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LIB240141

# Santa Lucia Preserve Lot 38
# Biological Assessment

## Prepared for:

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION ..... 1
Project Description ..... 1
Background ..... 1
METHODS ..... 4
Personnel and Survey Dates ..... 4
Data Sources ..... 4
*Botany* ..... *5*
*Wildlife* ..... *5*
Sensitive Habitats ..... 5
Special-Status Species ..... 5
RESULTS ..... 6
Habitat Types ..... 6
Sensitive Habitats ..... 8
*Critical Habitat* ..... *8*
Special-Status Plant Species ..... 8
Special-Status Wildlife ..... 8
*California Tiger Salamander* ..... *8*
*California Red-Legged Frog* ..... *9*
*Tricolored Blackbird* ..... *11*
*Other Special-Status Wildlife* ..... *11*
SUMMARY ..... 12
REFERENCES ..... 14

APPENDIX A: Special-Status Plant Species Table

# FIGURES

Figure 1. Vicinity Map ..... 2
Figure 2. Location Map ..... 3
Figure 3. Habitat Map ..... 7
Figure 4. CTS and CRLF Occurrence Map ..... 10

# INTRODUCTION

DENISE DUFFY & ASSOCIATES, Inc. (DD&A) was contracted by Nancy and Richard Griffith to prepare a Biological Assessment for Lot 38 (APN: 239-051-007-000; 1 Rumsen Trace), located within the Santa Lucia Preserve (Preserve), in Monterey County, California (Figures 1 and 2). The project consists of an approved residential development within the parcel. However, the property owner is proposing a revision to the homeland boundary that would move the homeland out of the oak woodland area into the adjacent grassland area within the project parcel. The proposed new homeland boundary is immediately adjacent to and overlapping the approved homeland boundary of Lot 38. Although the proposed new homeland boundary is different than the approved homeland boundary, the Santa Lucia Preserve Project Environmental Impact Analysis (EIR; Jones & Stokes, 1995) includes an evaluation of biological resources within the entire Preserve and provides thresholds for significant impacts.

Because the homeland boundary adjustment is not finalized, the purpose of this study is twofold. For the approved Lot 38 homeland, this study will identify any new information or changed circumstances that have occurred since the certification of the environmental documents and entitlements in the mid-1990s. For the proposed adjusted homeland boundary, this study will identify the biological resources present within the proposed homeland, determine if any new impacts to biological resources would result from this change, and determine whether or not the change would push the project past the thresholds of significance identified in the EIR for biological resources. These analyses are conducted in the context of the approved EIR, and in order to determine the need for additional analysis in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15162 and Monterey County policy and requirements.

### Project Description

The project site is in the foothills on the southern side of Carmel Valley (Figure 1) within the Santa Lucia Preserve, a 20,000-acre, low-density housing development and permanent nature preserve. Over 80% of the Preserve is undeveloped (wildlands) and is owned and managed as open space by the Santa Lucia Conservancy (SLC), an independent land conservation entity. Approximately 300 residences are approved for development on the Preserve, each development restricted by a defined building envelope (homeland). The remainder of each parcel is to remain open space (openland) and has a conservation easement placed on it, prohibiting development in perpetuity. As a key component of the planning for the Preserve, homelands were cited to avoid sensitive biological resources. As a result, the entitlement of the Preserve facilitated the permanent protection of over 18,000 acres of high value habitat and locates all development on the least sensitive areas, avoiding almost all impacts to riparian and wetland habitat, coastal prairie, and habitat for special-status plant and wildlife species. As identified above, the property owner is proposing a homeland boundary adjustment that would move the homeland out of the oak woodland area into the adjacent grassland area. The proposed homeland boundary is immediately adjacent to and overlapping the approved homeland boundary of Lot 38.

### Background

In 1994, the Rancho San Carlos Partnership (RSCP) submitted the Comprehensive Development Plan (CDP) for the 20,000-acre Rancho San Carlos, creating the Santa Lucia Preserve. The CDP outlined resource protection principles and identified the location of development and preservation areas throughout the Preserve. The CDP designated 18,000 acres of the Preserve's most valuable environmental resources as open space to be retained permanently as "Preserve Lands" for grazing, recreation and resource conservation. In 1994-1995, the County prepared and circulated a Draft EIR for the entire Santa Lucia Preserve CDP (EIR No 94-005). In February 1996, the County certified the Final EIR and approved the Santa Lucia Preserve CDP, subject to Conditions of Approval (Resolution 96-059 and 96-060 for PC94067, and Resolution 96-059 for PC94218).

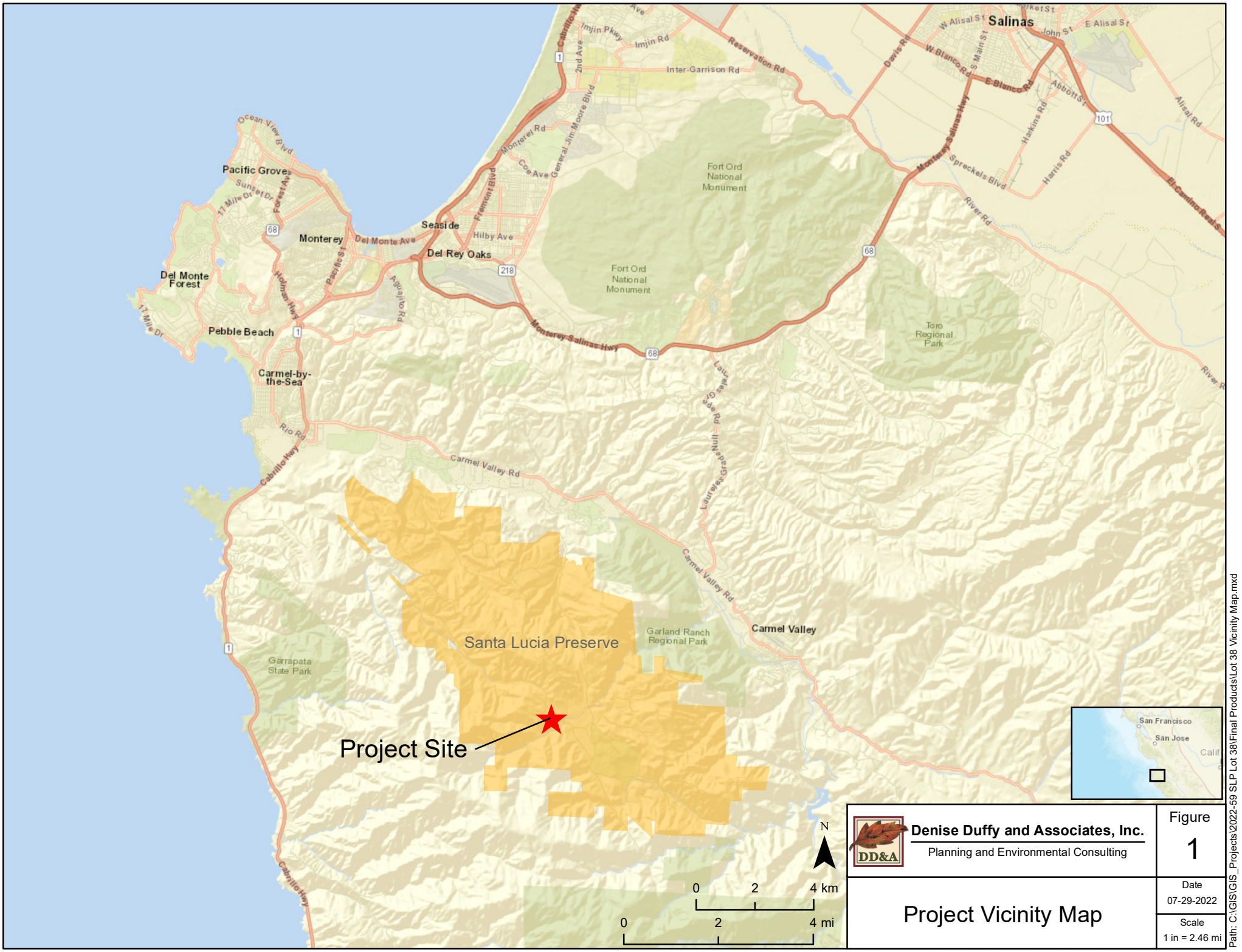


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Figure 1

# Project Vicinity Map

Date 07-29-2022

Scale 1 in = 2.46 mi

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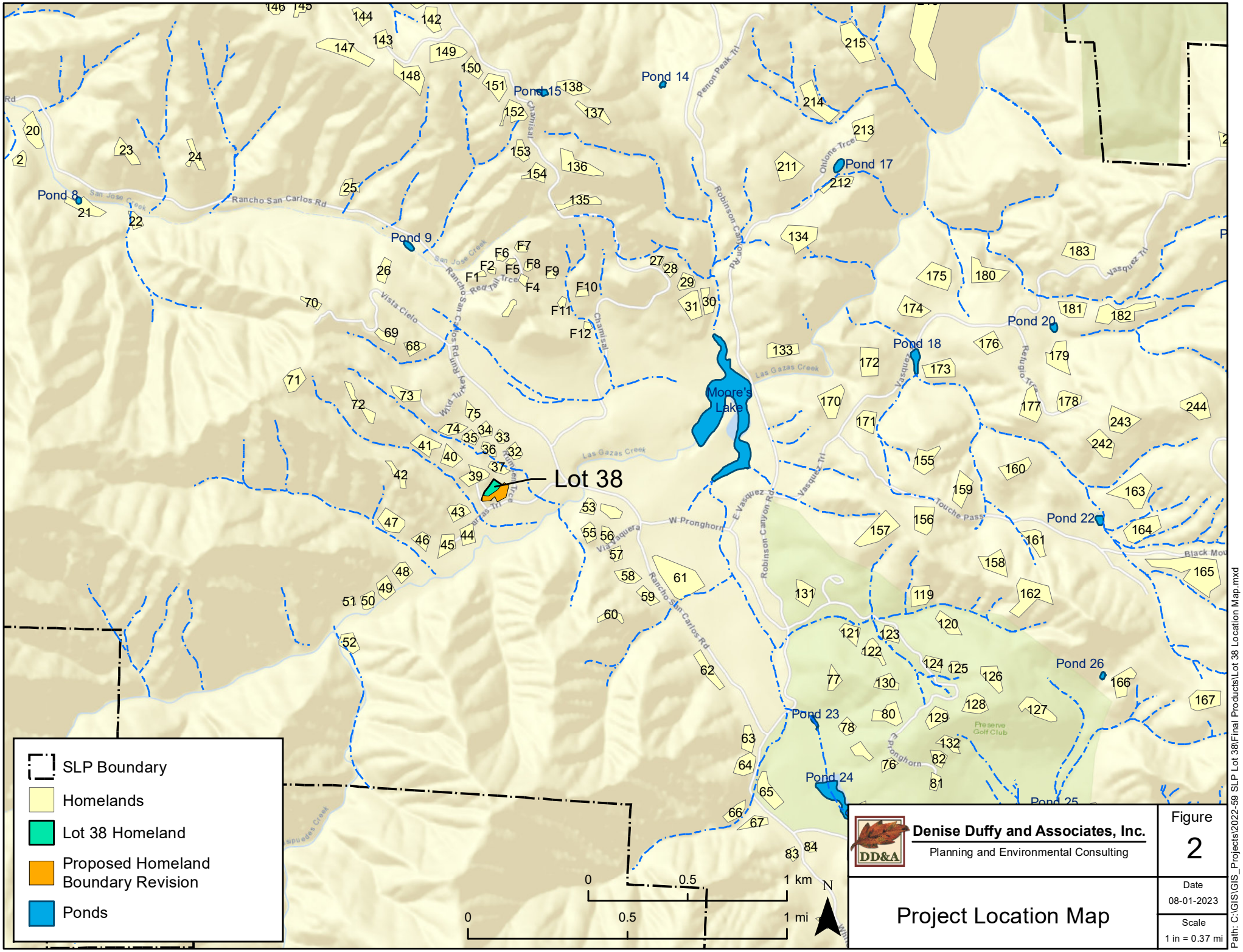


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Figure 2

Project Location Map

Date 08-01-2023

Scale 1 in = 0.37 mi

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After certification of the EIR and project approval, a number of events transpired which resulted in minor modifications to the project and the circumstances under which the project would have been undertaken. These include the listing of the California red-legged frog (CRLF, *Rana draytonii*) as endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the listing of steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) as threatened under the ESA. Pursuant to the ESA, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) issued a "no jeopardy" Biological Opinion (BO) on September 9, 1996 for all water crossings. In August 1997, the County re-approved the Santa Lucia Preserve CDP (Resolution No. 97-360), including certification of the addendum to the Final EIR. The addendum determined the changes and new information identified did not result in any new significant environmental effects beyond those evaluated in the final EIR. Lot 38 was described and analyzed in the above approved documents for the Preserve. The property owner is proposing an adjustment to the approved homeland boundary within Lot 38.

# METHODS

The attached report is an analysis of the currently approved project in the context of the EIR and its Addendum. The intent of the report is to review and confirm the sensitive biological resources present within the Lot 38 homeland and the proposed adjusted homeland, as identified in the existing CEQA document, and to clearly identify and disclose any potential new biological impacts not previously evaluated in the EIR and Addendum, in order to determine the need for additional analysis in accordance with CEQA Guidelines.

### Personnel and Survey Dates

Surveys were conducted at the project site on May 16, 2023 by DD&A Senior Environmental Scientist Patric Krabacher to verify that site conditions had not changed from that documented in the EIR. The survey consisted of verification of the habitat mapping and evaluation of the presence or potential presence of special-status species not evaluated within the EIR. Additionally, a botanical survey was conducted to determine the presence or absence of special-status plant species with the potential to occur within the approved homeland and proposed homeland. Survey methods included walking the entire area within both areas in search of special-status plant species. All plant species encountered were identified to species or to the interspecific taxon necessary to exclude them from being special-status. Most plant species were identified in the field using An Illustrated Field Key to the Flowering Plants of Monterey County (Matthews and Mitchell, 2015); however, several samples were collected for additional in-office identification.

Prior to conducting the field surveys, available reference materials were reviewed, including the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) occurrence reports (CDFW, 2023c) and numerous biological reports prepared for the Preserve (see "Data Sources" below).

### Data Sources

The primary literature and data sources reviewed in order to determine the occurrence or potential for occurrence of special-status species at the project site are as follows: current agency status information from the USFWS and CDFW for species Listed, Proposed for listing, or Candidates for listing as Threatened or Endangered under ESA or CESA, and those considered CDFW "species of special concern" (CDFW, 2023b); the CNPS *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California* (CNPS, 2023); CNDDB occurrence reports (CDFW, 2023c), the *Protocol-level California Tiger Salamander Survey Report for the Santa Lucia Preserve, Monterey County, California* (DD&A, 2008); the *2013 Stock-Pond Survey Report for the Santa Lucia Preserve, Monterey County, California* (DD&A, 2013); the *California Red-Legged Frog Stream Habitat Assessment; Santa Lucia Preserve, Monterey County, California* (WRA, 2001); the *Santa Lucia Preserve Project Environmental Impact Report* (Jones & Stokes, 1995), *County of Monterey Santa Lucia Preserve Addendum to EIR (No. 94-005)* (Jones & Stokes, 1997); *Final Special-*

*Status Biological Resources Report for Rancho San Carlos* (BioSystems Analysis, Inc. 1994); and technical appendices 6.1-List of Plant Species by Habitat Encountered at Rancho San Carlos, and 6.2-Rancho San Carlos Habitat List and Descriptions from the *SLP Resource Management Plan* (RSCP, 1994a and 1994b).

Botany

Vegetation within Lot 38 was classified and mapped during surveys of the Preserve (RSCP, 1994a). This information was reviewed during the field surveys to confirm or update the data. The final characterization of the vegetation of the project site is based on field observations. Information regarding the distribution and habitats of local and state vascular plants were reviewed (Howitt and Howell, 1964 and 1973; Munz and Keck, 1973; Baldwin, et.al., 2012; Matthews and Mitchell, 2015; Jepson Flora Project, 2023). Scientific nomenclature for plants in this report follows Baldwin, et.al. (2012) and common names follow Matthews and Mitchell (2015).

Wildlife

Wildlife literature and data sources reviewed include CDFW reports on special-status wildlife (Remsen, 1978; Williams, 1986; Jennings and Hayes, 1994; Thelander, 1994) and California Wildlife Habitat Relationships Program species-habitat models (CDFW, 2008; Zeiner et al., 1988; and Zeiner et al., 1990); and general wildlife references (Stebbins, 1985).

**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 habitat types. Habitat types considered sensitive include those listed as sensitive on the CDFW's *Natural Communities List* (i.e., those habitats that are Rare or Endangered within the borders of California) (CDFW, 2023a), those that are occupied by species listed under ESA or are critical habitat in accordance with ESA, and those that are defined as Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA) 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, Habitat Management Plan [HMP] areas, and General Plan elements).

**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 the federal ESA or the California Endangered Species Act (CESA). Listed species are afforded legal protection under the ESA and CESA. Species that meet the definition of Rare or Endangered under the CEQA Section 15380 are also considered special-status species. State species of special concern meet this definition and are typically provided management consideration through the CEQA process, although they are not legally protected under the ESA or CESA. Additionally, the CDFW also includes some animal species that are not assigned any of the other status on their "Special Animals" list. The CDFW considers the taxa on this list to be those of greatest conservation need, regardless of their legal or protection status.

Plants listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act (CNPPA) or included in the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR) 1A, 1B, 2A, and 2B (formerly known as CNPS Lists) are also treated as special-status species. In general, the CDFW considers CRPR 1A species (Plants presumed extirpated in California and Either Rare or Extinct Elsewhere), CRPR 1B species (Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere), CRPR 2A species (Plants presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere); and CRPR 2B species (Plants rare, threatened, or endangered

in California, but more common elsewhere) of the CNPS *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California* (CNPS, 2023) as qualifying for legal protection under this CEQA provision.[1] In addition, species of vascular plants, bryophytes, and lichens listed as having special-status by the CDFW are considered special-status plant species (CDFW, 2023b).

Raptors (e.g., eagles, hawks, and owls) and their nests are protected under both federal and state laws and regulations. The federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 and California Fish and Game Code Section 3513 prohibit killing, possessing, or trading migratory birds except in accordance with regulation prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. Birds of prey are protected in California under Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5, which 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, fully protected species under the 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.

# RESULTS

### Habitat Types

The EIR identified two habitat types within the approved Lot 38 homeland: coast live oak woodland and ruderal grassland (Jones & Stokes, 1995). The May 2023 site survey verified that coast live oak woodland is present within the homeland (Figure 3). However, ruderal grassland is not present, likely due to landscape scale mapping errors in the original maps prepared in the 90s. This new information does not result in the identification of new significant impacts, and no new mitigation is required.

The EIR also identified coast live oak woodland and ruderal grassland within the proposed homeland boundary (Figure 3). The May 2023 site survey verified that these habitat types are present; however, the proportion of each habitat has changed, likely due to landscape scale mapping errors in the original maps prepared in the 90s and natural growth of the oak trees. The change in the homeland boundary would change the habitat impacts as shown in Table 1.

***Table 1. Comparison of Habitat Impacts for Approved Homeland and Proposed Homeland***

| Homeland | Area of Habitat Impacts | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Coast Live Oak Woodland | Ruderal Grassland | Total |
| *Approved Homeland* | 1.4 ac | 0.0 ac | 1.4 ac |
| *Proposed Homeland* | 0.9 ac | 0.5 ac | 1.4 ac. |

The EIR identifies that greater than 10% or loss of a common natural community, such as coast live oak woodland and annual grassland, and associated wildlife habitat would be a significant impact under CEQA. The EIR identifies that approximately 6% of oak woodland habitat on the Preserve would be lost or degraded. The proposed homeland would reduce the impact to coast live oak woodland by 0.5 acre. Subsequently, the proposed homeland would increase the impact to annual grassland by 0.5 acre. The EIR identifies that approximately 9% of annual grassland on the Preserve would be lost or degraded. However,

[1] Species on CRPR 3 (Plants about which we need more information - a review list) and CRPR 4 (Plants of limited distribution - a watch list) may, but generally do not, qualify for protection under this provision.

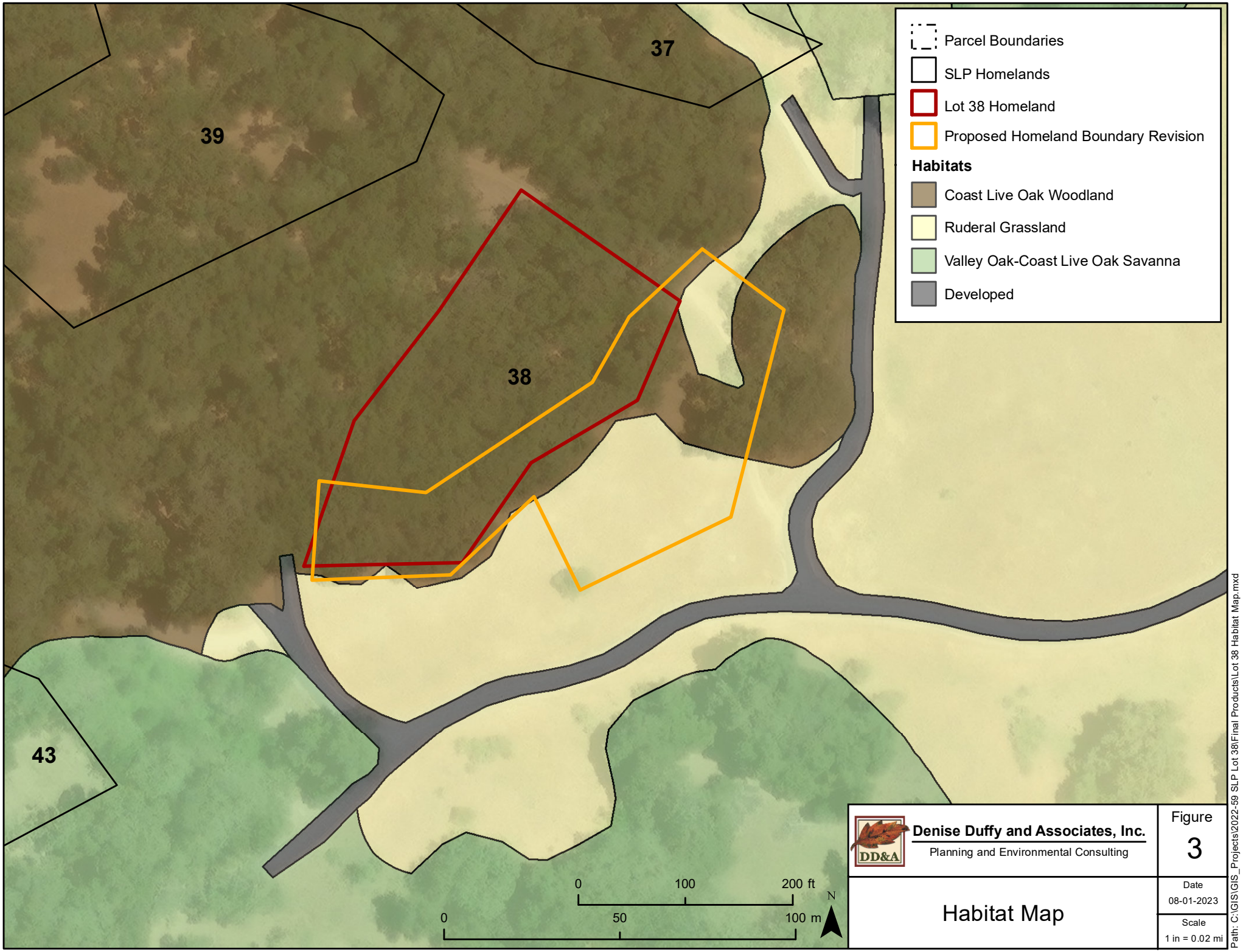


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Figure
3

Habitat Map

Date
08-01-2023

Scale
1 in = 0.02 mi

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identifies that approximately 9% of annual grassland on the Preserve would be lost or degraded. However, the increase in impact of 0.5 acre would not push the project beyond the significance threshold. Therefore, no new significant impacts to coast live oak woodland or annual grassland would occur as a result of the adjusted homeland and no new mitigation is required.

**Sensitive Habitats**

Critical Habitat

The approved and proposed homeland areas are within critical habitat mapping unit MNT-2 for the federally Threatened CRLF, which was designated by the Service in 2006 (71 FR 19243-19346) and revised in 2010 (75 FR 12816-12959). Although the designation of critical habitat occurred after certification of the EIR, impacts to CRLF habitat were analyzed in the document and it was determined that impacts were less-than-significant. Additionally, a "no jeopardy" BO was issued by the Service on September 9, 1996 for designated water crossings. More importantly, a critical habitat designation applies only when federal funding, permits, or projects are involved. Critical habitat requirements do not apply to citizens engaged in activities on private land that do not involve a federal agency. As such, this new information does not result in the identification of new significant impacts and requires no new mitigation.

**Special-Status Plant Species**

As part of the effort to determine any changed circumstances within the Lot 38 homeland, an analysis was completed to determine if any special-status plant species with known occurrences in the vicinity have become present within the site following the preparation of the EIR. In addition, an analysis was completed to determine if any special-status plant species are present within the proposed homeland. A list of special-status plants with the potential to occur on the site was compiled utilizing all available occurrence data, including CNDDB occurrences from the Carmel Valley, Mt. Carmel, and Seaside quadrangles, and all relevant SLP documents. Each species was analyzed to determine if appropriate habitat exists within the site. A presence/absence survey was conducted at the appropriate time of year to survey for special-status plant species that have been determined to have the potential to occur within the approved and proposed homeland areas based on the presence of appropriate habitat (May 2023). No special-status plants were identified within the approved or proposed homeland areas during the survey (Appendix A).

**Special-Status Wildlife**

The EIR identified 33 special-status wildlife species within the SLP. Potential impacts to these species that might occur as a result of the development of Lot 38 were described and analyzed in the EIR and Addendum, including impacts to special-status species with the potential to occur within coast live oak woodland and annual grassland. Impacts to special-status species occurring within annual grassland would not increase significantly from the proposed homeland boundary adjustment. Impacts to special-status species occurring within the coast live oak woodland would be reduced as less oak woodland habitat would be impacted by the change. Mitigation measures are provided in the EIR and Addendum to avoid or reduce impacts to these species to a less-than-significant level under CEQA.

However, there is new information for three of the wildlife species evaluated in the EIR: CRLF, California tiger salamander (CTS; *Ambystoma californiense*), and tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*).

California Tiger Salamander

New information specific to CTS includes the following: CTS was listed as federally Threatened on August 4, 2004 (69 FR 47211-47248) and state threatened on March 3, 2010 (after the certification of the Preserve EIR and addendum); and revised methods used to evaluate potential impacts to CTS have been published by the CDFW and the USFWS. The EIR included CTS as a special-status species that was known to occur within the Preserve at Pond 13. In locating development for the Preserve, all known occupied

breeding habitats were avoided. The EIR concluded that in doing so, impacts to this species were considered less-than-significant.

Starting in 2002, the RSCP, with guidance from the USFWS and the CDFW, engaged in a Preserve-wide protocol-level survey effort to document CTS demography and census what ponds were being used as breeding resources by the species. Protocol aquatic surveys were conducted at all 28 ponds on the Preserve from 2003 through 2007. The protocol includes surveying the ponds three times each year during the spring and early summer. During that same time frame, 17 of the 28 ponds were determined to be potential breeding habitat.

Upland protocol drift fence/pit-fall trap studies were conducted at the 17 ponds that represented potential breeding habitat. These studies consisted of installing fencing and pitfall traps around a target pond and checking the traps on a daily basis during rain events for the duration of the rainy season (October 15 through March 15). The result of this exhaustive survey and trapping effort is a detailed understanding of the distribution of this species within the Preserve.

Following the certification of the EIR, CTS were documented to breed in four additional ponds on the Preserve, (Ponds 2, 3, 10, and 11)[2]. Currently, the USFWS and the CDFW assume the presence of this species in appropriate habitats within 2.2 kilometers of a known breeding resource unless a negative finding is shown through protocol surveys. However, current scientific information indicates density of CTS in upland habitat associated with a breeding resource is related to distance from that resource and that greater than 95% of dispersing CTS are found within 630 meters of a breeding pond (Trenham and Shaffer, 2005).

Lot 38 is not located within 2.2 kilometers of a known breeding pond (Figure 4). No CTS are present within the approved or proposed homeland areas of Lot 38 and no impacts will occur to CTS as a result of the project.

California Red-Legged Frog

New information specific to CRLF includes the following: additional potential breeding habitat was identified within streams, creeks, and drainages on the Preserve (WRA, 2001), CRLF were found to breed in additional ponds on the Preserve (DD&A, 2008 and 2013), and new scientific information regarding how and when adult CRLF move into and across uplands has been published (Bulger et. al, 2003; USFWS, 2002; Tatarian, 2008).

All streams, creeks, and drainages within the Preserve's six watersheds were surveyed to identify potential CRLF breeding habitat. Suitable breeding habitat was identified and mapped within five of the six watersheds[3] where low-gradient, meandering portions of the streams or tributaries create deep, slow runs (WRA, 2001). Additionally, during protocol-level surveys (as described above for CTS), CRLF were observed breeding or attempting to breed within 23 of the 28 ponds on the Preserve (DD&A, 2008 and 2013). Current scientific information indicates that non-migrating CRLF reside nearly continuously in uplands during the rainy season, typically within 300 feet of their aquatic site (Bulger et. al, 2003)[4]. Adult migration to and from breeding sites occurs in the wet season and CRLF traveling overland to disperse may occur in upland habitats as far as 1.25 miles from water.

[2] CTS eggs (<10) were documented in Pond 4 in 2006 and one CTS adult was captured three times at Pond 17 during the drift fence/pitfall trap surveys in 2004/2005; however, successful breeding (i.e., larvae) has not been documented at either pond and these ponds are not considered as known breeding resources.

[3] No suitable breeding habitat within streams, creeks, or drainages was identified within the Hitchcock Canyon Creek Watershed.

[4] CRLF will leave the uplands to enter the water and breed for a short period during the winter and then move back into the uplands until the cessation of the rains.

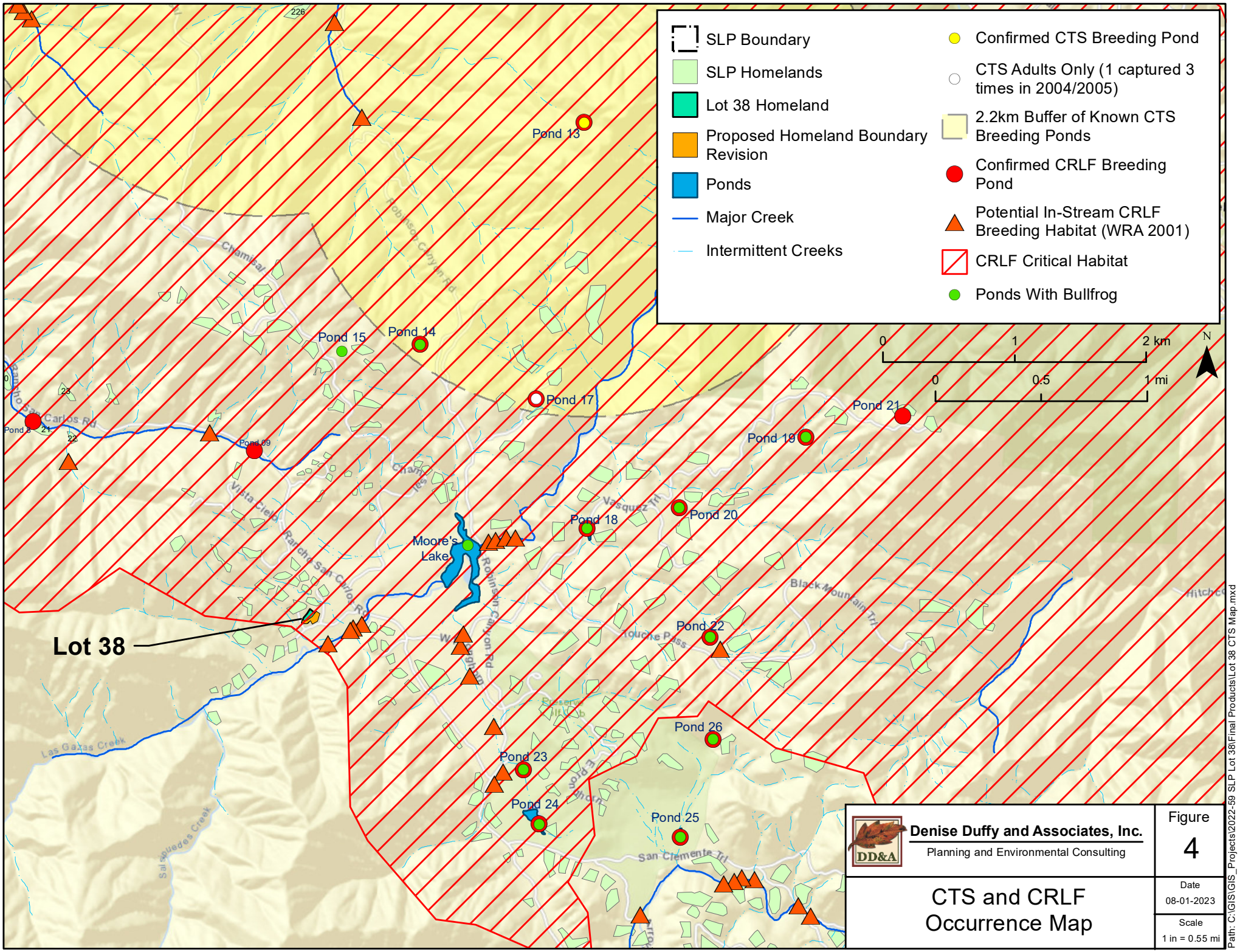


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Figure 4

# CTS and CRLF Occurrence Map

Date 08-01-2023

Scale 1 in = 0.55 mi

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The approved and proposed Lot 38 homeland areas are located approximately 0.7 mile from a known CRLF breeding pond (Pond 9, Figure 4). In addition, in-stream breeding habitat was observed within Las Garzas and San Jose Creeks, located approximately 0.1 mile and 0.9 mile from the Lot 38 homeland areas, respectively (WRA, 2001; Figure 4). The breeding habitat will not be impacted by development of the the approved or proposed homeland. The homeland areas are located more than 300 feet from the pond/in-stream breeding habitat, the distance which non-migrating CRLF are likely to be present. Specific protections for migrating CRLF are probably 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 take of this species as a result of development of the approved or proposed Lot 38 homeland is low. Therefore, no new significant impacts are expected from development of the lot, and no new mitigation will be required.

Tricolored Blackbird

New information specific to tricolored blackbird includes the following: tricolored was listed as a candidate for listing as threatened or endangered under CESA on December 10, 2015. The EIR noted that tricolored blackbirds are known from the Preserve and colonies of 240 individuals were identified at Moore's Lake and 75 individuals at Cienega Pond (Pond 24) on May 3, 1991. No suitable habitat for tricolored blackbird is present within or adjacent to the approved or proposed Lot 38 homeland. As such, this new information does not result in the identification of new significant impacts and requires no new mitigation.

Other Special-Status Wildlife

A search of current published occurrence data identified six special-status wildlife species occurring within the Seaside, Mt. Carmel, or Carmel Valley quadrangles that were not evaluated in the EIR or Addendum: obscure bumble bee, western snowy plover, globose dune beetle, monarch butterfly, California linderiella, and American badger. However, obscure bumble bee, globose dune beetle, and California linderiella are not assigned any of the status designations in the CNDDB "Special Animals" list and these species have no legal or protection status. As such, these species are not considered further and this new information does not result in the identification of new significant impacts and requires no new mitigation.

American badger, western snowy plover, and monarch butterfly do have status designations in the CNDDB and are therefore evaluated for their potential to occur within Lot 38 (Table 2). However, western snowy plover and American badger are unlikely to occur within the Lot 38 homeland based on the lack of suitable habitat. An analysis of the potential for this species to occur is provided below.

***Table 2. Special-Status Wildlife Species Known to Occur in the Vicinity of Lot 38 Not Evaluated in the EIR***

| Species | Status[5] (USFWS/CDFW) | General Habitat | Potential Presence | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Approved Homeland | Proposed Homeland |
| *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 homeland. | **Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the homeland. |

[5] FT = listed as Threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act, FC = Candidate for listing under the federal Endangered Species Act, CSC = California Department of Fish and Wildlife Species of Concern

| Species | Status[5] (USFWS/CDFW) | General Habitat | Potential Presence | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Approved Homeland | Proposed Homeland |
| *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** No suitable habitat within the homeland. | **Unlikely** Suitable habitat is present; however, no burrows large enough to be used by badgers were observed during the site visit in May 2023. |
| *Danaus plexippus* Monarch butterfly (California overwintering population) | FC / — / — | Overwinters in coastal California using colonial roosts generally found in Eucalyptus, pine, and acacia trees. | **Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the homeland. | **Unlikely** No suitable habitat within the homeland. |

*American Badger*

The American badger is a CDFW species of special concern which occupies a diversity of habitats within California. Its principal requirements seem to be sufficient food, friable soils, and relatively open, uncultivated grounds. Grasslands, savannas, and mountain meadows near timberline are preferred. Badgers feed primarily of burrowing rodents, such as gophers, squirrels, mice, and kangaroo rats, as well as some insects and reptiles. Badgers also break open beehives to eat both the brood and honey. They are active all year long and are nocturnal and diurnal. Mating occurs in summer and early fall and two to five young are born in burrows dug in relatively dry, often sandy soil, usually with sparse overstory cover.

The CNDDB reports five occurrences of American badger within the Carmel Valley, Mt. Carmel, and Seaside quadrangles; however, the nearest occurrence is over eight miles north of the proposed homeland. No occurrences are reported within the Preserve. Suitable habitat for this species is present within the annual grassland habitat within the proposed homeland; however, no burrows large enough to be used by badgers were observed during the site visit in May 2023. As such, the potential for American badger to occur within proposed Lot 38 homeland is very low, the potential for impacts as a result of development of the site are unlikely, and no new mitigation is required.

# SUMMARY

An evaluation was conducted to determine if there were any changed circumstances or new information relevant to biological resources for Lot 38 that were not evaluated within the EIR or Addendum. It was determined that there were changed circumstances and new information. However, no new significant impacts were identified, and no new mitigation is required. The changed circumstances and new information are summarized below.

The May 2023 survey did not identify ruderal grassland habitat within the approved Lot 38 homeland, as was previously evaluated within the EIR. This changed circumstance does not result in any new impacts and no new mitigation is required.

The EIR also identified coast live oak woodland and ruderal grassland within the proposed homeland boundary. The May 2023 site survey verified that these habitat types are present; however, the proportion of each habitat has changed, likely due to landscape scale mapping errors in the original maps prepared in the 90s and natural growth of the oak trees. The change in the homeland boundary would increase impacts to annual grassland by 0.5 acre, while subsequently reducing impacts to coast live oak woodland by 0.5 acre. The EIR identifies that greater than 10% or loss of a common natural community and associated wildlife habitat would be a significant impact under CEQA and that approximately 6% of oak woodland

habitat and 9% of annual grassland on the Preserve would be lost or degraded. The proposed homeland would not increase impacts to annual grassland within the Preserve beyond the significance threshold and would reduce the impact to coast live oak woodland. Therefore, no new significant impacts to coast live oak woodland or annual grassland would occur as a result of the adjusted homeland and no new mitigation is required.

An analysis was completed to determine if any special-status plant species with known occurrences in the vicinity have become present within the site subsequent to the preparation of the EIR. Additionally, presence/absence survey was conducted at the appropriate time of year to survey for special-status plant species with the potential to occur within the approved and proposed homeland areas. No special-status plants were identified during the survey. Therefore, no new significant impacts to special-status plants are expected from development of the approved or proposed homeland, and no new mitigation will be required.

Impacts to special-status wildlife species occurring within annual grassland would not increase significantly from the proposed homeland boundary adjustment, and impacts to special-status species occurring within coast live oak woodland would be reduced. Mitigation measures are provided in the EIR and Addendum to avoid or reduce impacts to special-status wildlife species to a less-than-significant level under CEQA. Therefore, the adjusted homeland would not result in any new significant impacts to special-status species, no new mitigation will be required, and no additional CEQA analysis is necessary.

The regulatory status, regulatory agency impact analysis methods, and the known distribution of CTS within the Preserve have changed since the preparation and certification of the EIR. However, Lot 38 is not within the standard regulatory buffer of 2.2 kilometers from a known breeding pond. Therefore, CTS do not occur within the approved or proposed Lot 38 homeland areas, no impacts will occur to this species, and no new mitigation is required.

The project site is within critical habitat mapping unit MNT-2 for the federally Threatened CRLF, which was designated by the USFWS in 2006 and revised in 2010. Additionally, new scientific information regarding how and when adult CRLF move into and across uplands has been published. While Lot 38 lies within one mile of a known CRLF breeding pond and in-stream breeding habitat, it is more than 300 feet from these resources. Therefore, no new significant impacts to CRLF are expected from development of the approved or proposed homeland, and no new mitigation will be required.

The tricolored blackbird was listed as a candidate for listing as threatened or endangered under CESA on December 10, 2015. No suitable habitat for this species is present within or adjacent to the approved or proposed Lot 38 homeland areas. Therefore, no new impacts will result from development of the site and no new mitigation is required.

A search of current published occurrence data identified six special-status wildlife species occurring within the Seaside, Mt. Carmel, or Carmel Valley quadrangles that were not evaluated in the EIR or Addendum: obscure bumble bee, western snowy plover, globose dune beetle, monarch butterfly, California linderiella, and American badger. However, obscure bumble bee, globose dune beetle, monarch butterfly, and California linderiella have no legal or protection status and this new information does not result in the identification of new significant impacts and requires no new mitigation. Western snowy plover is unlikely to occur within the Lot 38 approved and proposed homeland areas based on the lack of suitable habitat. Suitable habitat for American badger is present within the proposed homeland; however, no burrows large enough to be used by badgers were observed during the site visit in May 2023. As such, the potential for American badger to occur within the proposed Lot 38 homeland is very low, the potential for impacts as a result of development of the site are unlikely, and no new mitigation is required.

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# Appendix A

Special-Status Plant Species Table

# Special-Status Plant Species Table

| Species | Status (USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS) | General Habitat | Blooming Period | Potential Presence | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Approved Homeland | Proposed Homeland |
| *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. | March-May | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat is present within the approved homeland. The homeland is above the known elevation range for this species. Not observed during the survey in May 2023. | **Not Present:** Marginal habitat is present within the proposed homeland; however, the homeland is above the known elevation range for this species. Not observed during the survey in May 2023. |
| *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. | November-April | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat is present within the approved homeland. The homeland is above the known elevation range for this species. Not observed during the survey in May 2023. | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat is present within the proposed homeland. The homeland is above the known elevation range for this species. Not observed during the survey in May 2023. |
| *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. | January-June | **Not Present:** Marginal habitat is present within the approved homeland; however, this species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. | **Not Present:** Marginal habitat is present within the proposed homeland; however, this species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. |
| *Arctostaphylos montereyensis* Toro manzanita | -- / -- / 1B | Maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub on sandy soils at elevations of 30-730 meters. Evergreen shrub in the Ericaceae family. | February-March | **Not Present:** Marginal habitat is present within the approved homeland; however, this species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. | **Not Present:** Marginal habitat is present within the proposed homeland; however, this species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. |
| *Arctostaphylos pajaroensis* Pajaro manzanita | -- / -- / 1B | Chaparral on sandy soils at elevations of 30-760 meters. Evergreen shrub in the Ericaceae family. | December-March | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat within the approved homeland. This species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat within the proposed homeland. This species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. |

| Species | Status (USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS) | General Habitat | Blooming Period | Potential Presence | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Approved Homeland | Proposed Homeland |
| *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. | February-May | **Not Present:** Marginal habitat is present within the approved homeland; however, the homeland is above the known elevation range for this species and this species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. | **Not Present:** Marginal habitat is present within the proposed homeland; however, the homeland is above the known elevation range for this species and this species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. |
| *Carlquistia muirii* Muir's tarplant | -- / -- / 1B | Montane chaparral and lower and upper montane coniferous forest at elevations of 1100-2500 meters. Perennial rhizomatous herb in the Asteraceae family. | July-August | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat is present within the approved homeland. The homeland is below the known elevation range for this species. This species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat is present within the proposed homeland. The homeland is below the known elevation range for this species. This species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. |
| *Ceanothus cuneatus* ssp. *rigidus* Monterey ceanothus | -- / -- / 4 | Closed cone coniferous forest, chaparral, and coastal scrub on sandy soils at elevations of 3-550 meters. Evergreen shrub in the Rhamnaceae family. | February-June | **Not Present:** Marginal habitat is present within the approved homeland; however, this species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. | **Not Present:** Marginal habitat is present within the proposed homeland; however, this species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. |
| *Centromadia parryi* ssp. *congdonii* Congdon's tarplant | -- / -- / 1B | Valley and foothill grassland on alkaline soils at elevations of 0-230 meters. Annual herb in the Asteraceae family. | May-November | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat is present within the approved homeland and the homeland is above the known elevation range for this species. Not observed during the survey in May 2023. | **Not Present: S**uitable habitat is present within the proposed homeland; however, the homeland is above the known elevation range for this species and this species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. |
| *Chorizanthe douglasii* Douglas' spineflower | -- / -- / 4 | Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and lower montane coniferous forest in sandy or gravelly soils at elevations of 55-1600 meters. Annual herb in the Polygonaceae family. | April-July | **Not Present:** Suitable habitat is present within the approved homeland; however, this species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. | **Not Present:** Suitable habitat is present within the proposed homeland; however, this species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. |

| Species | Status (USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS) | General Habitat | Blooming Period | Potential Presence | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Approved Homeland | Proposed Homeland |
| *Chorizanthe minutiaflora* 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. | April-July | **Unlikely:** No suitable habitat is present within the approved homeland and the homeland is above the known elevation range and outside of the currently known range for this species. Not observed during the survey in May 2023. | **Unlikely:** No suitable habitat is present within the proposed homeland and the homeland is above the known elevation range and outside of the currently known range for this species. Not observed during the survey in May 2023. |
| *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. | April-July | **Not Present:** Marginal habitat is present within the approved homeland; however, this species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. | **Not Present:** Marginal habitat is present within the proposed homeland; however, this species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. |
| *Chorizanthe robusta* var. *robusta* Robust spineflower | FE / -- / 1B | Openings in cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, maritime chaparral, and coastal scrub on sandy or gravelly soils at elevations of 3-300 meters. Annual herb in the Polygonaceae family. | April-September | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat is present within the approved homeland and the homeland is above the known elevation range and outside of the currently known range for this species. Not observed during the survey in May 2023. | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat is present within the proposed homeland and the homeland is above the known elevation range and outside of the currently known range for this species. Not observed during the survey in May 2023. |
| *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. | April-June | **Not Present:** Suitable habitat is present within the approved homeland; however, this species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. | **Not Present:** Suitable habitat is present within the proposed homeland; however, this species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. |
| *Clarkia lewisii* Lewis' clarkia | -- / -- / 4 | Broadleaved upland forest, closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub at elevations of 30-610 meters. Annual herb in the Onagraceae family. | May-July | **Not Present:** Suitable habitat is present within the approved homeland; however, this species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. | **Not Present:** Suitable habitat is present within the proposed homeland; however, this species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. |

| Species | Status (USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS) | General Habitat | Blooming Period | Potential Presence | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Approved Homeland | Proposed Homeland |
| *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. | March-May | **Unlikely:** No suitable habitat is present within the approved homeland and the homeland is above the known elevation range for this species. Not observed during the survey in May 2023. | **Unlikely:** No suitable habitat is present within the proposed homeland and the homeland is above the known elevation range for this species. Not observed during the survey in May 2023. |
| *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. | April-October | **Not Present:** Marginal habitat is present within the approved homeland; however, this species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. | **Not Present:** Marginal habitat is present within the proposed homeland; however, this species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. |
| *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. | April-June | **Not Present:** Marginal habitat is present within the approved homeland; however, this species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. | **Not Present:** Marginal habitat is present within the proposed homeland; however, this species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. |
| *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. | March-June | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat is present within the approved homeland. Not observed during the survey in May 2023. | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat is present within the proposed homeland. Not observed during the survey in May 2023. |
| *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. | July-October | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat is present within the approved homeland and the homeland is above the known elevation range for this species. This species was not observed during the surveys in survey in May 2023. | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat is present within the proposed homeland and the homeland is above the known elevation range for this species. This species was not observed during the surveys in survey in May 2023. |
| *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. | May-September | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat is present within the approved homeland. This species was not observed during the surveys in survey in May 2023. | **Not Present:** Suitable habitat is present within the proposed homeland; however, this species was not observed during the surveys in survey in May 2023. |

| Species | Status (USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS) | General Habitat | Blooming Period | Potential Presence | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Approved Homeland | Proposed Homeland |
| *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. | February-June | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat is present within the approved homeland. The homeland is above the known elevation range for this species. This species was not observed during the surveys in survey in May 2023. | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat is present within the proposed homeland. The homeland is above the known elevation range for this species. This species was not observed during the surveys in survey in May 2023. |
| *Fritillaria liliacea* Fragrant fritillaria | -- / -- / 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. | February-April | **Unlikely:** Suitable habitat is present within the approved homeland; however, soils within the homeland are unlikely to support this species. | **Unlikely:** Suitable habitat is present within the proposed homeland; however, soils within the homeland are unlikely to support this species. |
| *Galium californicum* ssp. *luciense* Cone Peak bedstraw | -- / -- / 1B | Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest at elevations of 400-1525 meters. Perennial herb in the Rubicaceae family. | March-September | **Not Present:** Suitable habitat is present within the approved homeland; however, this species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. | **Not Present:** Suitable habitat is present within the proposed homeland; however, this species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. |
| *Gilia tenuiflora* ssp. *arenaria* Sand 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. | April-June | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat is present within the approved homeland and the homeland is above the known elevation range for this species. This species was not observed during the surveys in survey in May 2023. | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat is present within the proposed homeland and the homeland is above the known elevation range for this species. This species was not observed during the surveys in survey in May 2023. |
| *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. | N/A | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat is present within the approved homeland. Homeland is above the known elevation range for this species. This species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat is present within the proposed homeland. Homeland is above the known elevation range for this species. This species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. |

| Species | Status (USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS) | General Habitat | Blooming Period | Potential Presence | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Approved Homeland | Proposed Homeland |
| *Horkelia cuneata ssp. sericea*<br>Kellogg's horkelia | -- / -- / 1B | 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. | April-September | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat is present within the approved homeland and the homeland is above the known elevation range for this species. This species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat is present within the proposed homeland and the homeland is above the known elevation range for this species. This species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. |
| *Lasthenia conjugens*<br>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. | March-June | **Unlikely:** No suitable habitat is present within the approved homeland. | **Unlikely:** No suitable habitat is present within the proposed homeland. |
| *Lomatium parvifolium*<br>Small-leaved lomatium | -- / -- / 4 | Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland on serpentinite soils at elevations of 20-700 meters. Perennial herb in the Apiaceae family. | January-June | **Unlikely:** No suitable habitat is present within the approved homeland. | **Unlikely:** No suitable habitat is present within the proposed homeland. |
| *Malacothamnus palmeri* var. *involucratus*<br>Carmel Valley bush-mallow | -- / -- / 1B | Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub at elevations of 30-1100 meters. Perennial deciduous shrub in the Malvaceae family. | May-October | **Not Present:** Suitable habitat is present within the approved homeland; however, this species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. | **Not Present:** Suitable habitat is present within the proposed homeland; however, this species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. |
| *Malacothrix saxatilis* var. *arachnoidea*<br>Carmel Valley malacothrix | -- / -- / 1B | Chaparral and coastal scrub on rocky soils at elevations of 25-1036 meters. Perennial rhizomatous herb in the Asteraceae family. | June-December | **Unlikely:** No suitable habitat is present within the approved homeland. | **Unlikely:** No suitable habitat is present within the proposed homeland. |
| *Meconella oregana*<br>Oregon meconella | -- / -- / 1B | Coastal prairie and coastal scrub at elevations of 250-620 meters. Annual herb in the Papaveraceae Family. | March-May | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat is present within the homeland. This species was not observed during the surveys in survey in May 2023. | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat is present within the proposed homeland. This species was not observed during the surveys in survey in May 2023. |
| *Micropus amphibolus*<br>Mt. Diablo cottonweed | -- / -- / 3 | Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland on rocky soils at elevations of 45-825 meters. Annual herb in the Asteraceae family. | March-May | **Not Present:** Suitable habitat is present within the approved homeland; however, this species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. | **Not Present:** Suitable habitat is present within the proposed homeland; however, this species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. |

| Species | Status (USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS) | General Habitat | Blooming Period | Potential Presence | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Approved Homeland | Proposed Homeland |
| *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. | April-July | **Unlikely:** Marginal habitat is present within the approved homeland; however, the homeland is above the known elevation range for this species. This species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. | **Unlikely:** Marginal habitat is present within the homeland; however, the proposed homeland is above the known elevation range for this species. This species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. |
| *Monardella sinuata* ssp. *nigrescens* Northern curly-leaved monardella | -- / -- / 1B | Chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, and lower montane coniferous forest (ponderosa pine sandhills) on sandy soils at elevations of 0-300 meters. Annual herb in the Lamiaceae family. | May-July | **Unlikely:** No suitable habitat is present within the approved homeland. The homeland is above the known elevation range for this species and this species. This species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. | **Unlikely:** No suitable habitat is present within the homeland. The proposed homeland is above the known elevation range for this species and this species. This species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. |
| *Pedicularis dudleyi* Dudley's lousewort | -- / SR / 1B | Maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland at elevations of 60-900 meters. Most often found on shaded, summer-moist banks and cliffs in cool, moist riparian sites in coast redwood forests. Perennial herb in the Orobanchaceae family. | April-June | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat is present within the approved homeland. This species was not observed during the surveys in survey in May 2023. | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat is present within the proposed homeland. This species was not observed during the surveys in survey in May 2023. |
| *Perideridia gairdneri* Gairdner's yampah | -- / -- / 4 | Vernally mesic areas of broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, coastal prairie, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools at elevations of 0-610 meters. | June-October | **Unlikely:** No suitable habitat is present within the homeland. | **Unlikely:** No suitable habitat is present within the proposed homeland. |
| *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. | N/A | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat within the approved homeland. Homeland is above the known elevation range for this species. Not observed during the survey in May 2023. | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat within the proposed homeland. Homeland is above the known elevation range for this species. Not observed during the survey in May 2023. |

| Species | Status (USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS) | General Habitat | Blooming Period | Potential Presence | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Approved Homeland | Proposed Homeland |
| *Piperia yadonii*<br>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. | February-August | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat is present within the approved homeland. This species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat is present within the proposed homeland. This species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. |
| *Plagiobothrys uncinatus*<br>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. | April-May | **Not Present:** Suitable habitat is present within the approved homeland; however, this species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. | **Not Present:** Suitable habitat is present within the proposed homeland; however, this species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. |
| *Rosa pinetorum*<br>*Pine rose* | -- / -- / 1B | Closed-cone coniferous forest at elevations of 2-300 meters. Shrub in the Rosaceae family. Possible hybrid of *R. spithamea*, *R. gymnocarpa*, or others; further study needed. | May-July | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat is present within the approved homeland. The homeland is above the known elevation range for this species. This species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat is present within the proposed homeland. The homeland is above the known elevation range for this species. This species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. |
| *Sanicula hoffmannii*<br>Hoffmann's sanicle | -- / -- / 4 | Broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, and coastal scrub, often on serpentinite or clay soils, at elevations of 30-300 meters. Perennial herb in the Apiaceae family. | March-May | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat is present within the approved homeland. Soils within the homeland are unlikely to support this species. The homeland is above the known elevation range for this species. This species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat is present within the proposed homeland. Soils within the homeland are unlikely to support this species. The homeland is above the known elevation range for this species. This species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. |
| *Sidalcea malachroides*<br>Maple-leaved checkerbloom | -- / -- / 4 | Broadleaved upland forest, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, North Coast coniferous forest, and riparian woodlands, often in disturbed areas, at elevations of 2-730 meters. Perennial herb in the Malvaceae family. | March-August | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat is present within the approved homeland. This species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat is present within the proposed homeland. This species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. |

| Species | Status (USFWS/ CDFW/CNPS) | General Habitat | Blooming Period | Potential Presence | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Approved Homeland | Proposed Homeland |
| *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. | April-May | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat is present within the approved homeland. This species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. | **Not Present:** Marginal habitat is present within the proposed homeland; however, this species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. |
| *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. | April-October | **Not Present:** Marginal habitat is present within the approved homeland; however, this species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. | **Not Present:** Marginal habitat is present within the proposed homeland; however, this species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. |
| *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. | April-July | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat is present within the approved homeland. The homeland is above the known elevation range for this species. This species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. | **Not Present:** No suitable habitat is present within the proposed homeland. The homeland is above the known elevation range for this species. This species was not observed during the survey in May 2023. |

**STATUS DEFINITIONS**

FE = listed as Endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act
FT = listed as Threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act
SE = listed as Endangered under the California Endangered Species Act
ST = listed as Threatened under the California Endangered Species Act
SR = listed as Rare under the California Endangered Species Act
1B = CA Rare Plant Rank 1B species; rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere
3 = CA Rare Plant Rank 3 species; Plants About Which More Information is Needed (CNPS Review List)
4 = CA Rare Plant Rank 4 species; Limited distribution (CNPS Watch List)
-- = no listing

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