BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
FOR THE
PARCEL SUBDIVISION PROJECT AT
10635 TWIN CITIES ROAD, GALT, CALIFORNIA

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

A Biological Resources Assessment was conducted for the proposed subdivision of a 4-acre parcel (APN 148-073-0015) ("the Project"). The parcel is located at 10635 Twin Cities Road, Galt, in Sacramento County, California (see Exhibits). The proposed action is the subdivision of the existing 4-acre parcel into two 2-acre lots. A new residence will be constructed on the northern parcel. The southern parcel with existing residence and other structures will remain unchanged.

For this assessment, the Project Area was defined as the proposed northern lot, and this 2-acre area was the subject of the impact analysis. The entire 4-acre property was defined as the Study Area. The Study Area is defined to identify biological resources adjacent to the Project Area, and is the area subject to potential indirect effects from Project implementation.

1.2. PURPOSE OF ASSESSMENT

The purpose of this biological resources assessment was to collect information about the biological resources within the Study Area, to provide an analysis of potential Project impacts on these resources, and to recommend mitigation measures. This biological resources assessment is intended to support preparation of environmental documents for compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act and the South Sacramento Habitat Conservation Plan.

1.3. REGULATORY SETTING

The following section summarizes some applicable regulations of biological resources on real property in California.

1.3.1. Special-status Species Regulations

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service implement the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (FESA) (16 USC §1531 et seq.). Threatened and endangered species on the federal list (50 CFR §17.11, 17.12) are protected from "take" (direct or indirect harm), unless a FESA Section 10 Permit is granted or a FESA Section 7 Biological Opinion with incidental take provisions is rendered. Pursuant to the requirements of FESA, an agency reviewing a proposed project within its jurisdiction must determine whether any federally listed species may be present in the project area and determine whether the proposed project will have a potentially significant impact upon such species. Under FESA, habitat loss is considered to be an impact to the species. In addition, the agency is required to determine whether the project is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any species proposed to be listed under FESA or result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat proposed to be designated for such species (16 USC §1536[3], [4]). Therefore, project-related impacts to these species or their habitats would be considered significant and would require mitigation. Species that are candidates for listing are not protected under FESA; however, USFWS advises that a candidate species could be elevated to listed status at any time, and therefore, applicants should regard these species with special consideration.

The California Endangered Species Act of 1970 (CESA) (California Fish and Game Code §2050 *et seq*., and CCR Title 14, §670.2, 670.51) prohibits "take" (defined as hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill) of species listed under CESA. A CESA permit must be obtained if a project will result in take of listed species, either during construction or over the life of the project. Section 2081 establishes an incidental take permit program for state-listed species. Under CESA, California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) has the responsibility for maintaining a list of threatened and endangered species designated under state law (CFG Code 2070). CDFW also maintains lists of species of special concern, which serve

as “watch lists.” Pursuant to requirements of CESA, an agency reviewing proposed projects within its jurisdiction must determine whether any state-listed species may be present in the Study Area and determine whether the proposed project will have a potentially significant impact upon such species. Project-related impacts to species on the CESA list would be considered significant and would require mitigation.

California Fish and Game Code Sections 4700, 5050, and 5515 designates certain mammal, amphibian, and reptile species “fully protected”, making it unlawful to take, possess, or destroy these species except under issuance of a specific permit. The California Native Plant Protection Act of 1977 (CFG Code §1900 *et seq*.) requires CDFW to establish criteria for determining if a species or variety of native plant is endangered or rare. Section 19131 of the code requires that landowners notify CDFW at least 10 days prior to initiating activities that will destroy a listed plant to allow the salvage of plant material.

Many bird species, especially those that are breeding, migratory, or of limited distribution, are protected under federal and state regulations. Under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (16 USC §703-711), migratory bird species and their nests and eggs that are on the federal list (50 CFR §10.13) are protected from injury or death, and project-related disturbances must be reduced or eliminated during the nesting cycle. California Fish and Game Code (§3503, 3503.5, and 3800) prohibits the possession, incidental take, or needless destruction of any bird nests or eggs. Fish and Game Code §3511 designates certain bird species “fully protected”, making it unlawful to take, possess, or destroy these species except under issuance of a specific permit. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 USC §668) specifically protects bald and golden eagles from harm or trade in parts of these species.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (Public Resources Code §15380) defines “rare” in a broader sense than the definitions of threatened, endangered, or fully protected. Under the CEQA definition, CDFW can request additional consideration of species not otherwise protected. CEQA requires that the impacts of a project upon environmental resources must be analyzed and assessed using criteria determined by the lead agency. Sensitive species that would qualify for listing but are not currently listed may be afforded protection under CEQA. The CEQA Guidelines (§15065) require that a substantial reduction in numbers of a rare or endangered species be considered a significant effect. CEQA Guidelines (§15380) provide for assessment of unlisted species as rare or endangered under CEQA if the species can be shown to meet the criteria for listing. Plant species on the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Lists 1A, 1B, or 2 are typically considered rare under CEQA. California “Species of Special Concern” is a category conferred by CDFW on those species that are indicators of regional habitat changes or are considered potential future protected species. While they do not have statutory protection, Species of Special Concern are typically considered rare under CEQA and thereby warrant specific protection measures.

1.3.2. Water Resource Protection

Real property that contains water resources are subject to various federal and state regulations and activities occurring in these water resources may require permits, licenses, variances, or similar authorization from federal, state and local agencies, as described next.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (as amended), commonly known as the Clean Water Act (CWA), established the basic structure for regulating discharges of pollutants into “waters of the United States”. Waters of the US includes essentially all surface waters, all interstate waters and their tributaries, all impoundments of these waters, and all wetlands adjacent to these waters. CWA Section 404 requires approval prior to dredging or discharging fill material into any waters of the US, especially wetlands. The permitting program is designed to minimize impacts to waters of the US, and when impacts cannot be avoided, requires compensatory mitigation. The US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) is responsible for administering Section 404 regulations. Substantial impacts to jurisdictional wetlands may require an Individual Permit. Small-scale projects may require only a

Nationwide Permit, which typically has an expedited process compared to the Individual Permit process. Mitigation of wetland impacts is required as a condition of the CWA Section 404 Permit and may include on-site preservation, restoration, or enhancement and/or off-site restoration or enhancement. The characteristics of the restored or enhanced wetlands must be equal to or better than those of the affected wetlands to achieve no net loss of wetlands.

Under CWA Section 401, every applicant for a federal permit or license for any activity which may result in a discharge to a water body must obtain State Water Quality Certification that the proposed activity will comply with State water quality standards. The California State Water Resources Control Board is responsible for administering CWA Section 401 regulations.

Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 requires approval from USACE prior to the commencement of any work in or over navigable Waters of the US, or which affects the course, location, condition or capacity of such waters. Navigable waters of the United States are defined as waters that have been used in the past, are now used, or are susceptible to use, as a means to transport interstate or foreign commerce up to the head of navigation. Rivers and Harbors Act Section 10 permits are required for construction activities in these waters.

California Fish and Game Code (§1601 - 1607) protects fishery resources by regulating "*any activity that may substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow or substantially change the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake*." CDFW requires notification prior to commencement, and issuance of a Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement, if a proposed project will result in the alteration or degradation of ''waters of the State". The limit of CDFW jurisdiction is subject to the judgment of the Department; currently, this jurisdiction is interpreted to be the "stream zone", defined as "*that portion of the stream channel that restricts lateral movement of water*" and delineated at "*the top of the bank or the outer edge of any riparian vegetation, whichever is more landward*". CDFW reviews the proposed actions and, if necessary, submits to the applicant a proposal for measures to protect affected fish and wildlife resources. The final proposal that is mutually agreed upon by the CDFW and the applicant is the Streambed Alteration Agreement. Projects that require a Streambed Alteration Agreement may also require a CWA 404 Section Permit and/or CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification.

For construction projects that disturb one or more acres of soil, the landowner or developer must obtain coverage under the General Permit for Discharges of Storm Water Associated with Construction Activity (Construction General Permit, 2009-0009-DWQ).

2. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Study Area is located within the Sacramento Valley geographic subregion, which is contained within the Great Central Valley subdivision of the larger California Floristic Province (Baldwin et al. 2012). The Study Area and vicinity is in climate Zone 14 "Northern California's Inland Areas with Some Ocean Influence", with maritime air moderating temperatures that would otherwise be hotter in summer and colder in the winter (Sunset, 2021). The topography of the Study Area is flat. The elevation ranges from approximately 52 feet to 56 feet above mean sea level. Drainage runs gradually north into unnamed drainages which flow into Skunk Creek thence Laguna, before eventually flowing into the Cosumnes River. The land uses of the Study Area are: private estate and livestock rearing/grazing. The surrounding land uses are rural and suburban residential, commercial, and fallow/agricultural land.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. PRELIMINARY DATA GATHERING AND RESEARCH

Prior to conducting the field survey, the following information sources were reviewed:

- Any readily-available previous biological resource studies pertaining to the Study Area or vicinity
- Aerial photography of the Study Area (current and historical)
- United States Geologic Service 7.5 degree-minute topographic quadrangles of the Study Area and vicinity
- USFWS National Wetland Inventory
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service soil survey maps
- California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), electronically updated monthly by subscription
- USFWS species list (IPaC Trust Resources Report).

3.2. FIELD SURVEY

Consulting biologist Tim Nosal, MS. conducted a reconnaissance-level pedestrian field survey on October 19, 2021. Weather conditions were cool and sunny. All visible fauna and flora observed were recorded in a field notebook, and identified to the lowest possible taxon. Survey efforts emphasized the search for any special-status species that had documented occurrences in the CNDDB within the vicinity of the Study Area and those species on the USFWS species list (Appendix 1).

When a specimen could not be identified in the field, a photograph or voucher specimen (depending upon permit requirements) was taken and identified in the laboratory using a dissecting scope where necessary. Dr. Graening holds the following scientific collection permits: CDFW Scientific Collecting Permit No. SC-006802; and CDFW Plant Voucher Specimen Permit 09004. Tim Nosal holds CDFW Plant Voucher Specimen Permit 2081(a)-16-102-V. Taxonomic determinations were facilitated by referencing museum specimens or by various texts, including the following: Powell and Hogue (1979); Pavlik (1991); (1993); Brenzel (2012); Stuart and Sawyer (2001); Lanner (2002); Sibley (2003); Baldwin et al. (2012); Calflora (2021); CDFW (2021b,c); NatureServe 2021; and University of California at Berkeley (2021a,b).

The locations of any special-status species sighted were marked on aerial photographs and/or georeferenced with a geographic positioning system (GPS) receiver. Habitat types occurring in the Study Area were mapped on aerial photographs, and information on habitat conditions and the suitability of the habitats to support special-status species was also recorded. The Study Area was also informally assessed for the presence of potentially-jurisdictional water features, including riparian zones, isolated wetlands and vernal pools, and other biologically-sensitive aquatic habitats

3.3. MAPPING AND OTHER ANALYSES

Locations of species' occurrences and habitat boundaries within the Study Area were digitized to produce the final habitat maps. The boundaries of potentially jurisdictional water resources within the Study Area were identified and measured in the field, and similarly digitized to calculate acreage and to produce informal delineation maps. Geographic analyses were performed using geographical information system software (ArcGIS 10, ESRI, Inc.). Vegetation communities (assemblages of plant species growing in an area of similar biological and environmental factors), were classified by Vegetation Series (distinctive associations of plants, described by dominant species and particular environmental setting) using the CNPS Vegetation Classification system (Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf, 1995). Informal wetland delineation methods consisted of an abbreviated, visual assessment of the three requisite wetland parameters (hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, hydrologic regime) defined in the US Army Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual (Environmental Laboratory, 1987). Wildlife habitats were classified according to the CDFW's California Wildlife Habitat Relationships System (CDFW, 2021c). Species' habitat requirements and life histories were identified using the following sources: Baldwin et al. (2012); CNPS (2021), Calflora (2021); CDFW (2021a,b,c); and University of California at Berkeley (2021a,b).

4. RESULTS

4.1. INVENTORY OF FLORA AND FAUNA FROM FIELD SURVEY

All plants detected during the field survey of the Study Area are listed in Appendix 2. The following animals were detected within the Study Area during the field survey:

> Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*); dog (*Canis lupis familiaris*); goat (*Capra aegagrus hircus*); horse (*Equus caballus*); pig (*Sus scrofa domesticus*); Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*); black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*); California scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*); English house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*); European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*); northern flicker (*Colaptes auratus*); rock dove (*Columbia livia*); sparrow (Emberizidae);
> and other common songbirds.

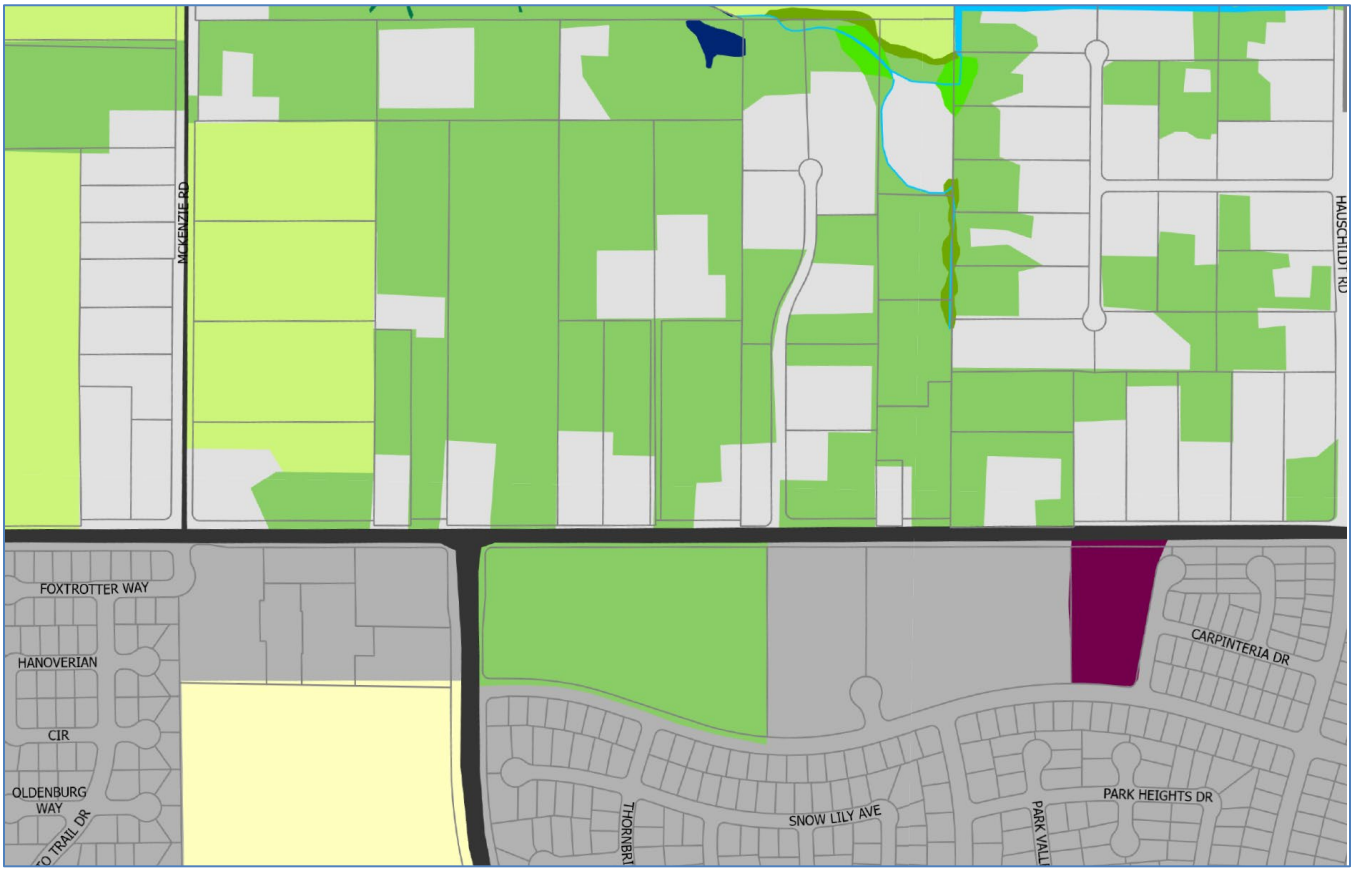
No federally-listed species were detected. No special-status species or SSHCP covered species were detected.

4.2. VEGETATION COMMUNITIES AND WILDLIFE HABITAT TYPES

4.2.1. Terrestrial Vegetation Communities

The Study Area contains the following terrestrial vegetation communities: Disturbed/Developed. These vegetation communities are discussed here and are delineated in the Exhibits.

Disturbed/Developed. The entire parcel consists of disturbed or converted natural habitat that is in a ruderal state. Various structures have been constructed on the southeast portion of the parcel and heavily grazed dry pastures are found on the remainder of the parcel. Goat and horse grazing has eliminated all non-woody vegetation and virtually all other vegetation within the dry pasture portion of the parcel. This habitat type provides limited resources for wildlife and is utilized primarily by species tolerant of human activities. The disturbed and altered condition of these lands greatly reduces their habitat value and ability to sustain rare plants or diverse wildlife assemblages.



The modeled SSHCP Land Cover Type is “Valley Grassland.”

4.2.2. Wildlife Habitat Types

Wildlife habitat types were classified using CDFW's Wildlife Habitat Relationship System. The Study Area contains the following wildlife habitat types: Urban; Barren.

4.2.3. Critical Habitat and Special-status Habitat

No critical habitat for any federally-listed species occurs within the Project Area or the surrounding Study Area. The CNDDB reported no special-status habitats within the Project Area or surrounding Study Area. The CNDDB reported the following special-status habitats in a 10-mile radius outside of the Study Area: Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool; Great Valley Mixed Riparian Forest; Great Valley - Valley Oak Riparian Forest and Valley Oak Woodland. No special-status habitats were detected within the Project Area or surrounding Study Area during the field survey.

4.2.4. Habitat Plans and Wildlife Corridors

Wildlife movement corridors link remaining areas of functional wildlife habitat that are separated primarily by human disturbance, but natural barriers such as rugged terrain and abrupt changes in vegetation cover are also possible. Wilderness and open lands have been fragmented by urbanization, which can disrupt migratory species and separate interbreeding populations. Corridors allow migratory movements and act as links between these separated populations.

No wildlife corridors exist within or near the Study Area. No fishery resources exist in or near the Study Area. The Study Area is located within the South Sacramento Habitat Conservation Plan.

4.3. LISTED SPECIES AND OTHER SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

For the purposes of this assessment, "special status" is defined to be species that are of management concern to state or federal natural resource agencies, and include those species that are:

- Listed as endangered, threatened, proposed, or candidate for listing under the Federal Endangered Species Act;
- Listed as endangered, threatened, rare, or proposed for listing, under the California Endangered Species Act of 1970;
- Designated as endangered or rare, pursuant to California Fish and Game Code (§1901);
- Designated as fully protected, pursuant to California Fish and Game Code (§3511, §4700, or §5050);
- Designated as a species of special concern by CDFW;
- Plants considered to be rare, threatened or endangered in California by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS); this consists of species on Lists 1A, 1B, and 2 of the CNPS Ranking System; or
- Plants listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act.

4.3.1. Reported Occurrences of Listed Species and Other Special-status Species

A list of special-status plant and animal species that have occurred within the Study Area and vicinity was compiled based upon the following:

- Any previous and readily-available biological resource studies pertaining to the Study Area;
- Informal consultation with USFWS by generating an electronic Species List (Information for Planning and Conservation website at https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/); and
- A spatial query of the CNDDB
- A query of the California Native Plant Society's database *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California* (online edition).

The CNDDB was queried and any reported occurrences of special-status species were plotted in relation to the Study Area boundary using GIS software (see exhibits). The CNDDB reported no special-status species occurrences within the Project Area or the surrounding Study Area. Within a 10-mile buffer of the Study Area boundary, the CNDDB reported several special-status species occurrences, summarized

in the following table along with any additional CNPS species. A USFWS species list was generated online using the USFWS' IPaC Trust Resource Report System (see Appendix 1). This list is generated using a regional and/or watershed approach and does not necessarily indicate that the Study Area provides suitable habitat. The following listed species should be considered in the impact assessment:

- Giant Garter Snake (*Thamnophis gigas*) Threatened
- California Red-legged Frog (*Rana draytonii*) Threatened
- California Tiger Salamander (*Ambystoma californiense* – Central CA DPS) Threatened
- Delta Smelt (*Hypomesus transpacificus*) Threatened
- Tidewater goby (*Eucyclogobius newberryi*) Endangered
- Monarch Butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) Candidate
- Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*) Threatened
- Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchii*) Threatened
- Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp (*Lepidurus packardi*) Endangered
- Fleshy Owl's Clover (*Castilleja campestris ssp. succulenta*) Threatened

Migratory birds should also be considered in the impact assessment.

Special-status Species Reported by CNDDB in the Vicinity of the Study Area

Common Name Scientific Name	Status*	General Habitat**	Microhabitat**	Probability of Occurrence in Study Area
California tiger salamander - central California DPS *Ambystoma californiense pop. 1*	FT/CT/ CWL	Cismontane woodland; Meadow & seep; Riparian woodland; Valley & foothill grassland; Vernal pool; Wetland	Need underground refuges, especially ground squirrel burrows, and vernal pools or other seasonal water sources for breeding.	None: There is no suitable habitat within the Study Area.
Western spadefoot *Spea hammondii*	CSSC	Cismontane woodland; Coastal scrub; Valley & foothill grassland; Vernal pool; Wetland	Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying.	None: There is no suitable habitat within the Study Area.
Foothill yellow-legged frog *Rana boylii*	CE/CSSC	Aquatic; Chaparral; Cismontane woodland; Coastal scrub; Klamath/North coast flowing waters; Lower montane coniferous forest; Meadow & seep; Riparian forest; Riparian woodland; Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters	Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying. Needs at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.	None: There is no suitable habitat within the Study Area.
Great blue heron *Ardea herodias*	CSSC	Brackish marsh; Estuary; Freshwater marsh; Marsh & swamp; Riparian forest; Wetland	Rookery sites in close proximity to foraging areas: marshes, lake margins, tide-flats, rivers and streams, wet meadows.	None: There is no suitable habitat within the Study Area.
Great egret *Ardea alba*	CSSC	Brackish marsh; Estuary; Freshwater marsh; Marsh & swamp; Riparian forest; Wetland	Rookery sites located near marshes, tide-flats, irrigated pastures, and margins of rivers and lakes.	None: There is no suitable habitat within the Study Area.
Black-crowned night heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*	CSSC	Marsh & swamp; Riparian forest; Riparian woodland; Wetland	Rookery sites located adjacent to foraging areas: lake margins, mud-bordered bays, marshy spots.	None: There is no suitable habitat within the Study Area.
White-tailed kite *Elanus leucurus*	CFP	Cismontane woodland; Marsh & swamp; Riparian woodland; Valley & foothill grassland; Wetland	Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	Low: The Study Area has low foraging habitat potential.
Swainson's hawk *Buteo swainsoni*	CT	Great Basin grassland; Riparian forest; Riparian woodland; Valley & foothill grassland	Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations.	Low: The Study Area has low foraging habitat potential.
Burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia*	CSSC	Coastal prairie; Coastal scrub; Great Basin grassland; Great Basin scrub; Mojavean desert scrub; Sonoran desert scrub; Valley & foothill grassland	Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	Low: The Study Area has low foraging habitat potential.
Song sparrow ("Modesto" population) *Melospiza melodia*	CSSC			Low: The Study Area has low foraging habitat potential.
Tricolored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	CT/CSSC	Freshwater marsh; Marsh & swamp; Swamp; Wetland	Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few km of the colony.	Low: The Study Area has low foraging habitat potential.
Steelhead - Central Valley DPS *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 11*	FT	Aquatic; Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters	Populations in the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers and their tributaries.	None: There is no suitable habitat within the Study Area.
Sacramento splittail *Pogonichthys macrolepidotus*	CSSC	Aquatic; Estuary; Freshwater marsh; Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters	Slow moving river sections, dead end sloughs. Requires flooded vegetation for spawning and foraging for young.	None: There is no suitable habitat within the Study Area.

Western pond turtle *Emys marmorata*	CSSC	Aquatic; Artificial flowing waters; Klamath/North coast flowing waters; Klamath/North coast standing waters; Marsh & swamp; South coast flowing waters; South coast standing waters; Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters; Sacramento/San Joaquin standing waters	Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	None: There is no suitable habitat within the Study Area.
Giant gartersnake *Thamnophis gigas*	FT/CT	Marsh & swamp; Riparian scrub; Wetland	This is the most aquatic of the gartersnakes in California.	None: There is no suitable habitat within the Study Area.
Vernal pool fairy shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi*	FT	Valley & foothill grassland; Vernal pool; Wetland	Inhabit small, clear-water sandstone-depression pools and grassed swale, earth slump, or basalt-flow depression pools.	None: There are no vernal pools within the Study Area.
Midvalley fairy shrimp *Branchinecta mesovallensis*	CSSC	Vernal pool; Wetland	Vernal pools in the Central Valley.	None: There are no vernal pools within the Study Area.
California linderiella *Linderiella occidentalis*	CSSC	Vernal pool	Water in the pools has very low alkalinity, conductivity, and total dissolved solids.	None: There are no vernal pools within the Study Area.
Vernal pool tadpole shrimp *Lepidurus packardi*	FE	Valley & foothill grassland; Vernal pool; Wetland	Pools commonly found in grass-bottomed swales of unplowed grasslands. Some pools are mud-bottomed and highly turbid.	None: There are no vernal pools within the Study Area.
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*	FT	Riparian scrub	Prefers to lay eggs in elderberries 2-8 inches in diameter; some preference shown for "stressed" elderberries.	None: There are no elderberry shrubs within the Study Area.
Ricksecker's water scavenger beetle *Hydrochara rickseckeri*	CSSC	Aquatic; Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters; Sacramento/San Joaquin standing waters	Aquatic.	None: There is no suitable habitat within the Study Area.
Crotch bumble bee *Bombus crotchii*	CCE	Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico.	Food plant genera include *Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia,* and *Eriogonum*.	Low: There are no food plants present within the Study Area
Mason's lilaeopsis *Lilaeopsis masonii*	CR/1B.1	Freshwater marsh; Marsh & swamp; Riparian scrub; Wetland	Tidal zones, in muddy or silty soil formed through river deposition or river bank erosion. In brackish or freshwater. 0-10 m.	None: There is no suitable habitat within the Study Area.
Suisun Marsh aster *Symphyotrichum lentum*	1B.2	Brackish marsh; Freshwater marsh; Marsh & swamp; Wetland	Most often seen along sloughs with *Phragmites, Scirpus*, Blackberry, *Typha*, etc. 0-15 m.	None: There is no suitable habitat within the Study Area.
Dwarf downingia *Downingia pusilla*	2B.2	Valley & foothill grassland; Vernal pool; Wetland	Vernal lake and pool margins with a variety of associates. In several types of vernal pools. 1-490 m.	None: There are no vernal pools within the Study Area.
Legenere *Legenere limosa*	1B.1	Vernal pool; Wetland	In beds of vernal pools. 1-1005 m.	None: There are no vernal pools within the Study Area.
Delta tule pea *Lathyrus jepsonii var. jepsonii*	1B.2	Freshwater marsh; Marsh & swamp; Wetland	In freshwater and brackish marshes. Often found with *Typha, Aster lentus, Rosa californica, Juncus* spp., *Scirpus*, etc. Usually on marsh and slough edges. 0-5 m.	None: There is no suitable habitat within the Study Area.
Side-flowering skullcap *Scutellaria lateriflora*	2B.2	Meadow & seep; Marsh & swamp; Wetland	Wet meadows and marshes. In the Delta, often found on logs. 0-500 m.	None: There is no suitable habitat within the Study Area.
Woolly rose-mallow *Hibiscus lasiocarpos var. occidentalis*	1B.2	Freshwater marsh; Marsh & swamp; Wetland	Moist, freshwater-soaked river banks & low peat islands in sloughs; can also occur on riprap and levees. In California, known from the Delta watershed. 0-155 m.	None: There is no suitable habitat within the Study Area.
Succulent owl's-clover	FT/CE/1B.2	Vernal pool; Wetland	Moist places, often in acidic soils. 20-705 m.	None: There are no vernal pools within the Study Area.

Castilleja campestris var. succulenta				
Sanford's arrowhead *Sagittaria sanfordii*	1B.2	Marsh & swamp; Wetland	In standing or slow-moving freshwater ponds, marshes, and ditches. 0-605 m.	None: There is no suitable habitat within the Study Area.
Bristly sedge *Carex comosa*	2B.1	Coastal prairie; Freshwater marsh; Marsh & swamp; Valley & foothill grassland; Wetland	Lake margins, wet places; site below sea level is on a Delta island. -5-1010 m.	None: There is no suitable habitat within the Study Area.

*Definitions of Status Codes: FE = Federally listed as endangered; FT = Federally listed as threatened; FPE = Federally proposed for listing as endangered; FPT = Federally proposed for listing as threatened; FC = Candidate for Federal listing; MB = Migratory Bird Act; CE = California State listed as endangered; CT = California State listed as threatened; CSSC = California species of special concern; CR = California rare species; CFP = California fully protected species; CNPS (California Native Plant Society) List 1A = Plants presumed extinct in California by CNPS; CNPS List 1B = CNPS designated rare or endangered plants in California and elsewhere; and CNPS List 2 = CNPS designated rare or endangered plants in California, but more common elsewhere. Global Ranking: G1 = Critically Imperiled; G2 = Imperiled; G3 = Vulnerable. State Ranking: S1 = Critically Imperiled; S2 = Imperiled; S3 = Vulnerable.

**Copied verbatim from CNDDB, unless otherwise noted.

4.3.2. Listed Species or Special-status Species Observed During Field Survey

During the field survey, no special-status species were detected within the Project Area or the surrounding Study Area.

4.3.3. Potential for Listed Species or Special-status Species to Occur in the Study Area

The disturbed/developed habitat within the Study Area has a low potential for harboring special-status plant and animal species due to heavy grazing by goats and horses, various structures, and other human disturbances. There are no aquatic resources, such as channels or wetlands, within the Study Area that can sustain aquatic special-status species.

In contrast to our findings, the SSHCP has mapped the undeveloped portions of the Study Area as the land cover type "Valley Grassland," and the SSHCP has modeled habitat for various covered species using this land cover type.

4.4. POTENTIALLY-JURISDICTIONAL WATER RESOURCES

The USFWS National Wetland Inventory reported no water features within the Project Area or the surrounding Study Area (see Exhibits). A preliminary assessment for the presence of potentially-jurisdictional water resources within the Study Area was also conducted during the field survey. The field survey determined that the Project Area and the surrounding Study Area do not contain any channels or wetlands. There are no vernal pools or other isolated wetlands in the Study Area.

5. IMPACT ANALYSES AND MITIGATION MEASURES

This section establishes the impact criteria, then analyzes potential Project-related impacts upon the known biological resources within the Study Area, and then suggests mitigation measures to reduce these impacts to a less-than-significant level.

5.1. IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA

The significance of impacts to biological resources depends upon the proximity and quality of vegetation communities and wildlife habitats, the presence or absence of special-status species, and the effectiveness of measures implemented to protect these resources from Project-related impacts. As defined by CEQA, the Project would be considered to have a significant adverse impact on biological resources if it would:

- Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by USFWS or CDFW
- Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by USFWS or CDFW
- Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means
- Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites
- Conflict with any county or municipal policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance
- Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved governmental habitat conservation plan.

5.2. IMPACT ANALYSIS

The following discussion evaluates the potential for Project-related activities to adversely affect biological resources. The Project boundaries were digitized and then overlaid on the habitat map using GIS to quantify potential impacts. Historical aerial photos were also analyzed for changes in land use.

5.2.1. Potential Direct / Indirect Adverse Effects Upon Special-status Species

- *Will the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?*

The Project Areas are located in disturbed/developed habitat, which will be impacted by project implementation. No special-status plants were observed within the Project Area or the surrounding Study Area. No special-status plants have a high to moderate potential to occur in this habitat. No direct impacts to special-status plants are expected from implementation of the proposed project.

No special-status animal species have a moderate or high potential to occur in Project Areas. No special-status animals were observed within the Project Area or the surrounding Study Area. There are no aquatic resources, such as wetlands and channels, within the Study Area that can sustain aquatic special-status species. No direct impacts to special-status animals are expected from implementation of the proposed project. However, special-status species could migrate into Project Areas between the

time that the field survey was completed and the start of construction. This is a potentially significant impact before mitigation.

Special-status bird species were reported in databases (CNDDB and USFWS) in the vicinity of the Project Area. The Project Area, and adjacent trees and utility poles, contain suitable nesting habitat for various bird species. However, no nests were observed during the field survey. If construction activities are conducted during the nesting season, nesting birds could be directly impacted by tree removal and indirectly impacted by noise, vibration, and other construction-related disturbance. Therefore, Project construction is considered a potentially significant adverse impact to nesting birds before mitigation.

Recommended Mitigation Measures

Because listed species that occur in the region could potentially migrate into the Project Areas between the time that the last wildlife survey was completed and the start of construction, a pre-construction survey for listed species (especially amphibians) should be performed by a qualified biologist to ensure that listed species are not present. If any listed species are detected, construction should be delayed, and the appropriate wildlife agency (CDFW and/or USFWS) should be consulted and project impacts and mitigation reassessed.

If construction activities would occur during the nesting season (typically February through August), a pre-construction survey for the presence of special-status bird species or any nesting bird species should be conducted by a qualified biologist within 500 feet of proposed construction areas. If active nests are identified in these areas, CDFW and/or USFWS should be consulted to develop measures to avoid "take" of active nests prior to the initiation of any construction activities. Avoidance measures may include establishment of a buffer zone using construction fencing or the postponement of vegetation removal until after the nesting season, or until after a qualified biologist has determined the young have fledged and are independent of the nest site. With the implementation of this mitigation measure, adverse impacts upon special-status bird species and nesting birds would be reduced to a less-than-significant level.

5.2.2. Potential Direct / Indirect Adverse Effects Upon Special-status Habitats or Natural Communities or Corridors

- *Will the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by California Department of Fish and Wildlife or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?*

The Project Area and surrounding Study Area are not within any designated listed species' critical habitat. The Project Area does not contain special-status habitats.

Recommended Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is necessary for impacts to special-status habitats. However, the SSHCP may require compensatory mitigation for loss of the land cover type Valley Grassland.

5.2.3. Potential Direct / Indirect Adverse Effects on Jurisdictional Water Resources

- *Will the project have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?*

There are no water resources within the Project Area or surrounding Study Area, so there will be no direct impacts to water resources. Potential indirect impacts to water resources could occur during construction by increased erosion and sedimentation in receiving water bodies due to soil disturbance. The Study Area does not have a significant erosion potential, because slopes are not steep, areas of ground disturbance are small, and vegetated buffers are present.

However, during construction of the proposed project, surface water quality has the potential to be degraded from storm water transport of sediment from disturbed soils or by accidental release of hazardous materials or petroleum products from sources such as heavy equipment servicing or refueling. This is a potentially significant impact. However, the landowner and its designated general contractor must enroll under the State Water Quality Control Board's Construction General Permit prior to the initiation of construction. In conjunction with enrollment under this Permit, a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, Erosion Control Plan, and a Hazardous Materials Management/Spill Response Plan must be created and implemented during construction to avoid or minimize the potential for erosion, sedimentation, or accidental release of hazardous materials. Implementation of these measures mandated by law would reduce potential construction-related impacts to water quality to a less-than-significant level. No mitigation is necessary.

Recommended Mitigation Measures

No impacts were identified, and therefore no mitigation measures are proposed.

5.2.4. Potential Impacts to Wildlife Movement, Corridors, etc.

- *Will the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?*

No wildlife corridors exist within or near the Study Area. The Project Area is fenced and is within an area of Galt that is becoming increasingly urbanized. Implementation of the project will not interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.

Recommended Mitigation Measures

No mitigation is necessary.

5.2.5. Potential Conflicts with Ordinances, Habitat Conservation Plans, etc.

- *Will the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?*

- *Will the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?*

Implementation of the proposed project will not require the removal of trees that are protected by County ordinance. No mature trees are found in the Project Area. The Study Area is within the coverage area of the SSHCP Plan Area and is an SSHCP-Covered Activity. Because it will be permitted through the SSHCP, the proposed project is consistent with the provisions of the SSHCP and will comply with the applicable Avoidance and Minimization Measures.

Recommended Mitigation Measures

The proposed project will comply with the applicable SSHCP Avoidance and Minimization Measures. Compensatory mitigation may be required if it is determined that there is modeled habitat for covered species. A summary of relevant biological avoidance and minimization measures is provided here

Condition 7. Avoid and Minimize Impacts to Streams and Creeks

There is no stream or creek within the project footprint.

Covered Species Take Avoidance and Minimization Measures

SSHCP has mapped the undeveloped portions of the Study Area as the land cover type "Valley Grassland," and the SSHCP has modeled habitat for various covered species using this land cover type. This may trigger additional biological surveys according to the SSHCP Avoidance and Minimization Measures, although it is our opinion that no focused biological surveys are necessary and that no known population of covered species will be directly affected by project implementation.

- SPECIES-1 through SPECIES-4 are applicable to this project.
- PLANT-1, PLANT-2, ORCUTT-1, ORCUTT-2. There is no rare plant habitat in the Study Area.
- VELB-1 does not apply to this project because no elderberry shrubs are in the Study Area.
- CTS-1 through CTS-9. There is no suitable habitat in the Project Area and no impacts are expected to occur to this species. Protocol surveys are deemed unnecessary.
- WS-1 through WS-6. There is no suitable habitat in the Project Area and no impacts are expected to occur to this species.
- GGS-1 through GGS-10. There is no suitable habitat in the Project Area and no impacts are expected to occur to this species.
- WPT-1 through WPT-9. There is no suitable habitat in the Project Area and no impacts are expected to occur to this species.
- TCB-1 through TCB-4 may apply to this project because tricolored blackbird colonies have been reported within 0.3 mile of the Study Area. A pre-construction nesting bird survey will be performed.
- SWHA-1 through SWHA-5. There is no suitable foraging habitat in the Project Area and no impacts are expected to occur to this species. Nevertheless, a pre-construction nesting bird survey will be performed.

- GSC-1 through GSC-5. There is no suitable habitat in the Project Area and no impacts are expected to occur to this species. Nevertheless, a pre-construction nesting bird survey will be performed.
- WBO-1 through WBO-7. There is no suitable habitat in the Project Area and no impacts are expected to occur to this species. Nevertheless, a pre-construction nesting bird survey will be performed.
- RAPTOR-1 through RAPTOR -. There is no suitable habitat in the Project Area and no impacts are expected to occur to raptors. Nevertheless, a pre-construction nesting bird survey will be performed.
- BAT-1 through BAT-4. There is no suitable habitat in the Project Area and no impacts are expected to occur to this species. Nevertheless, a pre-construction bat survey will be performed concurrent with the nesting bird survey.

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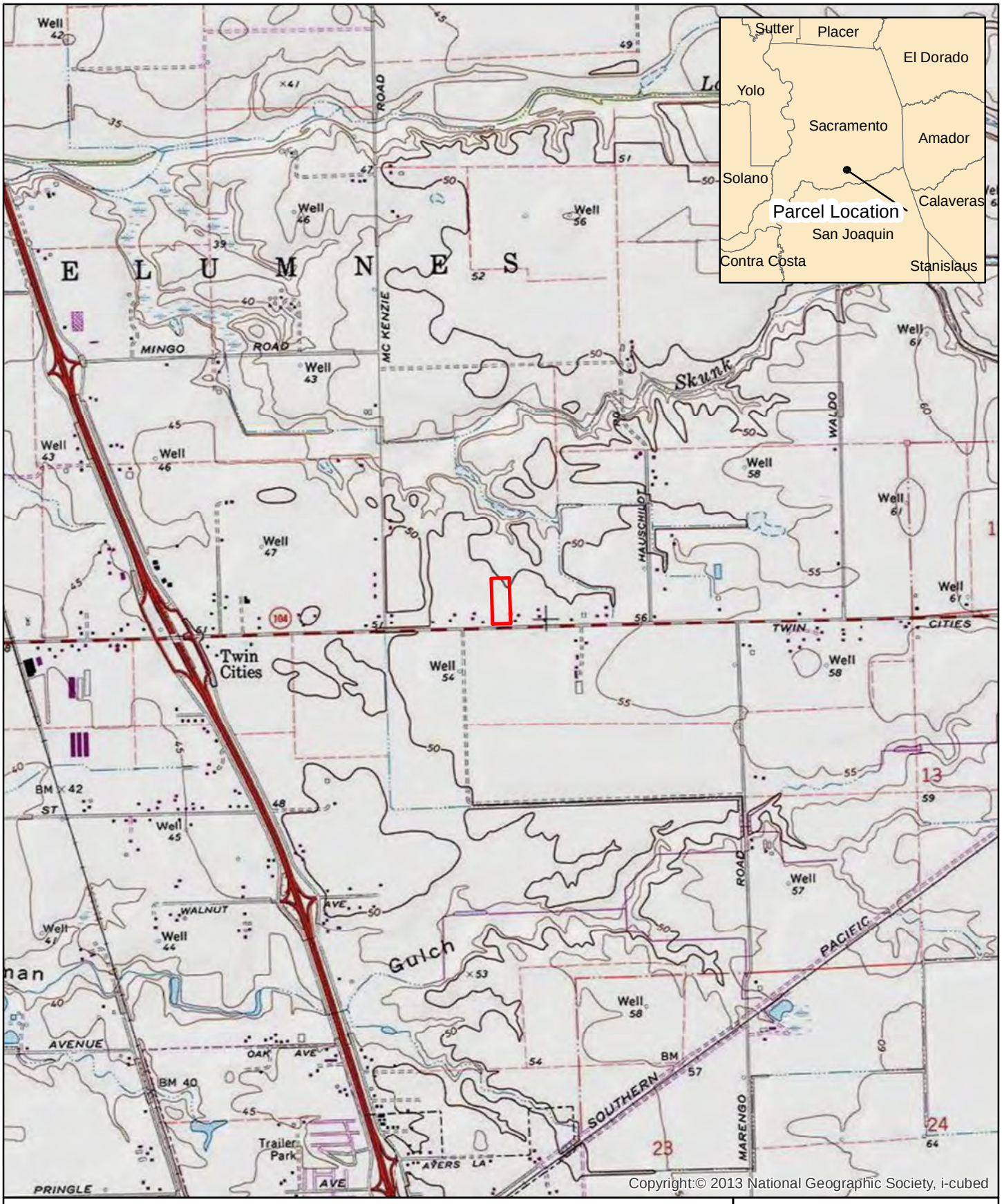
EXHIBITS



Parcel Location

0 0.5 1 Kilometers

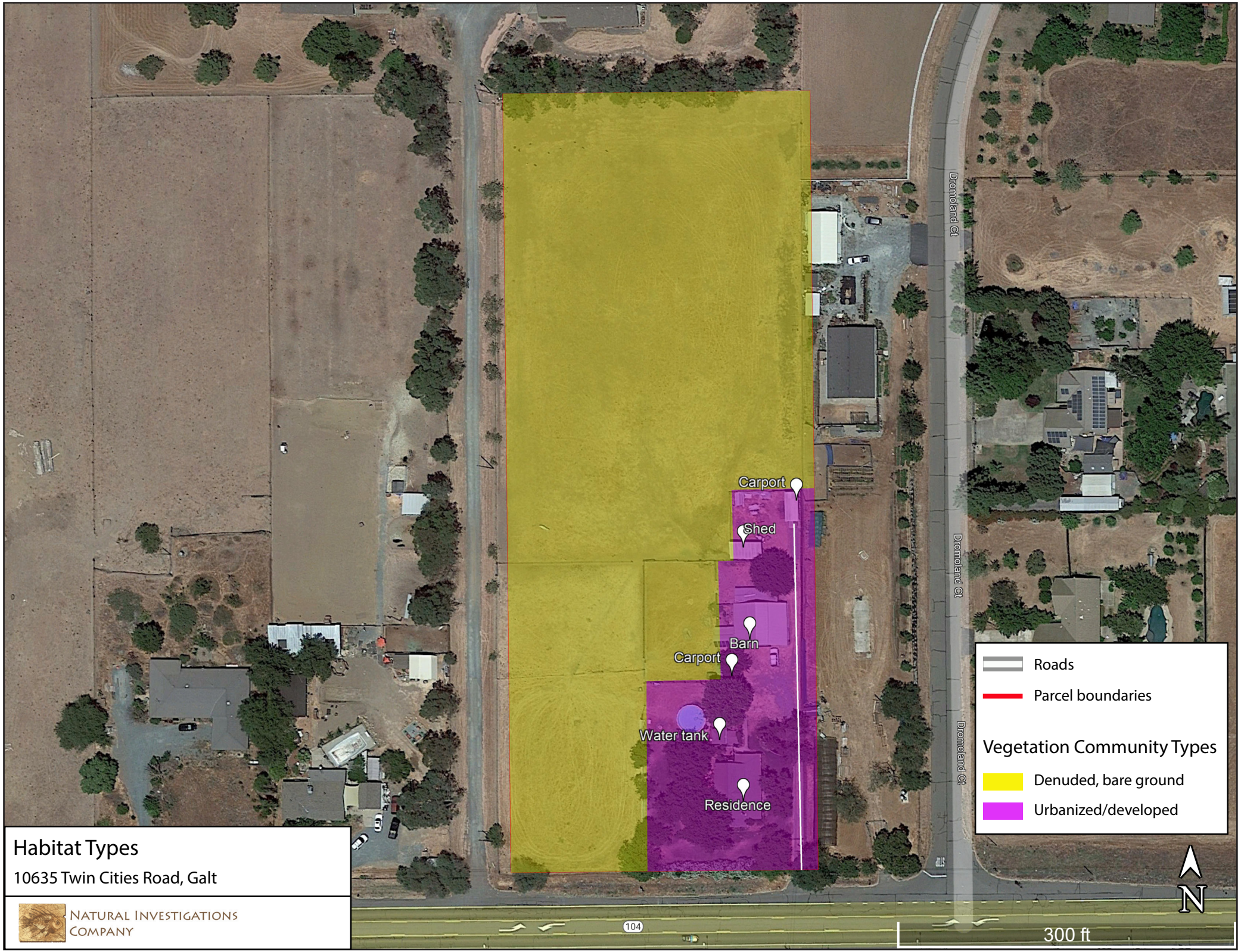
0 0.5 1 Miles

1:24,000

10635 Twin Cities Road
Parcel Location Map

Natural Investigations Company

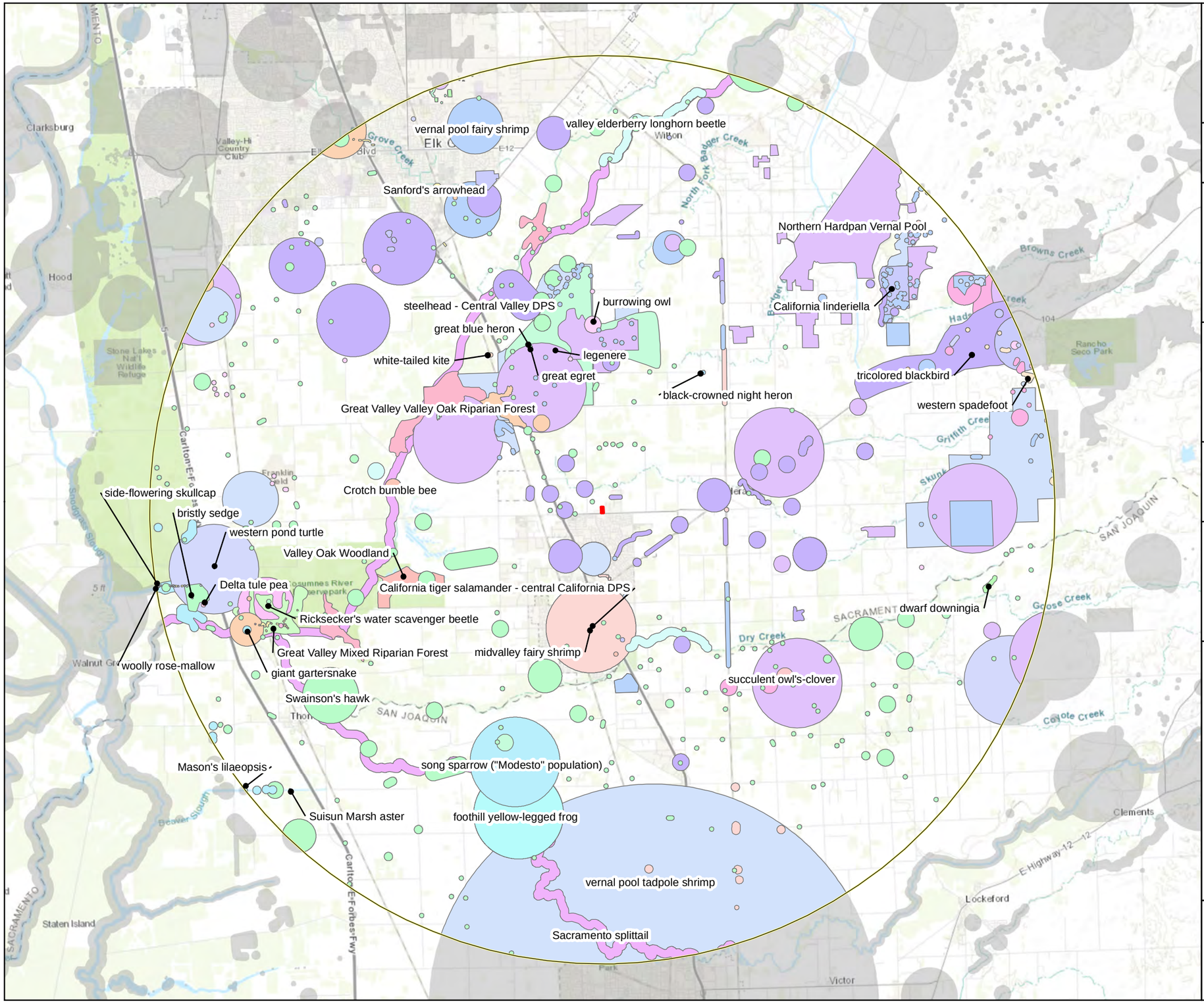
Map Date 10/11/2021 Galt 1968 Quadrangle Photorevised 1980:Township 5N, Range 6E, Unsectioned Sanjon De Los Moquelumnes



Habitat Types

10635 Twin Cities Road, Galt

Natural Investigations Company



10635 Twin Cities Road

Project Location 10 Mile Buffer

0 4 8 Kilometers

0 3.5 7 Miles

1 in = 2 miles 1:140,000

Galt 1968 Quadrangle Photorevised 1980: Township 5N, Range 6E, Unsectioned Sanjon De Los Moquelumnes

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and

Notes:
1. The locations of all features shown are approximate.
2. This drawing is for information purposes. It is intended to assist inshowing features discussed in an attached document. Natural Investigations Company can not guarantee the accuracy and content of electronic files.The master file is stored by Natural Investigations Company and will serve as the official record of this communication.
3. It is unlawful to copy or reproduce all or any part thereof, whether for personal use or resale, without permission.Data Sources: California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2021. RareFind 5.x, California Natural Diversity Data Base. Biogeographic Data Branch, Sacramento, California. (updated monthly by subscription service)

Map Date 10/11/2021

NATURAL INVESTIGATIONS COMPANY

Parcel Location

0 25 50 Meters

0 125 250 Feet

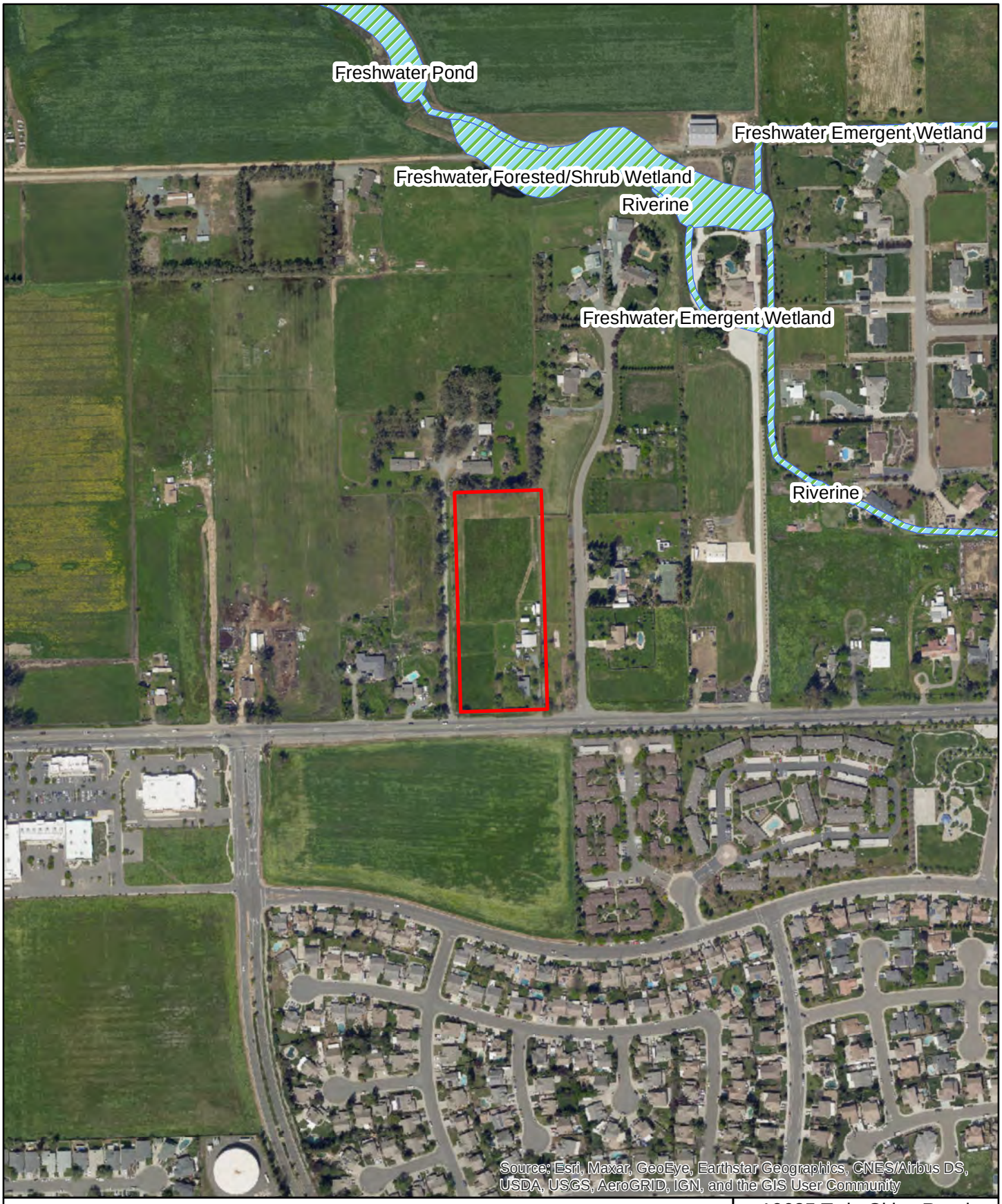
N W E S

1:2,000

10635 Twin Cities Road
USDA Soils Map

Natural Investigations Company

Map Date 10/11/2021 Galt 1968 Quadrangle Photorevised 1980:Township 5N, Range 6E, Unsectioned Sanjon De Los Moquelumnes



Parcel Location

Wetlands and Channels

0 50 100 Meters

0 300 600 Feet

N W E S

1:5,000

10635 Twin Cities Road
National Wetlands Inventoy
Features Map

Natural Investigations Company

Map Date 10/11/2021 Galt 1968 Quadrangle Photorevised 1980:Township 5N, Range 6E, Unsectioned Sanjon De Los Moquelumnes


Parcel boundaries
Water Resources
There are no channels or wetlands on the property.
Water Resources
10635 Twin Cities Road, Galt
Natural Investigations Company
104
N
300 ft

APPENDIX 1: USFWS SPECIES LIST

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office
Federal Building
2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605
Sacramento, CA 95825-1846
Phone: (916) 414-6600 Fax: (916) 414-6713

In Reply Refer To:
Consultation Code: 08ESMF00-2022-SLI-0074
Event Code: 08ESMF00-2022-E-00221
Project Name: 10635 Twin Cities Road

October 11, 2021

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the Service under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

Please follow the link below to see if your proposed project has the potential to affect other species or their habitats under the jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service:

http://www.nwr.noaa.gov/protected_species/species_list/species_lists.html

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the ECOS-IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the ECOS-IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to

utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

http://www.fws.gov/endangered/esa-library/pdf/TOC-GLOS.PDF

Please be aware that bald and golden eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668 *et seq.*), and projects affecting these species may require development of an eagle conservation plan (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/eagle_guidance.html). Additionally, wind energy projects should follow the wind energy guidelines (http://www.fws.gov/windenergy/) for minimizing impacts to migratory birds and bats.

Guidance for minimizing impacts to migratory birds for projects including communications towers (e.g., cellular, digital television, radio, and emergency broadcast) can be found at: http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/towers.htm; http://www.towerkill.com; and http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/CurrentBirdIssues/Hazards/towers/comtow.html.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Tracking Number in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

Official Species List

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office
Federal Building
2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605
Sacramento, CA 95825-1846
(916) 414-6600

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 08ESMF00-2022-SLI-0074
Event Code: Some(08ESMF00-2022-E-00221)
Project Name: 10635 Twin Cities Road
Project Type: ** OTHER **
Project Description: Bio Assessment
Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@38.2922645,-121.29496215,14z

Counties: Sacramento County, California

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 9 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries[1], as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

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1. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Giant Garter Snake *Thamnophis gigas* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4482	Threatened

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
California Red-legged Frog *Rana draytonii* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891	Threatened
California Tiger Salamander *Ambystoma californiense* Population: U.S.A. (Central CA DPS) There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2076	Threatened

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Delta Smelt *Hypomesus transpacificus* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/321	Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Candidate
Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7850	Threatened

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498	Threatened
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp *Lepidurus packardi* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2246	Endangered

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Fleshy Owl's-clover *Castilleja campestris ssp. succulenta* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8095	Threatened

Critical habitats

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

APPENDIX 2: CHECKLIST OF PLANTS DETECTED IN THE STUDY AREA

Appendix 2:

Plants Observed at 10635 Twin Cities Road, Galt on October 19, 2021

Common Name	**Scientific Name**
Wild oat	*Avena fatua*
Rescue brome	*Bromus catharticus*
Ripgut brome	*Bromus diandrus*
Soft chess	*Bromus hordeaceus*
Shepherd's purse	*Capsella bursa-pastoris*
Bermuda grass	*Cynodon dactylon*
Gum tree	*Eucalyptus sp.*
Brome fescue	*Festuca bromoides*
Italian ryegrass	*Festuca perennis*
Edible fig	*Ficus carica (seedling)*
Shortpod mustard	*Hirschfeldia incana*
Mediterranean barley	*Hordeum marinum ssp. gussoneanum*
Wall barley	*Hordeum murinum*
Prickly lettuce	*Lactuca serriola*
Cheese weed	*Malva parviflora*
Creeping wood sorrel	*Oxalis corniculata*
Knot grass	*Polygonum arenastrum*
Interior live oak	*Quercus wislizeni var. wislizeni (seedling)*
Jointed charlock	*Raphanus sativus*
Black locust	*Robinia pseudoacacia (seedling)*

APPENDIX 3: SITE PHOTOS