

APPENDIX K

REGIONAL AND SITE SPECIFIC BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

PLANT SP. OBSERVED ON-SITE

Point Molate Resort and Casino Project

August 13, 14, 30, 2007, January 18, April 14 and 15, and June 19 and 23, 2008

(*) Asterisk indicates a non-native sp.

Scientific Name	Common Name
AIZOACEAE	FIG-MARIGOLD FAMILY
<i>Carpobrotus chilensis*</i>	Sea fig
<i>Conicosia pugioniformis*</i>	False ice plant
<i>Tetragonia tetragonioides*</i>	New Zealand spinach
ANACARDIACEAE	SUMAC FAMILY
<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	Poison oak
APIACEAE	CARROT FAMILY
<i>Anthriscus caucalis*</i>	Bur chervil
<i>Conium maculatum*</i>	Poison-hemlock
<i>Foeniculum vulgare*</i>	Sweet fennel
<i>Heracleum maximum</i>	Cow parsnip
<i>Perideridia kelloggii</i>	Yampah
<i>Sanicula bipinnata</i>	Poison sanicle
<i>Sanicula bipinnatifida</i>	Purple sanicle
<i>Sanicula crassicaulis</i>	Pacific sanicle
<i>Torilis arvensis*</i>	Hedge parsley
APOCYNACEAE	DOGBANE FAMILY
<i>Nerium oleander*</i>	Oleander
<i>Vinca major*</i>	Periwinkle
ARALIACEAE	GINSENG FAMILY
<i>Hedera helix*</i>	English ivy
ARECACEAE	PALM FAMILY
<i>Phoenix canariensis*</i>	Canary Island date palm
ARISTOLOCHIACEAE	PIPEVINE FAMILY
<i>Aristolochia californica</i>	Pipevine
ASCLEPIADACEAE	MILK WEED FAMILY
<i>Asclepias facicularis</i>	Narrow-leaf milkweed
ASTERACEAE	SUNFLOWER FAMILY
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Common yarrow
<i>Acroptilon repens*</i>	Russian knapweed
<i>Agoseris</i> sp.	Agoseris
<i>Ambrosia chamissonis</i>	Beach bur
<i>Anaphalis margaritacea</i>	Pearly everlasting
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush
<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	California mugwort
<i>Baccharis douglasii</i>	Douglas false-willow
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Coyote bush
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus*</i>	Italian thistle
<i>Centaurea iberica*</i>	Iberian knapweed
<i>Centaurea melitensis*</i>	Tocalote
<i>Centaurea solstitialis*</i>	Yellow star-thistle

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<i>Chondrilla juncea*</i>	Skeleton weed
<i>Cichorium intybus*</i>	Chicory
<i>Cirsium</i> sp.	Thistle
<i>Cirsium vulgare*</i>	Bull thistle
<i>Conyza bonariensis*</i>	South American horseweed
<i>Cynara cardunculus*</i>	Cardoon
<i>Dittrichia graveolens*</i>	Stinkwort
<i>Eriophyllum staechadifolium</i>	Seaside golden yarrow
<i>Gnaphalium luteo-album*</i>	Everlasting cudweed
<i>Gnaphalium</i> sp.	Cudweed
<i>Grindelia hirsutula</i> var. <i>hirsutula</i>	Gumplant
<i>Grindelia stricta</i> var. <i>auriculatum</i>	Marsh gumplant
<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i>	Seaside heliotrope
<i>Hemizonia fitchii</i>	Fitch's spikeweed
<i>Hemizonia pungens</i> ssp. <i>pungens</i>	Common tarweed
<i>Holocarpha virgata</i>	Sticky tarweed
<i>Hypochaeris glabra*</i>	Smooth cat's-ear
<i>Hypochaeris radicata*</i>	Rough cat's-ear
<i>Jaumea carnosa</i>	Jaumea
<i>Lactuca serriola*</i>	Prickly lettuce
<i>Layia platyglossa</i>	Tidy tips
<i>Logfia gallica*</i>	Filago
<i>Madia sativa</i>	Coast tarweed
<i>Picris echioides*</i>	Bristly oxtongue
<i>Psilocarphus</i> sp.	Woolly marbles
<i>Silybum marianum*</i>	Milk thistle
<i>Solidago californica</i>	California goldenrod
<i>Sonchus asper*</i>	Prickly sow thistle
<i>Sonchus oleraceus*</i>	Sow thistle
<i>Symphyotrichum lentum</i>	Suisun marsh aster
<i>Tragopogon dubius*</i>	Goat's beard
<i>Wyethia angustifolia</i>	Narrow leaf mule ears
BRASSICACEAE	MUSTARD FAMILY
<i>Brassica nigra*</i>	Black mustard
<i>Brassica rapa*</i>	Field mustard
<i>Cakile maritima*</i>	Sea rocket
<i>Hirschfeldia incana*</i>	Shortpod mustard
<i>Lepidium latifolium*</i>	Broad-leaf pepper grass
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum*</i>	Yellow wild radish
<i>Raphanus sativus*</i>	Purple wild radish
BORAGINACEAE	BORAGE FAMILY
<i>Echium candicans*</i>	Pride of Madeira

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CAPRIFOLIACEAE

Lonicera sp.
Sambucus mexicana
Symphoricarpos albus var. *laevigatus*

CARYOPHYLLACEAE

*Cerastium glomeratum**
*Silene gallica**
*Spergularia rubra**
Spergularia sp.

CHENOPODIACEAE

Atriplex patula
*Beta vulgaris**
*Chenopodium album**
Salicornia virginica
*Salsola soda**

CONVOLVULACEAE

Calystegia purpurata ssp. *purpurata*
*Convolvulus arvensis**
Cressa truxillensis

CRASSULACEAE

*Crassula tillaea**
Dudleya farinosa

CUPRESSACEAE

Cupressus sargentii
Juniperus californica

CURCUBITACEAE

Marah fabaceus

CUSCUTACEAE

Cuscuta salina var. *major*

CYPERACEAE

Carex sp.
Cyperus eragrostis
Eleocharis macrostachya
Scirpus tuberosus
Scirpus sp.

DENNSTAEDTIACEAE

Pteridium aquilinum var. *pubescens*

DIPSACEAE

*Dipsacus fullonum**

HONEYSUCKEL FAMILY

Honeysuckle
Blue elderberry
Snowberry

PINK FAMILY

Mouseear chickweed
Common catchfly
Purple sandspurry
Spurry

GOOSEFOOT FAMILY

Spear oracle
Common beet
Lamb's quarters
Pickleweed

Alkali Russian thistle

MORNING-GLORY FAMILY

Pacific Western morning glory
Morning glory
Alkali weed

STONECROP FAMILY

Mediterranean pygmy weed
North Coast dudleya

CYPRESS FAMILY

Sargent cypress
California juniper

GOURD FAMILY

Wild cucumber

DODDER FAMILY

Salt marsh dodder

SEDGE FAMILY

Sedge
Tall flatsedge
Creeping spikerush
Saltmarsh bulrush
Bulrush

BRACKEN FAMILY

Bracken fern

TEASEL FAMILY

Teasel

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DRYOPTERIDACEAE

Dryopteris expansa
Polystichum munitum

EUPHORBIACEAE

*Chamaesyce maculata**
Eremocarpus setigerus

FABACEAE

*Acacia dealbata**
*Genista monspessulana**
*Lathyrus tingitanus**
*Lotus corniculatus**
Lotus scoparius
Lotus wrangelianus
Lupinus arboreus
Lupinus bicolor
Lupinus nanus
*Medicago polymorpha**
*Melilotus indicus**
*Robinia pseudoacacia**
*Trifolium dubium**
*Trifolium fragiferum**
*Trifolium hirtum**
*Vicia sativa**
*Vicia villosa**

FAGACEAE

Quercus agrifolia

FRANKENIACEAE

Frankenia salina

GENTIANACEAE

Centaurium muehlenbergii
New name: *Zeltnera muehlenbergii*

GERANIACEAE

*Erodium botrys**
*Erodium cicutarium**
*Erodium moschatum**
Geranium carolinianum
*Geranium dissectum**
*Geranium rotundifolium**

GROSSULARIACEAE

Ribes californicum

WOOD FERN FAMILY

Wood fern
Western sword fern

SPURGE FAMILY

Spotted spurge
Dove weed

LEGUME FAMILY

Silver wattle
French broom
Tangier pea
Birdsfoot trefoil
Deerweed
Chilean lotus
Coastal bush lupine
Miniature lupine
Sky lupine
Bur-clover
Yellow sweet clover
Black locust
Shamrock clover
Strawberry clover
Rose clover
Spring vetch
Winter vetch

OAK FAMILY

Coast live oak

FRANKENIA FAMILY

Alkali heath

GENTIAN FAMILY

Monterey centaury

GERANIUM FAMILY

Long beaked filaree
Red stem filaree
White stem filaree
Geranium
Cut leaved geranium
Round leaved geranium

GOOSEBERRY FAMILY

California gooseberry

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HIPPOCASTANACEAE

Aesculus californica

HYDROPHYLLACEAE

Phacelia californica

JUNCACEAE

Juncus balticus

Juncus bufonius

Juncus effusus

Juncus occidentalis

Juncus patens

Juncus tenuis

Juncus sp.

LAMIACEAE

Satureja douglasii

Stachys ajugoides var. *rigida*

LAURACEAE

Umbellularia californica

LILIACEAE

*Allium triquetrum**

Chlorogalum pomeridianum

Dichelostemma capitatum

Sisyrinchium bellum

Triteleia hyacinthina

Triteleia laxa

LYTHRACEAE

*Lythrum hyssopifolia**

MALVACEAE

*Malva parviflora**

Malvella leprosa

Sidalcea sp.

MYRTACEAE

*Callistemon citrinus**

*Eucalyptus globulus**

OLEACEAE

*Olea europea**

ONAGRACEAE

Epilobium brachycarpum

Epilobium sp.

OXALIDACEAE

*Oxalis pes-carpae**

PAPAVERACEAE

Eschscholzia californica

BUCKEYE FAMILY

California buckeye

WATERLEAF FAMILY

California phacelia

RUSH FAMILY

Baltic rush

Toad rush

Soft rush

Western rush

Spreading rush

Poverty rush

Rush

MINT FAMILY

Yerba buena

Rigid hedge-nettle

LAUREL FAMILY

California bay

LILY FAMILY

Three cornered leek

Soap plant

Blue dicks

Blue eyed grass

White brodiaea

Ithuriel's spear

LOOSESTRIFE FAMILY

Hyssop loosestrife

MALLOW FAMILY

Cheeseweed

Alkali mallow

Checkerbloom

MYRTLE FAMILY

Bottlebrush

Blue gum

OLIVE FAMILY

Olive

EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY

Panicled willow-herb

Willow-herb

OXALIS FAMILY

Bermuda buttercup

POPPY FAMILY

California poppy

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PINACEAE

Pinus sabiniana

Pinus sp.

PITTOSPORACEAE

Pittosporum sp.*

PLANTAGINACEAE

*Plantago coronopus**

Plantago erecta

*Plantago lanceolata**

Plantago maritima

Platanus sp.

POACEAE

*Agrostis avenaceae**

*Aira caryophylla**

*Avena barbata**

*Briza maxima**

*Briza minor**

*Bromus diandrus**

*Bromus hordeaceus**

*Bromus madritensis ssp. rubens**

*Cortaderia jubata**

*Crypsis schoenoides**

*Cynodon dactylon**

*Cynosurus echinatus**

*Dactylis glomerata**

Danthonia californica

Distichlis spicata

Elymus glaucus

Festuca rubra

*Gastridium ventricosum**

*Holcus lanatus**

*Hordeum marinum**

*Hordeum murinum**

*Lolium multiflorum**

Nassella pulchra

*Paspalum dilatatum**

*Phalaris aquatica**

*Phalaris canariensis**

*Poa annua**

*Polypogon monspeliensis**

Spartina foliosa

*Vulpia bromoides**

PINE FAMILY

Gray pine

Pine

PITTOSPORUM FAMILY

Pittosporum

PLANTAIN FAMILY

Cut-leaf plantain

California plantain

English plantain

Seaside plantain

Sycamore

GRASS FAMILY

Pacific bentgrass

Hairgrass

Slender wild oat

Big quaking grass

Little quaking grass

Ripgut brome

Soft brome

Red brome

Pampas grass

Swamp grass

Bermuda grass

Hedgehog dog-tail grass

Orchard grass

California oatgrass

Inland saltgrass

Blue wild-rye

Red fescue

Nit grass

Velvet grass

Mediterranean barley

Barley

Ryegrass

Purple needlegrass

Dallis grass

Harding grass

Common canary grass

Annual bluegrass

Annual rabbit-foot grass

Cordgrass

Brome fescue

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<i>Vulpia myuros*</i>	Foxtail fescue
<i>Vulpia octoflora</i>	Six week fescue
POLEMONIACEAE	PHLOX FAMILY
<i>Navarretia squarrosa</i>	Skunkweed
POLYGONACEAE	BUCKWHEAT FAMILY
<i>Eriogonum nudum</i> var. <i>auriculatum</i>	Naked buckwheat
<i>Polygonum arenastrum*</i>	Prostrate knotweed
<i>Rumex acetosella*</i>	Sheep sorrel
<i>Rumex crispus*</i>	Curly dock
<i>Rumex pulcher*</i>	Fiddle dock
POLYPODIACEAE	POLYPODY FAMILY
<i>Polypodium californicum</i>	California polypody
PORTULACACEAE	PURSLANE FAMILY
<i>Claytonia perfoliata</i>	Miner's lettuce
PRIMULACEAE	PRIMROSE FAMILY
<i>Anagallis arvensis*</i>	Scarlet pimpernel
PTERIDACEAE	BRAKE FAMILY
<i>Pentagramma triangularis</i>	Goldenback fern
RHAMNACEAE	BUCKTHORN FAMILY
<i>Rhamnus californica</i> var. <i>californica</i>	Coffeeberry
ROSACEAE	ROSE FAMILY
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Toyon
<i>Oemleria cerasiformis</i>	Oso berry
<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry/Plum
<i>Rosa californica</i>	California wild rose
<i>Rubus armeniacus*</i>	Himalayan blackberry
<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	California blackberry
RUBIACEAE	MADDER FAMILY
<i>Galium aparine</i>	Common bedstraw
SALICACEAE	WILLOW FAMILY
<i>Salix babylonica*</i>	Weeping willow
<i>Salix laevigata</i>	Red willow
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	Arroyo willow
<i>Salix lucida</i> ssp. <i>lasiandra</i>	Shining willow
SCROPHULARIACEAE	FIGWORT FAMILY
<i>Castilleja attenuata</i>	Valley tassels
<i>Castilleja foliolosa</i>	Woolly Indian paintbrush
<i>Kickxia elatine*</i>	Sharp-leaved fluellin
<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i>	Sticky monkey flower
<i>Scrophularia californica</i>	California figwort
<i>Verbascum thapsus*</i>	Mullein

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SOLANACEAE

Solanum americanum

TYPHACEAE

Typha angustifolia

Typha latifolia

ULMACEAE

*Ulmus pumila**

VALERIANACEAE

*Centranthus ruber**

ZOSTERACEAE

Zostera marina

NIGHTSHADE FAMILY

Nightshade

CATTAIL FAMILY

Narrow-leaf cattail

Broad-leaf cattail

ELM FAMILY

Siberian elm

VALERIAN FAMILY

Red valerian

EEL-GRASS FAMILY

Eel-grass

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES OBSERVED ON-SITE

***LIST OF REGIONALLY OCCURRING SPECIAL-STATUS
PLANTS AND ANIMALS***

**APPENDIX K
REGIONALLY OCCURRING SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES**

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	FEDERAL/ STATE/ CNPS STATUS	DISTRIBUTION	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	PERIOD OF IDENTIFICATION	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON- SITE
Plants					
<i>Artemisia lunaris</i> bent-flowered fiddleneck	--/--/1B	Known to occur in Alameda, Contra Costa, Colusa, Lake, Marin, Napa, San Benito, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Mateo, and Yolo counties.	Coastal bluff scrub, Cismontane woodland, and Valley and foothill grassland. Elevations; 3-500 meters.	March-June	Yes. The coastal scrub and annual grassland on-site are suitable habitats for this species. There are two documented occurrences of this species within <10 miles east of the site.
<i>Arctostaphylos pallida</i> pallid manzanita	FT/CE/1B	Known to occur in Alameda and Contra Costa counties.	Broadleafed upland forest, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, and Coastal scrub/siliceous shale, sandy or gravelly. Elevations; 185-465 meters.	December-March	Yes. The coastal scrub on-site is suitable habitat for this species. The nearest documented occurrence is located <10 miles east of the site.
<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>tener</i> alkali milk-vetch	--/--/1B	Known to occur in Alameda, Contra Costa (though may be extirpated), Merced, Monterey (though may be extirpated), Napa, San Benito (though may be extirpated), Santa Clara (though may be extirpated), San Francisco (though may be extirpated), San Joaquin (though may be extirpated), Solano, Sonoma (though may be extirpated), Stanislaus (though may be extirpated), and Yolo counties.	Playas, Valley and foothill grassland (adobe clay), and vernal pools/alkaline. Elevations; 1-60 meters.	March-June	Yes. The annual grassland on-site is suitable habitat for this species. The nearest documented occurrence is located approximately <5 miles southeast of the site.
<i>Calochortus tiburonensis</i> Tiburon mariposa lily	FT/CT/1B	Known to occur in Marin County.	Valley and foothill grassland (serpentine). Elevations; 50-150 meters.	March-June	No. Occurrence of this species within the project site is unlikely. Serpentine soils do not occur on-site. The nearest documented occurrence is located approximately 4 miles southwest of the site across the Bay. This species and it is a localized endemic and has not been documented within Contra Costa County.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	FEDERAL/ STATE/ CNPS STATUS	DISTRIBUTION	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	PERIOD OF IDENTIFICATION	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON- SITE
<i>Calystegia purpurata</i> ssp. <i>saxicola</i> coastal bluff morning-glory	--/1B	Known to occur in Contra Costa, Lake, Mendocino, Marin, and Sonoma counties.	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, and North Coast coniferous forest. Elevations; 10-105 meters.	May-September	Yes. The coastal scrub on-site is suitable habitat for this species. The nearest documented occurrence of this species is located approximately 4 miles southeast of the site, though it is considered extirpated.
<i>Castilleja affinis</i> ssp. <i>neglecta</i> Tiburon Indian paintbrush	FE/CT/1B	Known to occur in Marin, Napa, and Santa Clara counties.	Valley and foothill grassland (serpentinite). Elevations; 60-400 meters.	April-June	No. Occurrence of this species within the project site is unlikely. The nearest documented occurrence is located approximately 4 miles southwest of the site across the Bay. This species is a localized endemic and has not been documented within Contra Costa County.
<i>Cirsium andrewsii</i> Franciscan thistle	--/1B	Known to occur in Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, and Sonoma (though may be extirpated/uncertain) counties.	Broadleafed upland forest, Coastal scrub, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub/mesic, sometimes serpentinite. Elevations; 0-150 meters.	March-July	Yes. The coastal scrub within the project site is suitable habitat for this species. There are several documented occurrence of this species <10 miles southwest of the site, across the Bay. It has been documented within Contra Costa County, east of the site.
<i>Corydanthus maritimus</i> ssp. <i>paiulstris</i> Point Reyes bird's-beak	--/1B	Known to occur in Alameda (though may be extirpated), Humboldt, Marin, Santa Clara (though may be extirpated), San Mateo (though may be extirpated), and Sonoma counties. Also occurs in Oregon.	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt). Elevations; 0-10 meters.	June-October	Yes. The tidal marsh and seasonal wetlands on-site are suitable habitat for this species. There are two documented occurrences (to the northwest and southwest) of this species across the Bay that are within <5 miles of the site. A third occurrence is located <10 miles southeast of the site, on the eastern side of the Bay.
<i>Corydanthus mollis</i> ssp. <i>mollis</i> soft bird's-beak	FE/CR/1B	Known to occur in Contra Costa, Marin (though may be extirpated), Napa, Sacramento (though may be extirpated), Solano, and Sonoma (though may be extirpated) counties.	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt). Elevations; 0-3 meters.	July-November	Yes. The tidal marsh and seasonal wetlands on-site are suitable habitat for this species. There are two documented occurrences of this species to the northeast of the site that are within approximately 5 miles.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	FEDERAL/ STATE/CNPS STATUS	DISTRIBUTION	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	PERIOD OF IDENTIFICATION	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON- SITE
<i>Dirca occidentalis</i> western leatherwood	-/-/1B	Known to occur in Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Santa Clara, San Mateo, and Sonoma counties.	Broadleaved upland forest, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest, Riparian forest, and Riparian woodland/mesic. Elevations; 50-395 meters.	January-March (April)	Yes. The mixed riparian habitat on-site is suitable habitat for this species. There are four documented occurrences of this species within <10 miles east/southeast of the site.
<i>Fritillaria liliacea</i> fragrant fritillary	-/-/1B	Known to occur in Alameda, Contra Costa, Monterey, Marin, San Benito, Santa Clara, San Francisco, San Mateo, Solano, and Sonoma counties.	Cismontane woodland, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, and Valley and foothill grasslands/often serpentine. Elevations; 3-410 meters.	February-April	Yes. The coastal scrub and annual grassland habitats on-site are suitable for this species, though they do not occur on serpentine soils. The nearest documented occurrence of this species is located approximately 2 miles southeast of the site.
<i>Helianthella castanea</i> Diablo helianthella	-/-/1B	Known to occur in Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin (though may be extirpated), San Diego, San Francisco (though may be extirpated), and San Mateo counties.	Broadleaved upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland, and Valley and foothill grassland. Elevations; 60-1300 meters.	March-June	Yes. The coastal scrub, mixed riparian, and annual grassland habitats on-site are suitable for this species. There are 7 documented occurrences of this species <10 miles northeast, east, and southeast of the site.
<i>Hesperolinon congestum</i> Marin western flax	FT/CT/1B	Known to occur in Marin, San Francisco, and San Mateo counties.	Chaparral and valley and foothill grassland/serpentine. Elevations; 5-370 meters.	April-July	No. Occurrence of this species on-site is unlikely, although there are several documented occurrences of this species within <5 miles southwest of this site, across the Bay. This species has not been documented in Contra Costa County and serpentine soils do not occur on-site.
<i>Holita strobilina</i> Loma Prieta holita	-/-/1B	Known to occur in Alameda (though may be extirpated), Contra Costa, Santa Clara, and Santa Cruz counties.	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, and Riparian woodland/usually serpentine, mesic. Elevations; 30-860 meters.	May-July (August-October)	Yes. The riparian woodland on-site is suitable for this species, though it is not on serpentine soils. There are three documented occurrences of it within <6 miles east of the site.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	FEDERAL/ STATE/CNPS STATUS	DISTRIBUTION	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	PERIOD OF IDENTIFICATION	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON- SITE
<i>Hobocarpus macradenia</i> Santa Cruz tarplant	FT/CE/1B	Known to occur in Alameda (though may be extirpated), Contra Costa (though may be extirpated), Monterey, Marin (though may be extirpated), and Santa Cruz counties.	Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, and Valley and foothill grassland/often clay, sandy. Elevations; 10-220 meters.	June-October	Yes. The coastal scrub and annual grassland on-site are suitable habitats for this species. There are 17 documented occurrences of this species within <10 miles of the site and the nearest is approximately 5 miles east.
<i>Lessingia hololeuca</i> woolly-headed lessingia	-/-/13	Known to occur in Alameda, Monterey, Marin, Napa, Santa Clara, San Mateo, Solano, Sonoma, and Yolo counties.	Broadleaved upland forest, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, and Valley and foothill grassland/clay, serpentine. Elevations; 15-305 meters.	June-October	Yes. The coastal scrub and annual grassland on-site are suitable habitats for this species, though they do not occur on serpentine soils. CNPS has an occurrence listed within the San Quentin quadrangle, though CNDDB does not keep track of List 3 species.
<i>Micropus amphibolus</i> Mt. Diablo cottonweed	-/-/13	Known to occur in Alameda, Contra Costa, Colusa, Lake, Monterey, Marin, Napa, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Solano, and Sonoma counties.	Broadleaved upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, and Valley and foothill grassland/rocky. Elevations; 45-825 meters.	March-May	Yes. The annual grassland habitat on-site is suitable for this species. CNPS has an occurrence listed within the San Quentin quadrangle, though CNDDB does not keep track of List 3 species.
<i>Microseris paludosa</i> marsh microseris	-/-/1B	Known to occur in Mendocino, Monterey, Marin, San Benito, Santa Cruz, San Francisco*, San Luis Obispo, San Mateo*, and Sonoma counties.	Closed-cone coniferous forest, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and Valley and foothill grassland. Elevations; 5-300 meters.	April-June (July)	No. Although the annual grassland and the coastal scrub on-site are suitable habitats for this species it does not seem likely that this species would occur because the nearest documented occurrence is located approximately 5 miles east of the site away across the Bay. This species has not been documented within Contra Costa County.
<i>Monardella villosa</i> ssp. <i>globosa</i> robust monardella	-/-/1B	Known to occur in Alameda, Contra Costa, Humboldt, Lake, Mendocino, Napa, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Mateo, and Sonoma counties.	Broad-leaved upland forest (openings), Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, and Valley and foothill grassland. Elevations; 100-915 meters.	June-July (August)	Yes. The coastal scrub and annual grassland on-site are suitable habitats for this species. The nearest documented occurrence is located approximately 8 miles east of the site.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	FEDERAL/ STATE/ CNPS STATUS	DISTRIBUTION	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	PERIOD OF IDENTIFICATION	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON- SITE
<i>Pentachaeta bellidiflora</i> white-rayed pentachaeta	FE/CE/1B	Known to occur in Marin*, Santa Cruz*, and San Mateo counties.	Cismontane woodland and Valley and foothill grassland (Often serpentine). Elevations; 35-620 meters.	March-May	No. Occurrence of this species within the project site is unlikely. Serpentine soils do not occur on-site. The nearest documented occurrence of this species is located approximately 4 miles west of the site across the Bay. This species has not been documented within Contra Costa County.
<i>Stebbinsoseris decipiens</i> Santa Cruz microseris	-/-/1B	Known to occur in Monterey, Marin, Santa Cruz, San Francisco, San Luis Obispo, and San Mateo counties.	Broad-leaved upland forest, closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, and Valley and foothill grassland/open areas, or serpentine. Elevations; 10-500 meters.	April-May	No. Although the annual grassland and the coastal scrub on-site are suitable habitats for this species it does not seem likely that this species would occur because the nearest documented occurrence is located approximately 5 miles south of the site away across the Bay. This species has not been documented within Contra Costa County.
<i>Streptanthus albidus</i> ssp. <i>peramoenus</i> most beautiful jewel-flower	-/-/1B	Known to occur in Alameda, Contra Costa, Monterey, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, San Luis Obispo, and Stanislaus counties.	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, and Valley and foothill grassland/serpentine. Elevations; 94-100 meters.	(March) April-September (October)	Yes. The annual grassland on-site is suitable habitat for this species, though it is not on serpentine soils. The nearest documented occurrence is <5 miles northeast of the site.
<i>Streptanthus niger</i> Tiberton jewel-flower	FE/CE/1B	Known to occur in Marin County.	Valley and foothill grassland (serpentine). Elevations; 30-150 meters.	May~July	No. Occurrence of this species within the project site is unlikely. Serpentine soils do not occur on-site. The two nearest documented occurrences are <5 miles southwest of the site across the Bay. This species has not been documented within Contra Costa County.
<i>Suaeda californica</i> California seabite	FE/-/1B	Known to occur in Alameda (though may be extirpated), Contra Costa, Santa Clara (though may be extirpated), Solano (though may be extirpated), and Sonoma (though may be extirpated/uncertain) counties.	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt). Elevations; 0-15 meters.	July-October	Yes. The tidal marsh is suitable habitat for this species. The nearest documented occurrence is located approximately 5.5 miles southeast of the site.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	FEDERAL/ STATE/CNPS STATUS	DISTRIBUTION	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	PERIOD OF IDENTIFICATION	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON- SITE
<i>Symphoricarum lentum</i> syn. <i>Aster lentus</i> Suisun Marsh aster	--/1B	Known to occur in Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, and Sonoma counties.	Marshes and swamps (brackish and freshwater). Elevations: 0-3 meters.	May-November	Yes. Several of the seasonal wetland features within the projects site are suitable habitat for this species. This species has been documented on-site.
<i>Trifolium amoenum</i> showy Indian clover	FE/--1B	Known to occur in Marin, Napa, Santa Clara*, Solano*, and Sonoma counties.	Coastal bluff scrub and Valley and foothill grassland (sometimes serpentine). Elevations: 5-415 meters.	April-June	No. Although the annual grassland on-site is suitable habitat for this species it does not seem likely that this species would occur because the nearest documented occurrence is located approximately 4 miles southwest of the site away across the Bay. This species has not been documented within Contra Costa County.
Animals					
Fishes					
<i>Acipenser medirostris</i> green sturgeon	FT/--/--	Adults occur in coastal waters from Mexico to Alaska and have been observed along the west coast of North America. Spawning occurs within the Rogue and Illinois Rivers in Oregon, the Klamath River Basin, the Sacramento River, the Feather River, the Pit River, and the McCloud River. Spawning is suspected within the Trinity River, South Fork Trinity, and the Eel River. Counties include Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Humboldt, Mendocino, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sutter, Tehama, Trinity, Yolo, and Yuba.	Utilizes both freshwater and saltwater habitats. Spawning occurs in deep pools or holes in large, turbulent, freshwater river mainstems. Eggs are cast over large cobble, clean sand, or bedrock substrates. Cold, clean water is required for development. Adults live in oceanic waters, bays, and estuaries.	Consult Agency	Yes. The portions of the Bay within the project site are suitable habitat for this species.
<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> tidewater goby	FE/CSC/--	Occurs in coastal lagoons throughout California from Del Norte County to San Diego County.	Generally found in brackish to freshwater shallow lagoons and slow-moving lower stream reaches. Habitat is fairly still, but not stagnant and they will avoid open areas with strong currents and/or wave action. Marshy habitats where they can avoid backwater flood flows.	Consult Agency	No. Suitable habitat for this species does not occur within the project site.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	FEDERAL/ STATE/CNPS STATUS	DISTRIBUTION	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	PERIOD OF IDENTIFICATION	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON- SITE
<i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i> Delta smelt	FT/CT/--	Occurs almost exclusively in the Sacramento-San Joaquin estuary, from the Suisun Bay upstream through the Delta in Contra Costa, Sacramento, San Joaquin, Solano, and Yolo counties. May also occur in the San Francisco Bay.	Estuarine waters. Majority of life-span is spent within the freshwater outskirts of the mixing zone (saltwater-freshwater interface) within the Delta.	Consult Agency	No. Suitable habitat for this species does not occur within the project site.
<i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> Coho salmon Central California Coast ESU	FE/CE/--	Central California Coast ESU spawns in short coastal drainages and lower sections of larger drainages from Punta Gorda in northern California south to the San Lorenzo River in central California, and includes tributaries to the San Francisco Bay.	Occurs in streams with pool and riffle complexes. Breeding requires cold water and gravely streambeds.	Consult Agency	Yes. The portions of the Bay within the project site are suitable habitat for this species.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> steelhead Central California Coast ESU	FT/--/--	Central California Coastal ESU, spawns in drainages from the Russian River basin, Sonoma and Mendocino Counties, to Soquel Creek, Santa Cruz County (including the San Francisco Bay basin, but not the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers or their tributaries).	Found in cool, clear, fast-flowing permanent streams and rivers with riffles and ample cover from riparian vegetation or overhanging banks. Spawning: streams with pool and riffle complexes. For successful breeding, require cold water and gravely stream bed.	Consult Agency	Yes. The portions of the Bay within the project site are suitable habitat for this species.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> steelhead Central Valley ESU	FT/--/--	Spawn in the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and tributaries before migrating to the Delta and Bay Area.	In the Bay, requires shelter in dense marine vegetation (i.e., eelgrass) as juveniles, and a constant supply of larger fish such as herring as adults.	Consult Agency	Yes. The portions of the Bay within the project site are suitable habitat for this species.
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> Chinook salmon Central Valley spring-run	FT/CT/--	Spawn in the Sacramento river and some of its tributaries. Juveniles migrate from spawning grounds to the Pacific Ocean.	Spawning occurs in large deep pools in tributaries with moderate velocities and a large bubble curtain at the head.	Consult Agency	Yes. The portions of the Bay within the project site are suitable habitat for this species.
<i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> Chinook salmon winter-run, Sacramento River	FE/CE/--	Spawn in the upper Sacramento River. Juveniles migrate from spawning grounds to the Pacific Ocean.	Returns to the Upper Sacramento River in the winter but delay spawning until spring and summer. Juveniles spend 5-9 months in the river and estuary before entering the ocean.	Consult Agency	Yes. The portions of the Bay within the project site are suitable habitat for this species.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	FEDERAL/ STATE/ CNPS STATUS	DISTRIBUTION	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	PERIOD OF IDENTIFICATION	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON- SITE
Amphibians <i>Rana aurora draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	FT/CSC/-	Known to occur along the Coast from Mendocino County to Baja California, and inland through the northern Sacramento Valley into the foothills of the Sierra Nevada mountains, south to eastern Tulare County, and possibly eastern Kern County. Currently accepted range excludes the Central Valley.	Occurs in permanent and temporary pools of streams, marshes, and ponds with dense grassy and/or shrubby vegetation. Elevations: 0-1160 meters.	November - June	No. Suitable habitat for this species does not occur within the project site. The nearest documented occurrences of this species are across the Bay.
Reptiles <i>Actinemys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	/CSC/-	In California, primarily north of the San Francisco Bay area and west of the Sierra Nevada Range.	Ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches with aquatic vegetation. Requires basking sites and suitable upland habitat for egg laying. Nest sites most often characterized as having gentle slopes (<15%) with little vegetation or sandy banks. Elevations range from 0 to approximately 1,525 meters.	March - October	No. Suitable habitat for this species does not occur within the project site.
Birds <i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	-/CSC/-	Known to occur from Siskiyou Co. south to San Diego Co.; also scattered nesting in interior valleys and woodlands of Coast Range from Humboldt Co. south, and in western foothills of the Sierra Nevada	Deciduous, mixed, and evergreen forests, and deciduous stands of riparian habitat. Ranges from sea level to above 2700 m	All Year	Yes. The riparian habitat within the project site is suitable for this species. The nearest documented occurrence is >10 miles southeast of the site.
<i>Asio flammeus</i> short-eared owl	-/CSC/-	Known to breed sparsely in northeast (Klamath Basin, Modoc Plateau, Great Basin) south to s. Lassen Co.; Uncommon and irregular breeder in s. Sacramento Valley, around San Francisco Bay, and south in interior and coastal valleys to Monterey Co. Some concentration in Solano Co., just north and east of San Francisco. Scarce, local, and possibly extirpated as breeder in s. California	Usually found in open areas with few trees, such as annual and perennial grasslands, prairies, dunes, meadows, irrigated lands, and saline and fresh emergent wetlands. Nests usually located on dry sites with enough vegetation to conceal incubating female.	All Year	Yes. The annual grassland and wetlands within the projects site are suitable habitats for this species. There are two documented occurrences of it within <5 miles of the site. One of the two occurrences is located approximately 2 miles northeast of the site.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	FEDERAL/ STATE/ CNPS STATUS	DISTRIBUTION	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	PERIOD OF IDENTIFICATION	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON- SITE
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i> western snowy plover	FT/CSC/-	Occurs along the California coast and inland near the Salton Sea, Mono Lake, and alkali lakes.	Most breeding occurs on dune-backed beaches, barrier beaches, and salt- evaporation ponds; Can inhabit inland salt ponds and lakes. Require sandy, gravelly, or friable soil substrates for nesting. Winter habitat is primarily coastal: beaches, tidal flats, lagoon margins, and salt- evaporation ponds. Inland some birds regularly winter at agricultural waste-water ponds in San Joaquin Valley, and at desert saline lakes (particularly Salton Sea) in southern California.	April-August	Yes. The beach strand habitat within the project site is suitable nesting and/or foraging habitat for this species. Although, the nearest documented occurrence of this species is >>10 miles from the site and it has not been documented within Contra Costa County.
<i>Circus cyaneus</i> northern harrier	-/CSC/-	Permanent residents of the northeastern plateau and coastal areas; less common resident of the Central Valley.	Coastal scrub, Great Basin grassland, marsh and swamp (coastal and fresh water), riparian scrubs, valley and foothill grassland, and wetlands. Nests on the ground, usually in tall, dense clumps of vegetation, either alone or in loose colonies. Occurs from annual grassland up to lodgepole pine and alpine meadow habitats, as high as 3000 m.	All Year	Yes. The coastal scrub, mixed riparian, annual grassland, and wetland habitats within the project site are suitable for this species. The nearest documented occurrence of this species is located approximately 2 miles northeast of the site.
<i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i> salt-marsh common yellowthroat	-/CSC/-	Breeding range bounded by Tomales Bay on the north, Carquinez Strait on the east, and Santa Cruz county to south, with occurrences in the Bay Area during migration and winter.	Salt marshes. Nests just above ground or over water, in thick herbaceous vegetation, often at base of shrub or sapling, sometimes higher in weeds or shrubs up to about 1 m.	March - July	Yes. The tidal marsh within the project site is suitable habitat for this species. There are 5 documented occurrences of it within <10 miles southeast and southwest of the site.
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> bald eagle	FD/CE/-	Nests in Butte, Lake, Lassen, Modoc, Plumas, Shasta, Siskiyou, Humboldt, and Trinity Counties. Winters throughout most of California.	Found near ocean shorelines, lakes, reservoirs, river systems, and coastal wetlands. Usually less than 2 km to water that offers foraging opportunities. Suitable foraging habitat consists of large bodies of water or rivers with abundant fish and adjacent perching sites such as snags or large trees.	All year	Yes. The Bay and beach strand within the project site are suitable habitats for this species. The nearest documented occurrence is <10 miles east of the site.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	FEDERAL/ STATE/CNPS STATUS	DISTRIBUTION	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	PERIOD OF IDENTIFICATION	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON- SITE
<i>Lateralus jamaicensis</i> coturniculus California black rail	-/C/	In coastal California during breeding season, presently found at Bodega Bay, Tomales Bay, Bolinas Lagoon, San Francisco Bay estuary, and Morro Bay. Overwhelming majority of birds in n. San Francisco Bay (San Pablo Bay) at relatively few sites. Occurs irregularly south to nw. Baja California. Inland in small numbers in Salton Trough and on lower Colorado River from Bill Williams River (historically) to Laguna Dam	Nests in high portions of salt marshes, shallow freshwater marshes, wet meadows, and flooded grassy vegetation. Uses sites with shallower water than other North American rails. Most breeding areas vegetated by fine-stemmed emergent plants, rushes, grasses, or sedges. Sites used in coastal California characterized by taller vegetation, greater coverage and height of alkali heath (<i>Frankenia grandifolia</i>).	All Year	Yes. The tidal marsh and wetlands within the project site are suitable habitats for this species. There are 4 documented occurrences of this species within <5 miles from the site.
<i>Melospiza melodia pusillula</i> Alameda song sparrow	-/CSC/	Known to occur in areas bordering southern and eastern fringes of San Francisco bay.	Commonly found in saltmarsh, brackish marsh, and fringe areas, where marsh vegetation is limited to edges of dikes, land fills, or other margins of high ground bordering salt or brackish water areas.	All Year	Yes. The tidal marsh and beach strand within the project site are suitable habitats for this species. There are two documented occurrences of this species within <5 miles of the site. One of these occurrences is located approximately 3 miles southeast of the site.
<i>Melospiza melodia samuelis</i> San Pablo song sparrow	-/CSC/	Distributed in marshes around San Pablo Bay continuously from Gallinas Creek in the west, along the northern San Pablo bayshore, and throughout the extensive marshes along the Petaluma, Sonoma, and Napa rivers.	Commonly found in saltmarsh, brackish marsh, salt marsh (altered), brackish marsh (altered), and fringe areas, where marsh vegetation is limited to edges of dikes, land fills, or other margins of high ground bordering salt or brackish water areas.	All Year	Yes. The tidal marsh and beach strand within the project site are suitable habitats for this species. There are 7 documented occurrences of this species within <5 miles of the site. One of these occurrences is located approximately 1 mile northeast of the site.
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> osprey	-/CSC/	Breeds from Cascade Ranges south to Lake Tahoe, and along the North Coast Ranges south to Marin County. Regular breeding sites include Shasta Lake, Eagle Lake, Lake Almanor, other inland lakes and reservoirs, and northwest river systems.	Associated strictly with large, fish-bearing waters, primarily in ponderosa pine through mixed conifer habitats. Uses large trees, snags, and dead-topped trees in open forest habitats for cover and nesting. Requires open, clear waters for foraging such as rivers, lakes, reservoirs, bays, estuaries, and surf zones.	All Year	Yes. The Bay is suitable habitat for this species. The nearest documented occurrence is >10 miles northeast of the site.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	FEDERAL/ STATE/ CNPS STATUS	DISTRIBUTION	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	PERIOD OF IDENTIFICATION	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON- SITE
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i> California brown pelican	FE/CE/FP	Estuarine, marine subtidal, and marine pelagic waters along the California coast.	Nests on coastal islands of small to moderate size, which afford immunity from attack by ground dwelling predators. Usually rests on water or inaccessible rocks (either offshore or on mainland), but also uses mudflats, sandy beaches, wharfs, and jetties	March-August	Yes. The Bay, beach strand, and the pier within the project site are suitable nesting and/or foraging habitats for this species. The nearest documented occurrence is in Monterey County.
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i> double-crested cormorant	-/CSC/-	A yearlong resident along the entire coast of California and on inland lakes, in fresh, salt and estuarine waters.	Colonial nester on coastal cliffs, offshore islands and along lake margins in the interior of the state. Prefers water less than 9 meters deep with rocky or gravel bottom. Roosts beside water on offshore rocks, islands, steep cliffs, dead branches of trees, wharfs, jetties, or transmission lines. Perching sites must be barren of vegetation.	All Year	Yes. The Bay, beach strand, and the pier within the project site are suitable habitats for this species. The nearest documented occurrence of it is <10 miles south/southeast of the site.
<i>Rallus longirostris obsoletus</i> California clapper rail	FE/CE/-	Locally common yearlong in coastal wetlands and brackish areas around San Francisco Bay.	In saline emergent wetlands, nests mostly in lower zones, where cordgrass is abundant and tidal sloughs are nearby. Builds a platform concealed by a canopy of woven cordgrass stems or pickleweed and gumweed. Also uses dead drift vegetation as platform. In fresh or brackish water, builds nest in dense cattail or bulrush. Forages in higher marsh vegetation, along vegetation and mudflat interface, and along tidal creeks	All year	Yes. The tidal marsh within the project site is suitable habitat for this species. There are 7 documented occurrences of this species within <5 miles of the site. One of these occurrences is located approximately 1.5 miles northeast of the site.
<i>Sterna antillarum browni</i> California least tern	FE/CE/-	Breeding colonies are located along the coast from southern California to San Francisco Bay.	Occur along marine and estuarine shores where small fish are abundant. Nest in loose colonies on the ground relatively free of human or predatory disturbance.	April - May	Yes. The beach strand and the Bay within the project site are suitable habitats for this species. The nearest documented occurrence is >10 miles south/southeast of the site.
Mammals					
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	-/CSC/-	Locally common species at low elevations. It occurs throughout California except for the high Sierra Nevada from Shasta to Kern cos., and the northwestern corner of the state from Del Norte and western Siskiyou cos. to northern Mendocino Co.	Habitats occupied include grasslands, shrublands, woodlands, and forests from sea level up through mixed conifer forests, generally below 2,000 meters. The species is most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts also include cliffs, abandoned buildings, bird boxes, and under bridges.	All Year	Yes. The annual grassland, coastal scrub, and mixed riparian are suitable habitats for this species within the project site. Abandon buildings and structures within the rudereral/developed habitat and the pier are also suitable habitats. There are 4 documented occurrences within <10 miles of the site.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	FEDERAL/ STATE/ CNPS STATUS	DISTRIBUTION	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	PERIOD OF IDENTIFICATION	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON- SITE
<i>Enhydra lutris nereis</i> southern sea otter	FT/-/-	Found in nearshore marine environments from Half Moon Bay, San Mateo Co. to Point Conception along the coast of central and southern California.	Occupy hard- and soft-sediment marine habitats from the littoral zone to depths of less than 100 meters, including protected bays and exposed outer coasts. Most individuals occur between shore and the 20-meter depth contour. Canopies of giant kelp and bull kelp provide important rafting and feeding areas.	All Year	No. The project site is located outside the known range of this species. The nearest documented occurrence is <10 miles southwest of the site and is considered an unusual and rare event.
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i> silver-haired bat	-/CSC/-	Known to occur from the Oregon border south along the coast to San Francisco Bay, and along the Sierra Nevada and Great Basin region to Inyo Co. It also occurs in southern California from Ventura and San Bernardino Cos. south to Mexico and on some of the Channel Islands. This species also is recorded in Sacramento, Stanislaus, Monterey and Yolo Cos.	Primarily a coastal and montane forest dweller feeding over streams, ponds and open brushy areas. Roosts in hollow trees, beneath exfoliating bark, abandoned woodpecker holes and rarely under rocks. Needs drinking water.	All Year	Yes. The mixed riparian within the project site is suitable habitat for this species. The nearest documented occurrence is located <10 miles east/southeast of the site.
<i>Lasiorus cinereus</i> hoary bat	-/CSC/-	May be found at any location in California, although distribution patchy in southeastern deserts.	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. Preferred sites are hidden from above, with few branches below, and have ground cover of low reflectivity. Females and young tend to roost at higher sites in trees. Feeds primarily on moths. Requires water.	All Year	Yes. The annual grassland, coastal scrub, and mixed riparian habitats within the project site are suitable habitats for this species. The nearest documented occurrence is approximately 6 miles east/southeast of the site.
<i>Microtus californicus sanpabloensis</i> San Pablo vole	-/CSC/-	All known occurrences are in Contra Costa county, in the salt marshes of San Pablo creek, on the south shore of San Pablo Bay	Grassy habitats associated with salt marshes.	All Year	No. Occurrence of this species within the project site is unlikely. The salt marsh on-site is extremely small, disjunct from other salt marsh areas, and does not have any grassland habitats associated with it. Although there are several documented occurrences of this species within ~5 miles (northeast) from the site, the San Pablo Ridge and vast urban development separate the site from them.

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	FEDERAL/ STATE/ CNPS STATUS	DISTRIBUTION	HABITAT REQUIREMENTS	PERIOD OF IDENTIFICATION	POTENTIAL TO OCCUR ON- SITE
<i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i> salt marsh harvest mouse	FE/CE/-	Only found in the saline emergent wetlands of San Francisco Bay and its tributaries.	Critically dependent on dense cover and their preferred habitat is pickleweed (<i>Salicornia virginica</i>). Seldom found in cordgrass or alkali bulrush. In marshes with an upper zone of peripheral halophytes (salt-tolerant plants), mice use this vegetation to escape the higher tides, and may even spend a considerable portion of their lives there. Mice also move into the adjoining grasslands during the highest winter tides.	All Year	No. Occurrence of this species within the project site is unlikely. The salt marsh on-site is extremely small and disjunct from other salt marsh areas. Although there are several documented occurrences of this species within <5 miles (northeast) from the site, the San Pablo Ridge and vast urban development separate the site from them.
<i>Sorex vagrans halicoetes</i> salt-marsh wandering shrew	--/CSC/-	Salt marshes of the south arm of San Francisco bay.	This species prefer a low, dense cover of saltcornia.	All Year	No. Occurrence of this species within the project site is unlikely. The salt marsh on-site is too small an area to support this large mammal. Although there are several documented occurrences of this species within <5 miles (northeast) from the site, the San Pablo Ridge and vast urban development separate the site from them.

STATUS CODES

FEDERAL: Unite States Fish and Wildlife Service

FE Federally Endangered
 FT Federally Threatened
 FD Federally Delisted

STATE: California Department of Fish and Game

CE California Listed Endangered
 CR California Listed Rare
 CT California Listed Threatened
 CSC California Species of Special Concern

CNPS: California Native Plant Society

List 1A Plants Presumed Extinct in California
 List 1B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
 List 2 Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere
 List 3 Plants About Which We Need More Information- A Review List

SOURCE: California Department of Fish and Game, 2003; CNPS, 2007. Months in parenthesis are uncommon.

