

Exhibit H

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Biological Constraints Review for Transmission Projects

Project Name: Elkhorn Battery Energy Storage System	Date of Preparation: 8/13/2018
Project Location: Hwy 1 at Dolan Rd., Moss Landing, CA 95039	Order Number: 9729802
Latitude/Longitude: 36.806420 / -121.778654	Project Manager: Alan Prior
Name of Preparer(s): Jeff Mitchell, Kathleen Sholty	
Recommended for Release to Construction	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Partial	
Surveys/Monitoring Recommended	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Contingent upon AMMs and Scope	
Summary/List of Biological Constraints	
<p>Special Status Wildlife: The project is located near occupied aquatic habitat for the California red-legged frog (<i>Rana draytonii</i>) (Federally Threatened, State Species of Special Concern). Seasonal work restrictions and AMMs should be implemented to avoid and minimize potential impacts to the frog.</p> <p>Nesting Birds: Suitable nesting habitat is present in steel towers, transformers, and other structures within the substation. Birds, including the western burrowing owl (<i>Athene cunicularia</i>) (State Species of Special Concern) could nest in grassland habitat located outside of the substation. Birds nesting inside or outside of the station could be indirectly impacted by noise, vibration, and nighttime lighting. Preconstruction surveys should be conducted prior to the start of work to ensure that no impacts to active nests occur.</p> <p>Rare Plants: None. All activities will be restricted to paved or graveled areas and no impacts to vegetation will occur.</p> <p>Wetlands / Regulated Waters: None. No wetlands or other waters are present within the project area.</p>	
Project Description	
<p>The Elkhorn Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) project consists of a battery energy storage system that will store power from the electrical grid and discharge it back to the grid during periods of high demand. The BESS will consist of approximately 268 Megapack units, with each Megapack unit measuring approximately 23.5 feet in length, 5.3 feet in depth, and 7.9 feet in height. The equipment will be located on approximately 4.5 acres of previously disturbed land inside the existing concrete wall surrounding Moss Landing Substation.</p> <p>All construction vehicles, trucking deliveries, and off-haul traffic will access the project site using the main Moss Landing Power Plant and substation entrance gate located on Dolan Road, approximately 0.25 mile east of the Highway 1 and Dolan Road intersection. All construction laydown areas will be within the existing substation footprint and no impacts to wetlands, regulated waters, or vegetated areas will occur.</p>	
Project Schedule	
<p>Construction is anticipated to begin in summer 2019 and extend through December 2020. Construction will occur during the winter months only as needed and Best Management Practices (BMPs) will be implemented as required by the State General Permit and the project-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan and will be consistent with PG&E's standard Water Quality Construction BMPs. No nighttime construction is anticipated.</p>	

Access
All vehicles will access the project site using the main entrance gate to the substation located on Dolan Rd.
Designed to Raptor Concentration Zone/Avian Protection Specifications
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A
Land Use & Ownership
<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Undeveloped <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Public Land
Notes: BESS installation and staging areas will be located within the existing substation area.
Habitat Types
<input type="checkbox"/> Grassland <input type="checkbox"/> Annual <input type="checkbox"/> Perennial <input type="checkbox"/> Mixed Conifer/Redwood <input type="checkbox"/> Riparian <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Oak Woodland <input type="checkbox"/> Chaparral <input type="checkbox"/> Freshwater Wetland <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ruderal/Landscaped <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Urban / Developed <input type="checkbox"/> Lacustrine <input type="checkbox"/> Brackish/Saltmarsh <input type="checkbox"/> Other (see notes)
Notes: Grassland habitat is adjacent to the existing concrete wall surrounding the substation but outside of the project area.

Site Visit	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes If yes, provide date: 8/9/2018						<input type="checkbox"/> No	
Special Status Species ¹			CNDDB Records (5 miles radius)		Suitable Habitat			
Species Name	Scientific Name	Status	YES	NO	YES	NO	None / Not expected	
California Red-Legged Frog	<i>Rana draytonii</i>	FT; SSC	X		X ²			
Nesting birds			N/A	N/A	X			
Please see Attachment B for list of other species with potential to occur and Attachments C and D for species lists obtained from CNPS and USFWS.								
Evaluation of Resources & Potential Impacts: No impacts to regulated waters or wetlands. Impacts to special status plant and wildlife species are not expected with implementation of AMMs.								
¹ Special Status is defined as Federally Endangered or Threatened (FE, FT), State Endangered or Threatened (SE, ST), Fully Protected (FP), CDFW Species of Special Concern (SSC), U.S. Forest Service: Sensitive Species (FS) and CNPS List 1 or 2 (CNPS 1B, CNPS 2).								
² Suitable breeding and upland habitat is absent from the project area, but individuals may occasionally disperse through the substation and may take refuge under surface objects or in small mammal burrows within the project area.								
Are there any aquatic resources (seasonal or permanent) and/or riparian corridors within 250 feet.								

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes. If yes, provide type of aquatic resource: Elkhorn Slough is located approximately 300 feet north of the project area and is a permanent saltwater feature. A human excavated feature 100 feet north of the project appears to contain shallow water during some years. A dry sediment basin is located on Dynegy property just west of the project area. No impacts to these features are anticipated as a result of the project. <input type="checkbox"/> No	
If you answered yes to previous question, will the project directly impact any of the above aquatic resources?	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. If yes, please explain how: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No.	
Critical Habitat	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Notes:	
Permits Anticipated to be Required	
<input type="checkbox"/> None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None, with AMM Implementation <input type="checkbox"/> BO <input type="checkbox"/> ITP <input type="checkbox"/> 404 <input type="checkbox"/> 401 <input type="checkbox"/> LSAA <input type="checkbox"/> Other:	
Notes: A Coastal Development Permit will be required since the project is located within the Coastal Zone, which is regulated by the California Coastal Commission. An environmental review will be conducted in accordance with CEQA.	
Avoidance and Minimization Measures	
Please see below	

- **APM-BIO-01:** All construction workers will receive training by a qualified biologist or designee prior to beginning work. The training will include a description of the California red-legged frog (CRLF) and other sensitive species that could occur on site, and the measures being implemented to protect the species. Crew members will be informed of the protections under the Endangered Species Act and the penalties for non-compliance. Workers will sign a log indicating that they received the training.
- **APM-BIO-02:** Prior to the start of construction, a qualified biologist will conduct a survey for CRLF in areas where they may occur. If a CRLF or other special-status wildlife species is identified during pre-construction surveys, the PG&E Project Biologist will be contacted, and a qualified biologist will remain on site during all activities until the biologist determines that construction activities will not impact the observed species. No construction activities will occur within 50 feet of a CRLF, until it has been confirmed that the frog has moved out of the project area.
- **APM-BIO-03:** Work that is to occur immediately after or during a rain event (greater than 0.25 inches) shall be monitored by a qualified biologist. Standing water shall be removed from site before starting construction to reduce the risk of CRLF entering the site.
- **APM-BIO-04:** Wildlife within the work area will be allowed to leave on its own unharmed. Wildlife found onsite will not be handled or harassed.
- **APM-BIO-05:** Vehicles will observe a maximum 10 mph speed limit while in the work area.
- **APM-BIO-06:** All food and food-related trash items will be enclosed in sealed trash containers at the end of each day.
- **APM-BIO-07:** No pets will be allowed anywhere in the project site during construction.
- **APM-BIO-08:** When construction activities will occur during the nesting bird season (February 1 through August 31), a qualified biologist will conduct nesting bird surveys of the project area prior to the start of construction. The survey area will include all portions of the project area containing suitable nesting habitat

including a 100-foot buffer for passerines and 300-foot buffer for raptors. Surveys should be conducted within 14 days prior to the start of construction. If an active bird nest is identified, an appropriate exclusionary buffer zone will be observed around the nest based on species and location in accordance with PG&E's Avian Protection Plan and in consultation with the PG&E biologist. The nest buffer will remain in place until the young have fledged. If the construction site is left unoccupied by personnel 14 days or longer during the bird nesting season, the survey will be repeated prior to resuming construction.

- **APM-BIO-09:** All project activities will be confined to the designated work areas. No work, including vehicle parking, moving heavy equipment, and staging materials, will occur in the undeveloped areas outside of the substation.
- **APM-BIO-10:** If special-status wildlife species are found on site, crews shall immediately stop work and shall contact the PG&E Project Biologist.
- **APM-BIO-11:** Open excavations shall be covered overnight. If a trapped animal is discovered, the animal will be allowed to escape, or a qualified biologist will assist in moving the animal. If a state- or federally listed species is found trapped, dead, or injured onsite, PG&E will notify the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and/or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, as appropriate. Excavations will be inspected for the presence of wildlife prior to backfilling.
- **APM-BIO-12:** Personnel shall inspect the project area for wildlife before moving materials.
- **APM-BIO-13:** All vehicles and construction equipment shall be refueled on paved surfaces or within secondary containment, and any spills will be cleaned up immediately. Appropriate BMPs will be implemented for handling and storing fuel, oil, and hazardous waste.
- **APM-BIO-14:** Work will occur during daylight hours. If work at night is necessary, the crews shall consult with the PG&E Project Biologist prior to proceeding.
- **APM-BIO-15:** No monofilament plastic (e.g., matting, fiber roll, wattles, silt fencing backing or sod) will be used for erosion control because it poses an entrapment hazard for wildlife. Appropriate materials include burlap, coconut fiber, or other materials identified in the general or site-specific SWPPP.

Representative Photographs:



Northeast view of project area and structures to be removed.



East view of project area and drainage along southern wall of the substation.



North view of concrete wall separating project area from surrounding grassland habitat. All vehicle access will be from the main substation gate on the east side and this gate will not be used as part of the project.



West view of existing concrete wall surrounding substation and project area on the northern border.



Grates along base of concrete wall surrounding the project area allow wildlife to enter and travel through the site.

Southwest view of proposed work area.



Southwest view of Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) pond with wildlife escape ramps.

East view of project area and drainage running east from the SPCC pond.

Attachment A

Figure 1. Map of CNDDDB bird, fish, and mammal records within a 5-mile buffer of the Elkhorn Landing BESS project.

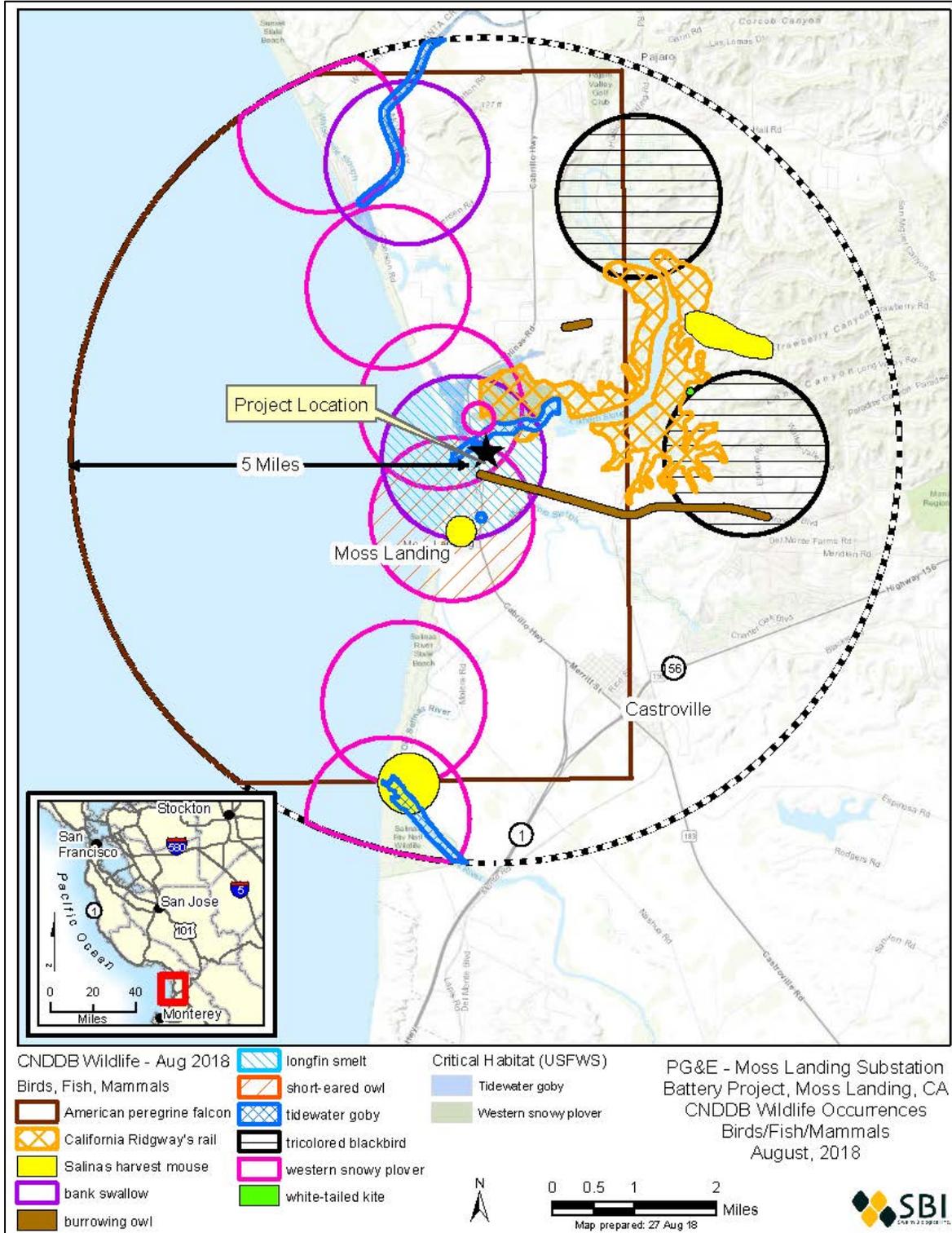


Figure 2. Map of CNDDDB amphibian, reptile, and invertebrate records within a 5-mile buffer of the Elkhorn BESS project.

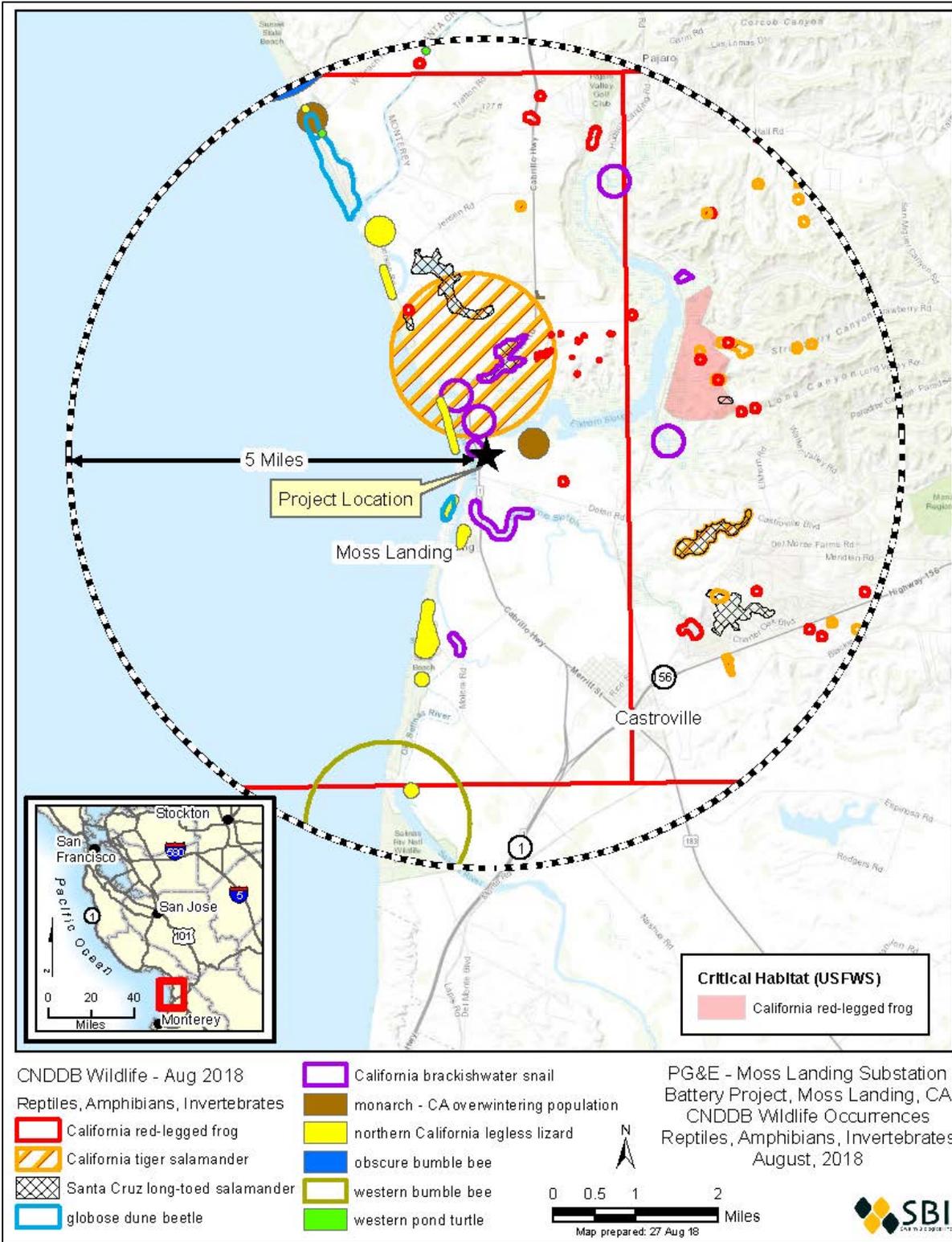
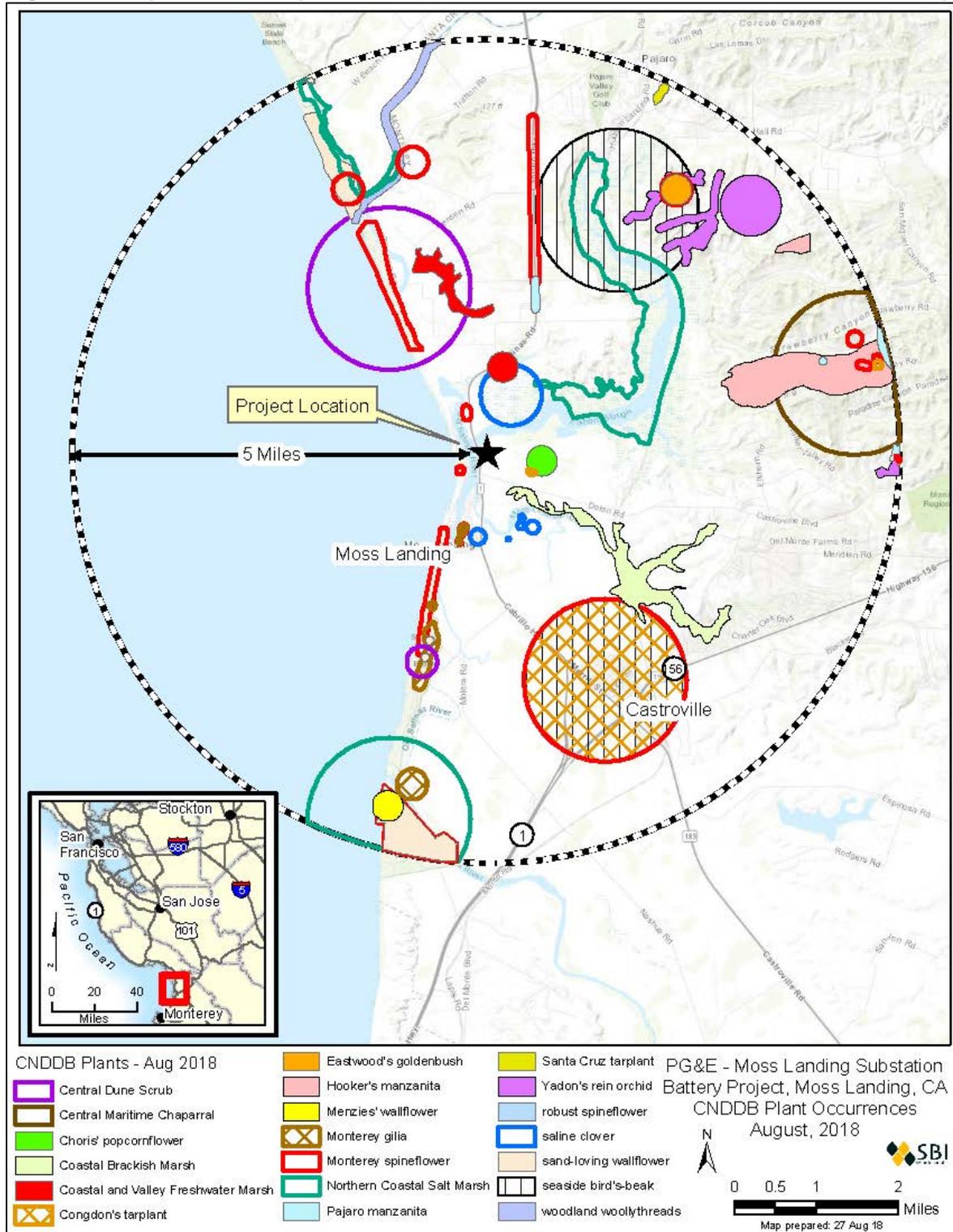


Figure 3. Map of CNDDDB plant records within a 5-mile buffer of the Elkhorn BESS project.



Attachment B

Table 1. List of all species with potential to occur within the Elkhorn BESS project area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status*				Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
		Federal	State	CDFW	CNPS		
Amphibians/Reptiles							
<i>Rana draytonii</i>	California red-legged frog	T		SSC		Requires slow moving or still water for juvenile development. Occurs in freshwater marshes, stock ponds, and riparian habitats. May aestivate in rodent burrows or cracks during dry periods.	Low: The CNDDDB contains records from wetland areas within one mile east of the project. No suitable breeding or upland habitat is present within the project area, however individual frogs may occasionally disperse through and take temporary refuge within the substation.
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	California tiger salamander	T	T			Grassland or open woodland habitats; lives in vacant or mammal-occupied burrows, and occasionally in other underground retreats, throughout most of the year. Eggs are laid on submerged stems and leaves, usually in shallow ephemeral or semi permanent pools and ponds that fill during heavy winter rains, sometimes in permanent ponds.	Not expected: No suitable breeding or upland habitat is present within the project area. One CNDDDB record from 1973 is located approximately 0.25-mile north of the project but movement by CTS from that area would be prevented by Elkhorn Slough. No other suitable breeding habitat is near the work area. Other CNDDDB records are beyond the 1.3-mile maximum movement distance of the species.
<i>Anniella pulchra</i>	Northern California legless lizard			SSC		Sparsely vegetated areas of beach dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces with sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks. Leaf litter under trees and bushes in sunny areas and dunes stabilized with bush lupine and mock heather often indicate suitable habitat.	Not expected: No suitable breeding or upland habitat is present near the work area. Nearest CNDDDB records are at mouth of Elkhorn Slough.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status*				Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
		Federal	State	CDFW	CNPS		
<i>Ambystoma macrodactylum croceum</i>	Santa Cruz long-toed salamander	T	E	FP		Around coast of Monterey Bay in southern Santa Cruz County and northern edge of Monterey County. Coastal woodland and chaparral near breeding sites. Breeds in shallow (usually temporary) ponds with abundant submerged vegetation. Shade and abundant soil humus are prime requirements. Spends most of time underground in animal burrows or in spaces among root systems of woody plants.	Not expected: No suitable breeding or upland habitat is present near the work area. Nearest CNDDDB records are on the north side of Elkhorn Slough.
<i>Emys marmorata</i>	Western pond turtle			SSC		Permanent and intermittent freshwater aquatic habitats including rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, marshes, and vernal pools. Prefers habitats with abundant basking sites, underwater refugia, and standing or slow moving water. Nesting sites are on sandy banks and bars or in fields or sunny spots up to a few hundred meters from water.	Not expected: No suitable breeding or upland habitat is present near the work area. Nearest CNDDDB records located at Watsonville Slough and Pajaro River.
Birds							
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	American peregrine falcon			FP		Frequently nests near water on ledges of rocky cliffs or buildings; also found along rivers and coastlines or in cities.	Not expected: No suitable nesting habitat present in work area.
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Bank swallow		T	SSC		Primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats in California west of the deserts during the spring/fall period. Requires vertical banks and cliffs with fine-textured or sandy soils near streams; rivers; ponds; lakes; and the ocean for nesting. Feeds primarily over grassland; shrubland; savannah; and open riparian areas during breeding season and over grassland; brushland; wetlands; and cropland during migration.	Not expected: No suitable nesting habitat near work area.
<i>Athene cucicularia hypugea</i>	Burrowing owl			SSC		Open arid and semiarid habitats with short emergent vegetation; including grasslands; deserts; agricultural fields; ruderal areas and open landscaped areas.	Low (nesting): Suitable habitat is present on the north side of the substation; however, the project area is separated by concrete wall

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status*				Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
		Federal	State	CDFW	CNPS		
<i>Rallus obsoletus obsoletus</i>	California Ridgway's rail (=California clapper rail)	E	E	CFP		Salt marshes and brackish marshes traversed by tidal sloughs in the vicinity of the San Francisco Bay. Associated with pickleweed.	Not expected: No suitable nesting habitat present in work area.
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Tricolored blackbird		C			Emergent wetlands; grasslands; and agricultural fields. Breeds near fresh water; preferably in emergent wetlands in cattails or tules; but also in thickets of willow; wild rose; blackberry; or tall herbaceous species.	Not expected: No suitable nesting habitat present in the work area.
<i>Charadrius nivosus</i>	Western snowy plover	T		SSC		Sandy beaches; large alkali lake shorelines; and salt pond levees; dunes. Require sandy; gravelly or friable soils for nesting.	Not expected: No suitable nesting habitat present in the work area.
<i>Sterna antillarum browni</i>	California least tern	E	E	FP		Abandoned salt ponds and along estuarine shores in San Francisco Bay. Feeds primarily in shallow estuaries or lagoons where small fish are abundant. Nests on barren to sparsely vegetated site near water; usually on sandy or gravelly substrate.	Not expected: No suitable nesting habitat present in work area.
<i>Vireo belli pusillus</i>	Least Bell's vireo	E	E			Riparian areas during breeding season. Typically inhabits structurally diverse woodlands along watercourses; including cottonwood/willow forests; oak woodlands and mule fat scrub. Winters in southern California and Mexico.	Not expected: No suitable nesting habitat present in work area.
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	Short-eared owl			SSC		Variety of open habitats. Nest on dry ground in open areas with dense herbaceous cover.	Not expected: No suitable nesting habitat present in work area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status*				Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
		Federal	State	CDFW	CNPS		
<i>Empidonax trailii extimus</i>	Southwestern willow flycatcher	E	E			In California, breeding ranges from Santa Ynez River south; breeds in dense riparian habitats along rivers, streams, other wetlands; vegetation dominated by dense growths of willows, seepwillow, other shrubs; presence of dense vegetation is most important through all vegetation layers; within close proximity of water.	Not expected: No suitable nesting habitat present in work area.
<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i>	Marbled murrelet	T	E			Forages in ocean, nests inland up to 60 km from coast. Mainly tree nesters although ground nests have been observed. Primarily nest in old-growth and mature coniferous forests or in younger forests with structural elements similar to old growth.	Not expected: No suitable nesting habitat present in work area.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	White-tailed kite			FP		Open grasslands; meadows; or marshes for foraging close to isolated; dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	Not expected: No suitable nesting habitat present in work area.
Fish							
<i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i>	Longfin smelt	C	T			Several estuaries and lakes along the Pacific Coast.	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>	Tidewater goby	E		SSC		Primarily in waters of coastal lagoons, estuaries, and marshes often in sandy shallows with low salinity levels.	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
Invertebrates							
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	Vernal pool fairy shrimp	T				Vernal pools and ditches in the Central Valley.	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
<i>Tryonia imitator</i>	California brackishwater snail					Brackish salt marshes.	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status*				Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
		Federal	State	CDFW	CNPS		
<i>Coelus globosus</i>	Globose dune beetle					Coastal dunes, foredunes, and sand hummocks.	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
<i>Danaus plexippus pop. 1</i>	Monarch butterfly (California overwintering population)					Windrows including eucalyptus and cypress groves; milkweed is larval host plant.	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
<i>Bombus caliginosus</i>	Obscure bumble bee					Open grassy coastal prairies and Coast Range meadows. Nesting occurs underground as well as aboveground in abandoned bird nests.	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	Western bumble bee					Open grassy areas, urban parks and gardens, chaparral and shrub areas, and mountain meadows. Typically nests underground in abandoned rodent burrows or other cavities.	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
Mammals							
<i>Reithrodontomys megalotis distichlis</i>	Salinas harvest mouse					Coastal salt marshes; freshwater wetlands; and probably sandhill grasslands near the coast in the vicinity of the Salinas River mouth.	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
Plants							
<i>Arenaria paludicola</i>	Marsh sandwort	E	E		1B.1	Freshwater marshes and swamps.	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
<i>Erysimum menziesii</i>	Menzie's wallflower	E	E		1B.1	Nearshore dunes and swales, usually in low native vegetation.	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
<i>Gilia tenuiflora ssp. arenaria</i>	Monterey gilia	E	T		1B.2	Coastal dunes and scrub, chaparral (maritime)	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
<i>Chorizanthe pungens var. pungens</i>	Monterey spineflower	T			1B.2	Dunes; coastal; communities include chaparral, foothill woodland, northern coastal scrub, coastal sage scrub	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
<i>Chorizanthe robusta var. robusta</i>	Robust spineflower	E			1B.1	Sandy or gravelly soil in maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland openings, coastal dunes and coastal scrub.	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status*				Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
		Federal	State	CDFW	CNPS		
<i>Holocarpha macradenia</i>	Santa Cruz tarplant	T	E		1B.1	Coastal prairie, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland.	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
<i>Cordylanthus rigidus ssp. littoralis</i>	Seaside bird's beak		E		1B.1	Dunes and coastal habitats; communities include coastal strand, coastal sage scrub, closed cone pine forest, southern oak woodland, foothill woodland, chaparral	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
<i>Erysimum menziesii ssp. yadonii</i>	Yadon's wallflower	E	E		1B.1	Dunes and coastal habitats; communities include coastal strand	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
<i>Allium hichmanii</i>	Hickman's onion				1B.2	Coastal prairie; chaparral; northern coastal scrub; coastal sage scrub; closed-cone pine forest; valley grassland	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
<i>Arctostaphylos montereyensis</i>	Toro manzanita				1B.2	Chaparral; foothill woodland; northern coastal scrub	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
<i>Arctostaphylos pajaroensis</i>	Pajaro manzanita				1B.1	Chaparral in sandy soils	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
<i>Arctostaphylos pumila</i>	Sandmat manzanita				1B.2	Dunes; coastal; communities: coastal strand; chaparral; northern coastal scrub; closed cone pine forest	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
<i>Astragalus tener var. tener</i>	Alkali milk-vetch				1B.2	Alkaline soils. Playas, valley and foothill grassland (adobe clay), and vernal pools.	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
<i>Castillejo ambigua var. insalutata</i>	Pink Johnny nip (owl's clover)				1B.1	Coastal prairie; coastal shrub	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
<i>Centromadia parryi ssp. Congdonii</i>	Congdon's tarplant				1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland; alkaline soil	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
<i>Corethrogyne leucophylla</i>	Branching beach aster				3.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal dunes	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
<i>Delphinium hutchinsoniae</i>	Hutchinson's larkspur				1B.2	Broadleaved upland forest; chaparral; coastal prairie; coastal scrub.	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status*				Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
		Federal	State	CDFW	CNPS		
<i>Ericameria fasciculata</i>	Eastwood's goldenbush				1B.1	Known from the Monterey Bay area. Sandy openings in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral (maritime), coastal dunes, and coastal scrub	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
<i>Erysimum ammophilum</i>	Sand-loving wallflower				1B.2	Sandy, openings in chaparral (maritime), coastal dunes, and coastal scrub	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
<i>Fritillaria liliacea</i>	Fragrant fritillary				1B.2	Adobe or clay-rich soils in coastal prairie or native bunchgrass grasslands; frequently on serpentine-derived soils.	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
<i>Grindelia hirsutula var. maritima</i>	San Francisco gum plant				3.2	Sandy or serpentine soils in grassland or coastal scrub.	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
<i>Horkelia cuneata var. sericea</i>	Kellogg's horkelia				1B.1	Openings in sandy or gravelly soil. Closed cone coniferous forest; maritime chaparral; coastal dunes; and coastal scrub.	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
<i>Horkelia marinensis</i>	Point Reyes horkelia				1B.2	Coastal Strand; Coastal Prairie; Northern Coastal Scrub	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
<i>Lasthenia californica ssp. macrantha</i>	Perennial goldfields				1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub; Coastal dunes; Coastal scrub	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
<i>Lasthenia conjugens</i>	Contra Costa goldfields				1B.1	Mesic areas in cismontane woodland; alkaline playas; valley and foothill grassland; and vernal pools.	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
<i>Legenere limosa</i>	Legenere				1B.1	Vernal pools	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
<i>Lupinus tidestromii</i>	Tidestrom's lupine				1B.1	Coastal dunes	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
<i>Microseris paludosa</i>	Marsh microseris				1B.2	Vernally moist to saturated sites in coastal terrace prairie along the coast. Communities: Northern Coastal Scrub; Closed-cone Pine Forest	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
<i>Monardella sinuata ssp. nigrescens</i>	Northern curly-leaved monardella				1B.2	Sandy soils in chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub and lower montane coniferous forest	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
<i>Piperia yadonii</i>	Yadon's rein orchid				1B.1	Coastal; communities: chaparral; northern coastal scrub; closed-cone pine forest	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status*				Habitat	Potential for Occurrence
		Federal	State	CDFW	CNPS		
<i>Plagiobothrys chorisianus</i> var. <i>chorisianus</i>	Choris' popcornflower				1B.2	Wetlands; within coastal prairie; chaparral; northern coastal scrub and wetland riparian communities.	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
<i>Rosa pinetorum</i>	Pine rose				1B.2	Yellow pine forest; red fir forest	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.
<i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i>	Saline clover				1B.2	Mesic, alkaline sites within marshes and swamps; valley and foothill grasslands; and vernal pools.	Not expected: No suitable habitat present in the work area.

***Status: Federal Designations:**

(E) Federally Endangered, (T) Federally Threatened

State Designations:

(E) State Endangered, (T) State Threatened, (R) State Rare,

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Designations:

(SSC) Species of Special Concern, (CFP) Fully Protected Species, (S) Sensitive

California Native Plant Society (CNPS) California Rare Plant Rank:

(1A) Presumed extinct in California; (1B) Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; (2) Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; (3) More information is needed; (4) Limited distribution, watch list

Threat Rank:

- 0.1 Seriously threatened in California (more than 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
- 0.2 Fairly threatened in California (20 to 80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
- 0.3 Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

Attachment C: USFWS list of threatened and endangered species near the proposed project site.

IPaC: Explore Location

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/location/J4EBEFP4EZE7XJADYKTEOXGD...>

IPaC Information for Planning and Consultation 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

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Ventura, CA 93003-7726

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Endangered species

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Southern Sea Otter <i>Enhydra lutris nereis</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8560	Threatened Marine mammal

Birds

NAME	STATUS
California Clapper Rail <i>Rallus longirostris obsoletus</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4240	Endangered
California Least Tern <i>Sterna antillarum browni</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8104	Endangered
Least Bell's Vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945	Endangered
Marbled Murrelet <i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4467	Threatened
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749	Endangered
Western Snowy Plover <i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8035	Threatened

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
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California Red-legged Frog *Rana draytonii* **Threatened**
 There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891>

California Tiger Salamander *Ambystoma californiense* **Threatened**
 There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2076>

Santa Cruz Long-toed Salamander *Ambystoma macrodactylum croceum* **Endangered**
 There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7405>

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Tidewater Goby <i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/57	Endangered

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498	Threatened

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Marsh Sandwort <i>Arenaria paludicola</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2229	Endangered
Menzies' Wallflower <i>Erysimum menziesii</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2935	Endangered

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Monterey Gilia <i>Gilia tenuiflora</i> ssp. <i>arenaria</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/856	Endangered
Monterey Spineflower <i>Chorizanthe pungens</i> var. <i>pungens</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/396	Threatened
Santa Cruz Tarplant <i>Holocarpha macradenia</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6832	Threatened

Critical habitats

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

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

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

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

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

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

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

NAME

BREEDING SEASON (IF A BREEDING SEASON IS INDICATED FOR A BIRD ON YOUR LIST, THE BIRD MAY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA SOMETIME WITHIN THE TIMEFRAME SPECIFIED, WHICH IS A VERY LIBERAL ESTIMATE OF THE DATES INSIDE WHICH THE BIRD BREEDS ACROSS ITS ENTIRE RANGE. "BREEDS ELSEWHERE" INDICATES THAT THE BIRD DOES NOT LIKELY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA.)

Allen's Hummingbird *Selasphorus sasin*
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9637>

Breeds Feb 1 to Jul 15

Black Oystercatcher *Haematopus bachmani*
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9591>

Breeds Apr 15 to Oct 31

Black Skimmer <i>Rynchops niger</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5234	Breeds May 20 to Sep 15
Black Turnstone <i>Arenaria melanocephala</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds elsewhere
Burrowing Owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9737	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 31
Clark's Grebe <i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Jan 1 to Dec 31
Common Yellowthroat <i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Gull-billed Tern <i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9501	Breeds May 1 to Jul 31
Lawrence's Goldfinch <i>Carduelis lawrencei</i> 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
Long-billed Curlew <i>Numenius americanus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5511	Breeds elsewhere

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<https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/location/J4EBFP4EZE7XJADYKTEOXGD...>

Marbled Godwit <i>Limosa fedoa</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9481	Breeds elsewhere
Mountain Plover <i>Charadrius montanus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3638	Breeds elsewhere
Nuttall's Woodpecker <i>Picoides nuttallii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20
Oak Titmouse <i>Baeolophus inornatus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656	Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15
Rufous Hummingbird <i>selasphorus rufus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8002	Breeds elsewhere
Short-billed Dowitcher <i>Limnodromus griseus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480	Breeds elsewhere
Song Sparrow <i>Melospiza melodia</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Feb 20 to Sep 5
Spotted Towhee <i>Pipilo maculatus clementae</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4243	Breeds Apr 15 to Jul 20
Tricolored Blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3910	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus*

Breeds elsewhere

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

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

Willet *Tringa semipalmata*

Breeds elsewhere

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

Wrentit *Chamaea fasciata*

Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

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

Probability of Presence Summary

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

Probability of Presence (■)

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

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

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

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

Breeding Season (🟡)

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

Survey Effort (|)

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.

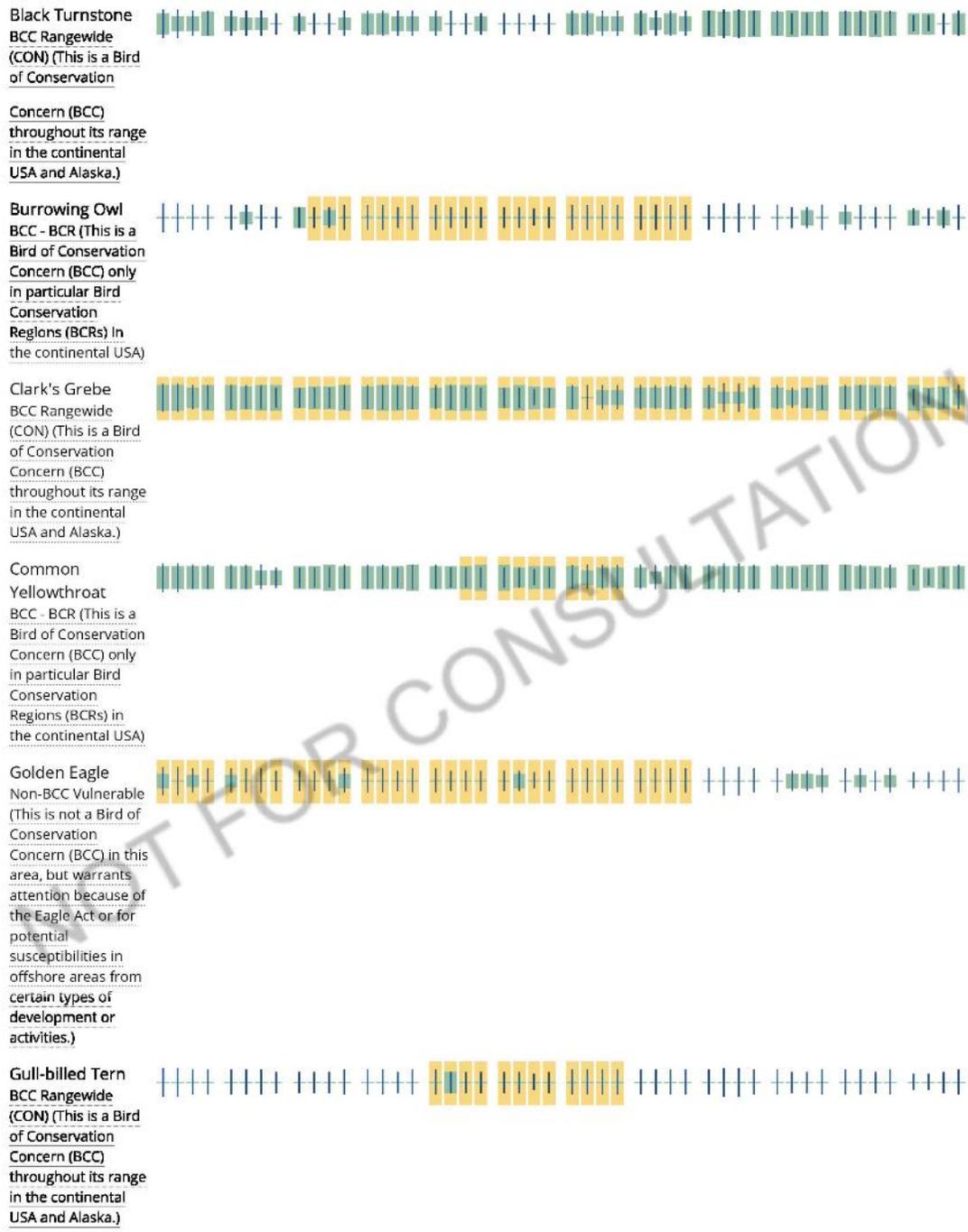
Survey Timeframe

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.



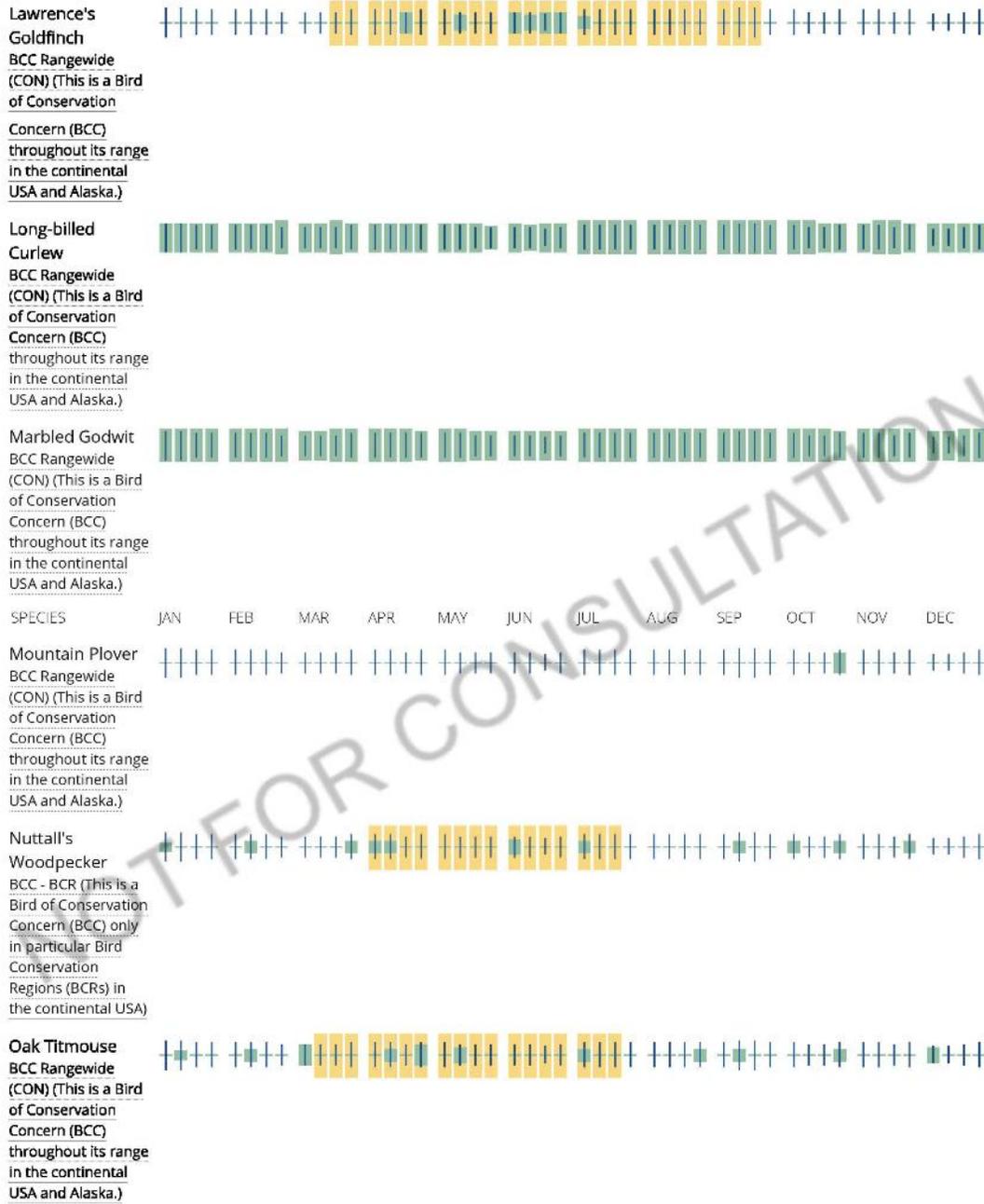
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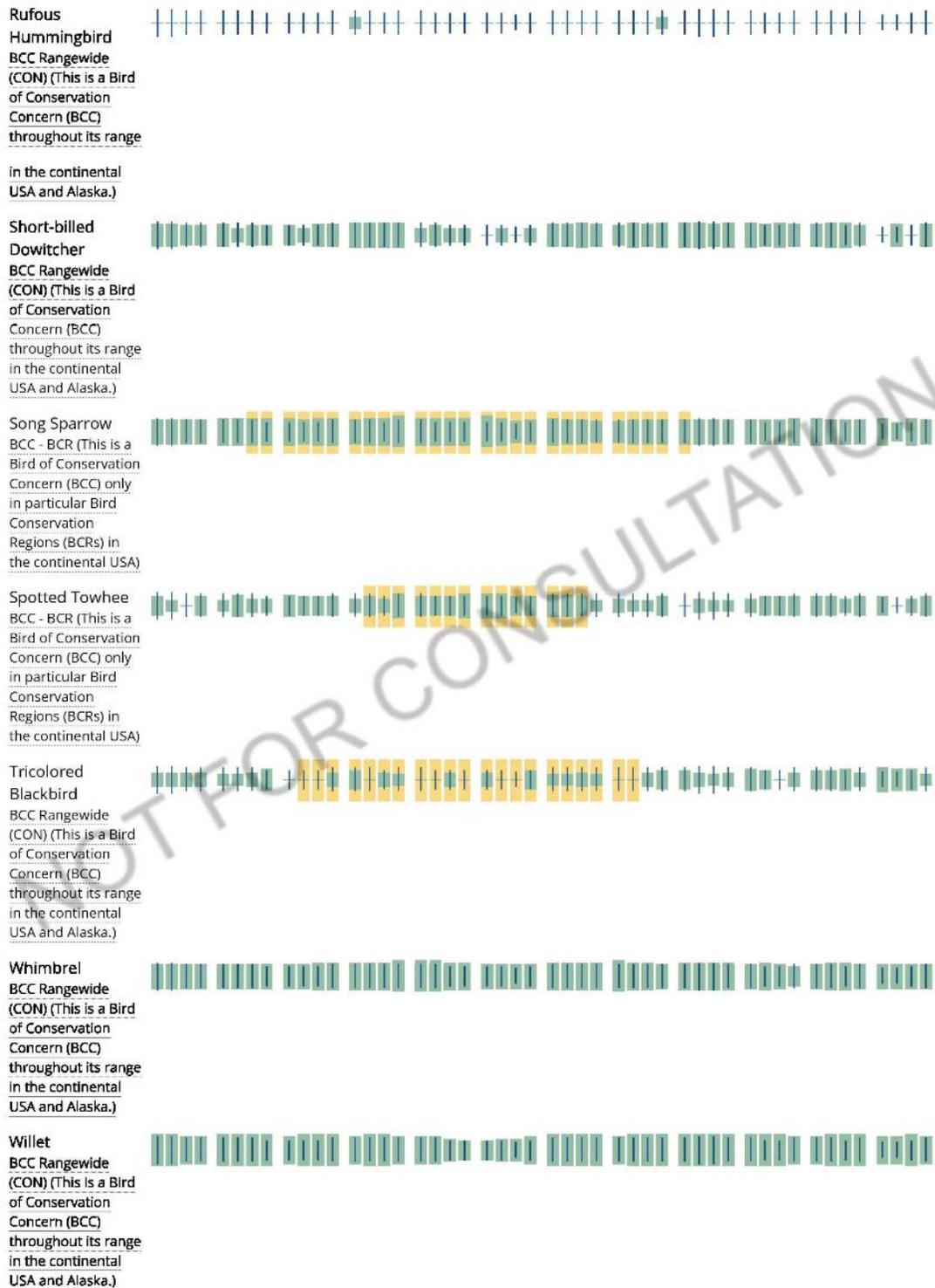
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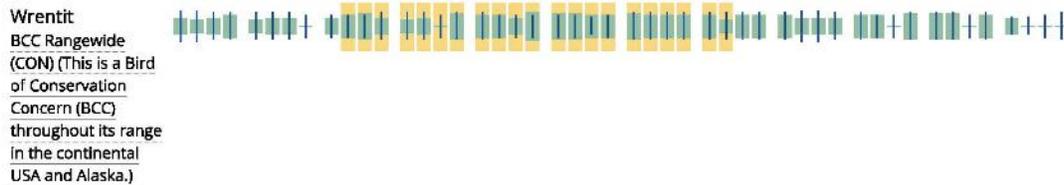
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Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

[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](#) and/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 [E-bird Explore Data 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 to 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

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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.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Marine mammals

Marine mammals are protected under the [Marine Mammal Protection Act](#). Some are also protected under the Endangered Species Act¹ and the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora².

The responsibilities for the protection, conservation, and management of marine mammals are shared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [responsible for otters, walrus, polar bears, manatees, and dugongs] and NOAA Fisheries³ [responsible for seals, sea lions, whales, dolphins, and porpoises]. Marine mammals under the responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list; for additional information on those species please visit the [Marine Mammals](#) page of the NOAA Fisheries website.

The Marine Mammal Protection Act prohibits the take (to harass, hunt, capture, kill, or attempt to harass, hunt, capture or kill) of marine mammals and further coordination may be necessary for project evaluation. Please contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Field Office shown.

1. The [Endangered Species Act](#) (ESA) of 1973.
2. The [Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora](#) (CITES) is a treaty to ensure that international trade in plants and animals does not threaten their survival in the wild.
3. [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 marine mammals under the responsibility of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service are potentially affected by activities in this location:

NAME

Southern Sea Otter *Enhydra lutris nereis*
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8560>

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.

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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

[PEM1Ch](#)

FRESHWATER FORESTED/SHRUB WETLAND

[PSSCh](#)

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.

IPaC: Explore Location

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/location/J4EBEFP4EZE7XJADYKTEOXGD...>**Data exclusions**

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

Data precautions

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

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Attachment D: 9-quadrangle CNPS list of rare and endangered plants near the proposed project site.

 Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants							
Home	About the Inventory	CNPS Home	Join CNPS			Simple Search	Advanced Search
<h3>Plant List</h3> <p>31 matches found. Click on scientific name for details</p>							
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Search Criteria</p> <p>California Rare Plant Rank is one of [1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, 3], FESA is one of [Endangered, Threatened, Candidate, Not Listed], CESA is one of [Endangered, Threatened, Rare, Not Listed], Found in Quads 3612188, 3612187, 3612186, 3612177, 3612176, 3612167 and 3612166; Elevation is above 0 or below 100 feet</p> </div>							
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; align-items: center;"> Modify Search Criteria Export to Excel Modify Columns Modify Sort Display Photos </div>							
Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Lifeform	Blooming Period	CA Rare Plant Rank	State Rank	Global Rank
Allium hickmanii	Hickman's onion	Alliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-May	1B.2	S2	G2
Arctostaphylos montereyensis	Toro manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Feb-Mar	1B.2	S2?	G2?
Arctostaphylos pajaroensis	Pajaro manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Dec-Mar	1B.1	S1	G1
Arctostaphylos pumila	sandmat manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Feb-May	1B.2	S1	G1
Astragalus tener var. tener	alkali milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	1B.2	S2	G2T2
Castilleja ambigua var. insalutata	pink Johnny-nip	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	May-Aug	1B.1	S2	G4T2
Centromadia parryi ssp. congdonii	Congdon's tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Oct(Nov)	1B.1	S2	G3T2
Chorizanthe pungens var. pungens	Monterey spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun(Jul-Aug)	1B.2	S2	G2T2
Chorizanthe robusta var. robusta	robust spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Sep	1B.1	S1	G2T1
Cordylanthus rigidus ssp. littoralis	seaside bird's-beak	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	Apr-Oct	1B.1	S2	G5T2

Corethrogyne leucophylla	branching beach aster	Asteraceae	perennial herb	May,Jul,Aug,Sep,Oct,Dec	3.2	S3	G3Q
Delphinium hutchinsoniae	Hutchinson's larkspur	Ranunculaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	1B.2	S2	G2
Ericameria fasciculata	Eastwood's goldenbush	Asteraceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Jul-Oct	1B.1	S2	G2
Erysimum ammophilum	sand-loving wallflower	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	Feb-Jun	1B.2	S2	G2
Erysimum menziesii	Menzies' wallflower	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Sep	1B.1	S1	G1
Fritillaria liliacea	fragrant fritillary	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Feb-Apr	1B.2	S2	G2
Gilia tenuiflora ssp. arenaria	Monterey gilia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	1B.2	S2	G3G4T2
Grindelia hirsutula var. maritima	San Francisco gumplant	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Jun-Sep	3.2	S1	G5T1Q
Holocarpha macradenia	Santa Cruz tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	Jun-Oct	1B.1	S1	G1
Horkelia cuneata var. sericea	Kellogg's horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Sep	1B.1	S1?	G4T1?
Horkelia marinensis	Point Reyes horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	May-Sep	1B.2	S2	G2
Lasthenia californica ssp. macrantha	perennial goldfields	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Jan-Nov	1B.2	S2	G3T2
Lasthenia coniugens	Contra Costa goldfields	Asteraceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	1B.1	S1	G1
Legenere limosa	legenere	Campanulaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	1B.1	S2	G2
Lupinus tidestromii	Tidestrom's lupine	Fabaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Jun	1B.1	S1	G1
Microseris paludosa	marsh microseris	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun(Jul)	1B.2	S2	G2
Monardella sinuata ssp. nigrescens	northern curly-leaved monardella	Lamiaceae	annual herb	(Apr)May-Jul(Aug-Sep)	1B.2	S2	G3T2
Piperia yadonii	Yadon's rein orchid	Orchidaceae	perennial herb	(Feb)May-Aug	1B.1	S1	G1
Plagiobothrys chorisianus var. chorisianus	Choris' popcornflower	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	1B.2	S2	G3T2Q
Rosa pinetorum	pine rose	Rosaceae	perennial shrub	May,Jul	1B.2	S2	G2
Trifolium hydrophilum	saline clover	Fabaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	1B.2	S2	G2

Suggested Citation

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