Exhibit E

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DENISE DUFFY & ASSOCIATES, INC.
PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING

MEMORANDUM

Date: October 21, 2022

To: John Haupt
Haupt & Associates

From: Matt Johnson, Senior Environmental Scientist/Project Manager
Liz Camilo, Associate Environmental Scientist
Denise Duffy & Associates, Inc.

Subject: Amendment to the 2022 SPCA for Monterey County Renovation Project Biological Resources Report

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Denise Duffy & Associates, Inc. (DD&A) is contracted by Haupt & Associates, working on behalf of the SPCA for Monterey County, to provide environmental consulting services for the SPCA for Monterey County Renovation Project (project or proposed project, PLN060658-AMD1). DD&A prepared the *SPCA for Monterey County Renovation Project Biological Resources Report*, dated June 2022, to identify potential project impacts to sensitive biological resources and associated mitigation to avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts to a less than significant level under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The County of Monterey (County) has requested an amendment to the Biological Resources Report to evaluate the mitigation proposed in relation to the 2007 SPCA Renovation and Rehabilitation Project (PLN060658). This amendment supersedes *Section 4, Impacts and Mitigation* of the 2022 Biological Report. All other sections of the report remain unchanged.

IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

The following section describes potential impacts that may result from the proposed project. The mitigation measures from the *Biological Assessment for the SPCA Renovation and Rehabilitation Project* (DD&A, 2007) which are applicable to the project impacts are identified below. In some instances, the text of the mitigation has been modified to incorporate other similar resources or to exclude resources that are not applicable to the proposed project; however, the intention and purpose of the mitigation remains unchanged from the 2007 Biological Report. Exclusions are indicated using strikethrough text and additions are indicated using underlined text.

Potential Impact 1: *Wetlands the U.S. and/or state potentially subject to the jurisdiction of the ACOE and the RWQCB are known to occur adjacent to the project site within the SPCA property. These resources are not located within the project site and, therefore, no direct impacts to these resources are anticipated. Impacts to wetlands could occur, however, if construction activities occur outside of the proposed work limits or if construction activities result in erosion and sedimentation to adjacent habitats. Additionally, impacts to wetlands could occur if an accident during construction were to result in the release of hazardous materials into the environment. Implementation of standard County-required erosion control*

measures and Mitigation 3, 5c, and 5d from the 2007 Biological Report would ensure avoidance of impacts during construction to wetlands located adjacent to the project site.

> ***Mitigation 3****:* A qualified biologist will train all project staff regarding habitat sensitivity, identification of special-status species, and required practices before the start of construction. The training will include a brief review of the biology of these species and habitats, the general measures that are being implemented to conserve these species and habitats as they relate to the project, guidelines to avoid impacts to these species during the construction period, the penalties for non-compliance, and the boundaries of the project site. A fact sheet or other supporting materials containing this information will be prepared and distributed. Upon completion of training, employees will sign a form stating that they attended the training and understand all the conservation and protection measures. Educational programs will be conducted for new personnel before they join construction activities. The crew foreman will be responsible for ensuring that all crew members comply with the guidelines.
>
> ***Mitigation 5c****:* Use of project related heavy equipment and vehicles will be restricted to designated construction areas located outside of identified wetland ~~and riparian~~ habitat, throughout the duration of construction activities, to the extent feasible.
>
> ***Mitigation 5d****:* Cleaning and refueling of equipment and vehicles will occur only within designated staging areas on previously paved or graded parking areas. No maintenance, cleaning, or fueling of equipment will occur within wetland areas, or within 50 feet of such areas, and, at a minimum, all equipment and vehicles will be checked and maintained on a daily basis to ensure proper operation and avoid potential leaks or spills. During construction, all project-related spills of hazardous materials within or adjacent to the project site will be cleaned up immediately. Spill prevention and clean-up materials will be onsite at all times during construction. Construction materials/debris will also be stored within the designated staging areas. No debris, soil, silt, sand, oil, petroleum products, cement, concrete, or washings thereof will be allowed to enter, or be placed where they may be washed by rainfall or runoff, into wetland habitats.

Potential Impact 3: *Santa Cruz microseris has the potential to occur within or adjacent to the project site; therefore, as a condition of the project, the SPCA will contract a qualified biological to conduct a focused botanical survey of the site for this species in spring 2023 during its blooming period (approximately April or May). If present within or adjacent to the project site, construction activities could result in direct mortality of individual plants. This is a potentially significant impact that can be reduced to a less than significant level with implementation of Mitigation 1, 1a, and 3, from the 2007 Biological Report.*

> ***Mitigation 1:*** ~~The known occurrence of Carmel Valley bush mallow~~ Any known occurrences of special-status plant species within or adjacent to the project site will be fenced off using orange cyclone fencing. The fencing will be installed under the supervision of a qualified biological monitor and checked weekly, at a minimum, to ensure its maintenance throughout the duration of construction activities.
>
> ***Mitigation 1a:*** Prior to the initiation of construction activities, a qualified biologist will provide an educational presentation to the contractor and landowner that identifies the location of ~~the~~ any

fenced special-status plant species, provides information in regard to the type and status of the plant species, and instructs the contractor to keep all construction activities outside of the fencing.

Potential Impact 4: *Several special-status wildlife species, including northern California legless lizard, western pond turtle, and coast horned lizard, have the potential to occur within the project site. Construction activities may result in direct mortality of individuals and/or loss of habitat for these species, if present within the project site during construction. This is a potentially significant impact that can be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of standard construction best management practices and Mitigation 3, 3a, 3b, 5g, and 5h from the 2007 Biological Report.*

Mitigation 3a*:* A qualified biologist will conduct surveys for ~~black-and-silvery-legless-lizards northern~~ California legless lizard, western pond turtle, and coast horned lizard within the project site before the initiation of any construction activities. If any of these species are identified within the project site, they will be moved by a qualified biologist holding a valid Scientific Collecting Permit to appropriate habitat outside of the project site. ~~Prior to handling these species, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife will be contacted as to the necessity for a Memorandum of Agreement.~~

Mitigation 5b*:* A qualified biologist will monitor all ground disturbing construction activity. After ground disturbing project activities are complete, the qualified biologist will train an individual to act as the on-site construction monitor. The on-site monitor will have attended the training described in Mitigation 3 above. Both the qualified biologist and the construction monitor will have the authority to stop and/or redirect project activities to ensure protection of resources and compliance with all environmental permits and conditions of the project. The qualified biologist and construction monitor will complete a daily log summarizing activities and environmental compliance.

Mitigation 5g*:* To prevent inadvertent entrapment of ~~California red-legged frogs or California tiger salamanders~~ special-status wildlife during the proposed project, all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches more than two feet deep will be covered at the close of each working day with plywood or similar materials. Before such holes or trenches are filled, they will be thoroughly inspected for trapped animals.

Mitigation 5h*:* Only tightly woven fiber netting or similar material may be used for erosion control at the project site. Coconut coir matting is an acceptable erosion control material. No plastic mono-filament matting will be used for erosion control, as this material may ensnare wildlife~~, including California red-legged frogs and California tiger salamanders~~.

Potential Impact 5: *Raptors and other protected avian species have the potential to nest within trees located within and adjacent to the project site. Construction activities may result in direct mortality of individuals, disturbance of nests, and loss of habitat. This is a potentially significant impact that can be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of Mitigation 3 and 4 from the 2007 Biological Report.*

***Mitigation 4**:* Pre-construction surveys shall be conducted for nesting avian species (including raptors) within 300 feet of proposed construction activities if construction is to be initiated between February 15 and August 1. If nesting raptors (or any other nesting birds) are identified during the pre-construction surveys, CDFW will be contacted for an appropriate buffer that should be imposed within which no construction activities or disturbance should take place (generally 300 feet in all directions for raptors; other avian species may have species-specific requirements) until the young of the year have fledged, as determined by a qualified biologist. Alternatively, construction activities that may affect nesting raptors or other protected avian species can be timed to avoid the nesting season.

Potential Impact 6: *The County regulates the removal or damage of native oak trees within unincorporated areas of the County, including the project site; a tree removal permit would be required for damage to or removal of one or more protected trees, and a forest management plan would be required for damage to or removal of more than three protected trees. Coast live oak trees occur within and adjacent to the project site. If the project would result in impacts to one coast live oak tree, the project proponent would acquire a tree removal permit from the County prior to construction. Implementation of any measures required by the permit would ensure that potential impacts to trees are reduced to a less-than-significant level under CEQA. In addition, standard County requirements for tree protection that ensure that coast live oak trees not planned for removal are protected during construction would reduce potential impacts to reduced trees to a less-than-significant level under CEQA. Preparation of a forest management plan would not be required if impacts are limited to three or fewer trees.*

Please contact Matt Johnson at (831) 373–4341 or at mjohnson@ddaplanning.com if you have any questions about this amendment.

REFERENCES

Denise Duffy & Associates. 2007. Biological Assessment for the SPCA Renovation and Rehabilitation Project.

Denise Duffy & Associates. 2022. SPCA for Monterey County Renovation Project Biological Resources Report.

SPCA for Monterey County
Renovation Project
Biological Resources Report

June 2022

Prepared for

John Haupt
Haupt & Associates
P.O. Box 1897
Monterey, California 93942

Prepared by

Denise Duffy & Associates, Inc.
947 Cass Street, Suite 5
Monterey, California 93940

Contact: Matt Johnson
(831) 373 – 4341

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Appendices

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

Denise Duffy & Associates, Inc. (DD&A) was contracted by Haupt & Associates (Haupt) to prepare this Biological Resources Report for the SPCA for Monterey County (SPCA) Renovation Project (project or proposed project), located at 1002 Monterey-Salinas Highway in unincorporated Monterey County (County), California (**Figures 1 and 2**). The project site is approximately 1.4 acres and is mostly developed.

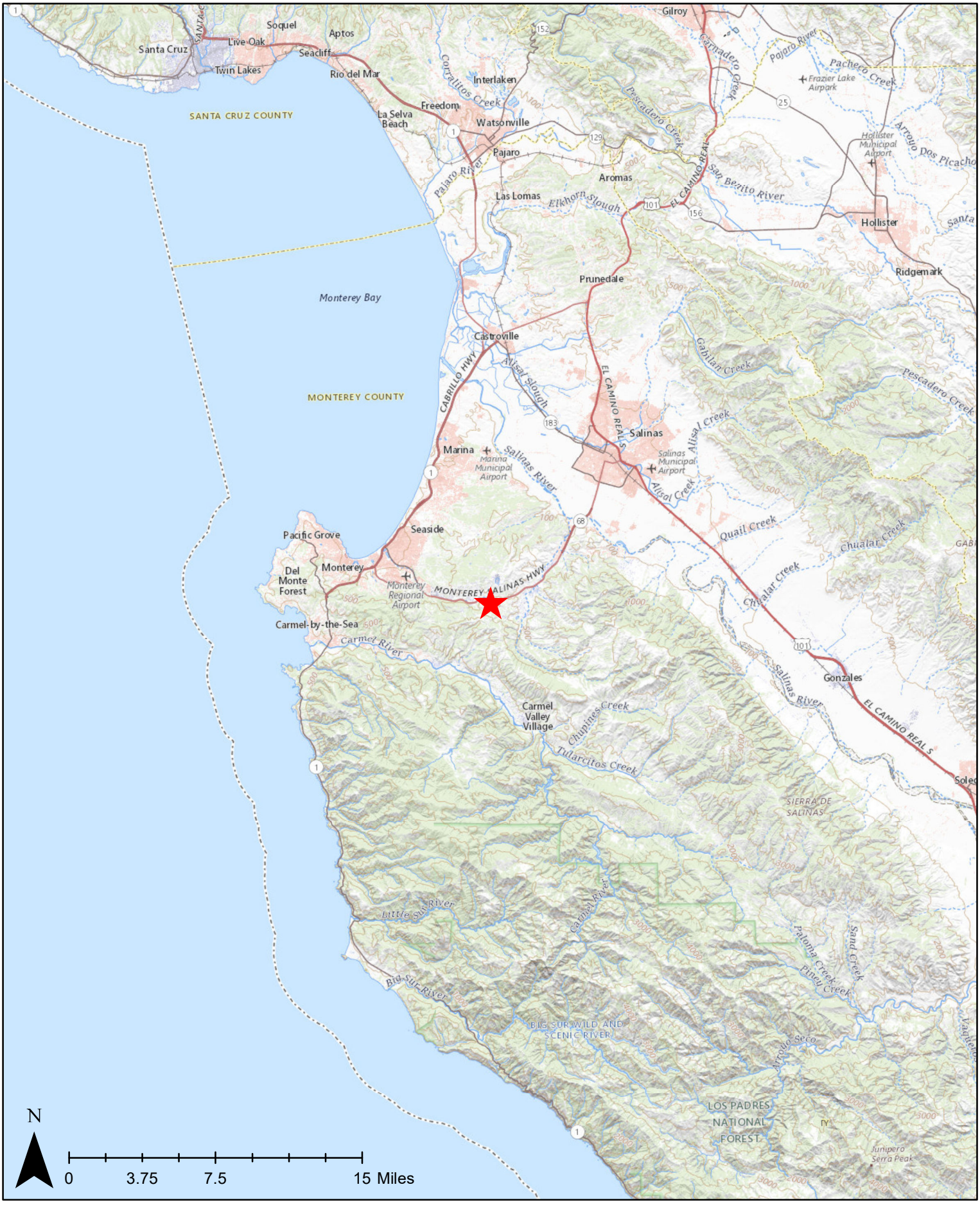
The proposed project consists of the demolition and renovation of existing structures within the SPCA property. Specifically, the project would consist of the removal and replacement of the existing 1,740 ft^2 red barn with a new 3,112 ft^2 TLC building, removal, and replacement of the existing 625 ft^2 shade structure with a new 3,200 ft^2 training pavilion, and expansion of the existing 2,818 ft^2 education center within a new 1,065 ft^2 structure (**Appendix A**). The project would also include the construction of associated infrastructure.

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

1.2 Summary of Results

The project site is mostly developed. Where it is not developed, habitat types include coast live oak woodland and annual grassland. No sensitive habitats occur within the project site; however, potential wetlands and other waters of the U.S. and/or state occur adjacent to the project site within the SPCA property. No special-status species are known to occur within the project site; however, western pond turtle is known to occur adjacent to the project site within the SPCA property and may utilize the project site for upland habitat. Several other special-status species, including Santa Cruz microseris, California legless lizard, and coast horned lizard, have the potential to occur within the project site. Additionally, large trees within and adjacent to the project site may provide suitable nesting habitat for protected avian species. Coast live oak trees within the project site are also subject to the jurisdiction of the County.

Avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures are identified in this report to avoid or reduce potential impacts to these sensitive biological resources to a less than significant level under CEQA. If the project would result in the removal of native oak trees, a tree removal permit from the County would be required prior to construction. No other regulatory permits for biological resources are anticipated for the project.



Project Vicinity

Date	Figure
6/15/2022	1
Scale: 1 in = 30,000 ft	

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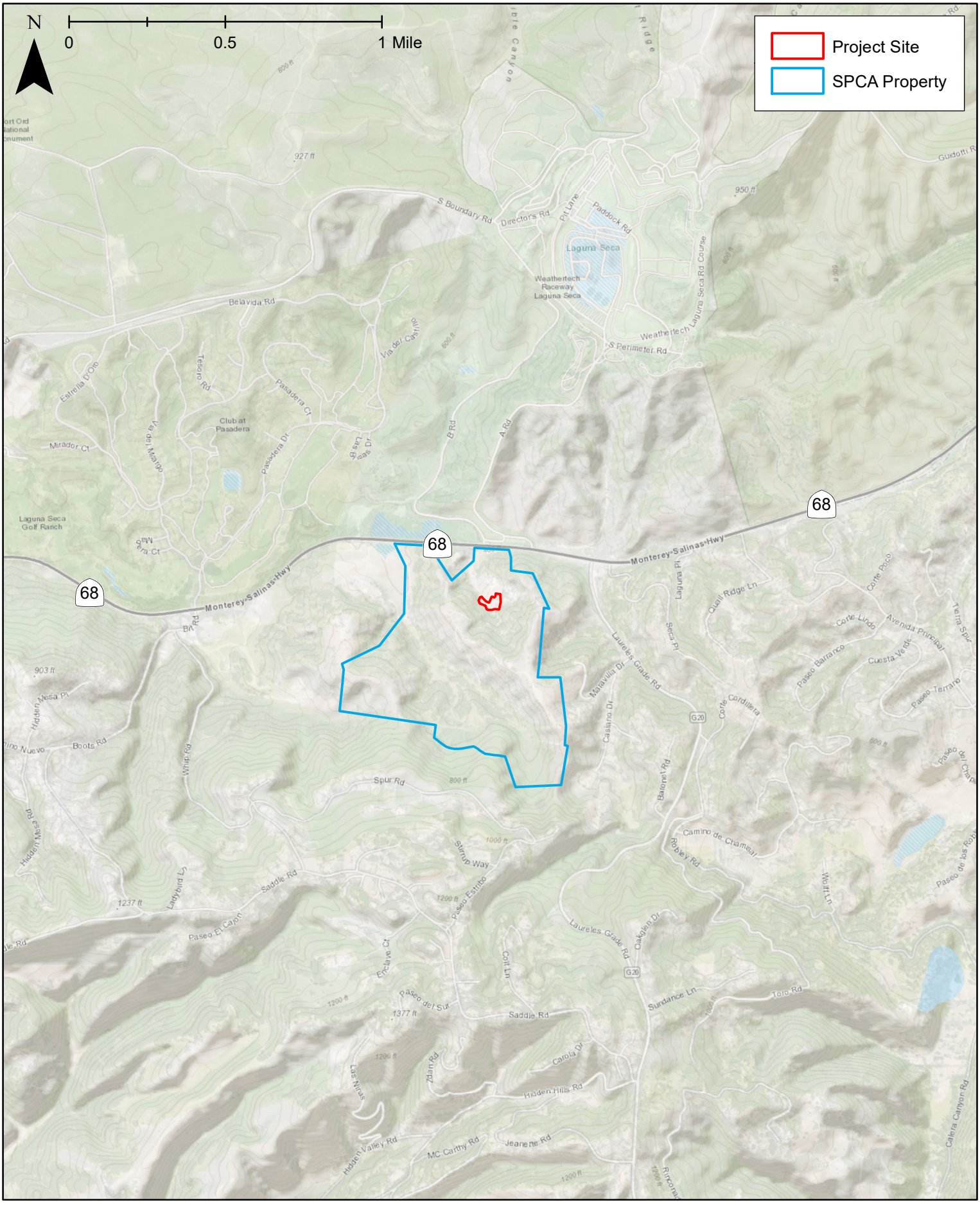

Project Location

Date	Figure
6/15/2022	2
Scale: 1 in = 2,000 ft	

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2. METHODS

2.1 Personnel and Survey Methods

DD&A Associate Environmental Scientist Liz Camilo conducted a survey of the project site on June 1, 2022, to characterize habitats present and to identify any special-status plant or wildlife species or suitable habitat for these species within the site. Survey methods included walking the project site to identify general habitat types and potential sensitive habitat types, conducting an assessment of potential wetlands and other waters, conducting a reconnaissance-level wildlife habitat survey to identify any special-status wildlife species or suitable habitat for special-status plant and wildlife species occurring within the site, and conducting a focused survey for perennial and spring-blooming special-status plant species. The project site was evaluated for botanical resources following the applicable guidelines outlined in *Guidelines for Conducting and Reporting Botanical Inventories for Federally listed, Proposed and Candidate Plants* (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [Service], 2000), *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities* (California Department of Fish and Wildlife [CDFW], 2018), and California Native Plant Society (CNPS) *Botanical Survey Guidelines* (CNPS, 2001).

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

2.2 Data Sources

Prior to the field survey, DD&A conducted a desktop literature review to determine the presence or potential presence of special-status species and other sensitive biological resources within the project site. A biological resources report for the SPCA property, prepared by DD&A in 2007, was reviewed to provide context and a general overview of the potential biological resources within the site. Other data sources include:

- Current agency status information from the Service and CDFW for species listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) or the California Endangered Species Act (CESA), and those considered CDFW "species of special concern", including:
  - California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) occurrences reports from the Carmel Valley, Marina, Monterey, Mt. Carmel, Salinas, Seaside, Soberanes Point, and Spreckels quadrangles (**Appendix B**; CDFW, 2022); and
  - The Service's Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) Resource List for the project site (**Appendix C**; Service, 2022a);
- The CNPS *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California* (CNPS, 2022);
- The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (USDA-NRCS, 2022);
- The Service's National Wetlands Inventory Wetlands Mapper (Service, 2022b),
- The National Hydrography Dataset (U.S. Geological Survey [USGS], 2022), and
- *California Tiger Salamander Habitat Assessment Report for SPCA of Monterey County* (DD&A, 2007b).

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

2.2.1 Botany

Vegetation types identified in *A Manual of California Vegetation* (Sawyer et al., 2009) were utilized to determine if vegetation types identified as sensitive on CDFW's *California Natural Communities List* (CDFW, 2021) are present within the project site. Information regarding the distribution and habitats of local and state vascular plants was also reviewed (Howitt and Howell, 1964 and 1973; Munz and Keck, 1973; Baldwin et al., 2012; Matthews and Mitchell, 2015; Jepson Flora Project, 2022). All plants observed within the project site during the evaluation were identified to species or intraspecific taxon necessary to eliminate them as being special-status species using keys and descriptions in *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, Edition 2* (Baldwin et al., 2012) and *The Plants of Monterey County an Illustrated Field Key* (Matthews and Mitchell, 2015). Scientific nomenclature for plant species identified within this document follows Baldwin, et. al, (2012); common names follow Matthews and Mitchell (2015). A full botanical inventory was not recorded for the project site but the dominant species within each habitat were noted. Dominant plant species are those which are more numerous than their competitors in an ecological community or makes up more of the biomass; generally, the species that are most abundant. Most ecological communities are defined by their dominant species.

The California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) Inventory (Cal-IPC, 2022) was reviewed to determine if any invasive plant species were present within the project site.

2.2.2 Wildlife

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

2.3 Definitions

2.3.1 Sensitive Habitats

Sensitive habitats include riparian corridors, wetlands, habitats for legally protected species, areas of high biological diversity, areas supporting rare or special-status wildlife habitat, and unusual or regionally restricted vegetation types. Vegetation types considered sensitive include those listed on CDFW's *California Natural Communities List* (i.e., those habitats that are rare or endangered within the borders of California) (CDFW, 2021), those that are occupied by species listed under the ESA or are critical habitat in accordance with the ESA, and those that are defined as Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas under the California Coastal Act. Specific habitats may also be identified as sensitive in city or county general plans or ordinances. Sensitive habitats are regulated under federal regulations (such as the Clean Water Act and Executive Order 11990 – Protection of Wetlands), state regulations (such as CEQA and the CDFW Streambed Alteration Program), or local ordinances or policies (such as city or county tree ordinances and general plan policies).

2.3.2 Special-Status Species

Special-status species are those plants and animals that have been formally listed or proposed for listing as endangered or threatened or are candidates for such listing under ESA or CESA. Listed species are afforded

legal protection under the ESA and CESA. Species that meet the definition of rare or endangered under the CEQA Guidelines Section 15380 are also considered special-status species. Animals on the CDFW's list of "species of special concern" (most of which are species whose breeding populations in California may face extirpation if current population trends continue) meet this definition and are typically provided management consideration through the CEQA process, although they are not legally protected under the ESA or CESA. CDFW also includes some animal species that are not assigned any of the other status designations in the CNDDB "Special Animals" list; however, these species have no legal or protection status and are not analyzed in this document.

Plants listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act (CNPPA) or included in CNPS California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR; formerly known as CNPS Lists) 1A, 1B, 2A, and 2B are also treated as special-status species as they meet the definitions of Sections 2062 and 2067 of the CESA and in accordance with CEQA Guidelines Section 15380.[1] In general, the CDFW requires that plant species on CRPR 1A (plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere), CRPR 1B (plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere), CRPR 2A (plants presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere); and CRPR 2B (plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere) of the CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (CNPS, 2021) be fully considered during the preparation of environmental documents relating to CEQA. CNPS CRPR 4 species (plants of limited distribution) may, but generally do not, meet the definitions of Sections 2062 and 2067 of CESA, and are not typically considered in environmental documents relating to CEQA. While other species (i.e., CRPR 3 or 4 species) are sometimes found in database searches or within the literature, these do not meet the definitions of Section 2062 and 2067 of CESA and are not analyzed in this document.

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

2.4 Regulatory Setting

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

2.4.1 Federal Regulations

Federal Endangered Species Act

Provisions of the ESA of 1973 (16 USC 1532 et seq., as amended) protect federally listed threatened or endangered species and their habitats from unlawful take. Listed species include those for which proposed and final rules have been published in the Federal Register. The ESA is administered by the Service or National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).

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

In general, NMFS is responsible for the protection of ESA-listed marine species and anadromous fish, whereas other listed species are under Service jurisdiction.

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

Clean Water Act

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulate discharge of dredged and fill material into waters of the U.S. under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). Waters of the U.S. are defined broadly as waters susceptible to use in commerce (including waters subject to tides, interstate waters, and interstate wetlands) and other waters (such as interstate lakes, rivers, streams, mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds) (33 CFR 328.3). Potential wetland areas are identified as "those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soils conditions."

Under Section 401 of the CWA, any applicant receiving a Section 404 permit from the ACOE must also obtain a Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). A Section 401 Water Quality Certification is issued when a project is demonstrated to comply with state water quality standards and other aquatic resource protection requirements.

2.4.2 State Regulations

California Endangered Species Act

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

California Native Plant Protection Act

The CNPPA of 1977 directed CDFW to carry out the legislature's intent to "preserve, protect and enhance rare and Endangered plants in the State." The CNPPA prohibits importing rare and Endangered plants into California, taking rare and Endangered plants, and selling rare and Endangered plants. The CESA and

CNPPA authorized the Fish and Game Commission to designate endangered, threatened, and rare species and to regulate the taking of these species (§2050-2098, Fish and Game Code). Plants listed as rare under the CNPPA are not protected under CESA; however, these plants may not be taken or possessed at any time and no licenses or permits may be issued for their take except for collecting these species for necessary scientific research.

California Fish and Game Code

Birds. Section 3503 of the Fish and Game Code states that it is "unlawful to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto." Section 3503.5 prohibits the killing, possession, or destruction of any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds-of-prey). Section 3511 prohibits take or possession of fully protected birds. Section 3513 prohibits the take or possession of any migratory nongame birds designated under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA). Section 3800 prohibits take of nongame birds.

Fully Protected Species. The classification of fully protected was the state's initial effort in the 1960's to identify and provide additional protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction. Lists were created for fish (§5515), mammals (§4700), amphibians and reptiles (§5050), and birds (§3511). Most fully protected species have also been listed as threatened or endangered species under the more recent endangered species laws and regulations. Fully protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time and no licenses or permits may be issued for their take except for collecting these species for necessary scientific research and relocation of the bird species for the protection of livestock.

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

2.4.3 Local Regulations

Preservation of Oak and Other Protected Trees

The County regulates the removal or significant trimming of some native trees in unincorporated areas of the County, per the provisions in County Code Chapter 16.60 (Preservation of Oak and Other Protected Trees). Removal of a protected tree as defined in the Code requires a tree removal permit from the County. The removal of more than three protected trees requires a forest management plan.

The project site lies within the County's Greater Monterey Peninsula Area Plan. Protected trees within this planning area include native oak trees.

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3. RESULTS

3.1 Habitat Types

In general, the SPCA property is relatively undisturbed; however, the project site is mostly developed. Where the site is not developed, habitat types include coast live oak woodland and annual grassland (**Figure 3**). The following discussion describes these habitat types and their occurrence within the project site.

3.1.1 Coast Live Oak Woodland

- *A Manual of California Vegetation* classification(s): Coast live oak woodland (*Quercus agrifolia* woodland alliance)
- *California Natural Communities List*: Not sensitive

Coastal live oak woodlands occur in the more mesic areas of coastal California from Sonoma County south into Baja California. They are dominated by open to nearly closed canopies of coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*). Within the project site, the understory is dominated by slender wild oat (*Avena barbata*), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), and poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*). Approximately 0.09 acre of coast live oak woodland is present within the project site along steep canyon slopes (**Figure 3**).

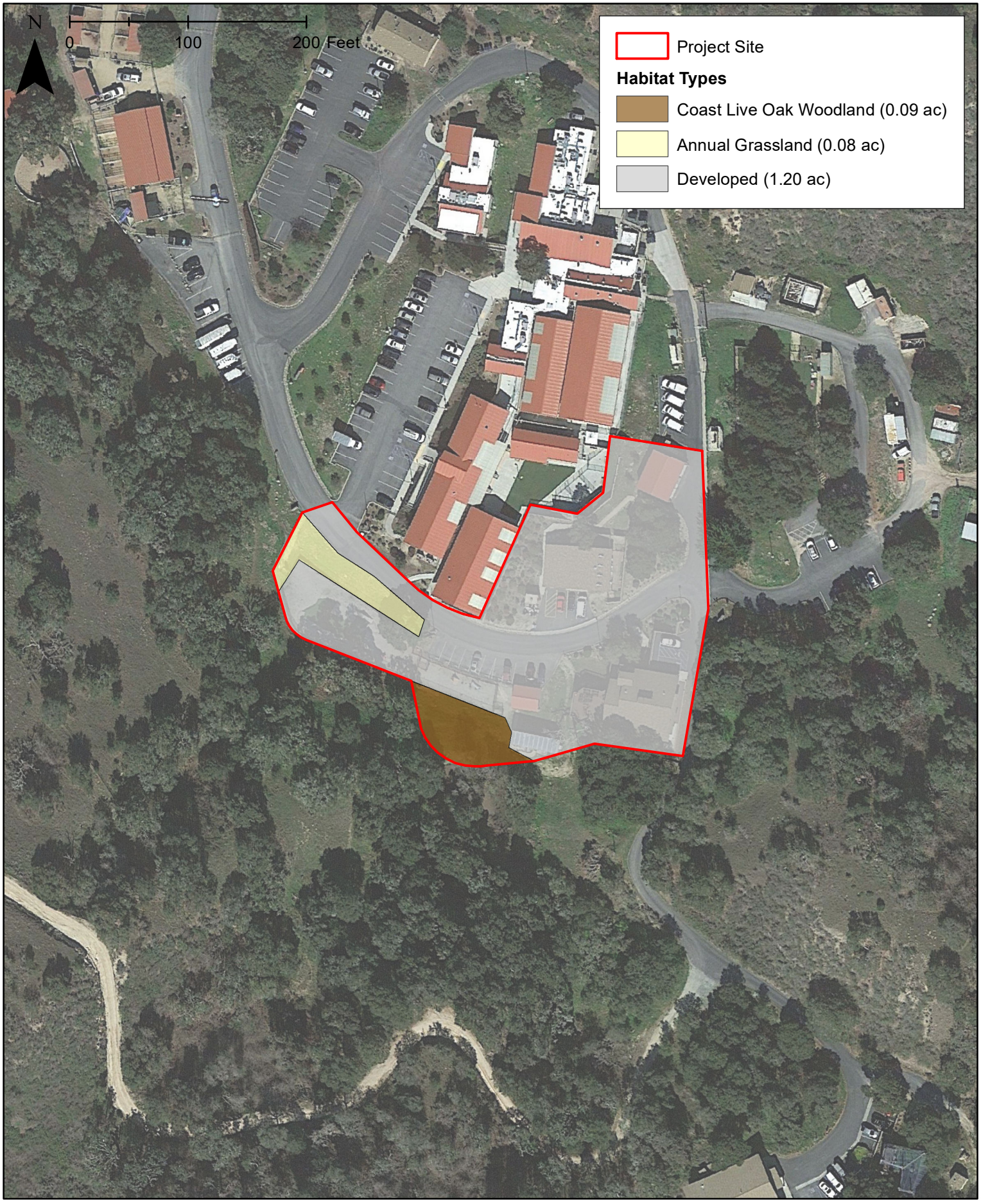
Coast live oak woodland is important habitat to many wildlife species. Oaks provide nesting sites for many avian species and cover for a variety of mammals. Acorns provide an important food source for acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), western scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), and black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*). Other common wildlife species found in coast live oak woodland are raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), Nuttall's woodpecker (*Picoides nuttallii*), northern flicker (*Colaptes auratus*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), and coyote (*Canis latrans*).

3.1.2 Annual Grassland

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

Throughout California, wild oats grasslands typically occur in open areas of valleys and foothills, usually on fine-textured clay or loam soils that are somewhat poorly drained (Holland, 1986). They are dominated by non-native annual grasses and forbs along with scattered native grasses and wildflowers. Within the project site, this habitat type is dominated by slender wild oat, black mustard, ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), and red-stemmed filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*). Approximately 0.08 acre of annual grassland habitat is present within the project site (**Figure 3**).

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



Habitat Types

Date
6/15/2022

Scale
1 in = 100 ft

Denise Duffy & Associates, Inc.
Planning and Environmental Consulting

Figure
3

Path: D:\GIS\GIS_Projects\2022-37 SPCA Renovation\Final Products\Fig 3 - Habitat Types.mxd

(*Crotalus oreganus*), gopher snake (*Pituophis catenifer*), and western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*). Coyotes and bobcats also hunt within grasslands.

3.1.3 Developed

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

The project site is mostly developed with paved roads, buildings, and landscaping. Excepting landscaped areas, generally no vegetation is present within developed areas, and they are considered to have little to no biological value. Approximately 1.2 acres of development is present within the project site (**Figure 3**).

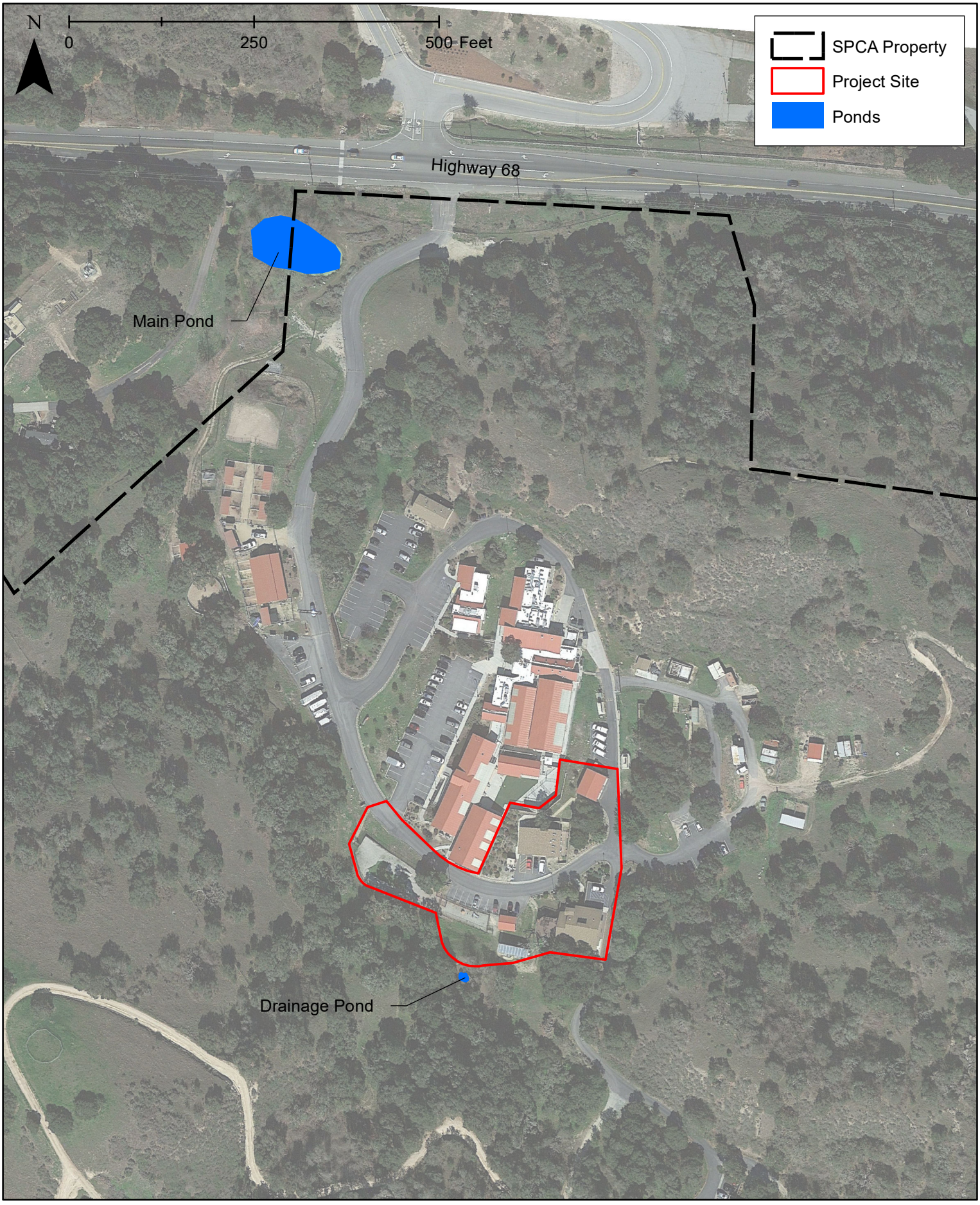
3.2 Sensitive Habitats

A few intermittent streams and seasonal ponds occur throughout the SPCA property. These resources may be considered wetlands or other waters of the U.S. and/or state subject to the jurisdiction of the ACOE and the RWQCB under Sections 404 and 401 of the CWA. The most substantial resource is a pond located directly west of the main SPCA entrance approximately 700 feet from the project site (**Figure 4**). A second, smaller drainage pond is located directly south of the project site (**Figure 4**; DD&A, 2007b). The Service's National Wetlands Inventory Wetlands Mapper (Service, 2022b) identifies freshwater emergent wetland within the project site, and the USGS's National Hydrogeographic Dataset (USGS, 2022) identifies an intermittent stream running through the project site; however, the wetland feature was mapped in 2005 and was mapped based on aerial imagery, and the intermittent stream was mapped at 1:24,000 scale. These data sources don't represent actual site conditions; wetland or water features (i.e., hydrophytic vegetation or hydrological features) were not observed within the project site during the biological survey. In addition, most of the area which the Wetlands Mapper and the National Hydrogeographic Dataset identify as wetland or waters is currently developed with paved roads and structures. Where it is not developed, vegetation is dominated by upland grasses and forbs. Emergent wetland vegetation was observed at other locations within the SPCA property (including near the main entrance pond) but not within the project site. Therefore, potentially jurisdictional wetlands of the U.S. and/or state occur adjacent to but not within the project site.

3.3 Special-Status Species

Published occurrence data within the project site and surrounding quadrangles were evaluated to compile a table of special-status species known to occur in the vicinity of the project site (see *Section 2. Methods*). Each of these species was evaluated for their likelihood to occur within and immediately adjacent to the project site. The special-status species that are known to or have been determined to have a moderate or high potential to occur within or immediately adjacent the project site are discussed below. All other species, which are assumed unlikely to occur or to have a low potential to occur based on the species-specific reasons presented in **Appendix D**, are therefore unlikely to be impacted by the project, and are not discussed further.

In support of prior renovations at the SPCA, DD&A conducted focused botanical surveys of the SPCA property, including the project site, in 2007 (DD&A, 2007a). No special-status plant species were observed within the project site during 2007 surveys. However, the Service's protocol for special-status plant surveys requires that surveys are conducted approximately every three years, while CDFW's protocol requires that surveys are conducted every one to five years depending on the habitat types present. Given these protocols, the results of 2007 botanical surveys may not reflect current conditions.



Potentially Jurisdictional Wetlands of the U.S. and/or State

Date
6/23/2022

Scale
1 in = 200 ft

Denise Duffy & Associates, Inc.
Planning and Environmental Consulting

Figure
4

Path: D:\GIS\GIS_Projects\2022-37 SPCA Renovation\Final Products\Fig 4 - Wetlands and Other Waters.mxd

Therefore, this report does not exclude the potential for special-status plants to occur within the site if suitable habitat is present and there are known occurrences in the vicinity.

3.3.1 Special-Status Plants

Santa Cruz Microseris

Santa Cruz microseris (*Stebbinsoseris decipiens*) is a CNPS CRPR 1B species in the Asteraceae family. This annual herb blooms from April through May and is typically associated with openings in broadleaved upland forest, closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, and valet and foothill grassland, sometimes on serpentine soils, at elevations of 10 to 500 meters.

Suitable habitat for Santa Cruz microseris is present within the project site. The CNDDB reports two occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed, the nearest located approximately 2.9 miles from the project site. Therefore, this species has a moderate potential to occur within the project site.

3.3.2 Special-Status Wildlife

Northern California Legless Lizard

The northern California legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra*) is a CDFW species of special concern. This fossorial (burrowing) species typically inhabits sandy or loose (friable) soils. Habitats known to support northern California legless lizard include (but are not limited to) coastal dunes, valley and foothill grasslands, chaparral, and coastal scrub at elevations from near sea level to approximately 1800 meters (6000 feet). The northern California legless lizard forages on invertebrates beneath the leaf litter or duff layer at the base of bushes and trees or under wood, rocks, and slash in appropriate habitats. The diet of this species likely overlaps to some extent with that of juvenile alligator lizards and perhaps some other salamanders. This species may be preyed upon by alligator lizards, snakes, birds, and small mammals. Little is known about the specific habitat requirements for courtship and breeding; however, the mating season for this species is believed to begin late spring or early summer, with one to four live young born between September and November.

Suitable habitat for the northern California legless lizard is present within undeveloped areas of the project site. The CNDDB reports 47 occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed, nearest located approximately 3.5 miles from the project site. Therefore, this species has a moderate potential to occur within the project site.

Western Pond Turtle

The western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*) is a CDFW species of special concern. This species is uncommon to common in permanent or nearly permanent aquatic resources in a wide variety of habitats throughout California, and requires basking sites such as partially submerged logs, rocks, mats of floating vegetation, or open mud banks. The home range of western pond turtles is typically quite restricted; however, ongoing research indicates that in many areas, turtles may leave the watercourse in late fall and move into upland habitats where they burrow into duff and/or soil and overwinter (Holland, 1994). In spring or early summer, females move overland for up to 100 meters to find suitable nesting sites. Nests are typically excavated in compact, dry soils in areas characterized by sparse vegetation, usually short grasses or forbs (Holland, 1994). Three to 11 eggs are laid from March to August depending on local conditions (Ernst and Barbour, 1972). Food sources include aquatic plant material, beetles, and a wide variety of aquatic invertebrates. Fishes, frogs, and carrion have also been reported among their food sources (Stebbins, 1972).

Western pond turtles were observed within two ponds at the SPCA property during surveys for CTS in 2007 (DD&A, 2007a). These ponds are outside of the project site and would not be impacted by the project; however, western pond turtles may use the project site for nesting and dispersal.

Coast Horned Lizard
The coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*) is a CDFW species of special concern. Horned lizards occur in valley-foothill hardwood, conifer, and riparian habitats, as well as in pine-cypress, juniper, chaparral, and annual grass habitats. This species generally inhabits open country, especially sandy areas, washes, flood plains, and wind-blown deposits in a wide variety of habitats. Coast horned lizards rely on camouflage for protection and will often lay motionless when approached. Horned lizards often bask in the early morning on the ground or on elevated objects such as low boulders or rocks. Predators and extreme heat are avoided by burrowing into loose soil. Periods of inactivity and winter hibernation are spent burrowed into the soil or under surface objects. Little is known about the habitat requirements for breeding and egg-laying of this species. Prey species include ants, beetles, wasps, grasshoppers, flies, and caterpillars.

Suitable habitat for coast horned lizard is present within undeveloped areas of the project site. The CNDDB reports six occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed, the nearest located approximately eight miles north of the project site. In addition, DD&A biologists have observed this species throughout the adjacent former Fort Ord. Therefore, this species has a moderate potential to occur within the project site.

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

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

3.4 Protected Trees

Coast live oak trees occur within coast live oak woodland habitat within the project site. As described in *Section 2.4 Regulatory Setting*, the County regulates the removal or damage of oak trees within the unincorporated areas of the project site, including the project site. Removal of oak trees would require a tree removal permit from the County. Removal or more than tree oak trees would also require a forest management plan.

4. IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

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

Potential Impact 1: *Wetlands the U.S. and/or state potentially subject to the jurisdiction of the ACOE and the RWQCB are known to occur adjacent to the project site within the SPCA property. These resources are not located within the project site and, therefore, no direct impacts to these resources would occur. Impacts to wetlands could occur, however, if construction activities occur outside of the proposed work limits or if construction activities result in erosion and sedimentation to adjacent habitats. Additionally, impacts to wetlands could occur if an accident during construction were to result in the release of hazardous materials into the environment. Implementation of standard County-required erosion control measures and Mitigation Measures 1a through 1f would ensure avoidance of impacts during construction to wetlands located adjacent to the project site.*

> ***Mitigation Measure 1a:*** Prior to construction activities, the project proponent shall retain a qualified biologist to conduct an Employee Education Program for the construction crew. The biologist shall meet with the construction crew at the project site at the onset of construction to educate the construction crew on the following: a) a review of the project boundaries; b) all sensitive habitats that may be present and all special-status species that may be present, their habitat, and proper identification; c) the specific mitigation measures that will be incorporated into the construction effort; d) the general provisions and protections afforded by the regulatory agencies; and e) the proper procedures if a special-status animal is encountered within the project site.
>
> ***Mitigation Measure 1b:*** Prior to construction, exclusionary fencing shall be placed around the drainage pond south of the project site to preclude construction vehicles and personnel from impacting potential wetlands and other waters of the U.S. and/or state. A qualified biologist or biological monitor shall supervise the installation of exclusionary fencing and monitor at least once per week until construction is complete to ensure that the protective exclusionary fencing remains intact.
>
> ***Mitigation Measure 1b:*** Stationary equipment such as motors, generators, and welders located within 100 feet of potential wetlands and other waters of the U.S. and/or state shall be stored overnight at a designated staging area and shall be positioned over drip pans.
>
> ***Mitigation Measure 1d:*** Any hazardous or toxic materials deleterious to life that could be washed into adjacent sensitive habitats shall be contained in watertight containers.
>
> ***Mitigation Measure 1e:*** Refueling of equipment shall take place within designated staging areas or at least 100 feet from potential wetlands and other waters of the U.S. and/or state.
>
> ***Mitigation Measure 1f:*** All construction debris and associated materials stored in staging area shall be removed from the work site upon completion of the project.

Potential Impact 3: *Santa Cruz microseris has the potential to occur within the project site. Construction activities may result in direct mortality of individuals, if present within the site. This is a potentially significant impact that can be reduced to a less than significant level with implementation of the Mitigation Measures 3a and 3b.*

> ***Mitigation Measure 3a***. Prior to ground-disturbing activities, the project proponent shall retain a qualified biologist to conduct a focused botanical survey of the project site for Santa Cruz microseris. The survey shall be conducted during the appropriate blooming periods for this species, as determined by the biologist (approximately April or May), in areas that offer suitable habitat. The results of the survey shall be documented by the biologist in a supplemental memorandum.
>
> ***Mitigation Measure 3b***. If Santa Cruz microseris is not identified within the project site, no additional mitigation is required. If a special-status plant species is identified within the project site, the species shall be included in the fencing and avoidance efforts described in Mitigation Measure 1a and the Employee Education Program described in Mitigation Measure 1a. If avoidance of all individuals is not possible, a Revegetation Plan shall be prepared by a qualified biologist prior to construction and shall be implemented following construction. The plan shall include a detailed description of revegetation areas, plant source material, planting specifications, and a monitoring program that describes annual monitoring efforts which incorporate success criteria and contingency plans if success criteria are not met.

Potential Impact 4: *Several special-status wildlife species, including northern California legless lizard, western pond turtle, and coast horned lizard, have the potential to occur within the project site. Construction activities may result in direct mortality of individuals and/or loss of habitat for these species, if present within the project site during construction. This is a potentially significant impact that can be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of Mitigation Measures 1a and 4a-4f.*

> ***Mitigation Measure 4a:*** A qualified biologist shall conduct a pre-construction survey for western pond turtles and their nests within the project site no more than three days prior to construction. If a western pond turtle nest is found, it will be monitored and avoided until the eggs hatch. All western pond turtles discovered within the project site immediately prior to or during project activities shall be allowed to move out of the area of their own volition. If this is not feasible, they shall be captured by a qualified biologist and relocated out of harm's way to the nearest suitable habitat at least 100 feet from the project site.
>
> ***Mitigation Measure 4b:*** A qualified biologist shall be on-site for all vegetation removal and initial ground disturbing activities. After ground disturbing and vegetation removal activities are complete, or earlier if deemed appropriate by the qualified biologist, the biologist shall designate a construction personnel as the construction monitor to oversee on-site compliance with all avoidance and minimization measures. The biologist shall ensure that the construction monitor receives sufficient training in the identification of special-status species which have the potential to occur within the project site. The qualified biologist and the construction monitor shall be authorized to stop work to ensure that avoidance and minimization measures are implemented. The qualified biologist or the construction monitor shall complete a daily log summarizing activities and environmental compliance throughout the duration of the project.

Mitigation Measure 4c: If northern California legless lizard or coast horned lizard are detected within the project site before or during construction, they shall be allowed to move out of the site unimpeded and of their own volition. If this is not feasible, they shall be captured by a qualified biologist and relocated out of harm's way to the nearest suitable habitat at least 100 feet from the project site. Work shall halt or shall not be initiated until the animal has left the project site.

Mitigation Measure 4d: To prevent inadvertent entrapment of animals during project construction, all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches more than two feet deep will be covered at the close of each working day with plywood or similar materials. Alternatively earthen ramps with a slope no greater than 2:1 can be installed for all trenches that exceed two feet deep. Before such holes or trenches are filled, they will be thoroughly inspected for trapped animals.

Mitigation Measure 4e: Only tightly woven fiber netting or similar material may be used for erosion control at the project site. Coconut coir matting is an acceptable erosion control material. No plastic mono-filament matting will be used for erosion control, as this material may ensnare wildlife.

Mitigation Measure 4f: All trash that may attract predators shall be properly contained, removed from the construction site, and disposed of regularly. Following construction, all trash and construction debris shall be removed from work areas.

Potential Impact 5: *Raptors and other protected avian species have the potential to nest within trees located within and adjacent to the project site. Construction activities may result in direct mortality of individuals, disturbance of nests, and loss of habitat. This is a potentially significant impact that can be reduced to a less-than-significant level with implementation of Mitigation Measures 1a and 5.*

Mitigation Measure 5: To avoid and reduce impacts to nesting raptors and other nesting avian species, construction activities can be timed to avoid the nesting season period. Specifically, tree and vegetation removal can be scheduled after September 16 and before January 31 to avoid impacts to these species. Alternatively, if avoidance of the nesting period is not feasible, the project proponent shall retain a qualified biologist to conduct pre-construction surveys for nesting raptors and other protected avian species within 300 feet of proposed construction activities if construction occurs between February 1 and September 15. Pre-construction surveys shall be conducted no more than 14 days prior to the start of construction activities during the early part of the breeding season (February through April) and no more than 30 days prior to the initiation of these activities during the late part of the breeding season (May through September). Because some bird species nest early in spring and others nest later in summer, some breed multiple times in a season, surveys for nesting birds may be required to continue during construction to address new arrivals. The necessity and timing of these continued surveys shall be determined by the qualified biologist based on review of the final construction plans.

Potential Impact 6: *The County regulates the removal or damage of native oak trees within unincorporated areas of the County, including the project site; a tree removal permit would be required for damage to or removal of one or more protected trees, and a forest management plan would be required for damage to or removal of more than three protected trees. Coast live oak trees occur within and adjacent to the project site. If the project would result in impacts to one coast live oak tree, the project proponent would acquire a tree removal permit from the County prior to construction. Implementation of any measures required by*

the permit would ensure that potential impacts to trees are reduced to a less-than-significant level under CEQA. In addition, standard County requirements for tree protection that ensure that coast live oak trees not planned for removal are protected during construction would reduce potential impacts to reduced trees to a less-than-significant level under CEQA. Preparation of a forest management plan would not be required if impacts are limited to three or fewer trees.

.

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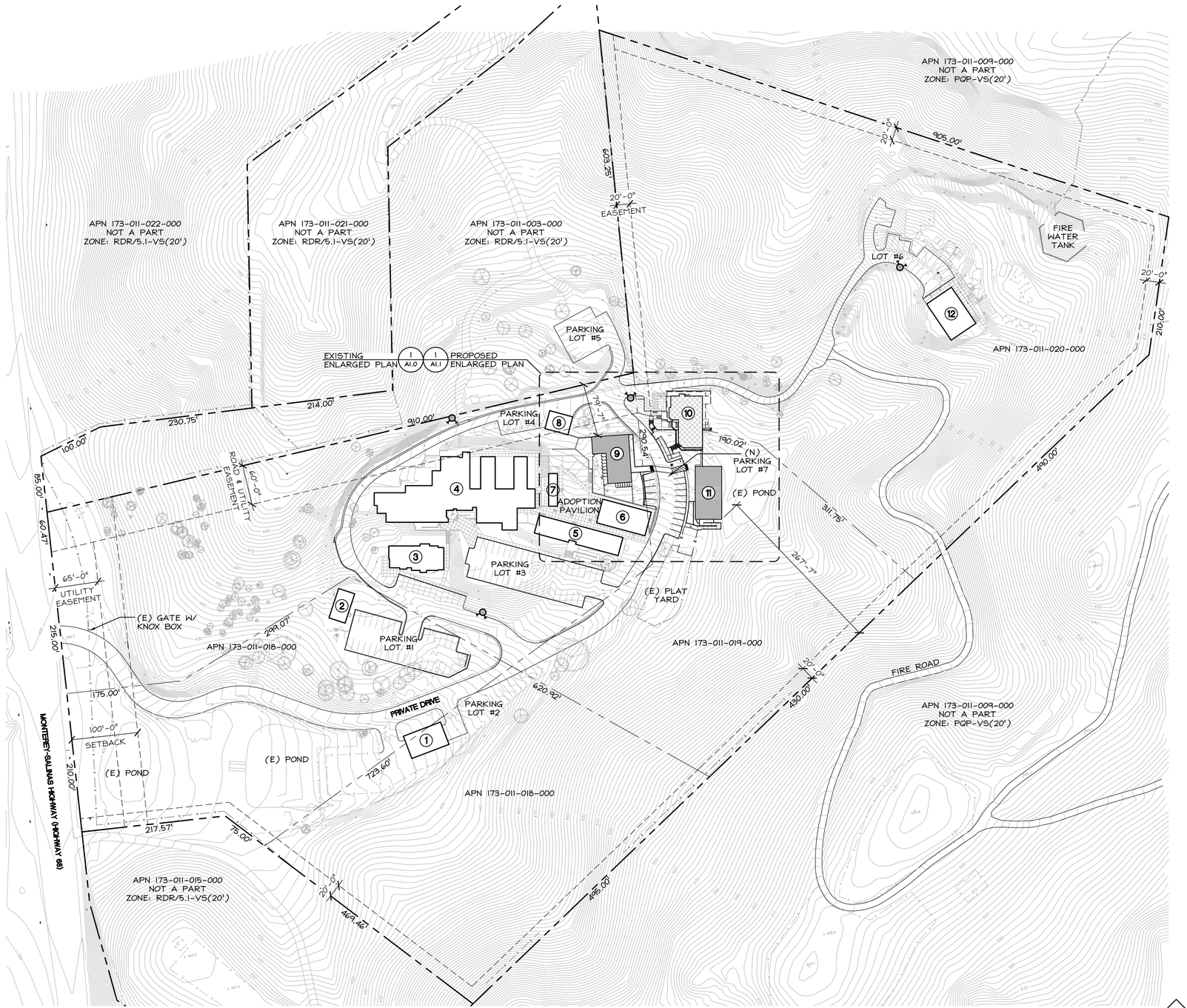
APPENDIX A

Site Plan



PROJECT NORTH

1 OVERALL SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1" = 80'-0"

LEGEND

- (E) APPROVED BUILDING
- (N) BUILDING
- ADDITION TO (E) EDUCATION CENTER
- (E) FENCE
- (E) FIRE HYDRANT
- PROPERTY LINE
- SETBACK LINE 20'-0", TYPICAL

BUILDING LEGEND

	DESCRIPTION	AREA (SF)	APPROVALS
1	BARN	2,160	BP080895
2	SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING	1,200	BP080892
3	VET CLINIC	2,953	BP080887
4	ADMINISTRATION & KENNELS	15,373	BP080886
5	CAT ADOPTION	3,591	BP080888
6	DOG ADOPTION	2,800	BP080889
7	DOG RUN	658	BP080890
8	STORAGE 1	1,008	BP080893
9	(N) TLC BUILDING TO REPLACE (E) 1,740 S.F. RED'S BARN	3,112	
10	(N) 1,065 S.F. ANNEX ADDITION TO (E) 2,818 S.F. EDUCATION CENTER	3,883	
11	(N) TRAINING PAVILION TO REPLACE (E) 825 S.F. SHADE STRUCTURE & TRAILER	3,200	
12	WILDLIFE CLINIC	2,992	

ZONING

- RDR/5.1-VS(20')
- 100' SETBACK FROM STATE HIGHWAY 68 WHERE APPLICABLE (40.2.9(GMP))

FLOOR AREA RATIO

MAX FAR = .25 (25%)
TOTAL BUILDING AREA / PARCEL SIZE = FAR
42,347 SF / 1,226,050 SF = .0345
PROJECT FAR = .03 (3%) < .25 (25%) MAX FAR

PARKING

(E) PARKING COUNT:
- PARKING LOT #1: 34
- PARKING LOT #2: 13
- PARKING LOT #3: 41
- PARKING LOT #4: 6
- PARKING LOT #5: 13
- PARKING LOT #6: 9
- PARKING LOT #7: 14

TOTAL (E): 130

PROPOSED PARKING
- 3 SPACES ADDED TO PARKING LOT #7

TOTAL PROPOSED: 133

REVISIONS	DATE	BY	DESCRIPTION
	09/15/21	GJ	DESIGN APPROVAL REQUEST

BELLI ARCHITECTURAL GROUP 831 . 424 . 4620
235 MONTEREY STREET, SUITE B, SALINAS, CA 93901
BELLIAG.COM

BAG architectural group

OVERALL SITE PLAN
DESIGN APPROVAL FOR:
THE SPCA FOR MONTEREY COUNTY
1002 MONTEREY-SALINAS HWY
SALINAS, CA 93908

DATE	09/15/21
SCALE	AS NOTED
DRAWN	GJ/MF
JOB	19057
SHEET	A1.0
OF	SHEETS

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APPENDIX B

California Natural Diversity Database Report

Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (Carmel Valley (3612146) OR Marina (3612167) OR Monterey (3612158) OR Mt. Carmel (3612147) OR Salinas (3612166) OR Seaside (3612157) OR Soberanes Point (3612148) OR Spreckels (3612156))
 AND Taxonomic Group IS (Fish OR Amphibians OR Reptiles OR Birds OR Mammals OR Mollusks OR Arachnids OR Crustaceans OR Insects OR Ferns OR Gymnosperms OR Monocots OR Dicots OR Lichens OR Bryophytes OR Fungi)

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S1S2	SSC
Agrostis lacuna-vernalis vernal pool bent grass	PMPOA041N0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Allium hickmanii Hickman's onion	PMLIL02140	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Ambystoma californiense pop. 1 California tiger salamander - central California DPS	AAAAA01181	Threatened	Threatened	G2G3T3	S3	WL
Anniella pulchra Northern California legless lizard	ARACC01020	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
Arctostaphylos edmundsii Little Sur manzanita	PDERI04260	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Arctostaphylos hookeri ssp. hookeri Hooker's manzanita	PDERI040J1	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2
Arctostaphylos montereyensis Toro manzanita	PDERI040R0	None	None	G2?	S2?	1B.2
Arctostaphylos pajaroensis Pajaro manzanita	PDERI04100	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Arctostaphylos pumila sandmat manzanita	PDERI04180	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
Astragalus tener var. tener alkali milk-vetch	PDFAB0F8R1	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.2
Astragalus tener var. titi coastal dunes milk-vetch	PDFAB0F8R2	Endangered	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Bombus caliginosus obscure bumble bee	IIHYM24380	None	None	G2G3	S1S2	
Bombus occidentalis western bumble bee	IIHYM24250	None	None	G2G3	S1	
Buteo regalis ferruginous hawk	ABNKC19120	None	None	G4	S3S4	WL
Castilleja ambigua var. insalutata pink Johnny-nip	PDSCR0D403	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Centromadia parryi ssp. congdonii Congdon's tarplant	PDAST4R0P1	None	None	G3T1T2	S1S2	1B.1
Charadrius nivosus nivosus western snowy plover	ABNNB03031	Threatened	None	G3T3	S2	SSC
Chorizanthe minutiflora Fort Ord spineflower	PDPGN04100	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
Chorizanthe pungens var. pungens Monterey spineflower	PDPGN040M2	Threatened	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2
Clarkia jolonensis Jolon clarkia	PDONA050L0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Coelus globosus globose dune beetle	IICOL4A010	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
Collinsia multicolor San Francisco collinsia	PDSCR0H0B0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Cordylanthus rigidus ssp. littoralis seaside bird's-beak	PDSCR0J0P2	None	Endangered	G5T2	S2	1B.1
Corynorhinus townsendii Townsend's big-eared bat	AMACC08010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
Coturnicops noveboracensis yellow rail	ABNME01010	None	None	G4	S1S2	SSC
Cypseloides niger black swift	ABNUA01010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
Danaus plexippus pop. 1 monarch - California overwintering population	IILEPP2012	Candidate	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	
Delphinium californicum ssp. interius Hospital Canyon larkspur	PDRAN0B0A2	None	None	G3T3	S3	1B.2
Delphinium hutchinsoniae Hutchinson's larkspur	PDRAN0B0V0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Delphinium umbraculorum umbrella larkspur	PDRAN0B1W0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
Emys marmorata western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
Eremophila alpestris actia California horned lark	ABPAT02011	None	None	G5T4Q	S4	WL
Ericameria fasciculata Eastwood's goldenbush	PDAST3L080	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Eriogonum nortonii Pinnacles buckwheat	PDPGN08470	None	None	G2	S2	1B.3
Erysimum ammophilum sand-loving wallflower	PDBRA16010	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Erysimum menziesii Menzies' wallflower	PDBRA160R0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Eucyclogobius newberryi tidewater goby	AFCQN04010	Endangered	None	G3	S3	
Eumetopias jubatus Steller sea lion	AMAJC03010	Delisted	None	G3	S2	
Euphilotes enoptes smithi Smith's blue butterfly	IILEPG2026	Endangered	None	G5T1T2	S1	
Falco mexicanus prairie falcon	ABNKD06090	None	None	G5	S4	WL
Fritillaria liliacea fragrant fritillary	PMLIL0V0C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Gilia tenuiflora ssp. arenaria Monterey gilia	PDPLM041P2	Endangered	Threatened	G3G4T2	S2	1B.2
Hesperocyparis goveniana Gowen cypress	PGCUP04031	Threatened	None	G1	S1	1B.2
Hesperocyparis macrocarpa Monterey cypress	PGCUP04060	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
Horkelia cuneata var. sericea Kellogg's horkelia	PDROS0W043	None	None	G4T1?	S1?	1B.1
Horkelia marinensis Point Reyes horkelia	PDROS0W0B0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Hydrobates homochroa ashy storm-petrel	ABNDC04030	None	None	G2	S2	SSC
Lasiurus cinereus hoary bat	AMACC05030	None	None	G3G4	S4	
Lasthenia conjugens Contra Costa goldfields	PDAST5L040	Endangered	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus California black rail	ABNME03041	None	Threatened	G3T1	S1	FP
Lavinia exilicauda harengus Monterey hitch	AFCJB19013	None	None	G4T3	S3	SSC
Layia carnosa beach layia	PDAST5N010	Endangered	Endangered	G2	S2	1B.1
Legenere limosa legenere	PDCAM0C010	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Linderiella occidentalis California linderiella	ICBRA06010	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	
Lupinus tidestromii Tidestrom's lupine	PDFAB2B3Y0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Malacothamnus palmeri var. involucratus Carmel Valley bush-mallow	PDMAL0Q0B1	None	None	G3T2Q	S2	1B.2
Malacothrix saxatilis var. arachnoidea Carmel Valley malacothrix	PDAST660C2	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Meconella oregana Oregon meconella	PDPAP0G030	None	None	G2G3	S2	1B.1
Microseris paludosa marsh microseris	PDAST6E0D0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Monardella sinuata ssp. nigrescens northern curly-leaved monardella	PDLAM18162	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2
Monolopia gracilens woodland woollythreads	PDAST6G010	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
Neotoma macrotis luciana Monterey dusky-footed woodrat	AMAFF08083	None	None	G5T3	S3	SSC
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 9 steelhead - south-central California coast DPS	AFCHA0209H	Threatened	None	G5T2Q	S2	
Pelecanus occidentalis californicus California brown pelican	ABNFC01021	Delisted	Delisted	G4T3T4	S3	FP
Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
Pinus radiata Monterey pine	PGPIN040V0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Piperia yadonii Yadon's rein orchid	PMORC1X070	Endangered	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Plagiobothrys chorisianus var. chorisianus Choris' popcornflower	PDBOR0V061	None	None	G3T1Q	S1	1B.2
Plagiobothrys uncinatus hooked popcornflower	PDBOR0V170	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Potentilla hickmanii Hickman's cinquefoil	PDROS1B370	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Ramalina thrausta angel's hair lichen	NLLEC3S340	None	None	G5?	S2S3	2B.1
Rana boylii foothill yellow-legged frog	AAABH01050	None	Endangered	G3	S3	SSC
Rana draytonii California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
Reithrodontomys megalotis distichlis Salinas harvest mouse	AMAFF02032	None	None	G5T1	S1	
Riparia riparia bank swallow	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S2	
Rosa pinetorum pine rose	PDROS1J0W0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Sidalcea malachroides maple-leaved checkerbloom	PDMAL110E0	None	None	G3	S3	4.2
Sorex ornatus salarius Monterey shrew	AMABA01105	None	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	SSC

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Spea hammondii western spadefoot	AAABF02020	None	None	G2G3	S3	SSC
Stebbinsoseris decipiens Santa Cruz microseris	PDAST6E050	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Sulcaria spiralifera twisted horsehair lichen	NLT0042560	None	None	G3G4	S2	1B.2
Taricha torosa Coast Range newt	AAAAF02032	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
Taxidea taxus American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Thamnophis hammondii two-striped gartersnake	ARADB36160	None	None	G4	S3S4	SSC
Tortula californica California screw moss	NBMUS7L090	None	None	G2G3	S2?	1B.2
Trifolium buckwestiorum Santa Cruz clover	PDFAB402W0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Trifolium hydrophilum saline clover	PDFAB400R5	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Trifolium polyodon Pacific Grove clover	PDFAB402H0	None	Rare	G1	S1	1B.1
Trifolium trichocalyx Monterey clover	PDFAB402J0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1

Record Count: 91

APPENDIX C

IPaC Resource List

IPaC **U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service**

IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Monterey County, California

Local office

Ventura Fish And Wildlife Office

(805) 644-1766
(805) 644-3958

2493 Portola Road, Suite B
Ventura, CA 93003-7726

https://www.fws.gov/verobeach/

Endangered species

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

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

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

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

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

Listed species[1] and their critical habitats are managed by the Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries[2]).

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

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

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

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

Birds

NAME	STATUS
California Condor Gymnogyps californianus There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8193	Endangered
California Least Tern Sterna antillarum browni Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8104	Endangered
Least Bell's Vireo Vireo bellii pusillus Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945	Endangered
Marbled Murrelet Brachyramphus marmoratus There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4467	Threatened
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Empidonax traillii extimus Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749	Endangered
Western Snowy Plover Charadrius nivosus nivosus There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8035	Threatened

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS

California Red-legged Frog Rana draytonii — Threatened

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891

California Tiger Salamander Ambystoma californiense — Threatened

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2076

Fishes

NAME	STATUS

Tidewater Goby Eucyclogobius newberryi — Endangered

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/57

Insects

NAME	STATUS

Monarch Butterfly Danaus plexippus — Candidate

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS

Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp Branchinecta lynchi — Threatened

Wherever found

There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS

Clover (tidestrom''s) Lupine Lupinus tidestromii — Endangered
Wherever found
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4459

Contra Costa Goldfields Lasthenia conjugens — Endangered
Wherever found
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7058

Marsh Sandwort Arenaria paludicola — Endangered
Wherever found
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2229

Monterey Spineflower Chorizanthe pungens var. pungens — Threatened
Wherever found
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/396

Yadon's Piperia Piperia yadonii — Endangered
Wherever found
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4205

Critical habitats

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

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

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

1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

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

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

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

NAME	BREEDING SEASON (IF A BREEDING SEASON IS INDICATED FOR A BIRD ON YOUR LIST, THE BIRD MAY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA SOMETIME WITHIN THE TIMEFRAME SPECIFIED, WHICH IS A VERY LIBERAL ESTIMATE OF THE DATES INSIDE WHICH THE BIRD BREEDS ACROSS ITS

	ENTIRE RANGE. "BREEDS ELSEWHERE" INDICATES THAT THE BIRD DOES NOT LIKELY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA.)
Allen's Hummingbird Selasphorus sasin This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9637	Breeds Feb 1 to Jul 15
Bald Eagle Haliaeetus leucocephalus This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
California Thrasher Toxostoma redivivum This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Jan 1 to Jul 31
Common Yellowthroat Geothlypis trichas sinuosa This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
Golden Eagle Aquila chrysaetos This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Lawrence's Goldfinch Carduelis lawrencei This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464	Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20
Nuttall's Woodpecker Picoides nuttallii This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20

Oak Titmouse Baeolophus inornatus — Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656

Olive-sided Flycatcher Contopus cooperi — Breeds May 20 to Aug 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914

Tricolored Blackbird Agelaius tricolor — Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3910

Wrentit Chamaea fasciata — Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Yellow-billed Magpie Pica nuttalli — Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 31
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9726

Probability of Presence Summary

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

Probability of Presence (■)

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

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

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events

for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

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

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

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

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

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

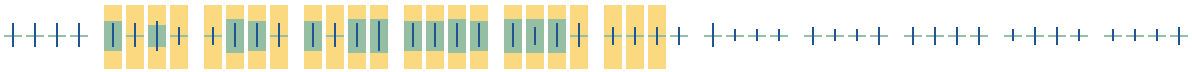
No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

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

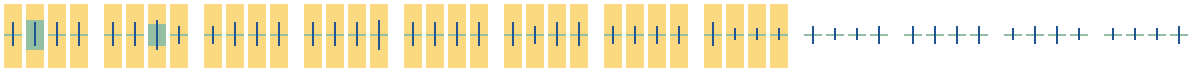
▪ probability of presence ▪ breeding season | survey effort – no data

SPECIES	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC

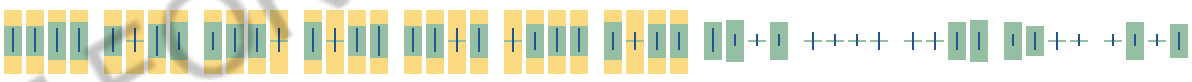
Allen's Hummingbird BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



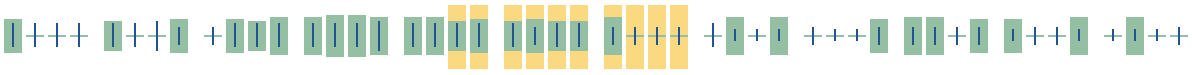
Bald Eagle Non-BCC Vulnerable (This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.)



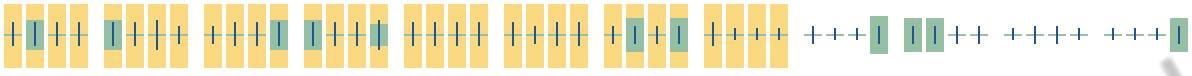
California Thrasher BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



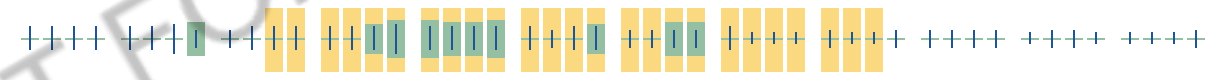
Common Yellowthroat BCC - BCR (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA)



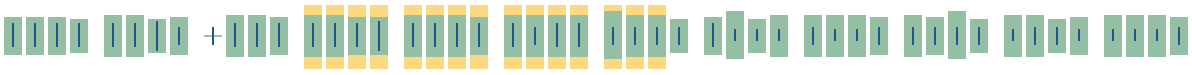
Golden Eagle Non-BCC Vulnerable (This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.)



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

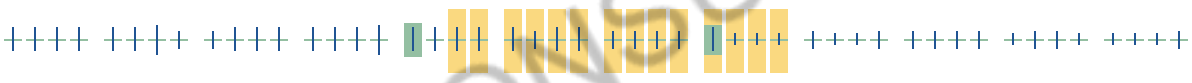


Nuttall's Woodpecker BCC - BCR (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA)

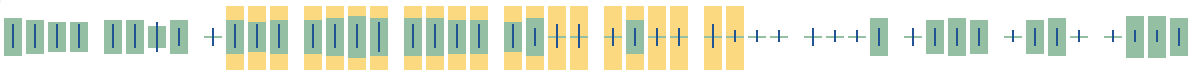


Oak Titmouse BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)

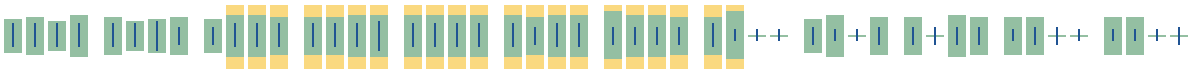
Olive-sided Flycatcher BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



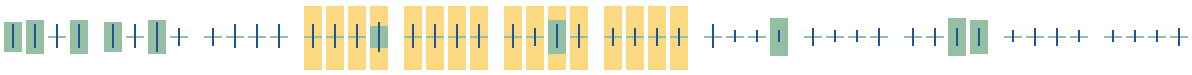
Tricolored Blackbird BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



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



Yellow-billed Magpie BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

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

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

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

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

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

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

What if I have eagles on my list?

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

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

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

Coastal Barrier Resources System

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

THERE ARE NO KNOWN COASTAL BARRIERS AT THIS LOCATION.

Data limitations

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

Data exclusions

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

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the National Wildlife Refuge system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

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

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

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

This location overlaps the following wetlands:

FRESHWATER EMERGENT WETLAND

Palustrine

A full description for each wetland code can be found at the National Wetlands Inventory website

Data limitations

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

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

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

Data exclusions

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

Data precautions

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

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APPENDIX D

Special-Status Species Table

Special-Status Species Table

Carmel Valley, Marina, Monterey, Mt. Carmel, Salinas, Seaside, Soberanes Point, and Spreckels Quadrangles

Species	Status (Service/CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence within Project Site
MAMMALS			
Corynorhinus townsendii Townsend's big-eared bat	— / CSC / —	Found primarily in rural settings from inland deserts to coastal redwoods, oak woodland of the inner Coast Ranges and Sierra foothills, and low to mid-elevation mixed coniferous-deciduous forests. Typically roost during the day in limestone caves, lava tubes, and mines, but can roost in buildings that offer suitable conditions. Night roosts are in more open settings and include bridges, rock crevices, and trees.	**Low** Suitable night roosting habitat is present within the project site; however, no suitable maternity roosting habitat is present. This species may occur within the SPCA property; however, the oak woodland habitat within the project site itself is likely not expansive enough to support this species.
Neotoma macrotis luciana Monterey dusky-footed woodrat	— / CSC / —	Forest and oak woodland habitats of moderate canopy with moderate to dense understory. Also occurs in chaparral habitats.	**Low** Suitable habitat is present within the project site; however, no nests were observed during the biological survey. This species may occur within the SPCA property; however, the oak woodland habitat within the project site itself is likely not expansive enough to support this species.
Sorex ornatus salarius Monterey shrew	— / CSC / —	Mostly moist or riparian woodland habitats, and within chaparral, grassland, and emergent wetland habitats where there is a thick duff or downed logs.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Taxidea taxus American badger	— / CSC / —	Dry, open grasslands, fields, pastures savannas, and mountain meadows near timberline are preferred. The principal requirements seem to be sufficient food, friable soils, and relatively open, uncultivated grounds.	**Unlikely** Although suitable habitat may exist within the SPCA property, no suitable habitat is present within the project site. No burrows of suitable size to support this species were observed within the project site.
BIRDS			
Agelaius tricolor Tricolored blackbird (nesting colony)	— / SC+CSC / —	Nest in colonies in dense riparian vegetation, along rivers, lagoons, lakes, and ponds. Forages over grassland or aquatic habitats.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Athene cunicularia Burrowing owl (burrow sites and some wintering sites)	— / CSC / —	Year-round resident of open, dry grassland and desert habitats, and in grass, forb and open shrub stages of pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine habitats. Frequent open grasslands and shrublands with perches and burrows. Use rodent burrows (often California ground squirrel) for roosting and nesting cover. Pipes, culverts, and nest boxes may be substituted for burrows in areas where burrows are not available.	**Unlikely** Suitable habitat may exist within the SPCA property; however, no suitable habitat is present within the project site.

Species	Status (Service/CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence within Project Site
Brachyramphus marmoratus Marbled murrelet	FT / SE / —	Occur year-round in marine subtidal and pelagic habitats from the Oregon border to Point Sal. Partial to coastlines with stands of mature redwood and Douglas-fir. Requires dense mature forests of redwood and/or Douglas-fir for breeding and nesting.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus Western snowy plover (nesting)	FT / CSC / —	Sandy beaches on marine and estuarine shores, also salt pond levees and the shores of large alkali lakes. Requires sandy, gravelly or friable soil substrate for nesting.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Coturnicops noveboracensis Yellow rail	— / CSC / —	Wet meadows and coastal tidal marshes. Occurs year round in California, but in two primary seasonal roles: as a very local breeder in the northeastern interior and as a winter visitor (early Oct to mid-Apr) on the coast and in the Suisun Marsh region	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Cypseloides niger Black swift (nesting)	— / CSC / —	Regularly nests in moist crevice or cave on sea cliffs above the surf, or on cliffs behind, or adjacent to, waterfalls in deep canyons. Forages widely over many habitats.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Empidonax traillii extimus Southwestern willow flycatcher	FE / SE / —	Breeds in riparian habitat in areas ranging in elevation from sea level to over 2,600 meters. Builds nest in trees in densely vegetated areas. This species establishes nesting territories and builds, and forages in mosaics of relatively dense and expansive areas of trees and shrubs, near or adjacent to surface water or underlain by saturated soils. Not typically found nesting in areas without willows (*Salix sp*.), tamarisk (*Tamarix ramosissima*), or both.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Gymnogyps californianus California condor	FE / SE /—	Roosting sites in isolated rocky cliffs, rugged chaparral, and pine covered mountains 2000-6000 feet above sea level. Foraging area removed from nesting/roosting site (includes rangeland and coastal area - up to 19-mile commute one way). Nest sites in cliffs, crevices, potholes.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Hydrobates homochroa Ashy storm-petrel (nesting colony)	— / CSC / —	Tied to land only to nest, otherwise remains over open sea. Nests in natural cavities, sea caves, or rock crevices on offshore islands and prominent peninsulas of the mainland.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.

Species	Status (Service/CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence within Project Site
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus California black rail	— / ST+CFP / —	Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays. Needs water depths of about 1 inch that does not fluctuate during the year and dense vegetation for nesting habitat.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Pelecanus occidentalis californicus California brown pelican (nesting colony and communal roosts)	— / CFP / —	Found in estuarine, marine subtidal, and marine pelagic waters along the California coast. Usually rests on water or inaccessible rocks, but also uses mudflats, sandy beaches, wharfs, and jetties.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Riparia riparia Bank swallow (nesting)	— / ST / —	Nest colonially in sand banks. Found near water; fields, marshes, streams, and lakes.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Sterna antillarum browni California least tern	FE / SE / —	Prefers undisturbed nest sites on open, sandy/gravelly shores near shallow-water feeding areas in estuaries. Sea beaches, bays, large rivers, bars.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Vireo bellii pusillus Least Bell's Vireo	FE / SE / —	Riparian areas and drainages. Breed in willow riparian forest supporting a dense, shrubby understory. Oak woodland with a willow riparian understory is also used in some areas, and individuals sometimes enter adjacent chaparral, coastal sage scrub, or desert scrub habitats to forage.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.

Species	Status (Service/CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence within Project Site
REPTILES AND AMPHIBIANS			
Ambystoma californiense California tiger salamander	FT / ST / —	Annual grassland and grassy understory of valley-foothill hardwood habitats in central and northern California. Need underground refuges and vernal pools or other seasonal water sources.	**Low** Suitable upland habitat for CTS is present within undeveloped areas of the project site. The SPCA property also contains suitable aquatic habitat for this species; however, aquatic habitat does not occur within the project site. CTS are known to occur at the Laguna Seca Recreation Area (LSRA), located across Highway 68 from SPCA. Protocol-level surveys for CTS at the SPCA property in 2007 determined that CTS were absent from the property (DD&A, 2007). In addition, the known breeding resources at the LSRA are more than 2 km from the SPCA property, and it is unlikely that CTS would disperse from this resource to the project site due to distance and the presence of surrounding development, including Highway 68. In addition, the project site itself mostly developed and suitable habitat for this species is not very expansive within the site. Based on this information, the potential for this species to occur within the project site is low and take of this species as a result of the project is unlikely.
Anniella pulchra Northern California legless lizard	— / CSC / —	Requires moist, warm habitats with loose soil for burrowing and prostrate plant cover, often forages in leaf litter at plant bases; may be found on beaches, sandy washes, and in woodland, chaparral, and riparian areas.	**Moderate** Suitable habitat is present within the project site. The CNDDB reports 47 occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed, the nearest two located approximately four miles north and 3.5 miles south of the project site.
Emys marmorata Western pond turtle	— / CSC / —	Associated with permanent or nearly permanent water in a wide variety of habitats including streams, lakes, ponds, irrigation ditches, etc. Require basking sites such as partially submerged logs, rocks, mats of vegetation, or open banks.	**Present Adjacent** Suitable upland habitat is present within the project site. Suitable aquatic habitat, including a pond known to be occupied by this species, occurs within the SPCA property but not within the project site itself.
Phrynosoma blainvillii Coast horned lizard	— / CSC / —	Associated with open patches of sandy soils in washes, chaparral, scrub, and grasslands.	**Moderate** Suitable habitat is present within the project site. The CNDDB reports six occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed, the nearest located approximately eight miles north of the project site. In addition, DD&A biologists have observed this species throughout the adjacent former Fort Ord.

Species	Status (Service/CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence within Project Site
Rana boylii Foothill yellow-legged frog	— / SC+CSC / —	Partly shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats, including hardwood, pine, and riparian forests, scrub, chaparral, and wet meadows. Rarely encountered far from permanent water.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site. The project site is likely outside the current range of this species.
Rana draytonii California red-legged frog	FT / CSC / —	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent or late-season sources of deep water with dense, shrubby, or emergent riparian vegetation. During late summer or fall adults are known to utilize a variety of upland habitats with leaf litter or mammal burrows.	**Low** No suitable breeding or upland (within 300 feet of a suitable breeding resource) habitat is present within the project site. CRLF were not detected at potential breeding ponds within the SPCA property (outside the project site) during protocol-level surveys for CTS in 2007 (DD&A, 2007). In addition, the nearest CNDDB occurrence of CRLF is reported approximately 4.7 miles from the project site at the Tehama Golf Course, and it is unlikely that CRLF would disperse from this resource to the project site due to distance and the presence of surrounding development. In addition, the project site itself mostly developed and suitable dispersal habitat for this species is not very expansive within the site. Specific protections for migrating CRLF are unwarranted because dispersal habitat is ubiquitous and migrating CRLF are widely distributed across the landscape in space and time (Bulger et. al, 2003). As such, the potential for this species to occur within the project site is low and the potential for take of this species as a result of the project is unlikely.
Spea hammondii Western spadefoot	— / CSC / —	Grasslands with shallow temporary pools are optimal habitats for the western spadefoot. Occur primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley and foothill woodlands. Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg laying.	**Unlikely** Marginally suitable upland habitat is present within the project site; however, no suitable aquatic habitat is present. The CNDDB reports only one occurrence of this species within the quadrangles reviewed, located approximately 12 miles north of the project site.

Species	Status (Service/CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence within Project Site
Taricha torosa Coast Range newt	— / CSC / —	Occurs mainly in valley-foothill hardwood, valley-foothill hardwood-conifer, coastal scrub, and mixed chaparral but is known to occur in grasslands and mixed conifer types. Seek cover under rocks and logs, in mammal burrows, rock fissures, or man-made structures such as wells. Breed in intermittent ponds, streams, lakes, and reservoirs.	**Low** Suitable upland habitat is present within the project site. Suitable aquatic habitat is present within the SPCA property but not within the project site itself. This species was not detected within aquatic habitat during protocol-level surveys for CTS in 2007. The CNDDB reports only three occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed, the nearest located approximately eight miles north of the project site within the Salinas River riparian corridor.
Thamnophis hammondii Two-striped garter snake	— / CSC / —	Associated with permanent or semi-permanent bodies of water bordered by dense vegetation in a variety of habitats from sea level to 2400m elevation.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
FISH			
Eucyclogobius newberryi Tidewater goby	FE / CSC / —	Brackish water habitats, found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches. Tidewater gobies appear to be naturally absent (now and historically) from three large stretches of coastline where lagoons or estuaries are absent and steep topography or swift currents may prevent tidewater gobies from dispersing between adjacent localities. The southernmost large, natural gap occurs between the Salinas River in Monterey County and Arroyo del Oso in San Luis Obispo County.	**Not Present** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Lavinia exilicauda harengus Monterey hitch (Pajaro/Salinas hitch)	— / CSC / —	Found only within the Pajaro and Salinas River systems. Can occupy a wide variety of habitats, however, they are most abundant in lowland areas with large pools or small reservoirs that mimic such conditions. May be found in brackish water conditions within the Salinas River lagoon during the early summer months when the sandbar forms at the mouth of the river.	**Not Present** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus Steelhead (south-central California coast DPS)	FT / — / —	Cold headwaters, creeks, and small to large rivers and lakes; anadromous in coastal streams.	**Not Present** No suitable habitat within the project site.
INVERTEBRATES			
Branchinecta lynchi Vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT / — / —	Requires ephemeral pools with no flow. Associated with vernal pool/grasslands from near Red Bluff (Shasta County), through the central valley, and into the South Coast Mountains Region.	**Not Present** No suitable habitat within the project site.

Species	Status (Service/CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence within Project Site
Danaus plexippus Monarch butterfly (Overwintering)	FC / — / —	Overwinters in coastal California using colonial roosts generally found in Eucalyptus, pine and acacia trees. Overwintering habitat for this species within the Coastal Zone represents ESHA. Local ordinances often protect this species as well.	**Unlikely** No suitable overwintering habitat is present within the project site.
Euphilotes enoptes smithi Smith's blue butterfly	FE / — / —	Most commonly associated with coastal dunes and coastal sage scrub plant communities in Monterey and Santa Cruz Counties. Plant hosts are *Eriogonum latifolium* and *E. parvifolium*.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site. The plant host species were not observed within the project site during the biological survey.
PLANTS			
Agrostis lacuna-vernalis Vernal pool bent grass	— / — / 1B	Vernal pool mima mounds at elevations of 115-145 meters. Annual herb in the Poaceae family; blooms April-May. Known only from Butterfly Valley and Machine Gun Flats of Ft. Ord National Monument.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Allium hickmanii Hickman's onion	— / — / 1B	Closed-cone coniferous forests, maritime chaparral, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands at elevations of 5-200 meters. Bulbiferous perennial herb in the Alliaceae family; blooms March-May.	**Low** Only marginally suitable habitat within the project site. The nearest CNDDB occurrence is reported approximately 5.3 miles from the project site.
Arctostaphylos edmundsii Little Sur manzanita	— / — / 1B	Coastal bluff scrub and chaparral on sandy soils at elevations of 30-105 meters. Evergreen shrub in the Ericaceae family; blooms November-April.	**Not Present** No suitable habitat within the project site. Not observed within the project site during the biological survey.
Arctostaphylos hookeri ssp. *hookeri* Hooker's manzanita	— / — / 1B	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub on sandy soils at elevations of 85-536 meters. Evergreen shrub in the Ericaceae family; blooms January-June.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the biological survey.
Arctostaphylos montereyensis Toro mazanita	— / — / 1B	Maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub on sandy soils at elevations of 30-730 meters. Evergreen shrub in the Ericaceae family; blooms February-March.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the biological survey.
Arctostaphylos pajaroensis Pajaro manzanita	— / — / 1B	Chaparral on sandy soils at elevations of 30-760 meters. Evergreen shrub in the Ericaceae family; blooms December-March.	**Not Present** No suitable habitat within the project site. Not observed within the project site during the biological survey.
Arctostaphylos pumila Sandmat manzanita	— / — / 1B	Openings of closed-cone coniferous forests, maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub on sandy soils at elevations of 3-205 meters. Evergreen shrub in the Ericaceae family; blooms February-May.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the biological survey.

Species	Status (Service/CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence within Project Site
Arenaria paludicola Marsh sandwort	FE / SE / 1B	Known from only two natural occurrences in Black Lake Canyon and at Oso Flaco Lake. Sandy openings of freshwater of brackish marshes and swamps at elevations of 3-170 meters. Stoloniferous perennial herb in the Caryophyllaceae family; blooms May-August.	**Not Present** No suitable habitat within the project site. The project site is outside the known distribution range of this species. Not observed within the project site during the biological survey.
Astragalus tener var. *tener* Alkali milk-vetch	— / — / 1B	Playas, valley and foothill grassland on adobe clay, and vernal pools on alkaline soils at elevations of 1-60 meters. Annual herb in the Fabaceae family; blooms March-June.	**Not Present** No suitable habitat within the project site. Not observed within the project site during the biological survey.
Astragalus tener var. *titi* Coastal dunes milk-vetch	FE / SE / 1B	Sandy soils in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie (mesic); elevation 3-164 feet. Annual herb in the Fabaceae family; blooms March-May.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.
Castilleja ambigua var. insalutata Pink Johnny-nip	— / — / 1B	Coastal prairie and coastal scrub at elevations of 0-100 meters. Annual herb in the Orobanchaceae family; blooms May-August.	**Not Present** No suitable habitat within the project site. Not observed within the project site during the biological survey.
Centromadia parryi ssp. *congdonii* Congdon's tarplant	— / — / 1B	Valley and foothill grassland on heavy clay, saline, or alkaline soils at elevations of 0-230 meters. Annual herb in the Asteraceae family; blooms May-November.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the biological survey.
Chorizanthe minutiflora Fort Ord spineflower	— / — / 1B	Sandy openings of maritime chaparral and coastal scrub at elevations of 55-150 meters. Only known occurrences on Fort Ord National Monument. Annual herb in the Polygonaceae family; blooms April-July.	**Not Present** No suitable habitat within the project site. The project site is outside the known distribution range of this species. Not observed within the project site during the biological survey.
Chorizanthe pungens var. *pungens* Monterey spineflower	FT / — / 1B	Maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland on sandy soils at elevations of 3-450 meters. Annual herb in the Polygonaceae family; blooms April-July.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the biological survey.
Clarkia jolonensis Jolon clarkia	— / — / 1B	Cismontane woodland, chaparral, riparian woodland, and coastal scrub at elevations of 20-660 meters. Annual herb in the Onagraceae family; blooms April-June.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the biological survey.
Collinsia multicolor San Francisco collinsia	— / — / 1B	Closed-cone coniferous forest and coastal scrub, sometimes on serpentinite soils, at elevations of 30-250 meters. Annual herb in the Plantaginaceae family; blooms March-May.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site.

Species	Status (Service/CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence within Project Site
Cordylanthus rigidus ssp. *littoralis* Seaside bird's-beak	— / SE / 1B	Closed-cone coniferous forests, maritime chaparral, cismontane woodlands, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub on sandy soils, often on disturbed sites, at elevations of 0-425 meters. Annual hemi-parasitic herb in the Orobanchaceae family; blooms April-October.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the biological survey.
Delphinium californicum ssp. interius Hospital Canyon California larkspur	— / — / 1B	Openings in chaparral, coastal scrub, and mesic areas of cismontane woodland at elevations of 230-1095 meters. Perennial herb in the Ranunculaceae family; blooms April-June.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the biological survey. The project site is outside the known elevation range of this species.
Delphinium hutchinsoniae Hutchinson's larkspur	— / — / 1B	Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, coastal scrub, and coastal prairie at elevations of 0-427 meters. Perennial herb in the Ranunculaceae family; blooms March-June.	**Not Present** No suitable habitat within the project site. Not observed within the project site during the biological survey.
Delphinium umbraculorum Umbrella larkspur	— / — / 1B	Cismontane woodland at elevations of 400-1600 meters. Perennial herb in the Ranunculaceae family; blooms April-June.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the biological survey. The project site is outside the known elevation range of this species.
Ericameria fasciculata Eastwood's goldenbush	— / — / 1B	Openings in closed-cone coniferous forest, maritime chaparral, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub on sandy soils at elevations of 30-275 meters. Evergreen shrub in the Asteraceae family; blooms July-October.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the biological survey.
Eriogonum nortonii Pinnacles buckwheat	— / — / 1B	Chaparral and valley and foothill grassland on sandy soils, often on recent burns, at elevations of 300-975 meters. Annual herb in the Polygonaceae family; blooms May-September.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the biological survey. The project site is outside the known elevation range of this species.
Erysimum ammophilum Sand-loving wallflower	— / — / 1B	Openings in maritime chaparral, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub on sandy soils at elevations of 0-60 meters. Perennial herb in the Brassicaceae family; blooms February-June.	**Not Present** No suitable habitat within the project site. Not observed within the project site during the biological survey.
Erysimum menziesii Menzies' wallflower	FE / SE / 1B	Coastal dunes at elevations of 0-35 meters. Perennial herb in the Brassicaceae family; blooms March-September.	**Not Present** No suitable habitat within the project site. Not observed within the project site during the biological survey.
Fritillaria liliacea Fragrant fritillary	— / — / 1B	Cismontane woodland, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland, often serpentinite, at elevations of 3-410 meters. Bulbiferous perennial herb in the Liliaceae family; blooms February-April.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the biological survey.

Species	Status (Service/CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence within Project Site
Gilia tenuiflora ssp. *arenaria* Monterey gilia	FE / ST / 1B	Openings in maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub on sandy soils at elevations of 0-45 meters. Annual herb in the Polemoniaceae family; blooms April-June.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the biological survey. The project site is outside the known elevation range of this species.
Hesperocyparis goveniana Gowen cypress	FT / — / 1B	Closed-cone coniferous forest and maritime chaparral at elevations of 30-300 meters. Evergreen tree in the Cupressaceae family. Natively occurring only at Point Lobos near Gibson Creek and the Huckleberry Hill Nature Preserve near Highway 68.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the biological survey. The project site is outside the native range of this species.
Hesperocyparis macrocarpa Monterey cypress	— / — / 1B	Closed-cone coniferous forest at elevations of 10-30 meters. Evergreen tree in the Cupressaceae family. Natively occurring only at Cypress Point in Pebble Beach and Point Lobos State Park; widely planted and naturalized elsewhere.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the biological survey. The project site is outside the native range of this species.
Horkelia cuneata ssp. sericea Kellogg's horkelia	— / — / 1B.1	Openings of closed-cone coniferous forests, maritime chaparral, coastal dunes, and coastal scrub on sandy or gravelly soils at elevations of 10-200 meters. Perennial herb in the Rosaceae family; blooms April-September.	**Not Present** No suitable habitat within the project site. Not observed within the project site during the biological survey.
Horkelia marinensis Point Reyes horkelia	— / — / 1B	Coastal dunes, coastal prairie, and coastal scrub on sandy soils at elevations of 5-350 meters. Perennial herb in the Rosaceae family; blooms May-September.	**Not Present** No suitable habitat within the project site. Not observed within the project site during the biological survey.
Lasthenia conjugens Contra Costa goldfields	FE / — / 1B	Mesic areas of valley and foothill grassland, alkaline playas, cismontane woodland, and vernal pools at elevations of 0-470 meters. Annual herb in the Asteraceae family; blooms March-June.	**Not Present** No suitable habitat within the project site. Not observed within the project site during the biological survey.
Layia carnosa Beach layia	FE / SE / 1B	Coastal dunes and coastal scrub on sandy soils at elevations of 0-60 meters. Annual herb in the Asteraceae family; blooms March-July.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the biological survey. The project site is outside the known elevation range of this species.
Legenere limosa Legenere	— / — / 1B	Vernal pools and wetlands at elevations of 1-880 meters. Annual herb in the Campanulaceae family; blooms April-June.	**Not Present** No suitable habitat within the project site. Not observed within the project site during the biological survey.
Lupinus tidestromii Tidestrom's lupine	FE / SE / 1B	Coastal dunes at elevations of 0-100 meters. Perennial rhizomatous herb in the Fabaceae family; blooms April-June.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the biological survey. The project site is outside the known elevation range of this species.

Species	Status (Service/CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence within Project Site
Malacothamnus palmeri var. *involucratus* Carmel Valley bush-mallow	— / — / 1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub at elevations of 30-1100 meters. Perennial deciduous shrub in the Malvaceae family; blooms May-October.	**Not Present** This is known to occur approximately 300 feet northeast of the project site within the SPCA property; however, it was not observed within the project site itself during the biological survey.
Malacothrix saxatilis var. *arachnoidea* Carmel Valley malacothrix	— / — / 1B	Chaparral and coastal scrub on rocky soils at elevations of 25-1036 meters. Perennial rhizomatous herb in the Asteraceae family; blooms June-December.	**Not Present** No suitable habitat within the project site. Not observed within the project site during the biological survey.
Meconella oregana Oregon meconella	— / — / 1B	Coastal prairie and coastal scrub at elevations of 250-620 meters. Annual herb in the Papaveraceae Family; blooms March-April.	**Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the project site. The project site is outside the known elevation range of this species.
Microseris paludosa Marsh microseris	— / — /1B	Closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland at elevations of 5-300 meters. Perennial herb in the Asteraceae family; blooms April-July.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the biological survey.
Monardella sinuata ssp. *nigrescens* Northern curly-leaved monardella	— / — /1B	Chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and lower montane coniferous forest (ponderosa pine and hills) on sandy soils at elevations of 0-300 meters. Annual herb in the Lamiaceae family; blooms April-September.	**Not Present** No suitable habitat within the project site. Not observed within the project site during the biological survey.
Monolopia gracilens Woodland wollythreads	— / — / 1B	Openings of broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland on serpentinite soils at elevations of 100-1200 meters. Annual herb in the Asteraceae family; blooms February-July.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the biological survey.
Piperia yadonii Yadon's rein orchid	FE / — / 1B	Sandy soils in coastal bluff scrub, closed-cone coniferous forest, and maritime chaparral at elevations of 10-510 meters. Annual herb in the Orchidaceae family; blooms February-August.	**Not Present** No suitable habitat within the project site. Not observed within the project site during the biological survey.
Pinus radiata Monterey pine	— / — / 1B	Closed-cone coniferous forest and cismontane woodland at elevations of 25-185 meters. Evergreen tree in the Pinaceae family. Only three native stands in CA at Ano Nuevo, Cambria, and the Monterey Peninsula; introduced in many areas.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the biological survey. The project site is outside the native range of this species.
Plagiobothrys chorisianus var. *chorisianus* Choris's popcorn-flower	— / — / 1B	Mesic areas of chaparral, coastal prairie, and coastal scrub at elevations of 15-160 meters. Annual herb in the Boraginaceae family; blooms March-June.	**Not Present** No suitable habitat within the project site. Not observed within the project site during the biological survey.

Species	Status (Service/CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence within Project Site
Plagiobothrys uncinatus Hooked popcorn-flower	— / — / 1B	Chaparral, cismontane woodlands, and valley and foothill grasslands on sandy soils at elevations of 300-760 meters. Annual herb in the Boraginaceae family; blooms April-May.	**Unlikely** Suitable habitat is present within the project site; however, the project site is outside the known elevation range of this species.
Potentilla hickmanii Hickman's cinquefoil	FE / SE / 1B	Coastal bluff scrub, closed-cone coniferous forests, vernally mesic meadows and seeps, and freshwater marshes and swamps at elevations of 10-149 meters. Perennial herb in the Rosaceae family; blooms April-August.	**Not Present** No suitable habitat within the project site. Not observed within the project site during the biological survey.
Ramalina thrausta Angel's hair lichen	— / — / 2B	North coast coniferous forest on dead twigs and other lichens. Epiphytic fructose lichen in the Ramalinaceae family. In northern CA it is usually found on dead twigs, and has been found on *Alnus rubra*, *Calocedrus decurrens*, *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, *Quercus garryana*, and *Rubus spectabilis*. In Sonoma County it grows on and among dangling mats of *R. menziesii* and *Usnea* spp.	**Not Present** No suitable habitat within the project site. Not observed within the project site during the biological survey.
Rosa pinetorum Pine rose	— / — / 1B	Closed-cone coniferous forest at elevations of 2-300 meters. Perennial shrub in the Rosaceae family; blooms May-July. Possible hybrid of *R. spithamea*, *R. gymnocarpa*, or others; further study needed.	**Not Present** No suitable habitat within the project site. Not observed within the project site during the biological survey.
Stebbinsoseris decipiens Santa Cruz microseris	— / — / 1B	Broadleaved upland forest, closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, and openings in valley and foothill grassland, sometimes on serpentinite, at elevations of 10-500 meters. Annual herb in the Asteraceae family; blooms April-May.	**Moderate** Suitable habitat is present within the project site. The CNDDB reports two occurrences of this species within the quadrangles reviewed, the nearest located approximately 2.9 miles from the project site. This species was not observed within the project site during 2007 botanical surveys; however, due to the length of time since those surveys, those results may not reflect current site conditions.
Sulcaria spiralifera Twisted horsehair lichen	— / — / 1B	California North Coast coniferous forest at elevations of 0–30 meters. Often found on conifers, including *Picea sitchensis*, *Pinus contorta* var. *contorta*, *Pseudotsuga menziesii*, *Abies grandis*, and *Tsuga heterophylla*. Fruticose lichen in the Parmeliaceae family.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the biological survey. The project site is outside the known elevation range of this species.
Tortula californica California screw moss	— / — / 1B	Valley and foothill grassland and chenopod scrub on sandy soils at elevations of 10-1460 meters. Moss in the Pottiaceae family.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the biological survey.
Trifolium buckwestiorum Santa Cruz clover	— / — / 1B	Gravelly margins of broadleaved upland forest, cismontane woodland, and coastal prairie at elevations of 105-610 meters. Annual herb in the Fabaceae family; blooms April-October.	**Not Present** Not observed within the project site during the biological survey.

Species	Status (Service/CDFW/CNPS)	General Habitat	Potential Occurrence within Project Site
Trifolium hydrophilum Saline clover	— / — / 1B	Marshes and swamps, mesic and alkaline valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools at elevations of 0-300 meters. Annual herb in the Fabaceae family; blooms April-June.	**Not Present** No suitable habitat within the project site. Not observed within the project site during the biological survey.
Trifolium polyodon Pacific Grove clover	— / SR / 1B	Mesic areas of closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal prairie, meadows and seeps, and valley and foothill grassland at elevations of 5-120 meters. Annual herb in the Fabaceae family; blooms April-July.	**Not Present** No suitable habitat within the project site. Not observed within the project site during the biological survey.
Trifolium trichocalyx Monterey clover	FE / SE / 1B	Sandy openings and burned areas of closed-cone coniferous forest at elevations of 30-240 meters. Annual herb in the Fabaceae family; blooms April-June.	**Not Present** No suitable habitat within the project site. Not observed within the project site during the biological survey.

STATUS DEFINITIONS

Federal

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

State

SE = listed as Endangered under the California Endangered Species Act
ST = listed as Threatened under the California Endangered Species Act
SC = Candidate for listing under California Endangered Species Act
SR = plants listed as Rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act
CFP = California Fully Protected Species
CSC = CDFW Species of Concern
— = no listing

California Native Plant Society

1B = California Rare Plant Rank 1B species; plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
— = no listing

POTENTIAL TO OCCUR

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

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