APPENDIX F

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

SUNSET ECOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS
BIOLOGY, PERMITTING, AND COMPLIANCE

Biological Resources Assessment

Granada Community Park and Recreational Center

June 12, 2026

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SUNSET ECOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS
BIOLOGY, PERMITTING, AND COMPLIANCE

Contents

Appendices

Executive Summary

This biological resources assessment was prepared by Sunset Ecological Solutions for the Granada Community Park and Recreation Center Project (Project). The Project proposes to redevelop several parcels of undeveloped land and an existing preschool into a community park and recreation center. The purpose of this report is to identify sensitive biological resources within the Project Area and potential impacts based on the proposed Project to aid in regulatory agency permitting. The 5.028-acre Project Area is comprised of ruderal non-native annual grassland, an ephemeral drainage, seasonal freshwater wetland, and hardscaped areas. The Project Area is located within a collection of parcels known as the Burnham Strip in the unincorporated community of El Granada, San Mateo County, California, and is owned by the Granada Community Services District (GCSD).

Based on the site visit and review of background literature and databases, no special-status plants were determined to be present or have moderate or high potential to occur within the Project Area and two special-status wildlife species were determined to have a moderate potential to occur. These species include the saltmarsh common yellowthroat and merlin. Additionally, non-special-status nesting birds may be present during the breeding season and bats may be susceptible to impacts during roosting season. The avoidance and minimization measures proposed by the Project will avoid disturbance to special-status wildlife. Preconstruction wildlife surveys will occur prior to the start of the Project. Work will not commence within the bird nesting season, or bat and bird surveys will be conducted and any active nests will be avoided. The existing wetland will not be disturbed by the Project, and any disturbed riparian vegetation will be restored via new native plantings to ensure no loss of riparian area occurs.

The Project, when considering the proposed avoidance and minimization measures, will not impact sensitive biological resources.

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to identify sensitive biological resources within the Project Area and potential impacts based on the proposed Project to aid in regulatory agency permitting. This report provides the results of the biological resource assessment background search and site visit for the 6.985-acre Project Area (322,727 square feet) located on the parcels known as the Burnham Strip in the unincorporated community of El Granada, San Mateo County, California, on Assessor's Parcels numbered (APN's) 047-262-010, 047-251-100, 047-251-110.

The Project Area excludes a narrow strip of land to the south as it falls within the Caltrans Highway 1 right-of-way. However, the biological resources in this excluded area are expected to be substantially similar to those within the Project Area, as they are adjacent to each other and share the same biological communities. Additionally, the Project Area excludes the eastern portion of the Burnham Strip, which contains Burnham Creek and its associated riparian area. No

Project actions are proposed within either the Caltrans Highway 1 right-of-way nor Burnham Creek and its associated riparian habitat.

Existing Conditions

The Burnham Strip was historically used for agriculture approximately from 1920 to 1950. In the 1970s, the land was redesignated to "provide park facilities for use by local residents", per the Montara-Moss Beach-El Granada Community Plan. Currently, the vast majority of the Project Area consists of ruderal grasslands. Underground sanitary sewer overflow tanks are present within the grassland areas. Three drainages, an unnamed ephemeral drainage, unnamed intermittent drainage, and Burnham Creek are present within the Burnham Strip, with willow thickets surrounding portions of the intermittent drainage and Burnham Creek. An informal walking path cuts through the thicket surrounding the unnamed intermittent drainage. The willow thicket surrounding Burnham Creek is undisturbed and inaccessible due to the dense understory. Other uses include a informal dirt parking area, a skateboard ramp, and for a preschool. Vegetation disturbance from recent mowing was observed in the ruderal grassland during site visits in June and July 2025. The Project Area is confined to the portions of the Burnham Strip located west of the unnamed intermittent drainage

Soils

Soils within the Project Area consist of a variety of loams and clay loams (NCRS). The majority of the site, including the existing parking area, the middle intermittent stream (INT1), and most of the willow thicket and ruderal grassland, is composed of denison clay loam, nearly level (DcA). The northwestern portion of the ruderal grassland is comprised of dension clay loam, nearly level, imperfectly drained (DmB). A small portion of the northwestern area of the site which overlaps the potential seasonal freshwater wetland is composed of Watsonville loam, sloping, eroded (WmC2), as well as a small portion in the southeast corner of the site along the willow thicket. All soil types are greater than 60 inches in depth. All soil types within the Project Area are not listed as hydric on the National Hydric Soils List (NCRS. See Appendix A, Figure 4 for a soils map for the Project Area.

Table 1. Soils within Project Area

Soils Within Project Area	Area (acres)	Hydric Rating
DcA –Denison clay loam, nearly level	2.277	No
DmB - Denison loam, gently sloping	2.671	No
WmC2 Watsonville loam, sloping, eroded	0.080	No

Project Description

The Project Area is currently owned and managed by the GCSD, and includes the area of direct disturbance and access and staging areas (see Figure 3). As described above, current uses of the Project Area include ruderal grasslands, a dirt lot, two drainages with a willow thicket around the unnamed intermittent drainage, and an operating preschool. It is bounded by the California State

Route 1 right-of-way to the south and Obispo Road to the north. The Project Area is located within the San Mateo 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle. See Appendix A, Figure 3 for a project vicinity map.

A new park would consist of two areas as shown in Appendix B, Project Plans: an active recreation zone, and a community recreation center and passive creation zone. See below for a detailed description of each area of the proposed park.

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Active Recreation Zone

Directly west of the unnamed intermittent drainage and its riparian buffer, a passive lawn, active "play lawn", a group picnic area, a paved plaza, and play structure area is proposed. New permeable parking spaces would be located along Obispo Road. The existing informal street parking area east of the intermittent drainage will remain, outside of the Project Area. Further to the northwest, a dog park and a half-court basketball court are proposed. All of the above active areas are buffered on all sides by new planting areas to screen and provide a sense of enclosure to the play spaces.

One existing drainage channel, an unnamed epidermal drainage is present within the active recreation zone. No work will be performed below the top of bank for the ephemeral drainage. The drainage would be crossed by a new pedestrian free span foot-bridge. The foot-bridge may be site-built or pre-fabricated, and would be ten to twelve (10-12) feet wide to accommodate multi-modal traffic. A 30-foot buffer will be established on both sides of the ephemeral drainage. Native riparian vegetation will be planted within this zone.

Community Recreation Center

In the northwestern most section of the Project Area, the GCSD proposes to renovate and expand upon the existing approximately 3,000 square foot preschool building, located near the intersection of Avenue Alhambra, San Luis Avenue, Coronado Street and Obispo Road, to develop a new Community Recreation Center. The building was acquired by the GCSD in July 2021 and is leased to the preschool until August 2025.

The proposed Community Recreation Center would include two buildings: (1) the existing preschool building that would be renovated for classroom and staff offices and (2) a new approximately 3,000 square foot building that would house a community room and associated spaces. Site improvements at the front of the building would include a relocated vehicular entrance, resurfacing of the existing parking lot and expansion to provide 20 stalls. Improvements around the sides and rear of the building would include hardscaped patio and courtyard areas, pathways to the community park, and landscaping, including native and climate-appropriate trees, shrubs, grasses and groundcovers.

Passive Recreation Zone

In-between the proposed community recreation center and active recreation area, the existing ruderal grassland will be restored to eliminate invasive and noxious weeds and restore native perennial grasses and forbs. These "passive grassland" areas would be encircled by mounded landforms covered with a mixture of the native grasses and low-growing shrubs commonly found in local coastal scrub habitat.

A ten-foot-wide multi-modal trail continues the loop from the active recreation zone to the southeast with seating areas and three additional fitness stations along the path.

A potentially jurisdictional seasonal freshwater wetland located along Obispo Road would remain. No work is proposed within the limits of the existing wetland. Only trails and overlook areas would be constructed within the 100-foot buffer around the wetland. Spilt-rail fencing would be installed to protect the wetland.

Regulatory Background

Sensitive Biological Communities

Sensitive biological communities include habitats that fulfill special functions or have special values, such as wetlands, streams, or riparian habitat. These habitats are protected under federal regulations such as the Clean Water Act; state regulations such as the Porter-Cologne Act, the Streambed Alteration Program, the California Coast Act, and CEQA; or local ordinances or policies such as city or county tree ordinances, Special Habitat Management Areas, and General Plan Elements.

CDFW is the state's primary inventory for classifying and tracking biological communities across California. Managed by the Vegetation Classification and Mapping Program (VegCAMP), this list utilizes a hierarchical system based on the National Vegetation Classification Standard, organizing plants into "Alliances" (defined by dominant species) and "Associations" (more specific groupings with secondary species). Within this list, sensitive natural communities are those alliances or associations with a given state rank of S1, S2, or S3. Natural communities with ranks of S1-S3 are considered Sensitive Natural Communities and should be addressed in the environmental review processes of CEQA.

Waters of the United States

Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) apply to all waters, including wetlands, that have a continuous surface connection to a navigable water. The landward limits of Section 10 jurisdiction in tidal waters extend to the mean high water (MHW) line in tidal (navigable) waters of the U.S., while the Section 404 landward limits extend to the high tide line and extent of any adjacent wetlands. Any actions within Section 10 or the Rivers and Harbors Act or Section 404 of the CWA are subject to jurisdiction from the US

Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). At the time this report was written, the USACE and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have released a proposed rule to revise the federal definition of Waters of the United States (WOTUS) in conformance to the *Sackett* Supreme Court Ruling. This report reflects the laws and implementations of the CWA and definitions at the time of writing, which includes the "continuous surface connection" for wetlands definition. Additionally, CWA Section 401 requires an applicant for any federal permit that proposes an activity which may result in a discharge to "waters of the United States" to obtain certification from the state that the discharge will comply with other provisions of the Act. Certification is provided by the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).

Waters of the State

The term "Waters of the State" is defined by The Porter-Cologne Act ("PCA", Division 7 of the California Water Code) is the primary state regulation that addresses water quality standards. Under the act, the State Water Regional Control Board has the ultimate authority over water rights and water quality policy. The state and regional boards regulate all pollutant or nuisance discharges that may affect either surface water or groundwater.

Streams, Lakes, and Riparian Habitat

Streams and lakes, as habitat for fish and wildlife species, are subject to jurisdiction by CDFW under Sections 1600-1616 of California Fish and Game Code. Alterations to or work within or adjacent to streambeds or lakes generally require a 1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement. The term "stream", which includes creeks and rivers, is defined in the California Code of Regulations (CCR) as "a body of water that flows at least periodically or ephemerally through a bed or channel having banks and supports fish or other aquatic life…[including] watercourses having a surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation" (14 CCR 1.72). In addition, the term "stream" can include ephemeral streams, dry washes, watercourses with subsurface flows, canals, aqueducts, irrigation ditches, and other means of water conveyance if they support aquatic life, riparian vegetation, or stream-dependent terrestrial wildlife (CDFG 1994). "Riparian" is defined as "on, or pertaining to, the banks of a stream." Riparian vegetation is defined as "vegetation which occurs in and/or adjacent to a stream and is dependent on, and occurs because of, the stream itself" (CDFG 1994). Removal of riparian vegetation also requires a Section 1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement from CDFW.

Critical Habitat

Critical habitat is a term defined in the ESA as a specific, formally-designated geographic area that contains features essential for the conservation of a threatened or endangered species and that may require special management and protection. The ESA requires federal agencies to consult with the USFWS to conserve listed species on their lands and to ensure that any activities or Projects they fund, authorize, or carry out will not jeopardize the survival of a threatened or endangered species. In consultation for those species with critical habitat, federal agencies must

also ensure that their activities or Projects do not adversely modify critical habitat to the point that it will no longer aid in the species' recovery. In many cases, this level of protection is similar to that already provided to species by the ESA jeopardy standard. However, designated critical habitat areas that are currently unoccupied by the species but which are needed for the species' recovery are protected by the prohibition against adverse modification.

Special-Status Species

Special-status species include those plants and wildlife species that have been formally listed, are proposed as endangered or threatened, or are candidates for such listing under the Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) or California Endangered Species Act (CESA). These acts afford protection to both listed species and those that are formal candidates for listing. In addition, CDFW Species of Special Concern (SSCs; species/taxa that face extirpation in California if current population and habitat trends continue), and CDFW California Fully Protected Animals (species for which CDFW will not authorize take) are all considered special-status species. Although SSCs generally have no special legal status, they are given special consideration under CEQA. Plant species on the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare and Endangered Plant Inventory (Inventory) with California Rare Plant Ranks (Rank) of 1, 2, and 3 (CNPS 2024) are also considered special-status plant species and must be considered under CEQA.

In addition to regulations for special-status species, most birds in the United States, including non-status species, are protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the California Fish and Game Code (CFGC). Under these laws, deliberately destroying active bird nests, eggs, and/or young is illegal.

Bat species designated as "High Priority" by the Western Bat Working Group (WBWG) are afforded legal protection under Section 15380(d) of the CEQA Guidelines. Species designated "High Priority" are defined as "imperiled or are at high risk of imperilment based on available information on distribution, status, ecology, and known threats. California Fish and Game Code continue to protect non-listed bat species and their roosting habitat, including individual roosts and maternity colonies. Relevant regulations include CFGC Section 86; 2000; 2014; 3007; 4150, along with Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations.

Wildlife Corridors

Wildlife movement corridors are linear habitats that naturally connect and provide passage between two or more otherwise disjunct larger habitats or habitat fragments. Habitat corridors provide connectivity for, and are used by wildlife and as such fulfill several functions. They maintain connectivity for daily movement, travel, mate-seeking, and migration; plant propagation; genetic interchange; population movement in response to environmental change or natural disaster; and recolonization of habitats subject to local extirpation. The suitability of a habitat as a wildlife movement corridor is related to the habitat corridor's dimensions (length

and width), topography, vegetation, exposure to human influence, and the specific species ecology.

Wildlife use movement corridors in several ways. Species may use corridors as mainly a through-way or route to move between separated habitats or species might consistently live or dwell in the corridor itself. Large herbivores, such as deer and elk, and medium-to-large carnivores, such as coyotes, bobcats and mountain lions, are typically passage species. "Corridor dwellers" are those species that have limited dispersal capabilities - a category that includes most plants, insects, reptiles, amphibians, small mammals, and birds - and use corridors for a greater length of time and the wildlife movement corridors must fulfill key habitat components specific to a species' life history requirements in order for these species to survive. For these reasons movement corridors is best evaluated on a species-level.

California Coastal Act

The California Coastal Act (Coastal Act) of 1976 regulates land usage, development, and protection along the California coast. The California Coastal Commission (CCC) oversees the land use and development along the Coastal Zone. The Coast Act provides policies that regulate the protection and expansion of public access to the shoreline and recreational opportunities and resources; protection, enhancement and restoration of environmentally sensitive habitats, including intertidal and nearshore waters, wetlands, bays, estuaries, riparian habitat, certain woodlands and grasslands, streams, lakes habitat for rare or endangered plants or animals; protection of productive agricultural lands, commercial fisheries and archaeological resources; protection of the scenic beauty of coastal landscapes and seascapes; practical establishment of urban-rural boundaries and directing new housing and other development into areas with adequate services to avoid wasteful urban sprawl and leapfrog development environmentally sound expansion of existing industrial ports and electricity-generating power plants, as well as for the siting of coastal dependent industrial uses; and protection against loss of life and property from coastal hazards.

Specific ecological features are regulated under the Coastal Act, including wetlands and environmentally sensitive habitat areas. Wetlands, as defined in Section 30121 of the Coastal Act, are lands within the coastal zone that may be covered periodically or permanently with shallow water and include saltwater marshes, freshwater marshes, open or closed brackish water marshes, swamps, mudflats, and fens. Environmental sensitive habitat areas (ESHA), as defined in Section 30107.5 of the Coastal Act, are any areas in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem, and which could be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments.

Under the Coastal Act, local cities and counties are required to develop a Local Coastal Program (LCP) that aligns with the Coastal Act. LCPs identify the location, type, densities, and other regulations and policies for future development within each LCP’s zone. LCPs are formally reviewed by the California Coastal Commission to ensure consistency with the Coastal Act. Once

an LCP is approved by the Coastal Commission, permitting authority is transferred to the local jurisdiction, with the exception of proposed developments along the immediate shoreline, which remains with the Coastal Commission. LCPs may designate and protect specific biological resources that are identified as rare within the specific region.

San Mateo Local Coastal Program

The San Mateo County Local Coastal Program (LCP), adopted in 1980, regulates land development within the San Mateo County Coastal Zone. The purpose of the LCP is to carry out the policies of the California Coastal Act of 1976. The San Mateo County LCP covers the entire jurisdiction area, which extends landward beyond the Coastal Zone boundary. Most development activities require that a Coastal Development Permit (CDP) be issued by San Mateo County.

San Mateo County Protected Trees

The County of San Mateo protects trees within the County through In Chapter 8.400.060 of the San Mateo County Municipal Code. The code protects the following tree types:

- Any tree 12.1 inches in diameter or larger when measured 4.5 feet above natural grade.
- Trees that exceed the minimum size as listed in Table 2 below.
- Heritage trees designated by the Board of Supervisors.
- Any tree that was required by the County to be planted as a replacement tree, or protected trees retained by the terms and conditions of a development application, building permit, subdivision approval, tree removal, or code enforcement action.
- A community of trees.
- Any tree designated for carbon sequestration and storage and/or environmental mitigation purposes as identified in a permit or agreement between the property owner and a responsible government agency, where the County is a party of a third-party beneficiary, or recorded as a deed restriction.

If a tree is to be removed and falls within any of these categories, a Protected Tree Removal permit is required prior to removing the protected tree through the County of San Mateo. A Replacement Tree Replanting Plan pursuant to Section 8.400.160 shall be required to adequately replace the proposed removed trees.

Table 2. Protected Indigenous Trees

Botanical Name	Common Name	Minimum Trunk Diameter (measured at 4.5 feet above natural ground height)
Acer macrophylum	Bigleaf Maple	10 inches
Acer negundo	California Box Elder	10 inches
Alnus rhombifolia	White Alder	Six inches or larger within riparian corridors
Alnus rubra	Red Alder	Six inches or larger within riparian corridors
Arbutus menziesii	Pacific madrone	10 inches
Aesculus californica	California Buckeye	10 inches
Chrysolepis chrysophylla	Golden Chinquapin	10 inches
Fraxinus latifolia	Oregon Ash	10 inches
Hesperocyparis abramsiana	Santa Cruz Cypress	10 inches
Platanus racemosa	California Sycamore	Six inches or larger within riparian corridors
Populus fremontii	Fremont Cottonwood	Six inches or larger within riparian corridors
Pseudotsuga menziesii	Douglas fir	18 inches
Quercus agrifolia	Coast live oak	10 inches
Quercus chrysolepis	Canyon live oak	10 inches
Quercus parvula var. shrevei	Shreve Oak	10 inches
Quercus garryana	Oregon white oak	Any Size
Quercus kellogii	Black oak	10 inches
Quercus lobata	Valley oak	10 inches
Quercus wislizenii	Interior live oak	10 inches
Salix lasiolepis, Salix laevigata, Salix lasiandra, Salix sitchensis	Willow	Any size in riparian corridors; six inch or larger “trunks” outside riparian corridors
Sequoia sempervirens	Redwood	18 inches
Torreya californica	California nutmeg	10 inches

Methods

On June 3 and July 9, 2025, Sunset Ecological Solutions conducted site surveys to determine biological communities and conduct a habitat assessment. The Project Area and the areas immediately surround it were evaluated for potential presence of sensitive habitat, sensitive vegetation communities and aquatic features. On-site habitats were additionally assessed to determine the potential for the occurrence of special-status plants and wildlife species. Observed plant communities, aquatic features, and plant and wildlife species were noted. Site conditions were noted as they relate to the habitat requirements of special-status plant and wildlife species known to occur in the vicinity, as determined by the background literature research.

Montrose Environmental (Montrose 2024) prepared a biological report in 2024 for the Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (ISMND) for the Project. Additionally, the San Mateo County Resources Conservation District (SMRCD 2017) performed a biological site assessment in 2017. The presence of sensitive vegetation types, aquatic communities, and special-status plant and wildlife species analyzed in the previous reports were compiled in this report and verified to reflect current conditions by Sunset. Other resources reviewed for sensitive vegetation communities and aquatic features include aerial photography, the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Online Database (CNPS 2026), the Information for Planning and Consultation database (USFWS 2026), and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB, CDFW 2025). For database queries, a 5-mile radius around the Project Area was included as the focal search area.

Results

Biological Communities

Land cover types and biological communities in the Project Area include hardscaped/developed areas, non-native annual grassland/ruderal, riparian vegetation, a seasonal freshwater wetland, and one ephemeral drainage. When applicable, the biological communities containing vegetation were assigned an Association based on the CDFW Natural Communities list (CDFW 2026). Descriptions for each biological community are contained in the following sections and the location of each community is shown in Appendix A, Figures 5 and 6. See Table 4 below for the total coverage of each community within the Project Area.

Table 3. Land Cover and Communities with the Project Area

Land Cover Type or Biological Community	Area (acres)
Hardscaped/Developed	0.484
Non-Native Annual Grassland/Ruderal	4.459
Seasonal Freshwater Wetland	0.070
Ephemeral Drainage	0.015
Total	**5.028**

Non-Sensitive Biological Communities

Hardscaped/Developed

No CFFW Listed Natural Community

Hardscaped areas comprise approximately 0.484 acres within the Project Area. Developed and hardscaped areas are areas with impermeable surface and lack vegetation due to disturbance. These areas include the existing preschool, and formal parking area. Although minor amounts of vegetation may appear, for the most part vegetation that exists consists of only opportunistic non-native species. Hardscape areas are unlikely to provide habitat for any wildlife found within the local area.

Non-Native Annual Grassland/Ruderal

CDFW 42.027.00 Alliance – Wild oats and annual brome grasslands

Non-native annual grassland (NNAG) is the dominant community within the Project Area and comprises approximately 4.459 acres. Through aerial imagery and on-site observations of cut grass and ruts, the NNAG is mowed annually. Dominant vegetation includes primarily non-native grasses such as wild oats (*Avena sp.*) and ryegrass (*Festuca perennis*) as well as non-native forbs including bristly ox tongue (*Helminthotheca echioides*) and bird's food trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*). Common wildlife species, such as squirrels, gophers, fence lizards, and non-nesting birds may be present within NNAG. See Appendix C, Photos 1,2, 5, and 6 for photos of the NNAG.

Sensitive Biological Communities

Seasonal Freshwater Wetland

CDFW 45.570.00 Alliance – Juncus (effusus, patens)

The seasonal freshwater wetland comprises 0.070 acres and is located in the northwestern side of the Project Area, adjacent to Obispo Road and surrounded by the non-native grassland. Similar to the non-native grassland, the wetland exhibits signs of mowing disturbance. The vegetation within the wetland is dominated by obligate wetland species including the three-sided bullrush (*Schoenoplectus pungens*) and silverweed cinquefoil (*Potentilla anserina*). Other species present include a variety of Juncus species *(Juncus sp*.) and velvet grass (*Holcus lanatus*). Because the wetland is routinely cut from mowing, it is expected that only common wildlife that utilize the NNAG would also utilize the seasonal freshwater wetland. See Appendix C, Photo 3 for an image of the seasonal freshwater wetland.

The seasonal freshwater wetland may be considered WOTUS under Section 404 of the CWA and Waters of the State under the PCA. Additionally, the wetland may be considered as an ESHA under the San Mateo County LCP. See Appendix A, Figures 5 and 6 for the limits of the potentially jurisdictional wetland.

Ephemeral Drainage

No CFFW Listed Natural Community

The unnamed ephemeral drainage comprises 0.015 acres of the Project Area, cutting through the non-native grassland in a straight line, perpendicular from Obispo Road before entering a culvert under Highway 1, which flows into Pacific Ocean. No riparian vegetation was present around the ephemeral drainage. During the July site visit, no flowing nor standing water was observed in the drainage. The drainage is fed by runoff from the unincorporated community of El Granada within the Santa Maria watershed. See Appendix C, photos 4 and 6 for images of the ephemeral drainage.

The ephemeral drainage would likely not be considered WOTUS as the stream does not appear to be relatively permanent. However, the ephemeral drainage would still be considered Waters of the State. and be considered jurisdictional by CDFW and require a Section 1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement for any work conducted within the drainage. Additionally, the ephemeral drainage may be considered as an ESHA under the San Mateo County LCP

Critical Habitat

The Project Area is not located within any Critical Habitat. However, Critical Habitat for California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*) is located 1.03 miles northwest of the Project Area. Additionally, designated critical habitat is located 1.55 miles southeast for the western snowy plover (*Chardarius nivosus nivosus*) and critical habitat for central California coast steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus)* is located 0.86 miles northwest of the Project Area.

Special-Status Plant Species

A CNDDB search resulted in 64 special-status plant species occurring within the 9-quad search around the Project Area (Appendix A, Figure 7). All of these species are extirpated, require specific habitats or soils that do not occur within the Project Area. Due to lack of appropriate habitat, heavy habitat disturbance and distance from suitable habitats, these species were determined to have low or no potential to occur. No special-status species were observed during any of the three site visits conducted by Sunset, Montrose (2024) and San Mateo County Resources Conservation District (2017). No special-status plants were deemed to have a moderate or higher potential to occur within the Project area. See Appendix D for the full table of species and their potential to occur.

Special-Status Wildlife Species

A CNDDB search resulted in 58 special-status wildlife species occurring within the 9-quad search around the Project Area (see Appendix A, Figure 8). Of the 58 wildlife species recorded in CNDDB, 56 species have none or low potential to occur within the Project area due to lack of suitable habitat, possible extirpation from the area, previous and repeated site disturbance, distance, and habitat fragmentation. See Appendix D for the full table of species and their potential to occur.

Two special-status species have a moderate potential to occur. This includes the merlin and saltmarsh common yellow throat. These species are further described below. Additionally, non-special status nesting birds have the potential to occur within the Project Area. Other species with a low potential to occur are also discussed further below.

California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*), Federally Threatened, CDFW Species of Special Concern

The California red-legged frog (CRLF) is the largest native frog in the western United States (USFWS 2025). It ranges in color on its back from red to brown and olive, with a distinct red

abdomen and hind legs. The California red-legged frog is a federally-listed threatened species, as of 1996 (Fellers 2007). Their distribution range encompasses 35 counties in California, from the Coast of Mendocino County to Santa Barbara County, through Los Angeles County. There are records of isolated populations in the Sierra Nevada foothills, Riverside, and San Diego counties. It can also be found in the San Francisco Bay Area, the Central Coast, and Baja California, Mexico.

California red-legged frogs use water for breeding; therefore, they can be found in close proximity to stock ponds and streams during the breeding season (December through March) (Fellers 2007). They can be found in upland areas to feed when water levels are too high. When temperatures increase in the Summer, they seek shelter under rocks, boulders, leaf litter, small channels, and animal burrows (USFWS 2025). Some have been noted to stay at breeding sites all year round, while others travel up to 2.8 km to upland areas (Fellers 2007).

California red-legged frogs may live up to five years, but the general lifespan is two years (USFWS 2025). Females reach sexual maturity at three years while males mature at two years (USFWS 2025). Eggs are laid following a substantial rainfall in late winter to early spring, November through May (USFWS 2025). Egg masses can contain anywhere from 300 to 4,000 eggs; however, survival to the tadpole phase is less than 1% (USFWS 2025).

Adult red-legged frogs generally eat insects and other invertebrates. However, since they are large frogs, they have been documented eating small vertebrates, including other frogs and mice (USFWS 2025).

The California red-legged frog is known to have breeding sites different than its general habitat site, and travels between the two (Fellers 2007). Therefore, breeding habitat, and travel corridors should be protected in order to preserve the species. The increase in agricultural land use and human expansion and urbanization has resulted in a decline in habitat for the California red-legged frog (Davidson 2001).

There is one documented occurrence of a California red-legged frog within 0.5 miles of the Project Area, and two more within 0.6 miles (CDFW 2026). Due to urban development, the drainage within the Project Area and riparian areas adjacent to the Project Area have been severed from upper catchments and culverts under El Granada. No suitable breeding habitat exists within the Project Area. Although the ephemeral drainage and nearby riparian habitat offer possible suitable habitat for the species, the presence of the surrounding urban areas limit the potential for any isolated populations of California red-legged frog to be present within the Project Area and from migrating to the Project Area. Therefore, California red-legged frog has low potential to occur within the Project Area.

Santa Cruz Black Salamander (*Aneides niger*), CDFW Species of Special Concern

Santa Cruz black salamander is endemic to California with a limited range in the Santa Cruz Mountains in northern Santa Cruz County, western Santa Clara County, and southern San Mateo County. It was formerly considered a subspecies of the black salamander (*Aneides*

flavipunctatus). It is a medium-sized salamander measuring up to 5.5 inches long that is solid black with fine white specks. It is a member of the Plethodontidae or lungless salamanders. Plethodontid salamanders do not breathe through lungs but instead respire through their skin and mouth tissues. Santa Cruz black salamander is found in damp environments on land and moves only during periods of high humidity (e.g., rain events). The Santa Cruz black salamander is a terrestrial salamander; therefore, it does not live directly in bodies of water but is generally found in moist areas near streams and creeks in deciduous woodland, coniferous forest, and coastal grasslands. It is also adapted for climbing with long toes and a rounded prehensile tail. This species may be active year-round along streams but will stay in moist underground burrows or under rocks, logs or other objects near streams during dry periods.

No CNDDB occurrences for Santa Cruz black salamander occur within a 5 mile radius of the Project Area. However, there are multiple occurrences in the adjacent quad, which are 8 miles east of the Project Area. The Project Area contains possible marginalcreek habitat to support Santa Cruz black salamander. However, as discussed with California red-legged frog, the habitat is highly small, highly fragmented, and isolated. Additionally, the Project Area is outside of the known range for the species (Thomson et al. 2016). Therefore, Santa Cruz black salamander has a low potential for occurrence within the riparian areas of the Project Area.

San Francisco garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis*), Federally Endangered, CDFW Species of Special Concern

The San Francisco garter snake (SFGS) is a highly aquatic subspecies of the common garter snake endemic to the San Francisco Bay Area. San Francisco garter snakes are distributed along the western San Francisco Peninsula from the southern San Francisco County border south to Waddell Lagoon south of Ano Nuevo and as far west as Crystal Springs Reservoir. It occurs sympatrically with its primary prey species, the California red-legged frog (*Rana aurora draytonii*); however, it will opportunistically prey on a variety of species including frogs, tadpoles, egg masses, newts, small fish, salamanders, reptiles, small mammals, birds and their eggs and several small invertebrates (Stebbins 2003).

San Francisco garter snakes prefer densely vegetated habitats close to water where they can retreat when disturbed (Stebbins 2003). The species often occurs near ponds, marshes, streams and other wetlands associated with cattails (*Typha* spp.), bulrushes (*Amphiscirpus, Bolboschoenus, Isolepis, Schoenoplectus* and *Trichophorum* spp.) and rushes (*Juncus* and *Eleocharis* spp.). Mating occurs shortly after they leave their winter retreats in May and females give birth to live young between June and September. Species may hibernate near the coastal areas in fossorial mammal burrows and other refuges, or remain active year-round, weather permitting.

San Francisco garter snakes are usually found around ponds and marshes that support large populations of Pacific tree frog (*Hyla regilla*) and California red-legged frog, both of which serve as prime food sources.

CNDDB records indicate seven occurrences within a 5 mile radius around the Project Area (CDFW 2026). The closest occurrence to the Project Area is 1.3 miles northwest, last observed in 1989. All known occurrences within the 5 mile buffer are outside of the Project Area's watershed. As described in the California red-legged frog discussion, the aquatic habitat within the Project Area is poor, isolated, and heavily disturbed due to urban development. The freshwater wetland within the Project Area does not contain suitable breeding or foraging habitat as the wetland is routinely disturbed via mowing. The wetland is located adjacent to a road, and does not contain thick vegetation. Therefore, there is a low potential for San Francisco garter snake to occur within or directly adjacent to the Project Area.

Merlin

The merlin is a species of falcon that is a winter migrant within the California coast. The merlin is a small falcon, that is up to 13 inches long and up to 29 inches long for its wingspan. Males feature a blue-gray back, and orange tinted with black to reddish brown streaks. Females are brownish-gray to dark brown above, with white spots and a brown below. Within California, Merlin overwinter along the coast, within annual grasslands, savannahs, woodlands, and wetlands. Merlin does not breed in California, but typically overwinter from September to May. They require dense tree stands close to bodies of water for cover (Trimble 1972).

There are no CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the Project Area; however, there is one occurrence 7.7 miles north within the same USGS quad (CNDDB 2025). Merlin can cover large distances for foraging. Within the Project Area, the annual grassland may provide marginal overwintering habitat. Additionally, the riparian willow thicket adjacent to the Project Area may provide marginal overwintering habitat. Therefore, there is a moderate potential for merlin to occur within the Project Area.

Saltmarsh common yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas sinuosa*), CDFW Species of Special Concern

The saltmarsh common yellowthroat is a subspecies of the common yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas)* and is residence in the San Francisco Bay Area. Adult males feature bright yellow bottom with a black face mask and thin white lines off the black mask. Females are olive brown, usually with yellow brightening around the throat and under the tail, without the black mask. The breeding range for saltmarsh common yellowthroat include the coasts of Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo counties, as well as the shoreline along San Francisco Bay (Evens et al. 1997). Breeding habitat includes freshwater and brackish water swamps, wetlands, and riparian woodland. Yellowthroats can use small and relatively isolated patches of habitats, including swales and seeps where groundwater is available (Hobson et al. 1986).

The closest CNDDB occurrence for saltmarsh common yellowthroat is 0.9 miles northwest of the Project Area. Two breeders were observed within a willow thicket in 1990; however, the pair did not return in the following season. Two other CNDDB occurrences 1.5 and 2.1 miles southeast

were also last observed in 1990 within riparian vegetation. The Project Area does not contain suitable nesting habitat. However, the adjacent riparian willow thicket may provide suitable nesting habitat. Although the riparian habitat adjacent to the Project Area is small and isolated, saltmarsh common yellowthroat is known to utilize small and isolated habitats. Therefore, saltmarsh common yellowthroat has a moderate potential to nest and occur within the riparian portions adjacent to the Project Area.

Monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*), Federally Threatened, CDFW Species of Special Concern
The monarch butterfly is a brightly colored butterfly species native to North America. Adults have large, bright-orange wings surrounded by a black border and covered with black veins. The black border contains a double row of white spots that are present on the upper and lower sides of its forewings and hindwings. There are three distinct populations of monarchs in the United States that are separated by behavior and migration differences (Oberhauser and Solensky 2004). Eastern monarchs live east of the Rocky Mountains, western monarchs live west of the Rocky Mountains, and southern Florida monarchs live in southern Florida (USFWS 2025). In California, western monarchs overwinter on tree groves along the coast and in a few inland sites in the Saline Valley (Jepsen 2015). Specific host trees include blue gum eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus globulus*), Monterey pine (*Pinus radiata*), Montrey cypress (*Cupressus macrocarpa*), as well as other trees (Jepsen 2015).

In the breeding season, adult monarchs lay eggs on milkweed (*Asclepias spp.*). Larvae feed on milkweed over a period of 9 to 18 days before pupating into a chrysalis. Monarchs remain in chrysalis for 6 to 14 days before enclosing as an adult butterfly (Jepsen 2015). Adults require a diversity of blooming nectar sources to feed on in both their breeding grounds and throughout their migration grounds. Once adults, monarchs may produce multiple generations during the breeding season, and live for approximately 2 to 5 weeks. However, overwintering adults may live up to 9 months as they enter into suspended reproduction when overwintering (USFWS 2024).

Current threats to monarchs include the loss and degradation of breeding, migratory, and overwintering habitat and the increased exposure to insecticides (CDFW 2024). On December 12, 2024, the USFWS officially proposed to list the monarch butterfly as a Federally Threatened species.

Three overwintering sites are documented within 0.5 miles of the Project Area through CNDDB and records of monarchs within 5 miles of the Project Area (CDFW 2026; Western monarch Count Resource Center 2023). The Project Area itself lacks any documented overwintering groves and plants favored by monarchs for food sources, such as milkweeds, are deficient. Therefore, within the Project Area, monarchs have a low potential to occur. However, a small grove of eucalyptus trees was observed along Burnham Creek, near where Obispo Road and Alhambra Ave intersect, which is adjacent to the Project Area. While this grove is outside the Project Area, it is nearby

and may provide marginally suitable winter roosting spot for monarchs. Therefore, there is a low potential for monarchs to be found in and adjacent to the Project Area.

Obscure bumble bee (*Bombus caliginosus*), CDFW Species of Special Concern
The obscure bumble historical range occurs along the Pacific Coast, from southern British Columbia to southern California. In California, the obscure bumble can also be found in the Central Valley. Worker bees are often found on the legume family (*Fabaecae*), male bees on asters (*Asteraceae*), and queen bees on the heath family (*Ericaceae*). The obscure bumble bee is active mainly during the summer months between May and September (Thorp 1983).

CNDDB documents occurrences of the obscure bumble bee within 2.1 miles of the Project Area (CDFW 2025). However, this occurrence was recorded in 1929 and the site currently lacks substantial foliage for foraging. The site is routinely disturbed from continuous mowing of the open non-native grassland and foot traffic, all of which attribute to the limited foraging and nest sites for the species. Therefore, the expectancy of the obscure bumble bee in the Project Area is low.

Western bumble bee (*Bombus occidentalis*), State Candidate, CDFW Species of Special Concern
The western bumble bees range historically, is widely distributed along the Pacific coast in North America from Arizona, New Mexico, California and north through Alaska. Inland, the range stretches to the northwestern great Plains and southern Saskatchewan (Evans). Bumble bees are highly social interdependent colonies that have structured roles with a queen and worker bees. They need habitats with floral resources for foraging which occurs between May through September (WDFW, Thorp 1983).

Similar to the obscure bumble bee, the closest known occurrence of the western bumble bee is 2.2 miles from the Project Area and is from 1953 (CDFW 2026). Within the Project Area, the grasslands may contain marginal habitat for western bumblebee. However, the grasslands lack an abundance of floral resources, are heavily disturbed due to mowing, and is comprised of mostly non-native and invasive vegetation. Therefore, the likelihood of the obscure bumble bee to occur within the Project Area is low.

Hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*), CDFW Species of Special Concern
This species is most abundant in the forests and croplands of the plain states and in forests of the Pacific Northwest, and is also found in the forests of the eastern United States and the arid deserts of the Southwest (WBWG 2023). Diverse woodland habitats with a mixture of forest and small open areas that provide edges seem ideal for this species. This species has been found in Spanish moss, squirrel nests, woodpecker holes, and out in the open on the trunks of trees. Summer tree roosts are typically located along edge habitats close to feeding grounds. Most females rear young in deciduous trees, while males prefer to roost in conifers. Both sexes appear to prefer older trees as roosts, which they use for up to 5 weeks, and apparently provide greater safety.

The closest known occurrence for the hoary bat is 8 miles from the Project Area. However, this species is known to forage up to 24 miles in one night (Anderson 2002). The hoary bat prefers open areas with tree access for foraging. Therefore, there is marginally suitable habitat for foraging for this species within the Project Area. There is low suitable roosting habitat adjacent to the Project Area, as the riparian trees adjacent to the unnamed intermittent drainage provide marginal roosting habitat. Large eucalyptus trees adjacent to the Project Area provide also provide marginal roosting and foraging habitat. Therefore, there is a low potential for hoary bat to occur as foragers and no potential to occur as roosters within the Project Area.

Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*), CDFW Species of Special Concern
The Townsend's big eared bat is found throughout California in subalpine and alpine habitats. This species is nocturnal and hibernates, from October to April (Harris 1990). Mating occurs from November through February. This species is known to forage with other species and focuses on moths and slow maneuverable fliers for food (Harris 1990). They are extremely sensitive to roosting site disturbances and may abandon a roost due to a single visit (Harris 1990). The species requires large cavities for roosting, which may include abandoned buildings, cavities in trees, caves, hollows, and cracks.

CNDDB documents the Townsend's big-eared bat 12 miles from the Project Area. Although the Project Area does not contain suitable roosting habitat, the eucalyptus groves adjacent to the Project Area may provide suitable roosting habitat. Therefore, there is a low potential Townsend's big-eared bat to occur as foragers and no potential for roosters within the Project Area.

Wildlife Corridors

The Project Area is not considered a wildlife corridor. The Project Area is located in an urban environment, with no continuous green belt. Urban wildlife, such as racoons, mice, and possums, may exist within and around the Project Area; however, the Project Area itself is not considered a wildlife corridor connecting sensitive or ecologically important habitat areas. The drainage within the Project Area is also not considered to be significant wildlife corridors for species that use waterways to migrate between habitats as much of the drainages upstream are culverted.

San Mateo County Protected Trees

No trees are anticipated to be removed. Therefore, no protected trees will be removed.

Impacts and Mitigation Measures

The impacts of the proposed Project on the biological communities are listed below in Table 4. Mitigation measures developed by the project proponent, and included in the prepared ISMND are discussed below. The Project will appropriately mitigate for the potential impacts to special-status species and habitats. Appendix A, Figure 9 shows the proposed Project plan impacts to land covers within the Project Area.

Table 4. Project Impacts

Impact Type	Area (acres)
Conversion	
Hardscape to Landscape	0.060
Hardscape to Hardscape	0.426
NNAG to Hardscape	1.678
NNAG to Landscape	1.452
NNAG to Bridge	0.018
Creation	
Native Riparian	0.171
Restoration	
NNAG to Native Grassland	1.136
Shading	
Ephemeral Drainage	0.002
Total	**4.943**

Non-Sensitive Biological Communities

Hardscape/Developed

The current hardscape and developed areas in the Project Area consist of a preschool associated parking area, totaling 0.484 acres. The Project proposes to convert the preschool into a community center. Approximately 0.060 acres of hardscape/developed will be converted to the passive lawn (landscape). The hardscape and developed areas provide little to no habitat value, and the conversion will have little to no impacts to wildlife or habitat. The passive lawn will be frequented by park visitors and is anticipated to provide little to no habitat value. Therefore, no mitigation is proposed for impacts to hardscape/developed.

Non-native Annual Grassland/Ruderal

Currently, the Project Area consists of 4.459 acres of non-native annual grassland/ruderal, a non-protected biological community. The Project proposes to convert approximately 1.452 acres of the non-native annual grassland to landscaped areas, which include the passive lawns and convert 1.678 acres to hardscape, which includes recreational areas, a picnic area, dog park, basketball court, and plaza area. Additionally, 1.136 acres of the non-native grassland/ruderal will be restored by removing all invasive species and seeding native grass and native ornamentals. While the conversion of a total of 3.130 acres to hardscaped and landscaping reduces annual grassland habitat, non-native annual grassland provides marginal and low-quality habitat for native plants and wildlife and is not anticipated to impact local or regional populations of common wildlife, such as gophers, ground squirrels, or fence lizards. Additionally, the restoration of 1.136 acres of native grassland habitat will provide new and improved habitat for native plants

and wildlife habitat that was not previously present. Therefore, no mitigation is proposed for impacts to the non-native annual grassland/ruderal.

Sensitive Biological Communities

Seasonal Freshwater Wetland

The seasonal freshwater wetland will be avoided by the Project and no work will occur within the wetland. A 100-foot buffer zone surrounding the seasonal wetland will be established per the San Mateo County LCP measure 7.19. Within the buffer zone, Project activities will include a public trail and a scenic overlook, which is permitted under Policy 7.19 of the San Mateo County LCP. Currently, non-native grassland/ruderal comprises the entire buffer zone (0.776 acres). Within this buffer zone, 0.114 acres will be converted from previously permeable non-native grassland to impermeable hardscape. The conversion of permeable surfaces to impermeable surfaces within a wetland's watershed has the potential to alter a wetland's hydrology and potentially dimmish the ecological function of the wetland. However, the impacts to the buffer zone surrounding the seasonal freshwater wetland are considered minimal and not anticipated to alter the hydrology or ecological function of the wetland. The seasonal freshwater wetland receives most of its water from the urban landscape uphill of the wetland, which will not be altered by the Project. Current ecological function of the wetland is low, as the wetland is small and directly adjacent to Obispo Road and is highly disturbed due to annual mowing. Therefore, with the proposed mitigation measure to avoid work within the seasonal freshwater wetland, there will be no impacts to the seasonal freshwater wetland. See Appendix A, Figure 10 for impacts to the CCC wetland buffer.

Avoidance of Wetland Habitat

- Prior to Project activities all wetland habitat will be protected with high-visibility fencing. The Project will also comply with general Construction Best Management Practices to prevent erosion, sediment accumulation, or other permanent impacts to the wetland.

Ephemeral Drainage

The ephemeral and drainage will remain unaltered. No work is proposed below the top of bank. A pedestrian bridge will free span over the ephemeral drainage and pass through the newly established riparian corridor.

Permanent impacts of the free span bridge include permanent shading of approximately 0.002 acres of the ephemeral drainage.. Shading reduces aquatic primary productivity and limits riparian growth. These permanent impacts are considered minimal, and impacts will be mitigated by the creation of a riparian zone (0.171 acres) surrounding the ephemeral drainage. During construction of the bridge, temporary impacts include potential turbidity if water is present. To minimize and avoid temporary impacts during construction, the Project will follow all construction Best Management Practices as proposed by the Project Engineer.

Special-Status Plants

While no focused rare-plant surveys were conducted, no special-status plant species were observed in the Project Area during previous site visits from Sunset, Montrose, or the SMCRD. Additionally, no special-status plants have been determined to have a moderate or higher chance of occurring. Thus, it was anticipated that there will be no expected impacts to special-status plants, and no mitigation is proposed.

Special-Status Wildlife

Seven special-status species have a low potential to be present in the Project area and disperse into the project work areas; California red-legged frog, Santa Cruz black salamander, San Francisco garter snake, obscure bumble bee, western bumble bee, monarch butterfly, hoary bat, and Townsend's big-eared bat. Although all the species listed above are not likely to occur, the proposed mitigation measures, as discussed below, are general measures to prevent impacts to any special-status species that may occur within the Project Area.

General Wildlife

The following mitigation measures will be implemented as part of the Project to avoid impacts to special status wildlife:

- A worker education awareness program will be conducted about the special-status species that may be present at the site. The training shall consist of basic identification of each protected wildlife species that has moderate or higher potential to occur. The program will cover the basic biology and behavior of each species, how they may be encountered in the work area, and procedures to follow when they are encountered. Any personnel joining the work crew later will receive the same training before beginning work. The penalties for noncompliance will be relayed to all project personnel. The education session will be presented by the project biologist. An educational brochure containing color photographs of all listed species in the work area will be distributed to all employees working within the Project site. The original list of employees who attend the training sessions will be maintained by the applicant and be made available for review by the agencies upon request.
- A qualified biologist shall conduct pre-construction surveys within 48 hours before the onset of construction activities to identify any wildlife within the Project Area. The pre-construction survey will identify any new burrows within the disturbance area to determine if burrows are suitable habitat for any special-status species. The pre-construction survey will also look for any nesting birds, bees and butterflies, and take extra care to comb the wetlands special-status amphibians.
- All open sections of trenches or holes will be inspected each morning prior to the start of work for the day and periodically during the course of the workday. If any animals are observed in a trench or hole, the on-call biologist will be called to assist all "non-sensitive" species in escaping from the hole or will relocate the animal(s) to suitable habitat outside

the work area. CDFW and/or USFWS will be informed if any special-status species are found. Any special-status animal will not be assisted or handled.

- To prevent inadvertent entrapment of wildlife during construction, all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches more than 1 foot deep will be completely covered at the close of each working day by plywood or similar materials, or provided with one or more escape ramps constructed of earth fill or wooden planks. Before such holes or trenches are filled, they will be thoroughly inspected for trapped animals.
- Because wildlife may take refuge in cavity-like and den-like structures and become trapped, all construction pipes, culverts, or similar structures that are stored at a construction site for one or more overnight periods will be either securely capped prior to storage or thoroughly inspected by the construction foreman/manager for these animals before the pipe is subsequently buried, capped, or otherwise used or moved in any way.
- At the start of each work day, construction staff will check under the vehicles and their tires to ensure no wildlife species are utilizing the equipment as temporary shelter.
- A spill Prevention and Control Plan should be created, and maintained onsite, with all materials necessary to implement the plan. The plan should include measures to prevent discharge of debris and contaminants into the wetlands on site. The plan should include measures to protect the site during any winter weather events.
- No grading or excavation activities should take place during a storm event. Seventy-two-hour weather forecasts from the National Weather Service shall be consulted prior to startup of any phase of the Project that may result in sediment runoff to the stream, and construction plans made to meet this condition. Building materials and/or construction equipment should not be stockpiled or stored where they could be washed into the drainage. Materials shall be stockpiled along Obispo Road.
- Staging and storage areas for equipment, materials, fuels, lubricants and solvents should be located away from the wetted areas. Stationary equipment such as motors, pumps, generators, compressors and welders, located within or adjacent to the wetlands should be positioned over drip-pans.
- Fueling and maintenance of equipment should be conducted off-site and at least 50 feet from any wetland or waterway. Vehicles must be moved away from the drainage prior to refueling and lubrication.
- Any hazardous or toxic materials that could be deleterious to aquatic life that could be washed into the drainage or its tributaries should be contained in water tight containers or removed from the project site.
- The contractor should not dump any litter or construction debris within the Project area. All such debris and waste shall be picked up daily and properly disposed of at an appropriate site.
- No trash will be deposited on the site during construction activities. All trash should be placed in trash receptacles with secure lids or stored in vehicles.
- All Project-related vehicle traffic will be restricted to established roads, construction areas, and other designated areas. These areas should be established in locations disturbed by previous activities to prevent further adverse effects. Because dusk and dawn are often

the times when wildlife is most actively foraging and dispersing, all construction activities will cease one half hour before sunset and will not begin prior to one half hour before sunrise.

- At the end of the Project, the contractor should remove all accumulated materials from the Project Area.

Dispersing Herpetofauna

The California red-legged frog and Santa Cruz black salamander have a low potential to occur in the Project Area and adjacent areas, primarily within the riparian vegetation within Burnham Creek and the adjacent intermittent drainage. Direct impacts on California red-legged frog and Santa Cruz black salamander could potentially occur due to Project work adjacent to the riparian habitat. If individuals of California red-legged frog or Santa Cruz black salamander are present during construction, they may be crushed or injured by the construction crew or with machinery. However, the mitigation measures provided below would avoid impacts to the special-status herpetofauna. Avoidance and minimization measures are provided below to ensure that protected are not present within the work areas and that they do not disperse to within the work areas, including access and staging areas, during construction.

- A qualified biologist with experience in the identification of California red-legged frogs and Santa Cruz black salamander and experience in ESA and CDFW codes shall survey the work site immediately before the onset of activities. If California red-legged frogs or Santa Cruz black salamander are observed, the animal shall be allowed to leave the work area of their own accord, and shall be monitored as practical by the biologist to ensure they do not reenter the work area. CDFW and/or USFWS shall be notified immediately to determine the correct course of action. Construction activities shall not begin until approved by CDFW and/or USFWS.
- A wildlife exclusion fence will be installed to separate the riparian areas adjacent to the Project Area to separate the riparian sites and prevent any species from entering the work area. Fencing will extend a minimum of 36-inches above ground level and will be buried 4 to 6 inches into the ground. Installation of the fence will be performed under the supervision of a qualified biologist.
- If ground-disturbing work is conducted outside of the exclusion fencing a qualified biological monitor will remain on-site for the duration of that work.
- If a California red-legged frog or Santa Cruz black salamander is observed at any time, the on-call biological monitor will be contacted and work will be halted on the Project site until the animal is no longer within the work area. The biological monitor will notify CDFW and/or USFWS if any special status species are found.

Nesting Birds

The proposed Project may directly disturb vegetation that is suitable for use by nesting birds. Additionally, construction noise could temporarily adversely affect nesting birds off site within disturbance distances for a specific during nesting bird season (January 15 through August 14), if present. The grasslands and riparian zones within the Project Area provide potential suitable

nesting bird habitat. Therefore, nesting bird surveys are recommended within two weeks of start of construction.

The following measures would be provided to avoid impacts to both special-status birds, including merlin and saltmarsh common yellowthroat, and other non-special status nesting bird species. If any active nests are established within the vicinity of proposed grading in the future, they will be avoided until young birds are able to leave the nest (fledge) and forage on their own. Avoidance will be accomplished either by scheduling grading and vegetation removal during the non-nesting period (August 15 through February 1) or, if this is not feasible, by conducting a pre-construction survey for nesting birds within 14 days of the start of construction activities. Provisions of the pre-grading survey effort, if necessary, will include the following:

- If construction is scheduled during the nesting period (January 15 through August 14), a qualified wildlife biologist will conduct a pre-construction bird survey to confirm the presence or absence of active nests in the vicinity of proposed construction activities. The survey area will include the complete Project Area and adjacent areas up to 300 feet for raptors.
- If active nests are encountered, the biologist will prepare and implement species-specific measures to prevent abandonment of the active nest(s). At a minimum, construction in the vicinity of a nest's tree or burrow shall be deferred until the young birds have fledged, and a construction-disturbance within a distance determined by the biologist will be provided based on the species, visual and auditory buffers, and presence of non-project activity disturbance. Grading or other project-related disturbance in the vicinity of the nest will not be permitted until the biologist confirms that the young birds have fledged.
- If project construction is halted for more than 14 days during the nesting season, another survey will be conducted to assure nests are not bult within that time period.
- Implementation of the above proposed measures will avoid impacts to special-status and non-special status nesting birds should they occur on-site.

Roosting Bats

The proposed Project may directly disturb foraging habitat for bats. Temporary impacts from construction disturbance, such as noise and vibration, may temporarily adversely affect roosting bats within the Project Area. However, the Project Area itself contains no roosting habitat, therefore there is no potential for direct impacts to roosting bats.

Wildlife Corridors

The Project Area is located in an urban area and is surrounded by development to the north, east, and west, and is not considered a significant wildlife corridor. Development of the Project Area as a park would not interfere substantially with movement of wildlife through the site as the southern portion of the site would not be subject to intensive use or development and would remain as open space. Therefore, the Project will not impact any wildlife corridors. Therefore, no mitigation is proposed for impacts to wildlife corridors.

San Mateo Local Coastal Program

The San Mateo County LCP contains numerous goals, policies, and action items to protect biological resources. Implementation of mitigation measures as described above would further minimize impacts by protecting biological resources such as sensitive native habitat, vegetation communities, special-status species, and local native and wildlife species. The ephemeral drainage and revegetation around the drainage would follow the requirements mandated within the LCP permit conditions within Section 7, Sensitive Habitat Components for Sensitive Habitats, Riparian Corridors, and for Rare and Endangered Species including a 35-foot buffer from the midline of the drainage. Additionally, the existing freshwater wetland would not be impacted and a 100-foot buffer would be established. Implementation of the proposed Project would leave site conditions in an improved ecological function than those prior to Project implementation. Implementation of mitigation measures as described in previous sections will ensure the adherence to the San Mateo LCP.

San Mateo County Protected Trees

The Project does not propose the removal of any protected trees and therefore would not be subject to a Tree Ordinance. Therefore, no mitigation is proposed for impacts to San Mateo County protected trees.

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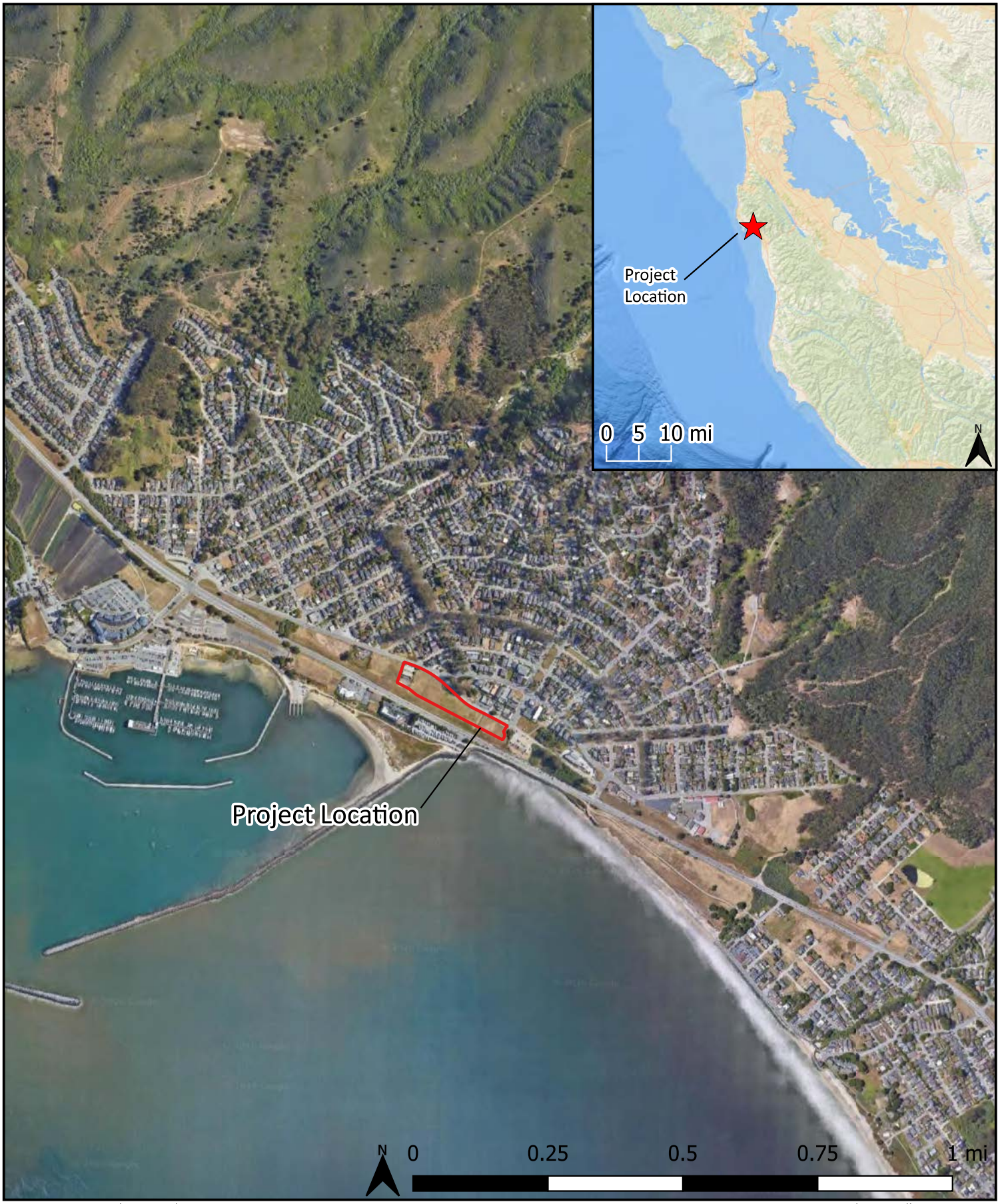
Appendix A

Project Figures



Source: Esri National Geographic + Ocean 2025

Prepared By: EHall, May 28, 2026

Figure 1. Project Vicinity Map

Biological Resources Assessment
Granada Community Park and Recreation Center Project
El Granada, San Mateo County, California

SUNSET ECOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS
BIOLOGY, PERMITTING, AND COMPLIANCE

Source: USGS Topographic

Prepared By: EHall, May 28, 2026

Figure 2. USGS Topographic Map

Biological Resources Assessment
Granada Community Park and Recreation Center Project
El Granada, San Mateo County, California

SUNSET ECOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS
BIOLOGY, PERMITTING, AND COMPLIANCE

Source: Esri Satellite 2025

Prepared By: EHall, May 28, 2026

Figure 3. Project Area

Biological Resources Assessment
Granada Community Park and Recreation Center Project
El Granada, San Mateo County, California

SUNSET ECOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS
BIOLOGY, PERMITTING, AND COMPLIANCE

Source: NRCS Soil Survey 2025

Prepared By: EHall, May 28, 2026

Figure 4. Soils Map

Biological Resources Assessment
Granada Community Park and Recreation Center Project
El Granada, San Mateo County, California

SUNSET ECOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS
BIOLOGY, PERMITTING, AND COMPLIANCE

Source: Google Satellite 2025 and Kankel, Conroy, Rose, and Hill Landscape Architecture

Prepared By: EHall, May 28, 2026

Figure 5. Jurisdictional Delineation

Biological Resources Assessment
Granada Community Park and Recreation Center Project
El Granada, San Mateo County, California

SUNSET ECOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS
BIOLOGY, PERMITTING, AND COMPLIANCE

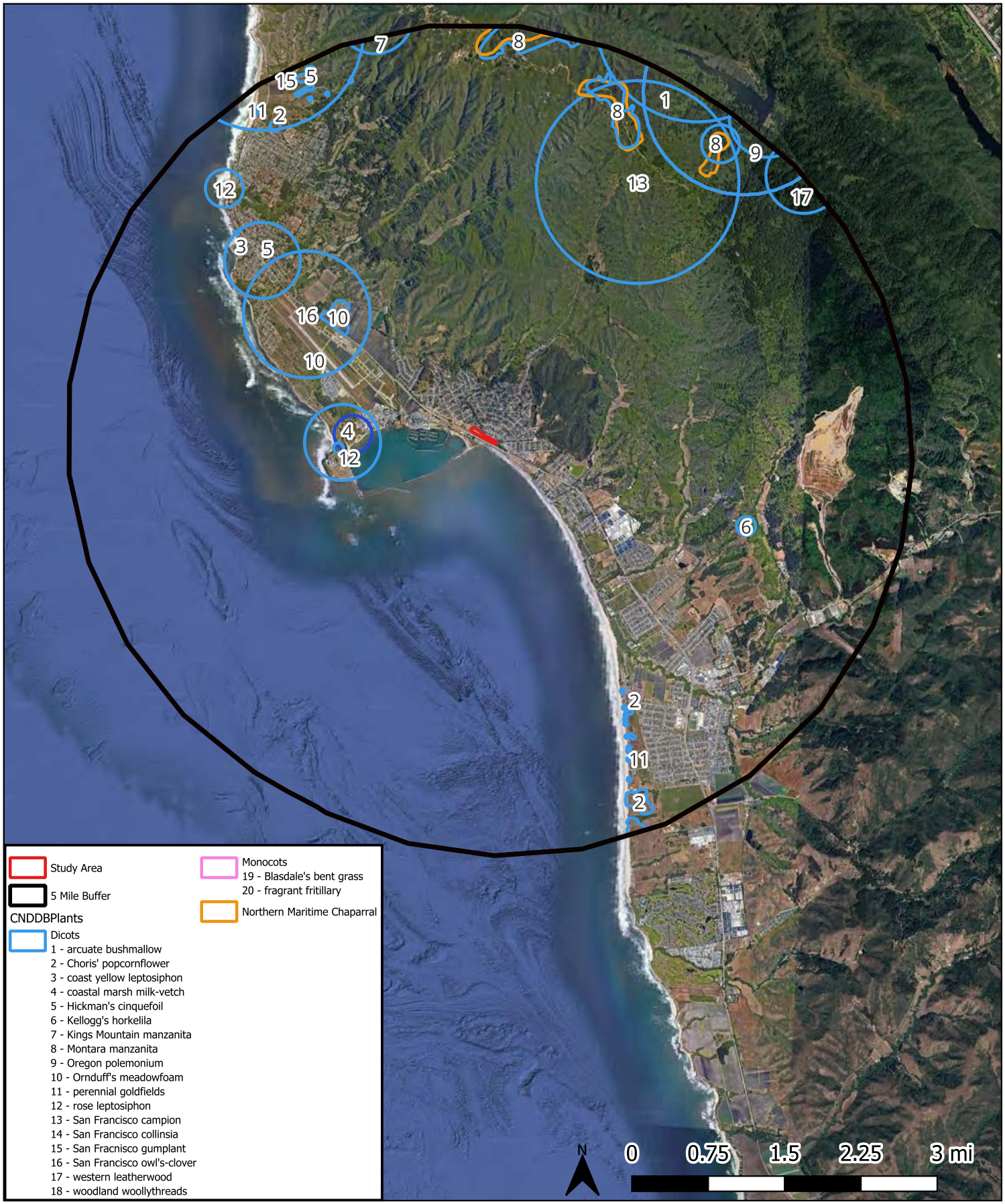
Source: Esri Satellite 2026, Sunset Ecological Solutions 2025

Prepared By: KChang / EHall May 28, 2026

Figure 6. Vegetation Communities

Biological Resources Assessment
Granada Community Park and Recreation Center Project
El Granada, San Mateo County, California

SUNSET ECOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS
BIOLOGY, PERMITTING, AND COMPLIANCE



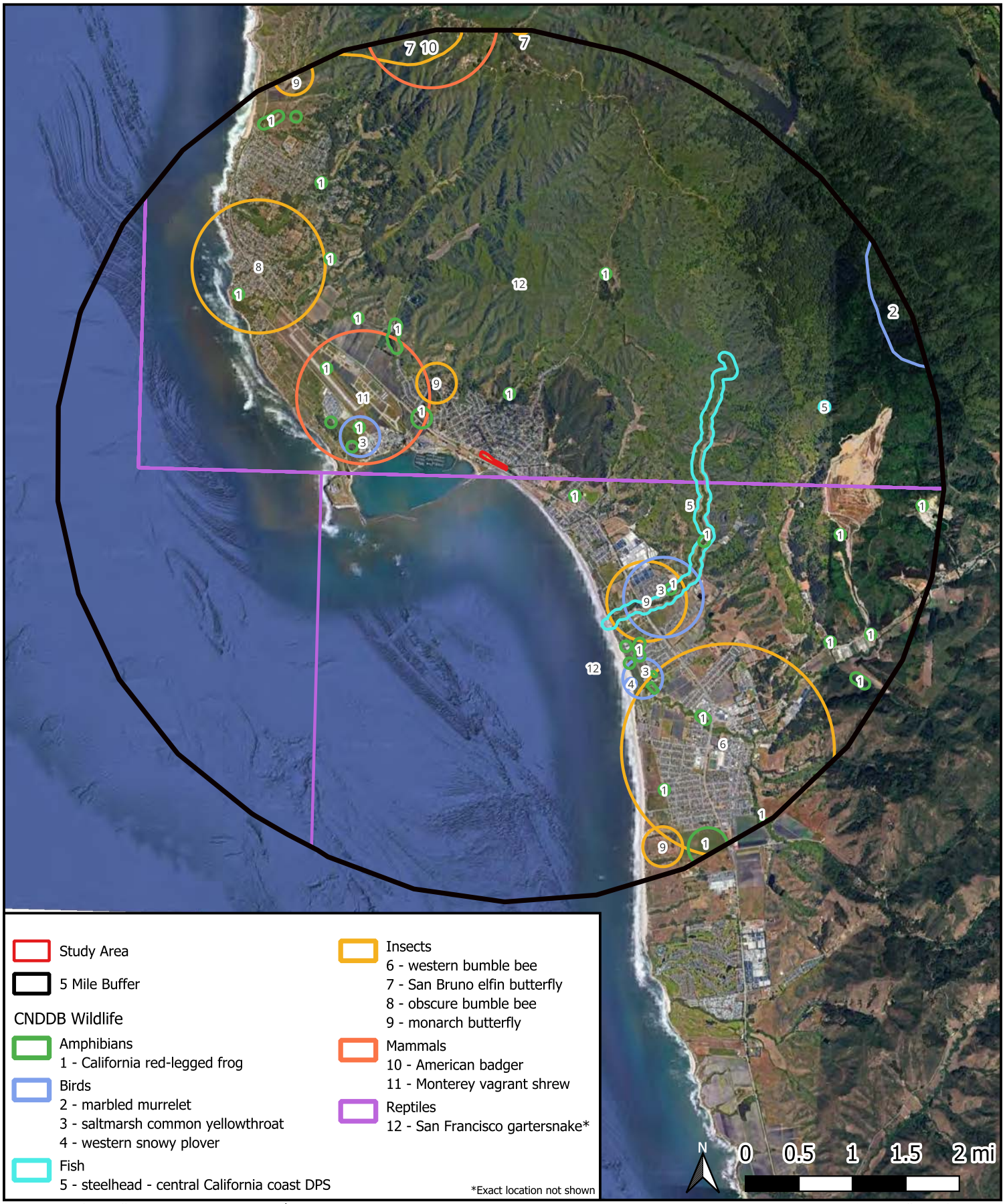
Source: Google Satellite 2025 and CDFW CNDDB 11/2025

Prepared By: EHall March 9, 2026

Figure 7. CNDDB Plants

Biological Resource Assessment
Granada Community Park and Recreation Center Project
El Granada, San Mateo County, California

SUNSET ECOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS
BIOLOGY, PERMITTING, AND COMPLIANCE



Source: Google Satellite 2025, CDFW CNDDB 11/2025

Prepared By: EHall March 9, 2026

Figure 8. CNDDB Wildlife

Biological Resources Assessment
Granada Community Park and Recreation Center Project
El Granada, San Mateo County, California

SUNSET ECOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS
BIOLOGY, PERMITTING, AND COMPLIANCE

Source: Google Satellite 2025 and Kankel, Conroy, Rose, and Hill Landscape Architecture

Prepared By: EHall May 28, 2026

Figure 9. Project Impacts

Biological Resources Assessment
Granada Community Park and Recreation Center Project
El Granada, San Mateo County, California

SUNSET ECOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS
BIOLOGY, PERMITTING, AND COMPLIANCE

Source: Google Satellite 2025 and Kankel, Conroy, Rose, and Hill Landscape Architecture

Prepared By: Ehall May 28, 2026

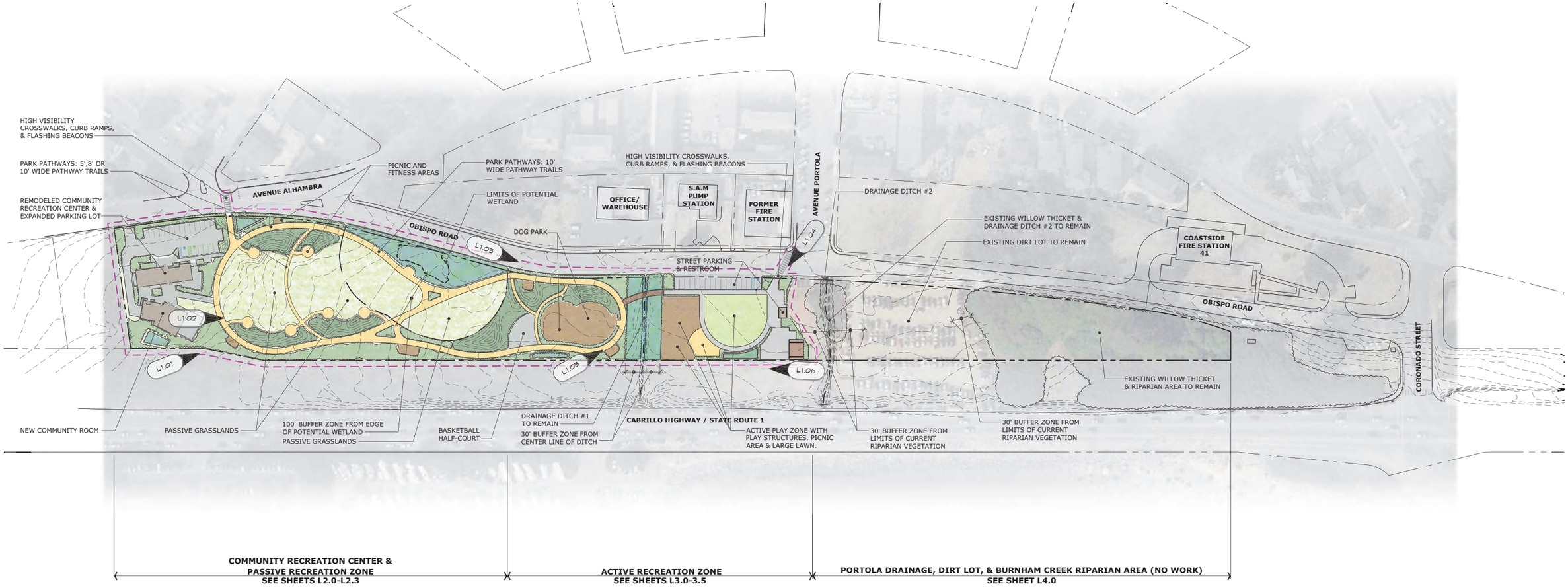
Figure 10. Wetland Buffer Impacts

Biological Resources Assessment
Granada Community Park and Recreation Center Project
El Granada, San Mateo County, California

SUNSET ECOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS
BIOLOGY, PERMITTING, AND COMPLIANCE

Appendix B

Project Plans



PARK PLAN NOTES

- SEE AREA PLANS & ENLARGEMENTS, SHEETS L2.0-L5.0 FOR DETAILED INFORMATION ON ALL PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.
- SEE SITE CIRCULATION & SURFACING PLAN, SHEET L1.1, FOR FULL DESCRIPTION OF ALL PAVING TYPES PROPOSED ON SITE.
- SEE SCHEMATIC PLANTING PLAN, SHEET L6.0, AND SCHEMATIC PLANT LISTS, SHEETS P1.1-P1.7, FOR FULL DESCRIPTION OF ALL PLANT COMMUNITIES.

INDICATES VANTAGE POINT OF CONCEPTUAL RENDRINGS

KANKEL CONROY ROSE & HILL
Landscape Architecture

GRANADA COMMUNITY PARK & RECREATION CENTER

EL GRANADA, CA

APNs: 047-251-100
047-251-110
047-262-010

REFERENCE NORTH

Date: 05/15/26 COORDINATION
Revised:
Drawn by: TMG/NK/AB
Scale: 1/80" - 1'-0"
0 40' 80' 160'

PARK PLAN

DRAFT

Sheet
L1.0

Appendix C

Photographs

Photograph 1. View of the non-native grassland, covering a majority of the Project Area. Photo taken facing north west on 7/9/25.

Photograph 2. View of the ruderal grassland. Note the ruts along the grassland, indicating prior mowing and distruabance. Photo was taken facing southwest on 7/9/25.

Photograph 3. View of the seasonal freshwater wetland. Notice the darker shade of green from the presence of *Schoenoplectus punguns*, an obligate wetland species. Photo taken facing west on 7/9/25.

Photograph 4. View of the informal parking area within in the Project Area. The willow riparian area of Burnham Creek is on the left and outside of the Project Area. Photo taken facing west on 7/9/25.

Photograph 5. View of ruderal grassland uplands surrounding the wetland. During a site visit in June 2025, clear mowing marks across the grassland and wetland were observed. Photo taken facing southwest on 7/9/25.

Photograph 6. View of the non-jurisdictional ephemeral drainage in the ruderal grassland to the western side of the Project area. Photo taken facing northeast on 7/9/25.

Appendix D

CNDDB Wildlife and Plant Tables

Special Status Plants

Name	Status	Habitats	Potential to Occur	Recommended Action
Acanthomintha duttonii San Mateo thorn-mint	FE, SE, 1B.1	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. Uncommon serpentinite vertisol clays; in relatively open areas. 50-185 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No serpentinite vertisol clays are present.	No further action recommended
Agrostis blasdalei Blasdale's bent grass	1B.2	Coastal dunes, coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie. Sandy or gravelly soil close to rocks; often in nutrient-poor soil with sparse vegetation. 5-365 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. Soils on site are not nutrient poor.	No further action recommended
Allium peninsulare var. franciscanum Franciscan onion	1B.2	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Clay soils; often on serpentine; sometimes on volcanics. Dry hillsides. 5-320 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No serpentinite clays are present.	No further action recommended
Amsinckia lunaris bent-flowered fiddleneck	1B.2	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, coastal bluff scrub. 3-795 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. Regular disturbance and abundance of non-native species exclude this species from occurring.	No further action recommended
Aphyllon robbinsii Robbins' broomrape	1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub, growing at elevations from 0 to 100 meters. Rocky or sandy soil on bluffs, cliffs, landslides.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No rocky or sandy soils or bluffs or cliffs present.	No further action recommended
Arctostaphylos andersonii Anderson's manzanita	1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, north coast coniferous forest. Open sites, redwood forest. 95-765 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, north coast coniferous forest present.	No further action recommended
Arctostaphylos franciscana Franciscan manzanita	FE, 1B.1	Chaparral. Serpentine outcrops in chaparral. 30-215 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No serpentine outcrops present.	No further action recommended

Name	Status	Habitats	Potential to Occur	Recommended Action
Arctostaphylos imbricata San Bruno Mountain manzanita	SE, 1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Mostly known from a few sandstone outcrops in chaparral. 275-305 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No sandstone outcrops and chapparal present.	No further action recommended
Arctostaphylos montana ssp. ravenii Presidio manzanita	FE, SE, 1B.1	Chaparral, coastal prairie, coastal scrub. Open, rocky serpentine slopes. 20-215 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No chaparral, coastal prairie, coastal scrub or serpentine soils present. No *Arctostaphylos* observed during site visit.	No further action recommended
Arctostaphylos montaraensis Montara manzanita	1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Slopes and ridges. 270-460 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No chaparral and coastal scrub present. No *Arctostaphylos* observed during site visit.	No further action recommended
Arctostaphylos pacifica Pacific manzanita	SE, 1B.1	Coastal scrub, chaparral. 320 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No chaparral and coastal scrub present. No *Arctostaphylos* observed during site visit.	No further action recommended
Arctostaphylos regismontana Kings Mountain manzanita	1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, north coast coniferous forest. Granitic or sandstone outcrops. 240-705 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No forest or chapparal present. No *Arctostaphylos* observed during site visit.	No further action recommended
Astragalus pycnostachyus var. pycnostachyus coastal marsh milk-vetch	1B.2	Coastal dunes, marshes and swamps, coastal scrub. Mesic sites in dunes or along streams or coastal salt marshes. 0-155 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No dunes, marshes, swamps or coastal scrub present.	No further action recommended

Name	Status	Habitats	Potential to Occur	Recommended Action
Astragalus tener var. tener alkali milk-vetch	1B.2	Alkali playa, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Low ground, alkali flats, and flooded lands; in annual grassland or in playas or vernal pools. 0-170 m.	**Low.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. Regular disturbance and abundance of non-native species exclude this species from occurring.	No further action recommended
Carex comosa bristly sedge	2B.1	Marshes and swamps, coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland. Lake margins, wet places.	**Low.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. Regular disturbance and abundance of non-native species exclude this species from occurring.	No further action recommended
Centromadia parryi ssp. parryi pappose tarplant	1B.2	Chaparral, coastal prairie, meadows and seeps, coastal salt marsh, valley and foothill grassland. Vernally mesic, often alkaline sites. 1-500 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. Regular disturbance and abundance of non-native species exclude this species from occurring.	No further action recommended
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. palustre Point Reyes salty bird's-beak	1B.2	Coastal salt marsh. Usually in coastal salt marsh with *Salicornia, Distichlis, Jaumea, Spartina*, etc. 0-115 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. Coastal salt marsh is not present.	No further action recommended
Chorizanthe cuspidata var. cuspidate San Francisco Bay spineflower	1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie, coastal scrub. Closely related to *C. pungens*. Sandy soil on terraces and slopes. 2-550 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie, coastal scrub present.	No further action recommended
Chorizanthe robusta var. robusta robust spineflower	FE, 1B.1	Cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, chaparral. Sandy terraces and bluffs or in loose sand. 5-245 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No woodland, coastal dunes, scrub, terraces, and bluffs present.	No further action recommended
Cirsium andrewsii Franciscan thistle	1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, broadleafed upland forest, coastal scrub, coastal prairie. Sometimes serpentine seeps. 0-295 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No serpentine soils are present.	No further action recommended

Name	Status	Habitats	Potential to Occur	Recommended Action
Cirsium fontinale var. fontinales fountain thistle	FE, SE, 1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, chaparral, cismontane woodland, meadows and seeps. Serpentine seeps and grassland. 45-185 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No serpentine soils are present.	No further action recommended
Cirsium occidentale var. compactum compact cobwebby thistle	1B.2	Little information exists on this plant; it was collected from the Palo Alto area at the turn of the 20th Century. Although not seen since 1901, this Cirsium is thought to be quite distinct from other *Cirsiums* acc. to D. Keil. 0-100 m.	**None.** No CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of Project and no observations within San Mateo County since 1901.	No further action recommended
Collinsia corymbose round-headed collinsia	1B.2	Coastal dunes. 0-30 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No coastal dunes present.	No further action recommended
Collinsia multicolor San Francisco collinsia	1B.2	Closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal scrub. On decomposed shale (mudstone) mixed with humus; sometimes on serpentine. 10-275 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No serpentine soils are present.	No further action recommended
Dirca occidentalis western leatherwood	1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, north coast coniferous forest, riparian forest, riparian woodland. On brushy slopes, mesic sites; mostly in mixed evergreen and foothill woodland communities. 20-640 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. Project is located outside of known elevation range of species. Regular disturbance and abundance of non-native species exclude this species from occurring.	No further action recommended
Eriophyllum latilobum San Mateo woolly sunflower	FE, SE, 1B.1	Cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest. Often on roadcuts; found on and off of serpentine. 30-610 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No woodland, coastal scrub, or forest present.	No further action recommended

Name	Status	Habitats	Potential to Occur	Recommended Action
Fritillaria biflora var. ineziana Hillsborough chocolate lily	1B.1	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Probably only on serpentine; most recent site is in serpentine grassland. 90-170 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No serpentine soils present.	No further action recommended
Fritillaria liliacea fragrant fritillary	1B.2	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, coastal prairie, cismontane woodland. Often on serpentine; various soils reported though usually on clay, in grassland. 3-385 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No serpentine soils present.	No further action recommended
Gilia capitata ssp. chamissonis blue coast gilia	1B.1	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub. 3-200 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No coastal dunes or scrub present.	No further action recommended
Gilia millefoliata dark-eyed gilia	1B.2	Coastal dunes. 1-60 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No coastal dunes present.	No further action recommended
Grindelia hirsutula var. maritima San Francisco gumplant	1B.2	Coastal scrub, rocky bluffs, and windy, open hillsides from Marin to Monterey, particularly on serpentine soils	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No serpentine soils present.	No further action recommended
Helianthella castanea Diablo helianthella	1B.2	Broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Usually in chaparral/oak woodland interface in rocky, azonal soils. Often in partial shade. 45-1070 m.	**None.** No CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of Project. No rocky or azonal soils present.	No further action recommended
Hemizonia congesta ssp. congesta congested-headed hayfield tarplant	1B.2	Valley and foothill grassland. Grassy valleys and hills, often in fallow fields; sometimes along roadsides. 5-520 m.	**Low.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. Regular disturbance and abundance of non-native species exclude this species from occurring. No CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of Project.	No further action recommended

Name	Status	Habitats	Potential to Occur	Recommended Action
Hesperevax sparsiflora var. brevifolia short-leaved evax	1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie. Sandy bluffs and flats. 0-640 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No coastal habitats present.	No further action recommended
Hesperolinon congestum Marin western flax	FT, ST, 1B.1	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. In serpentine barrens and in serpentine grassland and chaparral. 60-400 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No serpentine soils present.	No further action recommended
Heteranthera dubia water star-grass	2B.2	Marshes and swamps. Alkaline, still or slow-moving water. Requires a pH of 7 or higher, usually in slightly eutrophic waters. 15-1510 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No marshes or swamps present.	No further action recommended
Horkelia cuneata var. sericea Kellogg's horkelia	1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, coastal scrub, coastal dunes, chaparral. Old dunes, coastal sandhills; openings. Sandy or gravelly soils. 5-430 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No sandy or gravelly soils present.	No further action recommended
Horkelia marinensis Point Reyes horkelia	1B.2	Coastal dunes, coastal prairie, coastal scrub. Sandy flats and dunes near coast; in grassland or scrub plant communities. 2-775 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No sandy soils present. Regular disturbance and abundance of non-native species exclude this species from occurring.	No further action recommended
Hypogymnia schizidiata island tube lichen	1B.3	Chaparral, closed-cone coniferous forest. On bark and wood of hardwoods and conifers. 255-545 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No chaparral or forest present.	No further action recommended
Lasthenia californica ssp. macrantha perennial goldfields	1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub. 5-185 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, or coastal scrub present.	No further action recommended
Layia carnosa beach layia	FE, SE, 1B.1	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub. On sparsely vegetated, semi-stabilized dunes, usually behind foredunes. 3-30 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No coastal dunes or coastal scrub present.	No further action recommended

Name	Status	Habitats	Potential to Occur	Recommended Action
Leptosiphon croceus coast yellow leptosiphon	SE, 1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie. 10-150 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. Regular disturbance and abundance of non-native species exclude this species from occurring.	No further action recommended
Leptosiphon rosaceus rose leptosiphon	1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub. 10-140 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No coastal bluff scrub present.	No further action recommended
Lessingia arachnoidea Crystal Springs lessingia	1B.2	Coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland. Grassy slopes on serpentine; sometimes on roadsides. 90-200 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No serpentine soils present.	No further action recommended
Lessingia germanorum San Francisco lessingia	FE, SE, 1B.1	Coastal scrub. On remnant dunes. Open sandy soils relatively free of competing plants. 3-155 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No sandy soils present. Regular disturbance and abundance of non-native species exclude this species from occurring.	No further action recommended
Limnanthes douglasii ssp. ornduffii Ornduff's meadowfoam	1B.1	Meadows and seeps, agricultural fields. 5-15 m.	**Low.** Marginally suitable habitat is present in the Project. Regular disturbance and abundance of non-native species exclude this species from occurring.	No further action recommended
Malacothamnus arcuatus var. arcuatus arcuate bushmallow	1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland. Gravelly alluvium. 1-735 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No gravelly alluvium present.	No further action recommended
Monardella sinuata ssp. nigrescens northern curly-leaved monardella	1B.2	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest. Sandy soils. 10-245 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No coastal dunes, coastal scrub, chaparral, forest, or sandy soils present.	No further action recommended

Name	Status	Habitats	Potential to Occur	Recommended Action
Monolopia gracilens woodland woollythreads	1B.2	Chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, broadleafed upland forest, North Coast coniferous forest. Grassy sites, in openings; sandy to rocky soils. Often seen on serpentine after burns, but may have only weak affinity to serpentine. 120-975 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No serpentine soils present. The Project is not within the elevation range for this species.	No further action recommended
Pentachaeta bellidiflora white-rayed pentachaeta	FE, SE, 1B.1	Valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland. Open dry rocky slopes and grassy areas, often on soils derived from serpentine bedrock. 35-610 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No serpentine soils present.	No further action recommended
Plagiobothrys chorisianus var. chorisianus Choris' popcornflower	1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, coastal prairie. Mesic sites. 5-705 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. Regular disturbance and abundance of non-native species exclude this species from occurring.	No further action recommended
Polemonium carneum Oregon polemonium	2B.2	Coastal prairie, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest. 15-1525m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No coastal prairie, coastal scrub, and forest present.	No further action recommended
Polygonum marinense Marin knotweed	3.1	Coastal salt and brackish marshes, often in areas of environmental disturbance around the San Francisco Bay.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No coastal salt and brackish marshes present.	No further action recommended
Potentilla hickmanii Hickman's cinquefoil	FE, SE, 1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub, closed-cone coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps. Freshwater marshes, seeps, and small streams in open or forested areas along the coast. 5-125 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. Regular disturbance and abundance of non-native species exclude this species from occurring.	No further action recommended

Name	Status	Habitats	Potential to Occur	Recommended Action
Sanicula maritima adobe sanicle	1B.1	Meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, chaparral, coastal prairie. Moist clay or ultramafic soils. 15-215 m.	**None.** This species is presumed extirpated in San Mateo County (CNPS 2026).	No further action recommended
Senecio aphanactis chaparral ragwort	2B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Drying alkaline flats. 20-1020 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No chaparral, woodland, or scrub present.	No further action recommended
Silene scouleri ssp. scouleri Scouler's catchfly	2B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie, valley and foothill grassland. 5-315 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. Regular disturbance and abundance of non-native species exclude this species from occurring.	No further action recommended
Silene verecunda ssp. verecunda San Francisco campion	1B.2	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, coastal prairie. Often on mudstone or shale; one site on serpentine. 30-645 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No mudstone or shale present.	No further action recommended
Suaeda californica California seablite	FE, 1B.1	Marshes and swamps. Margins of coastal salt marshes. 0-5 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No marshes or swamps present.	No further action recommended
Trifolium amoenum two-fork clover	FE, 1B.1	Marshes and swamps. Margins of coastal salt marshes. 0-5 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No marshes or swamps present.	No further action recommended
Trifolium hydrophilum saline clover	1B.2	Marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Mesic, alkaline sites. 1-335 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. Regular disturbance and abundance of non-native species exclude this species from occurring.	No further action recommended
Triphysaria floribunda San Francisco owl's-clover	1B.2	Coastal prairie, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. On serpentine and non-serpentine substrate (such as at Pt. Reyes). 1-150 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. Regular disturbance and abundance of non-native species exclude this species from occurring.	No further action recommended

Name	Status	Habitats	Potential to Occur	Recommended Action
Triquetrella californica coastal triquetrella	1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub. Grows within 30m from the coast in coastal scrub, grasslands and in open gravels on roadsides, hillsides, rocky slopes, and fields. On gravel or thin soil over outcrops. 20-1175 m.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. Regular disturbance and abundance of non-native species exclude this species from occurring.	No further action recommended
Usnea longissima Methuselah's beard lichen	4.2	North coast coniferous forest, broadleafed upland forest. Grows in the "redwood zone" on tree branches of a variety of trees, including big leaf maple, oaks, ash, Douglas-fir, and bay. 45-1465 m in California.	**None.** This species is presumed extirpated in San Mateo County (CNPS 2026).	No further action recommended

Special Status Wildlife

Name	Status	Habitats	Potential to Occur	Recommended action
Amphibians				
Ambystoma californiense California tiger salamander - central California DPS	FT, ST	Lives in vacant or mammal-occupied burrows throughout most of the year; in grassland, savanna, or open woodland habitats. Need underground refuges, especially ground squirrel burrows, and vernal pools or other seasonal water sources for breeding.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No CTS breeding habitat is present within dispersal distance.	No further action recommended
Aneides niger Santa Cruz black salamander	SSC	Mixed deciduous and coniferous woodlands and coastal grasslands in San Mateo, Santa Cruz, and Santa Clara counties. Adults found under rocks, talus, and damp woody debris.	**Low.** Marginal habitat is present in the Project within the ephemeral and intermittent drainages and adjacent in Burnham Creek. However, Project Area is outside of known range. Nearest CNDDB occurrence over 8 miles	Conduct a pre-construction survey.
Dicamptodon ensatus California giant salamander	SSC	Known from wet coastal forests near streams and seeps from Mendocino County south to Monterey County and east to Napa County Aquatic larvae found in cold, clear streams, occasionally in lakes and ponds. Adults known from wet forests under rocks and logs near streams and lakes.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. Burnham Creek and the intermittent and ephemeral drainages do not provide suitable habitat or connectivity to suitable habitats.	No further action recommended
Rana boylii foothill yellow-legged frog - central coast DPS	SSC	Partly-shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Need at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying. Need at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No streams and riffles are present. FYLF is extirpated from San Mateo County.	No further action recommended

Rana draytonii California red-legged frog	FT, SSC	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.	**Low**. Study area does not contain key breeding habitat elements. The Project Area is isolated from all other occurrences and suitable habitats.	Conduct a pre-construction survey.
Arachnids				
Banksula incredula incredible harvestman	SSC	Talus slope, specifically Franciscan sandstone, surrounded by a dense chaparral canopy.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No chaparral is present.	No further action recommended
Calicina minor Edgewood blind harvestman		Serpentine grasslands in San Mateo County. Found in moist, undisturbed habitats, typically on the undersides of serpentine rocks.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No serpentine soils are present.	No further action recommended
Microcina edgewoodensis Edgewood Park micro-blind harvestman	SE, SSC	Xeric environments, beneath partially buried serpentine rocks within serpentine grasslands and adjacent to scrub oaks.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No serpentine soils are present.	No further action recommended
Birds				
Anarhynchus nivosus nivosus western snowy plover	FT, SSC	Sandy beaches, salt pond levees and shores of large alkali lakes. Needs sandy, gravelly or friable soils for nesting.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No sandy beaches or similar habitats are present.	No further action recommended. Although nesting bird surveys will identify any nests, if present. Any active nests will be avoided.
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	SSC	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	**Low.** Suitable grassland habitat is present, however site surveys thus far have not observed an indication of presence.	Nesting bird surveys will identify any nests, if present. Any active nests will be avoided.

Brachyramphus marmoratus marbled murrelet	FT, ST, SSC	Found from the western Aleutian Islands through northern central California. Nests from May through early August in Washington. Outside of the breeding season, found in coastal areas, mainly in salt water within 2 km of shore, including bays and sounds. Nests in trees in terrestrial habitat including alpine, conifer forest, and tundra found from the western Aleutian Islands through northern central California. Nests from May through early August in Washington. Outside of the breeding season, found in coastal areas, mainly in salt water within 2 km of shore, including bays and sounds. Nests in trees in terrestrial habitat including alpine, conifer forest, and tundra.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No alpine, conifer forest, or tundra habitats present.	No further action recommended. Although nesting bird surveys will identify any nests, if present. Any active nests will be avoided.
Falco columbarius Merlin	SSC	Open to semi-open landscapes across the Northern Hemisphere, including taiga forests, tundra, grasslands, shrublands, and coastal areas. Found in parklands, riparian woodlands, and, during migration/winter, agricultural areas and coastal marshes.	**Moderate.** Suitable habitat may be present in the grassland and adjacent in the riparian woodlands.	Nesting bird surveys will identify any nests, if present. Any active nests will be avoided.
Falco peregrinus anatum American peregrine falcon	FDL, SDL, FP	Near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; also, human-made structures. Nest consists of a scrape or a depression or ledge in an open site.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. The site does not contain suitable nesting habitat (e.g., cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds).	No further action recommended. Although nesting bird surveys will identify any nests, if present. Any active nests will be avoided.
Geothlypis trichas sinuosa saltmarsh common yellowthroat	SSC	Resident of the San Francisco Bay region, in fresh and salt water marshes. Requires thick, continuous cover down to water surface for foraging; tall grasses, tule patches, willows for nesting.	**Moderate.** Suitable habitat may be present in the willows at the intermittent creek and Burnham Creek.	Nesting bird surveys will identify any nests, if present. Any active nests will be avoided.

Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus California black rail	ST, FP	Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays. Needs water depths of about 1 inch that do not fluctuate during the year and dense vegetation for nesting habitat.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No salt marshes are present.	No further action recommended. Although nesting bird surveys will identify any nests, if present. Any active nests will be avoided.
Melospiza melodia pusillula Alameda song sparrow	SSC	Resident of salt marshes bordering south arm of San Francisco Bay. Inhabits *Salicornia* marshes; nests low in *Grindelia* bushes (high enough to escape high tides) and in *Salicornia*.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No salt marsh vegetation is present.	No further action recommended. Although nesting bird surveys will identify any nests, if present. Any active nests will be avoided.
Nannopterum auritum double-crested cormorant	SSC	Found near lakes, rivers, swamps, mangroves, and coastal bays. Nests in colonies in tall trees adjacent to open water bodies.	**None.** Suitable nesting habitat is not present in the Project	No further action recommended. Although nesting bird surveys will identify any nests, if present. Any active nests will be avoided.
Rallus obsoletus obsoletus California Ridgway's rail	FE, SE, FP	Salt-water and brackish marshes traversed by tidal sloughs in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay. Associated with abundant growths of pickleweed, but feeds away from cover on invertebrates from mud-bottomed sloughs.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No salt marshes are present.	No further action recommended. Although nesting bird surveys will identify any nests, if present. Any active nests will be avoided.
Riparia riparia bank swallow	ST	Colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert. Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean to dig nesting hole.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No vertical cliff or similar nesting habitat is present.	No further action recommended. Although nesting bird surveys will identify any nests, if present. Any active nests will be avoided.
Crustaceans				
Caecidotea tomalensis Tomales isopod	SSC	Inhabits slow-moving to still waters, including vernal pools, sag ponds, springs, and coastal marshes.	**None.** No known occurrences within 5 miles of the Project Area.	No further action recommended

Fish				
Acipenser medirostris green sturgeon - southern DPS	SSC	The green sturgeon ranges from Mexico to at least Alaska in marine waters, and is observed in bays and estuaries up and down the west coast of North America. Green sturgeon is believed to spawn in the Rogue River, Klamath River Basin, and the Sacramento River, and rarely occur in the Umpqua River. Green sturgeon appears to occasionally occupy the Eel River, and may also be using the Trinity River.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No suitable water bodies present.	No further action recommended
Eucyclogobius newberryi tidewater goby	FE, SSC	Brackish water habitats along the California coast from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, San Diego County to the mouth of the Smith River. Found in shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches, they need fairly still but not stagnant water and high oxygen levels.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No suitable water bodies present.	No further action recommended
Mylopharodon conocephalus hardhead	SSC	Low to mid-elevation streams in the Sacramento-San Joaquin drainage. Also present in the Russian River. Clear, deep pools with sand-gravel-boulder bottoms and slow water velocity. Not found where exotic centrarchids predominate.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No suitable water bodies present.	No further action recommended
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus steelhead - central California coast DPS	FT	DPS includes all naturally spawned populations of steelhead (and their progeny) in streams from the Russian River to Aptos Creek, Santa Cruz County, California (inclusive). Also includes the drainages of San Francisco and San Pablo Bays.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No suitable water bodies present.	No further action recommended
Spirinchus thaleichthys longfin smelt - San Francisco Bay-Delta DPS	FC, ST	Euryhaline, nektonic and anadromous. Found in open waters of estuaries, mostly in middle or bottom of water column. Prefer salinities of 15-30 ppt, but can be found in completely freshwater to almost pure seawater.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No suitable water bodies present.	No further action recommended
Insects				

Adela oplerella Opler's longhorn moth	WL	Typically found on creamcups (*Platystemon californicus*). Geographically ranges between Marin and Santa Cruz counties.	**None.** Suitable habitat (creamcups) was not observed within the Project Area.	No further action recommended
Bombus caliginosus obscure bumble bee	WL	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.	**None.** Suitable habitat (e.g., eucalyptus groves) are not present within the Project Area.	No further action recommended
Bombus occidentalis western bumble bee	SC	Open grasslands, shrublands, chaparral, desert margins, including Joshua tree and creosote scrub, and semi-urban settings. Food plant includes *Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum*.	**Low.** Low quality grassland present within Project. Site alterations have eliminated most key habitat elements for this species.	No further action recommended
Callophrys mossii bayensis San Bruno elfin butterfly	FE	Coastal, mountainous areas with grassy ground cover, mainly in the vicinity of San Bruno Mountain, San Mateo County. Colonies are located on steep, north-facing slopes within the fog belt. Larval host plant is *Sedum spathulifolium.*	**None.** Suitable habitat (e.g., steep slopes) is not present in the Project.	No further action recommended
Cicindela hirticollis gravida sandy beach tiger beetle	WL	Found in moist, sandy areas, along ocean beaches, lakeshores, riverbanks and sandbars. Prefer open, sparsely vegetated habitats where larvae can burrow into damp sand.	**None.** No known occurrences within 5 miles of the Project Area.	No further action recommended
Danaus plexippus plexippus monarch - California overwintering population	FC	Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. Roosts located in wind-protected tree groves (eucalyptus, Monterey pine, cypress), with nectar and water sources nearby.	**None.** Suitable roosting habitat not present within Project Area. Regular disturbance from mowing excludes this species from occurring.	No further action recommended
Dufourea stagei Stage's dufourine bee	WL	Ground-nesting bee found in the coastal scrub and chaparral habitats of the San Francisco Peninsula (San Mateo County)	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project.	No further action recommended

Euphydryas editha bayensis Bay checkerspot butterfly	FT	Restricted to native grasslands on outcrops of serpentine soil in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay. *Plantago erecta* is the primary host plant*; Orthocarpus densiflorus* and *O. purpurscens* are the secondary host plants.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No serpentine soils present.	No further action recommended
*Hydrochara ricksecker*i Ricksecker's water scavenger beetle	WL	Shallow, calm freshwater habitats, including vernal ponds, marshes, and streams, primarily within the San Francisco Bay Area.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No known CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the Project Area.	No further action recommended
Hydroporus leechi Leech's skyline diving beetle	WL	Shallow, permanent pond shores. Its documented existence is limited to a single specific location near Skyline Boulevard in Pacifica.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. Species range is located outside of the Project.	No further action recommended
Icaricia icarioides missionensis Mission blue butterfly	FE	Inhabits grasslands of the San Francisco Peninsula. Three larval host plants: *Lupinus albifrons, L. variicolor,* and *L. formosu*s, of which *L. albifrons* is favored.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No larval host plan species observed during site visit.	No further action recommended
Icaricia icarioides pheres Pheres blue butterfly	WL	Coastal sand dunes and nearby sandy, coastal areas. Found in Western San Francisco.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No coastal sand dunes or sandy areas present.	No further action recommended
Ischnura gemina San Francisco forktail damselfly	WL	Found around permanent water sources, seeps, marshes, and slow-moving streams in the Presidio of San Francisco.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. Species range is located outside of the Project.	No further action recommended
Lichnanthe ursina bumblebee scarab beetle	WL	Sunny, warm, open or sparsely wooded fields.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No known CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the Project Area.	No further action recommended

Speyeria callippe callippe callippe silverspot butterfly	FE	Restricted to the northern coastal scrub of the San Francisco Peninsula. Hostplant is *Viola pedunculata*. Most adults found on E-facing slopes; males congregate on hilltops in search of females.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No *Viola pedunculata* observed during site visit.	No further action recommended
Speyeria zerene myrtleae Myrtle's silverspot butterfly	FE	Restricted to the foggy, coastal dunes/hills of the Point Reyes peninsula; extirpated from coastal San Mateo County. Larval foodplant thought to be *Viola adunca*.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No *Viola adunca* observed during site visit.	No further action recommended
Trachusa gummifera San Francisco Bay Area leaf-cutter bee	WL	Coastal scrub, chapparal, and grassland habitats.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No known CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the Project Area.	No further action recommended
Mammals				
Antrozous pallidus pallid bat	SSC	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	**Low.** Marginally suitable foraging habitat is present in the Project Area. No suitable roosting habitat is present.	No further action recommended
Corynorhinus townsendii Townsend's big-eared bat	SSC	Throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites. Roosts in the open, hanging from walls and ceilings. Roosting sites limiting. Extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	**Low.** Marginally suitable foraging habitat is present in the Project Area. No suitable roosting habitat is present.	No further action recommended
Dipodomys venustus venustus Santa Cruz kangaroo rat	SSC	Open, fire-adapted chaparral and shrubland communities, favoring areas with scattered shrubs and sparse vegetation for building burrows	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project.	No further action recommended
Erethizon dorsatum North American porcupine	WL	Found in diverse forested areas, particularly montane conifer and wet meadow habitats.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project.	No further action recommended

Eumetopias jubatus Steller sea lion	SSC	Cold temperature to subarctic waters of the Pacific Ocean, living along the coast and outer rocky shelf. Use rocky beaches, islands, and reefs for resting and breeding.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No suitable waters present.	No further action recommended
Lasiurus cinereus hoary bat	SSC	Prefers open habitats or habitat mosaics, with access to trees for cover and open areas or habitat edges for feeding. Roosts in dense foliage of medium to large trees. Feeds primarily on moths. Requires water.	**Low.** Marginally suitable foraging habitat is present in the Project Area. No suitable roosting habitat is present.	No further action recommended
Myotis thysanodes fringed myotis	SSC	Desert scrub, coniferous forests and grasslands.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No known CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the Project Area.	No further action recommended
Neotoma fuscipes annectens San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat	SSC	Forest habitats of moderate canopy and moderate to dense understory. May prefer chaparral and redwood habitats. Constructs nests of shredded grass, leaves and other material. May be limited by availability of nestbuilding materials.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No woodrat middens observed in the Project Area.	No further action recommended
Nyctinomops macrotis big free-tailed bat	SSC	Low-lying arid areas in Southern California. Need high cliffs or rocky outcrops for roosting sites. Feeds principally on large moths.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. The Project Area is outside of the current range of species.	No further action recommended
Reithrodontomys raviventris salt-marsh harvest mouse	FE, SE, FP	Only in the saline emergent wetlands of San Francisco Bay and its tributaries. Pickleweed is primary habitat, but may occur in other marsh vegetation types and in adjacent upland areas. Does not burrow, builds loosely organized nests. Requires higher areas for flood escape.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No pickleweed or other marsh vegetation types present.	No further action recommended

Sorex vagrans paludivagus Monterey vagrant shrew	SSC	Prefer dense litter or ground cover. Found in patchy, open areas with wet microhabitats like stream banks and damp meadows.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No dense litter or ground covers present. No known CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the Project Area.	No further action recommended
Taxidea taxus American badger	SSC	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.	**Low.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No suitable burrows identified during site visit and lack of friable soils. Regular disturbance from mowing excludes this species from occurring.	No further action recommended
Mollusks				
Pomatiopsis californica Pacific walker	WL	Wet, vegetative riparian areas, found amongst leaf litter.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No known CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the Project Area.	No further action recommended
Tryonia imitator California brackishwater snail		Found in brackish salt marshes and estuaries. Prefer salt marshes and coastal lagoons where salinity gradients form due to tidal mixing and freshwater inputs.	**None.** Suitable habitat is not present in the Project. No known CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the Project Area.	No further action recommended
Reptiles				
Actinemys marmorata northwestern pond turtle	SSC	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation. Need basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	**None.** Suitable basking or breeding habitat is not present in the Project.	No further action recommended

Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia San Francisco gartersnake	FE, SE, FP	Vicinity of freshwater marshes, ponds and slow-moving streams in San Mateo County and extreme northern Santa Cruz County. Prefers dense cover and water depths of at least one foot. Upland areas near water are also very important.	**Low**. Suitable breeding habitat is not present in the Project. Very little dispersal habitat present and is isolated.	No further action recommended

Status codes abbreviations:

BCC	Federal Bird of Conservation Concern
FE	Federal Endangered
FT	Federal Threatened
FDL	Federal Delisted
PT	Proposed Federally Threatened
SE	State Endangered
ST	State Threatened
CE	State Candidate Endangered
SDL	State Delisted
SSC	CDFW Species of Special Concern
FP	CDFW Fully Protected
WL	CDFW Watch List
Rank 1B.1	CNPS Rank 1B.1: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; seriously threatened in California
Rank 1B.2	CNPS Rank 1B.2: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; fairly threatened in California
Rank 4.2	CNPS Rank 4.2: Plants of limited distribution; fairly threatened in California