

Appendix A

Biological Resources Report

January 25, 2024

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Subject: Biological Resources Assessment for De Anza College, Santa Clara County, California

To Roseanne Sciacchitano:

At the request of De Anza College, Dudek biologists conducted a biological resources assessment for the approximately 112-acre De Anza College campus (project site) in the City of Cupertino, California. In November 2023, Dudek biologist Erin Fisher-Colton conducted a literature review of various resource databases and followed up with a reconnaissance-level field survey to identify and describe existing biological resources, including natural vegetation communities, aquatic resources (e.g., wetlands), sensitive natural communities, and potential habitat for special-status plant and wildlife species. This letter report summarizes Dudek's evaluation of the project site for the presence of sensitive biological resources, and identifies potential constraints to development from such resources. Recommendations to avoid or minimize impacts to biological resources are also provided.

1 Project Site Location and Description

De Anza College is located at 21250 Stevens Creek Boulevard in the City of Cupertino and occupies an approximately 112-acre site. Cupertino is surrounded by the cities of Sunnyvale and Santa Clara to the north, San Jose to the east, Saratoga to the south, and the community of La Honda to the west. Figure 1, Project Location, shows the campus's regional location. De Anza College is bounded by Stevens Creek Boulevard to the north, South Stelling Road to the east, McClellan Road to the south, and State Route 85 to the west, as shown in Figure 2, Project Site Map. Major vehicular access to De Anza College is via Interstate 280, State Route 85, and Stevens Creek Boulevard. Access to campus is through three major gateways at the north, east, and south sides of the site.

The De Anza College campus consists of 68 buildings, two parking structures, six parking lots, four sports fields, one pool, and a natural garden called the Cheeseman Environmental Study Area. Campus Drive is a perimeter loop road within the campus boundaries. The campus also includes paved walkways, parking lots, planting areas, various vegetation, small grass areas, sports fields, and recreation areas. There is 1,478,324 gross square feet of development, including the two parking structures near major entrances.

2 Methods

2.1 Literature Review

To identify special-status species present or potentially present on the project site, Dudek queried the following sources: California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CDFW 2023a), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) (USFWS 2023a), and the California Native Plant Society's Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2023). Searches of the above-referenced databases were completed for the Cupertino and eight surrounding U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangles: Mountain View, Milpitas, San Jose West, Los Gatos, Castle Rock Ridge, Big Basin, Mindego Hill, and Palo Alto. For this report, special-status plant and wildlife species are defined as those that are (1) listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing as threatened or endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act; (2) listed or candidates for listing as threatened or endangered under the California Endangered Species Act; (3) designated as Fully Protected under the California Fish and Game Code; (4) designated as a California Species of Special Concern by CDFW; or (5) assigned a California Rare Plant Rank of 1 or 2 by the California Native Plant Society.

2.2 Field Reconnaissance

Following the literature review, Dudek biologist Erin Fisher-Colton determined the potential for special-status species to occur within the project site. Determinations were based on a review of habitat types, soils, and elevation preferences, as well as the known geographic range of each species. For example, if the project site is within the elevation range of a particular plant species, but a specific soil type for that species is not present, the species was determined to have "low potential to occur" on the project site. Species were considered "not expected to occur" when the project site was clearly outside the known geographic range of the species or when potential habitat was absent from the project site.

Ms. Fisher-Colton performed a field reconnaissance of the project site on November 9, 2023, from 10:30 a.m. to 12:42 p.m. Weather was mostly sunny with 40% cloud cover and an ambient temperature of approximately 67°F at the start and 68°F at the completion of the field reconnaissance. The field reconnaissance consisted of mapping vegetation communities and land cover types, and assessing habitat for special-status species. The field reconnaissance was conducted on foot to ensure visual coverage of the entire project site. Field notes and an aerial photograph (ESRI 2023) with an overlay of the project site were used to map vegetation communities and record any sensitive biological resources. Representative photographs are provided as Attachment A.

All plant species were identified to the lowest taxonomic group possible. Nomenclature for plant species follow the Jepson Manual, Vascular Plants of California, Second Edition (Jepson Flora Project 2023).

Wildlife species detected by sight, calls, tracks, scat, or other signs were recorded into a field notebook. The project site was scanned with and without binoculars to aid in the identification of wildlife. Wildlife species not observed but expected to occur were identified based on known habitat preferences and regional distribution.

The field reconnaissance did not involve formally delineating aquatic resources or conducting focused searches for special-status plant or animal species. It was sufficient to generally describe aquatic features on the project site that could be subject to regulation by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board, and/or CDFW.

3 Existing Conditions

3.1 Vegetation Communities, Land Cover Types, and Aquatic Features

The project site is entirely developed as a community college campus. There are many ornamental plantings throughout the campus, with very little native vegetation. Development on the site includes campus buildings, courtyards, pedestrian walkways, roads, parking lots, and artificial turf athletic fields.

Vegetation on the campus consists mostly of ornamental species, limited to small patches of ornamental landscaping within a larger matrix of impermeable surfaces. Vegetation on campus is regularly pruned and maintained, with limited understory and little buildup of leaf litter. The perimeter of the campus is lined with mature deodar cedars (*Cedrus deodara*) with sparsely scattered scarlet firethorn (*Pyracantha coccinea*) as understory. The interior of the campus has a variety of trees, including non-native Chinese pistache (*Pistacia chinensis*), cork oak (*Quercus suber*), strawberry tree (*Arbutus unedo*), silver wattle (*Acacia dealbata*), crape myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*), London plane tree (*Platanus x acerfolia*), Lombardy poplar (*Populus nigra*), cherry plum (*Prunus cerasifera*), ginkgo (*Ginkgo biloba*), and Canary Island date palm (*Phoenix canariensis*), as well as native incense cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*) and coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*). Shrubs and herbaceous plants include non-native oleander (*Nerium oleander*), Japanese cheesewood (*Pittosporum tobira*), and Indian hawthorn (*Raphiolepis indica*), as well as native blue blossom (*Ceanothus thyrsiflorus*) and deer grass (*Muhlenbergia rigens*).

An area of native vegetation is maintained in the southeast corner of the campus within the Cheeseman Environmental Study Area; however, this area is part of the outdoor educational facilities and is subject to regular disturbance and maintenance of the gardens. Trees in this area include coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), and pines (*Pinus* spp.), with an understory of native plants, including bush mallow (*Malacothamnus fasciculatus*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), buckwheat (*Eriogonum* sp.), holly leaf cherry (*Prunus ilicifolia*), and a patch of cattail (*Typha* sp.).

The November 2023 field reconnaissance did not identify any natural aquatic features on the project site. According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2023b), there are no aquatic features on the project site. A groundwater recharge facility, McClellan Groundwater Recharge Pond, is approximately 0.2 miles southwest of the project site.

3.2 Soils and Hydrology

The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (USDA 2023) maps two soil types within the project site: urban land–Flaskan complex, 0% to 2% slopes, and urban land–Botella complex, 0% to 2% slopes (see Figure 3, Soils). The project site mostly consists of the urban land–Flaskan complex; urban land–Botella

complex soils occur along the northwestern boundary of the site. Both soil types are non-hydric. Neither soil type is known to support edaphic special-status plant species (i.e., the soils of the site are neither serpentine nor alkaline). Soils on the project site have been substantially altered through development of the college. As a result, the soils no longer maintain their native soil characteristics, and would therefore have no particular significance to biological resources of the site. Elevation ranges from 280 to 380 feet above mean sea level (Google Earth Pro 2023).

The project site is in the Calabazas Creek–Frontal San Francisco Bay Estuaries Hydrologic Unit (HUC-12 180500030405; Figure 4, Hydrologic Resources). According to the U.S. Geological Survey’s National Hydrography Dataset (USGS 2023), predefined waters of the United States or state are absent from the project site.

3.3 Plant and Wildlife Species Observed

Most vegetation on the project site consists of non-native, introduced species; 38 species of plants (15 native [39%] and 23 non-native [61%]) were recorded on the site (see Attachment B). The field reconnaissance was conducted late in the growing season when many plants are not evident or identifiable. As such, floristic surveys conducted at the appropriate time of the growing season would likely yield a greater number of identifiable species.

Wildlife species observed or expected to occur on the project site are those adapted to urban landscapes and disturbed habitats. No amphibian or reptile species were observed during the field reconnaissance, although common species, such as western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), California slender salamander (*Batrachoseps attenuatus*), and Sierran tree frog (*Pseudacris sierra*), are likely to occur.

Common bird species observed during the field reconnaissance included Anna’s hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), chestnut-backed chickadee (*Poecile rufescens*), bushtit (*Psaltiriparus minimus*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), Bewick’s wren (*Thryomanes bewickii*), and dark-eyed junco (*Junco hyemalis*). A full list of wildlife species observed during the field reconnaissance is provided as Attachment C.

4 Results

4.1 Special-Status Plant and Wildlife Species

4.1.1 Special-Status Plant Species

The California Natural Diversity Database and California Native Plant Society’s Inventory queries identified 64 special-status plant species as occurring or potentially occurring in the project site vicinity (Attachment D, Special-Status Plant Species Potential to Occur). Of these, 48 were eliminated from consideration due to a lack of suitable habitat or edaphic conditions (i.e., alkaline or serpentine soils), the extent of habitat degradation on the site, or the site’s location outside of their known range. The remaining 16 species have low potential to occur due to limited habitat availability and high levels of existing disturbance from normal campus operations and maintenance activities.

4.1.2 Special-Status Wildlife Species

The California Natural Diversity Database and IPaC database queries identified 47 special-status wildlife species as occurring or potentially occurring in the project site vicinity (Attachment E, Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential to Occur). Of these, 39 were eliminated from consideration due to a lack of suitable habitat or the site's location outside of their known range. Another four species have low potential to occur due to limited habitat availability and high levels of existing disturbance from normal campus operations and maintenance activities. The remaining four species have moderate potential to occur and are described in more detail below.

4.1.2.1 White-Tailed Kite

White-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*) is a California Fully Protected species. It generally occurs in low-elevation grassland, wetland, oak woodland, low shrub, open woodlands, or savannah habitats (CDFW 2023a). This species also uses fencerows, irrigation ditches (with residual vegetation), and disturbed lands. White-tailed kites typically nest and roost in trees with dense canopies (often broad-leafed deciduous trees) adjacent to open areas, either as isolated trees or at the edges of forests, woodlands, or riparian areas (CDFW 2023a; Dunk 2020).

In general, the project site lacks suitable nesting habitat near open lands due to the level of development on and immediately surrounding the project site. However, the project site contains a variety of tall, densely foliated trees, such as redwood, deodar cedar, pine, and coast live oak, and there is foraging habitat less than 0.5 miles west of the project site with known occurrences of white-tailed kite. The trees on the project site provide potentially suitable nesting habitat for white-tailed kite, and there is potential for this species to nest on the project site and forage on nearby lands.

4.1.2.2 Pallid Bat and Townsend's Big-Eared Bat

Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*) and Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*) are both California Species of Special Concern (CDFW 2023a). Pallid bats are most common in open, dry habitats, including grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests. They roost primarily in rocky outcrops, but may also roost in artificial structures and trees (CDFW 2023a; Zeiner et al. 1990). Townsend's big-eared bats occur in mesic habitats, such as coniferous and deciduous forests, and riparian habitats, and in xeric scrub habitats. They roost in limestone caves, lava tubes, artificial structures, and tunnels (CDFW 2023a; Zeiner et al. 1990).

Marginal roosting habitat for cave-roosting bat species occurs within the rooftops of various structures on the project site. Moderate-quality roosting habitat for foliage-roosting bat species occurs within the variety of mature landscape trees on the project site. Because the project site is surrounded by urban development and subject to frequent human disturbance, pallid and Townsend's big-eared bats are unlikely to occur in large numbers, if present. Signs of roosting bat occupancy (e.g., guano or staining) were not observed within the project site during the field reconnaissance.

4.1.2.3 San Francisco Dusky-Footed Woodrat

San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes annectens*) is a California Species of Special Concern that occurs in forest habitats with a moderate canopy and moderate to dense understory (CDFW 2023a). They construct protective den structures, or middens, made of sticks at the bases of trees, under and around downed logs, within dense vegetation, and occasionally in tree canopies (Zeiner et al. 1990).

In general, the project site has limited understory habitat suitable for San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat due to the routine maintenance activities on campus. However, in areas with more dense, natural tree and shrub cover or in areas where tree branches are low to the ground and against fence lines, there may be adequate cover to provide suitable habitat for San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat. San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat can occupy suburban habitats where cover is adequate, and the species is known to occur frequently approximately 0.2 miles southwest of the project site around the McClellan Groundwater Recharge Facility and Union Pacific Trail (Fisher-Colton pers. observation 2021). However, due to dispersal barriers (e.g., the McClellan Road overpass), San Francisco dusky-footed woodrats are unlikely to occur in large numbers within the project site, if present.

4.2 Nesting and Migratory Birds

In California, all native active bird nests (with eggs or young) are protected by provisions in the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918, and Sections 3503 and 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code. The trees and shrubs within and adjacent to the project site provide suitable nesting habitat for several native local and migratory bird species. An owl box was observed next to the tennis courts in the archery range, but occupancy could not be determined during the field reconnaissance.

4.3 Potentially Jurisdictional Aquatic Resources

The project site does not contain any potentially jurisdictional aquatic resources that may be regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act or California Porter-Cologne Act (Porter-Cologne), and/or CDFW under Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code.

4.4 Sensitive Natural Communities

For the purposes of this report, sensitive natural communities are vegetation communities with state rarity rankings of S1 through S3 in CDFW's Natural Community list (2023b), based on rarity of and threats to these communities in California. Impacts on high-quality occurrences of sensitive natural communities are typically considered significant under the California Environmental Quality Act.

The project site is entirely developed, and therefore does not contain any sensitive natural communities. Valley oak woodland and forest (*Quercus lobata* Woodland Alliance; S3 state rarity ranking) is an example of a sensitive natural community that sometimes is associated with rural and suburban development in the Santa Clara Valley and may have historically occurred on the project site.

5 Summary of Site Constraints and Recommendations

Implementation of demolition, building, and/or hardscape/landscape projects throughout the DeAnza College campus could potentially be constrained by the following biological resources occurring or potentially occurring within or immediately adjacent to the project site.

5.1 Special-Status Wildlife

Four special-status wildlife species—white-tailed kite, pallid bat, Townsend’s big-eared bat, and San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat—have potential to occur on or in the vicinity of the project site.

5.1.1 White-Tailed Kite and Other Nesting and Migratory Birds

As previously described, the project site provides suitable nesting habitat for white-tailed kite and other native bird species. If project construction (e.g., demolition or renovation of existing buildings, construction of new buildings, removal or modification of existing landscaping) occurs during the nesting season (typically defined by CDFW as February 15 to September 1), direct impacts to white-tailed kite and nesting and migratory birds could occur through destruction of active nests. Additionally, prolonged loud construction noise could disturb nesting birds, resulting in nest abandonment or failure. To protect white-tailed kites and nesting and migratory birds, Dudek recommends that a pre-construction nesting bird survey be conducted by a qualified biologist within 10 days prior to vegetation removal or ground-disturbance activities to determine if any native birds are nesting on or near the site (including a 250-foot buffer for white-tailed kites and other raptors). If any active nests are observed during surveys, a suitable avoidance buffer will be determined by the qualified biologist based on species, location, and planned construction activity. These nests must be avoided until the chicks have fledged and the nests are no longer active, as determined by the qualified biologist.

5.1.2 Pallid Bat, Townsend’s Big-Eared Bat, and Other Roosting Bats

As previously described, the project site provides potentially suitable roosting habitat for pallid bat, Townsend’s big-eared bat, and other foliage- and cave-roosting bat species. If project construction requires the removal of trees or structures during peak activity timeframes when young (March 1 through August 31) or overwintering (January 1 through February 28) bats may be present (Johnston et al. 2019), such activities could directly impact active bat roosts.

To avoid impacts to active bat roosts, Dudek recommends that tree removals and structure demolition occur outside of peak activity timeframes to the extent practicable. Additionally, it is recommended that daily restrictions on the timing of any work activities should be limited to daylight hours to reduce disturbance to roosting (and foraging) bat species.

Finally, Dudek recommends that within 30 days prior to the commencement of project activities (including ground clearing, grading, tree or shrub removal, and building demolition), a qualified biologist familiar with bat roosting ecology conduct an assessment of any trees or structures within 200 feet of the project site for suitable bat roosting habitat. If no evidence of bats (i.e., direct observation, recorded vocalizations, guano, staining, or strong odors) is recorded, no further mitigation will be required.

If evidence of bats is observed, an evening visual emergence survey of the source tree or structure will be conducted from 0.5 hours before to 1 to 2 hours after sunset for a minimum of 2 nights, using night-vision goggles and/or full-spectrum acoustic detectors to assist in species identification. All emergence surveys should be conducted during favorable weather conditions (calm nights with temperatures conducive to bat activity and no anticipated precipitation). If evening visual emergence surveys confirm the presence of an active bat roost, that roost will remain undisturbed with a 200-foot buffer from March 1 through August 31 or until a qualified biologist has determined

that the roost is no longer active. If a non-maternity roost is found and avoidance is not feasible, humane eviction may be attempted using procedures designed in consultation with CDFW to reduce the likelihood of mortality of evicted bats. Any CDFW-approved approved bat evictions must be conducted after August 31, when most young have left maternity colonies, and must be carried out or overseen by a qualified biologist. Bat roosts initiated during construction are presumed to be unaffected by any indirect effects of noise and construction disturbances; however, direct take of individuals is prohibited.

5.1.3 San Francisco Dusky-Footed Woodrat

As previously described, the project site provides suitable habitat for San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat. Project activities may cause direct impacts to woodrats through destruction of middens and removal of sheltering vegetation, potentially resulting in abandonment of the midden and increased exposure to predation. Dudek recommends that a pre-activity survey be conducted by a qualified biologist within 30 days prior to the commencement of vegetation removal or ground disturbance activities to identify, flag, and map any active woodrat middens in or near the project site. Where feasible, an exclusion buffer of at least 5 feet from woodrat middens will be established to avoid moving of or bumping the middens or the logs or branches on which the middens rest. Screening vegetation will be left in place around the middens.

Please contact Erin Fisher-Colton or Matt Ricketts if you have any questions regarding the content of this report.

Sincerely,


Erin Fisher-Colton
Biologist


Matt Ricketts
Senior Biologist

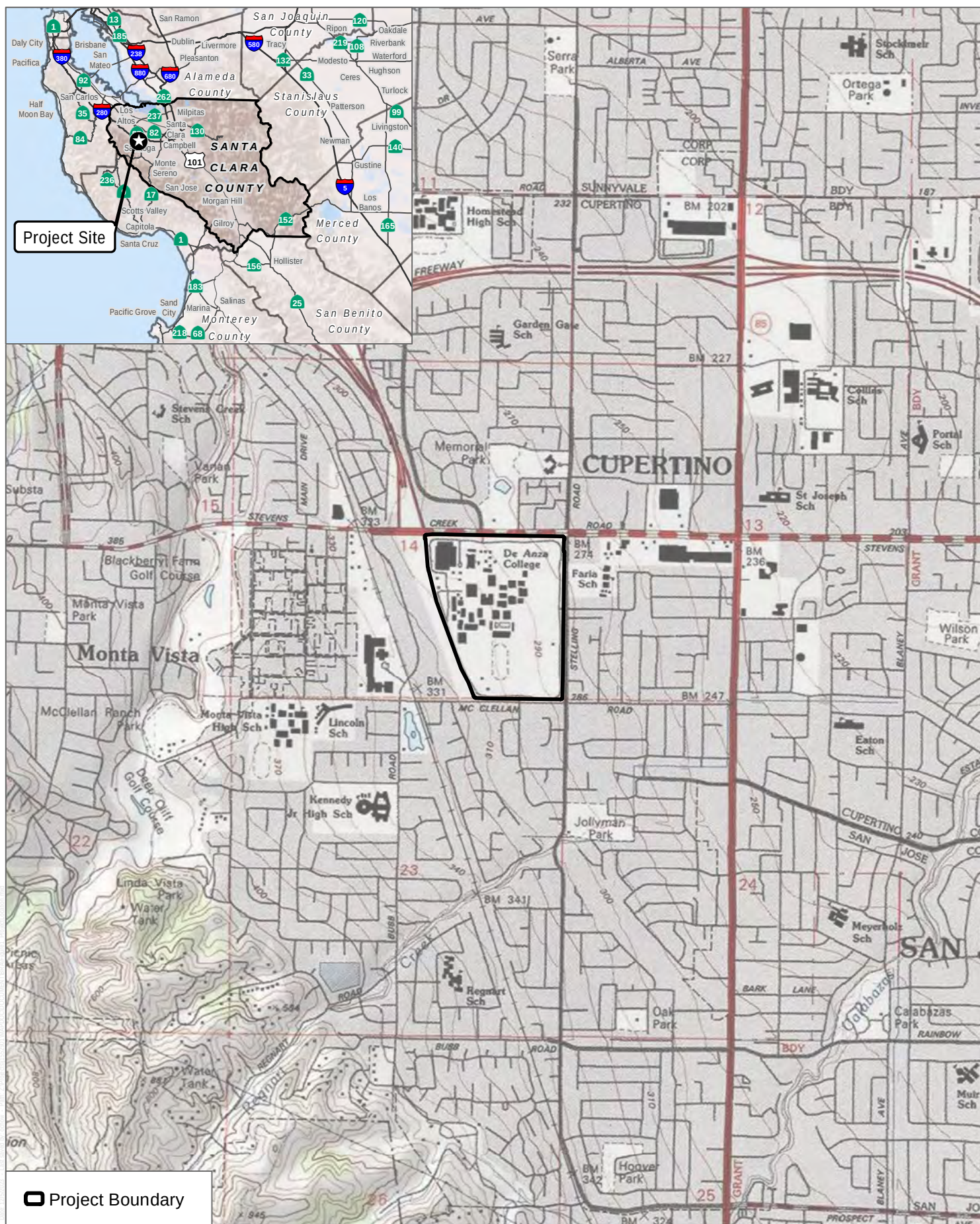
Att.: *Figures 1–4*
Attachment A, Representative Photographs of the Project Site
Attachment B, Plant Species Compendium
Attachment C, Wildlife Species Compendium
Attachment D, Special-Status Plant Species Potential to Occur
Attachment E, Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential to Occur

cc: Sean O'Brien, Dudek

6 References

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SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Cupertino Quadrangle

FIGURE 1

Project Location



SOURCE: Esri World Imagery 2023, Open Street Map 2019

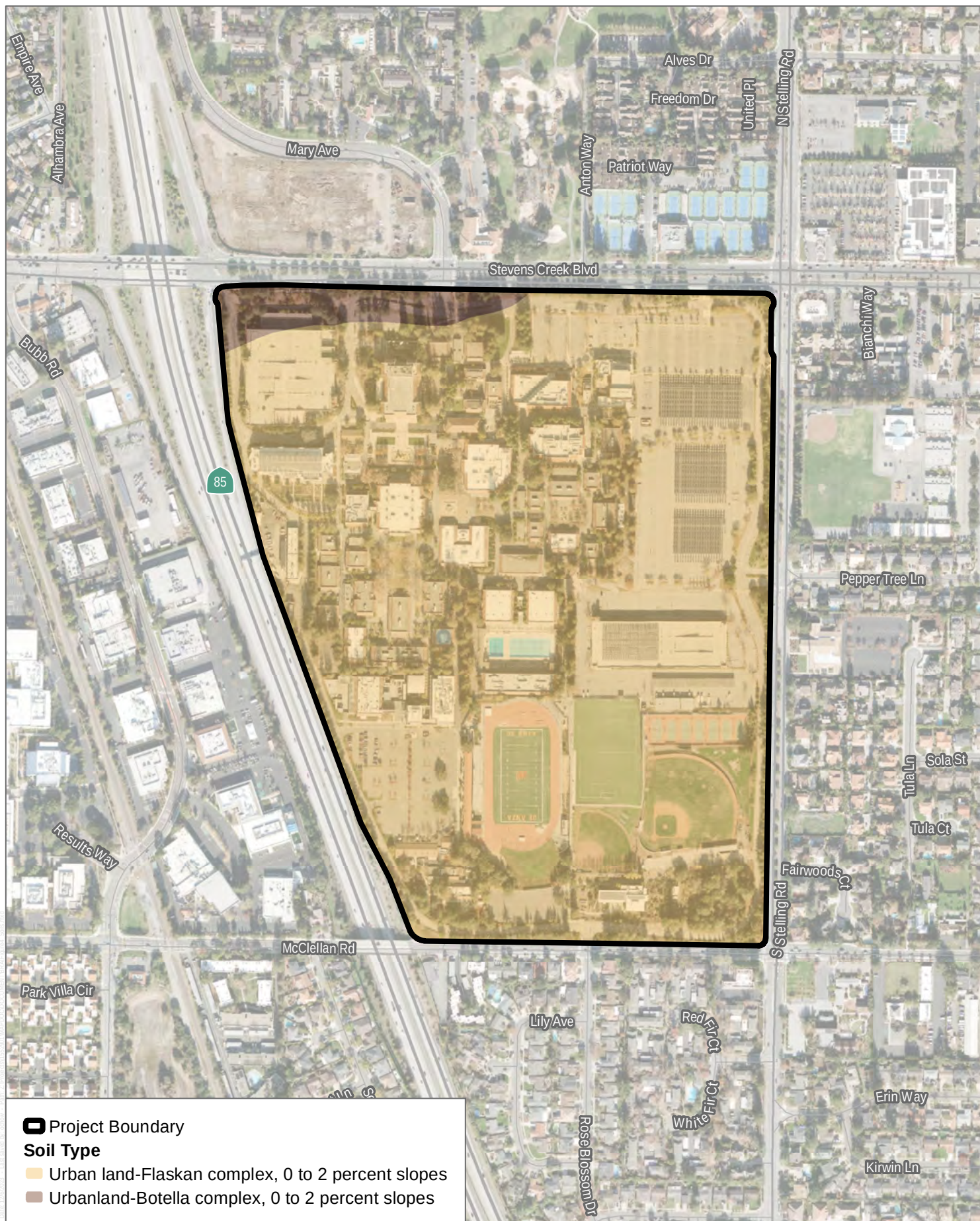
DUDEK



0 250 500 Feet

Biological Resources Assessment for the Proposed De Anza College Master Plan, Santa Clara County, California

FIGURE 2
Project Site Map



SOURCE: Esri World Imagery 2023, Open Street Map 2019, USDA SSURGO

DUDEK

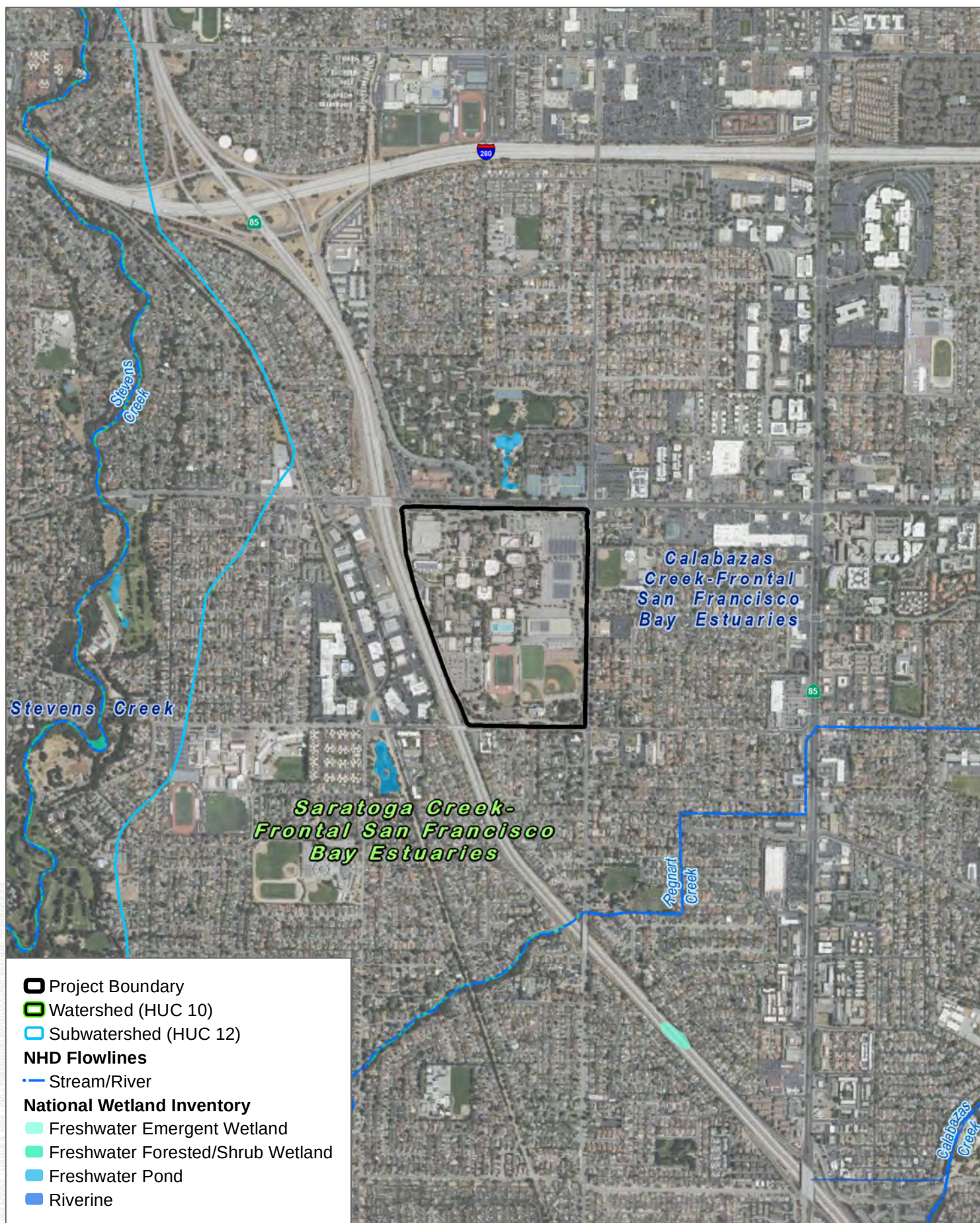


0 250 500 Feet

Biological Resources Assessment for the Proposed De Anza College Master Plan, Santa Clara County, California

FIGURE 3

Soils



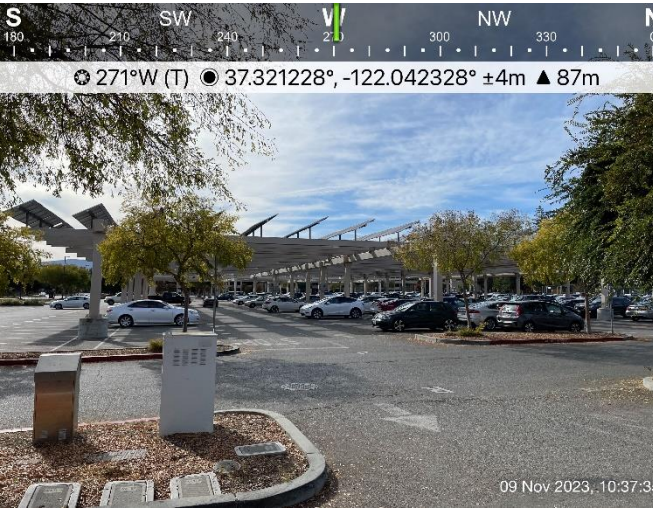
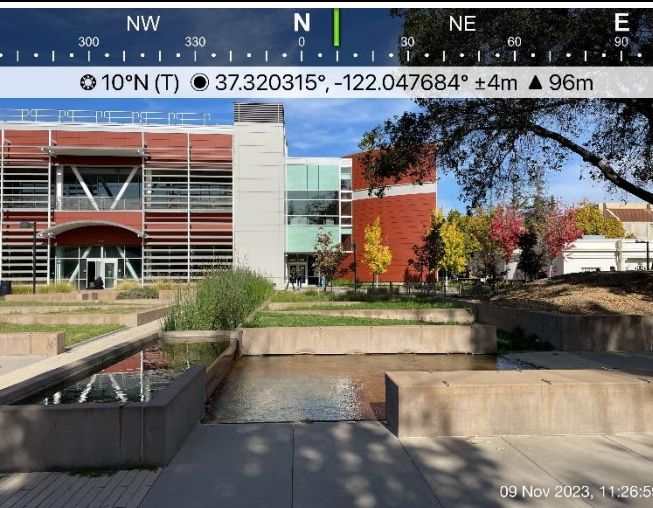
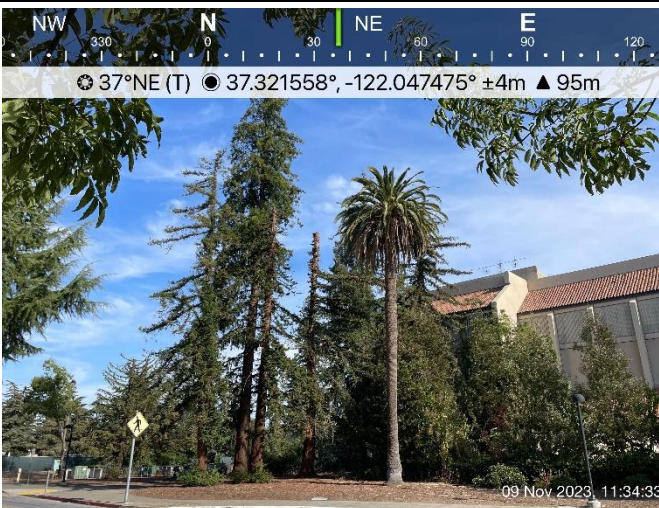
SOURCE: Bing Maps 2021, USFWS 2019, USGS 2019

FIGURE 4

Hydrologic Resources

Attachment A

Representative Photographs of the Project Site

	
Photo 1. Surface parking with solar panel structures.	Photo 2. Campus Drive, lined with deodar cedar trees.
	
Photo 3. Artificial water features on campus.	Photo 4. Extensive plantings of trees and other vegetation are maintained around campus.

NE 30 60 90 120 150 180 S 113°SE (T) 37.321758°, -122.045835° ±5m ▲ 91m  09 Nov 2023, 11:45:28 Photo 5. Example of an interior courtyard on campus.	S 180 210 240 270 300 330 NW 246°SW (T) 37.319872°, -122.046219° ±4m ▲ 92m  09 Nov 2023, 11:51:26 Photo 6. Example of an interior courtyard on campus.
NW 330 0 30 60 90 120 E 39°NE (T) 37.315900°, -122.043270° ±4m ▲ 94m  09 Nov 2023, 11:07:10 Photo 7. Natural garden at the Cheeseman Environmental Study Area.	W 270 300 330 0 30 60 NE 350°N (T) 37.316223°, -122.044658° ±4m ▲ 92m  09 Nov 2023, 12:04:00 Photo 8. Athletic fields of artificial turf surrounded by mown perennial grasses.

Attachment B

Plant Species Compendium

VASCULAR SPECIES

EUDICOTS

ANACARDIACEAE—SUMAC OR CASHEW FAMILY

Malosma laurina—laurel sumac

- * *Pistacia chinensis*—Chinese pistache

APOCYNACEAE—DOGBANE FAMILY

- * *Nerium oleander*—oleander

ASTERACEAE—SUNFLOWER FAMILY

- * *Dittrichia graveolens*—stinkwort

BRASSICACEAE—MUSTARD FAMILY

- * *Rosmarinus officinalis*—rosemary

CACTACEAE—CACTUS FAMILY

Opuntia sp.—unidentified pricklypear or beavertail species

ERICACEAE—HEATH FAMILY

- * *Arbutus unedo*—strawberry tree

FABACEAE—LEGUME FAMILY

- * *Acacia dealbata*—silver wattle

FAGACEAE—OAK FAMILY

Quercus agrifolia—coast live oak

Quercus chrysolepis—canyon live oak

Quercus lobata—valley oak

- * *Quercus suber*—no common name

LYTHRACEAE—LOOSESTRIFE FAMILY

- * *Lagerstroemia indica*—crape myrtle

MAGNOLIACEAE—MAGNOLIA FAMILY

- * *Magnolia grandiflora*—southern magnolia

MALVACEAE—MALLOW FAMILY

Malacothamnus fasciculatus—bush mallow

OLEACEAE—OLIVE FAMILY

- * *Ligustrum lucidum*—glossy privet
- * *Olea europaea*—olive

ONAGRACEAE—EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY

Epilobium brachycarpum—tall annual willowherb

PAPAVERACEAE—POPPY FAMILY

Eschscholzia californica—California poppy

PITTOSPORACEAE—PITTOSPORUM FAMILY

- * *Pittosporum tobira*—Japanese cheesewood

PLATANACEAE—PLANE TREE, SYCAMORE FAMILY

- * *Platanus ×acerfolia*—London plane tree

POLYGONACEAE—BUCKWHEAT FAMILY

Eriogonum sp.—unidentified buckwheat species

RHAMNACEAE—BUCKTHORN FAMILY

Ceanothus thyrsiflorus—blue blossom

ROSACEAE—ROSE FAMILY

- * *Prunus cerasifera*—cherry plum
- Prunus ilicifolia*—holly leaf cherry
- * *Pyracantha coccinea*—scarlet firethorn
- * *Rhaphiolepis indica*—Indian hawthorn

SALICACEAE—WILLOW FAMILY

- Populus fremontii*—Fremont cottonwood
- * *Populus nigra*—Lombardy poplar

ULMACEAE—ELM FAMILY

- * *Ulmus parvifolia*—Chinese elm

GYMNOSPERMS AND GNETOPHYTES**CUPRESSACEAE—CYPRESS FAMILY**

Calocedrus decurrens—incense cedar
Sequoia sempervirens—redwood

GINKGOACEAE—NO COMMON NAME

- * *Ginkgo biloba*—maidenhair tree

PINACEAE—PINE FAMILY

- * *Cedrus deodara*—deodar cedar
- * *Pinus canariensis*—Canary Island pine
- Pinus sabiniana*—foothill pine

PODOCARPACEAE—NO COMMON NAME

- * *Podocarpus gracilior*—fern pine

MONOCOTS

ARECACEAE—PALM FAMILY

- * *Phoenix canariensis*—Canary Island date palm

CYPERACEAE—SEDGE FAMILY

Carex tumulicola—splitawn sedge

POACEAE—GRASS FAMILY

Muhlenbergia rigens—deer grass

TYPHACEAE—CATTAIL FAMILY

Typha sp.—unidentified cattail species

- * Signifies introduced (non-native) species

Attachment C

Wildlife Species Compendium

BIRDS

BUSHTITS

AEGITHALIDAE—LONG-TAILED TITS AND BUSHTITS

Psaltiriparus minimus—bushtit

FLYCATCHERS

TYRANNIDAE—TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

Sayornis nigricans—black phoebe

HUMMINGBIRDS

TROCHILIDAE—HUMMINGBIRDS

Calypte anna—Anna's hummingbird

JAYS, MAGPIES AND CROWS

CORVIDAE—CROWS AND JAYS

Corvus brachyrhynchos—American crow

Corvus corax—common raven

NUTHATCHES

SITTIDAE—NUTHATCHES

Sitta carolinensis—white-breasted nuthatch

PIGEONS AND DOVES

COLUMBIDAE—PIGEONS AND DOVES

Zenaida macroura—mourning dove

THRUSHES

TURDIDAE—THRUSHES

Sialia mexicana—western bluebird

TITMICE

PARIDAE—CHICKADEES AND TITMICE

Poecile rufescens—chestnut-backed chickadee

WOOD WARBLERS AND ALLIES

PARULIDAE—WOOD-WARBLERS

Setophaga coronata—yellow-rumped warbler

WOODPECKERS

PICIDAE—WOODPECKERS AND ALLIES

Dryobates nuttallii—Nuttall's woodpecker

WRENS

TROGLODYTIDAE—WRENS

Thryomanes bewickii—Bewick's wren

NEW WORLD SPARROWS

PASSERELLIDAE—NEW WORLD SPARROWS

Junco hyemalis—dark-eyed junco

MAMMALS

SQUIRRELS

SCIURIDAE—SQUIRRELS

Sciurus carolinensis—eastern gray squirrel

Attachment D

Special-Status Plant Species Potential to Occur

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
<i>Acanthomintha duttonii</i>	San Mateo thorn-mint	FE/SE/1B.1	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland; serpentinite/annual herb/Apr–June/165–985	Not expected to occur. The site does not contain serpentinite soils. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Allium peninsulare</i> var. <i>franciscanum</i>	Franciscan onion	None/None/1B.2	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland; clay, serpentinite (often), volcanic/perennial bulbiferous herb/(Apr)May–June/170–1,000	Low potential to occur. The site has limited, poor-quality woodland habitat and lacks serpentinite soils. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Amsinckia lunaris</i>	bent-flowered fiddleneck	None/None/1B.2	Cismontane woodland, coastal bluff scrub, valley and foothill grassland/annual herb/Mar–June/10–1,640	Low potential to occur. The site has limited, poor-quality woodland habitat. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Arctostaphylos andersonii</i>	Anderson's manzanita	None/None/1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, North Coast coniferous forest; edges, openings/perennial evergreen shrub/Nov–May/195–2,490	Low potential to occur. The site has limited, poor-quality forest habitat. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Arctostaphylos glutinosa</i>	Schreiber's manzanita	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest/perennial evergreen shrub/Mar–Apr(Nov)/560–2,245	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Arctostaphylos ohloneana</i>	Ohlone manzanita	None/None/1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal scrub/evergreen shrub/Feb–Mar/1,475–1,735	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Arctostaphylos regismontana</i>	Kings Mountain manzanita	None/None/1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, North Coast coniferous forest; granitic, sandstone/perennial evergreen shrub/Dec–Apr/1,000–2,395	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Arctostaphylos silvicola</i>	Bonny Doon manzanita	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest/perennial evergreen shrub/Jan–Mar/395–1,965	Not expected to occur. The project site is outside of the known geographic range of this species. There are no documented

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
				occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Astragalus agnicidus</i>	Humboldt County milk-vetch	None/SE/1B.1	Broadleafed upland forest, North Coast coniferous forest; disturbed areas, openings, roadsides (sometimes)/perennial herb/Apr–Sep/395–2,620	Not expected to occur. The project site is outside of the known geographic range of this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>tener</i>	alkali milk-vetch	None/None/1B.2	Playas, valley and foothill grassland (adobe clay), vernal pools; Alkaline/annual herb/Mar–June/5–195	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Atriplex depressa</i>	brittlescale	None/None/1B.2	Chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools; alkaline, clay/annual herb/Apr–Oct/5–1,045	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Atriplex minuscule</i>	lesser saltscale	None/None/1B.1	Chenopod scrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland; alkaline, sandy/annual herb/May–Oct/50–655	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Calyptridium parryi</i> var. <i>hesseae</i>	Santa Cruz Mountains pussypaws	None/None/1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland; gravelly (sometimes), openings, sandy (sometimes)/annual herb/May–Aug/1,000–5,015	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>congdonii</i>	Congdon's tarplant	None/None/1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland (alkaline)/annual herb/May–Oct (Nov)/0–755	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat for this species. There is a historical record from 1908 approximately 5 miles east of the project site (Occ. No. 40; CDFW 2023).
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>palustre</i>	Point Reyes salty bird's-beak	None/None/1B.2	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt)/annual herb (hemiparasitic)/June–Oct/0–35	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
<i>Chorizanthe pungens</i> var. <i>hartwegiana</i>	Ben Lomond spineflower	FE/None/1B.1	Lower montane coniferous forest (maritime ponderosa pine sandhills)/annual herb/Apr–July/295–2,000	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the known geographic range of this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Chorizanthe robusta</i> var. <i>robusta</i>	robust spineflower	FE/None/1B.1	Chaparral (maritime), cismontane woodland (openings), coastal dunes, coastal scrub; gravelly (sometimes), sandy (sometimes)/annual herb/Apr–Sep/10–985	Low potential to occur. The site has limited, poor-quality woodland habitat. There is a historical record from 1882 approximately 5 miles east of the project site (Occ. No. 19; CDFW 2023).
<i>Cirsium fontinale</i> var. <i>campylon</i>	Mt. Hamilton thistle	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland; seeps, serpentinite/perennial herb/(Feb)Apr–Oct/330–2,915	Not expected to occur. The site does not contain serpentine soils. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Cirsium fontinale</i> var. <i>fontinale</i>	fountain thistle	FE/SE/1B.1	Chaparral (openings), cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland; seeps, serpentinite/perennial herb/(Apr)May–Oct/150–575	Not expected to occur. The site does not contain serpentine soils. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Cirsium praeteriens</i>	lost thistle	None/None/1A	Perennial herb/June–July/0–330	Not expected to occur. This species is considered extinct and has not been seen since 1901 (CDFW 2023).
<i>Collinsia corymbosa</i>	round-headed collinsia	None/None/1B.2	Coastal dunes/annual herb/Apr–June/0–65	Not expected to occur. The site does not contain coastal dunes. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Collinsia multicolor</i>	San Francisco collinsia	None/None/1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal scrub; serpentinite (sometimes)/annual herb/(Feb)Mar–May/100–900	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat and serpentine soils. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Dirca occidentalis</i>	western leatherwood	None/None/1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, closed-cone coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest, riparian forest,	Low potential to occur. The site has limited, poor-quality forest habitat. There are 4 documented occurrences approximately 2.3

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
			riparian woodland; mesic/perennial deciduous shrub/Jan–Mar(Apr)/80– 1,390	miles west of project site (Occ. Nos. 4, 50, 57, 58; CDFW 2023).
<i>Dudleya abramsii</i> ssp. <i>setchellii</i>	Santa Clara Valley dudleya	FE/None/1B.1	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland; rocky, serpentinite/perennial herb/Apr– Oct/195–1,755	Not expected to occur. The site lacks rocky outcrops or serpentine soils suitable for this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Eriophyllum</i> <i>latilobum</i>	San Mateo woolly sunflower	FE/SE/1B.1	Cismontane woodland (often serpentinite, roadcuts), coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest/perennial herb/May– June/150–1,080	Low potential to occur. The site has limited, poor quality forest habitat and lacks serpentine soils. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Eryngium</i> <i>aristulatum</i> var. <i>hooveri</i>	Hoover's button- celery	None/None/1B.1	Vernal pools/annual/perennial herb/(June)July(Aug)/10–150	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Eryngium jepsonii</i>	Jepson's coyote- thistle	None/None/1B.2	Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools; clay/perennial herb/Apr– Aug/10–985	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Erysimum</i> <i>teretifolium</i>	Santa Cruz wallflower	FE/SE/1B.1	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest/perennial herb/Mar–July/395– 2,000	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Extriplex</i> <i>joaquinana</i>	San Joaquin spearscale	None/None/1B.2	Chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, valley and foothill grassland; alkaline/annual herb/Apr–Oct/5– 2,735	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Fissidens</i> <i>pauperculus</i>	minute pocket moss	None/None/1B.2	North Coast coniferous forest (damp coastal soil)/moss//35–3,355	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
<i>Fritillaria liliacea</i>	fragrant fritillary	None/None/1B.2	Cismontane woodland, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; serpentinite (often)/perennial bulbiferous herb/Feb–Apr/10–1,345	Low potential to occur. The site has limited, poor-quality woodland habitat and lacks serpentinite soils. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Grimmia torenii</i>	Toren's grimmia	None/None/1B.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest; carbonate, openings, rocky, volcanic/moss//1,065–3,805	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Grimmia vaginulata</i>	vaginulate grimmia	None/None/1B.1	Chaparral (openings); carbonate, rocky/moss//2,245–2,245	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Hesperevax sparsiflora</i> var. <i>brevifolia</i>	short-leaved evax	None/None/1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub (sandy), coastal dunes, coastal prairie/annual herb/Mar–June/0–705	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Hesperocyparis abramsiana</i> var. <i>abramsiana</i>	Santa Cruz cypress	FT/SE/1B.2	Chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest; granitic (sometimes), sandstone (sometimes)/perennial evergreen tree//920–2,620	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Hesperocyparis abramsiana</i> var. <i>butanoensis</i>	Butano Ridge cypress	FT/SE/1B.2	Chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest; sandstone/perennial evergreen tree/Oct/1,310–1,605	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Hesperolinon congestum</i>	Marin western flax	FT/ST/1B.1	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland; serpentinite/annual herb/Apr–July/15–1,210	Not expected to occur. The site does not contain serpentinite soils. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
<i>Hoita strobilina</i>	Loma Prieta hoita	None/None/1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland; mesic, serpentinite (usually)/perennial herb/May–July(Aug–Oct)/100–2,820	Low potential to occur. The site has limited, poor-quality woodland habitat and lacks serpentine soils. The nearest documented occurrence is approximately 2.9 miles south of the project site from 1913 (Occ. No. 8; CDFW 2023).
<i>Lasthenia conjugens</i>	Contra Costa goldfields	FE/None/1B.1	Cismontane woodland, playas (alkaline), valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools; mesic/annual herb/Mar–June/0–1,540	Low potential to occur. The site has limited, poor-quality woodland habitat. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Legenere limosa</i>	legenere	None/None/1B.1	Vernal pools/annual herb/Apr–June/5–2,885	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Lessingia micradenia</i> var. <i>glabrata</i>	smooth lessingia	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland; roadsides (often), serpentinite/annual herb/(Apr–June)July–Nov/395–1,375	Not expected to occur. The site does not contain serpentine soils. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Malacothamnus arcuatus</i>	arcuate bush-mallow	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland/perennial deciduous shrub/Apr–Sep/50–1,160	Low potential to occur. The site has limited, poor-quality woodland habitat. The nearest documented occurrence is a historical record from 1906 approximately 2.5 miles south of the project site (Occ. No. 28); the most recent nearby occurrence is from 2022 approximately 4 miles northwest (Occ. No. 42; CDFW 2023).
<i>Malacothamnus hallii</i>	Hall's bush-mallow	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub/perennial deciduous shrub/(Apr)May–Sep(Oct)/35–2,490	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Monolopia gracilens</i>	woodland woollythreads	None/None/1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest (openings), chaparral (openings), cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest (openings), valley and foothill	Not expected to occur. The site does not contain serpentine soils. The nearest documented occurrence is a historical record from 1956 approximately 2 miles southwest of the project site (Occ. No. 32); a more recent

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
			grassland; serpentinite/annual herb/(Feb)Mar–July/330–3,935	occurrence is from 2021 approximately 3.2 miles northwest of the project site (Occ. No. 55; CDFW 2023).
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	None/None/1B.2	Coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland (alkaline), vernal pools; mesic/annual herb/Apr–July/10–3,965	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Orthotrichum kellmanii</i>	Kellman's bristle moss	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland; carbonate, sandstone/moss/Jan–Feb/1,125–2,245	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Pedicularis dudleyi</i>	Dudley's lousewort	None/SR/1B.2	Chaparral (maritime), cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland/perennial herb/Apr–June/195–2,950	Low potential to occur. The site has limited, poor-quality woodland habitat. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Penstemon rattanii</i> var. <i>kleei</i>	Santa Cruz Mountains beardtongue	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest/perennial herb/May–June/1,310–3,605	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Pentachaeta bellidiflora</i>	white-rayed pentachaeta	FE/SE/1B.1	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland (often serpentinite)/annual herb/Mar–May/115–2,030	Low potential to occur. The site has limited, poor-quality woodland habitat and lacks serpentine soils. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Piperia candida</i>	white-flowered rein orchid	None/None/1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, North Coast coniferous forest; serpentinite (sometimes)/perennial herb/(Mar–Apr)May–Sep/100–4,295	Low potential to occur. The site has limited, poor-quality forest habitat and lacks serpentine soils. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Plagiobothrys chorisianus</i> var. <i>chorisianus</i>	Choris' popcornflower	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, coastal prairie, coastal scrub; mesic/annual herb/Mar–June/10–525	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat for this species. There are no

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
				documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Plagiobothrys glaber</i>	hairless popcornflower	None/None/1A	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt), meadows and seeps (alkaline)/annual herb/Mar–May/50–590	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat for this species. The nearest documented occurrence is a historical record from 1892 approximately 4.5 miles east of the project site (Occ. No. 4; CDFW 2023).
<i>Puccinellia simplex</i>	California alkali grass	None/None/1B.2	Chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools; alkaline, flats, lake margins, vernal mesic/annual herb/Mar–May/5–3,050	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i>	Sanford's arrowhead	None/None/1B.2	Marshes and swamps (shallow freshwater)/perennial rhizomatous herb (emergent)/May–Oct(Nov)/0–2,130	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Sanicula saxatilis</i>	rock sanicle	None/SR/1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland; rocky, scree, talus/perennial herb/Apr–May/2,030–3,850	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	chaparral ragwort	None/None/2B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub; alkaline (sometimes)/annual herb/Jan–Apr(May)/50–2,620	Low potential to occur. The site has limited, poor-quality woodland habitat. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Stebbinsoseris decipiens</i>	Santa Cruz microseris	None/None/1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; openings, serpentinite (sometimes)/annual herb/Apr–May/35–1,640	Low potential to occur. The site has limited, poor-quality forest habitat and lacks serpentine soils. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Streptanthus albidus</i> ssp. <i>peramoenus</i>	most beautiful jewelflower	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland;	Not expected to occur. The site does not contain serpentine soils. There are no

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
			serpentinite/annual herb/(Mar)Apr– Sep(Oct)/310–3,280	documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Stuckenia filiformis</i> ssp. <i>alpina</i>	northern slender pondweed	None/None/2B.2	Marshes and swamps (shallow freshwater)/perennial rhizomatous herb (aquatic)/May–July/985–7,050	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and lacks suitable habitat. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Suaeda californica</i>	California seablite	FE/None/1B.1	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt)/perennial evergreen shrub/July– Oct/0–50	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and lacks suitable habitat. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Trifolium amoenum</i>	two-fork clover	FE/None/1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub, valley and foothill grassland (sometimes serpentinite)/annual herb/Apr– June/15–1,360	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat and serpentine soils. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Trifolium buckwestiorum</i>	Santa Cruz clover	None/None/1B.1	Broadleafed upland forest, cismontane woodland, coastal prairie; gravelly/annual herb/Apr–Oct/115– 2,000	Low potential to occur. The site has limited, poor-quality forest and woodland habitat. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i>	saline clover	None/None/1B.2	Marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland (mesic, alkaline), vernal pools/annual herb/Apr– June/0–985	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Trifolium polyodon</i>	Pacific Grove clover	None/SR/1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal prairie, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland; granitic (sometimes), mesic/annual herb/Apr– June(July)/15–1,390	Not expected to occur. The site lacks suitable habitat for this species. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).

Status Legend**Federal**

FE: Federally listed as endangered

FT: Federally listed as threatened

State

SE: State listed as endangered

ST: State listed as threatened

SR: State listed as rare

CRPR: California Rare Plant Rank

1A: Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere

1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere

Threat Rank

0.1 – Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat)

0.2 – Moderately threatened in California (20%–80% occurrences threatened/moderate degree and immediacy of threat)

0.3 – Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened/low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

Reference

CDFW (California Department of Fish and Wildlife). 2023. California Natural Diversity Database (version 5.3.0). CDFW, Biogeographic Data Branch. Accessed November 2023.
<https://apps.wildlife.ca.gov/rarefind/view/RareFind.aspx>.

Attachment E

Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential to Occur

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
Invertebrates				
<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Crotch bumble bee	None/SCE	Open grassland and scrub communities supporting suitable floral resources	Low potential to occur. The project site lacks suitable grassland or scrub habitat and has limited floral resources. The nearest documented occurrence is a historical record from 1903 approximately 3.5 miles east of the project site (Occ. No. 23; CDFW 2023).
<i>Bombus occidentalis</i>	western bumble bee	None/SCE	Once common and widespread, species has declined precipitously from central California to southern British Columbia, perhaps from disease	Not expected to occur. The project site is outside of the current geographic range of this species. The nearest documented occurrence is a historical record from 1979 approximately 3.5 miles east of the project site (Occ. No. 254; CDFW 2023).
<i>Euphydryas editha bayensis</i>	Bay checkerspot butterfly	FT/None	Serpentine or serpentine-like grasslands	Not expected to occur. No serpentine grassland habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Lepidurus packardii</i>	vernal pool tadpole shrimp	FE/None	Ephemeral freshwater habitats, including alkaline pools, clay flats, vernal lakes, vernal pools, and vernal swales	Not expected to occur. No ephemeral freshwater habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Polyphylla barbata</i>	Mount Hermon (=barbate) June beetle	FE/None	Known only from sand hills in vicinity of Mount Hermon, Santa Cruz County	Not expected to occur. The project site is outside the species' known range. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Trimerotropis infantilis</i>	Zayante band-winged grasshopper	FE/None	Isolated sandstone deposits in the Santa Cruz Mountains (the Zayante Sand Hills ecosystem)	Not expected to occur. The project site is outside the species' known range. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Danaus plexippus plexippus</i> pop. 1	monarch – California overwintering population	FC/None	Wind-protected tree groves with nectar sources and nearby water sources	Low potential to occur. The project site lacks suitable dense tree groves and has limited floral resources. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
Fishes				
<i>Acipenser medirostris</i> pop. 1	green sturgeon – southern DPS	FT/None	Spawns in deep pools in large, turbulent, freshwater rivers; adults live in oceanic waters, bays, and estuaries	Not expected to occur. No suitable aquatic habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> pop. 4	coho salmon – central California coast ESU	FE/SE	Streams and small freshwater tributaries during first half of life cycle and estuarine and marine waters of the Pacific Ocean during the second half of life cycle; spawns in small streams with stable gravel substrates	Not expected to occur. No suitable aquatic habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 8	steelhead – central California coast DPS	FT/None	Coastal basins from Redwood Creek south to the Gualala River, inclusive; does not include summer-run steelhead	Not expected to occur. No suitable aquatic habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i>	longfin smelt	FC/ST	Aquatic, estuary	Not expected to occur. The project site is outside the species' known range and lacks suitable aquatic habitat. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
Amphibians				
<i>Ambystoma californiense</i> pop. 1	California tiger salamander – central California DPS	FT/ST, WL	Annual grassland, valley–foothill hardwood, and valley–foothill riparian habitats; vernal pools, other ephemeral pools, and (uncommonly) along stream courses and artificial pools if predatory fishes are absent	Not expected to occur. No suitable upland or breeding habitat present. The nearest documented occurrence is a historical record from 1893 approximately 1.8 miles west of the project site (Occ. No. 337); a second historical occurrence from 1895 is approximately 3.5 miles east of the project site (Occ. No. 326; CDFW 2023).
<i>Aneides flavipunctatus niger</i>	Santa Cruz black salamander	None/SSC	Restricted to mesic forests in the fog belt of the outer Coast Range of San Mateo, Santa Cruz, and Santa Clara Counties; mixed deciduous and	Not expected to occur. No suitable mesic forest habitat present. The nearest documented occurrence is a historical record from 1989 approximately 1.6 miles west of the project site

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
			coniferous woodlands and coastal grasslands; occurs in moist streamside microhabitats and is found under rocks, talus, and damp woody debris	(Occ. No. 9); there are several other documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site, but all are in the Santa Cruz Mountains west and southwest of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Dicamptodon ensatus</i>	California giant salamander	None/SSC	Known from wet coastal forests and chaparral near streams and seeps from Mendocino County south to Monterey County and east to Napa County; aquatic larvae found in cold, clear streams, occasionally in lakes and ponds; adults known from wet forests under rocks and logs near streams and lakes	Not expected to occur. No suitable coastal forests or chaparral present. The nearest documented occurrence is a historical record from 1913 approximately 2.9 miles south of the project site (Occ. No. 6); there are several other documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site, but all are in the Santa Cruz Mountains west and southwest of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Rana boylei</i> pop. 4	foothill yellow-legged frog – central coast DPS	FT/SE	Rocky streams and rivers with open banks in forest, chaparral, and woodland	Not expected to occur. No suitable aquatic habitat present. The two nearest documented occurrences are both historical records approximately 3.6 miles south (Occ. No. 21) and southwest (Occ. No. 22) of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Rana draytonii</i>	California red-legged frog	FT/SSC	Lowland streams, wetlands, riparian woodlands, livestock ponds; dense, shrubby or emergent vegetation associated with deep, still or slow-moving water; uses adjacent uplands	Not expected to occur. No suitable upland or breeding habitat present. The two nearest documented occurrences are approximately 1.9 miles west of the project site from 1997 (Occ. No. 372) and 2017 (Occ. No. 123); there are four other documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Taricha rivularis</i>	red-bellied newt	None/SSC	Redwood forests (and sometimes other forest types) along coastal drainages from Humboldt County south to Sonoma County, inland to Lake County; lives in terrestrial habitats, juveniles generally underground, adults active at surface in moist environments; will	Not expected to occur. No suitable redwood forest habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
			migrate more than 1 kilometer to breed, typically in streams with moderate flow and clean rocky substrate	
Reptiles				
<i>Anniella pulchra</i>	northern California legless lizard	None/SSC	Coastal dunes, stabilized dunes, beaches, dry washes, valley-foothill, chaparral, and scrubs; pine, oak, and riparian woodlands; associated with sparse vegetation and sandy or loose, loamy soils	Not expected to occur. No suitable soils or habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia</i>	San Francisco garter snake	FE/FP, SE	Wide range of habitats, including grasslands or wetlands adjacent to ponds, marshes, and sloughs	Not expected to occur. No suitable aquatic habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Actinemys pallida</i>	southwestern pond turtle	FPT/SSC	Slow-moving permanent or intermittent streams, ponds, small lakes, and reservoirs with emergent basking sites; adjacent uplands used for nesting and during winter	Not expected to occur. No suitable aquatic habitat present. The nearest documented occurrence is approximately 2.8 miles southeast of the project site from 2023 (Occ. No. 1621; CDFW 2023).
Birds				
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> (nesting colony)	tricolored blackbird	BCC/SSC, ST	Nests near freshwater, emergent wetland with cattails or tules, but also in Himalayan blackberry; forages in grasslands, woodland, and agriculture	Not expected to nest or forage. No suitable nesting or foraging habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> (nesting and wintering)	golden eagle	None/FP, WL	Nests and winters in hilly, open/semi-open areas, including shrublands, grasslands, pastures, riparian areas, mountainous canyon land, open desert rimrock terrain; nests in large trees and on cliffs in open areas and forages in open habitats	Not expected to nest or forage. No suitable nesting or foraging habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
<i>Asio otus</i> (nesting)	long-eared owl	None/SSC	Nests in riparian habitat, live oak thickets, other dense stands of trees, edges of coniferous forest; forages in nearby open habitats	Not expected to nest or forage. No suitable forest or riparian habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> (burrow sites and some wintering sites)	burrowing owl	BCC/SSC	Nests and forages in grassland, open scrub, and agriculture, particularly with ground squirrel burrows	Low potential to nest or forage. Marginal open habitats present but lack small mammal burrows and are highly disturbed. The nearest documented occurrence is a historical record from 1983 approximately 2.6 miles northeast of the project site (Occ. No. 20; CDFW 2023).
<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i> (nesting)	marbled murrelet	FT/SE	Nests in old-growth coastal forests, forages in subtidal and pelagic habitats	Not expected to nest or forage. No suitable old-growth forest habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> (nesting)	Swainson's hawk	None/ST	Nests in open woodland and savanna, riparian, and in isolated large trees; forages in nearby grasslands and agricultural areas such as wheat and alfalfa fields and pasture	Not expected to nest or forage. No suitable foraging habitat present. The nearest documented occurrence is a historical record from 1889 approximately 4.6 miles northeast of the project site (Occ. No. 2570; CDFW 2023).
<i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i> (nesting)	western snowy plover	FT, BCC/SSC	On coasts nests on sandy marine and estuarine shores; in the interior nests on sandy, barren or sparsely vegetated flats near saline or alkaline lakes, reservoirs, and ponds	Not expected to nest or forage. No suitable coastal or barren habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Circus hudsonius</i> (nesting)	northern harrier	BCC/SSC	Nests in open wetlands (marshy meadows, wet lightly-grazed pastures, old fields, freshwater and brackish marshes); also in drier habitats (grassland and grain fields); forages in grassland, scrubs, rangelands, emergent wetlands, and other open habitats	Not expected to nest or forage. No suitable nesting or foraging habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> (nesting)	western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT/SE	Nests in dense, wide riparian woodlands and forest with well-developed understories	Not expected to nest or forage. No suitable riparian habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	yellow rail	BCC/SSC	Nesting requires wet marsh/sedge meadows or coastal marshes with wet soil and shallow, standing water	Not expected to nest or forage. No suitable wetland or marsh habitat present. The nearest documented occurrence is a historical record from 1895 approximately 3.5 miles east of the project site (Occ. No. 37; CDFW 2023).
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> (nesting)	white-tailed kite	None/FP	Nests in woodland, riparian, and individual trees near open lands; forages opportunistically in grassland, meadows, scrubs, agriculture, emergent wetland, savanna, and disturbed lands	Moderate potential to nest or forage. Moderate-quality nesting trees present but limited foraging habitat on the project site. The nearest documented occurrence is approximately 0.4 mile west of the project site from 2005 (Occ. No. 85; CDFW 2023).
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> (nesting)	American peregrine falcon	FPD/SCD	Nests on cliffs, buildings, and bridges; forages in wetlands, riparian, meadows, croplands, especially where waterfowl are present	Low potential to nest or forage. Poor-quality nesting substrate (relatively low-elevation campus buildings) present but no foraging habitat on the project site. There are documented occurrences in the Mindego Hill, San Jose West, and Castle Rock Ridge quads but specific locations are not visible (CDFW 2023).
<i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i>	saltmarsh common yellowthroat	BCC/SSC	Nests and forages in emergent wetlands including woody swamp, brackish marsh, and freshwater marsh	Not expected to nest or forage. No suitable wetland habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	California condor	FE/FP, SE	Nests in rock formations, deep caves, and occasionally in cavities in giant sequoia trees (<i>Sequoiadendron giganteus</i>); forages in relatively open habitats where large animal carcasses can be detected	Not expected to nest or forage. No suitable rocky habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> (nesting and wintering)	bald eagle	FPD/FP, SE	Nests in forested areas adjacent to large bodies of water, including seacoasts, rivers, swamps, large lakes; winters near large bodies of water in lowlands and mountains	Not expected to nest or forage. No suitable aquatic habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	California black rail	None/FP, ST	Tidal marshes, shallow freshwater margins, wet meadows, and flooded grassy vegetation; suitable habitats are often supplied by canal leakage in Sierra Nevada foothill populations	Not expected to nest or forage. No suitable wetland habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Melospiza melodia pusillula</i>	Alameda song sparrow	BCC/SSC	Nests and forages in tidal saltmarsh	Not expected to nest or forage. The project site is outside of the geographic range of this subspecies. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Progne subis</i> (nesting)	purple martin	None/SSC	Nests and forages in woodland habitats, including riparian, coniferous, and valley foothill and montane woodlands; in the Sacramento region often nests in weep holes under elevated freeways	Not expected to nest or forage. No suitable woodland habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Rallus obsoletus obsoletus</i>	California Ridgway's rail	FE/FP, SE	Coastal salt or brackish marshes	Not expected to nest or forage. No suitable marsh habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Rynchops niger</i> (nesting colony)	black skimmer	BCC/SSC	Nests on barrier beaches, shell banks, spoil islands, and saltmarsh; forages over open water; roosts on sandy beaches and gravel bars	Not expected to nest or forage. No suitable beach habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i> (nesting colony)	California least tern	FE/FP, SE	Forages in shallow estuaries and lagoons; nests on sandy beaches or exposed tidal flats	Not expected to nest or forage. No suitable beach habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
Mammals				
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	None/SSC	Grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, forests; most common in open, dry habitats with rocky outcrops for roosting, but also roosts in artificial structures and trees	Moderate potential to occur. The project site has abundant human structures that may provide low-quality roosting habitat but are subject to constant disturbance. The nearest documented occurrence is a historical record from 1945 approximately 4.1 miles northwest of the project site (Occ. No. 253; CDFW 2023).
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's big-eared bat	None/SSC	Mesic habitats characterized by coniferous and deciduous forests and riparian habitat, but also xeric areas; roosts in limestone caves and lava tubes, artificial structures, and tunnels	Moderate potential to occur. The project site has abundant human structures that may provide low-quality roosting habitat but are subject to constant disturbance. The nearest documented occurrence is approximately 2.3 miles north of the project site from 2017 (Occ. No. 646); there are three additional occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Neotoma fuscipes annectens</i>	San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat	None/SSC	Forest habitats with a moderate canopy and moderate to dense understory	Moderate potential to occur. The project site has a small amount of moderate-quality woodland habitat but it is subject to constant disturbance. The nearest documented occurrence is approximately 2.4 miles east of the project site from 2016 (Occ. No. 17; CDFW 2023).
<i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i>	salt-marsh harvest mouse	FE/FP, SE	Saline emergent wetlands, preference for pickleweed saline emergent wetlands; also uses adjacent grasslands	Not expected to occur. No suitable salt marsh habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).
<i>Sorex vagrans halicoetes</i>	salt-marsh wandering shrew	None/SSC	Saltmarsh inundated daily by tidal waters	Not expected to occur. No suitable salt marsh habitat present. There are no documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2023).

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur on the Project Site
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	None/SSC	Dry, open, treeless areas; grasslands, coastal scrub, agriculture, and pastures, especially with friable soils	Not expected to occur. No suitable open habitat present. The nearest documented occurrence is approximately 4.6 miles southeast of the project site from 2021 (Occ. No. 608; CDFW 2023).

DPS = Distinct Population Segment

Status Legend

Federal

BCC: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service—Birds of Conservation Concern

FC: Candidate for federal listing as threatened or endangered

FE: Federally listed as endangered

FPD: Federally proposed for delisting

FPT: Federally proposed for listing as threatened

FT: Federally listed as threatened

State

FP: California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Fully Protected species

SCD: State candidate for delisting

SCE: State candidate for listing as endangered

SE: State listed as endangered

SSC: Species of Special Concern

ST: State listed as threatened

WL: CDFW Watch List species

Reference

CDFW (California Department of Fish and Wildlife). 2023. California Natural Diversity Database (version 5.3.0). CDFW, Biogeographic Data Branch. Accessed November 2023. <https://apps.wildlife.ca.gov/rarefind/view/RareFind.aspx>.