Table 1. Special-Status Plant Species Potential to Occur in the Project Area.

Species Name	Federal, State, and CNPS Listing Status[1]	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Preferences, Distribution Information, and Additional Notes	Flowering Phenology	Potential to Occur[2]
Anderson's manzanita (*Arctostaphylos andersonii*)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and San Mateo counties.	Anderson's manzanita is found in the openings and edges of broad-leafed upland forest, chaparral, and north coast coniferous forest. It occurs at elevations from approximately 200 to 2,500 feet.	November – May	Two CNDDB occurrences for Anderson's manzanita have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. Some suitable habitat for this species is present within the project site. No manzanita were observed within the project site. **Low Potential**
Arcuate bush-mallow (*Malacothamnus arcuatus*)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and San Mateo counties.	Arcuate bush-mallow is found growing in chaparral and cismontane woodland habitats. It occurs at elevations between 50 and 1,160 feet.	April – September	Four CNDDB occurrences for arcuate bush-mallow have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**
Ben Lomond buckwheat (*Eriogonum nudum* var. *decurrens*)	1B.1	Endemic to California. Found in the Santa Cruz sandhills.	Ben Lomond buckwheat occurs in sandy soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and the maritime ponderosa pine from approximately 160 to 2,600 feet in elevation.	June – October	No CNDDB occurrences for Ben Lomond buckwheat have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**
Bent-flowered fiddleneck (*Amsinckia lunaris*)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Alameda, Contra Costa, Colusa, Lake, Marin, Napa, San Benito, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Mateo, Sonoma, and Yolo counties.	Bent-flowered fiddleneck occurs in coastal bluff scrub, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. It occurs at elevations from near sea level to 1,640 feet.	March – June	No CNDDB occurrences for bent-flowered fiddleneck have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**

Species Name	Federal, State, and CNPS Listing Status[1]	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Preferences, Distribution Information, and Additional Notes	Flowering Phenology	Potential to Occur[2]
Coast yellow leptosiphon (*Leptosiphon croceus*)	1B.1	Endemic to California. Found in San Mateo and Monterey counties. Thought to be extirpated from Marin County.	Coast yellow leptosiphon is found in coastal bluff scrub and coastal prairie habitats. It occurs at elevations from approximately 30 to 500 feet.	April – May	No CNDDB occurrences for coast yellow leptosiphon have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. **No Potential**
Choris' popcorn-flower (*Plagiobothrys chorisianus var. chorisianus*)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Alameda, Monterey, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Francisco, and San Mateo counties.	Choris' popcorn-flower grows in mesic chaparral, coastal prairie, and coastal scrub habitats. It occurs at elevations between 50 and 520 feet.	March – June	Four CNDDB occurrences for Choris' popcorn-flower have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. **No Potential**
Coastal marsh milk-vetch (*Astragalus pyncostachyus var. pynchostachyus*)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Humboldt, Marin, and San Mateo counties.	Coastal marsh milk-vetch is found in mesic coastal dune, and in coastal scrub, and coastal marsh and swamp habitats. It occurs at elevations from sea level to approximately 100 feet.	April – October	No CNDDB occurrences for coastal marsh milk-vetch have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. **No Potential**
Coastal triquetrella (*Triquetrella californica*)	1B.2	Found in California and Oregon. In California, found in Contra Costa, Del Norte, Mendocino, Marin, San Diego, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Sonoma counties.	Coastal triquetrella is found in coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub habitat. It occurs at elevations from approximately 30 to 330 feet.	Not Applicable	No CNDDB occurrences for coastal triquetrella have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**

Species Name	Federal, State, and CNPS Listing Status[1]	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Preferences, Distribution Information, and Additional Notes	Flowering Phenology	Potential to Occur[2]
Congdon's tarplant (*Centromadia parryi* ssp. *congdonii*)	1B.1	Endemic to California. Found in Alameda, Contra Costa, Monterey, Santa Clara, San Luis Obispo, and San Mateo counties. Thought to be extirpated from Santa Cruz and Solano counties.	Condon's tarplant is found in alkaline valley and foothill grassland habitats. It occurs at elevations below 750 feet.	May – November	No CNDDB occurrences for Congdon's tarplant have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. **No Potential**
Crystal Springs lessingia (*Lessingia arachnoidea*)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Known only near the Crystal Springs Reservoir in San Mateo County. May occur in Sonoma County, but these occurrences need taxonomic verification.	Crystal Springs lessingia grows in cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitat. It often occurs in serpentinite soils and along roadsides. It occurs at elevations between 20 and 650 feet.	July – October	One CNDDB occurrence for crystal springs lessingia has been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. **No Potential**
Crystal Springs fountain thistle (*Cirsium fontinale* var. *fontinale*)	FE CE 1B.1	Endemic to California. Known only near the Crystal Springs Reservoir in San Mateo County.	Crystal Springs fountain thistle is found in serpentinite seeps in openings in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. It occurs at elevations from 150 to 570 feet.	May – October	Four CNDDB occurrences for crystal springs fountain thistle have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. **No Potential**
Davidson's bush-mallow (*Malacothamnus davidsonii*)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Los Angeles, Monterey, Santa Clara, San Luis Obispo, and San Mateo counties.	Davidson's bush-mallow grows in chaparral, cismontane and riparian woodland, and coastal scrub habitats. It occurs at elevations between 600 and 2,800 feet.	June – January	One CNDDB occurrence for Davidson's bush-mallow has been documented within 5 miles of the project site; however, this occurrence was last documented in 1936. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**

Species Name	Federal, State, and CNPS Listing Status[1]	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Preferences, Distribution Information, and Additional Notes	Flowering Phenology	Potential to Occur[2]
Dudley's lousewort (*Pedicularis dudleyi*)	CR 1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Monterey, San Luis Obispo, and San Mateo counties.	Dudley's lousewort is found in maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. It occurs at elevations from approximately 200 to 3,000 feet.	April – June	No CNDDB occurrences for Dudley's lousewort have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. Low-quality suitable habitat is present in the project site. **Low Potential**
Fragrant fritillary (*Fritillaria liliacea*)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Alameda, Contra Costa, Monterey, Marin, San Benito, Santa Clara, San Francisco, San Mateo, Solano, and Sonoma counties.	Fragrant fritillary is often found on serpentine soils in cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and coastal prairie habitats. It occurs at elevations below 1,350 feet.	February – April	Two CNDDB occurrences for fragrant fritillary have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**
Franciscan onion (*Allium peninsulare* var. *franciscanum*)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Mendocino, Santa Clara, San Mateo, and Sonoma counties.	Franciscan onion is found in clay, volcanic or serpentinite soils in cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland habitats. It occurs at elevations from approximately 170 to 980 feet.	May – June	Three CNDDB occurrences for Franciscan onion have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. **No Potential**
Franciscan thistle (*Cirsium andrewsii*)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Sonoma counties.	Franciscan thistle is found in mesic, sometimes serpentinite, broad-leafed upland forest, coastal bluff scrub, coastal prairie, and coastal scrub habitats. It occurs at elevations from sea level to approximately 500 feet.	March – July	No CNDDB occurrences for Franciscan thistle have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. **No Potential**

Species Name	Federal, State, and CNPS Listing Status[1]	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Preferences, Distribution Information, and Additional Notes	Flowering Phenology	Potential to Occur[2]
Hall's bush-mallow (*Malacothamnus hallii*)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Contra Costa, Lake, Mendocino, Merced, Santa Clara, San Mateo, and Stanislaus counties.	Hall's bush mallow is found growing in chaparral and coastal scrub habitats. It occurs at elevations between 30 and 2,500 feet.	May – October	No CNDDB occurrences for Hall's bush-mallow have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**
Hickman's cinquefoil (*Potentilla hickmanii*)	FE CE 1B.1	Endemic to California. Found in Monterey, San Mateo, and Sonoma counties.	Hickman's cinquefoil is found in coastal bluff scrub, closed-cone coniferous forest, vernally mesic meadows and seeps, and freshwater marshes and swamps. It occurs at elevations from approximately 30 to 490 feet.	April – August	No CNDDB occurrences for Hickman's cinquefoil have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. **No Potential**
Hillsborough chocolate lily (*Fritillaria biflora* var. *ineziana*)	1B.1	Endemic to California. Found in San Mateo County.	Hillsborough chocolate lily is found in cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland habitats in serpentinite soils. It occurs at elevations below 500 feet.	March – April	No CNDDB occurrences for Hillsborough chocolate lily have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**
Hoover's button-celery (*Eryngium aristulatum* var. *hooveri*)	1B.1	Endemic to California. Found in Alameda, San Benito, Santa Clara, San Diego, and San Luis Obispo counties.	Hoover's button-celery is a vernal pool obligate species. It occurs at elevations below 150 feet.	July – August	No CNDDB occurrences for Hoover's button-celery have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. **No Potential**

Species Name	Federal, State, and CNPS Listing Status[1]	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Preferences, Distribution Information, and Additional Notes	Flowering Phenology	Potential to Occur[2]
Indian valley bush-mallow (*Malacothamnus aboriginum*)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Fresno, Kings, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Monterey, and San Benito counties.	Indian valley bush-mallow is found in rocky and/or granitic soils in chaparral and cismontane woodland habitat. It often occurs in burned areas. It occurs at elevations from approximately 500 to 5,570 feet.	April – October	No CNDDB occurrences for Indian valley bush-mallow have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**
Kellogg's horkelia (*Horkelia cuneate* var. *sericea*)	1B.1	Endemic to California. Found in Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, San Francisco, San Luis Obispo, and San Mateo counties. Thought to be extirpated from Alameda and Marin counties.	Kellogg's horkelia is found in sandy or gravelly openings in closed-cone coniferous forest, maritime chaparral, coastal dune, and coastal scrub habitats. It occurs at elevations from near sea level to approximately 650 feet.	April – September	No CNDDB occurrences for Kellogg's horkelia have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. **No Potential**
Kings Mountain manzanita (*Arctostaphylos regismontana*)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, and San Mateo counties.	Kings Mountain manzanita occurs in granitic or sandstone soils in broad-leafed upland forest, chaparral, and North Coast coniferous forest habitats. It occurs at elevations from approximately 1,000 to 2,400 feet.	January – April	Twelve CNDDB occurrences for Kings Mountain manzanita have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. Suitable habitat for this species is present in the project area. However, no manzanita were observed at the project site. **Low Potential**
Legenere (*Legenere limosa*)	1B.1	Endemic to California. Found in Alameda, Lake, Monterey, Napa, Placer, Sacramento, Santa Clara, Shasta, San Joaquin, San Mateo, Solano, Sonoma, Stanislaus, and Yuba counties.	Legenere is found in vernal pools. It occurs at elevations from near sea level to approximately 2,900 feet.	April – June	One CNDDB occurrence of legenere has been documented within 5 miles of the project site; however, this occurrence was last documented in 1906. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**

Species Name	Federal, State, and CNPS Listing Status[1]	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Preferences, Distribution Information, and Additional Notes	Flowering Phenology	Potential to Occur[2]
Lost thistle (*Cirsium praeteriens*)	1A	Endemic to California. Thought to be extirpated from Santa Clara County.	Habitat for lost thistle is not known since this species is presumed extinct in California. It occurs at elevations below 320 feet.	June – July	Lost thistle is presumed extinct in California. In addition, the project site is outside this species elevation range. **No Potential**
Marin western flax (*Hesperolinon congestum*)	FT CT 1B.1	Endemic to California. Found in Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo counties.	Marin western flax occurs in serpentine soils in chaparral and valley and foothill grassland habitats. It occurs at elevations below 1,213 feet.	April – July	Three CNDDB occurrences for Marin western flax have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present at the project site. **No Potential**
Marsh microseris (*Microseris paludosa*)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Mendocino, Monterey, Marin, San Benito, Santa Cruz, San Luis Obispo, and Sonoma counties. Thought to be extirpated from San Mateo and San Francisco counties.	Marsh microseris is found in closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. It occurs at elevations from near sea level to approximately 980 feet.	April – July	No CNDDB occurrences for marsh microseris have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat is present in the project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation and geographic range. **Low Potential**
Methuselah's beard lichen (*Usnea longissima*)	4.2	Found in numerous states including California. In California, found in Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Santa Cruz, San Mateo, and Sonoma counties.	Methuselah's beard lichen is found on tree branches in broad-leafed upland forest and North Coast coniferous forest habitats. It is usually found on old growth hardwoods and conifers. It occurs at elevations from approximately 260 to 4,800 feet.	Not Applicable (N/A)	One CNDDB occurrence for Methuselah's beard lichen has been documented within 5 miles of the project site. Low-quality suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **Low Potential**

Species Name	Federal, State, and CNPS Listing Status[1]	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Preferences, Distribution Information, and Additional Notes	Flowering Phenology	Potential to Occur[2]
Minute pocket moss (*Fissidens pauperculus*)	1B.2	Found in California and Oregon. In California, found in Alameda, Butte, Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Marin, Santa Cruz, San Mateo, Sonoma, and Yuba counties.	Minute pocket moss is found in damp coastal soils in North Coast coniferous forests. It occurs at elevations from approximately 30 to 3,360 feet.	N/A	No CNDDB occurrences for minute pocket moss have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. Low-quality suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **Low Potential**
Montara manzanita (*Arctostaphylos montaraensis*)	1B.2	Endemic to San Mateo County.	Montara manzanita is found in maritime chaparral or coastal scrub habitats. It occurs at elevations from approximately 160 to 1,650 feet.	January – March	No CNDDB occurrences for Montara manzanita have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**
Oregon polemonium (*Polemonium carneum*)	2B.2	Occurs in Oregon, Washington, and California. In California, found in northern California and in the San Francisco Bay Area.	Oregon polemonium grows in coastal prairie, coastal scrub, and lower montane coniferous forest. It occurs at elevations below 6,000 feet.	April – September	No CNDDB occurrences for Oregon polemonium have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**
Ornduff's meadowfoam (*Limnanthes douglasii* ssp. *ornduffii*)	1B.1	Endemic to San Mateo County.	Ornduff's meadowfoam is found in meadows and seeps and agricultural fields. It occurs at elevations from 30 to 65 feet.	November – May	No CNDDB occurrences for Ornduff's meadowfoam have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. **No Potential**

Species Name	Federal, State, and CNPS Listing Status[1]	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Preferences, Distribution Information, and Additional Notes	Flowering Phenology	Potential to Occur[2]
Pappose tarplant (*Centromadia parryi* ssp. *parryi*)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Lake, Napa, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Solano and Sonoma counties.	Pappose tarplant is found in chaparral, coastal prairie, meadows and seep, coastal salt marsh and swamp, and vernally mesic valley and foothill grassland habitats. It occurs at elevations from near sea level to approximately 1,370 feet.	May – November	No CNDDB occurrences for pappose tarplant have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**
Perennial goldfields (*Lasthenia californica* ssp. *macrantha*)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Mendocino, Marin, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, and Sonoma counties.	Perennial goldfields is found in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dune, and coastal scrub habitats. It occurs at elevations from near sea level to approximately 1,700 feet.	January – November	No CNDDB occurrences for perennial goldfields have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**
Point Reyes salty bird's-beak (*Chloropyron maritimum* ssp. *Palustre*)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Humboldt, Marin, San Francisco, and Sonoma counties.	Point Reyes bird's-beak is found in coastal salt marshes and swamps. It occurs at elevations below 30 feet.	June – October	No CNDDB occurrences for Point Reyes bird's beak have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. **No Potential**
Point Reyes horkelia (*Horkelia marinensis*)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Marin, Mendocino, San Mateo, and Santa Cruz counties.	Point Reyes horkelia occurs in sandy soils in coastal dunes, coastal prairie, coastal strand, and northern coastal scrub habitats. It occurs at elevations from near sea level to approximately 2,480 feet.	May – September	No CNDDB occurrences for Point Reyes horkelia have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**

Species Name	Federal, State, and CNPS Listing Status[1]	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Preferences, Distribution Information, and Additional Notes	Flowering Phenology	Potential to Occur[2]
Rose leptosiphon (*Leptosiphon rosaceus*)	1B.1	Endemic to California. Found in San Mateo and Marin counties. Thought to be extirpated from San Francisco and Sonoma counties.	Rose leptosiphon is found in coastal bluff scrub habitats. It occurs at elevations from sea level to approximately 330 feet.	April – July	No CNDDB occurrences for rose leptosiphon have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. **No Potential**
Round-leaved filaree (*California macrophylla*)	1B.1	Found in California, Baja California, and Oregon.	Round-leaved filaree is found in clay soils in cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland habitats. It occurs at elevations from approximately 50 to 4,000 feet.	March – May	No CNDDB occurrences for round-leaved filaree have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**
Saline clover (*Trifolium hydrophilum*)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Alameda, Colusa, Monterey, Napa, San Benito, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Solano, and Sonoma counties.	Saline clover occurs in marshes and swamps, mesic and alkaline valley and foothill grassland, and in vernal pool habitats. Many previously extant sites are thought likely to be extirpated. It occurs at elevations below 1,000 feet.	April – June	No CNDDB occurrences for saline clover have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**
San Francisco Bay spineflower (*Chorizanthe cuspidata* var. *cuspidata*)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Sonoma counties. Thought to be extirpated from Alameda County.	San Francisco Bay spineflower grows in sandy soils in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal prairie, and coastal scrub habitats. It occurs at elevations from near sea level to 700 feet.	April – August	No CNDDB occurrences for San Francisco Bay spineflower have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. **No Potential**

Species Name	Federal, State, and CNPS Listing Status[1]	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Preferences, Distribution Information, and Additional Notes	Flowering Phenology	Potential to Occur[2]
San Francisco campion (*Silene verecunda* ssp. *Verecunda*)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Santa Cruz, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Sutter counties.	San Francisco campion is found in sandy soils in coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. It occurs at elevations between 100 and 2,100 feet.	March – August	No CNDDB occurrence for San Francisco campion has been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**
San Francisco collinsia (*Collinsia multicolor*)	4.3	Endemic to California. Found in Monterey, Marin, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Francisco, and San Mateo counties.	San Francisco collinsia is found in closed-cone coniferous forest and coastal scrub habitats, sometimes in serpentinite soils. It occurs at elevations from approximately 100 to 820 feet.	March – May	No CNDDB occurrences for San Francisco collinsia have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. **No Potential**
San Francisco gumplant (*Grindelia hirsutula* var. *maritima*)	3.2	Endemic to California. Found in Marin, Monterey, San Francisco, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo, and Santa Cruz counties.	San Francisco gumplant occurs in sandy or serpentinite soils in coastal bluff scrub, coastal sage scrub, coastal scrub, northern coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. It occurs at elevations from approximately 50 to 1,300 feet.	June – September	No CNDDB occurrences for San Francisco gumplant have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**
San Francisco owl's clover. (*Triphysaria floribunda*)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Marin, San Mateo, and San Francisco counties.	San Francisco owl's clover usually occurs in serpentinite soils in coastal prairie, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitat. It occurs at elevations from approximately 30 to 520 feet.	April – June	No CNDDB occurrences for San Francisco owl's clover have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**

Species Name	Federal, State, and CNPS Listing Status[1]	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Preferences, Distribution Information, and Additional Notes	Flowering Phenology	Potential to Occur[2]
San Mateo thorn-mint (*Acanthomintha* ssp.*duttonii*)	FE SE 1B.1	Endemic to San Mateo County.	San Mateo thorn-mint grows in serpentinite soils in valley and foothill grassland and chaparral habitats. It occurs at elevations between 160 and 980 feet.	April – June	One CNDDB occurrence for San Mateo thorn-mint has been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**
San Mateo woolly sunflower (*Eriophyllum latilobum*)	FE CE 1B.1	Endemic to San Mateo County.	San Mateo woolly sunflower is found growing in cismontane woodland habitats often on serpentinite soils and on roadcuts. It is known from two extant occurrences. It occurs at elevations between 150 and 500 feet.	May – June	One CNDDB occurrence for San Mateo woolly sunflower has been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. **No Potential**
Santa Clara red ribbons (*Clarkia concinna* ssp. *automixa*)	4.3	Endemic to California. Found in Alameda, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz counties.	Santa Clara red ribbons is found in chaparral and cismontane woodland habitats. It occurs at elevations from approximately 300 to 5,000 feet.	April – July	No CNDDB occurrence for Santa Clara red ribbons have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**
Short-leaved evax (*Hesperevax sparsiflora* var. *brevifolia*)	1B.2	Found in California and Oregon. In California, found in Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Marin, Santa Cruz, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Sonoma counties.	Short-leaved evax is found in sandy soils in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, and coastal prairies. It occurs at elevations between sea level and 700 feet.	March - June	No CNDDB occurrences for short-leaved evax have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. In addition, the project site is outside this species known elevation range. **No Potential**

Species Name	Federal, State, and CNPS Listing Status[1]	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Preferences, Distribution Information, and Additional Notes	Flowering Phenology	Potential to Occur[2]
Showy rancheria clover (*Trifolium amoenum*)	FE 1B.1	Endemic to California. Found in Marin, San Mateo, and Sonoma counties. Thought to be extirpated from Napa, Santa Clara, and Solano counties.	Showy rancheria clover is found in coastal bluff scrub and valley and foothill grassland habitats. It occurs at elevations from near sea level to approximately 1,360 feet.	April – June	One CNDDB occurrence for showy rancheria clover has been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**
Slender-leaved pondweed (*Stuckenia filiformis*)	2B.2	Found in numerous states including California. In California, found in Alameda, Butte, Contra Costa, El Dorado, Lassen, Merced, Mono, Modoc, Mariposa, Nevada, Placer, Shasta, Sierra, San Mateo, Solano, and Sonoma counties.	Slender-leaved pondweed grows in shallow freshwater marshes and swamps. It occurs at elevations between 980 and 7,000 feet.	May – June	No CNDDB occurrences for slender-leaved pondweed have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**
Western leatherwood (*Dirca occidentalis*)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Santa Clara, San Mateo, and Sonoma counties.	Western leatherwood is found in mesic habitats including broad-leafed upland forest, closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, north coast coniferous forest, and riparian forest and woodland. It occurs at elevations from approximately 80 to 1,400 feet.	January – April	Twelve CNNDB occurrences for western leatherwood have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. Limited suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. No western leatherwood shrubs were observed within the project site. **Low Potential**

Species Name	Federal, State, and CNPS Listing Status[1]	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Preferences, Distribution Information, and Additional Notes	Flowering Phenology	Potential to Occur[2]
White-flowered rein orchid (*Piperia candida*)	1B.2	Found in California, Oregon, and Washington. In California, found in Del Norte, Humboldt, Mendocino, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Siskiyou, San Mateo, Sonoma, and Trinity counties.	White-flowered rein orchid inhabits broadleafed upland forests, lower montane coniferous forests, and North Coast coniferous forests and is sometimes found near or in areas with serpentine soils. It occurs below 4,300 feet in elevation.	March – September	No CNDDB occurrences for white-flowered rein orchid have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. Low-quality suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **Low Potential**
White-rayed pentachaeta (*Pentachaeta bellidiflora*)	FE CE 1B.1	Endemic to California. Found in San Mateo County. Thought to be extirpated from Marin and Santa Cruz counties.	White-rayed pentachaeta grows in cismontane woodland and valley and foothill grassland habitats and is often in serpentinite soils. It occurs at elevations between 100 to 2,000 feet.	March – May	No CNDDB occurrences for white-rayed pentachaeta have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**
Woodland woolythreads (*Monolopia gracilens*)	1B.2	Endemic to California. Found in Alameda, Contra Costa, Monterey, San Benito, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Luis Obispo, and San Mateo counties.	Woodland woolythreads grows in serpentine soils in openings in broad-leafed upland forests, openings in chaparral, cismontane woodlands, north coast coniferous forests, and valley foothill grassland habitats. It occurs at elevations between 330 and 4,000 feet.	February – July	Four CNDDB occurrences for woodland woolythreads have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. Low-quality suitable habitat for woodland woolythreads is present in the project site. **Low Potential**

Species Name	Federal, State, and CNPS Listing Status[1]	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Preferences, Distribution Information, and Additional Notes	Flowering Phenology	Potential to Occur[2]
[1] Status explanations: **Federal:** FE = Listed as endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act. FT = Listed as threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act. **State:** CE = Listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act. CT = Listed as threatened under the California Endangered Species Act. CR = Listed as rare in California. **California Rare Plant Rank:** Rank 1A = Presumed extinct in California; Rank 1B = Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; Rank 2A = Plants presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere; Rank 2B: Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; Rank 3 = Plants for which more information is needed – A review list; and Rank 4 = Plants of limited distribution – A watch list. Additional threat ranks endangerment codes are assigned to each taxon or group as follows: .1 = Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree of immediacy of threat). .2 = Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened). .3 = Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known).			[2] Potential Occurrence explanations: **Present:** Species was observed on the project site, or recent species records (within five years) from literature are known within the project area. **High:** The CNDDB or other reputable documents record the occurrence of the species off-site, but within a 5-mile radius of the project area and within the last 10 years. High-quality suitable habitat is present within the project area. **Moderate:** Species does not meet all terms of High or Low category. For example: CNDDB or other reputable documents may record the occurrence of the species near but beyond a 5-mile radius of the project area, or some of the components representing suitable habitat are present within or adjacent to the project area, but the habitat is substantially degraded or fragmented. **Low:** The CNDDB or other documents may or may not record the occurrence of the species within a 5-mile radius of the project area. However, few components of suitable habitat are present within or adjacent to the project area. **No:** CNDDB or other documents do not record the occurrence of the species within or reasonably near the project area and within the last 10 years, and no or extremely few components of suitable habitat are present within or adjacent to the project area; or site is outside of specie's range.		

Table 2. Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential to Occur in the Project Area.

Species Name	Federal and State Listing Status[1]	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur[2]
Invertebrates				
Bay checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha bayensis*)	FT	Restricted to native grasslands on outcrops of serpentine soil Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties, California.	Bay checkerspot butterfly is found in shallow, serpentine-derived soils in native grasslands supporting larval host plants, including dwarf plantain (*Plantago erecta*) or purple owl's clover (*Castilleja densiflora* or *Castilleja exserta*).	Three CNDDB occurrences for Bay checkerspot butterfly have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**
Mission blue butterfly (*Plebejus icarioides missionensis*)	FE	Found in only a few locations in the San Francisco Bay Area, including the Marin Headlands in Marin County, skyline ridges and San Bruno Mountain in San Mateo County, and Twin Peaks in San Francisco County.	Mission blue butterfly requires a host plant and the appropriate nectar plants in coastal grassland habitat. Host plants include silver lupine (*Lupinus albifrons*), varicolor lupine (*L. variicolor*), and summer lupine (*L. formosus*). Nectar plants include various composite flowers in the sunflower family (*Asteraceae*) that grow in association with the larval host plants.	No CNDDB occurrence for mission blue butterfly have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**

Species Name	Federal and State Listing Status[1]	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur[2]
Myrtle's silverspot (*Speyeria zerene myrtleae*)	FE	Currently only found in northwestern Marin County, including Point Reyes National Seashore, and southwestern Sonoma County.	Myrtle's silverspot is coastal dune or prairie habitat. Females lay their eggs on the debris and dried stemps of hooked spur violet (*Viola adunca*). Adult butterflies are typically found in areas that are sheltered from wind below 810 feet in elevation and within 3 miles of the coast. Adult flight season ranges from late June to early September. Adults feed on nectar from flowers, including hairy gumweed (*Grindelia hirsutula*), coastal sand verbena (*Abronia latifolia*), mints (*Monardella* spp.), bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), and seaside fleabane (*Erigeron glaucus*).	No CNDDB occurrences for Myrtle's silverspot have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. In addition, this species is thought to be extirpated from San Mateo County. **No Potential**
San Bruno elfin butterfly (*Callophrys mossii bayensis*)	FE	Found in only three locations around the San Francisco Bay Area, including Milagra Ridge, San Bruno Mountain, and Montara Mountain in San Mateo County.	San Bruno elfin butterfly occurs only on north-facing slopes within the fogbelt where its host plant stonecrop (*Sedium spathulifolium*) grows. Stoncrop grows in coastal grassland and low scrub on thin, rocky soils.	No CNDDB occurrences San Bruno elfin butterfly have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**

Species Name	Federal and State Listing Status[1]	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur[2]
Fish				
Longfin smelt (*Spirinchus thaleichthys*)	FC CT CSSC	Found in nearshore coastal environments from San Francisco Bay north to Lake Earl, near the Oregon Border. Specifically, found in the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta, San Pablo Bay, San Francisco Bay, the Gulf of Farallones, the Humboldt Bay, and the Eel River estuary.	Longfin smelt is found in open waters of estuaries, mostly in the middle or bottom of the water column. It prefers salinities of 15 to 30 parts per thousand, but it can be found in completely freshwater to almost pure saltwater.	No CNDDB occurrences for longfin smelt have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**
Steelhead (Central California coast Distinct Population Segment [DPS]) (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus*)	FT	This DPS includes all populations of steelhead from the Russian River south to Aptos Creek. Steelhead in drainages of San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun Bays are also part of this DPS.	Adult steelhead migrate from the ocean into streams in the late fall, winter, or early spring seeking out deep pools within fast moving water to rest prior to spawning. Steelhead spawn in shallow-water gravel beds.	Two CNDDB occurrence for steelhead has been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**
Tidewater goby (*Eucyclogobius newberryi*)	FE CSSC	Found in scattered locations from the mouth of the Smith River in Del Norte County to Agua Hedionda Lagoon in northern San Diego County.	Tidewater goby inhabits brackish shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches where the water is fairly still, but not stagnant. It prefers a sand substrate component for breeding, but is also found on rocky, mud, and silt substrates. Tidewater goby is found in waters with salinity levels between 2 and 27 parts per thousand.	No CNDDB occurrences for tidewater goby have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**

Species Name	Federal and State Listing Status[1]	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur[2]
Amphibians				
California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*)	FT CSSC	Found from Riverside County to Mendocino County along the Coast Range, from Calaveras County to Butte County in the Sierra Nevada, and in Baja California.	California red-legged frog is found in lowlands and foothills typically in or near sources of water. It prefers shorelines with extensive vegetation since it disperses far during and after rain. Larvae require 11-12 weeks of permanent water for development.	Seven CNDDB occurrences for California red-legged frog have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. USFWS designated critical habitat for this species is mapped within the project site; however, no primary constituent elements for this species are present in the site. The water supply reservoir directly south of the project site could provide suitable aquatic breeding habitat for this species. Marginal-quality suitable dispersal habitat is present in the project site due to the urban nature of the project site and the presence of some barriers to movement (e.g., paved roads and parking areas). **Moderate Potential**

Species Name	Federal and State Listing Status[1]	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur[2]
California tiger salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*)	FT CT CSSC	Found in the Coast Range and Sierra Nevada foothills of California. In the Coast Range, it occurs from southern San Mateo County south to central San Luis Obispo County, and also in the vicinity of northwestern Santa Barbara County. In the Sierra Nevada foothills, it occurs from northern Yolo County to northwestern Kern County and northern Tulare County.	California tiger salamander are found in grasslands and open oak woodlands. Necessary habitat components for this species include California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*) or gopher burrows for underground retreats and breeding ponds, such as seasonal wetlands, vernal pools, or slow moving streams that do not support predatory fish or frog populations.	Two CNDDB occurrences for California tiger salamander have been documented within 5 miles of the project site; however, one occurrence was last documented in 1962 and it is thought to be extirpated due to the development of low density housing in the area. The water supply reservoir directly south of the project site could provide suitable aquatic breeding habitat for this species. No suitable upland aestivation habitat is present in the project site. Marginal-quality suitable dispersal habitat is present in the project site due to the urban nature of the project site and the presence of some barriers to movement (e.g., paved roads and parking areas). **Low Potential**
Foothill yellow-legged frog (*Rana boylii*)	CSSC	Found in the Coast Ranges from the Oregon border south to the Transverse Mountains in Los Angeles County, in most of northern California west of the Cascade crest, and along the western flank of the Sierra Nevada south to Kern County.	Foothill yellow-legged frog inhabits partially shaded, shallow perennial stream habitats with at least some rocky or cobble substrate in forests, chaparral, and woodlands. When disturbed, this species will escape into deeper water and hide under cover. This species lays between 100 and 1,000 eggs on rocks submerged in water between April and July. Individuals hatch as a tadpole after approximately 1 week and usually undergo metamorphosis by October.	No CNDDB occurrences for foothill yellow-legged frog have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**

Species Name	Federal and State Listing Status[1]	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur[2]
Reptiles				
Western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*)	CSSC	Found from Baja California, Mexico north through Klickitat County, Washington. In California, found west of the Sierra-Cascade crest. Absent from desert regions, except the Mojave Desert along the Mojave River and its tributaries.	Western pond turtle requires permanent or nearly permanent bodies of water including ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches. It requires basking sites, such as submerged rocks, logs, open mud banks, or floating vegetation mats. This species also requires sandy banks or grassy open fields up to 0.5 kilometers from the water's edge for egg laying.	Two CNDDB occurrences for western pond turtle have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. Suitable aquatic habitat for this species is present in the water supply reservoir directly south of the project site. However, this species is unlikely to move from the aquatic habitat into the project site. **Low Potential**

Species Name	Federal and State Listing Status[1]	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur[2]
San Francisco garter snake (*Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia*)	FE CE	Historically, occurred in scattered wetland areas on the San Francisco Peninsula from approximately the San Francisco County line south along the eastern and western bases of the Santa Cruz Mountains. Found at least from the Upper Crystal Springs Reservoir in San Mateo County south to Año Nuevo State Reserve in Santa Cruz County. Currently, although the geographical distribution may remain the same, reliable information regarding specific locations and population status is not available. Much of the remaining suitable habitat is located on private property that has not been surveyed for the presence of the snake.	San Francisco garter snake is a highly aquatic species that is found in or near densely vegetated freshwater ponds with adjacent open hillsides where they can bask, feed, and find cover in rodent burrows.	Numerous CNDDB occurrence for San Francisco garter snake are have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. Suitable aquatic habitat for San Francisco garter snake is present in the water supply reservoir directly south of the project site. No suitable upland habitat is present within or in the vicinity of the project site. Marginal-quality dispersal habitat is present in the project site due to the urban nature of the project site and the presence of barriers to movement (e.g., paved roads and parking areas). **Low Potential**

Species Name	Federal and State Listing Status[1]	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur[2]
Birds				
Alameda song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia pusillula*)	CSSC	Restricted to the tidal marshes on the fringes of the south San Francisco Bay.	Alameda song sparrow is a resident of salt marshes bordering the south arm of the San Francisco Bay. It prefers tidally influenced habitats. This species is found in all relatively large marshes (e.g., Dumbarton Marsh, Palo Alto Baylands) and in most remnant patches of marsh vegetation along sloughs, dikes, and levees, including some highly disturbed and urbanized sites. Vegetation is required for nesting sites, song perches, and concealment from predators. In addition, Alameda song sparrow requires some upper marsh vegetation for nesting in order to ensure the nests remain dry during high tide.	No CNDDB occurrences for Alameda song sparrow have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**
American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*)	CFP	Occurs throughout the Central Valley, coastal areas, and northern mountains of California.	American peregrine falcon uses steep cliffs and buildings for nesting. It forages over a variety of habitats, especially wetlands.	No CNDDB occurrence for American peregrine falcon have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable foraging or nesting habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**

Species Name	Federal and State Listing Status[1]	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur[2]
Bank swallow (*Riparia riparia*)	CT	Occurs in scattered locations in northern and central California in major lowland valleys and coastal areas where alluvial soils exist. The major breeding population is confined to the Sacramento and Feather Rivers and their major tributaries.	Bank swallow is a colonial nester and requires vertical banks and cliffs with fine-textured or sandy soils near streams, rivers, ponds, lakes, and the ocean for nesting. Nest sites consist of burrows dug into a vertical earthern bank to a depth of 18 to 36 inches.	No CNDDB occurrences for bank swallow have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**
Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*)	CSSC	Found year-round throughout much of California, except the coastal counties north of Marin and mountainous areas.	Burrowing owl is found in open, dry annual grasslands and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. It is dependent upon burrowing mammals, especially the California ground squirrel for nesting and wintering sites.	No CNDDB occurrences for burrowing owl have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**
California black rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*)	CT	The majority found in the tidal salt marshes of the northern San Francisco Bay region, primarily in San Pablo and Suisun Bays. Smaller populations occur in San Francisco Bay, the Outer Coast of Marin County, freshwater marshes in the foothills of the Sierra Nevada, and in the Colorado River Area.	California black rail is found in marshlands with unrestricted tidal influence (estuarine, intertidal, emergent, or regularly flooded). It prefers areas dominated by pickleweed (*Salicornia virginica*), bulrushes (*Scirpus* sp.), matted salt grass (*Distichilis spicata*), and other marsh vegetation.	No CNDDB occurrences for California black rail have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**

Species Name	Federal and State Listing Status[1]	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur[2]
California clapper rail (*Rallus longirostris obsoletus*)	FT CT	Found almost exclusively in the marshes of the San Francisco estuary in San Mateo, Santa Clara, Alameda, Contra Costa, Solano, Napa, Sonoma, and Marin counties.	California clapper rail is found in tidal saltwater and brackish marshes traversed by tidal sloughs in the vicinity of the San Francisco Bay. It prefers tall stands of pickleweed and pacific cordgrass (*Spartina foliosa*), but they are also associated with gumplant (*Grindelia* sp.), saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*), and alkali heath (*Frankenia grandifolia*).	No CNDDB occurrences for California clapper rail have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**
California least tern (*Sternula antillarum browni*)	FE CE	Nests along the coast from San Francisco Bay south to Northern Baja California.	California least tern forages primarily in shallow estuaries or lagoons where small fish are abundant. It nests in loose colonies in areas relatively free of human or predatory disturbance on bare or sparsely vegetated, flat substrates in sand beach, alkali flat, or landfill habitats near shallow-water feeding areas.	No CNDDB occurrences for California least tern have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**
Long-eared owl (*Asio Otus*)	CSSC	Occurs very locally throughout most of California, particularly in the southeastern deserts and densely forested areas. Essentially extirpated from the entire floor of the Central Valley and locally on the southern coast.	Long-eared owl frequents dense, riparian and live oak thickets near meadow edges, as well as nearby woodland and forest habitats. At higher elevations, it is also found in dense conifer stands. It requires adjacent open land with prey species for foraging. It also requires the presence of old nests for breeding.	No CNDDB occurrences for long-eared owl have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. Some suitable nest trees for this species are present; however, areas of nearby open land with prey species are approximately 2 miles west of the project site **Low Potential**

Species Name	Federal and State Listing Status[1]	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur[2]
Northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*)	CSSC	Breed from sea level near the coast to at least 9,000 feet in the Glass Mountain region of Mono County.	Northern harrier is predominantly found in grassland and wetland communities; however, it uses various habitats. It nests on the ground in shrubby vegetation, usually at marsh edges.	No CNDDB occurrences for northern harrier have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**
Saltmarsh common yellowthroat (*Geothylpis trichas sinuosa*)	CSSC	Found year-round in the vicinity of San Francisco Bay, from Tomales Bay in Marin County and Napa Sloughs in southern Sonoma County on the north, east to Carquinez Straight, and south to vicinity of San Jose in Santa Clara County. Historic locations of confirmed breeding include Lake Merced in San Francisco County, and Coyote Creek, Alviso, and Milpitas in Santa Clara County	Saltmarsh common yellowthroat nests and forages in fresh and saltwater marshes and seasonal wetlands. It breeds on the ground or up to 8 centimeters off the ground under the cover of dense shrubs and emergent aquatic vegetation.	One CNDDB occurrence for saltmarsh common yellowthroat has been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable nesting or foraging habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**

Species Name	Federal and State Listing Status[1]	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur[2]
Short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*)	CSSC	Found year-round in certain parts of California. Small resident populations remain in the Great Basin region and locally in the Sacramento–San Joaquin River Delta. Most recent breeding from coastal central California and the San Joaquin Valley has been episodic. Breeding in mainland southern California is exceptional and limited to years of unusual incursions.	Short-eared owl forages in in open, treeless areas, such as marshes and grasslands, with elevated sites for perches and dense vegetation for roosting and nesting.	No CNDDB occurrences for short-eared owl has been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for short-eared owl is present in the project area. **No Potential**
Western snowy plover (*Charadrius alexandrines nivosus*)	FT CSSC	Occurs along the entire coastline of California.	Western snowy plover is found on sandy beaches, salt pond levees, and shores of large alkali lakes. It needs sandy, gravelly, or friable soils for nesting.	No CNDDB occurrences for western snowy plover have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**

Species Name	Federal and State Listing Status[1]	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur[2]
White-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*)	CFP	Found year-round in nearly all areas of California up to the western Sierra Nevada foothills and southeast deserts. Common in the Central Valley of California and along the entire length of the coast, possibly breeding in more arid regions east of the Sierra Nevada and Transverse Range (Inyo and eastern Kern Counties). Documented breeding in Imperial County, western Riverside County, and eastern San Diego County. In the Sacramento Valley, populations have predominantly increased in irrigated agricultural areas where the California vole (*Microtus californicus*) often occurs.	White-tailed kite nests in rolling foothills or valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. It forages in open grasslands, meadows, or marshes with perching sites.	No CNDDB occurrences for white-tailed kite have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. Low-quality nesting habitat for this species is present in the project site. No suitable foraging habitat is present in the project site; however, suitable foraging habitat is present approximately 2 miles west of the project site. The quality of the nesting habitat is low due to the urban nature of the project site. **Low Potential**
Mammals				
American badger (*Taxidea taxus*)	CSSC	Occurs throughout California, the western United States, and Canada.	American badger is rare in western San Francisco Bay area. It occurs in grasslands and open stages of forest and scrub habitats with friable soils and good prey base of burrowing rodents.	One CNDDB occurrence for American badger has been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**

Species Name	Federal and State Listing Status[1]	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur[2]
Hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*)	--	Found throughout California, although distribution is patchy in the southeastern deserts.	Hoary bat prefers open habitats or habitat mosaics, with access to trees for cover. It prefers open areas or habitat edges for feeding. It roosts in dense foliage of medium to large trees. It requires water nearby foraging and roosting sites.	Three CNDDB occurrences for hoary bat have been documented in the project site. The trees and buildings in the project site provide suitable foraging and roosting habitat. No sign (e.g., guano) of this species was observed in the project site. **Moderate Potential**
Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*)	CSSC	Common throughout low elevations of California. No found in the high Sierra from Shasta to Kern counties and the northwestern corner of the State from Del Norte and western Siskiyou counties to northern Mendocino County.	Pallid bat is uncommon, especially in urban areas. This species roosts in caves and large trees and forages in grasslands and oak savannah. It is most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting.	One CNDDB occurrence for pallid bat has been documented within 5 miles of the project site; however this occurrence was last documented in 1960. Some trees are present in the project area that could provide roosting habitat for pallid bat; however, this habitat is marginal since it is fairly urban. **Low Potential**
Saltmarsh harvest mouse (*Reithrodontomys raviventris*)	FE CE	Occurs only in the saline emergent wetlands of the San Francisco Bay and its tributaries.	Saltmarsh harvest mouse is only found in saline emergent wetlands in the San Francisco Bay and its tributaries. It uses pickleweed as its primary cover. It also uses non-submerged, salt-tolerant vegetation for escape during extremely high tides.	No CNDDB occurrences for saltmarsh harvest mouse have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**
Saltmarsh wandering shrew (*Sorex vagrans halicoetes*)	CSSC	Endemic to the salt marshes of the south arm of the San Francisco Bay in San Mateo, Santa Clara, Alameda, and Contra Costa counties.	Saltmarsh wandering shrew is most frequently found in salt marshes that provide dense cover and have abundant sources of invertebrates for food and continuous ground moisture.	No CNDDB occurrences for saltmarsh wandering shrew have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**

Species Name	Federal and State Listing Status[1]	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur[2]
San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat (Neotoma fuscipes annectens)	CSSC	Found throughout the San Francisco Bay area in grasslands, scrub and wooded areas.	San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat is found in forest and scrub habitats of moderate canopy and moderate dense understory.	One CNDDB occurrence for San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat has been documented within 5 miles of the project site. Due to the open understory within the project site, only low-quality suitable habitat for this species is present. No woodrat houses were observed at the project site. **Low Potential**
Santa Cruz kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys venustus venustus*)	--	Found in the cool, maritime mountains of west-central California.	Santa Cruz kangaroo rat occurs in chaparral habitats in the low foothills of the Santa Cruz Mountains on substrates of sands, loams, and sandy loams.	Two CNDDB occurrences for Santa Cruz kangaroo rat have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. No suitable habitat for this species is present in the project site. **No Potential**
Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*)	CPT CSSC	Found throughout California, but details of its distribution are not well known. Found in all but subalpine and alpine habitats.	Townsend's big-eared bat roosts in caves, mines, and large trees. It forages within woodlands and along stream edges. This species is extremely sensitive to human disturbance.	Six CNDDB occurrences for Townsend's big-eared bat have been documented within 5 miles of the project site. This species could forage within the trees at the project site. In addition, some hibernacula, as well as maternal or colony roosting habitat for this species is present in the trees and buildings at the site. No sign (e.g., guano) of this species was observed in the project site. **Moderate Potential**

Species Name	Federal and State Listing Status[1]	Geographic Distribution	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur[2]
[1] Status explanations: **Federal:** FE = Listed as endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act. FT = Listed as threatened under the Federal Endangered Species Act. FC = Candidate species to be listed under the Federal Endangered Species Act. **State:** CE = Listed as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act. CT = Listed as threatened under the California Endangered Species Act. CPT = Proposed as threatened under the California Endangered Species Act. CSSC = Species of Special Concern designated by California Department of Fish and Wildlife. CFP = Fully Protected Species under California Fish and Game Code.			[2] Potential Occurrence explanations: **Present:** Species was observed on the project site, or recent species records (within five years) from literature are known within the project area. **High:** The CNDDB or other reputable documents record the occurrence of the species off-site, but within a 10-mile radius of the project area and within the last 10 years. High-quality suitable habitat is present within the project area. **Moderate:** Species does not meet all terms of High or Low category. For example: CNDDB or other reputable documents may record the occurrence of the species near but beyond a 10-mile radius of the project area, or some of the components representing suitable habitat are present within or adjacent to the project area, but the habitat is substantially degraded or fragmented. **Low:** The CNDDB or other documents may or may not record the occurrence of the species within a 10-mile radius of the project area. However, few components of suitable habitat are present within or adjacent to the project area. **No:** CNDDB or other documents do not record the occurrence of the species within or reasonably near the project area and within the last 10 years, and no or extremely few components of suitable habitat are present within or adjacent to the project area.	