June 24, 2019

Kimberly Cole, Community Development Director
City of Monterey
580 Pacific Street
Monterey, California 93940

Subject: Biological Resources Impact Analysis for the Ryan Ranch Disc Golf Course, City of Monterey, California

Dear Ms. Cole:

This report presents the results of a biological resources impact analysis for the above referenced project.

Dudek conducted a reconnaissance-level field survey on May 10, 2018 to identify and describe existing biological conditions of the project site including the presence of natural vegetation communities, waters of the United States, other sensitive habitats, and the potential for special-status plant and wildlife species to occur on the Ryan Ranch property. A biological resources constraints analysis summarizing the results of the field survey was prepared by Dudek in July 2018. A follow-up site visit was conducted on June 7, 2019 to further investigate the presence of special-status plant species potentially occurring on the site.

This report provides an update to the previously prepared biological resources constraints analysis to address potential impacts of the Ryan Ranch Disc Golf Course project on biological resources and support preparation of an Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act.

PROJECT LOCATION

The 74.54-acre project site is located within the Ryan Ranch Business Park (Attachment 1; Figure 1). State Highway 68 and rural private residences border the project site to the south, residential and business development borders the site to the west, residential development borders the site to the east, and natural areas comprised of oak woodland and maritime chaparral extend towards South Boundary Road to the north of the project site. The Pacific Ocean is located approximately 2.65 miles northwest of the site. The center of the project site corresponds to 36°, 35', 7.1" north latitude and 121°, 49', 27.1" west longitude. The project site is located in township 15 South, Range
1 East, of Section 35 of the Seaside, California U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle map.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project involves minor site improvements to the existing Ryan Ranch property to facilitate its continued use and operation as a 27-hole disc golf course. Specific site improvements include the re-installation of disc golf baskets, installation of a new accessible parking stall and associated walking path to the first golf tee, and the installation of a new portable toilet. Additionally, proposed periodic site maintenance tasks include mowing of all grassland areas within the disc golf site twice a year - during the late spring and early summer, as well as maintenance of the new portable toilet.

The project site is currently used as a disc golf course. The disc golf course supports moderate use on a regular basis throughout the year by disc golf teams and the general public. During the spring, summer, and fall months, the City of Monterey estimates approximately 20-40 people use the course on a daily basis during the week, and approximately 30-60 people use the course on weekend days (Shannon Leon, Personal Communication, 2019). Three large disc golf tournament events are held on the course each year, in which it is estimated that 100-150 people regularly attend. In addition to regular users of the disc golf course, the property is very popular with pedestrians walking their dogs, wildlife photographers, and bird watchers.

METHODS

Literature and Database Review

Special-status species and other sensitive biological resources present or potentially present on the project site were identified through a literature and database review using the following sources: the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information, Planning, and Conservation (IPaC) Trust Resource Report (USFWS 2018); California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB; CDFW 2018a); and the CNPS online Inventory of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2018a). Searches of the databases were completed for the Seaside and eight surrounding U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangles: Monterey OE N, Marina, Salinas, Spreckels, Monterey, Soberanes Point, Mount Carmel, and Carmel Valley.

For this report, special-status plant and animal species are defined as those that are (1) listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing as Threatened or Endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act; (2) listed or candidates as Threatened or Endangered for listing under
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the California Endangered Species Act; (3) a state fully protected species; (4) a California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Species of Special Concern; or (5) a species listed on the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants with a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) of 1B or 2B. Soils maps were also reviewed as part of the literature and database searches (Attachment 1; Figure 2). Special-status vegetation communities are those communities identified as high priority for inventory in the List of Vegetation Alliances and Associations (CDFG 2010) by a state rarity ranking of S1, S2, or S3.

Latin and common names for potentially occurring special-status plant species with a CRPR follow the CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2018a). For plant species without a CRPR, Latin names follow the Jepson Interchange List of Currently Accepted Names of Native and Naturalized Plants of California (Jepson Flora Project 2018) and common names follow the United States Department of Agriculture’s Natural Resources Conservation Service Plants Database (USDA 2018). Natural vegetation communities were mapped using the Manual of California Vegetation, 2nd Edition (Sawyer et al. 2009) and the List of Vegetation Alliances and Associations (CDFG 2010).

Reconnaissance-level Field Survey

May 10, 2018 Survey.

Dudek Biologist Laura Burris conducted a reconnaissance-level survey of the project site on May 10, 2018. The survey was conducted on foot and included a visual survey of the site and habitat areas adjacent to the project site. Adjacent trees were surveyed with the use of binoculars for nests of raptors and other bird species. All native and naturalized plant and wildlife species encountered within the project site were identified and recorded. Because one of the purposes of the survey was to identify the potential of on-site habitats to support special-status plant and/or wildlife species, no protocol-level presence/absence surveys for such species were conducted. The potential for special-status plant and wildlife species to occur on the project site was evaluated based on the vegetation communities and soils present, overall habitat quality of these communities, and known geographic distributions of the special-status species identified during the literature and database review. Vegetation communities and land cover types on site were mapped directly in the field (Attachment 1; Figure 3).

In addition to wildlife and plant resources, Dudek assessed the site for the presence of wetlands and other aquatic resources potentially subject to regulation by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, and/or the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Because the focus of this assessment was to identify areas potentially under the jurisdiction
of these resource agencies, a formal jurisdictional delineation was not conducted as part of the field survey.

June 7, 2019 Survey.

Dudek conducted a supplemental focused survey for special-status plant species on June 7, 2019. The survey was conducted by botanist Lasthenia Lee who traversed the site on foot, and focused on the higher quality habitat areas on the project site, including the mixed chaparral, chamise chaparral, California sagebrush scrub, coyote brush scrub, coast live oak woodland, California oat grass prairie, and purple needle grass grassland, where special-status plants were considered to have the highest potential to occur. Several samples were collected to assist with further identification of certain plant species.

The survey was conducted during the blooming period of 14 target species, as identified in the prior biological constraints analysis, with the exception of Hickman’s onion (Allium hickmanii), Toro manzanita (Arctostaphylos montereyensis), Pajaro manzanita (Arctostaphylos pajaroiensis), and Eastwood’s goldenbush (Ericameria fasiculata).

RESULTS

Site Description

The project site is located within City of Monterey property and is currently used as a disc golf course. The project site is largely undeveloped with the exception of existing dirt and gravel parking areas in the northwest portion of the project site, dirt pathways, and disc golf tee and goal locations.

The grasslands on the site appear to be maintained on a regular basis and were partially mown at the time of the May 10, 2018 site survey. The topography of the project site typically slopes gently to moderately steeply from northeast to southwest.

Soils

According to the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, three soil types are mapped within the project site: Arnold-Santa Ynez complex, Narlon loamy fine sand 2%–9% slopes and Santa Ynez fine sandy loam, 15%–30% slopes (Attachment 1; Figure 2). Arnold soils are derived from residuum weathered from sandstone and are somewhat excessively drained. Santa Ynez soils are derived from residuum weathered from sandstone and are somewhat excessively drained.
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Narlon loamy soils are derived from clayey marine deposits derived from sedimentary rock and are somewhat poorly drained (USDA 2019).

**Hydrology**

As previously described, the site slopes gently from the northeast to the southwest. A small erosional feature, approximately 50 feet in length, is present within the coast live oak woodland in the center of the project site and appears to channel rainwater runoff from the project site southwest. This feature occurs sporadically through the oak woodland, disappearing in portions of grassland where water appears settle and seep into the ground or evaporate. This feature has no traceable surface connection to any downstream waters.

**Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types**

A total of 11 terrestrial vegetation communities and land cover types were characterized and documented on the project site during the May 10, 2018, site visit using the classifications described in *A Manual of California Vegetation* (MCV) by Sawyer and Keeler-Wolf (2009). Generic descriptions from the MCV are presented for each community below, along with a discussion of general characteristics observed within each community during the survey. These vegetation communities and land cover types are presented in Table 1 and depicted in Attachment 1 (Figures 3 and 4). Representative site photographs are presented in Attachment 2.

Table 1  
Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types within the Project Site

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Macrogroup</th>
<th>Vegetation Community/Land Cover Type</th>
<th>Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anthropogenic Land Cover Types</td>
<td>Ruderal</td>
<td>5.160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Forest and Woodland</td>
<td>Coast live oak woodland</td>
<td>19.546</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Chaparral</td>
<td>Chamise chaparral</td>
<td>5.119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mixed chaparral</td>
<td>0.393</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Coastal Scrub</td>
<td>California sagebrush scrub</td>
<td>0.972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coyote brush scrub</td>
<td>0.505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Annual and Perennial Grasslands</td>
<td>Purple false brome</td>
<td>22.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Purple needlegrass grassland</td>
<td>0.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Creeping ryegrass turfs</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>California oat grass prairie</td>
<td>0.168</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upland mustards</td>
<td>19.334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>74.540</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ruderal. Ruderal areas are those that have significant anthropogenic influences and have a cover of plants that are typically non-native. Within the project site, ruderal areas include the sparsely vegetated parking lot areas in the northern corner and western margin of the project site. Herbaceous vegetation in this land cover type typically includes non-native species such as prickly lettuce (*Sonchus asper*), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), and cheeseweed (*Malva parviflora*). Trees in this area include ornamental or introduced species such as fan palm (*Washingtonia* sp.). This land cover on the project site is regularly disturbed by vehicle traffic and management activity such as mowing.

Coast Live Oak Woodland. Coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) is dominant or co-dominant in the tree canopy with other oak species and non-oak hardwood species such as maples (*Acer* spp.) western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), and others (e.g., *Populus fremontii*, *Salix lasiolepis* and *Umbellularia californica*) (CDFW 2018b). The tree canopy is open to continuous, while the shrub layer is sparse to intermittent and the herbaceous layer is sparse or grassy. Within the project site, Coast Live Oak Woodland is present in many areas on the southwestern and northeastern boundaries of the site, but the largest stand extends westward from the center of the site (Figure 3). The understory of this habitat on site ranged from sparsely vegetated with a dense cover of leaf litter to highly vegetated with such species as annual bromes (*Bromus* spp.), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), and bedstraw (*Galium aparine*).

Chamise Chaparral. Chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*) is dominant in the shrub canopy with other chaparral species such as *Arctostaphylos* spp., *Ceanothus* spp., *Salvia* spp., and others (CDFW 2018b). The alliance occurs across cismontane California in a variety of topographic settings from coastal bluffs to steep, lower montane slopes. Chamise Chaparral is present on the project site in several locations with small patches on the northeastern, southern, and southwestern margins of the site; however, the majority of the Chamise Chaparral on site is located near the western edge of the site extending into the interior (Attachment 1; Figure 3). The chamise chaparral on site includes other shrub species such as black sage (*Salvia mellifera*) and bush monkeyflower (*Diplacus aurantiacus*).

Mixed Chaparral. On the project site, Mixed Chaparral was present within a single patch on the northeast corner. This habitat type has a highly variable shrub canopy consisting primarily of manzanita species (*Arctostaphylos* spp.), coast live oak, black sage, bush monkeyflower, Bisbee peak rushrose (*Crocanthemum scoparium*), and woodbalm (*Lepechinia calycina*). Species in the understory include common madia (*Madia elegans*), wedgeleaf horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata var. cuneata*), common yarrow (*Achillea millefolium*), and sand pygmyweed (*Crassula connata*).
California Sagebrush Scrub. California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) is dominant or co-dominant in the shrub canopy with chamise, coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), *Encelia* spp., California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), *Salvia* spp., and others (CDFW 2018b). Emergent trees or tall shrubs may be present at low cover. Stands of this alliance occur in modal settings of coastal scrub throughout the Central and Southern California Coast Ranges. It is found particularly on steep slopes and in high abundance on protected, north-facing hillsides. On the project site, it is limited to two patches on the southern and southwestern margins.

Coyote Brush Scrub. Coyote brush is dominant to co-dominant in the shrub canopy with California sagebrush, blue blossom (*Ceanothus thyrsiflorus*), California buckwheat, coffee berry (*Frangula californica*), deerweed (*Lotus scoparius*), silver bush lupine (*Lupinus arboreus*), *Salvia* spp., and others (CDFW 2018b). Stands of Coyote Brush Scrub along the central coast tend to be largely intermediate stages that will eventually transition to other scrub and woodland types. Within the project site, Coyote Brush Scrub is limited to a single patch along the northwestern margin adjacent to a ruderal area.

Annual Brome Grasslands (Purple False Brome). Non-native purple false brome (*Brachypodium distachyon*) is dominant or co-dominant with native brome species (*Bromus diandrus* or *Bromus hordeaceus*) and other non-natives in the herbaceous layer. Emergent trees and shrubs may be present at low cover. This alliance accounts for the largest acreage of grassland vegetation in cismontane California. This alliance occurs throughout the project site, with the largest single patch located in the southern portion of the site extending to the southeast.

Purple Needle Grass Grassland. Purple needle grass (*Nassella pulchra*) is dominant or characteristically present in the herbaceous layer with a wide variety of other perennial grasses and herbs including native *Bromus* spp., *Astragalus* spp., *Avena* spp., *Calochortus* spp., *Calystegia* spp., *Clarkia* spp., *Cryptantha* spp., *Erodium* spp., *Lasthenia* spp., *Lupinus* spp., *Plantago* spp., *Sanicula* spp., *Trifolium* spp. and many others (CDFW 2018b). Coastal stands of purple needle grass currently occur from Baja, California, and San Diego Co., northward across the Coast Ranges to Sonoma Co. and these stands tend to have more emergent shrubs, suggesting they serve as an intermediate stage for communities trending toward woody vegetation types (CNPS 2018b).

Creeping Ryegrass Turfs. Creeping ryegrass turfs (*Leymus triticoides*), also known as Ashy ryegrass (*Leymus cinereus*) or beardless wildrye, is dominant or co-dominant in the herbaceous layer with western ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya*), yerba mansa (*Anemopsis californica*), purple threeawn (*Aristida purpurea*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), brome (*Bromus* spp.), one spiked oatgrass (*Danthonia unispicata*), inland saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*), bottlebrush squirreltail (*Elymus elymoides*), barley (*Hordeum* spp.), bog rush (*Juncus effuses*), English rye grass (*Lolium perenne*),
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and several others (CNPS 2018b). Emergent trees and shrubs may be present at low cover. On the project site, creeping ryegrass turfs are limited to a single stand on the northeastern margin.

**California Oat Grass Prairie.** California oat grass (*Danhonia californica*) is dominant or co-dominant in the herbaceous layer with silver hairgrass (*Aira caryophyllea*), sweet vernal grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), California brome (*Bromus carinatus*), Epilobium spp., Festuca spp., perennial ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*), California melic (*Melica californica*), Poa spp., *Ranunculus* spp., and several others (CDFW 2018b). Emergent trees or shrubs may be present at low cover, including coyote bush. It occurs in coastal prairies and woodlands. It also can dominate inland meadows at low and montane elevations. On the project site, California oat grass prairie is limited to a single stand on the eastern margin.

**Upland Mustards.** Black mustard (*Brassica nigra*), field mustard (*Brassica rapa*), artichoke thistle (*Cynara cardunculus*), carnation spurge (*Euphorbia terracina*), shortpod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), Dyer’s woad (*Isatis tinctoria*) or radish (*Raphanus sativus*) is dominant in the herbaceous layer (CDFW 2018b). Emergent trees and shrubs may be present at low cover. The mustards form dense colonies that overtop other plants, whether they be native or non-native. This community tends to develop in disturbed areas or agricultural lands that have been left fallow. On the project site, this community is abundant, with a large area in the center of the site and smaller patches bordering ruderal areas or annual grasslands.

**Plants**

A total of 151 species of native or naturalized plants, 83 native (55%) and 68 non-native (45%), was recorded on the site (Attachment 3). Plant species observed in main grassland areas of the project site, particularly the dominance of non-native species noted, are characteristic of disturbed areas. The scrub, chaparral, and coast live oak woodland communities were less disturbed and had greater levels of cover of native plants.

**Wildlife**

Seven species of wildlife were directly observed or documented via scat, sign, or call on the project site during the May 10, 2018, site visit. Observed wildlife consisted of the following resident and migratory bird species: American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), great blue heron (*Ardea cinerea*), spotted towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*), dark-eyed junco (*Junco hyemalis*), and red-winged blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*) and California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*).
Special-Status Species

Plants

Based on the literature and database review previously described, 55 special-status plant species are known to occur within the nine U.S. Geological Survey quadrangles included in the database search (Attachment 4). Of these 55 species, two species have been observed on the site: Monterey pine (*Pinus radiata*) and sandmat manzanita (*Arctostaphylos pumila*). An additional 14 species were identified as having some potential to occur on the project site. The following eight species have moderate potential to occur: Hooker’s manzanita (*Arctostaphylos hookeri* ssp. *hookeri*), Toro manzanita (*A. montereyensis*), Pajaro manzanita (*A. pajariorum*), Jolon clarkia (*Clarkia jolonensis*), Eastwood’s goldenbush (*Ericameria fasciculata*), Monterey gilia (*Gilia tenuiflora* ssp. *arenaria*), Kellogg’s horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata* var. *sericea*), and Carmel Valley bush-mallow (*Malacothamnus palmeri* var. *involucrata*). Six species have low potential to occur: Hickman’s onion (*Allium hickmanii*), Monterey spineflower (*Chroizanthe pungens* var. *pungens*), pink Johnny-nip (*Castilleja ambigua* var. *insalutata*), northern curly-leaved monardella (*Monardella sinuata* ssp. *nigrescens*), pine rose (*Rosa pinetorum*), and Yadon’s rein orchid (*Piperia yadonii*).

Hickman’s onion has low potential to occur in the chaparral, grassland, and scrub habitats on site. This species was not observed during the May 10, 2018, site visit, which was conducted during a period when this species would be evident and identifiable. Hickman’s onion was not observed during the June 7, 2019, site visit either. Although this site visit was conducted outside the blooming period for Hickman’s onion, it could have potentially still been detectable if present on site.

The four species of manzanita, Jolon clarkia, Eastwood’s goldenbush, Monterey gilia, Kellogg’s horkelia, and Carmel Valley bush-mallow have potential to occur within the mixed chaparral at the northern edge of the project site, as well as in the scrub scattered throughout the site. Sandmat manzanita was observed in this habitat during the May 10, 2018, site visit.

Eastwood’s goldenbush blooms from July to October. Although both the May 10, 2018 and June 7, 2019 surveys were earlier than its blooming period, the fact that this species is an evergreen shrub makes it more detectable than other herbaceous or deciduous species, and it was not detected during either site visit.

Monterey spineflower has a low potential to occur in the mixed chaparral, scrub, and grassland habitats on site; however, this species was not observed during the May 10, 2018 or June 7, 2019 surveys.
surveys, which were conducted during a period when this species would have been evident and identifiable.

Yadon’s rein orchid has low potential to occur in the scrub, chaparral, and woodland habitat on site. This species was not observed during the May 10, 2018, site visit, which was conducted during a period when this species would be evident and identifiable.

**Wildlife**

Based on the literature and database review previously described, 28 special-status wildlife species are known to occur within the 9-quad database search. Of these, 27 were removed from consideration based on lack of suitable habitat or because the site is outside of the known geographic or elevation range for the species (Attachment 4). Monterey dusky-footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes luciana*), has potential to occur within the project site. This species is discussed in further detail as follows.

**Monterey dusky-footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes Luciana*)**. Monterey dusky-footed woodrat is identified as a California Species of Special Concern by CDFW (CDFW 2018b). Although woodrats are common throughout wooded habitats of California, this subspecies is restricted to the Monterey Peninsula. Woodrats construct conical houses out of sticks and other plant material on the ground or in trees. Woodrat nests were observed throughout the coast live oak woodland and chaparral habitats on site (Attachment 1; Figure 4).

**Nesting and Migratory Birds.** The trees, scrub, chaparral, and open grassland vegetation within and adjacent to the project site provide suitable nesting habitat for a number of local and migratory bird species.

**Sensitive Natural Communities**

Three natural vegetation communities observed on the project site are considered sensitive natural communities by CDFW: California oatgrass prairie, beardless wildrye, and mixed chaparral (maritime chaparral).

**BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES IMPACT ANALYSIS**

This section address the potential impacts of the Ryan Ranch Disc Golf Course on sensitive and special-status biological resources, that are present within or immediately adjacent to the project site. This impact analysis is based on the revised California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Initial Study checklist questions.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES – Would the project:</th>
<th>Potentially Significant Impact</th>
<th>Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated</th>
<th>Less Than Significant Impact</th>
<th>No Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) 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?</td>
<td></td>
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<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d) 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?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>e) Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
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Would the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Special-Status Plant Species

The chaparral, scrub, woodland and grassland habitats on site provide suitable habitat for a number of special-status plant species, including two that were observed during the May 10, 2018, site visit, as previously discussed. The current and anticipated continued use of the site as a disc golf course is expected to involve relatively low levels of daily use by the public on a seasonal basis.

The continued operation of the disc golf course is not expected to have an impact on special-status plants, as the locations of the previously established disc golf holes and walking paths within the park, where the large majority of disturbance from foot-traffic would occur, are in areas where special-status plants are not expected to be present. The disturbance associated with disc golf use would be minor, periodic, and would not result in any temporary or permanent disturbance to, or loss of special-status plant species habitat. Additionally, proposed maintenance activities, such as mowing, would be limited to the annual grassland areas of the project site, and not conducted in the chaparral or other vegetation communities on site that have the highest potential to support special-status plants. For these reasons, the proposed project would have a less than significant impact on special-status plant species.

Special-status Wildlife Species

Based on an evaluation of the habitats present on the Ryan Ranch property, a review of CNDDB records, and observations from the field reconnaissance visits, one special-status wildlife species, Monterey dusky-footed woodrat, is known to occur on the project site.

Monterey dusky-footed woodrat. As previously discussed, Monterey dusky-footed woodrat stick nests were observed throughout the coast live oak woodland and chaparral habitats on site during the site visits. Although Monterey dusky-footed woodrat occurs on the project site, this species would not be impacted by disc golf use or maintenance activities, such as mowing. Mowing activities will be limited to the grassland areas of the project site and will avoid the woodland and chaparral habitats where woodrat nests are present. Continued use of the site for disc golf will not result in removal of, or disturbance to, existing woodrat stick nests. Furthermore, woodrats are a nocturnal species and use of the golf course during daylight hours would not result in impacts to woodrat behaviors such as foraging, breeding, or dispersal. For these reasons, the proposed project would have a less than significant impact on Monterey dusky-footed woodrat.
Nesting birds and raptors. As previously discussed, several vegetation communities/land cover types within and adjacent to the project site provide suitable nesting habitat for a number of native and migratory bird and raptor species. All native nesting raptors and migratory birds in California, regardless of their status, are protected by the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 and Section 3503 and 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code which respectively protect active nests and eggs of any bird and individuals and nests/eggs of raptors. Impacts to nesting birds could occur in the grassland dominated areas of the site as a result of mowing activities. Mowing could result in direct destruction of nesting habitat or nests, or by reducing reproductive success at nests due to increased noise, vibration, and disturbance during mowing activities. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 1 would reduce impacts to nesting birds to a less than significant level.

Mitigation Measure 1: Mowing activities associated with maintaining the disc golf course should be conducted outside of the nesting bird season (March 1- July 30) to the maximum extent practicable to avoid impacts to nesting birds. If mowing activities cannot be avoided during the nesting season, a preconstruction survey for nesting birds shall be conducted in all potential nesting habitat within the mowing zone, including a 250-foot buffer from mowing areas for raptors. The survey shall be completed by a qualified biologist not more than two weeks prior to mowing to determine if native birds are nesting on or near the site.

• If active bird nests are observed during the surveys, a suitable avoidance buffer from the nests will be determined by the biologist. The nest(s) and associated avoidance buffers will be delineated with high-visibility flagging by the biologist based on species and location. These nests would be avoided until the chicks have fledged and the nests are no longer active, as determined by the biologist.

Would 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 the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Sensitive natural vegetation communities include riparian corridors, wetlands, habitats for state and/or federally protected species and other special-status species, areas of high biological diversity, areas providing important wildlife habitat, unusual or regionally-restricted habitat types, and communities that are of limited distribution statewide or within a county or region. Sensitive natural vegetation communities are evaluated by CDFW and are assigned global (G) and state (S) ranks based on rarity of, and threats to, these vegetation communities in California.
Ms. Kimberly Cole  
City of Monterey, Community Development Director  
Subject: Biological Resources Impact Analysis for the Ryan Ranch Disc Golf Course

Communities with ranks of S1-S3 are considered Sensitive Natural Communities to be addressed in the CEQA environmental review process.

As previously described, three sensitive natural communities, all ranked S3 by CDFW have been identified on the Ryan Ranch property and consist of: California oatgrass prairie, creeping ryegrass turfs, and mixed chaparral (maritime chaparral) (Attachment 1; Figure 4). Mowing in the grassland portions of the site, could disturb the California oatgrass prairie and creeping ryegrass turfs, and/or impact the reproductive success of these communities and species assemblages. Mowing these communities at the time of seed development could adversely impact seed development and production and, ultimately, impact the long-term viability of these communities on the property. Implementation of Mitigation Measure 2, below, would reduce impacts to sensitive natural communities to a less than significant level.

**Mitigation Measure 2:** Mowing activities conducted in the grassland areas of the site should completely avoid the areas of California oatgrass prairie and creeping ryegrass turfs. If avoidance is not feasible, a project-specific mowing strategy should be developed and implemented to ensure the timing and implementation of mowing activities will not impact these two sensitive communities. The plan will be focused on management strategies to reduce mowing impacts on the target species and sensitive vegetation communities to be preserved.

**Would 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?**

No potentially jurisdictional wetlands or non-wetland waters of the United States or State are present on the Ryan Ranch property based on the field reconnaissance visits conducted on May 10, 2018 and July 7, 2019. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact on such resources.

**Would 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?**

Wildlife corridors are landscape features, usually linear in shape, that facilitate the movement of animals (or plants) over time between two or more patches of otherwise disjunct habitat. Corridors can be small and even man made (e.g., highway underpasses, culverts, bridges), narrow linear habitat areas (e.g., riparian strips, hedgerows), or wider landscape-level extensions of habitat that
ultimately connect even larger core habitat areas. Depending on the size and extent, wildlife corridors can be used during animal migration, foraging events, and juvenile dispersal, and ultimately serve to facilitate genetic exchange between core populations, provide avenues for plant seed dispersal, enable increased biodiversity and maintenance of ecosystem integrity within habitat patches, and help offset the negative impacts of habitat fragmentation (Hilty et al. 2006).

The project site is surrounded by State Highway 68 and rural private residences to the south, residential and business development to the west, residential development to the east, and natural areas comprised of oak woodland and maritime chaparral extend towards South Boundary Road to the north. The surrounding natural areas have connectivity to known natural wildlife corridors and natural habitat areas of the Fort Ord open space north of the project site.

Continued use of the site as a disc golf course and related maintenance activities may result in a temporary and infrequent disruption of local wildlife movements during daylight hours, but these activities are not expected to result in any permanent or substantial changes in wildlife use or movement. Furthermore, the site is not currently used as a native wildlife nursery. Consequently, the proposed project will have a less than significant impact on native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, native wildlife nursery sites, or on established wildlife corridors.

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

The proposed project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources. The proposed project falls within the jurisdiction of the City of Monterey’s Tree Ordinance (Chapter 37 of the City Code). Because the proposed project does not involve any tree trimming or tree removal, and it complies with the City’s Tree Ordinance, the project would not conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources.

**Would 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?**

There are no adopted Habitat Conservation Plans, Natural Community Conservation Plans, or other approved habitat conservation plans that cover the project site. The project site is located outside of the Fort Ord Habitat Conservation Plan area. Therefore, the project would not conflict with an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan or other approved habitat conservation plan.
Ms. Kimberly Cole  
City of Monterey, Community Development Director  

Subject: Biological Resources Impact Analysis for the Ryan Ranch Disc Golf Course

If you have any questions or concerns regarding the content of this letter report, please contact me at 484.354.3983 or escricca@dudek.com, or Sean O’Brien, Principal-in-Charge, at sobrien@dudek.com.

Emily Scricca, M.S.  
Biologist

Att.:  
Att. 1 – Figures  
Figure 1 – Project Location  
Figure 2 – Project Soils  
Figure 3 – Natural Communities and Land Cover Types  
Figure 4 – Sensitive Biological Resources  
Att. 2 – Representative Site Photographs  
Att. 3 – List of Species Observed On Site  
Att. 4 – Table of Potentially Occurring Species  

cc. Stephanie Strelow, Dudek

REFERENCES CITED


Ms. Kimberly Cole  
City of Monterey, Community Development Director  
Subject: Biological Resources Impact Analysis for the Ryan Ranch Disc Golf Course


http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/IMM.html.


ATTACHMENT 1

Figures 1-4
FIGURE 1

Project Location

Biological Resources Impact Analysis for the Ryan Ranch Disc Golf Course

SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series Seaside Quadrangle
Soils

Ar; Arnold-Santa Ynez complex
NcC: Narlon loamy fine sand, 2 to 9 percent slopes
ShE: Santa Ynez fine sandy loam, 15 to 30 percent slopes

FIGURE 2
Soils

SOURCE: USDA 2017; Bing Maps 2018
FIGURE 3

Natural Communities and Land Cover Types

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2019

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES IMPACT ANALYSIS FOR THE RYAN RANCH DISC GOLF COURSE

Vegetation/Land Cover

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABG</td>
<td>Annual brome grassland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CC</td>
<td>Chamise Chaparral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLOW</td>
<td>Coast Live Oak Woodland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COGP</td>
<td>California Oat Grass Prairie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRGT</td>
<td>Creeping rye grass turfs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSS</td>
<td>California Sagebrush Scrub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CYS</td>
<td>Coyote Brush Scrub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MC</td>
<td>Mixed Chaparral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNG</td>
<td>Purple Needlegrass Grassland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUD</td>
<td>Ruderal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UM</td>
<td>Upland Mustards</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Project Boundary

Source: Bing Maps 2019

Date: 6/24/2019  -  Last saved by: mwatson  -  Path: Z:\Projects\j964700\j964713\MAPDOC\Bio Impacts Analysis\Figure3_NaturalCommunities_and_LandCoverTypes.mxd
Sensitive Biological Resources

Biological Resources Impact Analysis for the Ryan Ranch Disc Golf Course

SOURCE: Bing Maps 2019

Date: 6/24/2019  -  Last saved by: mwatson  -  Path: Z:\Projects\j964700\j964713\MAPDOC\Bio Impacts Analysis\Figure4_SensitiveBiologicalResources.mxd

0 350 175 Feet

Project Boundary

Species Occurrence
- Monterey pine (Pinus radiata)
- Sandmat manzanita (Arctostaphylos pumila)
- Woodrat

Vegetation/Land Cover
- COGP, California Oat Grass Prairie
- CRGT, Creeping rye grass turfs

FIGURE 4

Sensitive Biological Resources

Biological Resources Impact Analysis for the Ryan Ranch Disc Golf Course
ATTACHMENT 2
Representative Site Photographs
Photo 1: View of the chamise chaparral in the southern portion of the project site, facing east. May 10, 2018.

Photo 2: View of California oat grass prairie in the eastern portion of the project site, facing south. May 10, 2018.
Photo 3: View of upland mustards in the central portion of the project site, facing northeast. May 10, 2018.

Photo 4: View of mixed chaparral in the northern portion of the project site, facing north. May 10, 2018.
Photo 5: View of coast live oak woodland and disc golf goal in the northern portion of the project site, facing northwest. May 10, 2018.

Photo 6: View of ruderal habitat in the northwestern corner of the project site, facing north. May 10, 2018.
Photo 7: View of typical annual brome grassland, facing west. May 10, 2018.

ATTACHMENT 3

List of Species Observed On Site
Ryan Ranch Disc Golf Course
List of Species Observed (May 10, 2018 and June 7, 2019)

EUDICOTS

VASCULAR SPECIES

ADOXACEAE—MUSKROOT FAMILY
   Sambucus nigra—blue elderberry

AIZOACEAE—FIG-MARIGOLD FAMILY
   * Carpobrotus edulis—ice plant

ANACARDIACEAE—SUMAC OR CASHEW FAMILY
   Toxicodendron diversilobum—poison oak

APIACEAE—CARROT FAMILY
   * Conium maculatum—poison hemlock
   * Sanicula crassicaulis—Pacific blacksnakeroot
   * Torilis arvensis—spreading hedgeparsley

ASTERACEAE—SUNFLOWER FAMILY
   Achillea millefolium—common yarrow
   Artemisia californica—California sagebrush
   Baccharis pilularis—coyote brush
   * Carduus pycnocephalus—Italian plumeless thistle
   * Centaurea melitensis—tocalote
   * Cotula coronopifolia—brass buttons
   Croton setigerus—turkey mullein
   * Erigeron bonariensis—flax-leaved horseweed
   * Eriophyllum confertiflorum—golden-yarrow
   * Gamochaeta purpurea—featherweed
   * Heterotheca grandiflora—telegraphweed
   * Hypochaeris glabra—smooth cat’s ear
   * Lactuca serriola—prickly lettuce
   * Leontodon saxatilis—lesser hawkbit
   * Logia gallica—narrowleaf cottonrose
   * Madia elegans—common madia
   * Matricaria discoidea—disc mayweed
   Pseudognaphalium californicum—ladies’ tobacco
Ryan Ranch Disc Golf Course
List of Species Observed (May 10, 2018 and June 7, 2019)

* Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum—Jersey cudweed
  Pseudognaphalium ramosissimum—pink cudweed
* Silybum marianum—blessed milkthistle
* Sonchus asper—spiny sowthistle

BORAGINACEAE—BORAGE FAMILY
  Amsinckia intermedia—common fiddleneck
  Amsinckia menziesii—Menzies’ fiddleneck
  Pholistoma auritum—blue fiestafower

BRASSICACEAE—MUSTARD FAMILY
* Brassica nigra—black mustard
* Capsella bursa-pastoris—shepherd’s purse
* Hirschfeldia incana—short pod mustard
* Raphanus rapanistrum—wild radish
* Raphanus sativus—cultivated radish

CAPRIFOLIACEAE—HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY
  Symphoricarpos albus—common snowberry

CARYOPHYLLACEAE—PINK FAMILY
  Cardionema ramosissimum—sand mat
* Petrorhagia dubia—windmill pink
* Silene gallica—common catchfly
* Spergula arvensis—corn spurry
* Spergularia rubra—red sandspurry
* Stellaria media—common chickweed

CISTACEAE—ROCK-ROSE FAMILY
  Crocanthemum scoparium—no common name

CONVOLVULACEAE—MORNING-GLORY FAMILY
  Calystegia macrostegia ssp. cyclostegia—island false bindweed

CRASSULACEAE—STONECROP FAMILY
  Crassula connata—sand pygmyweed

CUCURBITACEAE—GOARD FAMILY
  Marah fabacea—California man-root
Ryan Ranch Disc Golf Course
List of Species Observed (May 10, 2018 and June 7, 2019)

**ERICACEAE—HEATH FAMILY**
* Arctostaphylos pumila—sandmat manzanita

**FABACEAE—LEGUME FAMILY**
* Acmispon americanus—Spanish clover
* Acmispon glaber—deer weed
* Acmispon strigosus—strigose bird’s-foot trefoil
* Genista monosperma—bridal broom
* Lupinus bicolor—miniature lupine
* Lupinus nanus—sky lupine
* Melilotus indicus—annual yellow sweetclover
* Trifolium angustifolium—narrow leaved clover
* Trifolium dubium—hop clover
* Trifolium campestre—field clover
* Trifolium glomeratum—clustered clover
* Vicia sativa—garden vetch

**FAGACEAE—OAK FAMILY**
* Quercus agrifolia—coast live oak
* Quercus lobata—valley oak (possibly planted)

**GERANIACEAE—GERANIUM FAMILY**
* Erodium botrys—longbeak stork’s bill
* Erodium cicutarium—redstem stork’s bill
* Geranium dissectum—cutleaf geranium
* Geranium molle—dove's foot geranium

**GROSSULARIACEAE—GOOSEBERRY FAMILY**
* Ribes californicum—hillside gooseberry
* Ribes speciosum—fuchsiaflower gooseberry

**LAMIACEAE—MINT FAMILY**
* Clinopodium douglasii—yerba buena
* Lavandula sp.—lavender
* Lepechinia calycina—woodbalm
* Salvia mellifera—black sage
* Scutellaria tuberosa—Danny’s skullcap
* Stachys ajugoides—bugle hedgenettle
Ryan Ranch Disc Golf Course
List of Species Observed (May 10, 2018 and June 7, 2019)

**Stachys bullata**—California hedgenettle

**MALLVACEAE—MALLOWS FAMILY**

* Malva sp.—mallow

**MONTIACEAE—MONTIA FAMILY**

  * Calandrinia menziesii—red maids
  * Claytonia perfoliata—miner’s lettuce

**MYRSINACEAE—MYRSINE FAMILY**

* Lysimachia arvensis—scarlet pimpernel

**ONAGRACEAE—EVENING PRIMROSE FAMILY**

  * Clarkia purpurea—winecup clarkia

**OROBRANCHACEAE—BROOM-RAPE FAMILY**

  * Castilleja densiflora—denseflower Indian paintbrush

**OXALIDACEAE—OXALIS FAMILY**

* Oxalis micrantha—dwarf wood sorrel

**PAPAVERACEAE—POPPY FAMILY**

  * Eschscholzia californica—California poppy

**PHRYMACEAE—LOPSEED FAMILY**

  * Diplacus aurantiacus—bush monkeyflower

**PLANTAGINACEAE—PLANTAIN FAMILY**

  * Collinsia heterophylla—purple Chinese houses
  * Nuttallanthus texanus—Texas toadflax
  * Plantago coronopus—buckhorn plantain
  * Plantago erecta—dwarf plantain

**PLUMBAGINACEAE—LEADWORT FAMILY**

* Limonium sp.—sea lavender

**POLEMONIACEAE—PHLOX FAMILY**

  * Navarretia hamata—hooked pincushionplant
**POLYGONACEAE—BUCKWHEAT FAMILY**  
* Rumex acetosella—common sheep sorrel  
* Rumex crispus—curly dock  
* Rumex pulcher—fiddle dock  
* Rumex STENOPHYLLUS—narrowleaf dock

**RANUNCULACEAE—BUTTERCUP FAMILY**  
Ranunculus occidentalis—western buttercup

**RHAMNACEAE—BUCKTHORN FAMILY**  
Ceanothus rigidus—Monterey ceanothus  
Frangula californica—California coffee berry

**ROSACEAE—ROSE FAMILY**  
Adenostoma fasciculatum—chamise  
Heteromeles arbutifolia—toyon  
Horkelia cuneata var. cuneata—wedgeleaf horkelia

**Rubiaceae—MADDER FAMILY**  
Galium aparine—stickywilly  
Galium californicum—California bedstraw  
* Galium parisiense—wall bedstraw

**Solanaceae—NIGHTSHADE FAMILY**  
Solanum umbelliferum—bluewitch nightshade

**Urticaceae—NETTLE FAMILY**  
* Urtica urens—dwarf nettle

**Verbenaее—VERBENA FAMILY**  
* Verbena lasiostachys—common verbena

**FERNS AND FERN ALLIES**

**VASCULAR SPECIES**

**Dryopteridaceae—WOOD FERN FAMILY**  
Dryopteris arguta—coastal woodfern
Ryan Ranch Disc Golf Course  
List of Species Observed (May 10, 2018 and June 7, 2019) 

**POLYPODIACEAE—POLYPODY FAMILY**  
*Polypodium californicum*—California polypody

**PTERIDACEAE—BRAKE FAMILY**  
*Adiantum jordanii*—California maidenhair  
*Pentagramma triangularis*—goldback fern

**GYMNOSPERMS AND GNETOPHYTES**

**VASCULAR SPECIES**

**PINACEAE—PINE FAMILY**  
*Pinus radiata*—Monterey pine

**MONOCOTS**

**VASCULAR SPECIES**

**AGAVACEAE—AGAVE FAMILY**  
*Chlorogalum pomeridianum*—wavyleaf soap plant

**CYPERACEAE—SEDGE FAMILY**  
*Carex praegracilis*—clustered field sedge

**IRIDACEAE—IRIS FAMILY**  
*Sisyrinchium bellum*—western blue-eyed grass  
*Sisyrinchium californicum*—golden blue-eyed grass

**JUNCACEAE—RUSH FAMILY**  
*Juncus bufonius*—toad rush  
*Juncus effusus*—soft rush  
*Juncus occidentalis*—western rush  
*Juncus patens*—spreading rush  
*Juncus phaeocephalus*—brown-headed rush  
*Juncus mexicanus*—Mexican rush  
*Luzula comosa*—Pacific woodrush

**LILIACEAE—LILY FAMILY**  
*Calochortus luteus*—yellow Mariposa lily
**POACEAE—GRASS FAMILY**

* Aira caryophyllea—silver hairgrass  
* Anthoxanthum aristatum—annual vernal grass  
* Avena barbata—slender wild oat  
* Avena fatua—wild oat  
* Briza maxima—big quakinggrass  
* Briza minor—little quaking grass  
* Bromus diandrus—ripgut brome  
* Bromus hordeaceus—soft brome  
* Bromus tectorum—cheatgrass  
* Cortaderia jubata—purple pampas grass  
* Cynonurus echinus—annual dogtails  
  * Danthonia californica—California oat grass  
  * Distichlis spicata—salt grass  
  * Elymus glaucus—blue wildrye  
* Ehrharta erecta—panic veldtgrass  
  * Festuca microstachys—six-weeks fescue  
  * Festuca myuros—rat-tail fescue  
  * Festuca perennis—perennial rye grass  
  * Festuca rubra—red fescue  
  * Gastridium phleoides—nit grass  
  * Hordeum brachyantherum—meadow barley  
  * Hordeum marinum ssp. gussoneanum—Mediterranean barley  
  * Hordeum murinum—mouse barley  
  * Poa annua—annual bluegrass  
* Polypogon monspeliensis—rabbitsfoot grass  
  * Stipa pulchra—purple needle grass  

**THEMIDACEAE—BRODIAEA FAMILY**

Brodiaea terrestris ssp. terrestris—dwarf brodiaea  
* Dichelostemma capitatum—bluedicks  
  * Triteleia ixioides—prettyface

* signifies introduced (non-native) species
ATTACHMENT 4

Table of Potentially Occurring Species
## Table of Potentially Occurring Species

### Plants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Status (Federal/State/CRPR)</th>
<th>Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)</th>
<th>Potential to Occur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agrostis lacunaverinalis</td>
<td>vernal pool bent grass</td>
<td>None/None/1B.1</td>
<td>Vernal pools (mima mounds)/annual herb/Apr–May/375–475</td>
<td><strong>Not expected to occur.</strong> The site is outside of the species’ known elevation range and there is no suitable habitat present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allium hickmanii</td>
<td>Hickman’s onion</td>
<td>None/None/1B.2</td>
<td>Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral (maritime), Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/perennial bulbiferous herb/Mar–May/15–655</td>
<td><strong>Low potential to occur.</strong> Suitable habitat is potentially present in the chaparral, grassland, and scrub habitat on site. Two documented occurrences for this species occur within 1 mile of the project site (CDFW 2018). This species was not observed during the May 10, 2018 or June 7, 2019 site visits.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctostaphylos edmundsii</td>
<td>Little Sur manzanita</td>
<td>None/None/1B.2</td>
<td>Coastal bluff scrub, Chaparral; sandy/perennial evergreen shrub/Nov–Apr(May)/30–345</td>
<td><strong>Not expected to occur.</strong> No occurrence record within 5-miles of the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctostaphylos hookeri ssp. hookeri</td>
<td>Hooker's manzanita</td>
<td>None/None/1B.2</td>
<td>Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub; sandy/perennial evergreen shrub/Jan–June/195–1,760</td>
<td><strong>Moderate potential to occur.</strong> The chaparral, woodland, and coastal scrub on site provide potentially suitable habitat for this species. There are several documented occurrences for this species within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2018).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arctostaphylos montereyensis</td>
<td>Toro manzanita</td>
<td>None/None/1B.2</td>
<td>Chaparral (maritime), Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub; sandy/perennial evergreen shrub/Feb–Mar/95–2,395</td>
<td><strong>Moderate potential to occur.</strong> The chaparral, woodland, and coastal scrub on site provide potentially suitable habitat for this species. There are several documented occurrences for this species within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2018).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Plants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<th>Potential to Occur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Arctostaphylos pajaroenensis</em></td>
<td>Pajaro manzanita</td>
<td>None,None/1B.1</td>
<td>Chaparral (sandy)/perennial evergreen shrub/Dec–Mar/95–2,495</td>
<td>Moderate potential to occur. Chaparral on site may provide potentially suitable habitat for this species. There are two previously documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2018).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Arctostaphylos pumila</em></td>
<td>sandmat manzanita</td>
<td>None,None/1B.2</td>
<td>Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral (maritime), Cismontane woodland, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub; sandy, openings/perennial evergreen shrub/Feb–May/5–675</td>
<td>Present. This species was observed in the mixed chaparral at the northern edge of the project site during the May 10, 2018 site visit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Astragalus tener</em> var. tener</td>
<td>alkali milk-vetch</td>
<td>None,None/1B.2</td>
<td>Playas, Valley and foothill grassland (adobe clay), Vernal pools; alkaline/annual herb/Mar–June/0–195</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. The site does not contain suitable adobe clay or alkaline soils. No occurrence record within 5-miles of the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Astragalus tener</em> var. titi</td>
<td>coastal dunes milk-vetch</td>
<td>FE/SE/1B.1</td>
<td>Coastal bluff scrub (sandy), Coastal dunes, Coastal prairie (mesic); often vernally mesic areas/annual herb/Mar–May/0–165</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. No suitable coastal dune habitat present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Bryoria spiralifera</em></td>
<td>twisted horsehair lichen</td>
<td>None,None/1B.1</td>
<td>North Coast coniferous forest (immediate coast); Usually on conifers/fruticose lichen (epiphytic)/N.A./0–100</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. No suitable conifer habitat present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Castilleja ambigua</em> var. insalutata</td>
<td>pink Johnny-nip</td>
<td>None,None/1B.1</td>
<td>Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub/annual herb (hemiparasitic)/May–Aug/0–330</td>
<td>Low potential to occur. The grassland and scrub on site provide potentially suitable habitat. The nearest documented occurrence is located approximately 3.4 miles west of the project site (CDFW 2018).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Centromadia parryi</em> ssp. condonii</td>
<td>Congdon's tarplant</td>
<td>None,None/1B.1</td>
<td>Valley and foothill grassland (alkaline)/annual herb/May–Oct/Nov/0–755</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. No suitable alkaline soils are present on site.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Plants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<th>Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chorizanthe pungens var. pungens</td>
<td>Monterey spineflower</td>
<td>FT/None/1B.2</td>
<td>Chaparral (maritime), Cismontane woodland, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; sandy/annual herb/Apr–June (July–Aug)/5–1,475</td>
<td>Low potential to occur. Suitable habitat is present with Critical Habitat present within 1-mile of the site. Multiple occurrence records are within 1 mile of the project site (CDFW 2018). However, this species was not observed on site during the May 10, 2018 and June 7, 2019 site visits during a time that the species would have been identifiable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chorizanthe robusta var. robusta</td>
<td>robust spineflower</td>
<td>FE/None/1B.1</td>
<td>Chaparral (maritime), Cismontane woodland (openings), Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub; sandy or gravelly/annual herb/Apr–Sep/5–985</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. No occurrence record within 5-miles of the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarkia jolonensis</td>
<td>Jolon clarkia</td>
<td>None/None/1B.2</td>
<td>Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland/annual herb/Apr–June/65–2,165</td>
<td>Moderate potential to occur. The chaparral, woodland, and scrub on site provide potentially suitable habitat for this species. There are three previously documented occurrences of this species within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2018).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collinsia multicolor</td>
<td>San Francisco collinsia</td>
<td>None/None/1B.2</td>
<td>Closed-cone coniferous forest, Coastal scrub; sometimes serpentinite/annual herb/(Feb)Mar–May/95–820</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. No occurrence record within 5-miles of the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cordylanthus rigidus ssp. litoralis</td>
<td>seaside bird's-beak</td>
<td>None/SE/1B.1</td>
<td>Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral (maritime), Cismontane woodland, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub; sandy, often disturbed sites/annual herb (hemiparasitic)/Apr–Oct/0–1,690</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. The chaparral, woodland, and scrub on site provide potentially suitable habitat for this species. The nearest documented occurrence of this species is less than 1 mile east of the project site (CDFW 2018).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delphinium californicum ssp. interius</td>
<td>Hospital Canyon larkspur</td>
<td>None/None/1B.2</td>
<td>Chaparral (openings), Cismontane woodland (mesic), Coastal scrub/perennial herb/Apr–June/635–3,595</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species’ known elevation range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delphinium hutchinsoniae</td>
<td>Hutchinson's larkspur</td>
<td>None/None/1B.2</td>
<td>Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub/perennial herb/Mar–June/0–1,400</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. No occurrence record within 5-miles of the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delphinium umbraculorum</td>
<td>umbrella larkspur</td>
<td>None/None/1B.3</td>
<td>Chaparral, Cismontane woodland/perennial herb/Apr–June/1,310–5,250</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species’ known elevation range.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Plants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Status (Federal/State/CRPR)</th>
<th>Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)</th>
<th>Potential to Occur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Ericameria fasciculata</em></td>
<td>Eastwood’s goldenbush</td>
<td>None/None/1B.1</td>
<td>Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral (maritime), Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub; sandy, openings/perennial evergreen shrub/July–Oct/95–900</td>
<td>Moderate potential to occur. The chaparral and scrub on site provide potentially suitable habitat for this species. There are numerous documented occurrences within 5 miles; the nearest is directly adjacent to the project site to the northeast (CDFW 2018).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Eriogonum nortonii</em></td>
<td>Pinnacles buckwheat</td>
<td>None/None/1B.3</td>
<td>Chaparral, Valley and foothill grassland; sandy, often on recent burns/annual herb/(Apr)May–Aug(Sep)/980–3,200</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species’ known elevation range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Erysimum ammophilum</em></td>
<td>sand-loving wallflower</td>
<td>None/None/1B.2</td>
<td>Chaparral (maritime), Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub; sandy, openings/perennial herb/Feb–June/0–195</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. No occurrence record within 5-miles of the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Erysimum menziesii</em></td>
<td>Menzie’s wallflower</td>
<td>FE/SE/1B.1</td>
<td>Coastal dunes/perennial herb/Mar–Sep/0–115</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Fritillaria liliacea</em></td>
<td>fragrant fritillary</td>
<td>None/None/1B.2</td>
<td>Cismontane woodland, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; Often serpentinite/perennial bulbiferous herb/Feb–Apr/5–1,345</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. No occurrence record within 5-miles of the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Galium clementis</em></td>
<td>Santa Lucia bedstraw</td>
<td>None/None/1B.3</td>
<td>Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest; granitic or serpentinite, rocky/perennial herb/(Apr)May–July/3,705–5,840</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species’ known elevation range and there is no suitable habitat present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Gilia tenuiflora ssp. arenaria</em></td>
<td>Monterey gilia</td>
<td>FE/ST/1B.2</td>
<td>Chaparral (maritime), Cismontane woodland, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub; sandy, openings/annual herb/Apr–June/0–150</td>
<td>Moderate potential to occur. Suitable habitat is present within proximity to the site in Fort Ord Military Reservation. Nearest occurrence record is within 0.5 miles of the site (CDFW 2018).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hesperocyparis goveniana</em></td>
<td>Gwen cypress</td>
<td>FT/None/1B.2</td>
<td>Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral (maritime)/perennial evergreen tree/N.A./.95–985</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. No occurrence record within 5-miles of the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</em></td>
<td>Monterey cypress</td>
<td>None/None/1B.2</td>
<td>Closed-cone coniferous forest/perennial evergreen tree/N.A./30–100</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat present.</td>
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## Plants

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Horkelia cuneata var. sericea</td>
<td>Kellogg's horkelia</td>
<td>None/None/1B.1</td>
<td>Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral (maritime), Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub; sandy or gravelly, openings/perennial herb/Apr– Sep/30–655</td>
<td>Moderate potential to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the coastal scrub on site. There are numerous records for this species within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2018).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horkelia marinensis</td>
<td>Point Reyes horkelia</td>
<td>None/None/1B.2</td>
<td>Coastal dunes, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub; sandy/perennial herb/May–Sep/15–2,475</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. No occurrence record within 5 miles of the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lasthenia conjugens</td>
<td>Contra Costa goldfields</td>
<td>FE/None/1B.1</td>
<td>Cismontane woodland, Playas (alkaline), Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; mesic/annual herb/Mar–June/0–1,540</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Layia carnosa</td>
<td>beach layia</td>
<td>FE/SE/1B.1</td>
<td>Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub (sandy)/annual herb/Mar–July/0–195</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legenere limosa</td>
<td>legenere</td>
<td>None/None/1B.1</td>
<td>Vernal pools/annual herb/Apr–June/0–2,885</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupinus tidestromii</td>
<td>Tidestrom's lupine</td>
<td>FE/SE/1B.1</td>
<td>Coastal dunes/perennial rhizomatous herb/Apr–June/0–330</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malacothamnus palmeri var. involucratus</td>
<td>Carmel Valley bush-mallow</td>
<td>None/None/1B.2</td>
<td>Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub/perennial deciduous shrub/Apr–Oct/95–3,610</td>
<td>Moderate potential to occur. Suitable habitat is present in the chaparral, woodland, and scrub on site. The nearest documented occurrence is located approximately 0.5 miles southeast of the project site (CDFW 2018).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malacothamnus palmeri var. palmeri</td>
<td>Santa Lucia bush-mallow</td>
<td>None/None/1B.2</td>
<td>Chaparral (rocky)/perennial deciduous shrub/May–July/195–1,180</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. No occurrence record within 5-miles of the site. The site is outside of the species’ known elevation range and there is no suitable habitat present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malacothrix saxatilis var. arachnoidea</td>
<td>Carmel Valley malacothrix</td>
<td>None/None/1B.2</td>
<td>Chaparral (rocky), Coastal scrub/perennial rhizomatous herb/(Mar)June–Dec/80–3,400</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. No occurrence record within 5-miles of the site. The site is outside of the species known range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meconella oregana</td>
<td>Oregon meconella</td>
<td>None/None/1B.1</td>
<td>Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub/annual herb/Mar–Apr/820–2,035</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species’ known elevation range and there is no suitable habitat present.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Plants**

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Microseris paludosa</em></td>
<td>marsh microseris</td>
<td>None/None/1B.2</td>
<td>Closed-cone coniferous forest, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/perennial herb/Apr–June(July)/15–1,165</td>
<td><strong>Not expected to occur.</strong> No occurrence record within 5-miles of the site. The site is outside of the species’ known elevation range and there is no suitable habitat present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Monardella sinuata ssp. nigrescens</em></td>
<td>northern curly-leaved monardella</td>
<td>None/None/1B.2</td>
<td>Chaparral (SCR Co.), Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest (SCR Co., ponderosa pine sandhills); Sandy./annual herb/(Apr)May–July(Aug–Sep)/0–985</td>
<td><strong>Low potential to occur.</strong> The coastal scrub on site provides marginally suitable habitat for this species. There are numerous documented occurrences of this species within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2018).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Monolopia gracilens</em></td>
<td>woodland woolythreads</td>
<td>None/None/1B.2</td>
<td>Broadleafed upland forest (openings), Chaparral (openings), Cismontane woodland, North Coast coniferous forest (openings), Valley and foothill grassland; Serpentine/annual herb/(Feb)Mar–July/325–3,935</td>
<td><strong>Not expected to occur.</strong> The site is outside of the species’ known elevation range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pinus radiata</em></td>
<td>Monterey pine</td>
<td>None/None/1B.1</td>
<td>Closed-cone coniferous forest, Cismontane woodland/perennial evergreen tree/N.A./80–605</td>
<td><strong>Present.</strong> This species was observed on site during the site survey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Piperia yadonii</em></td>
<td>Yadon’s rein orchid</td>
<td>FE/None/1B.1</td>
<td>Coastal bluff scrub, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral (maritime); sandy/perennial herb/(Feb)May–Aug/30–1,675</td>
<td><strong>Low potential to occur.</strong> Suitable habitat present within the site. Nearest occurrence record is within approximately 0.7 miles of the site (CDFW 2018). However, this species was not observed during the May 10, 2018 or June 7, 2019 site visits which were conducted during times when the species would have been identifiable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Plagiobothrys chorisanus var. chorisanus</em></td>
<td>Choris’ popcornflower</td>
<td>None/None/1B.2</td>
<td>Chaparral, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub; mesic/annual herb/Mar–June/5–525</td>
<td><strong>Not expected to occur.</strong> No occurrence record within 5-miles of the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Plagiobothrys uncinatus</em></td>
<td>hooked popcornflower</td>
<td>None/None/1B.2</td>
<td>Chaparral (sandy), Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland/annual herb/Apr–May/880–2,495</td>
<td><strong>Not expected to occur.</strong> The site is outside of the species’ known elevation range.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Plants

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potentilla hickmanii</td>
<td>Hickman's cinquefoil</td>
<td>FE/SE/1B.1</td>
<td>Coastal bluff scrub, Close-cone coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps (vernally mesic), Marshes and swamps (freshwater)/perennial herb/Apr–Aug/30–490</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat present. Historical occurrence within 5-miles of the site with no recent records (within 50 years) (CDFW 2018).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramalina thrausta</td>
<td>angel's hair lichen</td>
<td>None/None/2B.1</td>
<td>North Coast coniferous forest; On dead twigs and other lichens/fruticose lichen (epiphytic)/N.A./245–1,410</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosa pinetorum</td>
<td>pine rose</td>
<td>None/None/1B.2</td>
<td>Closed-cone coniferous forest, Cismontane woodland/perennial shrub/May,July/5–3,100</td>
<td>Low potential to occur. There is potentially suitable habitat in the woodlands on site. There is one documented occurrence within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2018).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stebbinsoseris decipiens</td>
<td>Santa Cruz microseris</td>
<td>None/None/1B.2</td>
<td>Broadleaved upland forest, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Coastal Prairie, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; open areas, sometimes serpentinite/annual herb/Apr–May/30–1,640</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. No occurrence record within 5-miles of the site. No suitable habitat present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tortula californica</td>
<td>California screw-moss</td>
<td>None/None/1B.2</td>
<td>Chenopod scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; sandy, soil/moss/N.A./30–4,790</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. No occurrence record within 5-miles of the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trifolium buckwestiorum</td>
<td>Santa Cruz clover</td>
<td>None/None/1B.1</td>
<td>Broadleaved upland forest, Cismontane woodland, Coastal Prairie; gravelly, margins/annual herb/Apr–Oct/340–2,000</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species’ known elevation range.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trifolium hydrophilum</td>
<td>saline clover</td>
<td>None/None/1B.2</td>
<td>Marshes and swamps, Valley and foothill grassland (mesic, alkaline), Vernal pools/annual herb/Apr–June/0–985</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. No occurrence record within 5-miles of the site with no suitable habitat present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trifolium polyodon</td>
<td>Pacific Grove/ clover</td>
<td>None/SR/1B.1</td>
<td>Closed-cone coniferous forest, Coastal Prairie, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland; mesic, sometimes granitic/annual herb/Apr–June(July)/15–1,395</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. No occurrence record within 5-miles of the site. No suitable habitat present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trifolium trichocalyx</td>
<td>Monterey clover</td>
<td>FE/SE/1B.1</td>
<td>Closed-cone coniferous forest (sandy, openings, burned areas)/annual herb/Apr–June/95–1,000</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat present.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Status Legend:
FE: Federally listed as endangered
FT: Federally listed as threatened
FC: Federal Candidate for listing
DL: Delisted
SE: State listed as endangered
ST: State listed as threatened
SR: State Rare
CRPR 1A: Plants Presumed Extirpated in California and Either Rare or Extinct Elsewhere
CRPR 1B: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
CRPR 2A: Plants Presumed Extirpated in California, But More Common Elsewhere
CRPR 2B: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere
CRPR 3: Plants About Which More Information is Needed - A Review List
CRPR 4: Plants of Limited Distribution - A Watch List
.1 Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
.2 Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
.3 Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)
Sources
## Wildlife

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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Amphibians</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ambystoma californiense</em></td>
<td>California tiger salamander</td>
<td>FT/ST, WL</td>
<td>Annual grassland, valley–foothill hardwood, and valley–foothill riparian habitats; vernal pools, other ephemeral pools, and (uncommonly) along stream courses and man-made pools if predatory fishes are absent</td>
<td><strong>Low potential to occur.</strong> Nearest occurrence is approximately 1.8 miles but no suitable breeding or aestivation habitat is within the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Rana boylii</em></td>
<td>foothill yellow-legged frog</td>
<td>None/PST, SSC</td>
<td>Rocky streams and rivers with open banks in forest, chaparral, and woodland</td>
<td><strong>Not expected to occur.</strong> No suitable breeding or upland habitat within the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Rana draytonii</em></td>
<td>California red-legged frog</td>
<td>FT/SSC</td>
<td>Lowland streams, wetlands, riparian woodlands, livestock ponds; dense, shrubby or emergent vegetation associated with deep, still or slow-moving water; uses adjacent uplands</td>
<td><strong>Not expected to occur.</strong> No suitable breeding or upland habitat within the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Taricha torosa</em> (Monterey Co. south only)</td>
<td>California newt</td>
<td>None/SSC</td>
<td>Wet forests, oak forests, chaparral, and rolling grassland</td>
<td><strong>Low potential to occur.</strong> Marginally suitable habitat within site. Species is associated with pools and streams; none occur within the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reptiles</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Actinemys marmorata</em></td>
<td>western pond turtle</td>
<td>None/SSC</td>
<td>Slow-moving permanent or intermittent streams, ponds, small lakes, and reservoirs with emergent basking sites; adjacent uplands used for nesting and during winter</td>
<td><strong>Low potential to occur.</strong> Species associated with slow moving streams and pools/ponds; none occur on site with no suitable upland habitat present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Anniella pulchra</em></td>
<td>northern California legless lizard</td>
<td>None/SSC</td>
<td>Coastal dunes, stabilized dunes, beaches, dry washes, valley–foothill, chaparral, and scrubs; pine, oak, and riparian woodlands; associated with sparse vegetation and sandy or loose, loamy soils</td>
<td><strong>Not expected to occur.</strong> No suitable dune habitat is present within the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Phrynosoma blainvillii</em></td>
<td>Blainville's horned lizard</td>
<td>None/SSC</td>
<td>Open areas of sandy soil in valleys, foothills, and semi-arid mountains including coastal scrub, chaparral, valley–foothill hardwood, conifer, riparian, pine–cypress, juniper, and annual grassland habitats</td>
<td><strong>Low potential to occur.</strong> Marginally suitable habitat present. No occurrence records within 5-miles of the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Thamnophis hammondii</em></td>
<td>two-striped gartersnake</td>
<td>None/SSC</td>
<td>Streams, creeks, pools, streams with rocky beds, ponds, lakes, vernal pools</td>
<td><strong>Not expected to occur.</strong> No suitable habitat occurs within the site.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Birds</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agelaius tricolor (nesting colony)</td>
<td>tricolored blackbird</td>
<td>BCC/PSE, SSC</td>
<td>Nests near freshwater, emergent wetland with cattails or tules, but also in Himalayan blackberry; forages in grasslands, woodland, and agriculture</td>
<td><strong>Not expected to occur.</strong> No suitable habitat occurs within the site. No occurrence within 5-miles of the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athene cunicularia (burrow sites &amp; some wintering sites)</td>
<td>burrowing owl</td>
<td>BCC/SSC</td>
<td>Nests and forages in grassland, open scrub, and agriculture, particularly with ground squirrel burrows</td>
<td><strong>Low potential to occur.</strong> Although suitable habitat for this species occurs within the grassland areas of the site, and ground squirrel burrows were observed during the May 10, 2018 survey, this species is considered to have low potential to occur due to lack of nearby occurrences and absence of sign. The nearest documented occurrence is approximately 2.5 miles west of the project site (CDFW 2018a).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus (nesting)</td>
<td>western snowy plover</td>
<td>FT, BCC/SSC</td>
<td>On coasts nests on sandy marine and estuarine shores; in the interior nests on sandy, barren or sparsely vegetated flats near saline or alkaline lakes, reservoirs, and ponds</td>
<td><strong>Not expected to occur.</strong> No suitable habitat occurs within the site; species occurrence limited to the coastal sand dunes of Fort Ord Dunes State Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coturnicops noveboracensis</td>
<td>yellow rail</td>
<td>BCC/SSC</td>
<td>Nesting requires wet marsh/sedge meadows or coastal marshes with wet soil and shallow, standing water</td>
<td><strong>Not expected to occur.</strong> No suitable marsh habitat occurs within the site. No occurrence within 5-miles of the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cypseloides niger (nesting)</td>
<td>black swift</td>
<td>BCC/SSC</td>
<td>Nests in moist crevices, caves, and cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons; forages over a wide range of habitats</td>
<td><strong>Not expected to occur.</strong> No suitable habitat occurs within the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eremophila alpestris actia</td>
<td>California horned lark</td>
<td>None/WL</td>
<td>Nests and forages in grasslands, disturbed lands, agriculture, and beaches; nests in alpine fell fields of the Sierra Nevada</td>
<td><strong>Not expected to occur.</strong> No suitable habitat occurs within the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falco mexicanus (nesting)</td>
<td>prairie falcon</td>
<td>BCC/WL</td>
<td>Forages in grassland, savanna, rangeland, agriculture, desert scrub, alpine meadows; nest on cliffs or bluffs</td>
<td><strong>Not expected to occur.</strong> No suitable habitat occurs within the site.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Wildlife

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Row Labels</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Status (Federal/State)</th>
<th>Habitat</th>
<th>Potential to Occur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</td>
<td>California black rail</td>
<td>BCC/ST, FP</td>
<td>Tidal marshes, shallow freshwater margins, wet meadows, and flooded grassy vegetation; suitable habitats are often supplied by canal leakage in Sierra Nevada foothill populations</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. No suitable marsh habitat occurs within the site. No occurrence within 5-miles of the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceanodroma homochroa (nesting colony)</td>
<td>ashy storm-petrel</td>
<td>BCC/SSC</td>
<td>Nests on rocky offshore islands on talus slopes, rock walls, sea caves, cliffs, and under piles of driftwood; they do not excavate their own nesting burrows</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. No suitable breeding habitat occurs within the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus (nesting colonies &amp; communal roosts)</td>
<td>California brown pelican</td>
<td>FDL/SDL, FP</td>
<td>Forages in warm coastal marine and estuarine environments; in California, nests on dry, rocky offshore islands</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. No suitable breeding or foraging habitat occurs within the site.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Mammals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
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<th>Potential to Occur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corynorhinus townsendii</td>
<td>Townsend’s big-eared bat</td>
<td>None/SSC</td>
<td>Mesoic habitats characterized by coniferous and deciduous forests and riparian habitat, but also xeric areas; roosts in limestone caves and lava tubes, man-made structures, and tunnels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lasiurus cinereus</td>
<td>hoary bat</td>
<td>None/None</td>
<td>Forest, woodland riparian, and wetland habitats; also juniper scrub, riparian forest, and desert scrub in arid areas; roosts in tree foliage and sometimes cavities, such as woodpecker holes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neotoma macrotis Luciana</td>
<td>Monterey dusky-footed woodrat</td>
<td>None/SSC</td>
<td>Dense forest, oak woodland, and chaparral with a moderately dense understory and abundant dead wood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reithrodontomys megalotis distichlis</td>
<td>Salinas harvest mouse</td>
<td>None/None</td>
<td>Coastal saltmarsh, freshwater wetland, and adjacent upland grassland</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Wildlife

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Habitat</th>
<th>Potential to Occur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Taxidea taxus</em></td>
<td>American badger</td>
<td>None/SSC</td>
<td>Dry, open, treeless areas; grasslands, coastal scrub, agriculture, and pastures, especially with friable soils</td>
<td>Low potential to occur. Portions of the site provide suitable foraging and denning habitat for this species, however no badgers or burrows were observed during the May 10, 2018 site visit. It is unlikely that this species would occur on the site due to lack of sign and lack of nearby occurrences. The nearest occurrence for this species was observed in 1992 approximately 1.8 miles northeast of the project site (CDFW 2018a).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Bombus occidentalis</em></td>
<td>western bumble bee</td>
<td>None/None</td>
<td>Once common and widespread, species has declined precipitously from central California to southern British Columbia, perhaps from disease</td>
<td>Potential to occur. Marginally suitable habitat present within the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Coelus globosus</em></td>
<td>globose dune beetle</td>
<td>None/None</td>
<td>Inhabitant of coastal sand dune habitat; erratically distributed from Ten Mile Creek in Mendocino County south to Ensenada, Mexico</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. No suitable sand dune habitat occurs within the site. No occurrences within 5-miles of the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Danaus plexippus</em></td>
<td>monarch</td>
<td>None/None</td>
<td>Wind-protected tree groves with nectar sources and nearby water sources</td>
<td>Low potential to occur. Marginally suitable seasonal habitat of tree groves occurs in proximity to the site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Euphilotes enoptes smithi</em></td>
<td>Smith's blue butterfly</td>
<td>FE/None</td>
<td>Sand dunes, scrub, chaparral, grassland, and their ecotones</td>
<td>Low potential to occur. Marginally suitable habitat within proximity to the site. Three occurrence records within 5-miles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Linderiella occidentalis</em></td>
<td>California linderiella</td>
<td>None/None</td>
<td>Cool soft-water vernal pools in grasslands below 1,000 feet above mean sea level</td>
<td>Not expected to occur. No suitable saltmarsh habitat occurs within the site. No occurrence records within 5-miles of the site.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Status Abbreviations
- FE: Federally Endangered
- FT: Federally Threatened
- PFE: Proposed Federally Endangered
PFT: Proposed Federally Threatened  
FC: Federal Candidate  
FDL: Federally Delisted  
BCC: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Bird of Conservation Concern  
BLM: Bureau of Land Management Sensitive Species  
USFS: U.S. Forest Service Sensitive Species  
SSC: California Species of Special Concern  
FP: California Fully Protected Species  
WL: California Watch List Species  
SE: State Endangered  
ST: State Threatened  
PSE: Proposed State Endangered  
PST: Proposed State Threatened  
SDL: State Delisted  
SS: List Special Animals List, but no other status  
CDF: California Department of Forestry Sensitive Species  
HCP: Habitat Conservation Plan  
NCCP: Natural Community Conservation Plan  

Sources  