Local Coastal Program Biological Impact Form
For
123 Seaside-School Road
San Gregorio, California

For compliance with San Mateo County
Local Coastal Program Policies

PREPARED FOR:

Konrad Thaler
Smilin' Dogs
251 Old County Rd,
San Carlos, CA 94070

PREPARED BY:

Coast Ridge Ecology
1410 31st Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94122

February 2024

Applicant
Konrad Thaler
251 Old County Road, San Carlos, CA 94070
Planning Permit Number: Smiling Dogs PLN2021-00432

Owner/Applicant
Konrad Thaler
251 Old County Road, San Carlos, CA 94070

Project Location
The project area is 23 acres located at 123 Seaside-School Road in San Gregorio (San Mateo County), California (Figure 1). The project area is leased from a larger parcel that includes an active agricultural operation, and an irrigation pond. The project area is in a former agricultural field, with minimal infrastructure that includes a covered area for parking, storage containers, and sheds. Highway 84 is located approximately 0.56 miles to the north, and the Pacific Ocean is approximately 1.5 miles to the west. The site operates a licensed dog kennel and is a day-use area for dogs to exercise Monday through Friday between the hours of 10 am and 2 pm.

Assessor's Parcel Number and any applicable Planning Permit numbers
APN: 081-250-030; Planning Permit Number: Smiling Dogs PLN2021-00432

Principal Investigators
The biological survey and biological assessment report were completed by Patrick Kobernus and Liza Kachko of Coast Ridge Ecology (CRE). See Appendix A for a qualification summary.

Report Summary (briefly state the results of the report, habitat type, rare, endangered, or unique species present, anticipated impacts, and proposed mitigation measures.)

This report was prepared to provide a thorough evaluation of the biological resources for the project located at 123 Seaside-School Road, San Gregorio, California. The report is required by the County of San Mateo and is consistent with the format required for the Local Coastal Program (LCP) biological impact report (San Mateo County 2013). The report includes recommended mitigation measures to offset potentially adverse impacts from the project operation on the site.

The project utilizes a 23-acre area located off Seaside-School Road, south of Highway 84 in San Gregorio, San Mateo County, California (Figure 1). The project area was formerly an agricultural site, with a man-made irrigation pond adjacent to the northwest border of the project area, an active agricultural field to the north, and an intermittent stream with a riparian corridor running north of the project site. Stage Road borders the project area to the south, and there is one private residence to the southeast. Highway 84 is located approximately .56 miles to the north, and the Pacific Ocean is approximately 1.5 miles to the west. The site operates a licensed dog kennel and is a day-use area for dogs to exercise Monday through Friday between 10 am and 2 pm.

The site was surveyed for biological resources by Coast Ridge Ecology biologists Patrick Kobernus and Liza Kachko on December 28, 2023. The project area and the surrounding area, including an adjacent irrigation pond were visually inspected for sensitive habitats and special status species. No special-status species were observed on site. Plant and animal species detected on site are shown in Table 1.

The project area is largely on a slope, with the highest point along Stage Road in the southeast corner of the project area, sloping down to the north with the lowest point near the irrigation pond in the northwest corner (Figure 2). Vegetation communities on-site include ruderal, nonnative (weedy) grassland, and coyote brush/poison oak scrub.

Ruderal, nonnative grassland, vegetation is dominant in the six (6) open field sections with some coyote brush/poison oak scrub vegetation surrounded by fencing in between some of the fields. An irrigation pond bordering the northwest corner, located outside the project area, is surrounded by wetland vegetation dominated by California bulrush (*Schoenoplectus californicus*), and broad-leaf cattail (*Typha latifolia*).

A seasonal drainage vegetated with freshwater riparian scrub, located outside the project area, runs along the northern boundary (UFWS 2024), and north of the irrigation pond towards San Gregorio Creek. It is considered a Sensitive Habitat under the LCP (section 7.1).

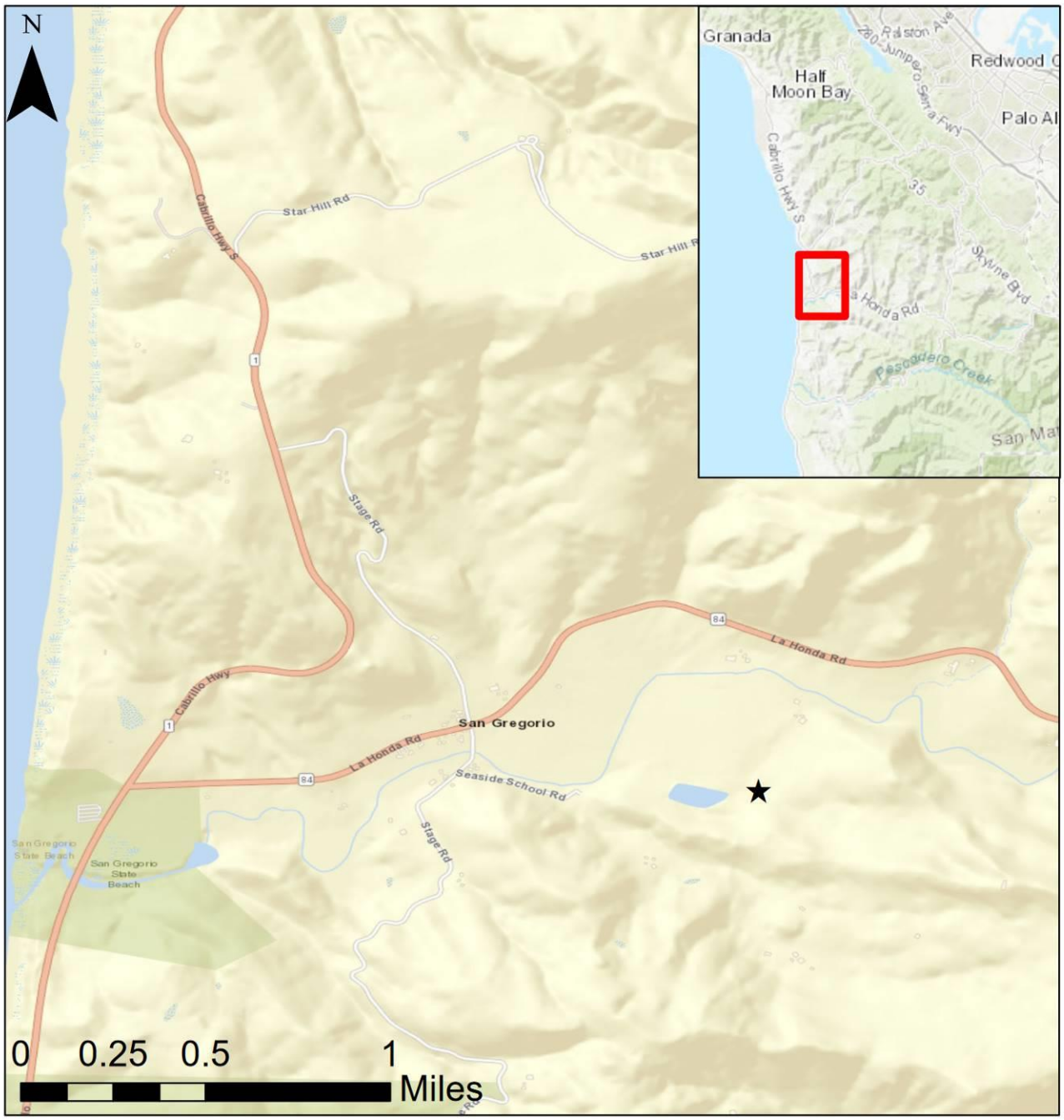
The are no significant or heritage trees in the project area, as defined by the County of San Mateo's Heritage Tree Ordinance.

Special status species were evaluated for their potential to occur on site based upon habitats observed on site and research using the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB 2024), and the California Native Plant Society's Online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2024), (Figure 3, Appendix C). Based on this evaluation, four (4) special-status animals and no special-status plants were determined to have the potential for occurrence in the project area.

Special status animal species that have some potential for occurrence in the project area are the California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*) a federally threatened and California species of special concern; the San Francisco garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia*) a state and federally endangered species and California fully-protected species; Western pond turtle (*Actinemis marmorata*) a California species of special concern and proposed federally threatened species; San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes annectens*) a California species of special concern.

Mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts from the project are provided in Table 2.

Figure 1. Location Map



Legend

★ **Project Location**

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance

Figure 2. Site Map

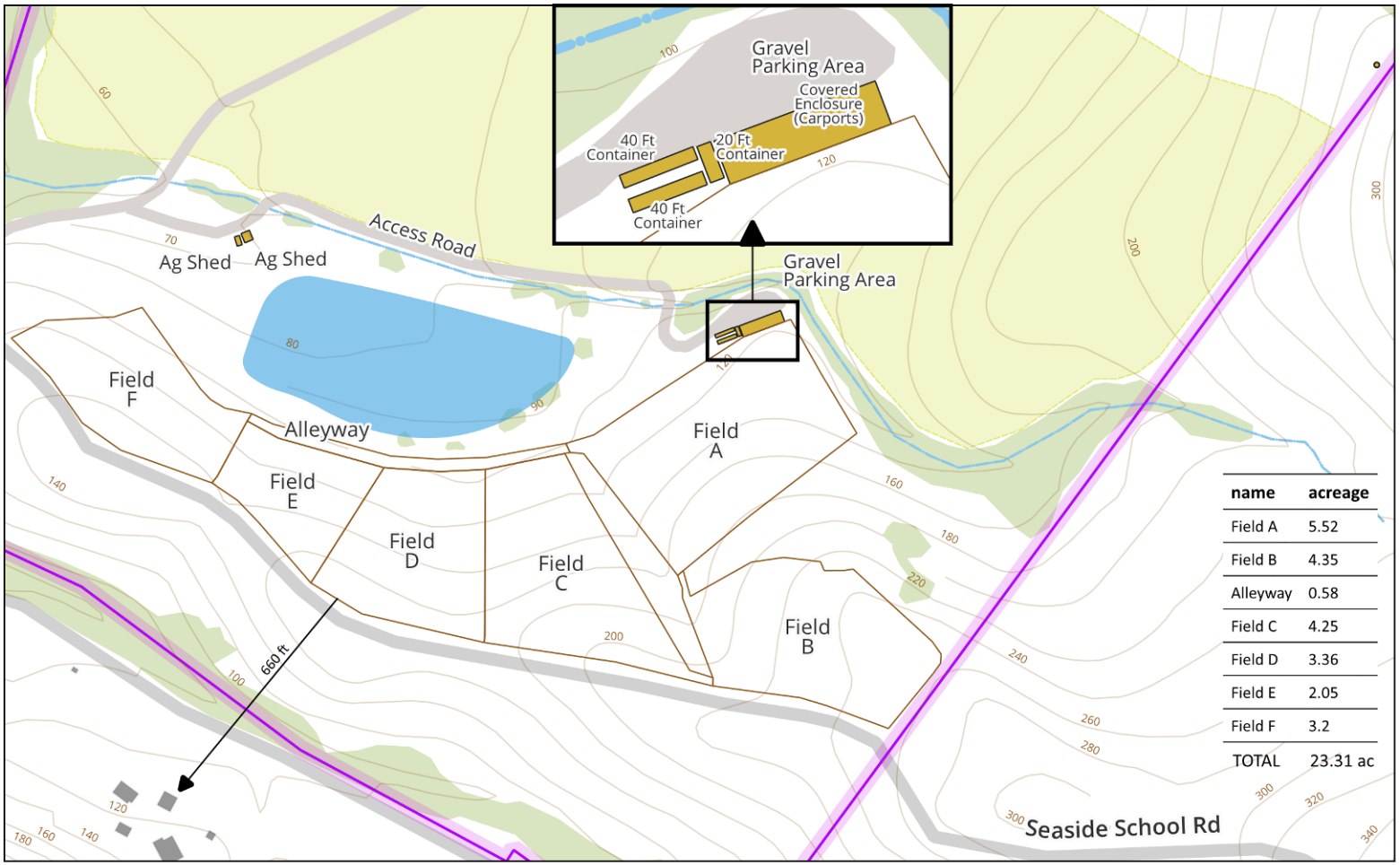


FIGURE 2

Smilin' Dogs Site Plan

11/22/2022

0 350 700 ft

LEGEND

20' Contours
Subject Property
Farmland
Trees and Scrub
Reservoir

Sandra Sommer
AICP, ASLA
Landscape Planner
661 Pettis Ave.,
Mountain View, CA 94041
sandysommer@dslextreme.com
510-541-8514

Figure 3. CNDDB Special Status Species Occurrence Map

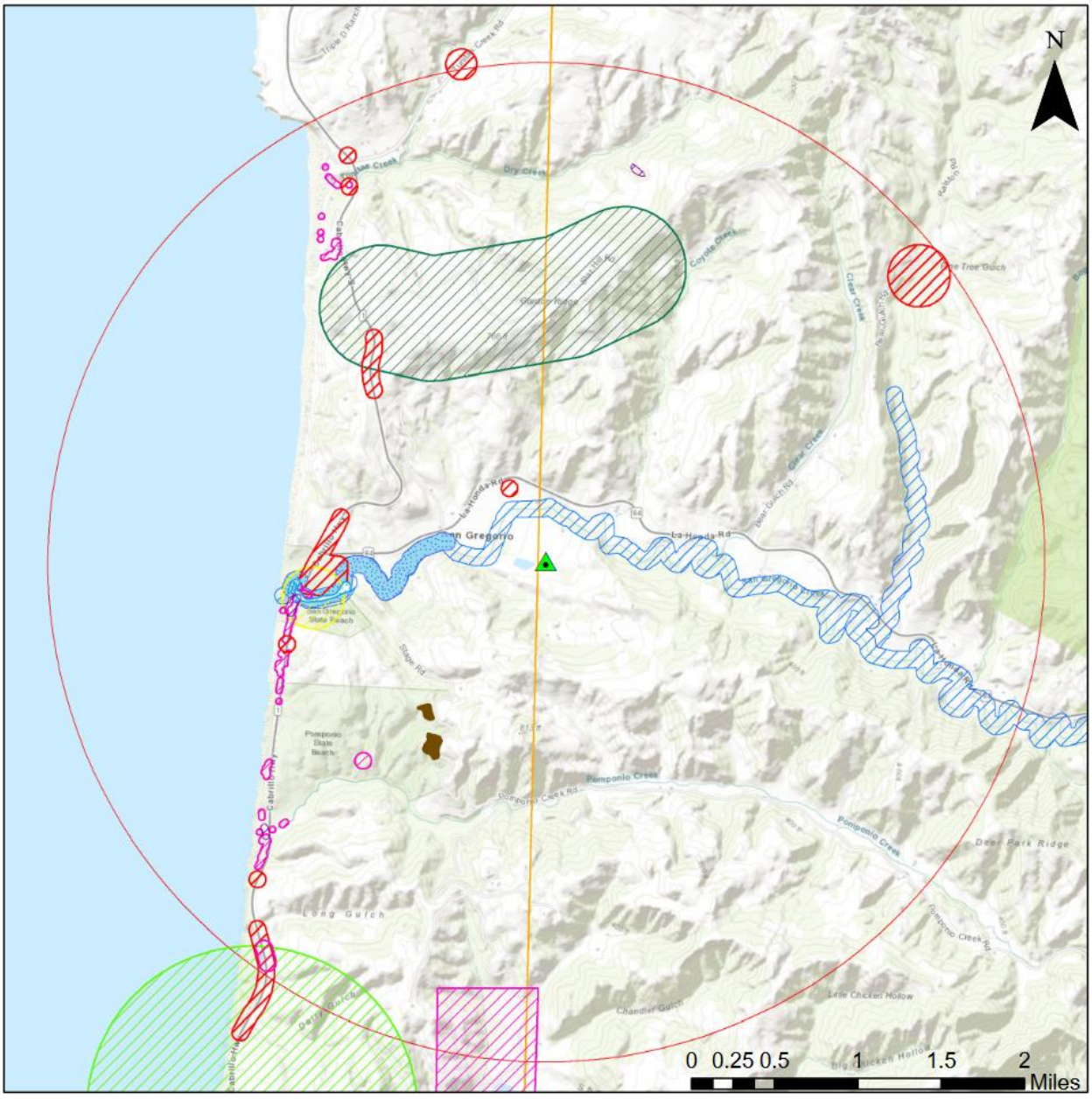


Figure 3. CNDDB Special Status Species Map

Legend

- **Project Location**
- **COMMON NAME**
- **American badger**
- **California red-legged frog**
- **Choris' popcornflower**
- **North Central Coast Steelhead/Sculpin Stream**
- **Sacramento-San Joaquin Coastal Lagoon**
- **San Francisco gartersnake*** Locations not shown
- **Valley Needlegrass Grassland**
- **bank swallow**
- **coastal marsh milk-vetch**
- **saltmarsh common yellowthroat**
- **steelhead - central California coast DPS**
- **tidewater goby**
- **3 mile buffer**

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, DeLorme, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS,

1. Project and property description (describe the proposed project and property, including the size, topographic characteristics, water resources, soil types, and land uses on the property and in the vicinity up to a radius of one-quarter mile. Include a map of the area from the USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle series.

Project

The proposed project is the continued operation of the Smilin' Dogs Dog Ranch on the property at 123 Seaside-School Road, San Gregorio, California. The project area is 23 acres in size and is currently used to provide exercise for groups of dogs, approximately 75 dogs per day, Monday through Friday between the hours of 10 am and 2 pm. The dogs arrive in vans that are parked in a covered parking area, located in the northeast corner of the project area. The parking area, six (6) upland fields (exercise fields), and an alley between some of the fields are surrounded by fencing. The dogs stay in the groups with a handler as they move between the upland exercise fields. Dog waste is collected daily and taken to Redwood City for disposal offsite. The exercise fields are moved 2-3 times a year when the vegetation starts to dry out in the summer months. Each field contains one or two simple shade structures with strawbales for the dogs, and small plastic drinking water basins that are filled only when the fields are in use. In addition to the covered parking area, there are 3 storage containers and 2 smaller agricultural storage sheds in the project area, see Figure 2.

Land use

Land use in the immediate vicinity of the project area is primarily agricultural and ranching. One single-family residence is located southeast of the project area. Smilin Dog Kennel leases 23 acres from a larger parcel that is used primarily for agriculture (APN: 081-250-030).

Soils

The elevation of the project area is approximately 120-260 ft above Mean Sea Level (MSL). Several soil types are found in the project area (NRCS 2024). The most common soil type is Lobitos loam[1] (51.6%) found on moderately sloping to steep uplands between 200 and 1000 feet in elevation. The other soil types found, 5-10% of the site include Pomponio clay loam, Pomponio loam, and Tunitas loam. There are no serpentine, calcareous, or dune soils present in the project area.

Water Resources

There are no wetlands or water features inside the project area. San Gregorio Creek is located 400 feet to the north of the project area, at its closest point, and is over 1800 feet (0.35 miles) from the project area's eastern edge near the covered parking area (Google Earth 2024). Between the Creek and the Smilin' Dogs operation is an active agricultural field. The Pacific Ocean is located approximately 1.5 miles to the west.

The project area is bordered by a large man-made irrigation pond (reservoir) that is approximately 3 acres (134,000 square feet) in size. The pond is approximately 40 feet north of the project area fence at its closest point. The pond is used for irrigation and is encircled by dense stands of freshwater emergent marsh vegetation (i.e. cattail). The pond is perennial and the water level fluctuates based on water usage for agriculture and season.

[1] https://soilseries.sc.egov.usda.gov/OSD_Docs/L/LOBITOS.html

An unnamed seasonal drainage partially vegetated with freshwater riparian scrub is located along the northern boundary of the project area, runs north of the irrigation pond, and flows to San Gregorio Creek (USFWS 2024).

2. Methodology (briefly describe the survey methods used in preparing the report and show on an appropriately scaled map the location of sample points, transects, and any additional areas surveyed in the vicinity of the project.)

Coast Ridge Ecology biologists Patrick Kobernus and Liza Kachko surveyed the project site and adjacent surrounding areas for biological resources on December 28, 2023, between 9:00 am and 12:00 pm. Weather at the time of the survey was cloudy, with intermittent drizzle and temperatures in the high 50's (°F). All plant and animal species observed were documented and plant communities and habitats were assessed for their potential to support special status species. Plant and animal species detected in the project area are shown in Table 1.

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) was consulted for known occurrences of sensitive plant, animal, and natural plant communities of concern found within San Gregorio and five surrounding 7.5' USGS topographic quadrangles (CNDDB 2024). Data from CNDDB, California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Online Inventory of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2024), and other relevant literature and databases, knowledge of regional biota, and observations made during the field survey were used to evaluate on-site habitat suitability for special status plant and wildlife species.

3. Results (at length, describe the botanical and zoological resources of the project site. To the extent possible, describe the food chain of the habitat and how the proposed project will impact those resources.

Vegetation

The project site is comprised of two upland plant communities: ruderal, nonnative (weedy) grassland, and coyote brush/poison oak scrub. These plant communities are not considered rare in California. A list of all plant and animal species identified on site is provided in Table 1.

Ruderal

Ruderal vegetation covers about 75% of the six (6) exercise fields in the project area. The vegetation is comprised of poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), velvet grass (*Holcus lanatus*), Harding grass (*Phalaris aquatica*), bristly ox-tongue (*Helminthotheca echoides*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), dock (*Rumex sp.*), hairy cat's ear (*Hypochaeris radicata*), and annual grasses. Some native plants observed include blue-eyed grass (*Sisyrinchium bellum*), common rush (*Juncus patens*), Pacific aster (*Symphyotrichum chilense*), and California horkelia (*Horkelia californica*).

Coyote Brush/Poison Oak Scrub

Coyote Brush/Poison Oak Scrub borders the fields in some areas and is present within an erosion feature that is fenced off in between fields A and C. There is another large area of scrub between fields A and B, see Figure 2: Site Map. The scrub areas are dominated by coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus),* poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum),* Pacific aster (*Symphyotrichum chilense*), bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), and Harding grass (*Phalaris aquatica*).

Wetlands / Water Features

Wetlands and water features that border the project site include Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland[2] and an irrigation pond.

Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland is located within a seasonal drainage that borders the project area to the north and runs north of the irrigation pond to San Gregorio Creek. Overstory vegetation is dominated by arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), and the understory is dominated by California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*).

The irrigation pond is located just north of the project area and is approximately 40 feet from the alleyway running north of Fields C-F (Figure 2). The pond has emergent vegetation surrounding it, dominated by California bulrush (*Schoenoplectus californicus*) and broad-leaf cattail (*Typha latifolia*). Two large arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) trees are located on the east side of the pond.

To meet the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) definition of a wetland, an area must demonstrate three critical characteristics: wetland vegetation, wetland hydrology, and wetland soils (Federal Interagency Committee for Wetland Delineation, 1989). Additionally, to fall under the jurisdiction of the USACE, a wetland must have some evident hydrological connection to other wetlands and/or waters of the United States. A formal wetland delineation is required to determine the presence of wetlands and/or waters of the U.S. The US Fish and Wildlife Service's definition of a wetland is similar: at least periodically, the land must support predominantly hydrophytes; the substrate must be predominantly undrained hydric soil; or the substrate is non-soil that is saturated with water or covered by shallow water at some time during the growing season of the year (Cowardin, et al., 1979).

The seasonal drainage, running just north of the site, connects to San Gregorio Creek. The vegetation is characterized as Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland (USFWS 2024), though it is actually an intermittent stream with a riparian corridor. The San Mateo County Local Coastal Program Policy 7.11 (a) states that "*on both sides of riparian corridors, from the "limit of riparian vegetation" extend buffer zones 50 feet outward for perennial streams and 30 feet outward for intermittent streams*", and (b) states "*Where no riparian vegetation exists along both sides of riparian corridors, extend buffer zones 50 feet from the predictable high water point for perennial streams and 30 feet from the midpoint of intermittent streams."* (San Mateo County 2013). The northeast section of this drainage is densely vegetated with riparian vegetation (willows), while the western section has extended stretches with no riparian vegetation, as shown in Figure 2. The current landuse adjacent to the riparian corridor would be considered agricultural, which is a permitted use under policy 7.9: *Permitted Uses in Riparian Corridors* (b) (7) "*agricultural uses, provided no existing riparian vegetation is removed, and no soil is allowed to enter stream channels*." The irrigation pond is not designated as a sensitive habitat; man-made irrigation ponds over 2,500 sq ft are exempt (San Mateo County 2013).

The wetland and intermittent stream features are both located outside the project area and no impacts from project activities were observed during the site visit, and none are expected based on project activities and distance to these features.

Food Chain Resources

The project area has potential foraging habitat for a variety of common wildlife species. Although vegetation in the project area is primarily ruderal grassland, the site has biological

[2] https://fwsprimary.wim.usgs.gov/wetlands/apps/wetlands-mapper/

value for local wildlife species due to the proximity to the irrigation pond and the Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland. The upland ruderal grassland and scrub vegetation provide some foraging habitat and cover for herbivorous mammals and birds. Mammal species observed onsite at the time of the field survey include black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*), California meadow vole (*Microtus californicus*), Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), and brush rabbit (*Sylvilagus bachmani*). Bird species observed included California quail (*Callipepla californica*), song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia*), yellow-rumped warbler (*Setophaga coronota*), western bluebird (*Sialia Mexicana),* Say's phoebe (*Sayornis saya*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), golden-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia atricapilla*), spotted towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*), and Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*).

Although outside the project area, the nearby irrigation pond provides potential habitat for reptiles and amphibians as well as birds. Bird species observed include pie-billed grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*), green heron (*Butorides virescens*), American Coot (*Fulica americana*), and ruddy duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*). The pond may also provide a suitable breeding habitat for semi-aquatic amphibians such as the Sierran treefrog (*Pseudacris sierra*) and reptiles such as coast garter snake (*Thamnophis elegans terrestris*), bullfrog (*Lithobates catesbeianus*), and California newt (*Taricha torosa*). Special status species such as the California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*) and San Francisco garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia*) have the potential to use the irrigation pond, and there is potential for these species to disperse to and forage in the project area.

The presence of rodent and avian prey species means that the site attracts raptors such as great-horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), and red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*); snakes such as Pacific gophersnake (*Pituophis catenifer catenifer*), and carnivores such as bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), long-tailed weasel (*Mustela frenata*), and gray fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*).

Bats are likely to forage through the project area for insects due to the presence of a pond, riparian woodland, and open grassland in the surrounding area, but they are unlikely to roost on site due to the lack of tree cavities or any structures (e.g. barns) to support roosting colonies of bats. The one large structure in the project area, the covered parking structure, is too open and therefore not a suitable habitat for roosting bats.

Wildlife Movement Corridors

Wildlife corridors are important for persistence of wildlife in the landscape and, therefore, conservation. Linkages between habitat types can extend for miles between primary habitat areas and occur on a large scale throughout California. Habitat linkages facilitate movement between populations located in discrete areas and populations located within larger habitat areas. Even where patches of pristine habitat are fragmented, as commonly occurs with riparian vegetation, wildlife movement between populations is facilitated through habitat linkages, migration corridors, and movement corridors. Wildlife movement includes migration (i.e., usually one direction per season), inter-population movement (i.e., long-term genetic exchange), and small travel pathways (i.e., daily movement within an animal's home range).

The area surrounding the project site is mainly private properties used for agriculture and ranching. The riparian corridor and the irrigation pond that borders the project area to the north, provide some shelter cover, food sources, and potential breeding areas for wildlife. Each of the exercise fields is fenced in to keep the dogs inside these enclosures. These fences would prevent some larger wildlife species from moving through the exercise fields, however, there is extensive open space surrounding the exercise fields whereby wildlife can move freely between

upland areas and San Gregorio Creek. Current project infrastructure and activities would not present a significant barrier to wildlife movement within the surrounding area.

Regulatory Setting

Federal and state-listed species (endangered, threatened, fully protected) receive various levels of legal protection under the federal and state endangered species acts and the California Fish and Wildlife Code. The federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 and Section 3500 of the California Fish and Wildlife Code protect active nests of migratory and other birds, and provide criminal penalties for take of hawks, owls, and take or disturbance of all bird nests or eggs. Potential impacts to other special status or otherwise sensitive species must be disclosed and evaluated pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Additional protections for species and habitats that are applicable to the property are designated in the San Mateo County Local Coastal Program (LCP).

Federal and State Endangered Species Acts

The United States Endangered Species Act (ESA) is administered by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The California Endangered Species Act (CESA), the Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA), and CEQA afford protection to species of concern included on State-maintained lists. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) has statutory responsibility for the protection of State listed species and is a trustee agency under CEQA.

Both the Federal and State Endangered Species Acts provide protection for listed species. In particular, the federal act prohibits "take". "Take" is defined by the ESA as "to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect a federally listed, endangered species of wildlife, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct." While "take" is easily understood in the sense of deliberately capturing or killing individual animals, Federal regulations also define take to include the incidental destruction of animals in the course of an otherwise lawful activity, such as habitat loss due to development. Under those rules, the definition of take includes significant habitat modification or degradation that actually kills or injures wildlife by significantly impairing essential behavioral patterns, including breeding, feeding, or shelter (50 CFR Section 17.3).

Section 10(a) of the ESA permits the incidental take of an endangered or threatened species. Similarly, Section 2081 of the CDFW Code or use of the CESA allows the Department to enter into management agreements that make lawful activities that may otherwise result in habitat loss or take of individuals of a state-listed species.

California Species of Special Concern

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife has designated certain animal species as “Species of Special Concern” due to concerns about declining population levels, limited ranges, and continuing threats that have made these species vulnerable to extinction. The goal of this designation is to bring attention to these species in the hope that their population decline will be halted through mitigation or project redesign to avoid impact. Species of special concern are protected only through environmental review of projects under CEQA. The California Department of Fish and Wildlife is a trustee agency and is solicited for its comments during the CEQA process.

Nesting Birds

Nesting birds, including raptors, are protected by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife Code 3503, which reads, "It is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation made pursuant thereto." Passerines and non-passerine landbirds are further protected under the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

California Native Plant Society and CEQA

The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) has developed a ranking system for the state's rare, threatened, and endangered plants. Plants rated by CNPS are subject to protection under CEQA, and may also be protected by state and federal endangered species laws if they are listed by the state or federal government.

San Mateo County Local Coastal Program

The property is subject to compliance with the San Mateo County Local Coastal Program (LCP), the municipal stormwater permits from the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), and San Mateo County significant and heritage tree ordinances. The property is located within the Coastal Zone of San Mateo County, and proposed projects on the property may require a Coastal Development Permit. For a permit to be issued, the project must comply with the policies of the Local Coastal Program and those ordinances adopted to implement the LCP. In addition, any development on the subject property would need to incorporate appropriate stormwater pollution control measures determined by the County of San Mateo to comply with the NPDES municipal permit.

San Mateo County Significant and Heritage Tree Ordinances

Removal or pruning of significant and/or heritage trees on the property, and in the project area, is subject to the requirements of the County's significant and heritage tree ordinances[3]. No trees would be impacted by the project.

Section 12,012 of the San Mateo County Significant Tree Ordinance defines a "SIGNIFICANT TREE" to mean any live woody plant rising above the ground with a single stem or trunk of a circumference of thirty-eight inches (38") or more measured at four- and one-half feet (4 1/2') vertically above the ground or immediately below the lowest branch, whichever is lower, and having the inherent capacity of naturally producing one main axis continuing to grow more vigorously than the lateral axes.

Section 11,050 of the San Mateo County Heritage Tree Ordinance defines a "HERITAGE TREE" to mean any of the following:

<u>Class 1</u> shall include any tree or grove of trees so designated after Board inspection, advertised public hearing, and resolution by the Board of Supervisors. The affected property owners shall be given proper written notice between 14 and 30 days prior to inspection and/or hearing by the Board.

<u>Class 2</u> shall include any of the following trees, healthy and generally free from disease, with diameter equal to or greater than the sizes listed:
(1) Acer macrophyllum - Bigleaf Maple of more than 36 inches in d.b.h. west of Skyline Boulevard or 28 inches east of Skyline Boulevard.

[3] https://www.smcgov.org/planning/tree-regulations

(2) Arbutus menziesii - Madrone with a single stem or multiple stems touching each other 4 1/2 feet above the ground of more than 48 inches in d.b.h., or clumps visibly connected above ground with a basal area greater than 20 square feet measured 4 1/2 feet above average ground level.
(3) Chrysolepis chrysophylla - Golden Chinquapin of more than 20 inches in d.b.h.
(4) Cupressus abramsiana - All Santa Cruz Cypress trees.
(5) Fraxinus latifolia - Oregon Ash of more than 12 inches in d.b.h.
(6) Lithocarpus densiflorus - Tan Oak of more than 48 inches in d.b.h.
(7) Pseudotsuga menziesii - Douglas Fir of more than 60 inches in d.b.h. east of Skyline Boulevard and north of Highway 92.
(8) Quercus agrifolia - Coast Live Oak of more than 48 inches in d.b.h.
(9) Quercus chrysolepis - Canyon Live Oak of more than 40 inches in d.b.h.
(10) Quercus garryana - All Oregon White Oak trees.
(11) Quercus kellogii - Black Oak of more than 32 inches in d.b.h.
(12) Quercus wislizenii - Interior Live Oak of more than 40 inches in d.b.h.
(13) Quercus lobata - Valley Oak of more than 48 inches in d.b.h.
(14) Quercus douglasii - Blue Oak of more than 30 inches in d.b.h.
(15) Umbellularia californica - California Bay or Laurel with a single stem or multiple stems touching each other 4 1/2 feet above the ground of more than 48 inches in d.b.h., or clumps visibly connected above ground with a basal area of 20 square feet measured 4 1/2 feet above average ground level.
(16) Torreya californica - California Nutmeg of more than 30 inches in d.b.h.
(17) Sequoia sempervirens - Redwood of more than 84 inches in d.b.h. west of Skyline Boulevard or 72 inches d.b.h. east of Skyline Boulevard.

Table 1. Plants and animals observed in and adjacent to the project site.

	Common Name	**Species**
Plants		
Ruderal Grassland		
	Blue-eyed grass	*Sisyrinchium bellum*
	Bristly oxtongue	*Helminthotheca echoides*
	California horkelia	*Horkelia californica*
	Clover	*Trifolium* sp.
	Common buttercup	*Ranunculus californicus*
	Common rush	*Juncus patens*
	Dock	*Rumex* sp.
	Farewell to spring	*Clarkia rubicanda*
	Harding grass	*Phalaris aquatica*
	Lupin	*Lupinus* sp.
	Prickly sow thistle	*Sonchus asper*
	Scarlet pimpernel	*Lysimachia arvensis*
	Trefoil	*Acmispon* sp.
	Veldt grass	*Ehrharta erecta*
	Vetch	*Vicia* sp.
	Velvet grass	*Holcus lanatus*
Coyote Brush/Poison Oak Scrub		
	Bull thistle	*Cirsium vulgare*
	California bee plant	*Scrophularia californica*
	California blackberry	*Rubus ursinus*
	California mugwort	*Artemisia douglasiana*
	Coyote brush	*Baccharis pilularis*
	Jubata grass	*Cortaderia jubata*
	Lizard tail	*Eriophyllum staechadifolium*
	Pacific aster	*Symphyotrichum chilense*
	Pearly everlasting	*Anaphalis margaritacea*
	Poison oak	*Toxicodendron diversilobum*
	Poison hemlock	*Conium maculatum*
	Twinberry	*Lonicera involucrata*
Wetland/Riparian		
	Arroyo willow	*Salix lasiolepis*
	Broad-leaf cattail	*Typha latifolia*
	California bulrush	*Schoenoplectus californicus*
	Floating marsh pennywort	*Hydrocotyle ranuncyloides*
	Soft rush	*Juncus effuses*
Birds		
	American coot	*Fulica americana*
	Black-crowned night heron	*Nycticorax nycticorax*
	Black phoebe	*Sayornis nigricans*
	California quail	*Callipepla californica*
	Cooper's Hawk	*Accipiter cooperii*
	Golden-crowned sparrow	*Zonotrichia atricapilla*
	Green heron	*Butorides virescens*
	Pied-billed grebe	*Podilymbus podiceps*
	Ruddy ducks	*Oxyura jamaicensis*
	Say's phoebe	*Sayornis saya*
	Song sparrow	*Melospiza melodia*
	Spotted towhee	*Pipilo maculatus*

	Common Name	**Species**
	White-crowned sparrow	*Zonotrichia leucophyrus*
	Western bluebird	*Sialia mexicana*
	Yellow-rumped warbler	*Setophaga coronata*
Mammals		
	Black-tailed deer	*Odocoileus hemionus columbianus*
	Botta's pocket gopher	*Thomomys bottae*
	Brush rabbit	*Sylvilagus bachmani*
	California meadow vole	*Microtus californicus*
	San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat	Neotoma fuscipes
Reptiles and amphibians		
	Newt	*Taricha sp.*
	Sierran treefrog	Pseudacris sierra

4. List all direct and indirect impacts of the proposed project on the habitat. Include within the discussion an evaluation of the perceived cumulative biological impacts associated with the project.

The proposed project is a dog kennel business that uses a 23-acre section of a larger property for a dog exercise area Monday through Friday between the hours of 10 am and 2 pm. The project area that is accessible to dogs is fenced off from the rest of the property. Dog waste is removed daily and taken off-site to a disposal facility in Redwood City. The six fields, where the dogs exercise, are mowed seasonally, about 2-3 times a year, starting in the summer when the grasses begin to dry out. Each field contains one or two simple shade structures for the dogs, and small drinking water basins that are filled with water only when the fields are in use. The shade structures have straw bales next to or underneath the structures.

The exercise fields are fenced in on all sides, and the dogs do not have access to coastal scrub vegetation that is located in between some of the fields. Similarly, the dogs are not able to access any of the wetland habitat or the irrigation pond to the north of the project area.

Special status species such as the California red-legged frog, the San Francisco garter snake, and western pond turtle may utilize the irrigation pond and the adjacent hillsides that are within the fenced exercise fields. However, the fields do not provide suitable upland cover for these species, due to the consistent usage of these fields by the dogs, and occasional seasonal mowing. Similarly, the mowing of the fields and the consistent usage of these fields by dogs reduce the potential for grassland nesting birds to utilize the site.

No significant impacts to habitat and no significant cumulative impacts are expected to occur from ongoing operations of the project.

5. List and discuss all probable impacts to threatened, rare, endangered, or unique species either listed or proposed by the Local Coastal Program, a Federal or State agency, or the California Native Plant Society, both on-site and within an area of one-quarter mile radius from the project location.

Special Status Plants

Special status plant species that occur in the region, their habitat requirements, and their potential for occurrence in the project area are shown in Appendix C. The project area does not provide suitable habitat for special status plant species due to the dominance of the site by nonnative plant species, and lack of soils that favor special status plants.

Valley Needlegrass Grassland

Valley Needlegrass Grassland is a designated vulnerable[4] plant community (G3, S3.1) (CNDDB, 2024). This plant community is characterized by dominant native, perennial bunchgrass purple needle grass (*Nassella pulchra*). There are two distinct patches of this type of grassland 1.25 miles southwest of the site at Pomponio State Beach, comprised of purple needle grass (*Nassella pulchra*) and California oatgrass (*Danthonia californica*). No native bunch grass-dominated grasslands were observed on site. Most of the grass species observed in the project area were non-native annual and perennial grasses. Based on these findings, this sensitive plant community is not expected to occur in the project area.

[4] https://explorer.natureserve.org/Taxon/ELEMENT_GLOBAL.2.684875/Nassella_pulchra_Grassland

California Red-legged Frog

The California red-legged frog (CRF) (*Rana draytonii*) is a federally listed threatened species and a California species of special concern. CRF is known to occur in freshwater ponds and marshes, grasslands, riparian woodlands, oak woodlands, and coniferous forests. The species is most frequently found in freshwater ponds, slow-flowing streams, and marshes with heavily vegetated shores for breeding. CRF is usually found within shoreline areas of aquatic habitats within 'one leaping distance' of water. CRF typically requires a permanent water source with a minimum depth of 0.7 meters (2.5 feet) for breeding (USFWS 2004). For successful reproduction, water bodies must last through the winter and spring (approximately 20 weeks) for development from egg to adult to be completed. Seasonal bodies of fresh or slightly brackish water provide important breeding habitat for the species and are critical for CRF survival. CRF can disperse up to 2 miles from breeding habitats during autumn, winter, and spring rains. CRF can move through a broad range of upland habitat types when dispersing to and from aquatic breeding habitats. Juveniles use the wet periods to expand outward from their pond of origin and adults may move between aquatic areas. It is speculated that CRF may lie dormant during dry periods of the year or drought, sometimes within upland habitats. CRF will utilize rodent burrows, debris piles, and other man-made structures for shelter during overland movements (USFWS 2004).

There are ten (10) recorded occurrences of California red-legged frogs within three miles of the project site. The closest location is 0.5 miles north of the site, across San Gregorio Creek (CNDDB 2024). The irrigation pond adjacent to the project area and San Gregorio Creek north of the project area are potential breeding and foraging habitats for CRF, and there is a reasonable likelihood that CRF could occur in the project area's upland habitat during the rainy season. Rodent burrows were observed in the exercise fields, and the proximity to the irrigation pond makes it a possible area for CRF occurrence. When utilizing upland areas, CRF often take shelter in rodent burrows and do not travel overland during the middle of the day when the dogs would be present. Therefore, the ongoing usage of the site is not expected to impact this species.

San Francisco Garter Snake

The San Francisco garter snake (SFGS) (*Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia*) is a state and federal endangered species and a California fully-protected species. The USFWS has not designated Critical Habitat for the SFGS. Preferred habitat for the snake includes densely vegetated ponds near open, upland habitat supporting rodent burrows. Temporary ponds and other seasonal freshwater bodies are also used. SFGS occurs sympatrically with its primary prey species, the California red-legged frog; however, it will opportunistically prey on a variety of species including treefrogs, tadpoles, egg masses, newts, small fish, salamanders, reptiles, small mammals, birds and their eggs and several small invertebrates. Sierran tree frogs (*Pseudacris sierra*) are an important prey species for juvenile SFGS, while Ranid frogs (California red-legged frog and bullfrog (*Lithobates catesbeianus*)) have been identified as important prey for adult SFGS. SFGS prefer densely vegetated habitats close to water where they can retreat when disturbed (Stebbins 2003). Emergent and bankside vegetation such as cattails (*Typha spp*.), bulrushes (*Schoenoplectus spp*.), and spike rushes (*Juncus spp*., *Eleocharis spp*.) are preferred and used for cover (USFS 1985). Adult snakes sometimes aestivate in rodent burrows during summer months when ponds are dry. SFGS breed from February to May, with most of the activity taking place in March as the temperatures warm, the females give birth to live young in July and August. Snakes may move over several hundred yards away from wetlands to hibernate in upland small mammal burrows (USFWS 2024).

There are six (6) recorded occurrences of SFGS within a 3-mile radius of the project (CNDDB 2024). The nearest record is 0.3 miles north of the site along San Gregorio Creek. Due to the proximity of the riparian corridor and the irrigation pond to the project area, SFGS could use the project site during periods of upland movements in search of burrows for shelter and/or breeding. The potential for impacts to SFGS however from the ongoing operations is minimal due to the dogs being on site for only 4 hours per day on weekdays and the lack of suitable vegetative cover within exercise fields for SFGS to utilize during upland movements.

San Francisco Dusky-footed Woodrat

The San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes annectens*) is a California species of special concern. San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat is a sub-species of the more widely distributed dusky-footed woodrat and is found in the Santa Cruz mountains and parts of the Bay Area. Its range is restricted to Alameda, Contra Costa, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, and San Mateo Counties. The dusky-footed woodrat is generally a nocturnal mammal that occurs in a variety of brushy and wooded areas. The woodrat builds stick structures ('middens') for nesting up to 2 meters long and a meter in height. These elaborate dwellings include nesting, food storage, and latrine chambers, and help protect the woodrat from seasonal temperature extremes and predators. The dusky-footed woodrat eats primarily woody plants, including leaves, flowers, nuts, acorns, and berries.

During the biological survey of the project site and the surrounding area five (5) San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat middens were observed along the edge of the pond and within the woodland riparian area just north of the project area. The middens are all outside the project area and fenced off from dog activity. Two middens were observed within 20 feet of the parking area. It is recommended that no work occurs within a 10-foot radius buffer of the middens, to prevent impacts to this species.

Foothill Yellow-Legged Frog

The foothill yellow-legged frog (*Rana boylii*) is a federally threatened (Central Coast DPS)[5] and a California Endangered species. It is a medium-sized frog that lives in rocky, shallow, slow-moving streams with sunny banks. This species is usually found near water, and they are not known to use upland habitats. The closest occurrences are documented 3 miles northeast of the project area (CNDDB 2024). Due to the lack of observations of this species in San Gregorio Creek, and a lack of suitable habitat within and adjacent to the project area, this species is not expected to occur.

American badger

American badger (*Taxidea taxus*) is a California species of special concern, generally found in drier open stages of shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. There is a recorded occurrence of an American badger in open grassland habitat 1.2 miles north of the project area (CNDDB 2024). There is a low potential for this species to occur in the project area due continuing presence of dogs. No large burrows that could potentially be utilized by badgers were observed in the project area. Badgers are highly sensitive to scents, and would likely avoid areas where dogs are frequently present. Based on these findings, the potential for this species to occur in the project area is low.

[5] Foothill yellow headed frog Central Coast DPS has recently been designate as threated by the UFWS. https://www.fws.gov/species-publication-action/foothill-yellow-legged-frog-threatened-status-section-4d-rule-two-2

Steelhead – Central California Coast DPS

Steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) Central California Coast Distinct Population Segment (DPS) is a federally threatened species. The Central California Coast Steelhead DPS includes steelhead in streams and rivers originating below natural and manmade impassable barriers from the Russian River (Mendocino County) south through Napa, Sonoma, and Marin Counties, and all drainages of San Francisco and San Pablo Bay, and through and including some coastal drainages of Santa Cruz and Santa Clara counties. Steelhead require freshwater streams with beds of clean gravel for spawning and pools that last year-round for rearing. Often found in streams with dense riparian canopy and cool oxygenated water, they must have access to the San Francisco Bay or the Pacific Ocean for migration as they spend one to two years in the ocean before returning to spawn in their natal stream. Steelhead have been documented in San Gregorio Creek north of the project site (CNNDB 2024). The project site is located approximately 400 to 1800 feet upslope from San Gregorio Creek. Due to the distance of the project site from San Gregorio Creek, ongoing operations of the project are not expected to impact this species.

Saltmarsh Common Yellowthroat

The saltmarsh common yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas sinuosa*) is a native warbler that is a California species of special concern. This bird is a year-round resident in San Mateo County and utilizes dense vegetation in wetlands, marshes, estuaries, moist scrub, and riparian areas for nesting and foraging. The saltmarsh common yellowthroat has been recorded approximately 1.5 miles west of the project site (CNDDB 2024). This species was not observed during field surveys of the project area, however, the riparian corridor, irrigation pond, and San Gregorio Creek just north of the project area is potential habitat. Due to the lack of suitable habitat for this species inside the project area, this species is not expected to occur within the project site.

Western Pond Turtle

The western pond turtle, (*Actinemis marmorata*), is a California species of special concern and proposed federally threatened species (USFWS 2024). It is the only freshwater turtle native to California and is distributed along much of the western coast from the Puget Sound in Washington south to the Baja Peninsula, Mexico. Overall, western pond turtles are habitat generalists, and have been observed in slow-moving rivers and streams (e.g. in oxbows), lakes, reservoirs, permanent and ephemeral wetlands, stock ponds, and sewage treatment plants. They prefer aquatic habitat with refugia such as undercut banks and submerged vegetation (Holland 1994), and require emergent basking sites such as mud banks, rocks, logs, and root wads to thermoregulate their body temperature (Holland 1994, Bash 1999). Pond turtles are omnivorous and feed on a variety of aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates, fish, amphibians, and aquatic plants.

Western pond turtles regularly utilize upland terrestrial habitats, most often during the summer and winter, especially for oviposition (females), overwintering, and overland dispersal (Reese 1996, Holland 1994). Females have been reported to range as far as 500 meters (1,640 feet) from a watercourse to find suitable nesting habitat (Reese and Welsh 1997).

No observations of this species have been recorded within a 3-mile radius of the project site (CNDDB 2024), however, the irrigation pond, and San Gregorio Creek just north of the project site could provide suitable habitat for the western pod turtle. This species utilizes upland habitats for breeding and movement between aquatic habitats and there is moderate potential

for this species to utilize the exercise fields. Based on the limited times that dogs are present on the site however (4 hours per day on weekdays), impacts to this species are not expected.

Special Status Bats

No special status bat species were identified as having potential to roost in the project area. The project area is unlikely to support any special status bats, due to the lack of suitable structures, trees, rocky outcrops, or vegetative shrub cover for roosting. Common and special status bat species may forage over the grassland and scrub habitats on the property, as well as the nearby riparian corridor and irrigation pond.

Nesting Raptors and Birds Protected Under the MBTA

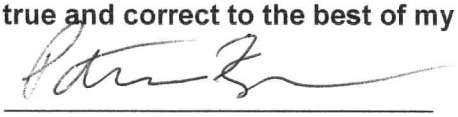
The riparian woodland, the marsh vegetation surrounding the irrigation pond, and the coastal scrub vegetation between the exercise fields provide potential nesting habitat for a variety of bird species protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. Project activities however are not expected to impact any of these areas and therefore would not impact any nesting birds.

6. Tabulate by significant impact all feasible mitigation measures proposed to reduce the level of impact and explain how such measures will be successful.

Table 2. Impacts and Proposed Mitigation Measures to Reduce Impacts

Impact	Mitigation Measure	Effect
1) Potential for contamination from dog feces and impacts on water quality	Continue to pick up dog waste daily and take it off-site disposal facility.	Waterways and wetlands are protected from potential contamination.
2) Potential impacts on San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat	San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat nests have been observed within 20 feet of the project area. Woodrat nests should be avoided with a minimum 10-foot radius buffer.	San Francisco dusky-footed woodrats are protected from disturbance or harm.
3) Potential harassment or harm to California red-legged frog (CRF), San Francisco garter snake (SFGS), and/or western pond turtle (WPT)	1) Remove straw bales from the exercise fields to avoid attracting wildlife, and reduce the likelihood of attracting protected species such as CRF and SFGS. Keep the area clear of clutter, pipes, tarps, wood, etc. that could attract wildlife. 2) A worker education program should be conducted in which all crews to be working on site are trained on CRF, SFGS, and WPT identification, penalties for harming these species or their habitat, and the protocol to be followed should an SFGS, CRF, or WPT be encountered. The worker education program should include color photo cards of CRF, SFGS, and WPT that remain on the project site.	California red-legged frogs, San Francisco garter snakes, and western pond turtles are protected from disturbance or harm.
4) Removal of Invasive Species (optional)	Following recommendations in the LCP (Section 7.51) landowners and managers are encouraged to voluntarily remove pampas grass, French and Scotch broom, Poison hemlock, and other invasive species to prevent their spread (San Mateo County 2013).	Overall habitat value of the site is improved for native wildlife.

7. Certification. I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this biological evaluation to the best of my ability and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.



Patrick Kobernus,
Principal Biologist
Coast Ridge Ecology, LLC

February 5, 2024

(415) 404-6757 office
(415) 404-6097 fax
(650) 269-3894 cell
PKobernus@crecology.com

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Appendix A: Principal Investigator Qualifications

Patrick Kobernus, Wildlife Biologist

Patrick Kobernus is a Senior Biologist and Managing Member of Coast Ridge Ecology, LLC and has over 28 years of experience as a professional wildlife biologist. He currently manages a staff of nine biologists and environmental specialists. He is experienced in conducting wildlife surveys for mammals, birds, amphibians, reptiles, fish, insects; supervising biological monitoring crews, endangered species monitoring, and rare plant mapping; overseeing habitat management and restoration projects; and providing permitting assistance to a wide variety of public and private sector clients.

From 2010 to 2018, Mr. Kobernus served as a consulting biologist for the Crystal Springs /San Andreas Transmission System Upgrade project and the SFPUC Bioregional Habitat Restoration Program. Mr. Kobernus has conducted extensive surveys and consulted on mitigation efforts for nesting birds, roosting bats, California red-legged frog, California tiger salamander, San Francisco garter snake, western pond turtle, steelhead, San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat, and rare plants. Mr. Kobernus served as the Habitat Manager for the San Bruno Mountain Habitat Conservation Plan in San Mateo County for 13 years (1995-2007), where he supervised field crews monitoring the endangered mission blue, San Bruno elfin, and callippe silverspot butterflies and mapping of the butterflies' host and nectar plants. He has conducted focused population monitoring and presence/ absence surveys for the Bay checkerspot butterfly in the South San Francisco Bay Area and has conducted a research project for the USFWS on the distribution of the Lillian's silverspot butterfly in the North San Francisco Bay Area. He has conducted USFWS protocol surveys for California tiger salamander, and California red-legged frog, as well as electrofishing and trapping surveys for steelhead, and nesting bird surveys for raptors including burrowing owl, peregrine falcon, northern spotted owl, passerines and shorebirds, and acoustic and habitat surveys for bats within San Mateo, Santa Clara and San Francisco Counties. Mr. Kobernus holds a California Department of Fish and Wildlife scientific collecting permit and USFWS 10(a)(1)(A) Recovery Permit for the California red-legged frog, San Francisco garter snake, and the California tiger salamander.

Mr. Kobernus has extensive experience in preparing Local Coastal Program biological impact forms, Joint Aquatic Resource Permit Applications (JARPA), California Department of Fish and Wildlife 1602 Streambed Alteration Agreements, section 404 permit applications with the US Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) and 401 certification applications with the California Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Mr. Kobernus is a trained wetland delineator in the ACOE delineation methodology (Wetland Training Institute, March 2001), and has received specialty training in applied hydric soils (WTI, May 2003) and in acoustic surveys and mist-netting bats (The Wildlife Society bat training, 2006, 2008, 2012; Wildlife Acoustics bat training, 2013); Bat Conservation and Management training, July 2015); and in special status amphibian surveys (California tiger salamander workshop (2013) and Aquatic Species Survey Techniques Workshop in 2008 and 2010).

Liza Kachko, Associate Biologist

Liza Kachko is a biologist with experience conducting biological construction monitoring, biological surveys, and mapping biological resources. She has experience working with California red-legged frog, San Francisco garter snake, central California coastal steelhead, Mission blue butterfly, San Bruno elfin butterfly, San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat, and surveying for nesting birds. Ms. Kachko is experienced with collecting GPS data and has conducted biological resource mapping, including the preparation of professional-grade maps for reporting purposes, and manipulation and management of geospatial data for focused biological studies. She has experience in vegetation management including surveys for rare plants, native plant propagation and seed collection, and invasive species mapping and management. Ms. Kachko holds a GIS Certificate from San Francisco City College and is a trained wetland delineator (Wetland Training Institute, April 2023).

APPENDIX B: Representative Photos of 123 Seaside-School Road

Figure B-1. Covered parking structure for Smilin' Dogs Dog Ranch. Photo date: 12/28/2024.

Figure B-2. Looking east over the exercise fields from the southeastern edge of the site. Photo date: 12/28/2024.

Figure B-3. Looking west over the exercise fields from the southwestern area of the site. The fenced off area of Coyote Brush/Poison Oak scrub between fields A and C is visible in the foreground. The shade structures inside the fields are also visible. Photo date: 12/28/2024.

Figure B-4. Shade structure with straw bales in the exercise field. Photo date: 12/28/2024.

Figure B-5. Looking northwest from the alley (pathway). Shade structure with straw bales, and turned over water basins in the exercise field. Photo date: 12/28/2024.

Figure B-6. Looking south, the irrigation pond surrounded by bulrush, the exercise fields are visible in the background. Photo date: 12/28/2024.

Figure B-7. Drainage with riparian corridor dominated by arroyo willow across from the covered parking area along Seaside-School Road. Photo date: 12/28/2024.

Figure B-8. San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat nest (midden) on the edge of the riparian area near the covered parking area along Seaside-School Road. Photo date: 12/28/2024.

Appendix C: Special Status Plant and Animal Species in the Vicinity of the Project Site

Table 1. Special-status plant and animal species considered for their potential to occur at 123 Seaside-School Rd, San Gregorio, CA

Species Name	Status	Habitat[6]	Potential to Occur Onsite
MAMMALS			
American badger *Taxidea taxus*	SSC	Most abundant in drier open stages of shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils.	**Low potential.** No burrows observed on site. Site is mostly grassland but has continuous presence by dogs.
San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat *Neotoma fuscipes annectens*	SSC	Forests with moderate canopies and moderate to dense understory.	**Moderate potential.** Suitable habitat is present for foraging. Middens observed greater than 20 feet away from the site.
BIRDS			
Bank swallow *Riparia riparia*	CT	Riparian ecosystems, forages in a variety of ecosystems, but primarily over water features. Colonial nester in vertical banks/cliffs with fine sandy soils.	**No potential**, foraging only. No nesting habitat present. Closest observation is 3 miles southwest of the site.
Saltmarsh common yellowthroat *Geothlypis trichas sinuosa*	SSC	Marshy, brushy vegetation in or near water or wet meadow/ scrub habitat. Requires thick continuous cover for foraging. Nests in willow, tall grasses, scrub and tule patches.	**No potential**. No potential nesting or foraging habitat present.
AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES			
California red-legged frog *Rana draytonii*	FT, SSC	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby, or emergent riparian vegetation.	**Moderate potential**. Suitable breeding habitat nearby. Species could occur on-site during upland migratory movements.

[6] Habitat requirements summarized from species accounts and descriptions of reported localities (Zeiner, et al., 1990; Jennings and Hayes, 1994; CNDDB, 2024; CNPS, 2024).

Species Name	Status	Habitat[6]	Potential to Occur Onsite
Foothill yellow-legged frog *Rana boylii*	SSC	Partly shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats.	**No potential.** Suitable habitat not present**.**
San Francisco garter snake *Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia*	FE, CE, FP	Near freshwater marshes, ponds, and slow-moving streams. Prefers dense cover and water depths of at least one foot. Also found in upland habitats adjacent to water sources. Prefers south or west-facing slopes with open habitats with occasional shrubs for cover.	**Moderate potential.** Suitable aquatic foraging habitat just north of the site. Some potential for species to utilize the site when traveling between breeding/ foraging habitats.
Western pond turtle *Actinemys* marmorata	SSC, Proposed Threatened	Ponds, creeks in woodland, grassland. Species require deep water ponds, streams, or marshes with sunny, emergent basking sites and sunny upland habitat for nesting.	**Moderate potential.** Potential suitable aquatic habitat just north of the site. Some potential for species to utilize the site when traveling between breeding/ foraging habitats. No occurrence records within 3 miles of the site.
FISH			
Steelhead- central California coast DPS *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus*	FT	Well-oxygenated, moderate to fast-flowing streams with woody debris, deep pools, riffles, and gravels.	**No potential.** No suitable habitat present. Present in San Gregorio Creek less than .5 miles away
Tidewater goby *Eucyclogobius newberryi*	FE, SSC	Shallow marine areas, lagoons, and adjacent streams	**No potential**. No suitable habitat present.
PLANTS			
Choris popcornflower *Plagiobothrys chorisianus* var. *chorisianus*	CNPS 1B.2	Chaparral, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, mesic. Elevation: 15 - 160 meters. Blooming period: Mar. –June	**No Potential**. No suitable habitat on site**.**
Coastal marsh milk-vetch *Astragalus pycnostachyus* var. *pycnostachyus*	CNPS 1B.2	Moist dunes, marshes, streamsides, Wetland. Elevation: 0 - 30 meters. Blooming period: Apr.-Oct.	**No Potential**. No suitable habitat on site.

Species Name	Status	Habitat[6]	Potential to Occur Onsite
Valley Needlegrass Grassland *Nassella (Stipa) Pulchra*	G3, S3.1	Prairie dominated by Nassella pulchra, with up to 92% N. pulchra and Danthonia californica.	**No Potential**. No suitable habitat on site.

TABLE 1: KEY
(FE) Endangered = Federally listed as Endangered.
(FT) Threatened = Federal list, likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future.
(FP) Proposed = Species or Critical Habitat proposed for official Federal listing.
(FC) Candidate = Federal candidate to become a Proposed species.
(FSC) Federal Species of Concern = May be endangered or threatened, but not enough biological information to list.
(CE, CT, CR) State Listed = Listed as endangered, threatened, or rare by California.
(CSC) California Species of Concern = CDFW concern for population trends.
(CFP) California Fully Protected = Fish and Wildlife Code prohibits take of individuals
(CNPS 1B) = California Native Plant Society: rare or endangered in CA or elsewhere.
0.1: Seriously endangered in California
0.2: Fairly endangered in California
(CNPS 2) = California Native Plant Society: rare or endangered in CA but more common elsewhere.
(CNPS 3) = California Native Plant Society: more information is needed to determine the degree of sensitivity.
(CNPS 4) = California Native Plant Society: plant of limited distribution.
CNPS Threat Ranks
0.1 = Seriously threatened in California
0.2 = Fairly threatened in California
0.3 = Not very threatened in California
(Sensitive) = CA Dept. of Forestry classification; deserves special consideration during timber harvest operations.
(WBWG: M) = Western Bat Working Group: Medium Priority
(WBWG: H) = Western Bat Working Group: High Priority
(WL) Watch List California Department of Fish and Wildlife
(D) = Delisted from Federal List. Status to be monitored for 5 years.

NatureServe Conservation Status Rankings
(G1) = Globally Critically Imperiled. At very high risk of extinction due to extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations), very steep declines, or other factors.
(G2) = Globally Imperiled. At high risk of extinction due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors.
(G3) = Globally Vulnerable. At moderate risk of extinction due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors.
(S1) = State Critically Imperiled. At very high risk of extinction due to extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations), very steep declines, or other factors.
(S2) = State Imperiled. At high risk of extinction due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors.
(S3) = State Vulnerable. At moderate risk of extinction due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors.