

Appendix C: Biological Resources Data

C.1 - Special-Status Species Wildlife Table

Summary of Special-Status Wildlife Species Review

Scientific Name Common name	Listing Status USFWS/CDFG/ WBWG	General Habitat Description	Potential for Impacts	Period of Identification
Invertebrates				
Fishes				
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> Central California Coastal steelhead	FT/—/—	Central Coast rivers and streams from the Russian River south to Aptos Creek, supporting cold, deep waters with dense overhanging vegetation and gravelly bottoms. Also occurs in the Pacific Ocean.	None. The relatively small amount of aquatic habitat adjacent to the project site does not support suitable habitat for steelhead. Furthermore, Rindler Creek and Blue Rock Creek have never been known to support the species. The nearest known occurrence of steelhead occurred approximately 4 miles northwest of the site in the 1990s.	NA
<i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i> Delta smelt	FT/SE/—	Endemic to the Sacramento Delta from the Suisun Bay through the Delta in Contra Costa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano and Yolo counties, saline to brackish waters.	None. The creeks adjacent to the project do not support suitable habitat for Delta smelt. The closest known occurrence of the species occurred approximately 4.5 miles west of the site.	NA
<i>Pogonichthys macrolepidotus</i> Sacramento splittail	—/SSC/—	Current distribution limited to the San Francisco Bay Delta, Suisun Bay and Suisun Marsh, Petaluma River and Napa River, and most abundant in the Sacramento-San Joaquin estuary. Adults generally found in brackish waters and egg laying happens in freshwater areas subject to flooding.	None. The creeks adjacent to the project do not support suitable habitat for the Sacramento splittail. The closest known occurrences of the species were recorded in 1995 in White Slough, approximately 3 to 4 miles west of the project site.	NA

Scientific Name Common name	Listing Status USFWS/CDFG/ WBWG	General Habitat Description	Potential for Impacts	Period of Identification
Amphibians				
<p><i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog</p>	<p>FT/SSC/—</p>	<p>Preferred habitat includes lowlands and foothills in or near permanent or late-season sources of deep water with dense, shrubby, or emergent vegetation. However, the species is also known to occur in stock ponds with emergent vegetation.</p>	<p>Moderate. Rindler Creek and Blue Rock Creek offer potentially suitable, albeit marginal, habitat for the California red-legged frog. There is 1 CNDDDB-recorded occurrence of the species within approximately 0.5 mile of the site (on a reach of Rindler Creek that occurs in the foothills to the east of the site). There are another 9 recorded occurrences within 5 miles of the site, all occurring in foothill habitat. No frogs were observed onsite during reconnaissance surveys. Rindler Creek passes under I-80 between the closest sighting and the site.</p>	<p>January to September (survey time to observe all life stages)</p>
Reptiles				
<p><i>Actinemys marmorata</i> Pacific pond turtle</p>	<p>—/SSC/—</p>	<p>Associated with permanent or nearly permanent water in a wide variety of habitats. Requires basking sites. Nests sites may be found up to 0.5 km from water.</p>	<p>Moderate. The aquatic features adjacent the project area support potentially suitable, albeit marginal, habitat for the Pacific pond turtle; however, there are only 4 CNDDDB-related occurrences of the species within 5 miles. Furthermore, none were observed during the reconnaissance visit to the site.</p>	<p>February to October</p>

Scientific Name Common name	Listing Status USFWS/CDFG/ WBWG	General Habitat Description	Potential for Impacts	Period of Identification
Birds				
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> White-tailed kite	—/CFP/—	Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	Low While the project area supports suitable foraging habitat for the white-tailed kite and moderate nesting habitat (tall, mature trees), no obvious stick nests were observed during the reconnaissance survey. There is only 1 CNDDDB-related occurrence of the species within 5 miles of the site from 1995.	Year Round February to August (breeding)
<i>Circus cyaneus</i> Northern harrier	—/SSC/—	Winter resident throughout most of the state; year-round in the Central Valley and Coast Range. Forages in marshes, grasslands, and ruderal habitats; nests in extensive marshes and wet fields or grasslands.	Low The project site supports marginally suitable foraging habitat for the northern harrier, and nesting habitat (tall grasses in which to make ground nests) is absent. There is only CNDDDB-related occurrence of the species approximately 5 miles southeast of the project.	Year Round February to August (breeding)
<i>Buteo Swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk	—/ST/—	The largest population breeding within California is located in the midsection of the Central Valley in the area between Sacramento and Modesto, and in the northern San Joaquin Valley. Swainson's hawks construct their nests in a wide variety of trees species, existing as riparian forest, remnant riparian trees, planted windbreaks, shade trees at residences and along roadsides, and solitary upland oaks. Forages over a open grasslands and crops, especially alfalfa.	Low. The site supports marginal habitat, at best, for the Swainson's hawk. Furthermore, there are no known occurrences of the species within 5 miles of the site.	Year Round February to August (breeding)

Scientific Name Common name	Listing Status USFWS/CDFG/ WBWG	General Habitat Description	Potential for Impacts	Period of Identification
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> Golden eagle	—/SSC,CFP/—	Breeds on cliffs or in large trees or electrical towers, forages in open habitats.	Low. The project area supports only marginally suitable foraging and nesting habitat for the golden eagle. However, no obvious stick nests were observed during the reconnaissance survey. There are 2 CNDDDB-recorded occurrences within 5 miles of the site. These observations occurred in the foothills to the east of the site where more highly suitable habitat occurs for the species.	Year-round February to August (breeding)
<i>Laterallus jamaicensiscoturniculus</i> California black rail	—/SSC,CFP/—	Inhabits salt marsh vegetation occurring between the high tideline and the upland shore, dominated by pickleweed, salt grass and sedges.	None. Neither the site nor its surroundings support suitable habitat for the California black rail.	NA
<i>Railus longirostris obsoletus</i> California clapper rail	FE/SE, CFP/—	Found in the ecotone between mudflats and higher vegetated zones mainly around the San Francisco Bay. Forages on a variety of organisms including mussels, clams, arthropods, snails, worms, fish and even mice. Breeds March-July. Required emergent wetland vegetation (e.g., pickleweed, cordgrass, bulrush) for cover.	None. The site does not provide suitable habitat for the California clapper rail. There are 4 historic CNDDDB observations within 5 miles west of the site.	NA
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> Burrowing owl	—/SSC/—	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester; dependent upon burrowing mammals (e.g., California ground squirrel).	Low No ground squirrel burrows (preferred nesting habitat for the owl) were observed onsite during the reconnaissance survey in April 2011. There are two historic (1979) CNDDDB observations of burrowing owls within 5 miles of the site.	February to August (breeding) September to January (wintering)

Scientific Name Common name	Listing Status USFWS/CDFG/ WBWG	General Habitat Description	Potential for Impacts	Period of Identification
<i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i> Saltmarsh common yellowthroat	—/SSC/—	This species is found in a variety of habitats including woody swamp, brackish marsh and freshwater marsh, and occupies the ecotone between the moist and upland conditions support dense rushes, peppergrass and juncus.. Breeds March – July.	Low. The project site does not support dense stands of rushes, juncus or peppergrass preferred by the saltmarsh common yellowthroat. No yellowthroats have been observed onsite. There are 8 CNDDDB occurrences of the species within 5 miles of the site.	Year-round
<i>Melospiza melodia maxillaries</i> Suisun song sparrow	—/SSC/—	Inhabits tidal marshes in Suisun Bay with dense vegetation (e.g., cordgrass, pickleweed and gumplant – also Scirpus and Typha). Breeds March – July.	None. The site does not support suitable habitat for the Suisun song sparrow.	NA
<i>Melospiza melodia samuelis</i> San Pablo song sparrow	—/SSC/—	Inhabits tidal salt marshes in San Pablo Bay. The San Pablo song sparrow requires dense vegetation (e.g., cordgrass, pickleweed and gumplant) for nesting and perching sites, and to act as cover from predators. Breeds March – July.	None. The site does not support suitable habitat for the San Pablo song sparrow. There are 5 historic CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles west of the site.	NA
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> Tricolored blackbird	—/SSC/—	Colonial species, most numerous in central valley and vicinity. Largely endemic to California. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area within 4 miles of nesting area. Breeding territory is approximately 3 square meters per pair; minimum colony size is approximately 50 pairs.	Low. The project area does not support dense freshwater emergent vegetation; however, the creeks do support some stands of tule and other vegetation, though not in the amount required for nesting. No tricolored blackbirds have been observed onsite. There are 3 CNDDDB observations with 5 miles of the site.	April to July

Scientific Name Common name	Listing Status USFWS/CDFG/ WBWG	General Habitat Description	Potential for Impacts	Period of Identification
Mammals				
<i>Sorex ornatus sinuosus</i> Suisun shrew	SFC/SSC/—	Occurs in isolated remnants of tidal saline and brackish salt marshes of northern San Pablo Bay and Suisun Bay that support cordgrass, gumplant, bulrush and cattail. Breeds April – October.	None. Despite the fact there is a museum specimen of the Suisun shrew collected from Lake Chabot in 1950, the site does not support suitable habitat for the species. The species has not been recorded within 5 miles of the project site since the early 1990s.	NA
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> Pallid bat	—/SSC/H	Social bat that often occurs in colonies. Broadly distributed in California from sea level to over 6,000 feet. Roosts in caves, buildings, rock crevices, and tree hollows near water sources. Overwinters in summer habitats at lower elevations.	Low. The project area supports marginally suitable roosting (mature trees) and foraging habitat for the pallid bat. However, there are no CNDDDB-related occurrences of the species within 5 miles of the site, and there was no guano or urine staining observed on or around any of the structures of the site.	Year-round – Nocturnal (Maternal roosts active between May and August)
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i> Hoary bat	—/—/M	Solitary bat species that roosts in a variety of forests with medium to large-size trees and dense foliage adjacent to open areas or edge habitat for feeding. Needs water nearby roosting areas.	Low. The project area supports marginally suitable roosting (mature trees) and foraging habitat for the hoary bat. However, there are no CNDDDB-related occurrences of the species within 5 miles of the site, and there was no guano or urine staining observed on or around any of the structures of the site.	Year-round – Nocturnal (Maternal roosts active between May and August)
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	—/SSC/—	Occurs in dry open stages of most scrub, forest and herbaceous habitats in California with friable soils. In summer months, badgers may dig new burrows daily.	None. Because the site is located in an urban setting, it is isolated from appropriate habitat for the American badger. There were no burrows noted onsite and there are no known observations of the species within 5 miles.	NA

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Status Codes				
Federal FE = Federally Endangered FT = Federally Threatened FSC = Federal Species of Concern FD = Federally Delisted	State CE = State Endangered CT = State Threatened SSC = CDFG Species of Special Concern FP = CDFG Fully Protected	CNPS 1A = Presumed extinct in CA 1B.X = Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in CA or elsewhere 2.X = Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in CA but more common elsewhere Extensions: X.1 = seriously threatened in CA, X.2 = Fairly threatened in CA		
<p>Present – The species was observed on the project site at the time of the survey or during a previous biological survey.</p> <p>High – There is both suitable habitat associated with the species and a historical record of the species on or in the immediate vicinity of the project site, within 5 miles.</p> <p>Moderate – The diagnostic habitats associated with the species occur on or in the immediate vicinity of the project site, but there is not a recorded occurrence of the species within the immediate vicinity, within 5 miles. Some species that contain extremely limited distributions may be considered moderate, even if there is a recorded occurrence in the immediate vicinity.</p> <p>Low – There is a historical record of the species in the vicinity of the project site and potentially suitable habitat onsite, but existing conditions, such as density of cover, prevalence of non-native species, evidence of disturbance, limited habitat area, isolation, substantially reduce the possibility that the species may occur. The site is above or below the recognized elevation limits for this species.</p> <p>None – A combination of the nearest recorded occurrence of the species is not within the near vicinity of the site, and the habitat onsite is marginally suitable at best. There is virtually no potential for this species to occur on the project site and further discussion is excluded from this report.</p>				

C.2 - Special-Status Species Plants Table

Summary of Special-Status Plant Species Review

Scientific Name Common name	Listing Status USFWS/CDFG/ CNPS	General Habitat Description	Potential for Impacts	Period of Identification
<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>tener</i> Alkali milk-vetch	--/--/1.B1	Annual herb that occurs in playays, vernal pools and valley and foothill grasses with alkali/clay soils. Elevation: 1-60 meters.	None. The project site does not support suitable habitat for alkali milk-vetch.	March - June
<i>Atriplex joaquiniana</i> San Joaquin sparscale	--/--/1.B2	Annual herb that occurs mainly on chenopod scrub, meadows/seeps, playas and valley and foothill grasslands. Elevation: 1-835 meters	None. The project site does not support suitable habitat for San Joaquin sparscale.	April-October
<i>Balsamorhiza macrolepis</i> var. <i>macrolepis</i> Big-scale balsamroot	--/--/1B/2	Perennial herb that occurs on chaparral, crismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grasslands from 90-1555 meters.	None. The project site does not support suitable habitat for big-scale balsamroot.	March-June
<i>Castilleja affinis</i> ssp. <i>neglecta</i> Tiburon paintbrush	FE/CT/1B.2	Perennial herb that occurs on valley and foothill grasslands with serpentine soils. Elevation: 60-400 meters	None. The project site does not support suitable habitat for Tiburon paintbrush.	April – June
<i>Chloropyron molle</i> ssp. <i>molle</i> Soft bird's-beak	FE/CR/1B.2	Annual herb that occurs on coastal salt marshes and swamps between 0 and 3 meters.	None. The project site does not support suitable habitat for soft bird's beak.	July-November
<i>Fritillaria liliacea</i> Fragrant fritillary	--/--/1B.2	Perennial herb that occurs often on serpentine coastal prairies and coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands and crismontane woodlands between 3 and 410 meters.	None. The project site does not support suitable habitat for fragrant fritillary.	February – April
<i>Lilaeopsis masonii</i> Mason's lilaeopsis	--/CR/1B.1	Perennial herb that occurs within marshes and swamps, and also riparian scrub habitats. Elevation: 0-10 meters.	None. The project site does not support suitable habitat for Mason's liaeopsis.	April-November
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i> Chaparral ragwort	--/--/2.2	Annual herb that occurs within chaparral, crismontane woodland and coastal scrub habitats, sometimes on alkaline soils. Elevation: 15-800 meters.	None. The project site does not support suitable habitat for chaparral ragwort.	January – April

Scientific Name Common name	Listing Status USFWS/CDFG/ CNPS	General Habitat Description	Potential for Impacts	Period of Identification
<i>Trifolium amoenum</i> Two-fork clover	FE/--/1B1	Annual herb that occurs on coastal bluffs, coastal scrub and valley and foothill grasslands between 5 and 415 meters.	None. The project site does not support suitable habitat for two-fork clover.	April – June
Status Codes				
Federal FE = Federally Endangered FT = Federally Threatened FD = Federally Delisted	State CE = State Endangered CT = State Threatened CR = State Rare SSC = State Species of Special Concern	CNPS 1A = Presumed extinct in CA 1B.X = Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in CA or elsewhere 2.X = Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in CA but more common elsewhere 3.X = More information is needed Extensions: X.1 = seriously threatened in CA, X.2 = Fairly threatened in CA		