

# MOORE BIOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS

November 15, 2023

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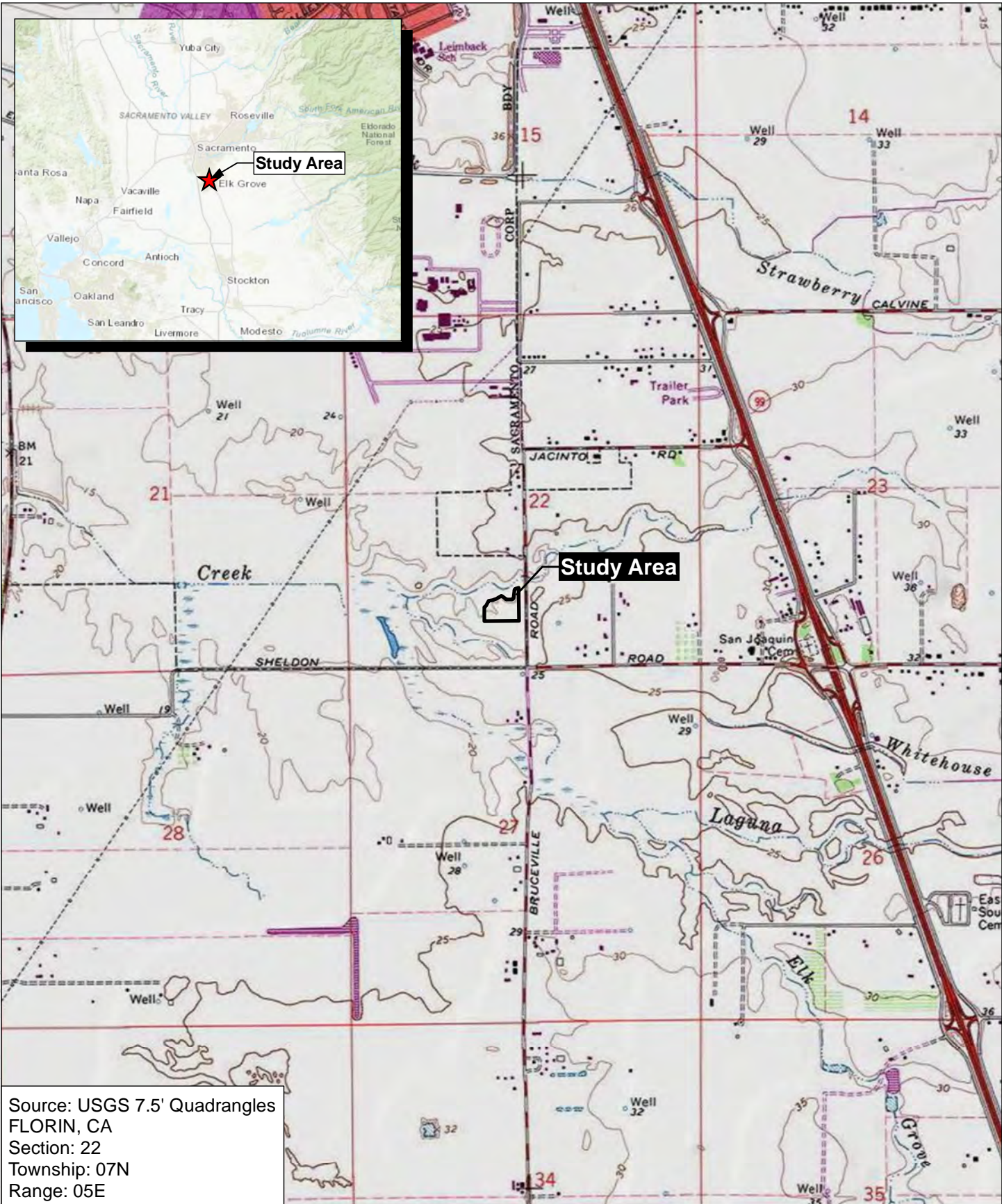
Subject: "8740 BRUCEVILLE ROAD", SACRAMENTO, SACRAMENTO  
COUNTY, CALIFORNIA: BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

Dear Sam:

Thank you for asking Moore Biological Consultants to prepare a biological assessment for this 3+/- acre site in south Sacramento, Sacramento County, California (Figure 1). The purposes of this assessment are to describe existing biological resources in the project site, identify potentially significant impacts to biological resources from the project, and provide recommendations for how to reduce those impacts to a less-than-significant level. The work involved reviewing databases, aerial photographs, and documents, and conducting field surveys to document vegetation communities, potentially jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. and/or wetlands, and potentially suitable habitat for or presence of special-status species. This report details the methodology and results of our investigation.

## **Project Overview**

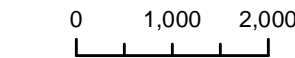
The 3+/- acre parcel (i.e., the "project site") is an in-fill parcel located in a residential and commercial area. The site is envisioned for a multi-family residential project with associated parking areas and landscaping (see Tentative Map in Attachment A). Stormwater will be treated and detained on-site prior to being discharged in to Jacinto Creek via an existing storm drain outfall. The proposed project will connect to existing City infrastructure to provide sewer and water to the site.



Source: USGS 7.5' Quadrangles  
 FLORIN, CA  
 Section: 22  
 Township: 07N  
 Range: 05E

**Figure 1**

**Moore Biological  
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Map Date: 10/25/2023

**USGS**

**8740 Bruceville Road**

Sacramento County, CA

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## Methods

Prior to the field survey, we conducted a search of California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB, 2023). The CNDDDB search was conducted on the USGS 7.5-minute Florin topographic quadrangle, encompassing approximately 60+/- square miles surrounding the site (Attachment B). The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) IPaC Trust Resource Report of Federally Threatened and Endangered species that may occur in or be affected by projects in the project vicinity was also reviewed (Attachment B). This information was used to identify wildlife and plant species that have been documented in the project vicinity or that may have the potential to occur if suitable habitat is present. We also reviewed the IPaC and USFWS on-line-maps of designated critical habitat, and the National Wetland Inventory.

A field survey was conducted on October 18, 2023 by biologists Diane S. Moore, M.S. and Colleen A. Laskowski, M.S. The survey consisted of walking throughout the site making observations of habitat conditions and noting surrounding land uses, habitat types, and plant and wildlife species.

The survey included an assessment of the site for potentially jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. (a term that includes wetlands) as defined by the ACOE, 1987; 2008) and/or Waters of the State, including wetlands.

The site was for searched for special-status species and potentially suitable habitat for special-status species (e.g., areas with unusual soils, blue elderberry shrubs). Additionally, trees in and near the site were assessed for the potential use by nesting raptors, especially Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*). The grassland areas in the site were searched for burrowing owls (*Athene cunicularia*) or ground squirrel burrows with evidence of past occupancy. Aquatic habitats in the site were also assessed for potential to support special-status species such as giant garter snake (*Thamnophis gigas*) and western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*).

## Results

GENERAL SETTING: The 3+/-acre site is in south Sacramento, in Sacramento County, California (Figure 1). The site is within Section 22, in Township 7 North and Range 5 East of the USGS 7.5-minute Florin topographic quadrangle (Figure 2). The site is essentially level and is at an elevation of approximately 20 feet above mean sea level.

The site is a vacant in-fill parcel vegetated in ruderal grasses and weeds. There is a tree in the west part of the site (Figure 2 and photographs in Attachment C). Aerial photographs provide confirmation the site was rough graded around 2007/2008, which is evident today by three slightly elevated pads and low areas in the site. We understand the grading was from a proposed office complex project that was not completed, likely due to poor economic conditions.

Surrounding land uses in this portion of Sacramento County are primarily residential and commercial. Bruceville Road borders the east edge of the site and there are residential subdivisions across Bruceville Road. There is a commercial center located immediately south of the site. There is a residential subdivision and a constructed basin to the west of the site. Jacinto Creek and a second constructed basin are located just north of the site.

VEGETATION: The project site has been subject to periodic mowing and/or disking for years, presumable for weed abatement purposes. Vegetation in the project site is comprised of primarily non-native annual grass and weed species. The California annual grassland series (Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf, 1995) best describes the vegetation in the site. Oats (*Avena* sp.), soft brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*), and foxtail barley (*Hordeum murinum*) are the dominant grass species in the site. Other grassland species such as filaree (*Erodium botrys*), yellow starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*), and field bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*) are intermixed with the grasses. Table 1 is a list of plant species observed in the site.



**Figure 2**  
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Map Date: 10/25/2023  
Aerial Source: Google Earth (06/2021)

0 50 100

**AERIAL**  
**8740 Bruceville Road**  
Sacramento County, CA

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TABLE 1  
PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED IN THE PROJECT SITE

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<i>Acemispom americanus</i>	Spanish clover
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>	scarlet pimpernel
<i>Avena fatua</i>	oat
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	soft brome
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	yellow star-thistle
<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	common chicory
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	morning glory
<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>	willowherb
<i>Eremocarpus setigerus</i>	turkey mullein
<i>Erodium botrys</i>	filaree
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	fennel
<i>Holocarpha virgata</i>	tarweed
<i>Hordeum marinum</i>	Mediterranean barley
<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	foxtail barley
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	prickly lettuce
<i>Leontodon saxatilis</i>	long-beaked hawkbit
<i>Lepidium draba</i>	whitetop
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	perennial ryegrass
<i>Lythrum hyssopifolium</i>	Hyssop loosestrife
<i>Phalaris aquatica</i>	Harding grass
<i>Quercus lobata</i>	valley oak
<i>Rumex pulcher</i>	fiddle dock

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The only tree in the site is a valley oak (*Quercus lobata*) along the west edge of the site. There is row of mostly ornamental trees in an off-site landscaped strip along the south edge of the site. A few relatively small volunteer seedlings from this landscape strip appear to fall within the southern boundary of the site. Other trees in close proximity to the site are associated with residential subdivisions and road ways in the area; most of these trees are common species used for landscape purposes. There are no blue elderberry shrubs (*Sambucus nigra ssp. caerulea*) in or adjacent to the site.

WILDLIFE: Birds observed in the site during the field survey include northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), rock dove (*Columba livia*), California scrubjays (*Apelocoma californica*), and black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*). All of these birds are common species found throughout urban and developed areas in Sacramento County.

The single oak tree in the site and some of the relatively larger trees in close proximity to site, notably the row of trees just to the south, are suitable for nesting raptors, including Swainson's hawk. Smaller birds, such as songbirds, could potentially nest within the grasslands and trees in and adjacent to the site. Ground-nesting songbirds such as killdeer (*Charadrius vociferous*) may nest on the ground in and near the site and the grassland vegetation in parts of the site may be suitable for grassland-nesting species, such as red-winged blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*).

A very limited variety of mammals common to urban areas may occur in the site and the only mammal observed during the survey was a California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*). No other mammals or sign of mammals was observed in the site during the field survey. Common species such as striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), black-tailed hare (*Lepus californicus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), and Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*) may occur in the site on occasion.

Due to a lack of aquatic habitat, the small size of the site, and surrounding development, the site provides poor quality habitat for amphibians. Although not on-site, nearby Jacinto Creek may support a few amphibians and reptiles during wet times of the year when the creek is full, such as American bullfrog (*Lithobates catesbeianus*) and turtles, including western pond turtle; these species could move from the creek on the site. The site also provides potentially suitable habitat for a few common reptiles such as western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*) and western terrestrial garter snake (*Thamnophis elegans*). Pacific chorus frog (*Pseudacris regilla*) may also occur in the site.

AQUATIC RESOURCES: Waters of the U.S., including wetlands, are defined under 33 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 328 to include navigable waterways, their tributaries, and adjacent wetlands. State and federal agencies regulate these habitats and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act requires that a permit be secured prior to the discharge of dredged or fill materials into any Waters of the U.S. The California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) implements Section 401 of the Clean Water Act by issuing 401 Certification in support of 404 permits. Many jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. in California are also Waters of the State, and also fall under the jurisdiction of CDFW.

“Waters of the U.S.”, as defined in 33 CFR 328.4, encompasses Territorial Seas, Tidal Waters, and Non-Tidal Waters; Non-Tidal Waters includes interstate and intrastate rivers and streams, their tributaries, and their adjacent wetlands. The limit of federal jurisdiction of Non-Tidal Waters of the U.S. extends to the “ordinary high water mark” (OHWM). The OHWM is established by physical characteristics such as a natural water line impressed on the bank, presence of shelves, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, or the presence of litter and debris.

Wetlands are vegetated areas that meet specific vegetation, soil, and hydrologic criteria defined by the ACOE *Wetlands Delineation Manual* and Regional Supplement (ACOE, 1987; 2008). Wetlands that are adjacent to and hydrologically very closely associated with jurisdictional lakes, rivers, streams, and tributaries can also fall under ACOE jurisdiction as “adjacent wetlands”. Pursuant to a May 2023 Supreme Court decision, adjacent wetlands must have a continuous surface connection with a jurisdictional Water of the U.S. such that the wetland is indistinguishable from the adjacent water. Geographically and hydrologically isolated wetlands are outside federal jurisdiction, but are regulated by RWQCB as a “Water of the State”.

Jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. and wetlands include, but are not limited to, most perennial and intermittent creeks and lakes, as well as adjacent wetlands such as riparian wetlands along the edges of rivers. Waters of the U.S.,



wetlands, and other aquatic habitats provide critical habitat components, such as nest sites and a reliable source of water, for a wide variety of wildlife species.

No potentially jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. or wetlands were observed in the site. There are also no areas in the site meeting the criteria of Waters of the State, including wetlands. The site consists of ruderal grassland vegetation that is highly disturbed by routine disking and/or mowing. Upland plant species are dominant in all the on-site grasslands and the soils on the site appear to be well draining.

There are no aquatic features depicted in the site in the National Wetland Inventory (NWI) (Attachment D). Jacinto Creek, situated just north of the site, is depicted as a “Riverine” and “Freshwater Emergent Wetland” feature.

**SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES:** Special-status species are plants and animals that are legally protected under the state and/or federal Endangered Species Act or other regulations. The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) of 1973 declares that all federal departments and agencies shall utilize their authority to conserve endangered and threatened plant and animal species. The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) of 1984 parallels the policies of FESA and pertains to native California species.

Special-status species also include other species that are considered rare enough by the scientific community and trustee agencies to warrant special consideration, particularly with regard to protection of isolated populations, nesting or denning locations, communal roosts, and other essential habitats. The presence of species with legal protection under the Endangered Species Act often represents a constraint to development, particularly when the species are wide-ranging or highly sensitive to habitat disturbance and where proposed development would result in a take of these species.

Special-status plants are those which are designated rare, threatened, or endangered and candidate species for listing by the USFWS. Special-status plants also include species considered rare or endangered under the conditions of Section 15380 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines, such as those plant species identified on Lists 1A, 1B and 2 in the Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (CNPS, 2023). Finally, special-status plants may include other species that are considered sensitive or of special concern due to limited distribution or lack of adequate information to permit listing or rejection for state or federal status, such as those included on CNPS List 3.

The likelihood of occurrence of listed, candidate, and other special-status species in the site is extremely low. Table 2 provides a summary of the listing status and habitat requirements of special-status species that have been documented in the greater project vicinity or for which there is potentially suitable habitat in the greater project vicinity. This table also includes an assessment of the likelihood of occurrence of each of these species in the site. The evaluation of the potential for occurrence of each species is based on the distribution of regional occurrences (if any), habitat suitability, and field observations.

**SPECIAL-STATUS PLANTS:** Special-status plants identified in the CNDDDB (2023) search include Peruvian dodder (*Cuscuta obtusiflora* var. *glandulosa*), dwarf downingia (*Downingia pusilla*), woolly rose mallow (*Hibiscus lasiocarpus* var. *occidentalis*), alkali-sink goldfields (*Lasthenia chrysantha*), legenere (*Legenere limosa*), Heckard's pepper-grass (*Lepidium latipes* var. *heckardii*), Sanford's arrowhead (*Sagittaria sanfordii*), and saline clover (*Trifolium hydrophilum*) (Table 2 and Attachment B). No special-status plant species are listed in the USFWS IPaC Trust Report (Attachment B).

Special-status plants generally occur in relatively undisturbed areas in vegetation communities such as vernal pools, marshes and swamps, seasonal wetlands, riparian scrub, and areas with unusual soils. Most of the species identified in the database searches occur in one of these more unusual habitat types; for

TABLE 2

## SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES DOCUMENTED OR POTENTIALLY-OCCURRING IN THE PROJECT VICINITY

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status <sup>1</sup>	State Status <sup>2</sup>	CNPS List <sup>3</sup>	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence in the Site
<b>PLANTS</b>						
Peruvian dodder	<i>Cuscuta obtusiflora</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i>	None	None	2	Freshwater marshes and swamps.	Unlikely: there is no marsh or swamp habitat in the site. The nearest occurrence of Peruvian dodder in the CNDDB (2023) search area is approximately 2 miles southwest of the site.
Dwarf downingia	<i>Downingia pusilla</i>	None	None	2	Vernal pools.	Unlikely: there are no vernal pools in the site. The nearest occurrence of dwarf downingia in the CNDDB (2023) search area is approximately 3.5 miles southeast of the site.
Woolly rose mallow	<i>Hibiscus lasiocarpus</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i>	None	None	2	Freshwater marshes and swamps.	Unlikely: there is no suitable marsh or swamp habitat in the site. The nearest occurrence of woolly rose mallow in the CNDDB (2023) search area is approximately 4 miles southwest of the site.
Alkali-sink goldfields	<i>Lasthenia chrysantha</i>	None	None	1B	Vernal pools.	Unlikely: there are no vernal pools in the site. The nearest occurrence of alkali-sink goldfields in the CNDDB (2023) search area is approximately 5.5 miles southwest of the site.
Legenere	<i>Legenere limosa</i>	None	None	1B	Vernal pools.	Unlikely: there are no vernal pools in the site. The nearest occurrence of legenere in the CNDDB (2023) search area is approximately 1.5 miles east of the site.
Heckard's pepper grass	<i>Lepidium latipes</i> var. <i>heckardii</i>	None	None	1B	Valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools; usually alkaline soils.	Unlikely: the grasslands are highly disturbed and there are no vernal pools in the site. The nearest occurrence of Heckard's pepper-grass in the CNDDB (2023) search area is approximately 6 miles southwest of the site.
Sanford's arrowhead	<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i>	None	None	1B	Standing or slow-moving freshwater ponds, marshes, and ditches.	Unlikely: there are no marshes, swamps, or ditches in the site. The nearest occurrence of this species in the CNDDB (2023) search area is approximately 1 mile north of the site.

TABLE 2

## SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES DOCUMENTED OR POTENTIALLY-OCCURRING IN THE PROJECT VICINITY

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status <sup>1</sup>	State Status <sup>2</sup>	CNPS List <sup>3</sup>	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence in the Site
Saline clover	<i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i>	None	None	1B	Marshes and swamps, mesic (wet) areas in valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools.	Unlikely: there are no marshes, swamps, or vernal pools in the site; there are also no mesic areas in the on-site grasslands. The nearest occurrence of saline clover in the CNDDDB (2023) search area is approximately 4 miles southwest of the site.
<b>WILDLIFE</b>						
<b>Birds</b>						
Swainson's hawk	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	None	T	N/A	Nesting: large trees, usually within riparian corridors. Foraging: agricultural fields and annual grasslands.	Unlikely: the one on-site tree is too small for nesting Swainson's hawks. The site is small and surrounded by development, reducing the suitability of Swainson's hawk foraging habitat. The nearest occurrence of nesting Swainson's hawks in the CNDDDB (2023) search area is approximately 0.5 miles south of the site.
Tricolored blackbird	<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	None	T	N/A	Requires open water and protected nesting substrate, usually cattails and riparian scrub with surrounding foraging habitat.	Unlikely: there is no potentially suitable nesting habitat for this species in or adjacent to the site and the highly disturbed grasslands provide poor quality potential foraging habitat for tricolored blackbird. The nearest occurrence of tricolored blackbird in the CNDDDB (2023) search area is approximately 1 mile west of the site.
White-tailed kite	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	None	FP	N/A	Herbaceous lowlands with variable tree growth and dense population of voles.	Unlikely: while a few trees near the site may be suitable for white-tailed kite nesting, the single on-site tree is too small. It is also unlikely this species nests in such an urbanized area. The nearest occurrence of white-tailed kite in the CNDDDB (2023) search area is approximately 2.5 miles northwest of the site.
Burrowing owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	None	SC	N/A	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation.	Unlikely: no burrowing owls, ground squirrel burrows, or other burrow habitat was observed in the site. The nearest occurrence of nesting burrowing owls in the CNDDDB (2023) search area is approximately 1 mile northwest of the site.

TABLE 2

## SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES DOCUMENTED OR POTENTIALLY-OCCURRING IN THE PROJECT VICINITY

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status <sup>1</sup>	State Status <sup>2</sup>	CNPS List <sup>3</sup>	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence in the Site
Yellow-headed blackbird	<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	None	SC	N/A	Nests in freshwater emergent wetlands with dense vegetation and deep water; usually in lakes or ponds.	Unlikely: there is no potentially suitable nesting habitat for this species in or adjacent to the site. The nearest occurrence of yellow-headed blackbird in the CNDDDB (2023) search area is approximately 4.5 miles northwest of the site.
Song sparrow ("Modesto" population)	<i>Melospiza melodia pop.1</i>	None	SC	N/A	Resident of brackish water marshes. Inhabits cattails, tules, and tangles bordering sloughs.	Unlikely: there is no suitable habitat in the site to support song sparrow. The nearest occurrence of song sparrow in the CNDDDB (2023) search area is approximately 4 miles west of the site.
<b>Mammals</b>						
American badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	None	SC	N/A	Drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils.	Unlikely: the site does not contain suitable habitat for American badger and no dens were observed in the site. The nearest occurrence of this species in the CNDDDB (2023) search area is approximately 6.5 miles northeast of the site.
<b>Reptiles &amp; Amphibians</b>						
California tiger salamander	<i>Ambystoma californiense</i>	T	T	N/A	Seasonal water bodies without fish (i.e., vernal pools and stock ponds) near grassland/ woodland habitats with summer refugia (i.e., burrows).	Unlikely: there is no suitable habitat in or near the site for California tiger salamander. This species is not recorded in the CNDDDB (2023) within the search area and is not within designated critical habitat for California tiger salamander (USFWS, 2005a).
Giant garter snake	<i>Thamnophis gigas</i>	T	T	N/A	Freshwater marsh and low gradient streams. Has adapted to drainage canals and irrigation ditches.	Unlikely: the site does not contain suitable habitat for giant garter snake. Jacinto Creek, which is just north of the site, flows intermittently and is dry much of the year. The creek lacks year-round water and the associated prey base of aquatic species (i.e., fish, frogs) required by this species. The nearest occurrence of giant garter snake in the CNDDDB (2023) search area is in Laguna Creek, just southwest of the site.

TABLE 2

## SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES DOCUMENTED OR POTENTIALLY-OCCURRING IN THE PROJECT VICINITY

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status <sup>1</sup>	State Status <sup>2</sup>	CNPS List <sup>3</sup>	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence in the Site
Western pond turtle	<i>Emys marmorata</i>	None	SC	N/A	Ponds, marshes, streams, and ditches with adequate basking areas.	Unlikely: Jacinto Creek, which is just north of the site, flows intermittently and is dry much of the year, providing poor quality habitat for western pond turtle. The nearest occurrence of this species in the CNDDDB (2023) search area is approximately 2 miles northwest of the site.
<b>Fish</b>						
Central Valley steelhead	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop.11</i>	T	None	N/A	Riffle and pool complexes with adequate spawning substrates within Central Valley drainages.	None: there is no aquatic habitat in the site. The nearest occurrence of Central Valley steelhead in the CNDDDB (2023) search area is approximately 4.5 miles west of the site. The site is not within designated critical habitat for Central Valley steelhead (NOAA, 2005).
Green sturgeon	<i>Acipenser medirostris pop.1</i>	T	None	N/A	Spawns in the large tributaries to the delta; delta important for rearing juveniles.	None: there is no aquatic habitat in the site. The nearest occurrence of green sturgeon in the CNDDDB (2023) search area is approximately 4.5 miles west of the site in the Sacramento River. The site is not in designated critical habitat (NOAA, 2009).
Longfin smelt	<i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i>	C	T	N/A	Brackish estuarine habitats.	None: there is no aquatic habitat in the site. The nearest occurrence of longfin smelt in the CNDDDB (2023) search area is approximately 4.5 miles west of the site in the Sacramento River.
Sacramento splittail	<i>Pogonichthys macrolepidotus</i>	None	SC	N/A	Lower Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta in low to moderate salinities.	None: there is no aquatic habitat in the site. The nearest occurrence of Sacramento splittail in the CNDDDB (2023) search area is approximately 4.5 miles west of the site in the Sacramento River.
<b>Invertebrates</b>						
Vernal pool tadpole shrimp	<i>Lepidurus packardi</i>	E	None	N/A	Vernal pools.	None: there are no vernal pools or seasonal wetlands in the site. The nearest occurrence of this species in the CNDDDB (2023) is approximately 1 mile northeast of the site. The site is not in designated critical habitat for vernal pool tadpole shrimp (USFWS 2005b).

TABLE 2

## SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES DOCUMENTED OR POTENTIALLY-OCCURRING IN THE PROJECT VICINITY

Common Name	Scientific Name	Federal Status <sup>1</sup>	State Status <sup>2</sup>	CNPS List <sup>3</sup>	Habitat	Likelihood of Occurrence in the Site
Vernal pool fairy shrimp	<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	T	None	N/A	Vernal pools.	None: there are no seasonal wetlands or vernal pools in the site. The nearest occurrence of vernal pool fairy shrimp in the CNDDDB (2023) search area is approximately 1.5 miles southeast of the site. The site is not in designated critical habitat for vernal pool fairy shrimp (USFWS 2005b).
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle	<i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>	T	None	N/A	Elderberry shrubs, usually in Central Valley riparian habitats.	None: there are no blue elderberry shrubs in or adjacent to the site. There are no records of valley elderberry longhorn beetle in the CNDDDB (2023) search area.
Monarch butterfly	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	C	None	N/A	Variety of habitats in California; larvae dependent on milkweed.	Unlikely: monarch butterfly may fly over the site, but would not be expected to occur within the site. The grasslands in the site are highly disturbed and milkweed was not observed in the site. There are no occurrences of this species in the CNDDDB (2023) search area.

<sup>1</sup> T = Threatened; E = Endangered; C = Candidate for listing.

<sup>2</sup> T = Threatened; E = Endangered; FP = Fully Protected; SC= State of California Species of Special Concern.

<sup>3</sup> CNPS List 1B includes species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; List 2 includes species that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.

example, woolly rose mallow is entirely restricted to marsh and swamp habitat and dwarf downingia is restricted to vernal pools. In contrast, the site supports disturbed ruderal grassland vegetation that does not provide suitable habitat for any species of special-status plants. No special-status plants or potentially suitable habitat for special-status plants were observed in the site. Due to lack of suitable habitat, it is unlikely that special-status plants occur in the site.

**SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE:** The potential for intensive use of habitats in the project site by special-status wildlife species is also very low. Special-status wildlife species that have been recorded in greater project vicinity in the CNDDDB (2023) include Swainson's hawk, burrowing owl, tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), yellow-headed blackbird (*Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*), song sparrow ("Modesto population") (*Melospiza melodia*), American badger (*Taxidea taxus*), giant garter snake (*Thamnophis gigas*), western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*), Central Valley steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), Sacramento splittail (*Pogonichthys macrolepidotus*), green sturgeon (*Acipenser medirostris*), longfin smelt (*Spirinchus thaleichthys*), vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*), and vernal pool tadpole shrimp (*Lepidurus packardii*). The USFWS IPaC Trust Report (Attachment C) includes several of the same species included in the CNDDDB. Additionally, the USFWS IPaC Trust Resource Report includes California tiger salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*), valley elderberry longhorn beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*) and monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*), which were added to Table 2.

While the project site may have provided habitat for one or more special-status wildlife species at some time in the past, development has substantially modified natural habitats in the greater project vicinity, including those in the site. Due to the site being small and surrounded by heavily trafficked roads and development, the habitat quality in the site for special-status wildlife is poor to none.

Swainson's hawk is the only special-status wildlife species with potential to occur in the site on more than a transitory or very occasional basis.



SWAINSON'S HAWK: The Swainson's hawk is a migratory hawk listed by the State of California as a Threatened species. The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and Fish and Game Code of California (FGCC) protect Swainson's hawks year-round, as well as their nests during the nesting season (March 1 through September 15). Swainson's hawks occur in the Central Valley primarily during their breeding season, a population is known to winter in the San Joaquin Valley. Swainson's hawks prefer nesting sites that provide sweeping views of nearby foraging grounds consisting of grasslands, irrigated pasture, hay, and wheat crops. Most Swainson's hawks are migratory, wintering in Mexico and breeding in California and elsewhere in the western United States. This raptor generally arrives in the Central Valley in mid-March, and begins courtship and nest construction immediately upon arrival at the breeding sites. The young fledge in early July, and most Swainson's hawks leave their breeding territories by late August. The CNDDDB (2023) contains several records of nesting Swainson's hawk in the greater project vicinity with the nearest record being approximately 0.5 miles southeast of the site and several within a few miles of the site.

No Swainson's hawks were observed in the site during the survey, which was conducted at a time of the year when this species is overwintering elsewhere. Relatively large trees near the site and one tree in the site provide potentially suitable habitat for nesting raptors, including Swainson's hawk. Despite the site being relatively small and surrounded by development, Swainson's hawks are known to nest in developed areas and could conceivably nest in or adjacent to the site. Expansive fields of irrigated annual cropland in the greater project vicinity provide highly suitable foraging habitat for this species. In contrast, the site which is a small patch of ruderal grassland surrounded by development is unlikely to be used by foraging Swainson's hawks on an intensive basis, if ever.

The remaining special-status birds in Table 2 are not expected to occur on-site due to a lack of suitable habitat. White-tailed kite may periodically forage in the site, but is unlikely to nest in or adjacent to a small in-fill site. No extensive

burrow habitat was observed in the site for burrowing owl and there is no nesting habitat in or near the site for tricolored blackbird, yellow-headed blackbird, or song sparrow, all of which are associated with riparian or marsh environments. Jacinto Creek and associated detention basins, located just north of the site, do not contain a hydrological regime to allow for dense emergent wetland vegetation to establish to support birds that nest in riparian and/or marsh habitats. The site does not provide suitable denning habitat for American badger and no dens were observed in the site.

There is no potential breeding habitat in the site for California tiger salamander, which has also not been documented near the site; this species is not recorded anywhere in the CNDDDB (2023) search area. Although Jacinto Creek to the north of the site is dry much of the year, western pond turtle may occur in the creek when it is full of water and could potentially wander on to the site. However, the ruderal grassland in the site does not provide highly suitable nesting habitat for nesting western pond turtles. Giant garter snake is not likely to occur in Jacinto Creek as this creek does not have a hydrological regime to support a prey base for giant garter snake.

The site does not provide suitable aquatic habitat for Central Valley steelhead, green sturgeon, longfin smelt, Sacramento splittail, delta smelt, or other special-status fish.

There are no blue elderberry shrubs in the site, precluding the potential occurrence of valley elderberry longhorn beetle. There are no vernal pools in the project site to support vernal pool tadpole shrimp or vernal pool fairy shrimp. Monarch butterfly may fly over the site during its migration period, but would not be expected to utilize the site in a meaningful capacity; no milkweed plants were observed in the highly disturbed grassland in the site and this species is more associated with coastal environments.

WILDLIFE MOVEMENT CORRIDORS: Well-developed riparian corridors are often utilized for movement by wildlife species such as skunk, raccoon, deer (*Odocoileus hemionus californicus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), and red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), as well as a variety of amphibians, reptiles, and fish. There are no wildlife movement corridors in the site. The nearby Jacinto Creek corridor is likely used for movement by a few urban mammals such as striped skunk, raccoon, and Virginia opossum.

HABITAT CONSERVATION PLANS: The project site is not located in area with an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved habitat conservation plan.

CRITICAL HABITAT: The site is not within designated critical habitat for California tiger salamander (USFWS, 2005a), federally listed vernal pool shrimp or plants (USFWS, 2005b), delta smelt (USFWS, 1994), valley elderberry longhorn beetle (USFWS, 1980), green sturgeon (NOAA, 2009), Central Valley steelhead (NOAA, 2005), or any other federally listed species (Attachment E).

## **Conclusions and Recommendations**

- The site is a small, open field supporting highly disturbed grassland vegetation and one tree. The site is biologically unremarkable.
- No potential jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. or wetlands of any type were observed in the project site. There are also no areas in the site meeting the criteria of Waters of the State, including wetlands
- Due to a lack of suitable habitat, it is unlikely that special-status plants occur in the site. No special-status plants were observed and none are expected to occur in the site.
- Swainson's hawk is considered the only special-status bird species with potential to occur in the site on more than an occasional or transitory

basis. Although considered unlikely, Swainson's hawk may nest in the one tree in the site or in trees adjacent to the site. The conversion of 3.5+/- acres of potential very low-quality potential Swainson's hawk foraging habitat to developed uses is viewed as less than significant.

- Due to the size of the site, surrounding land uses, and a lack of suitable habitat, it is unlikely other special-status wildlife species occur in the site.
- The site is not within designated critical habitat for any federally listed species.
- The site is not located in an area with an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.
- A pre-construction survey for nesting Swainson's hawks within 0.25 miles of the project site is conservatively recommended if construction commences between March 1 and September 15. If active nests are found, a qualified biologist should determine the need (if any) for temporal restrictions on construction. The determination should utilize criteria set forth by the Swainson's Hawk Technical Advisory Committee's (SWHTAC, 2000).
- The tree and grasslands in the site could be used by birds protected by the MBTA or FGCC. If vegetation removal or construction commences during the nesting season of raptors (January 1 through July 31), a pre-construction survey for nesting raptors is recommended. If vegetation removal or construction commences during the general avian nesting season (March 1 through July 31), a pre-construction survey for all species of nesting birds is recommended. If active nests are found, work in the vicinity of the nests should be delayed until the young fledge.

We hope this information is helpful. Please contact me at (209) 745-1159 or moorebio@softcom.net with any questions.

Sincerely,



Diane S. Moore, M.S.

Principal Biologist

## References and Literature Consulted

ACOE (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers). 1987. Technical Report Y87-1. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, MI.

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Significant Units of Pacific Salmon and Steelhead in California; Final Rule. Federal Register 70 (170): 52488-52585. September 2, 2005.

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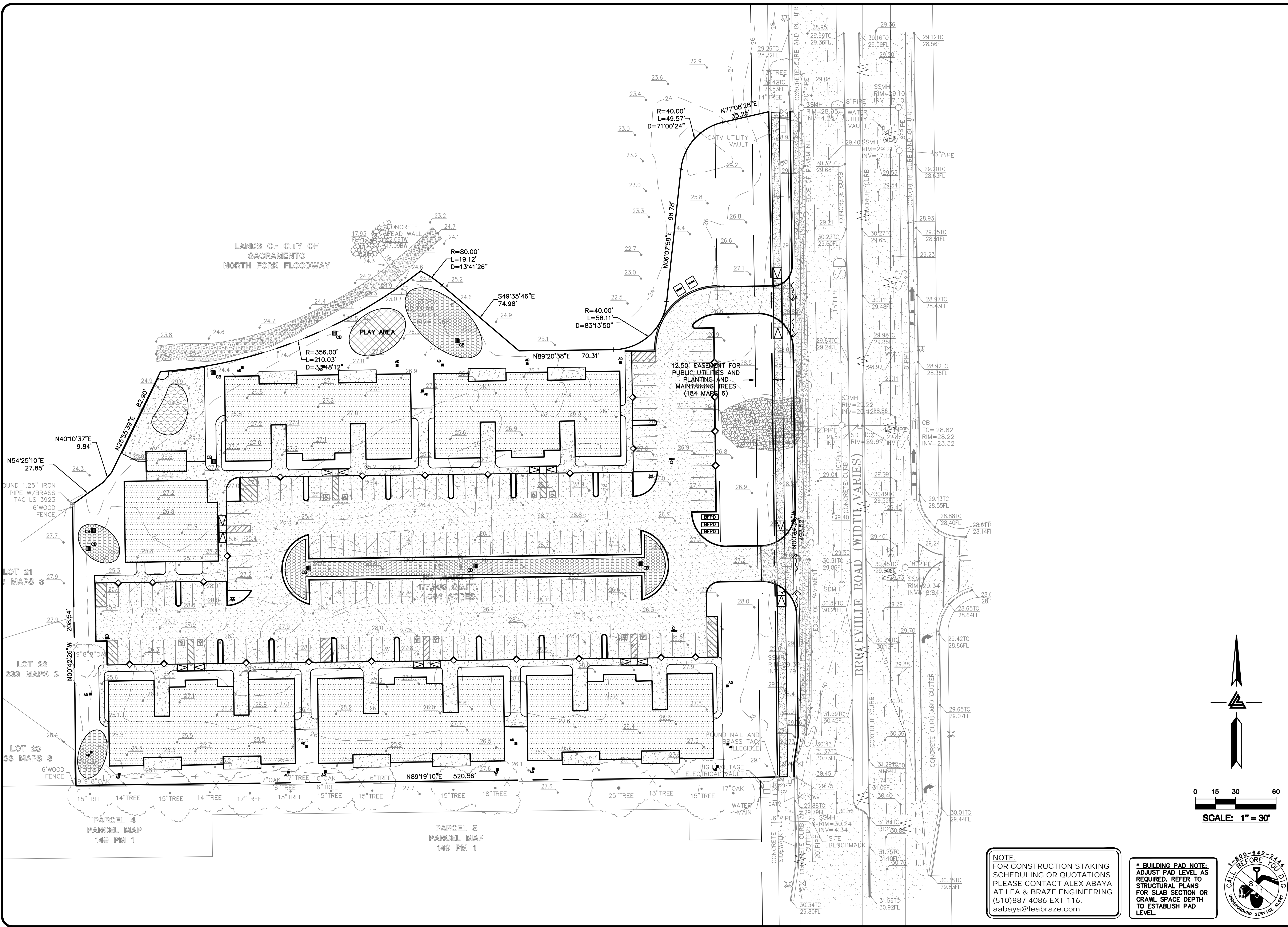
USFWS. 2005b. Part II, Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service. 50 CFR Part 17: Endangered and Threatened Wildlife and Plants; Final Designation of Critical Habitat for Four Vernal Pool Crustaceans and Eleven Vernal Pool Plants in California and Southern Oregon; Evaluation and Economic Exclusions from August 2003 Final Designation, Final Rule. Federal Register Vol. 70, No. 154, August 11.

Attachment A

Project Maps

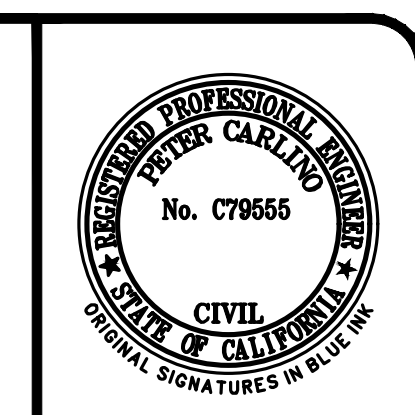
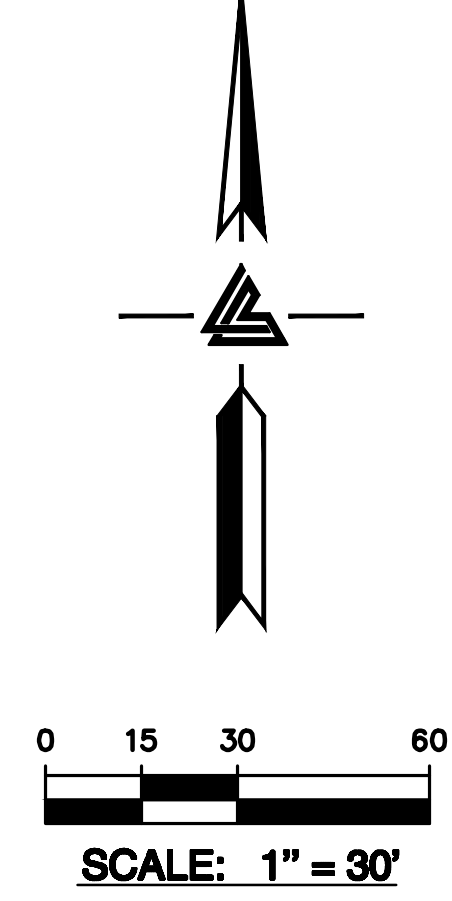






NOTE:  
FOR CONSTRUCTION STAKING  
SCHEDULING OR QUOTATIONS  
PLEASE CONTACT ALEX ABAYA  
AT LEA & BRAZE ENGINEERING  
(510) 887-4086 EXT 116.  
aabaya@leabraze.com

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REQUIRED. REFER TO  
STRUCTURAL PLANS  
FOR SLAB SECTION OR  
CRAWL SPACE DEPTH  
TO ESTABLISH PAD  
LEVEL.



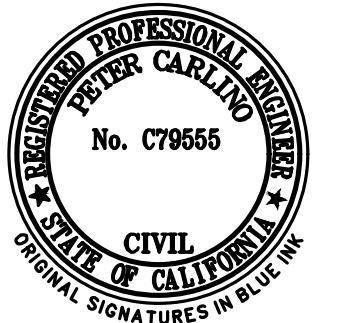
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(510) 887-4086  
WWW.LEABRAZE.COM

**MULTI-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL**  
**8740 BRUCEVILLE ROAD**  
**SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA**  
SACRAMENTO COUNTY  
APN: 117-0211-024

**CONCEPTUAL GRADING & DRAINAGE PLAN**

NO.	REVISIONS	BY

JOB NO:	2221890
DATE:	XX-XX-XX
SCALE:	AS NOTED
DESIGN BY:	SL
CHECKED BY:	RB
SHEET NO:	02 OF 04 SHEETS



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 APN: 117-0211-024

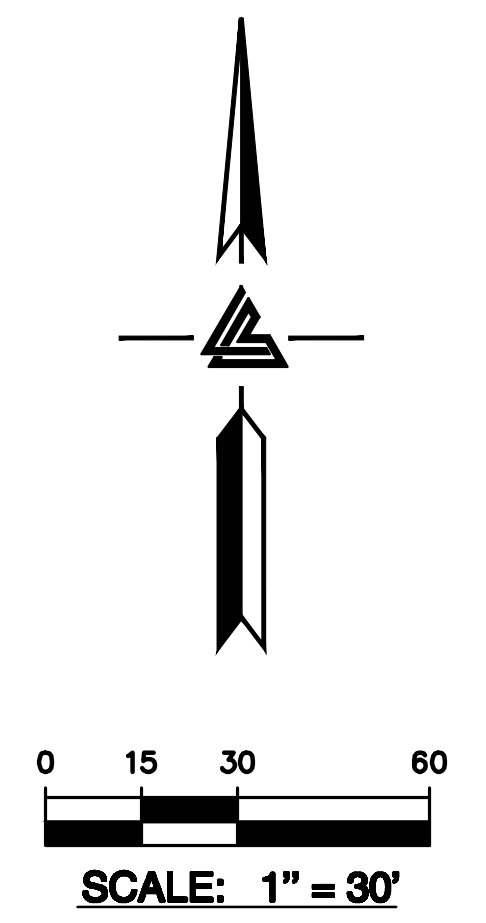
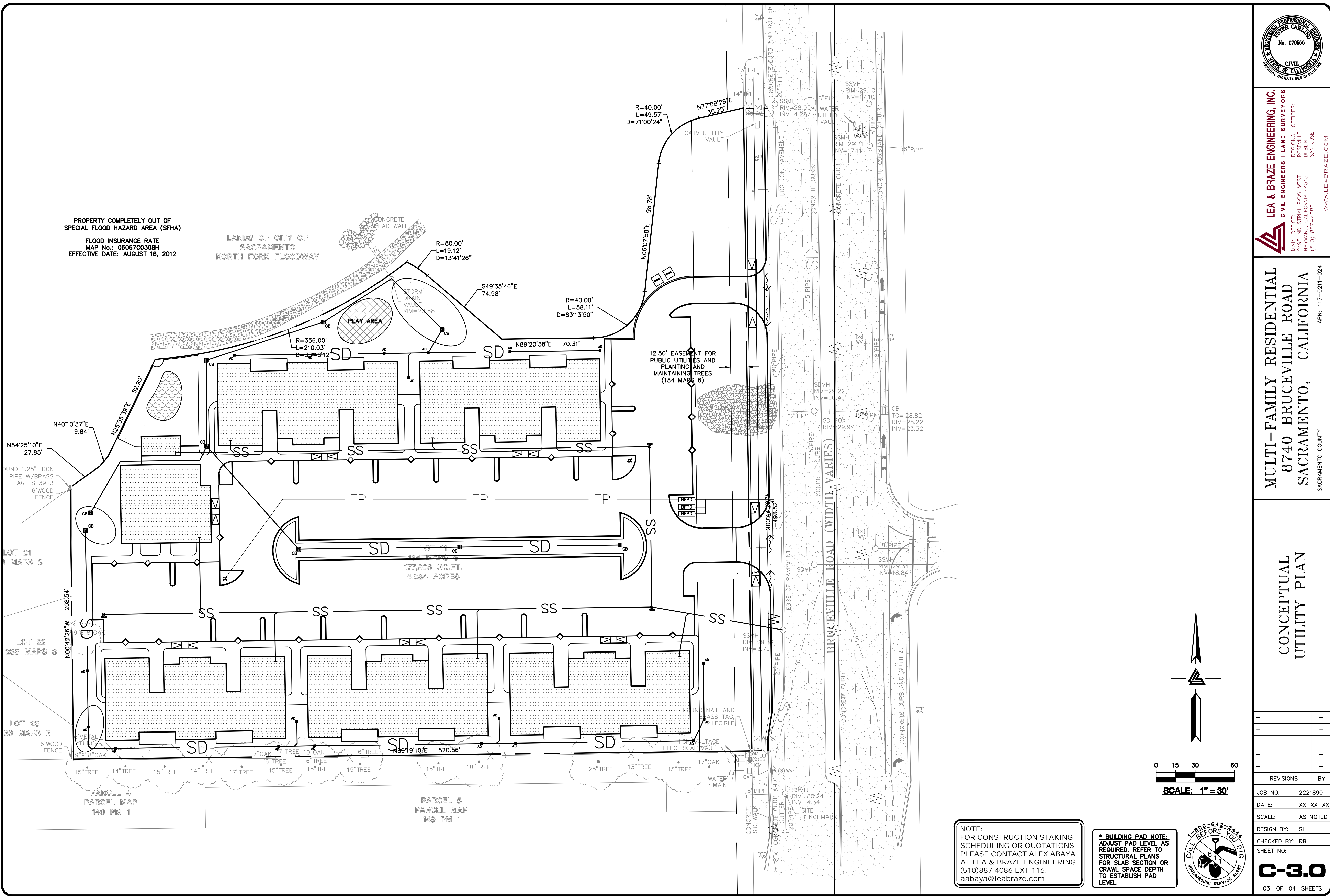
**CONCEPTUAL**  
**UTILITY PLAN**

REVISIONS	BY

JOB NO: 2221890  
 DATE: XX-XX-XX  
 SCALE: AS NOTED  
 DESIGN BY: SL  
 CHECKED BY: RB  
 SHEET NO:  
**C-3.0**  
 03 OF 04 SHEETS

PROPERTY COMPLETELY OUT OF  
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 FLOOD INSURANCE RATE  
 MAP No.: 06067C0308H  
 EFFECTIVE DATE: AUGUST 16, 2012

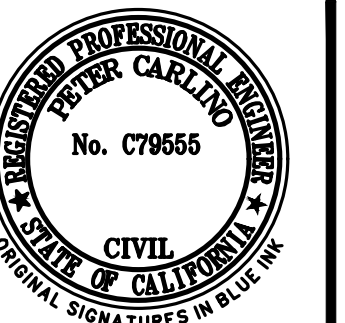
LANDS OF CITY OF  
 SACRAMENTO  
 NORTH FORK FLOODWAY



**NOTE:**  
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 SCHEDULING OR QUOTATIONS  
 PLEASE CONTACT ALEX ABAYA  
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 aabaya@leabraze.com

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 REQUIRED. REFER TO  
 STRUCTURAL PLANS  
 FOR SLAB SECTION OR  
 CRAWL SPACE DEPTH  
 TO ESTABLISH PAD  
 LEVEL.

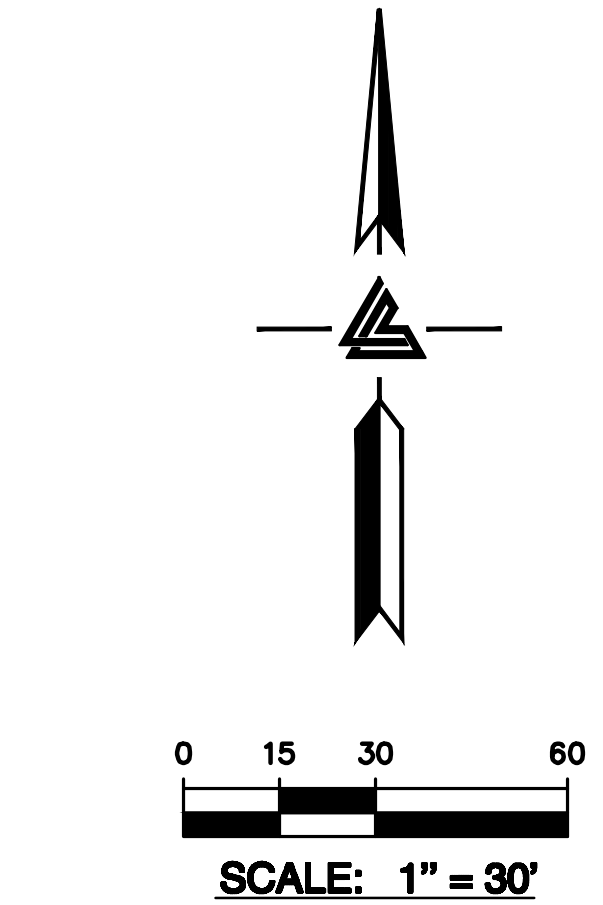
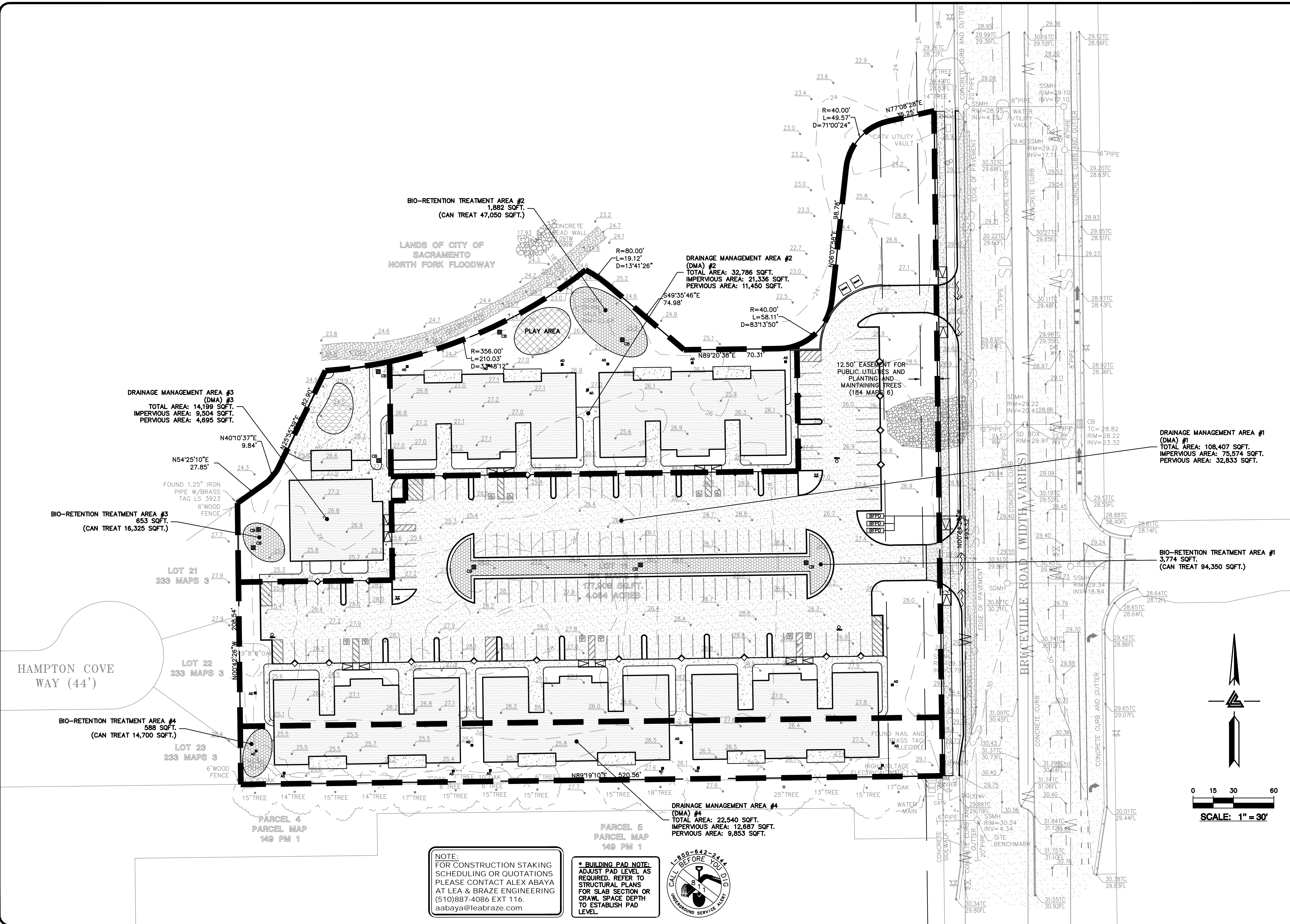




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 HAYWARD OFFICE: HAYWARD, CALIFORNIA  
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 SACRAMENTO COUNTY  
 APN: 117-0211-024

**CONCEPTUAL  
 STORMWATER  
 TREATMENT PLAN**



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 STRUCTURAL PLANS  
 FOR SLAB SECTION OR  
 CRAWL SPACE DEPTH  
 TO ESTABLISH PAD  
 LEVEL.



REVISIONS	BY

JOB NO: 2221890  
 DATE: XX-XX-XX  
 SCALE: AS NOTED  
 DESIGN BY: SL  
 CHECKED BY: RB  
 SHEET NO:

**C-4.0**  
 04 OF 04 SHEETS

Attachment B

CNDDDB Summary Report and Exhibits

& USFWS IPaC Trust Report



**Selected Elements by Scientific Name**  
**California Department of Fish and Wildlife**  
**California Natural Diversity Database**



Query Criteria: Quad (Florin (3812144))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	ABNKC12040	None	None	G5	S4	WL
<i>Acipenser medirostris pop. 1</i> green sturgeon - southern DPS	AFCAA01031	Threatened	None	G2T1	S1	
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S2	SSC
<i>Ardea alba</i> great egret	ABNGA04040	None	None	G5	S4	
<i>Ardea herodias</i> great blue heron	ABNGA04010	None	None	G5	S4	
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> vernal pool fairy shrimp	ICBRA03030	Threatened	None	G3	S3	
<i>Branchinecta mesoovallensis</i> midvalley fairy shrimp	ICBRA03150	None	None	G2	S2S3	
<i>Buteo regalis</i> ferruginous hawk	ABNKC19120	None	None	G4	S3S4	WL
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S4	
<i>Cuscuta obtusiflora var. glandulosa</i> Peruvian dodder	PDCUS01111	None	None	G5T4?	SH	2B.2
<i>Downingia pusilla</i> dwarf downingia	PDCAM060C0	None	None	GU	S2	2B.2
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> white-tailed kite	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3S4	FP
<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
<i>Falco columbarius</i> merlin	ABNKD06030	None	None	G5	S3S4	WL
<i>Hibiscus lasiocarpus var. occidentalis</i> woolly rose-mallow	PDMAL0H0R3	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2
<i>Lasthenia chrysantha</i> alkali-sink goldfields	PDAST5L030	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Legenere limosa</i> legenere	PDCAM0C010	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Lepidium latipes var. heckardii</i> Heckard's pepper-grass	PDBRA1M0K1	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.2
<i>Lepidurus packardii</i> vernal pool tadpole shrimp	ICBRA10010	Endangered	None	G3	S3	

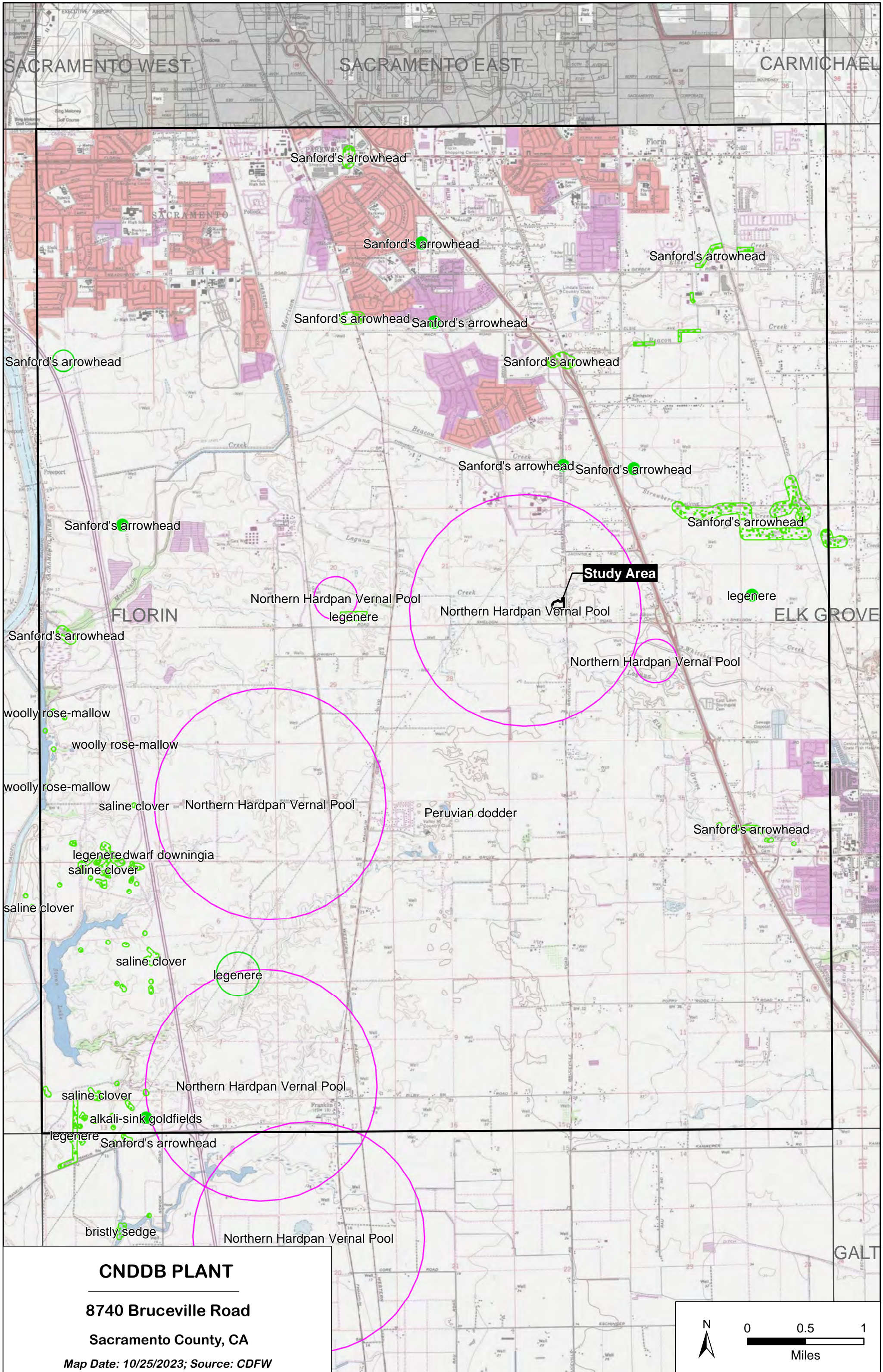


**Selected Elements by Scientific Name**  
**California Department of Fish and Wildlife**  
**California Natural Diversity Database**



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<b><i>Linderiella occidentalis</i></b> California linderiella	ICBRA06010	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	
<b><i>Melospiza melodia pop. 1</i></b> song sparrow ("Modesto" population)	ABPBXA3013	None	None	G5T3?Q	S3?	SSC
<b><i>Nannopterum auritum</i></b> double-crested cormorant	ABNFD01020	None	None	G5	S4	WL
<b><i>Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool</i></b> Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool	CTT44110CA	None	None	G3	S3.1	
<b><i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i></b> black-crowned night heron	ABNGA11010	None	None	G5	S4	
<b><i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 11</i></b> steelhead - Central Valley DPS	AFCHA0209K	Threatened	None	G5T2Q	S2	
<b><i>Pogonichthys macrolepidotus</i></b> Sacramento splittail	AFCJB34020	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
<b><i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i></b> Sanford's arrowhead	PMALI040Q0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<b><i>Spirinchus thaleichthys</i></b> longfin smelt	AFCHB03010	Candidate	Threatened	G5	S1	
<b><i>Taxidea taxus</i></b> American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<b><i>Thamnophis gigas</i></b> giant gartersnake	ARADB36150	Threatened	Threatened	G2	S2	
<b><i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i></b> saline clover	PDFAB400R5	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<b><i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i></b> yellow-headed blackbird	ABPBXB3010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC

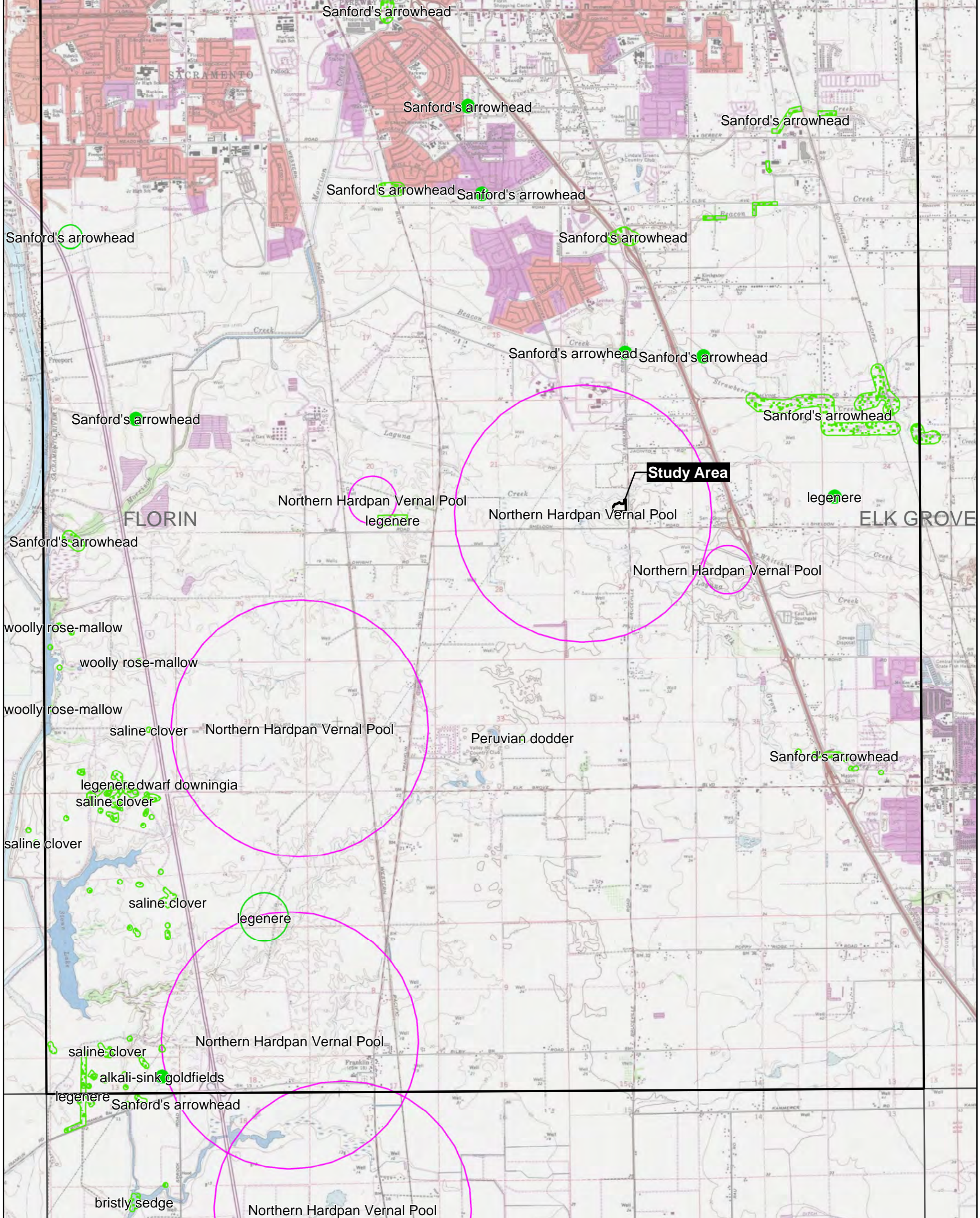
**Record Count: 33**



SACRAMENTO WEST

SACRAMENTO EAST

CARMICHAEL



**CNDDDB PLANT**

8740 Bruceville Road  
Sacramento County, CA

Map Date: 10/25/2023; Source: CDFW







# IPaC resource list

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

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

## Location

Sacramento County, California



## Local office

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

☎ (916) 414-6600

📅 (916) 414-6713

Federal Building  
2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605  
Sacramento, CA 95825-1846

# Endangered species

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
<b>Giant Garter Snake</b> <i>Thamnophis gigas</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4482">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4482</a>	Threatened

## Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
<b>California Tiger Salamander</b> <i>Ambystoma californiense</i> There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2076">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2076</a>	Threatened

## Insects

NAME	STATUS
<b>Monarch Butterfly</b> <i>Danaus plexippus</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743</a>	Candidate
<b>Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle</b> <i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i> Wherever found There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7850">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7850</a>	Threatened

## Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> Wherever found There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498</a>	Threatened
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp <i>Lepidurus packardii</i> Wherever found There is <b>final</b> critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2246">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2246</a>	Endangered

## Critical habitats

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

There are no critical habitats at this location.

You are still required to determine if your project(s) may have effects on all above listed species.

## Bald & Golden Eagles

Bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act<sup>1</sup> and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act<sup>2</sup>.

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to bald or golden eagles, or their habitats<sup>3</sup>, should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incident-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC <https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action>

**There are bald and/or golden eagles in your project area.**

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

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680</a>	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

## Probability of Presence Summary

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

Probability of Presence (■)

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

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

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

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

#### Breeding Season (■)

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

#### Survey Effort (|)

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

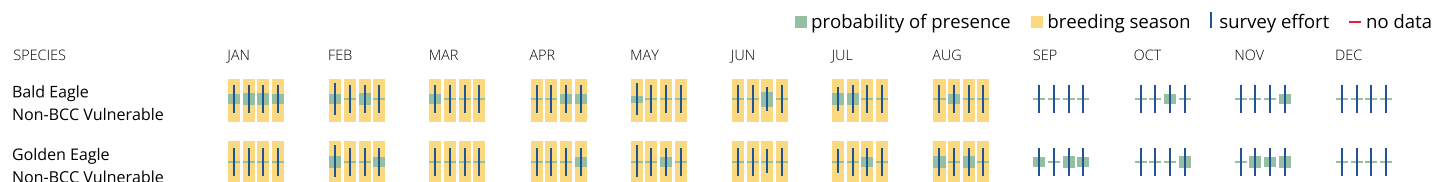
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

#### No Data (—)

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

#### Survey Timeframe

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



#### What does IPaC use to generate the potential presence of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The potential for eagle presence is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply). To see a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [Rapid Avian Information Locator \(RAIL\) Tool](#).

#### What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

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

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

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [Rapid Avian Information Locator \(RAIL\) Tool](#).

#### What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the [Eagle Act](#) should such impacts occur. Please contact your local Fish and Wildlife Service Field Office if you have questions.

## Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act<sup>1</sup> and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act<sup>2</sup>.

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats<sup>3</sup> should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

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

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incident-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC <https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action>

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

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

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
<b>Bald Eagle</b> <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
<b>Belding's Savannah Sparrow</b> <i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8</a>	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 15
<b>Black Tern</b> <i>Chlidonias niger</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3093">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3093</a>	Breeds May 15 to Aug 20
<b>Bullock's Oriole</b> <i>Icterus bullockii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Mar 21 to Jul 25
<b>California Gull</b> <i>Larus californicus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 31
<b>Clark's Grebe</b> <i>Aechmophorus clarkii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31
<b>Common Yellowthroat</b> <i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084</a>	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
<b>Golden Eagle</b> <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680</a>	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

Lawrence's Goldfinch <i>Carduelis lawrencei</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464</a>	Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20
Long-eared Owl <i>asio otus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3631">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3631</a>	Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 15
Marbled Godwit <i>Limosa fedoa</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9481">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9481</a>	Breeds elsewhere
Nuttall's Woodpecker <i>Picoides nuttallii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410</a>	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20
Oak Titmouse <i>Baeolophus inornatus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656</a>	Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15
Olive-sided Flycatcher <i>Contopus cooperi</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914</a>	Breeds May 20 to Aug 31
Short-billed Dowitcher <i>Limnodromus griseus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9480</a>	Breeds elsewhere
Tricolored Blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3910">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3910</a>	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10
Western Grebe <i>aechmophorus occidentalis</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6743">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6743</a>	Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31
Willet <i>Tringa semipalmata</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds elsewhere
Wrentit <i>Chamaea fasciata</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10
Yellow-billed Magpie <i>Pica nuttalli</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. <a href="https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9726">https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9726</a>	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 31

## Probability of Presence Summary

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

### Probability of Presence (■)

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

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

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

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

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

**Breeding Season (■)**

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

**Survey Effort (|)**

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

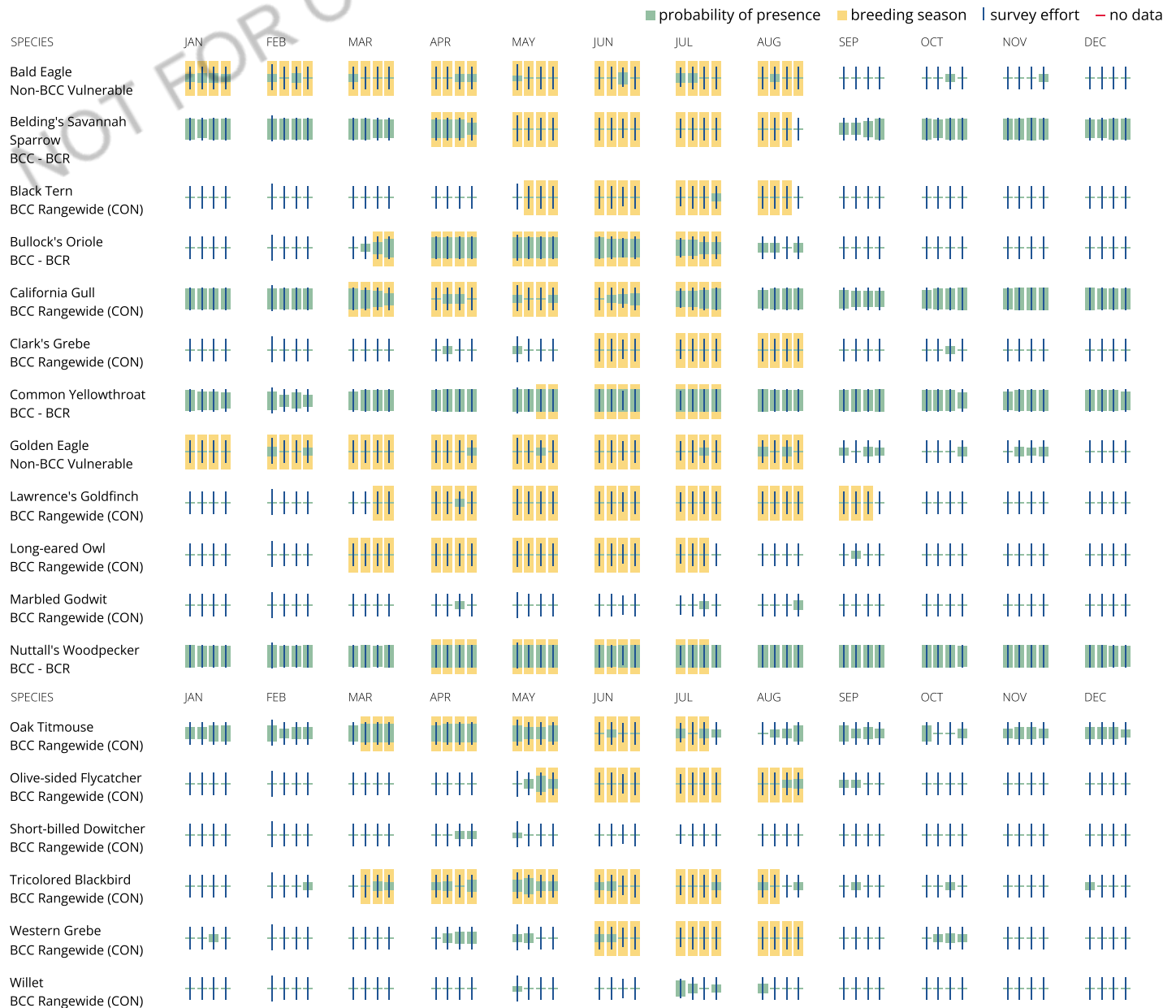
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

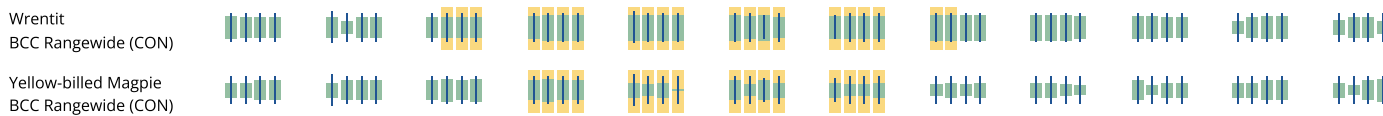
**No Data (—)**

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

**Survey Timeframe**

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





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

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

### What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

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

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

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [Rapid Avian Information Locator \(RAIL\) Tool](#).

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

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

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

### How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may query your location using the [RAIL Tool](#) and look at the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

### What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

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

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

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

### Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

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

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

### What if I have eagles on my list?

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

### Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the



existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

## Facilities

### National Wildlife Refuge lands

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

There are no refuge lands at this location.

### Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

### Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

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

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

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

This location overlaps the following wetlands:

#### FRESHWATER EMERGENT WETLAND

[PEM1C](#)

[PEM1/USC<sub>x</sub>](#)

[PEM1A](#)

[PEM1C<sub>x</sub>](#)

[PEM1F<sub>x</sub>](#)

#### FRESHWATER POND

[PUBH<sub>h</sub>](#)

[PUBF](#)

[PUBF<sub>x</sub>](#)

#### RIVERINE

[R4SBC](#)

[R4SBC<sub>x</sub>](#)

A full description for each wetland code can be found at the [National Wetlands Inventory website](#)

**NOTE:** This initial screening does **not** replace an on-site delineation to determine whether wetlands occur. Additional information on the NWI data is provided below.

#### Data limitations

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

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

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

**Data exclusions**

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

**Data precautions**

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

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Attachment C

Photographs



Mowed grassland in the body of the site, looking east from the west part of the site; 10/18/23.



Mowed grassland in the body of the site, looking west from the east edge of the site; 10/18/23. The rocks in this area are from a former construction entrance in to the site.



Disked grassland in the body of the site, looking southwest from the northeast "panhandle" of the site; 10/18/23.



East edge of the site, looking north from the southeast corner of the site; 10/18/23.



West edge of the site, looking south from the northwest corner of the site; 10/18/23. The valley oak tree (noted with arrow) is the only tree in the site.



Northwest edge of the site, looking northeast from the northwest corner of the site; 10/18/23. There is a slightly elevated berm along the north edge of the site.



South edge of the site, looking west from the southeast part of the site; 10/18/23. There is an off-site row of ornamental trees and shrubs just south of the site.



Jacinto Creek corridor and walking path just north of the site, looking northeast from the north edge of the site; 10/18/23.



Slightly low area in the south part of the site, looking north from the south edge of the site; 10/18/23. The site was graded in 2007/2008 for an office complex (that was not built), leaving a few low areas and three slightly elevated pads in the site.



Slightly elevated pad in the southeast part of the site, looking north from the south edge of the site; 10/18/23.



Attachment D

National Wetland Inventory



October 31, 2023

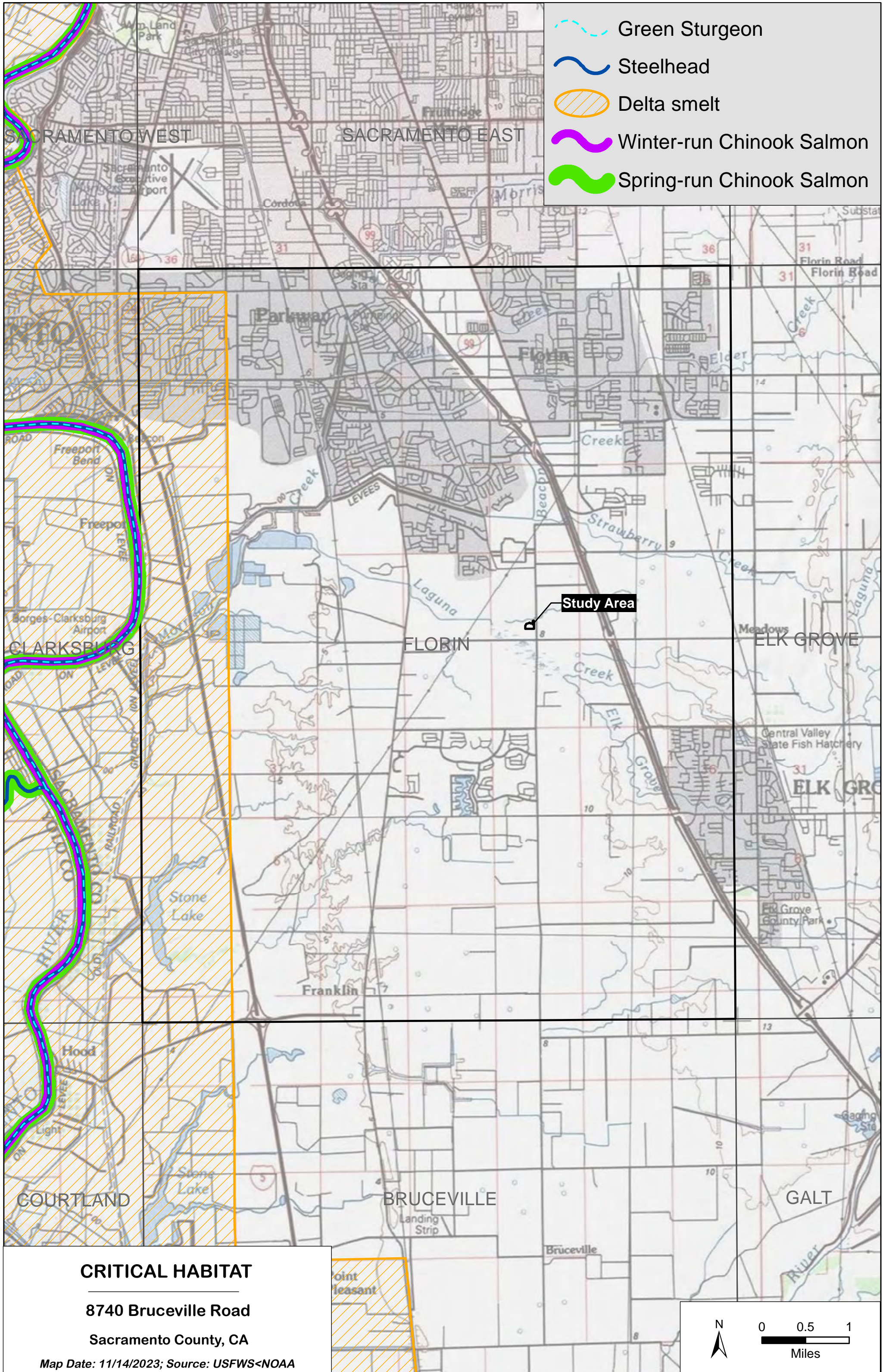
**Wetlands**

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

Attachment E

Designated Critical Habitat



- ⋯ Green Sturgeon
- ~ Steelhead
- Delta smelt
- ~ Winter-run Chinook Salmon
- ~ Spring-run Chinook Salmon

**Study Area**

**CRITICAL HABITAT**

8740 Bruceville Road  
Sacramento County, CA

Map Date: 11/14/2023; Source: USFWS<NOAA

