), rather than just the current two-acre expansion. The original report has been edited to focus on impacts from the updated project and discussion of the old, proposed expansion has been removed from this updated analysis.

On December 14, 2018, Coast Ridge Ecology biologists Patrick Kobernus and Karen Whitestone performed a site assessment of the project site, including the expansion area and portions of the existing Company facilities. Weather was cloudy and overcast with temperature about 55 degrees (F), mild winds, and rain starting about 1.5 hours into the site visit. The primary objective of this site visit was to assess the potential for the proposed project area to support special status species or sensitive natural communities. Plant and animal species observed by site and/or sign were identified within the expansion area and the site was evaluated for potential impacts to biological resources. Recommended mitigation measures are provided at the end of this report.

Sources of information referenced for this analysis include the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare Plant Inventory and the City of San Leandro 2035 General Plan.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

Regional Setting

The project site, including the current facility and proposed expansion areas, is located on the northwest side of Doolittle Drive and Eden Road in San Leandro, California. The site is bounded to the north by Eden Road, to the east by Doolittle Drive, to the South by Davis Street and to the West by the San Leandro Water Treatment Plant. The project site borders the city boundary between San Leandro and Oakland. Topographically, the site is relatively level and is approximately 10 feet above mean sea level (MSL). Adjacent surrounding land uses include General Industrial on the east and south sides that include auto and truck repair shops and suppliers. On the north and west sides are Public/ Institutional land uses including San Leandro Water Treatment Plant and Parks and Recreation land uses including Oakland's Metropolitan Golf Links. Oyster Bay Regional Shoreline and Oakland International Airport are located within approximately 0.5 miles to the southwest and northwest, respectively.

The current facility consists of industrial warehouses and storage areas for various large-scale industrial recycling operations. The two-acre proposed expansion area consists of two lots adjacent to (northwest of) the existing facility. These lots have been heavily disturbed by industrial land uses such as warehousing and dismantling automobiles for at least ten years as shown in historical imagery from Google Earth (Google Earth 2019).

Detailed maps of habitats cover types, natural communities and special status species occurrences in and around the City of San Leandro can be found in the Environmental Impact Report for the 2035 General Plan (2016). Saline emergent wetland, annual grassland, lacustrine and urban habitat cover types all occur within one mile of the site, according to those maps.

Soils

Generally, San Leandro contains three major soil types: bay mud, alluvial deposits, and sandstone and shale soils (2035 General Plan). Soils are not analyzed for this report due to the extensively ruderal current conditions obviously present for a long time at the project site. The majority of soils on site have been heavily disturbed by regular vehicle traffic or are covered with gravel, sand or asphalt. Therefore, special status plant species and natural communities that are uniquely adapted to certain soil conditions are considered absent from the site due to the apparent overall functional absence of supportive soils.

Habitats and Communities

The overall project site footprint includes the existing facility, access road, and proposed expansion area. The proposed two-acre expansion area is the focus of this report. A list of species observed during the site visit is provided in Appendix B.

The existing facility occupies the majority of the site and consists of existing storage warehouses, open-sided and enclosed buildings, and large areas occupied with storage of recyclable materials and heavy equipment. The borders of this facility contain a few landscaped areas with predominantly non-native vegetation along Doolittle Drive including cherry plum (*Prunus cerasifera*), heavenly bamboo (*Nandina domestica*), cultivated azalea (*Rhododendron* sp.), and other ornamental shrubs. Native coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) trees were planted at the corner of Doolittle Drive and Davis Street.

Eden Road is an access road that is mostly dirt and connects the existing facility to the expansion area (and other adjacent properties). The road appears to receive regular traffic from vehicles, large trucks and heavy equipment. The northern border of the access road consists of tall vegetation bordering the fence, mostly dense enough to obscure both the fence and a shallow drainage (estimated 18 inches deep) paralleling the road. The vegetation is predominately invasive non-native shrubs and grasses including large pampas grasses (*Cortaderia* sp.), panic veldt grass (*Ehrharta erecta*), Bermuda buttercup (*Oxalis pes-caprae*), bristly ox-tongue (*Helminthotheca echioides*), and English plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*). Other invasive species occurring along the access road include periwinkle (*Vinca* sp.), English ivy (*Hedera helix*), and fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*). Also present were a handful of native willowherb (*Epilobium* sp.) and California poppy (*Eschscholzia californica*) plants. One large eucalyptus tree (*Eucalyptus* sp.) is located at the intersection of Eden Road with Doolittle Drive. Visible portions of the drainage did not appear to be holding any water or supporting hydrophytic or brackish vegetation. This drainage does not appear to be influenced by tidal activity.

A small number of large native shrubs are located along the property boundary with the golf course, namely, a coast silk tassel (*Garrya elliptica*) and several tall coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*). The shrubs appear to reach 10 feet tall on average. Together, this loosely formed stand of native plants forms a *Garrya elliptica* Provisional Shrubland Alliance, also known as coastal silk tassel scrub. It does not qualify as a sensitive natural community.

The proposed expansion area in the northwest portion of the site consists of heavily disturbed and mostly bare leveled ground significantly covered with gravel or sand. A few piles of metal, rock, asphalt or other materials accumulated in heaps that were small relative to the expanse of bare ground.

Wildlife observed during the site visit included primarily nonnative and native bird species adapted to urban areas. Species included birds that were either utilizing the vegetation along the edges of the site, or were spilling over from the neighboring water treatment plant which supported high levels of bird activity. Species observed included European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), brown-headed cowbird (*Molothrus ater*), and California towhee (*Melozone crissalis*). No bird nests were observed in vegetation or crevices formed by buildings and fencing.

Potential Impacts to Special Status Species and Sensitive Natural Communities

A search for all documented special status plant and animal species and sensitive natural communities was performed for the USGS San Leandro 7.5" quadrangle and eight surrounding quadrangles.[1] Information was gathered from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's

[1] *Oakland East, Las Trampas Ridge, Hayward, Newark, Redwood Point, San Mateo, Hunter's Point, Oakland West.*

(CDFW) California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) and Sensitive Species Lists, as well as California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California. All special status species identified within the region searched and their potential to occur on the project site are summarized in Appendix C. The project site does not support viable habitat for special status wildlife or plant species, or sensitive natural communities.

Sensitive Natural Communities

Within three miles of the site, there are occurrences of northern coastal salt marsh and valley needlegrass grassland sensitive natural communities (CNDDB 2019), as well as other habitat cover types (2035 General Plan). The lack of intact grassland areas, tidally influenced areas and water sources means that site conditions do not provide habitat for these communities. Coastal silk tassel scrub was observed near Eden Road, but this vegetation alliance is not indicated "sensitive" on a list of California's sensitive natural communities (CDFW 2018). Sensitive natural communities were not observed and are not expected on the project site.

Special Status Invertebrates

Four invertebrate special status species have documented occurrences within one mile of the project site: California brackishwater snail, San Francisco fork-tailed damselfly, western bumble bee, and western monarch butterfly. The eucalyptus tree on Eden Road likely is insufficient overwintering habitat for monarch butterfly (Xerces, 2018). Lack of flowing water or permanent standing water sources on the project site mean that site conditions do not provide the types of habitat that are likely to support the other three species. No invertebrate special status species were observed during the site visit.

Special Status Plants

Four plant special status species have documented occurrences approximately one mile from the project site: California seablite, Congdon's tarplant, alkali milk-vetch, and woodland woolythreads. A few small pockets of vegetation were observed on the edges of the project site, and these were composed predominantly of non-native and invasive plant species. The project site has very little potential for special status plant species due to the extensively disturbed conditions of the site. These four plant species were not observed and are not expected to occur based on the lack of suitable habitat to support them.

Special Status Wildlife

Four special status wildlife species have documented occurrences within one mile of the project site: longfin smelt, Alameda song sparrow, western snowy plover, and salt-marsh wandering shrew. These species require habitats not present on site (i.e. marine, wetland, salt-marsh, or sandy shore habitats). The project site does not support habitat for any special status mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians or fish. Based on the activity on site within the existing structures and lack of suitable bat roosting habitat, bat species including special status bats are not expected to occur. Special status wildlife was not seen during the site visit and is not expected.

Jurisdictional Waters

Jurisdictional waters include rivers, creeks and drainages that have a defined bed and bank and which, at the very least, carry ephemeral flows. Jurisdictional waters also include lakes, ponds, reservoirs and wetlands. Such waters may be subject to the regulatory authority of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and the State of California San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).

Jurisdictional waters are absent from the overall project site. Jurisdictional waters may be present in the form of a drainage located along the north side of Eden Road, just north of, but outside of, the project site. This drainage may carry ephemeral flows, but due to the disturbance of the topography and the vegetation, it's unlikely this drainage would be considered jurisdictional waters by the US Army Corps of Engineers. The drainage does not appear contiguous with the San Francisco Bay or San Leandro Creek (or tributaries) though may connect elsewhere via artificial culverts. The project site is located in the Oyster Bay Watershed.

The San Francisco Bay Conservation & Development Commission (BCDC) has jurisdiction over bay lands and waters subject to tidal action as clarified specifically by Commission regulations. The project site does not overlap with areas under jurisdiction of the BCDC.

Wildlife Movement Corridors

The project site is an active industrial area and is absent of any significant expanse of natural community or wildlife habitat. The project site borders a golf course and is near San Francisco Bay, though full buildout of the project site would not intrude into or block access between these open space areas. Minimal low-quality habitat is provided by sparse vegetation scattered around the project site and north of Eden Road but is not regionally valuable. There would be no net loss of open space as a result of this project. No wildlife movement corridors were observed during the site visit or during subsequent spatial analysis, therefore wildlife corridors are considered absent from the project site.

Trees and Tree Removal

In San Leandro, trees planted within the public right-of-way are City Trees, and right-of-way area locations vary throughout the city. City of San Leandro only regulates City Trees and does not have a tree ordinance at this time. The proposed project does not involve impacts to any trees and therefore no City Trees would be impacted by the proposed project.

Migratory Birds

Native and non-native birds were observed utilizing the edge of the property and the adjacent golf course and water treatment plant. There is some potential for species common bird species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, to nest on site. Though there is not much vegetative cover on site for nesting birds, some birds will nest in building crevices, isolated trees, smaller shrubs or on the ground.

MITIGATION MEASURES SPECIFIC TO THE PROJECT SITE

Approval of general plans, area plans, and specific projects is subject to the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of CEQA is to assess the significance of a proposed project's impacts on the environment during project planning stages and before project build out occurs. Whenever possible, public agencies are required to avoid or minimize environmental impacts by implementing practical alternatives or mitigation measures. For a discussion of significance thresholds and goals, policies, and laws that are relevant to the project, refer to Appendix D. Project impacts and mitigation measures would be the same for all proposed alternatives assuming full project build-out.

Mitigation Measure BIO-1: In order to prevent any impacts from runoff during construction to sensitive natural communities or jurisdictional waters in the vicinity of the site, best management practices (BMPs) for proper erosion control and control of dust and toxins during construction should be implemented as specified by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) and other regulatory agencies. BMPs may include, but are not limited to, the installation of straw wattles and silt fence particularly near the offsite drainage just north of Eden Rd, and spraying with water trucks and hoses for dust control.

Mitigation Measure BIO-2: A preconstruction nesting bird survey for bird species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act should be conducted by a qualified biologist within one week of project construction, if the project is initiated during the nesting bird season (February 15 to August 31). If any active bird nests are identified, a buffer zone of 50 feet will be established by the qualified biologist to protect any active nests. The buffer zone may be adjusted based upon the assessment and recommendation of the qualified biologist, taking into account factors such as the level of disturbance in the immediate area, and the level of acclimation of the birds to human activity.

Sincerely,

Patrick Kobernus
Principal and Senior Biologist

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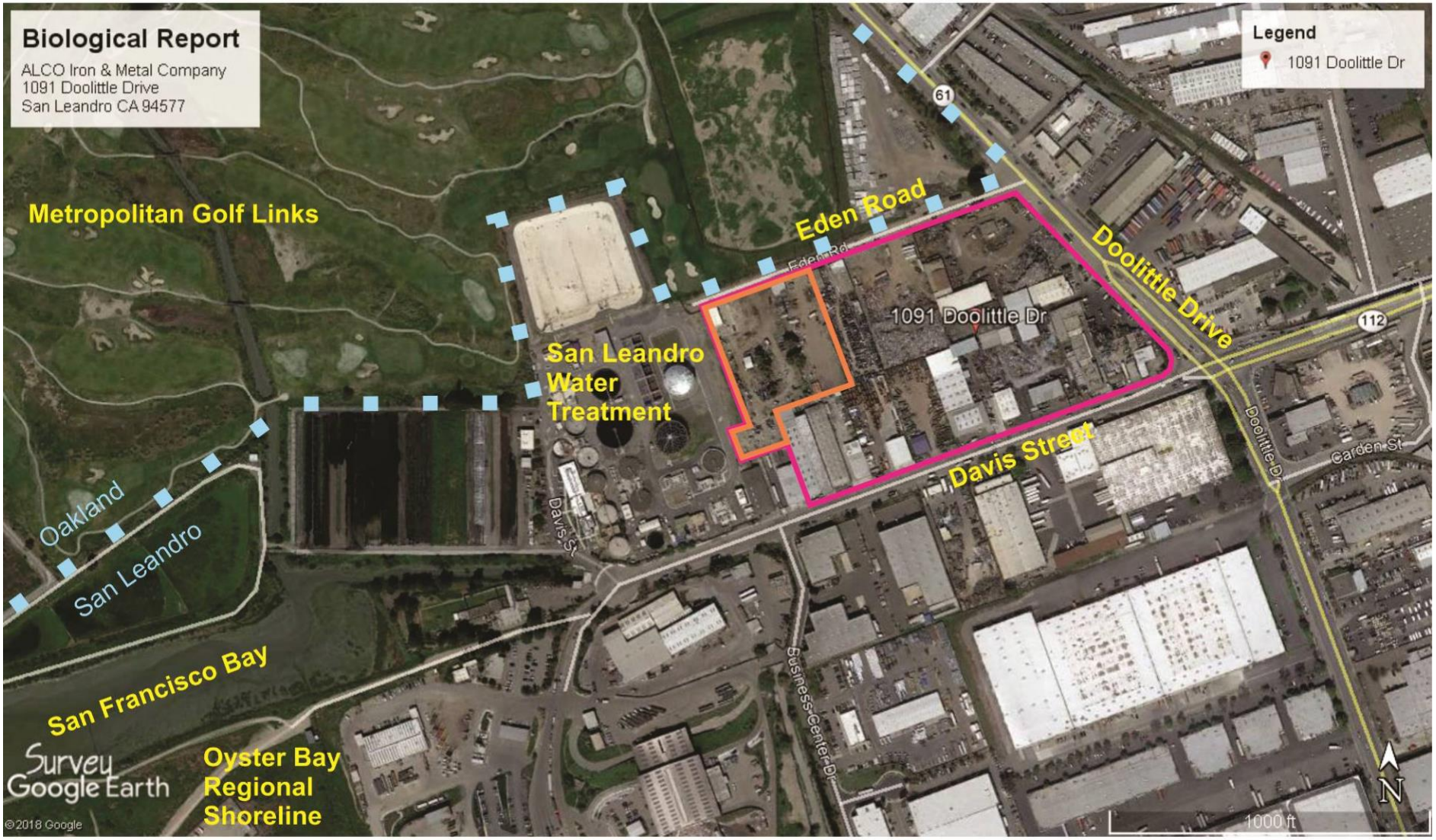
APPENDIX A: SITE LOCATION MAP

Figure 1. Site Location Map



APPENDIX B: LIST OF OBSERVED SPECIES DURING SITE VISIT

Site assessment consisted of a reconnaissance-level survey of the study site focused on likely habitats that was performed on December 14, 2018. Most observed taxons were identified, and all were identified to the taxonomic level necessary to determine whether rarity or listing status was applicable.

Access road (Eden Road)
Plants:
Bermuda buttercup (*Oxalis pes-caprae*)
Blessed milk thistle (*Silybum marianum*)
Bristly ox-tongue (*Helminthotheca echioides*)
California poppy (*Escscholzia californica*)
Castor bean (*Ricinis communis*)
Cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*)
Coast silk tassel (*Garrya elliptica*)
Coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*)
English ivy (*Hedera helix*)
English plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*)
Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* sp.)
Fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*)
Lemon (*Citrus* sp.)
Pampas grass (*Cortaderia* sp.)
Panic veldt grass (*Ehrharta erecta*)
Periwinkle (*Vinca* sp.)
Summer mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*)
Willowherb (*Epilobium* sp.)

Animals:
Brown-headed cowbird (*Molothrus ater*)
California towhee (*Melozone crissalis*)
European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*)

Existing current facilities:
Plants:
Azalea (*Rhododendron* sp.)
Cherry plum (*Prunus cerasifera*)
Coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*)
Heavenly bamboo (*Nandina domestica*)

APPENDIX C: ACCOUNTS OF SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

A search of published accounts for all relevant special status plant and animal species was conducted for the San Leandro USGS 7.5" quadrangle in which the project site occurs and for the eight surrounding quadrangles (Oakland East, Las Trampas Ridge, Hayward, Newark, Redwood Point, San Mateo, Hunter's Point, Oakland West) using the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) Rarefind (CDFW 2019) and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare Plant Inventory. These species and their potential to occur in the study area are summarized in the table below. Results included 123 species from CNDDB and an additional 16 plant species from the Inventory with documented occurrences within the nine- quadrangle area around the project site. Many are restricted and known from only a few locations far from the project site and are not expected to occur on the site because the specialized habitat(s) necessary to support them are absent completely.

Table 1: Special status species with potential to occur in the project vicinity.

Species Name	Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
WILDLIFE			
INVERTEBRATES			
Antioch efferian robberfly *Efferia antiochi*	Fed: none CA: none G1G2 S1S2	The Antioch efferian robberfly is an insect that occurs in interior dune habitat and is known only from Contra Costa and Fresno counties.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Bay checkerspot butterfly *Euphydryas editha bayensis*	Fed: Threatened CA: none G5T1 S1 XERCES:CI	The bay checkerspot butterfly is a medium-sized butterfly in the Nymphalidae (brush-footed butterflies) family. The species is restricted to native grasslands with serpentine soils in the San Francisco Bay area. *Plantago erecta* is the primary host plant, *Castilleja densiflorus* and *C. purpurescens* are secondary host plants. Nectar plants include *Layia platyglossa* and *Lasthenia californica*. The species is only known from the San Francisco peninsula and the south San Francisco Bay Area.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Crotch bumble bee *Bombus crotchii*	Fed: none CA: none G3G4 S1S2	The Crotch bumble bee is an insect that occurs in Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include *Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia*, and *Eriogonum*.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Edgewood blind harvestman *Calicina minor*	Fed: none CA: none G1 S1	The Edgewood blind harvestman is an arachnid insect that occurs in habitats characterized as ultramafic, and valley and foothill grassland. These habitats would include open grassland in areas of serpentine bedrock. It is found on the underside of moist serpentine rocks near permanent springs.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Lee's micro-blind harvestman *Microcina leei*	Fed: none CA: none G1 S1	The Lee's micro-blind harvestman is an arachnid insect that occurs in habitats such as valley and foothill grassland, such as xeric habitats in the San Francisco Bay region. It is found beneath sandstone rocks in open oak grassland.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Lum's micro-blind harvestman *Microcina lumi*	Fed: none CA: none G1 S1	The Lum's micro-blind harvestman is an arachnid insect that occurs in habitats characterized as ultramafic, and valley and foothill grassland, such as xeric habitats in San Francisco Bay region. It is found beneath serpentine rocks in grassland.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.

Species Name	Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
Myrtle's silver butterfly *Speyeria zerene myrtleae*	Fed: Endangered CA: none G5T1 S1 XERCES:CI	The Myrtle's silver butterfly is a butterfly that occurs in coastal dunes. It is restricted to the foggy, coastal dunes/hills of the Point Reyes peninsula and has been extirpated from coastal San Mateo County. *Viola adunca* is the primary larval food plant.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Obscure bumble bee *Bombus caliginosus*	Fed: none CA: none G4? S1S2 IUCN: VU	The obscure bumble bee is an insect that occurs in coastal areas from Santa Barbara county to north to Washington state. Food plant genera include *Baccharis, Cirsium, Lupinus, Lotus, Grindelia* and *Phacelia*.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Ricksecker's water scavenger beetle *Hydrochara ricksecker*i	Fed: none CA: none G2? S2?	The Ricksecker's water scavenger beetle is an aquatic insect. It occurs in flowing or standing waters of the Sacramento/ San Joaquin.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
San Francisco Bay Area leaf-cutter bee *Trachusa gummifera*	Fed: Endangered CA: none G1 S1 XERCES:CI	The San Francisco Bay Area leaf-cutter bee is an insect.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
San Francisco forktail damselfly *Ischnura gemina*	Fed: none CA: none G2 S2 IUCN: VU	The San Francisco forktail damselfly is an insect endemic to the San Francisco Bay Area. It occurs in small, marshy ponds and ditches with emergent and floating vegetation.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Sandy beach tiger beetle *Cicindela hirticollis gravida*	Fed: none CA: none G5T2 S2	The sandy beach tiger beetle is an insect that occurs in coastal dunes, inhabiting areas adjacent to non-brackish water along the coast of California from San Francisco Bay to northern Mexico. They prefer clean, dry, light-colored sand in the upper zone. Subterranean larvae prefer moist sand not affected by wave action.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Western bumble bee *Bombus occidentalis*	Fed: none CA: none G2G3 S1 XERCES: IM USFS: S	The western bumble bee is an insect once common and widespread, but the species has declined precipitously from central CA to southern B.C., perhaps from disease. As generalist foragers, they do not depend on any one flower type. Most bumble bees nest in the ground in cavities such as abandoned rodent burrows, holes in building foundations, or stacks of firewood.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property. Isolated from nearest extant occurrences.
Western monarch butterfly *Danaus plexippus plexippus* (pop. 1) California overwintering population	Fed: none CA: none G4T2T3 S2S3 USFS: S	The western monarch butterfly is an insect with breeding and overwintering habitat in coastal California. Although the species as a whole is stable, the subspecies that inhabits North America is considered imperiled and especially this smaller western population of the subspecies known as the California overwintering population. General habitat preferences include closed-cone coniferous forest. Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts are located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
FISH			

Species Name	Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
Longfin smelt *Spirinchus thaleichthys*	Fed: Candidate CA: Threatened G5 S1 CDFW: SSC	The longfin smelt is a fish restricted to aquatic habitat such as in open waters of estuaries, mostly in middle or bottom of water column. It prefers water salinities of 15-30 ppt, but can be found in completely freshwater to almost pure seawater. Euryhaline, nektonic and anadromous.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property. Isolated from the nearest extant occurrences.
Steelhead *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus* (Pop. 8) central California coast DPS	Fed: Threatened CA: None G5T2T3Q S2S3 AFS:TH	The steelhead is a fish restricted to aquatic habitat in Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters such as coastal streams and streams that enter San Francisco Bay. This population occurs from Russian River, south to Soquel Creek and to, but not including, Pajaro River. Also San Francisco and San Pablo Bay basins. Habitat requirements include beds of clean gravel for spawning and pools that last year round for rearing. Often found in streams with dense riparian canopy and cool oxygenated water. Must have access to SF Bay or ocean for migration.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Tidewater goby *Eucyclogobius newberryi*	Fed: Endangered CA: none G3 S3 AFS: EN CDFW: SSC IUCN: VU	The tidewater goby is a fish restricted to aquatic habitat in Klamath/North coast flowing waters, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters, and South coast flowing waters. General habitat is brackish water habitats along the California coast from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, San Diego County to the mouth of the Smith River. Found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches, it needs fairly still but not stagnant water and high oxygen levels.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
MOLLUSKS			
Bridges' coast range shoulderband *Helminthoglypta nickliniana bridgesi*	Fed: none CA: none G3T1 S1S2 IUCN: DD	The Bridges' coast range shoulderband is a mollusk that occurs in valley and foothill grassland habitat where it tends to colonize under tall grasses and weeds. It inhabits open hillsides of Alameda and Contra Costa counties.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Mimic tryonia *Tryonia imitator*	Fed: none CA: none G2 S2 IUCN: DD	The mimic tryonia (also known as, California brackishwater snail) is a mollusk that can occur in a variety of aquatic habitats, such as brackish marsh, estuary, lagoon, marsh & swamp, salt marsh, and wetland. It inhabits coastal lagoons, estuaries and salt marshes, from Sonoma County south to San Diego County. It is found only in permanently submerged areas in a variety of sediment types, able to withstand a wide range of salinities.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property. Nearest occurrence assumed extirpated.
REPTILES			
Alameda whipsnake *Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus*	Fed: Threatened CA: Threatened G4T2 S2	The Alameda whipsnake is a reptile that can occur in a variety of habitat types, such as chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Typically found in chaparral and scrub habitats but will also use adjacent grassland, oak savanna and woodland habitats. It prefers mostly south-facing slopes and ravines, with rock outcrops, deep crevices or abundant rodent burrows, where shrubs form a vegetative mosaic with oak trees and grasses.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
San Francisco gartersnake *Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia*	Fed: Endangered CA: Endangered G4T2Q S2 CDFW: FP	The San Francisco gartersnake is a reptile that can occur in a variety of habitat types, such as artificial standing waters, marsh & swamp, Sacramento/San Joaquin standing waters, and wetland. General habitat is in the vicinity of freshwater marshes, ponds and slow-moving streams in San Mateo County and extreme northern Santa Cruz County. Prefers dense cover and water depths of at least one foot. Upland areas near water are also very important.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.

Species Name	Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
Western pond turtle *Emys marmorata*	Fed: none CA: none G3G4 S3 BLM: S CDFW: SSC IUCN: VU USFS: S	The western pond turtle is a reptile that can occur in a variety of aquatic habitats, such as artificial flowing waters, Klamath/North coast flowing waters, Klamath/North coast standing waters, marsh & swamp, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing and standing waters, South coast flowing and standing waters, and wetlands. It is a thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation. It needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
MAMMALS			
Alameda Island mole *Scapanus latimanus parvus*	Fed: none CA: none G5THQ SH CDFW: SSC	The Alameda Island mole is a mammal that occurs in habitats of valley & foothill grassland, and is only known from Alameda Island. Found in a variety of habitats, especially annual and perennial grasslands. It prefers moist, friable soils and avoids flooded soils.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
American badger *Taxidea taxus*	Fed: none CA: none G5 S3 CDFW: SSC IUCN: LC	The American badger is a mammal that can occur in a very wide variety of habitats, such as alkali marsh and playa, brackish marsh, broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, chenopod scrub, cismontane woodland, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes and prairie and scrub, freshwater marsh, riparian forest and scrub and woodland, salt marsh, valley & foothill grassland, etc. It is most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. It needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Berkeley kangaroo rat *Dipodomys heermanni berkeleyensis*	Fed: none CA: none G3G4 S1	The Berkeley kangaroo rat is a mammal that occurs in habitat types like chaparral and cismontane woodland. It occurs in open grassy hilltops and open spaces in chaparral and blue oak/foothill pine woodlands. It needs fine, deep, well-drained soil for burrowing.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Big free-tailed bat *Nyctinomops macrotis*	Fed: none CA: none G5 S3 CDFW: SSC IUCN: LC WBWG: MH	The big free-tailed bat is a mammal that primarily occurs in low-lying arid areas in Southern California. It needs high cliffs or rocky outcrops for roosting sites. Feeds principally on large moths.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Hoary bat *Lasiurus cinereus*	Fed: none CA: none G5 S4 IUCN: LC WBWG: M	The hoary bat is a mammal that occurs in habitat types such as broadleaved upland forest, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and North coast coniferous forest. 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.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	Fed: none CA: none G5 S3 BLM: S CDFW: SSC IUCN: LC USFS: S WBWG: H	The pallid bat is a mammal that can occur in a variety of habitat types, such as chaparral, coastal scrub, desert wash, Great Basin grassland and scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, riparian woodland, Sonoran desert scrub, upper montane coniferous forest, and valley & foothill grassland. It prefers deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.

Species Name	Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
Salt-marsh harvest mouse *Reithrodontomys raviventris*	Fed: Endangered CA: Endangered G1G2 S1S2 CDFW: FP IUCN: EN	The salt-marsh harvest mouse is a mammal that occurs in habitats of marsh & swamp and wetlands, and only in the saline emergent wetlands of San Francisco Bay and its tributaries. Pickleweed is primary habitat, but may occur in other marsh vegetation types and in adjacent upland areas. Does not burrow; builds loosely organized nests. Requires higher areas for flood escape.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property. Isolated from the nearest extant occurrences.
Salt-marsh wandering shrew *Sorex vagrans halicoetes*	Fed: none CA: none G5T1 S1 CDFW: SSC	The salt-marsh wandering shrew is a mammal that occurs in habitats of marsh & swamp and wetlands, and generally in salt marshes of the south arm of San Francisco Bay. It prefers medium high marsh 6-8 ft above sea level where abundant driftwood is scattered among *Salicornia*.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property. Isolated from the nearest extant occurrences.
San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat *Neotoma fuscipes annectens*	Fed: none CA: none G5T2T3 S2S3 CDFW: SSC	The San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat is a mammal that occurs in habitat types such as chaparral and redwood forest. It prefers forest habitats of moderate canopy & moderate to dense understory. May prefer chaparral & redwood habitats. Constructs nests of shredded grass, leaves & other material. May be limited by availability of nest-building materials.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Santa Cruz kangaroo rat *Dipodomys venustus venustus*	Fed: none CA: none G4T1 S1	The Santa Cruz kangaroo rat is a mammal that occurs in the habitat type chaparral, generally silverleaf manzanita mixed chaparral in the Zayante Sand Hills ecosystem of the Santa Cruz Mountains. It needs soft, well-drained sand.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Silver-haired bat *Lasionycteris noctivagans*	Fed: none CA: none G5 S3S4 IUCN: LC WBWG: M	The silver-haired bat is a mammal that occurs in habitat types such as lower montane coniferous forest, old growth forest, and riparian forest. Primarily a coastal and montane forest dweller, feeding over streams, ponds & open brushy areas. Roosts in hollow trees, beneath exfoliating bark, abandoned woodpecker holes, and rarely under rocks. Needs drinking water.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Townsend's big-eared bat *Corynorhinus townsendii*	Fed: none CA: none G3G4 S2 BLM: S CDFW: SSC IUCN: LC USFS: S WBWG: H	The Townsend's big-eared bat is a mammal that can occur in a variety of habitat types, such as broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, chenopod scrub, Great Basin grassland and scrub, Joshua tree woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, meadow & seep, Mojavean desert scrub, riparian forest and woodland, Sonoran desert scrub and thorn woodland, upper montane coniferous forest, and valley & foothill grassland. It occurs throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Western mastiff bat *Eumops perotis californicus*	Fed: none CA: none G5T4 S3S4 BLM: S CDFW: SSC WBWG: H	The western mastiff bat is a mammal that occurs in habitat types like chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley & foothill grassland. It occurs in many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer & deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc. Roosts are in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees and tunnels.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
BIRDS			
Alameda song sparrow *Melospiza melodia pusillula*	Fed: none CA: none G5T2? S2S3 CDFW: SSC USFWS: BCC	The Alameda song sparrow is a bird that occurs in salt marsh habitat and is a resident of salt marshes bordering south arm of San Francisco Bay. Especially inhabits *Salicornia* marshes; nests low in *Grindelia* bushes (high enough to escape high tides) and in *Salicornia*.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property. Isolated from the nearest extant occurrences.

Species Name	Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
American peregrine falcon *Falco peregrinus anatum*	Fed: Delisted CA: Delisted G4T4 S3S4 CDF: S CDFW: FP USFWS: BCC	The American peregrine falcon is a bird that can be found near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; also, human-made structures. Nests consist of a scrape or a depression or ledge in an open site.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Bank swallow *Riparia riparia*	Fed: none CA: Threatened G5 S2 BLM: S IUCN: LC	The bank swallow is a bird that occurs in riparian scrub and woodland habitats. It is a colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert. Requirements include vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean to dig nesting hole.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Black skimmer *Rynchops niger*	Fed: none CA: none G5 S2 CDFW: SSC IUCN: LC NABCI: YWL USFWS: BCC	The bank swallow is a bird that occurs in alkali playa and sand shore habitats. It nests on gravel bars, low islets, and sandy beaches, in unvegetated sites. Nesting colonies are usually fewer than 200 pairs.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Black-crowned night heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*	Fed: none CA: none G5 S4 IUCN: LC	The black-crowned night heron is a bird that occurs in habitats such as marsh & swamp, riparian forest and woodland, and wetland. It is a colonial nester, usually in trees and occasionally in tule patches. Rookery sites are located adjacent to foraging areas: lake margins, mud-bordered bays, marshy spots.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia*	Fed: none CA: none G4 S3 BLM: S CDFW: SSC IUCN: LC USFWS: BCC	The burrowing owl is a bird that occurs in habitats such as coastal prairie and scrub, Great Basin grassland and scrub, Mojavean and Sonoran desert scrub, and valley & foothill grassland. It prefers open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. A uniquely subterranean nester, it is dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably the California ground squirrel.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
California black rail *Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*	Fed: none CA: Threatened G3G4T1 S1 BLM: S CDFW: FP IUCN: NT NABCI: RWL USFWS: BCC	The California black rail is a bird that occurs in habitats such as brackish and freshwater marsh, marsh & swamp, salt marsh, and wetland. It inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays. Needs include water depths of about 1 inch that do not fluctuate during the year and dense vegetation for nesting habitat.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
California least tern *Sternula antillarum browni*	Fed: Endangered CA: Endangered G4T2T3Q S2 CDFW: FP NABCI:RWB	The California least tern is a bird that occurs in habitats such as alkali playa and wetland. It nests along the coast from San Francisco Bay south to northern Baja California. And, it is a colonial breeder on bare or sparsely vegetated, flat substrates: sand beaches, alkali flats, landfills, or paved areas.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
California Ridgway's rail *Rallus obsoletus obsoletus*	Fed: Endangered CA: Endangered G5T1 S1 CDFW: FP NABCI: RWL	The California Ridgway's rail is a bird that occurs in habitats such as brackish marsh, marsh & swamp, salt marsh, and wetland. It prefers salt water and brackish marshes traversed by tidal sloughs in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay. Specifically, it is associated with abundant growths of pickleweed, but feeds away from cover on invertebrates from mud-bottomed sloughs.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property. Isolated from the nearest extant occurrences.

Species Name	Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
Cooper's hawk *Accipiter cooperii*	Fed: none CA: none G5 S4 CDFW: WL IUCN: LC	The Cooper's hawk is a bird that occurs in habitats of cismontane woodland, riparian forest and woodland, and upper montane coniferous forest. Generally occurring in woodland, chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal type. Nest sites mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms on river flood-plains; also, live oaks.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Double-crested cormorant *Phalacrocorax auritus*	Fed: none CA: none G5 S4 CDFW: WL IUCN: LC	The double-crested cormorant is a bird that occurs in habitats such as riparian forest and woodland and scrub. It is a colonial nester on coastal cliffs, offshore islands, and along lake margins in the interior of the state. Specifically, nests occur along coast on sequestered islets, usually on ground with sloping surface, or in tall trees along lake margins.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	Fed: none CA: none G5 S3 BLM: S CDF: S CDFW: FP; WL IUCN: LC USFWS: BCC	The golden eagle is a bird that occurs in a variety of habitats, such as broadleaved upland forest, cismontane woodland, coastal prairie, Great Basin grassland and scrub, lower and upper montane coniferous forest, pinon & juniper woodlands, and valley & foothill grassland. Generally occurring in rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Great blue heron *Ardea herodias*	Fed: none CA: none G5 S4 CDF: S IUCN: LC	The great blue heron is a bird that occurs in habitats such as brackish marsh, estuary, freshwater marsh, marsh & swamp, riparian forest, and wetland. It is a colonial nester preferring tall trees, cliffsides, and sequestered spots on marshes. Rookery sites are in close proximity to foraging areas: marshes, lake margins, tide-flats, rivers and streams, wet meadows.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Northern harrier *Circus hudsonius*	Fed: none CA: none G5 S3 CDFW: SSC IUCN: LC	The northern harrier is a bird that occurs in habitats such as coastal and riparian scrub, Great Basin grassland, marsh & swamp, valley & foothill grassland, and wetland. It prefers coastal salt and freshwater marsh while nesting and foraging in grasslands, from salt grass in desert sink to mountain cienagas. Nests are on ground in shrubby vegetation, usually at marsh edge, and built of a large mound of sticks in wet areas.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Saltmarsh common yellowthroat *Geothlypis trichas sinuosa*	Fed: none CA: none G5T3 S3 CDFW: SSC USFWS: BCC	The saltmarsh common yellowthroat is a bird that occurs in marsh and swamp habitat. It occurs in fresh and salt water marshes as a resident of the San Francisco Bay region. It requires thick, continuous cover down to water surface for foraging, and tall grasses, tule patches, willows for nesting.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Sharp-shinned hawk *Accipiter striatus*	Fed: none CA: none G5 S4 CDFW: WL IUCN: LC	The sharp-shinned hawk is a bird that occurs in habitats of cismontane woodland, riparian forest and woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest. Generally occurring in ponderosa pine, black oak, riparian deciduous, mixed conifer, and Jeffrey pine habitats. Prefers riparian areas. North-facing slopes with plucking perches are critical requirements. Nests usually within 275 ft of water.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Short-eared owl *Asio flammeus*	Fed: none CA: none G5 S3 CDFW: SSC IUCN: LC	The short-eared owl is a bird that occurs in habitats such as Great Basin grassland, marsh & swamp, meadow & seep, valley & foothill grassland, and wetland. It is found in swamp lands, both fresh and salt; lowland meadows; irrigated alfalfa fields. Tule patches/tall grass needed for nesting/daytime seclusion. Specifically nests on dry ground in depression concealed in vegetation.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.

Species Name	Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
Tricolored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	Fed: none CA: Candidate G2G3 S1S2 BLM: S CDFW: SSC IUCN: EN NABCI: RWL USFWS: BCC	The tricolored blackbird is a bird that occurs in habitats of freshwater marsh, marsh & swamp, swamp, and wetland. It is a highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley & vicinity. Largely endemic to California. Requirements include open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few kilometers of the colony.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Western snowy plover *Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*	Fed: Threatened CA: none G3T3 S2S3 CDFW: SSC NABCI: RWL USFWS: BCC	The western snowy plover is a bird that occurs in habitats such as Great Basin standing waters, sand shore, and wetland. It prefers sandy beaches, salt pond levees and shores of large alkali lakes, and also requires sandy, gravelly or friable soils for nesting.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property. Isolated from the nearest extant occurrences.
White-tailed kite *Elanus leucurus*	Fed: none CA: none G5 S3S4 BLM: S CDFW: FP IUCN: LC	The white-tailed kite is a bird that occurs in habitats such as cismontane woodland, marsh & swamp, riparian woodland, valley & foothill grassland, and wetland. It prefers rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks & river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Specifically, it is seen in open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Yellow rail *Coturnicops noveboracensis*	Fed: none CA: none G4 S1S2 CDFW: SSC IUCN: LC NABCI:RWL USFS:S USFS:BCC	The yellow rail is a bird that occurs in habitats such as freshwater marsh and meadow & seep. Summer residence is in eastern Sierra Nevada in Mono County. Prefers freshwater marshlands.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Yellow warbler *Setophaga petechia*	Fed: none CA: none G5 S3S4 CDFW: SSC USFWS: BCC	The yellow warbler is a bird that occurs in habitats such as riparian forest and woodland and scrub. It prefers riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests in Cascades and Sierra Nevada. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
AMPHIBIANS			
California red-legged frog *Rana draytonii*	Fed: Threatened CA: none G2G3 S2S3 CDFW: SSC IUCN: VU	The California red-legged frog is an amphibian that occurs in a variety of habitats, such as aquatic, artificial flowing or standing waters, freshwater marsh, marsh & swamp, riparian forest and scrub and woodland, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing and standing waters, South coast flowing and standing waters, and wetland. It prefers lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development and must have access to estivation habitat.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
California tiger salamander *Ambystoma californiense*	Fed: Threatened CA: Threatened G2G3 S2S3 CDFW: WL IUCN: VU	The California tiger salamander is an amphibian that occurs in habitats such as cismontane woodland, meadow & seep, riparian woodland, valley & foothill grassland, vernal pool, and wetland. Specifically, it needs underground refuges, especially ground squirrel burrows, and vernal pools or other seasonal water sources for breeding. Central Valley DPS federally listed as threatened. Santa Barbara and Sonoma counties DPS federally listed as endangered.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.

Species Name	Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
Foothill yellow-legged frog *Rana boylii*	Fed: none CA: Candidate G3 S3 BLM: S CDFW: SSC IUCN: NT USFS: S	The foothill yellow-legged frog is an amphibian that occurs in a variety of habitats, such as aquatic, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, Klamath/North coast flowing waters, lower montane coniferous forest, meadow & seep, riparian forest and woodland, and Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters. It prefers partly-shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying. And, needs at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
PLANTS			
Adobe sanicle *Sanicula maritima*	Fed: none CA: rare; CEQA G2 S2 CNPS RPR 1B.1 USFS: S	The adobe sanicle is a dicot plant, perennial herb, that occurs in habitats such as chaparral, coastal prairie, meadow & seep, ultramafic, and valley & foothill grassland. It prefers moist clay or ultramafic soils. Elevation 15-215 m. Blooming period Feb-May.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Alkali milk-vetch *Astragalus tener* var. *tener*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G2T1 S1 CNPS RPR 1B.2	The alkali milk-vetch is a dicot plant, annual herb, that occurs in habitats such as alkali playa, valley & foothill grassland, vernal pool, and wetland. It prefers low ground, alkali flats, and flooded lands; in annual grassland or in playas or vernal pools. Elevation 0-170 m. Blooming period Mar-Jun.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property. Isolated from the nearest extant occurrences.
Arcuate bush-mallow *Malacothamnus arcuatus*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G2Q S2 CNPS RPR 1B.2	The arcuate bush-mallow is a dicot plant, perennial evergreen shrub, that occurs in chaparral and cismontane woodland habitats. Prefers gravelly alluvium.. Elevation 1-735 m. Blooming period Apr- Sep	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Beach layia *Layia carnosa*	Fed: Endangered CA: Endangered G2 S2 CNPS RPR 1B.1	The beach layia is a dicot plant, annual herb, that occurs in coastal dunes and coastal scrub habitats, usually on sparsely vegetated, semi-stabilized dunes, and usually behind foredunes. Elevation 0-30 m. Blooming period Mar-Jul.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Bent-flowered fiddleneck *Amsinckia lunaris*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G3 S3 CNPS RPR 1B.2 BLM: S	The bent-flowered fiddleneck is a dicot plant, annual herb, that occurs in cismontane woodland, coastal bluff scrub and valley & foothill grassland habitatsElevation 3-795 m. . Blooming period Mar-Jun.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Big-scale balsamroot *Balsamorhiza macrolepis*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G2 S2 CNPS RPR 1B.2 BLM: S USFS: S	The big-scale balsamroot is a dicot plant, perennial herb, that occurs in habitats such as chaparral, cismontane woodland, ultramafic, and valley & foothill grassland. Sometimes found on serpentine. Elevation 35-1465 m. Blooming period Mar-Jun.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Blue coast gilia *Gilia capitata* ssp. *chamissonis*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G5T2 S2 CNPS RPR 1B.1	The blue coast gilia is a dicot plant, annual herb, that occurs in coastal dunes and coastal scrub habitats. Elevation 3-200 m. Blooming period Apr-Jul.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Bristly leptosiphon *Leptosiphon acicularis*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G4? S4? CNPS RPR 4.2	The bristly leptosiphon is a dicot plant, annual herb, that occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal prairie, valley & foothill grassland, and coastal scrub habitats. Elevation 55-4920 m. Blooming period Apr-Jul.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.

Species Name	Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
California bottle-brush grass *Elymus californicus*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G4 S4 CNPS RPR 4.3	The California bottle-brush grass is a monocot plant, perennial grass, that occurs in broadleafed upland forest, cismontane woodland, north coast coniferous forest, and riparian woodland habitats. Blooming period May-Aug (Nov). Elevation 15-1540 m.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Bristly sedge *Carex comosa*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G2 S2 CNPS RPR 2B.2	The bristly sedge is a monocot plant, perennial grasslike herb (rhizomatous) that occurs in habitats such as coastal prairie, freshwater marsh, marsh & swamp, valley & foothill grassland, and wetland. It prefers lake margins, wet places. The site below sea level is on a Delta island. Elevation -5-1620 m. Blooming period May-Sep.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
California seablite *Suaeda californica*	Fed: Endangered CA: CEQA G1 S1 CNPS RPR 1B.1	The California seablite is a dicot plant, shrub, that occurs in habitats such as freshwater marsh, marsh & swamp, and wetland. It prefers margins of coastal salt marshes. Elevation 0-5 m. Blooming period Jul-Oct.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property. Isolated from the nearest extant occurrences.
Chaparral ragwort *Senecio aphanactis*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G3 S2 CNPS RPR 2B.2	The chaparral ragwort is a dicot plant, annual herb, that occurs in habitats such as chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub. It prefers drying alkaline flats. Elevation 20-855 m. Blooming period Jan-Apr(May).	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Choris' popcornflower *Plagiobothrys chorisianus* var. *chorisianus*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G3T1Q S1 CNPS RPR 1B.2	The Choris' popcornflower is a dicot plant, annual herb, that occurs in chaparral, coastal prairie, and coastal scrub habitats. It prefers mesic sites. Elevation 5-705 m. Blooming period Mar-Jun.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Coast iris *Iris longipetala*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G3 S3 CNPS RPR 4.2	The coast iris is a monocot plant, perennial rhizomatous herb, that occurs in coastal prairie, lower montane coniferous forest, and meadows & seeps habitats. It prefers mesic sites.. Elevation 0-1970 m. Blooming period Mar-May	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Coast lily *Lilium maritimum*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G2 S2 CNPS RPR 1B.1	The coast lily is a monocot plant, perennial bulbiferous herb, that occurs in broadleafed upland forest, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, marshes & swamps (freshwater), and north coast coniferous forest habitats. It is sometimes found along roadsides. Elevation 0-1970 m. Blooming period May- Aug.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Coastal marsh milk-vetch *Astragalus pycnostachyus* var. *pycnostachyus*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G2 S2 CNPS RPR 1B.2 BLM: S	The coastal marsh milk-vetch is a dicot plant, perennial herb, that occurs in habitats such as coastal dunes and scrub, marsh & swamp, and wetland. Prefers mesic sites in dunes or along streams or coastal salt marshes. Elevation 0-155 m. Blooming period (Apr)Jun-Oct.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Congdon's tarplant *Centromadia parryi* ssp. *congdonii*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G3T2 S2 CNPS RPR 1B.1 BLM: S	The Congdon's tarplant is a dicot plant, annual herb, that occurs in valley & foothill grassland habitat. It prefers alkaline soils, sometimes described as heavy white clay. Elevation 0-230 m. Blooming period May-Oct(Nov).	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property. Isolated from the nearest extant occurrences.
Congested-headed hayfield tarplant *Hemizonia congesta* ssp. *congesta*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G5T2 S2 CNPS RPR 1B.2	The congested-headed hayfield tarplant is a dicot plant, annual herb, that occurs in valley & foothill grassland habitat. It prefers grassy valleys and hills, often in fallow fields; sometimes along roadsides. Elevation 5-520 m. Blooming period Apr-Nov.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.

Species Name	Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
Contra Costa goldfields *Lasthenia conjugens*	Fed: Endangered CA: CEQA G1 S1 CNPS RPR 1B.1	The Contra Costa goldfields is a dicot plant , annual herb, that occurs in habitats such as alkali playa, cismontane woodland, valley & foothill grassland, vernal pool, and wetland. It prefers vernal pools, swales, low depressions, in open grassy areas. Elevation 1-450 m. Blooming period Mar-Jun.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Crystal Springs fountain thistle *Cirsium fontinale* var. *fontinale*	Fed: Endangered CA: Endangered G2T1 S1 CNPS RPR 1B.1 BLM: S	The Crystal Springs fountain thistle is a dicot plant, perennial herb, that occurs in habitats such as chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadow & seep, ultramafic, valley & foothill grassland, and wetland. It prefers serpentine seeps and grassland. Elevation 45-185 m. Blooming period (Apr)May-Oct.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Crystal Springs lessingia *Lessingia arachnoidea*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G2 S2 CNPS RPR 1B.2	The Crystal Springs lessingia is a dicot plant, annual herb, that occurs in habitats such as coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and cismontane woodland. Prefers grassy slopes on serpentine; sometimes on roadsides. Elevation 90-200 m. Blooming period Jul-Oct.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Dark-eyed gilia *Gilia millefoliata*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G2 S2 CNPS RPR 1B.2 BLM: S	The dark-eyed gilia is a dicot plant, annual herb, that occurs in coastal dunes habitat. Elevation 1-60 m. Blooming period Apr-Jul.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Davidson's bush-mallow *Malacothamnus davidsonii*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G2 S2 CNPS RPR 1B.2	The Davidson's bush-mallow is a dicot plant, perennial deciduous shrub, that occurs chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland habitat. Elevation 185-3740 m. Blooming period Jun-Jan.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Diablo helianthella *Helianthella castanea*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G2 S2 CNPS RPR 1B.2 BLM: S	The Diablo helianthella is a dicot plant, perennial herb, that occurs in habitats such as broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley & foothill grassland. Usually in chaparral/oak woodland interface in rocky, azonal soils. Often in partial shade. Elevation 45-1070 m. Blooming period Mar-Jun.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Fragrant fritillary *Fritillaria liliacea*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G2 S2 CNPS RPR 1B.2 USFS: S	The fragrant fritillary is a monocot plant, perennial bulbiferous herb, that occurs in habitats such as cismontane woodland, coastal prairie and scrub, and valley & foothill grassland. Often on serpentine; various soils reported though usually on clay, in grassland. Elevation 3-385 m. Blooming period Feb-Apr.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Franciscan onion *Allium peninsulare* var. *franciscanum*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G5T2 S2 CNPS RPR 1B.2	The Franciscan onion is a monocot plant, perennial bulbiferous herb, that occurs in habitats such as cismontane woodland, ultramafic, and valley & foothill grassland. It prefers clay soils; often on serpentine and sometimes on volcanic soils. Dry hillsides. Elevation 5-320 m. Blooming period (Apr)May-Jun.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Hairless popcornflower *Plagiobothrys glaber*	Fed: none CA: CEQA GH SH CNPS RPR 1A	The hairless popcornflower is a dicot plant, annual herb, that has historically occurred in habitats such as marsh & swamp, salt marsh, vernal pool, and wetland, with preference for coastal salt marshes and alkaline meadows. Elevation 5-125 m. Blooming period Mar-May.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.

Species Name	Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
Hillsborough chocolate lily *Fritillaria biflora* var. *ineziana*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G3G4T1 S1 CNPS RPR 1B.1	The Hillsborough chocolate lily is a monocot plant, , perennial bulbiferous herb, that occurs in habitats such as cismontane woodland, ultramafic, and valley & foothill grassland. Probably occurs only on serpentine, the most recent site being in serpentine grassland. Elevation 90-160 m. Blooming period Mar-Apr.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Hoover's button-celery *Eryngium aristulatum* var. *hooveri*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G5T1 S1 CNPS RPR 1B.1	The Hoover's button-celery is a dicot plant, annual/ perennial herb, that occurs in vernal pool and wetland habitats. It prefers alkaline depressions, vernal pools, roadside ditches and other wet places near the coast. Elevation 1-50 m. Blooming period (Jun)Jul(Aug).	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Jepson's coyote-thistle *Eryngium jepsonii*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G2 S2 CNPS RPR 1B.2	The Jepson's coyote-thistle is a dicot plant, perennial herb, that occurs in vernal pool and valley & foothill grassland habitats. It prefers clay. Elevation 3-305 m. Blooming period Apr-Aug.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Johnny-nip *Castilleja ambigua* var. *ambigua*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G4T5 S4 CNPS RPR 4.2	The johnny-nip is a dicot plant, annual herb (hemiparasitic), that occurs in coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, marshes & swamps, valley & foothill grassland, and vernal pools margins habitats. Elevation 0-1425 m. Blooming period Mar-Aug.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Kellogg's horkelia *Horkelia cuneata* var. *sericea*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G4T1? S1? CNPS RPR 1B.1 USFS:S	The Kellogg's horkelia is a dicot plant, perennial herb, that occurs in habitats such as chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub. It prefers old dunes, coastal sandhills; openings. Sandy or gravelly soils. Elevation 5-430 m. Blooming period Apr-Sep.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Lobb's aquatic buttercup *Ranunculus lobbii*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G4 S3 CNPS RPR 4.2	The Lobb's aquatic buttercup is a dicot plant, annual herb (aquatic) that occurs in cismontane woodland, north coast coniferous forest, valley & foothill grassland, vernal pools habitats. It prefers mesic sites. Elevation 15-1540 m. Blooming period Feb-May.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Loma Prieta hoita *Hoita strobilina*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G2? S2? CNPS RPR 1B.1	The Loma Prieta hoita is a dicot plant, perennial herb, that occurs in habitats such as chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland, and ultramafic. It prefers serpentine; mesic sites. Elevation 60-975 m. Blooming period May-Jul.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property. Isolated from the nearest extant occurrences.
Long-styled sand-spurrey *Spergularia macrotheca* var. *longistyla*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G5T2 S2 CNPS RPR 1B.2	The long-styled sand-spurrey is a dicot plant, perennial herb, that occurs in marsh & swamp, and meadow & seep habitat. It prefers alkaline environments. Elevation 0-220 m. Blooming period Feb-May.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property. Isolated from the nearest extant occurrences.
Marin knotweed *Polygonum marinense*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G2Q S2 CNPS RPR 3.1	The Marin knotweed is a dicot plant, annual herb, that occurs in habitats such as brackish marsh, marsh & swamp, salt marsh, and wetland. It prefers coastal salt marshes and brackish marshes. Elevation 0-10 m. Blooming period (Apr)May-Aug(Oct).	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property. Isolated from the nearest extant occurrences.
Marin western flax *Hesperolinon congestum*	Fed: Threatened CA: Threatened G1 S1 CNPS RPR 1B.1	The Marin western flax is a dicot plant, annual herb, that occurs in habitats such as chaparral, ultramafic, and valley & foothill grassland. Found in serpentine barrens and in serpentine grassland and chaparral. Elevation 60-400 m. Blooming period Apr-Jul.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.

Species Name	Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
Michael's rein orchid *Piperia michaelii*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G3 S3 CNPS RPR 4.2	The Michael's rein orchid is a dicot plant, perennial herb, that occurs in habitats such as coastal bluff scrub, closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation 3-3000 m. Blooming period Apr-Aug.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Montara manzanita *Arctostaphylos montaraensis*	Fed: none CA: none G1 S1 CNPS RPR 1B.2	The Montara manzanita is a dicot plant, perennial evergreen shrub, that occurs in chaparral (maritime) and coastal scrub habitats. Elevation 80-1640 m. Blooming period Jan-Mar.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Most beautiful jewelflower *Streptanthus albidus* ssp. *peramoenus*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G2T2 S2 CNPS RPR 1B.2	The most beautiful jewelflower is a dicot plant, annual herb, that occurs in habitats such as chaparral, cismontane woodland, ultramafic, and valley & foothill grassland. It prefers serpentine outcrops, on ridges and slopes. Elevation 90-1040 m. Blooming period (Mar)Apr-Sep(Oct).	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Mt. Diablo cottonweed *Micropus amphibolus*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G3G4 S3S4 CNPS RPR 3.2	The Mt. Diablo cottonweed is a dicot plant, annual herb, that occurs in habitats such as broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley & foothill grassland. It prefers rocky sites. Elevation 45-2705 m. Blooming period Mar-May.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Mt. Diablo fairy-lantern *Calochortus pulchellus*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G2 S2 CNPS RPR 1B.2	The Mt. Diablo fairy-lantern is a monocot plant, perennial bulbiferous herb, that occurs in habitats such as chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland, and valley & foothill grassland. It prefers wooded and brushy slopes. Elevation 45-915 m. Blooming period Apr-Jun.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Northern California black walnut *Juglans hindsii*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G1 S1 CNPS RPR 1B.1	The Northern California black walnut, perennial deciduous tree, is a dicot plant that occurs in riparian forest and riparian woodland habitats. Few extant native stands remain; widely naturalized. It prefers deep alluvial soil, associated with a creek or stream. Elevation 0-640 m. Blooming period Apr-May.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Oakland star-tulip *Calochortus umbellatus*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G3? S3? CNPS RPR 4.2	The Oakland star-tulip is a monocot plant, perennial bulbiferous herb, that occurs in habitats such as broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and valley & foothill grassland. It often prefers sites that are serpentinite. Elevation 100-2295 m. Blooming period Mar-May.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Oregon meconella *Meconella oregana*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G2G3 S2 CNPS RPR 1B.1	The Oregon meconella is a dicot plant, annual herb, that occurs in coastal prairie and coastal scrub habitats. Prefers open, moist places. Elevation 60-640 m. Blooming period Mar-Apr.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Oregon polemonium *Polemonium carneum*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G3G4 S2 CNPS RPR 2B.2	The Oregon polemonium is a dicot plant, perennial herb, that occurs in habitats such as coastal prairie, coastal scrub, and lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation 0-6005 m. Blooming period Apr-Sep.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Oval-leaved viburnum *Viburnum ellipticum*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G4G5 S3? CNPS RPR 2B.3	The oval-leaved viburnum is a dicot plant, perennial deciduous shrub, that occurs in habitats such as chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation 215-1400 m. Blooming period May-Jun.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.

Species Name	Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
Pallid manzanita *Arctostaphylos pallida*	Fed: Threatened CA: Endangered G1 S1 CNPS RPR 1B.1	The pallid manzanita is a dicot plant, perennial evergreen shrub, that occurs in habitats such as broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, closed-cone coniferous forest, and coastal scrub. Specifically, it grows on uplifted marine terraces on siliceous shale or thin chert. May require fire. Elevation 180-460 m. Blooming period Dec-Mar.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Patterson's navarretia *Navarretia paradoxiclara*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G2 S2 CNPS RPR 1B.3	The Patterson's navarretia is a dicot plant, annual herb, that occurs in meadows and seeps habitats. Specifically, it prefers serpentinite, openings, vernally mesic sites, and often drainages. Elevation 150-1410 m. Blooming period May-Jun(Jul).	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Pincushion navarretia *Navarretia myersii* ssp*. myersii*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G2T2 S2 CNPS RPR 1B.1	The pincushion navarretia is a dicot plant, annual herb, that occurs in vernal pools habitats. It often prefers sites that are acidic.. Elevation 20-1085 m. Blooming period Apr-May	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Point Reyes salty bird's-beak *Chloropyron maritimum* ssp. *palustre*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G4?T2 S2 CNPS RPR 1B.2 BLM: S	The Point Reyes salty bird's-beak is a dicot plant, annual herb (hemiparasitic) that occurs in habitats such as marsh & swamp, salt marsh, and wetland. Usually in coastal salt marsh with *Salicornia, Distichlis, Jaumea, Spartina,* etc. Elevation 0-115 m. Blooming period Jun-Oct.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Presidio clarkia *Clarkia franciscana*	Fed: Endangered CA: Endangered G1 S1 CNPS RPR 1B.1	The Presidio clarkia is a dicot plant, annual herb, that occurs in habitats such as coastal scrub, ultramafic, and valley & foothill grassland. It prefers serpentine outcrops in grassland or scrub. Elevation 20-305 m. Blooming period May-Jul.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Robust spineflower *Chorizanthe robusta* var. *robusta*	Fed: Endangered CA: CEQA G2T1 S1 CNPS RPR 1B.1 BLM: S	The robust spineflower is a dicot plant, annual herb, that occurs in habitats such as chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal bluff scrub, and coastal dunes. It prefers sandy terraces and bluffs or in loose sand. Elevation 9-245 m. Blooming period Apr-Sep.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Rose leptosiphon *Leptosiphon rosaceus*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G1 S1 CNPS RPR 1B.1	The rose leptosiphon is a dicot plant, annual herb, that occurs in coastal bluff scrub habitat. Elevation 10-140 m. Blooming period Apr-Jun.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Saline clover *Trifolium hydrophilum*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G2 S2 CNPS RPR 1B.2	The saline clover is a dicot plant, annual herb, that occurs in habitats such as freshwater marsh, marsh & swamp, vernal pool, and wetland. It prefers mesic, alkaline sites. Elevation 1-335 m. Blooming period Apr-Jun.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
San Francisco Bay spineflower *Chorizanthe cuspidata* var. *cuspidata*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G2T1 S1 CNPS RPR 1B.2	The San Francisco Bay spineflower is a dicot plant, annual herb, that occurs in habitats such as coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie, and coastal scrub. It prefers sandy soil on terraces and slopes. Closely related to *C. pungens*. Elevation 2-550 m. Blooming period Apr-Jul(Aug).	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
San Francisco collinsia *Collinsia multicolor*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G1 S1 CNPS RPR 1B.2	The San Francisco collinsia is a dicot plant, annual herb, that occurs in habitats such as closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal scrub, and ultramafic. Found on decomposed shale (mudstone) mixed with humus; sometimes on serpentine. Elevation 10-275 m. Blooming period (Feb)Mar-May.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.

Species Name	Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
San Francisco owl's-clover *Triphysaria floribunda*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G2? S2? CNPS RPR 1B.2	The San Francisco owl's-clover is a dicot plant, annual herb, that occurs in habitats such as coastal prairie, coastal scrub, ultramafic, and valley & foothill grassland. Can occur on serpentine and non-serpentine substrate (such as at Pt. Reyes). Elevation 1-150 m. Blooming period Apr-Jun.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
San Francisco popcornflower *Plagiobothrys diffusus*	Fed: none CA: Endangered G1Q S1 CNPS RPR 1B.1	The San Francisco popcornflower is a dicot plant, annual herb, that occurs in coastal prairie and valley & foothill grassland habitats. Historically from grassy slopes with marine influence. Elevation 45-360 m. Blooming period Mar-Jun.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
San Francisco wallflower *Erysimum franciscanum*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G3 S3 CNPS RPR 4.2	The San Francisco wallflower is a dicot plant, perennial herb, that occurs in habitats such as chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and valley & foothill grassland. It often prefers sites that are serpentinite or granitic, and sometimes roadsides. Elevation 0-1805 m. Blooming period Mar-Jun.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
San Joaquin spearscale *Extriplex joaquinana*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G2 S2 CNPS RPR 1B.2 BLM: S	The San Joaquin spearscale is a dicot plant, annual herb, that occurs in habitats such as alkali playa, chenopod scrub, meadow & seep, and valley & foothill grassland. Found in seasonal alkali wetlands or alkali sink scrub with *Distichlis spicata*, *Frankenia*, etc. Elevation 0-800 m. Blooming period Apr-Oct.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
San Mateo thorn-mint *Acanthomintha duttonii*	Fed: Endangered CA: Endangered G1 S1 CNPS RPR 1B.1	The San Mateo thorn-mint is a dicot plant, annual herb, that occurs in chaparral, ultramafic, and valley & foothill grassland habitats. It prefers uncommon serpentinite vertisol clays; in relatively open areas. Elevation 50-185 m. Blooming period Apr-Jun.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
San Mateo tree lupine *Lupinus arboreus* var. *eximius*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G2Q S2 CNPS RPR 3.2	The San Mateo tree lupine is a dicot plant, perennial evergreen shrub, that occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub habitats. Elevation 90-1805 m. Blooming period Apr-Jul.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
San Mateo woolly sunflower *Eriophyllum latilobum*	Fed: Endangered CA: Endangered G1 S1 CNPS RPR 1B.1	The San Mateo woolly sunflower is a dicot plant, perennial herb, that occurs in habitats such as cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and ultramafic. It is often on roadcuts; found on and off of serpentine. Elevation 30-610 m. Blooming period May-Jun.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Santa Clara red ribbons *Clarkia concinna* ssp. *automixa*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G5?T3 S3 CNPS RPR 4.3	The Santa Clara red ribbons is a dicot plant, annual herb, that occurs in chaparral and cismontane woodland habitats. Prefers to be on slopes and near drainages. Elevation 90-1500 m. Blooming period (Apr)May-Jun(Jul).	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Santa Cruz tarplant *Holocarpha macradenia*	Fed: Threatened CA: Endangered G1 S1 CNPS RPR 1B.1	The Santa Cruz tarplant is a dicot plant, annual herb, that occurs in habitats such as coastal prairie, coastal scrub, and valley & foothill grassland. It prefers light, sandy soil or sandy clay; often with nonnatives. Elevation 10-220 m. Blooming period Jun-Oct.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.

Species Name	Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
Short-leaved evax *Hesperevax sparsiflora* var. *brevifolia*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G4T3 S2 CNPS RPR 1B.2 BLM: S	The short-leaved evax is a dicot plant, annual herb, that occurs in coastal bluff scrub and dunes and prairie habitat. It prefers sandy bluffs and flats. Elevation 0-640 m. Blooming period Mar-Jun.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Slender-leaved pondweed *Stuckenia filiformis* ssp. *alpina*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G5T5 S2S3 CNPS RPR 2B.2	The water star-grass is a monocot plant, perennial rhizomatous herb (aquatic), that occurs in marsh and swamp as well as wetland habitats. Prefers shallow, clear water of lakes and drainage channels. Elevation 5-2325 m. Blooming period May-Jul.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Tiburon buckwheat *Eriogonum luteolum* var. *caninum*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G5T2 S2 CNPS RPR 1B.2	The Tiburon buckwheat is a dicot plant, annual herb, that occurs in habitats such as chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal prairie, ultramafic, and valley & foothill grassland. It prefers serpentine soils; sandy to gravelly sites. Elevation 60-640 m. Blooming period May-Sep.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Water star-grass *Heteranthera dubia*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G5 S2 CNPS RPR 2B.2	The water star-grass is a monocot plant, perennial herb, that occurs in marsh and swamp habitat. Prefers alkaline, still or slow-moving water. Requires a pH of 7 or higher, usually in slightly eutrophic waters. Elevation 15-1510 m. Blooming period Jul-Aug.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Western leatherwood *Dirca occidentalis*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G2 S2 CNPS RPR 1B.2	The western leatherwood is a dicot plant, perennial deciduous herb, that occurs in habitats such as broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, closed-cone coniferous forest, north coast coniferous forest, riparian forest and woodland. Generally found on brushy slopes, mesic sites; mostly in mixed evergreen & foothill woodland communities. Elevation 20-640 m. Blooming period Jan-Mar(Apr).	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
White-rayed pentachaeta *Pentachaeta bellidiflora*	Fed: Endangered CA: Endangered G1 S1 CNPS RPR 1B.1	The white-rayed pentachaeta is a dicot plant, annual herb, that occurs in cismontane woodland, ultramafic, and valley & foothill grassland habitats. It prefers open dry rocky slopes and grassy areas, often on soils derived from serpentine bedrock. Elevation 35-610 m. Blooming period Mar-May.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Woodland woollythreads *Monolopia gracilens*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G3 S3 CNPS RPR 1B.2	The woodland woolythreads is a dicot plant, annual herb, that occurs in habitats such as broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, north coast coniferous forest, ultramafic, and valley & foothill grassland. It prefers grassy sites, in openings; sandy to rocky soils. Often seen on serpentine after burns, but may have only weak affinity to serpentine. Elevation 120-975 m. Blooming period (Feb)Mar-Jul.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property. Isolated from the nearest extant occurrences.
BRYOPHYTES, MOSSES AND LICHENS			
Minute pocket moss *Fissidens pauperculus*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G3? S2 CNPS RPR 1B.2 USFS: S	The minute pocket moss is a bryophyte that occurs in north coast coniferous forest and redwoods. It is a moss which grows on damp soil along the coast, also on dry streambeds and on stream banks. Elevation 10-1024 m.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Slender silver moss *Anomobryum julaceum*	Fed: none CA: CEQA G5? S2 CNPS RPR 4.2	The slender silver moss is a bryophyte that occurs in broadleaved upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, and north coast coniferous forest. It is a moss which grows on damp rocks and soil; acidic substrates. Also, it is usually seen on roadcuts. Elevation 100-1000 m.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
SENSITIVE NATURAL COMMUNITIES			

Species Name	Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur Onsite
***Garrya elliptica* Provisional Shrubland Alliance**	Fed: none CA: none G3? S3?	*Garrya elliptica* Provisional Shrubland Alliance, also known as coastal silk tassel scrub. Characteristic species are *Garrya elliptica* as dominant in the shrub canopy with *Baccharis pilularis*, and other shrubs. This natural community is considered rare but not sensitive.	Present Fragmented and low quality. Non-sensitive natural community.
Northern Coastal Salt Marsh	Fed: none CA: CEQA G3 S3.1	Northern Coastal Salt Marsh is a marsh sensitive natural community. It is a type of wetland marsh & swamp habitat.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Northern Maritime Chaparral	Fed: none CA: CEQA G1 S1.2	Northern Maritime Chaparral is a scrub sensitive natural community. It is a type of chaparral habitat.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Serpentine Bunchgrass	Fed: none CA: CEQA G2 S2.2	Serpentine Bunchgrass is an herbaceous sensitive natural community. It is an herbaceous type of valley & foothill grassland habitat.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.
Valley Needlegrass Grassland	Fed: none CA: CEQA G3 S3.1	Valley Needlegrass Grassland is an herbaceous sensitive natural community. It is a type of valley & foothill grassland habitat.	Not Expected No suitable habitat present on the property.

KEY to Status Abbreviations

(FE) = Federally listed as Endangered.
(FT) = Federal listed as Threatened.
(CE) = State of California listed as Endangered
(CT) = State of California listed as Threatened
(CC) Candidate = State candidate to become a listed Endangered or Threatened Species
(CSC) California Species of Special Concern
(CFP) California Fully Protected Species
(Sensitive) = CA Dept. of Forestry classification
(BCC) = Federal Birds of Conservation Concern
(AS) = Audubon Society. Species protected when nesting.
(WBWG:M) = Western Bat Working Group: Medium Priority
(WBWG:H) = Western Bat Working Group: High Priority
(D) = Delisted from Federal List.

California Rare Plant Ranks
California Rare Plant Rank 1A: Plants Presumed Extirpated in California and Either Rare or Extinct Elsewhere
California Rare Plant Rank 1B: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
California Rare Plant Rank 2A: Plants Presumed Extirpated in California, But Common Elsewhere
California Rare Plant Rank 2B: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in CA, But More Common Elsewhere
California Rare Plant Rank 3: Plants About Which More Information is Needed - A Review List
California Rare Plant Rank 4: Plants of Limited Distribution - A Watch List
Threat Ranks
0.1-Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
0.2-Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
0.3-Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

NatureServe Conservation Status Rankings
(G1) = Globally Critically Imperiled. At very high risk of extinction due to extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations), very steep declines, or other factors.
(G2) = Globally Imperiled. At high risk of extinction due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors.
(G3) = Globally Vulnerable. At moderate risk of extinction due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors.
(S1) = State Critically Imperiled. At very high risk of extinction due to extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations), very steep declines, or other factors.
(S2) = State Imperiled. At high risk of extinction due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors.
(S3) = State Vulnerable. At moderate risk of extinction due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors.
(?) = question mark within a ranking denotes an inexact numeric rank based on best available information.

APPENDIX D: SITE LOCATION PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1: Eden Road forms the access road on north end of the project site. Brush along fence line includes some native shrubs. View is looking east. Date 12/14/2018.

APPENDIX D: SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA AND RELEVANT POLICIES AND LAWS

Significance Criteria

Approval of general plans, area plans, and specific projects is subject to the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The purpose of CEQA is to assess the significance of a proposed project's impacts on the environment before they are carried out. Whenever possible, public agencies are required to avoid or minimize environmental impacts by implementing practical alternatives or mitigation measures.

According to Section 15382 of the CEQA Guidelines, a significant effect on the environment means a "substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project, including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise, and objects of historic or aesthetic interest."

Specific project impacts to biological resources may be considered "significant" if they would:

- Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service;
- Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service;
- Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means;
- Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites;
- Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance; or
- Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

Furthermore, CEQA Guidelines Section 15065(a) states that a project may trigger the requirement to make a "mandatory findings of significance" if the project has the potential to "substantially degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare or threatened species, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory."

Relevant Policies and Laws

Threatened and Endangered Species

State and federal "endangered species" legislation has provided the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) with a mechanism for conserving and protecting plant and animal species of limited distribution and/or low or declining populations. Species listed as threatened or endangered under provisions of the state

and federal endangered species acts, candidate species for such listing, state species of special concern, and some plants listed as endangered by the California Native Plant Society are collectively referred to as "species of special status." Permits may be required from both the CDFW and USFWS if activities associated with a proposed project will result in the "take" of a listed species. "Take" is defined by the state of California as "to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture or kill" (California Fish and Game Code, Section 86). "Take" is more broadly defined by the federal Endangered Species Act to include "harm" (16 USC, Section 1532(19), 50 CFR, Section 17.3). The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) explicitly defines 'take' as not including the terms 'harm' or harass', while these terms do appear in the federal ESA definition of 'take'. Therefore the federal ESA provides greater protection for listed species.

Furthermore, the CDFW and the USFWS are responding agencies under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Both agencies review CEQA documents in order to determine the adequacy of their treatment of endangered species issues and to make project-specific recommendations for their conservation.

Migratory Birds

Most birds are also protected by state and federal law. The Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (FMBTA: 16 U.S.C., sec. 703, Supp. I, 1989) prohibits killing, possessing, or trading in migratory birds, except in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. This act encompasses whole birds, parts of birds, and bird nests and eggs.

Birds of Prey

Birds of prey are also protected in California under provisions of the State Fish and Game Code, Section 3503.5, 1992), which states that it is "unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the order Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds of prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto". Construction disturbance during the breeding season could result in the incidental loss of fertile eggs or nestlings, or otherwise lead to nest abandonment. Disturbance that causes nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort is considered "taking" by the CDFW.

Wetlands and Other Jurisdictional Waters

Natural drainage channels and adjacent wetlands may be considered "Waters of the United States" (hereafter referred to as "jurisdictional waters") subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The extent of jurisdiction has been defined in the Code of Federal Regulations but has also been subject to interpretation of the federal courts.

Jurisdictional waters generally include:

- All waters which are currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
- All interstate waters including interstate wetlands:
- All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds, the use, degradation or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce;

- All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the United States under the definition;
- Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a)(1)-(4) (i.e. the bulleted items above).

The USACE regulates the filling or grading of such waters under the authority of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. The extent of jurisdiction within drainage channels is defined by "ordinary high water marks" on opposing channel banks. Wetlands are habitats with soils that are intermittently or permanently saturated, or inundated. The resulting anaerobic conditions select for plant species known as hydrophytes that show a high degree of fidelity to such soils. Wetlands are identified by the presence of hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils (soils saturated intermittently or permanently saturated by water), and wetland hydrology according to methodologies outlined in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual (USACE 1987).

All activities that involve the discharge of fill into jurisdictional waters are subject to the permit requirements of the USACE (Wetland Training Institute, Inc. 1991). Such permits are typically issued on the condition that the applicant agrees to provide mitigation that result in no net loss of wetland functions or values. No permit can be issued until the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) issues a certification (or waiver of such certification) that the proposed activity will meet state water quality standards. The filling of isolated wetlands, over which the USACE has disclaimed jurisdiction under the SWANCC decision, is regulated by the RWQCB. It is unlawful to fill isolated wetlands without filing a Notice of Intent with the RWQCB. The RWQCB is also responsible for enforcing National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits, including the General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit. All projects requiring federal money must also comply with Executive Order 11990 (Protection of Wetlands). The California Department of Fish and Game has jurisdiction over the bed and bank of natural drainages according to provisions of Section 1601 and 1602 of the California Fish and Wildlife Code (2012). Activities that would disturb these drainages are regulated by the CDFW via a Streambed Alteration Agreement. Such an agreement typically stipulates that certain measures will be implemented that protect the habitat values of the drainage in question.

Local Policies and Ordinances

The City of San Leandro 2035 General Plan and accompanying Environmental Impact Report contain a variety of detailed information to consider when planning development in the city. Consultation with these policies will be required during normal project planning processes.