

Biological Resources Assessment



Ramona Opportunity Industrial

City of Sacramento, CA | May 2025

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Section 1 | Introduction

1.1 PURPOSE OF ASSESSMENT

This assessment provides information about the biological resources within the Project Site, the regulatory environment affecting such resources, potential project-related impacts upon these resources, and recommendations to reduce the significance of these impacts.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED PROJECT AND PROJECT SITE

This Biological Resources Assessment was conducted across an approximately 5.7-acre Project Site located within the City of Sacramento in Sacramento County, California. The Project Site is located on Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 079-0281-031, on Ramona Avenue at the intersection with Cucamonga Avenue. **Figure 1** and **Figure 2** show the location of the Project Site, and **Figure 3** presents an aerial photograph of the Project Site and the immediate vicinity.

The Proposed Project consists of development of a 67,612 square foot (SF) office and warehouse facility on the Project Site with supporting infrastructure. The warehouse would be a single-story structure totaling 31,905 SF, including a 6,476 SF mezzanine. The two-story office component totals 35,707 SF, with 16,677 SF on the first floor and 19,030 SF on the second floor. A 2,730 SF outdoor patio is proposed in the southwest corner of the Project Site, accessible from both the warehouse and office building. The Proposed Project also includes a parking lot with 134 parking spaces. A site plan for the Proposed Project is provided in **Figure 4**. Project construction will begin in February 2026 and last for a period of approximately 11 months.

1.3 REGULATORY SETTING

1.3.1 Federal

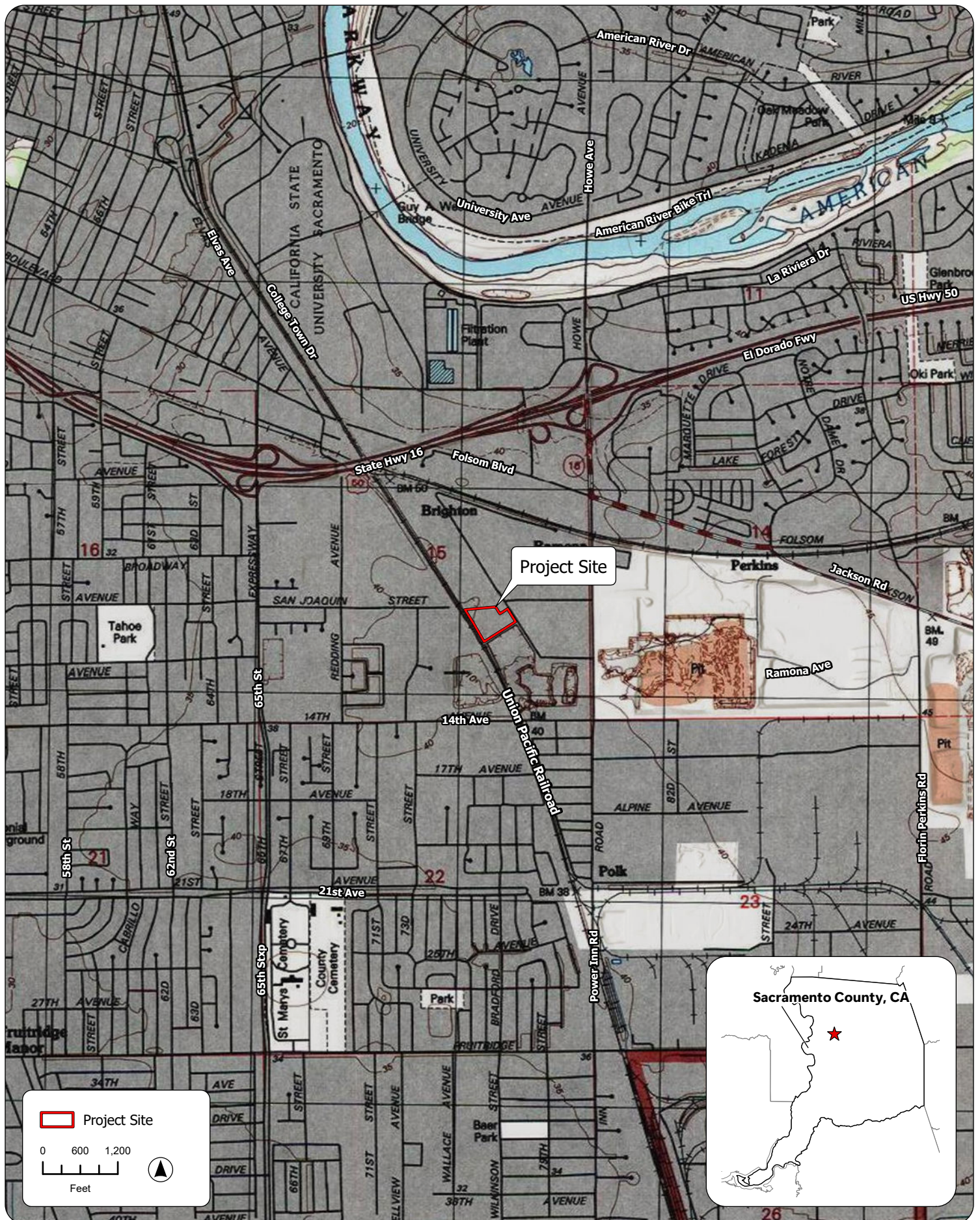
Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA)

The FESA protects species that are at risk of extinction and provides for the conservation of the ecosystems on which they depend. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Oceanic and Atmosphere Administration, Fisheries Service (NOAA Fisheries) share responsibility for implementing FESA. Generally, USFWS manages terrestrial and freshwater species, while NOAA Fisheries is responsible for marine and anadromous species. Threatened and endangered species on the federal list (50 CFR Sections 17.11 and 17.12) are protected from take, which is defined as direct or indirect harm. If "take" of a listed species is incidental to an otherwise lawful activity, this triggers the need for consultation under Section 7 of the FESA for federal agencies.



SOURCE: ESRI, 2025; Acorn Environmental, 4/16/2025

Figure 1
Regional Location



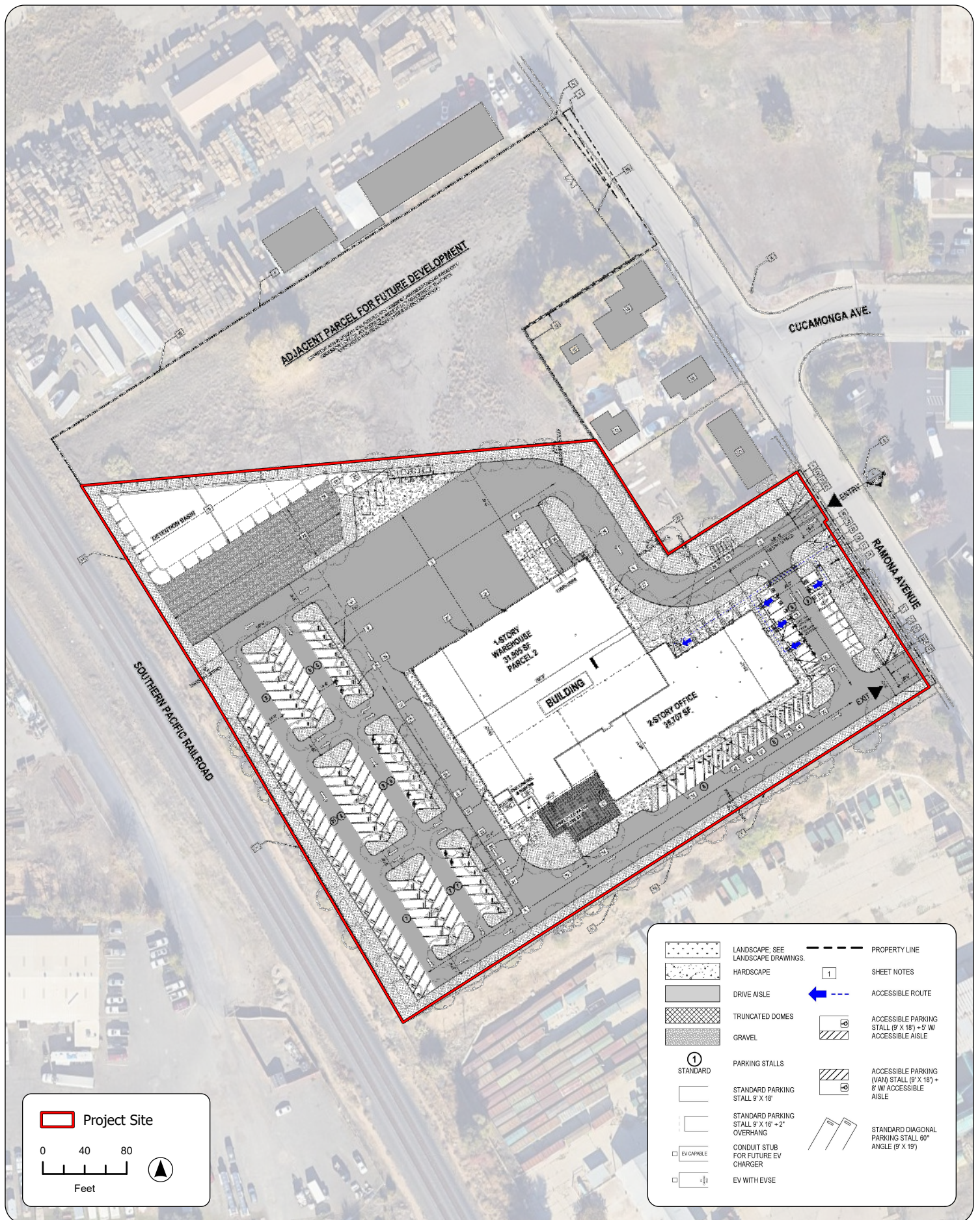
SOURCE: "Sacramento East, CA" USGS 7.5 Minute Topographic Quadrangle, T8N R5E, Section 15, Mt. Diablo Baseline & Meridian; ESRI, 2025; Acorn Environmental, 8/25/2025

Figure 2
Site and Vicinity



SOURCE: ESRI, 2025; Google Earth Aerial Photograph, 11/23/2023; Sacramento County GIS, 2025; Acorn Environmental, 8/25/2025

Figure 3
Aerial Overview



SOURCE: ESRI, 2025; Google Earth Aerial Photograph, 11/23/2023; Sacramento County GIS, 2025; Acorn Environmental, 8/25/2025

Figure 4
Site Plan

Pursuant to requirements of the FESA, a federal agency reviewing a proposed project within its jurisdiction must determine whether a federally listed species may be present on the site and whether the proposed project will have a potentially significant impact upon such species. Under the FESA, habitat loss is considered 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 that is proposed for listing under the FESA or to result in the destruction or adverse modification of critical habitat proposed to be designated for such species (16 USC Section 1536[3], [4]). Therefore, project-related impacts to these species, or their habitats, would be considered significant.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)

Migratory birds are protected under the MBTA of 1918 (16 USC 703-711). The MBTA makes it unlawful to take, possess, buy, sell, purchase, or barter any migratory bird listed under 50 CFR 10, including feathers or other parts, nests, eggs, or products, except as allowed by implementing regulations (50 CFR 21). The direct injury or death of a migratory bird due to construction activities or other construction-related disturbance that causes nest abandonment, nestling abandonment, or forced fledging would be considered take under federal law. As such, project-related disturbances must be reduced or eliminated during the nesting season.

Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act was originally enacted in 1940 to protect bald eagles and was later amended to include golden eagles (16 USC Subsection 668-668). This act prohibits take, possession, and commerce of bald and golden eagles and associated parts, feathers, nests, or eggs with limited exceptions. The definition of take is the same as the definition under the FESA. The USFWS established five recovery programs in the mid-1970s based on geographical distribution of the species, with California located in the Pacific Recovery Region. Habitat conservation efforts in the Pacific Recovery Region, including laws and management practices at federal, state, and community levels, have helped facilitate bald eagle population increases. Critical habitat for bald and golden eagles was not designated as part of the Pacific Recovery Plan created under FESA. Likewise, critical habitat was not designated by regulation under FESA.

In 1995, the USFWS reclassified the bald eagle from endangered to threatened under FESA in the contiguous 48 states, excluding Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Oregon, and Washington where it had already been listed as threatened. In 2007, the bald eagle was federally delisted under FESA. However, the provisions of the act remain in place for protection of bald and golden eagles.

Clean Water Act (Sections 404 and 401)

Any project that involves discharge of dredged or fill material into jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. must first obtain authorization from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA). Projects requiring a 404 permit under the CWA also require a Section 401 certification from either the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) for federal trust land or the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) for non-trust land within California. These two agencies also administer the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) general permits for construction activities disturbing one acre or more. Effective September 8, 2023, the USEPA and the USACE have issued a new

final rule in the Code of Federal Regulations to conform the definition of ‘waters of the United States’ to the 2023 Supreme Court’s May 25, 2023 decision in *Sackett vs. EPA*. Under the new final rule, tributaries and wetlands must have a continuous surface connection to navigable waterways to be considered jurisdictional under the CWA. Only those relatively permanent, standing, or continuously flowing bodies of water meet the current definition. In certain states where litigation regarding this definition is ongoing, the pre-2015 definition of waters of the U.S. is in effect. California is not one of these states and currently operates under the definition as promulgated under the new final rule.

1.3.2 State

California Endangered Species Act

The California Endangered Species Act (CESA) declares that certain plant or animal species will be given protection by the State because they are of ecological, educational, historical, recreational, aesthetic, economic, and scientific value to the people of the State. The CESA established that it is State policy to conserve, protect, restore, and enhance State-listed species and their habitats. Under State law, plant and animal species may be formally listed by the California Fish and Game Commission, and those species that are listed are protected from take under CESA. CESA authorizes take that is ancillary to an otherwise lawful activity provided that one of the following occurs:

- For federally and State-listed species: a federal incidental take permit is issued in accordance with Section 10 of the FESA and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) certifies the incidental take statement.
- For State listed species that are not federally listed: an incidental take permit is acquired from CDFW consistent with CESA (California Fish & Game Code § 2080.1[a]).

California Fish and Game Code

The California Fish and Game Code defines “take” (Section 86) and prohibits take of a species listed under the CESA (California Fish and Game Code Section 2080), or otherwise special status (California Fish and Game Code Section 3511, 4700, and 5050). Section 2081(b) and (c) of the CESA allows CDFW to issue an incidental take permit for a State-listed species if specific criteria outlined in Title 14 CCR Section 783.4(a), (b) and CDFW Code Section 2081(b) are met. The CDFW Code Section 3503 also states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird except as otherwise provided by the code. Section 3503.5 states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the taxonomic order Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds of prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird. Section 3513 states that it is unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird as designated in the MBTA or any part of such migratory nongame bird except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the U.S. Secretary of the Interior under provisions of the MBTA. CDFW cannot provide take authorization under the CESA for impacts to migratory birds.

California Fully Protected Species

The State of California first began to designate species as “fully protected” prior to the creation of FESA and CESA. Initially, lists of fully protected species were developed to provide protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction and included fish, amphibians and reptiles, birds, and mammals. Most fully protected species have since been listed as threatened or endangered under the FESA and/or CESA. The regulations that implement the Fully Protected Species Statute (California Fish and

Game Code, Section 4700 for mammals, Section 3511 for birds, Section 5050 for reptiles and amphibians, and Section 5515 for fish) provide that fully protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time.

Furthermore, CDFW prohibits any state agency from issuing incidental take permits for fully protected species. CDFW will issue licenses or permits for take of these species for necessary scientific research or live capture and relocation pursuant to the permit, relocation of the bird species for the protection of livestock, or if they are a covered species whose conservation and management is provided for in a Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP).

California Species of Special Concern

Species of Special Concern (SSC) are defined by CDFW as a species, subspecies, or distinct population of an animal native to California that are not legally protected under FESA, CESA, or the California Fish and Game Code, but currently satisfies one or more of the following criteria:

- The species has been completely extirpated from the state or, as in the case of birds, it has been extirpated from its primary seasonal or breeding role.
- The species is listed as federally (but not state) threatened or endangered or meets the state definition of threatened or endangered but has not formally been listed.
- The species has or is experiencing serious (noncyclical) population declines or range retractions (not reversed) that, if continued or resumed, could qualify it for state threatened or endangered status.
- The species has naturally small populations that exhibit high susceptibility to risk from any factor that if realized, could lead to declines that would qualify it for state threatened or endangered status.

SSC are typically associated with habitats that are threatened. Project-related impacts to SSC, state-threatened, or endangered species are considered “significant” under CEQA.

Native Plant Protection Act of 1977

The Native Plant Protection Act of 1977 and implementing regulations in Section 1900 et seq. of the California Fish and Game Code designate special-status plant species and provide specific protection measures for identified populations. The CDFW administers the Native Plant Protection Act.

1.3.3 Local

City of Sacramento General Plan

Chapter 6 of the City of Sacramento’s 2040 General Plan addresses the City’s Environmental Resources and Constraints Element and the City’s goals related to biological resources. According to the General Plan, the goal for biological resources is to “ensure that adverse impacts on sensitive biological resources, including special-status species, sensitive natural communities, sensitive habitat, and wetlands are avoided, minimized, or mitigated to the greatest extent feasible as development takes place”. Additionally, the City’s General Plan aims to address its conservation and resources protection through “[requiring] habitat assessments, prepared by a qualified biologist, for sensitive plant and wildlife species”. Specific policies have been developed to regulate and guide the following:

- ERC-1.1 Clean Water Programs
- ERC-1.2 Clean Watershed
- ERC-2.1 Conservation of Open Space Areas
- ERC-2.2 Biological Resources
- ERC-2.4 Native and Climate-Adapted Plants
- ERC-2.6 Wetland Protection
- ERC-2.7 Annual Grasslands
- ERC-2.8 Wildlife Corridors
- ERC-2.9 Habitat Assessments
- ERC-2.10 Agency Coordination
- ERC-1.3 Runoff Contamination
- ERC-6.3 Floodplain Capacity
- LUP-1.11 Coordinate to Protect Farmland

City of Sacramento Tree Preservation Ordinance

The City of Sacramento Tree Ordinance (City Code 12.56) specifies that a permit is required to perform regulated work on “City Trees” or “Private Protected Trees”. City trees are trees partially or completely located in a City park, on City-owned property, or on a public right-of-way, including any street, road, sidewalk, park strip, mow strip or alley. Private protected trees are defined as trees designated to have special historical value, special environmental value, or significant community benefit, and that are located on private property. Private protected trees are:

- All native trees at 12-inch diameter standard height (DSH). Native trees include Coast, Interior, Valley and Blue Oaks, CA Sycamore and Buckeye.
- All trees at 32-inch DSH with an existing single-family or duplex dwelling.
- All trees at 24-inch DSH on undeveloped land or any other type of property such as commercial, industrial, and apartments.

Permits are required prior to removal of protected trees, or work on or within the root zone of protected trees. Removal of private protected trees typically requires replacement or payment of on-lieu fees.

Section 2 | Environmental Setting

The Project Site is located within the Central Valley and is a part of the Sacramento Valley. According to the Köppen classification, climate in the region is Mediterranean (Csa) with hot, dry summers and mild, wet winters (Peel et al, 2007). Temperatures during the summer reach high 90s (°F) with rainfall being rare, while temperatures during the winter are between the 40s and 60s (°F) with rainfall occurring primarily between November and March.

The topography of the Project Site is generally homogenous and flat, with elevations ranging from 43 feet to 47 feet above mean sea level. The Project Site contains small depressions and low points of elevation resulting from off-road vehicle traffic or past vegetation management / removal. There are also small stockpiles of soil that are not naturally occurring.

Past land uses of the Project Site included agricultural uses, with historic aerial showing minimal uses apart from storage and vehicle traffic. The Project Site is zoned by the City of Sacramento as

Manufacturing/Research and Development with Solid Waste Restricted (MRD-SWR) (City of Sacramento, 2025). The City of Sacramento General Plan categorizes the area as Industrial (City of Sacramento, 2024). The surrounding land uses are commercial, industrial, and residential.

The Project Site is not within a Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) or community planned area.

Section 3 | Methods

3.1 PRELIMINARY DATA GATHERING AND RESEARCH

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

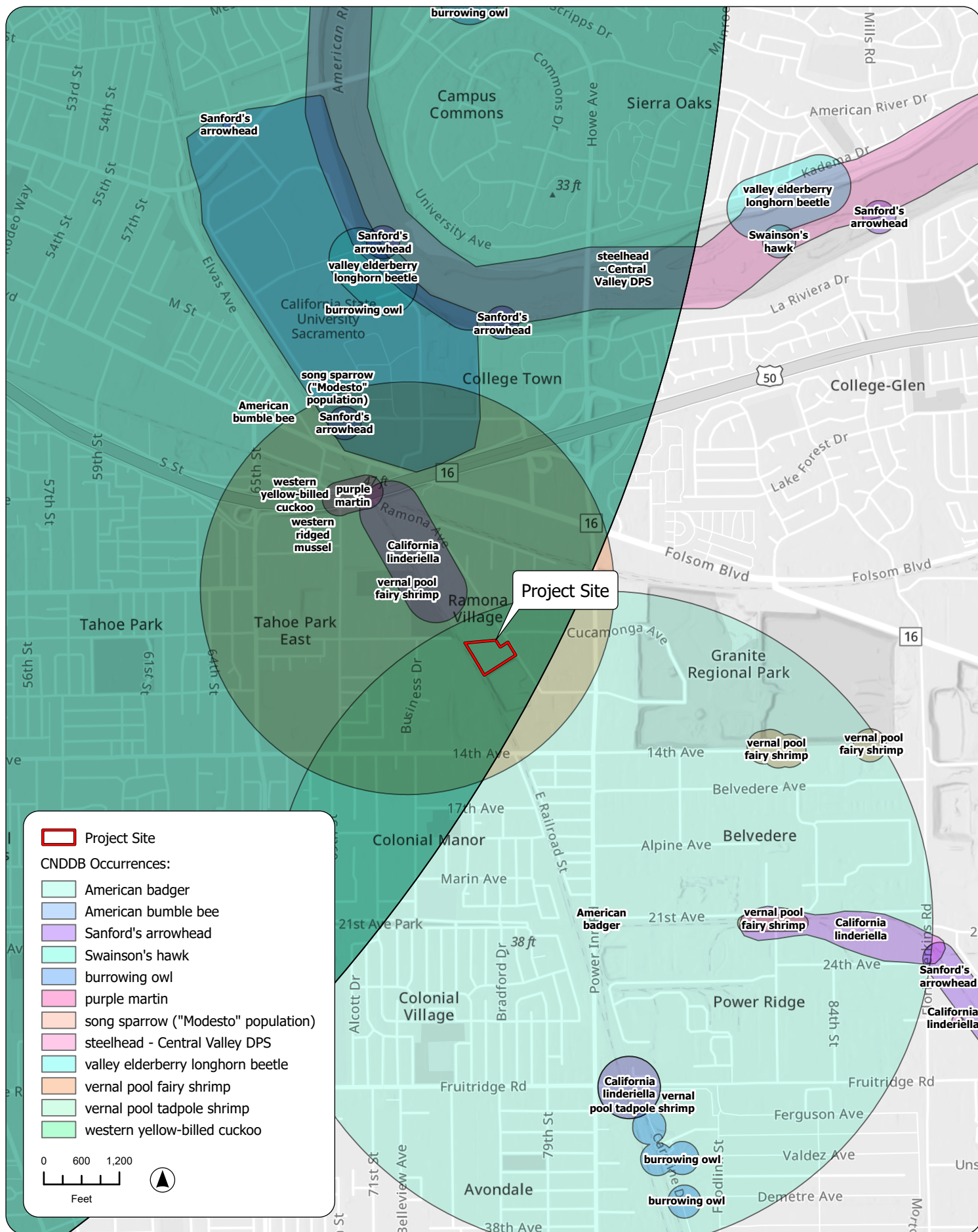
- United States Geologic Service (USGS) topographic quadrangles of the Project Site and vicinity
- Aerial photography of the Project Site
- California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB; **Figure 5**)
- A query of the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) database *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California* (online edition)
- USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) mapper (USFWS, 2025a)
- USFWS species list (USFWS, 2025b; **Attachment A**)

3.2 FIELD SURVEYS

Acorn Environmental Biologist Kimberlina Gomez conducted biological field assessments on April 4, 2025 and collected data on wildlife and plant species present, as well as habitat types. Variable-intensity pedestrian surveys were performed. Fauna and flora observed were recorded in a field notebook and identified to the lowest possible taxon. Survey efforts emphasized the search for federal and State listed species that had documented occurrences in the CNDDDB within the vicinity of the Project Site or were identified in the USFWS species list. Habitat types occurring in the Project Site were mapped on aerial photographs and information on habitat conditions and the suitability of habitats to support listed species was also recorded. The Project Site was also formally assessed for the presence of potentially jurisdictional water features and other biologically-sensitive aquatic habitats.

3.3 MAPPING AND OTHER ANALYSES

Locations habitat boundaries within the Project Site were mapped using hand-held GPS receivers, and color aerial photographs were interpreted and the data was digitized to produce habitat maps. Geographic analyses were performed using geographical information system software (ArcGIS Pro, ESRI, Inc.). Vegetation communities were classified using the CNPS Vegetation Classification system (CNPS, 2025).



SOURCE: ESRI, 2025; Acorn Environmental, 9/2/2025

Figure 5
CNDDDB Occurrences

Section 4 | Results

4.1 INVENTORY OF FLORA AND FAUNA

Plant species detected during the field surveys of the Project Site are listed in **Attachment B**. Animal species were identified through auditory and visual methods. However, the Project Site is subject to human activities from the adjacent developed areas which may have limited activity and detectability. The animals that were detected are as follows: Northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), Yellow-rumped warbler (*Setophaga coronata*), Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*), Red winged blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*), and Turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*).

4.2 TERRESTRIAL HABITATS

An overview of terrestrial habitat types identified within the Project Site is included as **Figure 6**. Terrestrial habitats observed within the Project Site are annual grassland and ruderal/developed. These habitats are summarized in **Table 1** and described in detail below. Representative site photos are included as **Attachment C**.

Table 1: Habitat Types

Habitat Type	Acreage within Project Site
Annual Grassland	4.9
Developed/Disturbed	0.8
Total	5.7

Vegetation at the time of the survey was overgrown, generally covering the majority of the Project Site. Potentially larger portions of Ruderal/Developed may occur, but for the purpose of this survey, distinctions between the habitat types present were minimal and do not alter the potential habitat suitability for listed species.

4.2.1 Annual Grassland

These communities are dominated by several species of grasses that have evolved to persist in concert with human agricultural practices such as wild oats (*Avena* spp.), bromes (*Bromus* spp.), and barley (*Hordeum* spp.). Weedy forbs are also present including yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), common fig (*Ficus carica*), and Wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*). This habitat comprises 4.9 acres of the Project Site.

4.2.2 Ruderal/Developed

Developed land are areas that are paved with some portions cleared and are generally devoid of vegetation. Ruderal habitats are disturbed lands that contain species tolerant of disturbance, which are primarily non-native grasses and weedy forbs. This habitat comprises 0.8 acres of the Project Site.



SOURCE: ESRI, 2025; Google Earth Aerial Photograph, 11/23/2023; Sacramento County GIS, 2025; Acorn Environmental, 8/25/2025

Figure 6
Habitat Types

4.3 AQUATIC HABITATS

No aquatic habitats occur within the Project Site. A review of the USFWS NWI shows the nearest aquatic featuring, a freshwater pond, occurs approximately 0.3 mile east of the Project Site (USFWS, 2025a)

4.4 CRITICAL HABITAT, ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT, AND SENSITIVE HABITAT

The CEQA Guidelines define sensitive habitat as riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by CDFW or USFWS. The Project Site is not within a designated USFWS critical habitat or NMFS critical habitat and does not contain any sensitive habitat as defined by local plans (USFWS, 2025c; NOAA, 2025). The Project Site is within the Pacific Salmon Essential Fish Habitat (EFH) and the fishery management plan (FMP) Pacific Coast Salmon Plan for Chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) (NOAA, 2025). The nearest habitat to support this species is the American River located approximately 1.0 mile north of the Project Site.

4.5 WILDLIFE USE AND MOVEMENT

Active bird nests were not observed, though vegetation and structures suitable for a variety of nesting birds occur within and adjacent to the Project Site. Unique wildlife features such as nursery sites and rookeries were not observed. Wildlife movement corridors are generally absent from the Project Site as the Project Site is located within an urban and industrial setting and is isolated by fence lines, and surrounded on all sides by urban development (e.g., railroad tracks, buildings, roads) that blocks wildlife movement. Small mammal burrows were noted as occurring along the western boundary of the site near the Union Pacific railroad as shown in **Attachment C**. Additional burrows were noted within the large soil mounds.

4.6 SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

For the purposes of this assessment, “special status” is defined to be species that are:

- Listed as endangered, threatened, proposed, or candidate for listing under FESA;
- Listed as endangered, threatened, rare, or proposed for listing, under CESA;
- Designated as endangered or rare, pursuant to the California Fish and Game Code (§1901);
- Designated as fully protected, pursuant to the 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 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.

4.6.1 Reported Occurrences of Special-status Species

No special-status species were detected during the field surveys described in **Section 4.1**. As shown in **Figure 5**, the CNDDb reported six species as occurring within the general vicinity of the Project Site. These occurrences are associated with vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*), American badger (*Taxidea*

taxus), western ridged mussel (*Gonidea angulata*), western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*), American bumble bee (*Bombus pensylvanicus*), and song sparrow (Modesto population; *Melospiza melodia mailliardi*) (CNDDDB, 2025). **Table 2** below summarizes the reported CNDDDB occurrences shown on **Figure 5**.

Table 2: CNDDDB Occurrences within the Project Site

Common Name	Scientific Name	Date Observed	CNDDDB Element Code
Vernal pool fairy shrimp	<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	1/1/1982	ICBRA03030
American badger	<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	-	AMAJF04010
Western ridged mussel	<i>Gonidea angulata</i>	-	IMBIV19010
Western yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	7/--/1877	ABNRB02022
American bumblebee	<i>Bombus pensylvanicus</i>	5/12/1982	IHYM24260
Song sparrow	<i>Melospiza melodia mailliardi</i>	6/9/1900	ABPBXA3013

4.6.2 Potential for Special-status Species to Occur in the Project Site

A list of special-status species that occur in the vicinity of the Project Site was compiled from CNDDDB queries (**Figure 5**), species lists from USFWS (**Attachment A**) and CNPS (CNPS, 2025). According to the database searches, 1 special-status mammal, 11 bird species, 2 reptiles, 1 amphibian, 3 insects, 2 crustaceans, 1 plant, and 8 fish species are known to occur within greater region surrounding the Project Site. A species table is included as **Attachment D** and provides the species name, status, and habitat requirements of these special-status species. **Attachment D** provides an analysis of the potential for each species to occur within the Project Site. Because the vegetation on the Project Site is highly disturbed, there are no aquatic resources on or near the Project Site, and the Project Site and surrounding area are subject to ongoing disturbances due to human activity, there is very limited potential for most of these special-status species to occupy the Project Site. The following section provides a more detailed analysis of all federally-listed species and/or state-listed species that have at least a moderate potential to occur within the Project Site. No special-status species were identified during the field survey.

The potential for each special-status species to occur in the Project Site was evaluated in **Attachment D** according to the following criteria:

- **No Potential.** Habitat on and adjacent to the site is clearly unsuitable for the species requirements (foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, site history, disturbance regime), or is outside of the known range of the species.
- **Low Potential.** Few of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or the majority of habitat on and adjacent to the site is unsuitable or of very poor quality. The species is not likely to be found on the site.
- **Moderate Potential.** Some of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or only some of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is unsuitable. The species has a moderate probability of being found on the site.
- **High Potential.** All of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or most of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is highly suitable. The species has a high probability of being found on the site.

4.6.3 Special-Status Birds

Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) – State Species of Special Concern

Burrowing owl have historically been found throughout most of California and its islands, except for mountainous areas and counties north of Marin (CDFW, 2008). This species are year-round residents throughout the state with breeding season occurring between March to August. Burrowing owls are found in open, dry grassland and desert habitats, and in grass, forb and open shrub stages of pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine habitats (CDFW, 2008). This species will use rodent or other small mammal burrows for roosting and nesting cover and may also dig own burrow in soft soil. The Project Site contains potentially suitable habitat in the grassland habitat and contained small mammal burrows, however during the site visit, no burrows were determined to belong to this species. The nearest reported CNDDDB occurrence was approximately 1 mile from the Project Site near the California State University Sacramento campus in 1974 (CNDDDB, 2025).

While the Project Site contains potentially suitable habitat, there is low probability for the species to occur as there are frequent disturbances from the surrounding land uses. While small burrows were noted during the site survey, these burrows lacked suitable size and location to support this species. This species was not observed during the site survey.

4.6.4 Special-Status Invertebrates

Crotch's bumblebee (*Bombus crotchii*) – State Candidate for Listing

The historic range of Crotch's bumblebee extends from central California south to Baja California, Mexico, and includes coastal areas to the edges of the deserts and the Central Valley, but largely excludes mountainous areas (NatureServe, 2025). This species can be found in open grassland and scrub habitats and is able to persist in semi-natural habitats surrounded by modified landscapes (NatureServe, 2025). Habitat types can include suburban, orchard, grassland, shrubland, and chaparral (NatureServe, 2025). This species nests underground in abandoned burrows but may also nest in tufts of grass or in cavities in dead trees or old bird nests. The Project Site contains disturbed and maintained grassland that may provide nectar sources for suitable foraging habitat. However, the grassland within the site is managed and nearby land uses consists of activities that result in frequent ground disturbance, such as the railroad which runs adjacent to the Project Site, which would preclude nesting. The nearest reported CNDDDB occurrence was recorded in 2020 and is located greater than 10 miles to the east of the Project Site. Therefore, there is low potential for this species to nest within the Project Site but a moderate potential for foraging. This species was not observed during the site survey.

Section 5 | Impact Analyses and Recommended Avoidance and Minimization Measures

This section establishes the impact criteria, then analyzes potential project-related impacts upon the known biological resources within the Project Site, and then suggests avoidance and minimization measures to reduce potential impacts.

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.

5.1 IMPACTS TO SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

No direct impacts to special-status species are expected from implementation of the Proposed Project because no known populations have been detected within project areas. The Project Site contains ruderal/developed habitat and non-native grasslands, which do not provide suitable habitat for any of the regionally occurring special-status species.

Burrowing owls require the presence of small mammal burrows or soft soils to support burrows. During the field survey, no burrowing owl burrows were detected within the Project Site. Furthermore, the managed nature of the site and disturbance from surrounding land uses reduce the potential for this species to occur. While there is potential for migration of individuals to occur between the time of the survey and commencement of construction related activities. However, incorporation of the

recommended measures in **Section 5.1.1** below would ensure there would be **no impact** to special-status birds as a result of the Proposed Project.

Northwestern pond turtles require both aquatic habitat and terrestrial habitat to support breeding and life history. The western spadefoot requires upland habitat for the creation of burrows and small pools for seasonal breeding. No aquatic features occur within or adjacent to the Project Site that would provide suitable habitat for these species. Therefore, as the Project Site is devoid of suitable habitat, there would be **no impact** to special-status reptiles and amphibians as a result of the Proposed Project.

The Project Site does not contain milkweed or elderberry plants required by the monarch butterfly or elderberry longhorn beetle, respectively. The Project Site does not contain vernal pool or suitable aquatic habitat to support either the vernal pool fairy shrimp or vernal pool tadpole shrimp. While there is potential nectar source for Crotch's bumblebee within the Project Site, suitable nesting site for this species is lacking. The managed nature of the grasses on site and frequent ground disturbances related to site use and surrounding land uses, such as the railroad, nesting sites for these species is unlikely. Therefore, there would be **no impact** to special-status invertebrates as a result of the Proposed Project.

Under the MTBA, nesting birds are protected from take, which includes nest abandonment, nestling abandonment, or forced fledging resulting from construction related disturbances. As such, if construction activities are conducted during the nesting season, nesting birds could be directly impacted by removal of vegetation and indirectly impacted by noise, vibration, and other construction-related disturbance. Avoidance and minimization measures, including pre-construction nesting bird surveys and periodic biological monitoring, have been identified to address these potential adverse effects to special-status birds, and nesting birds in general.

5.1.1 Recommended Measures

Protection of Nesting Birds During Construction

If construction activities occur during the nesting season (February 15 to August 31), pre-construction surveys for the presence of nesting birds shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within 500 feet of proposed construction areas. If active nests are identified, the qualified biologist shall determine a suitable avoidance buffer based on the needs of the species observed. Avoidance measures shall 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. Avoidance buffers may vary in size depending on the species' life history requirements, habitat characteristics, project-related activities, and disturbance levels.

5.2 IMPACTS TO SENSITIVE HABITATS

The Project Site does not contain any sensitive habitats or habitats that would support State- or Federally-Listed species. Furthermore, the Project Site is not adjacent to any sensitive or critical habitats and is not within a City or County designated conservation plan. Therefore, there would be no impacts to sensitive habitats as a result of the Proposed Project, and no avoidance or minimization measures are required.

5.3 IMPACTS TO AQUATIC RESOURCES

No aquatic resources occur within or adjacent to the Project Site. The nearest aquatic resource is a freshwater pond located approximately 0.3 miles east of the Project Site. Therefore, there would be no impacts to aquatic resources as a result of the Proposed Project, and no avoidance or minimization measures are required.

5.4 IMPACTS TO WILDLIFE MOVEMENT, CORRIDORS, OR NURSERY SITES

No designated wildlife corridors exist within or adjacent to the Project Site, and the site is bordered on all sides by railroad tracks, city roadways, and other industrial development that would preclude local wildlife movement through the site. Unique wildlife features such as nursery sites and rookeries were not observed. Therefore, there would be no impact and no avoidance or minimization measures are required.

5.5 CONFLICT WITH POLICIES, ORDINANCES, HABITAT CONSERVATION PLANS, OR NATURAL COMMUNITY CONSERVATION PLAN

Implementation of the Proposed Project does not require the removal of mature trees, so there will be no conflict with applicable tree ordinances. There are no habitat conservation or natural community conservation plans currently in place for the Project Site. Therefore, there would be no impact and no avoidance or minimization measures are required.

Section 6 | References

- City of Sacramento, 2024. 2040 General Plan and Climate Action & Adaptation Plan Adopted. Available online at: <https://www.cityofsacramento.gov/community-development/planning/long-range/general-plan/2040-general-plan>. Accessed April 2025.
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- USFWS, 2025c. USFWS Critical Habitat for Threatened & Endangered Species. Available online at: <https://fws.maps.arcgis.com/apps/mapviewer/index.html?webmap=9d8de5e265ad4fe09893cf75b8dbfb77>. Accessed April 2025.

Section 7 | Qualifications of Surveyors and Authors

Kimberlina Gomez, B.S., M.Sc.

Ms. Gomez holds a B.S. and M.Sc. in Environmental Science with a focus on Wildlife and Biodiversity. She has approximately 3 years of experience collecting field data, preparing environmental assessments, and biological resources assessments. Ms. Gomez has also published a scientific article related to wildlife behavior ecology. She also has experience in preparing documents for Section 7 consultation the USFWS.

Kt Alonzo, B.S.

Ms. Alonzo is a project manager and senior biologist with a B.S. in Biological Sciences with a focus on Evolution, Ecology, and Biodiversity. Ms. Alonzo meets the definition of an Environmental Professional per Department of Interior regulations and is experienced in Clean Water Act permitting and Section 7 consultation. Ms. Alonzo is also experienced in preparing biological resources documents and conducting wetland delineations.

Attachment A – USFWS IPaC 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:

04/02/2025 18:22:32 UTC

Project Code: 2025-0077562

Project Name: Ramona Ave.

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, 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 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

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 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 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:

<https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf>

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity, intentional or unintentional, resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts, see <https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit/what-we-do>.

The MBTA has no provision for allowing take of migratory birds that may be unintentionally killed or injured by otherwise lawful activities. It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures, see <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds>.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit <https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds>.

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 Code 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

Project Code: 2025-0077562
Project Name: Ramona Ave.
Project Type: Commercial Development
Project Description: Ramona ave. industrial project
Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: <https://www.google.com/maps/@38.5441716,-121.4150709408226,14z>



Counties: Sacramento County, California

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 6 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 Fisheries¹, 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.

-
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
Northwestern Pond Turtle <i>Actinemys marmorata</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1111	Proposed Threatened

AMPHIBIANS

NAME	STATUS
Western Spadefoot <i>Spea hammondi</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5425	Proposed Threatened

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> There is proposed critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Proposed Threatened
Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle <i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7850	Threatened

CRUSTACEANS

NAME	STATUS
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498	Threatened
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp <i>Lepidurus packardii</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2246	Endangered

CRITICAL HABITATS

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

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency: Private Entity
Name: Kimberlina Gomez
Address: 5170 Golden Foothill Pkwy
City: El Dorado Hills
State: CA
Zip: 95762
Email: kgomez@acorn-env.com
Phone: 9162358224

Attachment B – Plant List

Plant List

Common name	Scientific name
Hairy vetch	<i>Vicia villosa</i>
Barley	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>
Wild oat	<i>Avena spp.</i>
Coast live oak	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i> Nee
Valley oak	<i>Quercus lobata</i> Nee
Himalayan blackberry	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>
Yellow start thistle	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>
Ribwort plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Broadleaf fillaree	<i>Erodium botrys</i>
Common fig	<i>Ficus carica</i>
Curly dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Pepper weed	<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>
Glossy privet	<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>
Mulberry	<i>Morus alba</i>
Fourleaf manyseed	<i>Polycarpon tetraphyllum</i>
Brome	<i>Bromus spp.</i>
White clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Black cherry	<i>Melilotus officinalis</i>
Fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia spp.</i>
Horseweed	<i>Erigeron canadensis</i>
California poppy	<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>
Field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Annual yellow sweet clover	<i>Melilotus indicus</i>
Prickly pear	<i>Opuntia</i>
Stinkwort	<i>Dittrichia graveolens</i>
Bermuda grass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i>
Stone crop	<i>Sedum spp.</i>
Coyote bush	<i>Baccharis vanessae</i>
Wild radish	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>
Lop grass	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>
Ivy	<i>Hedera spp.</i>
Elm	<i>Ulmus spp.</i>

Attachment C – Site Photos



View of the Project Site from the east facing west.



Elevation depressions are limited to those resulting from vehicle use and vegetation removal.



Portions of the Project Site with ruderal/ developed habitat with gravel and asphalt cover.



Portions of the Project Site with grassland habitat.



Mounds of soil with overgrown vegetation.

Attachment D – Species Table

Special-Status Species with Potential to Occur in the Vicinity of the Project Site

Common Name Scientific Name	Status	Life History/Habitat*	Potential to Occur in the Project Site
Mammals			
American badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	SSC	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils, and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents (CDFW, 1990).	None. No suitable habitat present.
Birds			
Western yellow-billed cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	SE, FT	Wooded habitat with dense cover and water nearby, including woodlands with low, scrubby, vegetation, overgrown orchards, abandoned farmland and dense thickets along streams and marshes (USFWS, 2025a).	None. No suitable habitat present.
Song sparrow (Modesto population) <i>Melospiza melodia mailliardi</i>	SSC	Song sparrows range from Southern Alaska to Mexico and Baja California, occupying moderately dense vegetation with sufficient cover for nests, a source of standing or running water, semi-open canopies, and exposed ground or leaf litter for foraging (CDFW, 2008). While ecological requirements are largely undescribed for the Modesto population subspecies, the population's affinity for emergent freshwater marshes dominated by tules, cattails and riparian willow thickets has been noted. Thus subspecies also nest in riparian forests of Valley Oak with a sufficient understory of blackberry, along vegetated irrigation canals and levees, and in recently planted Valley Oak restoration sites (CDFW, 2008).	None. No suitable habitat present.
Bank swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>	SC	This species is found primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the deserts during the spring-fall period. Uses holes dug in cliffs and river banks for cover. Will also roost on logs, shoreline vegetation, and telephone wires. Requires fine-textured or sandy banks or cliffs to dig horizontal nesting tunnel and burrow. Nest almost always near water, and lined with grasses and other plant material and feathers.	None. No suitable habitat present.
Burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	SC, SSC	Found in open, dry grassland and desert habitats, and in grass, forb and open shrub stages of pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine habitats. Uses rodent or other small mammal burrow for roosting and nesting cover, may also dig own burrow in soft soil. Frequents open grasslands and shrublands with perches and burrows.	Moderate. The Project Site contains small mammal burrows and patching grassland.
Grasshopper sparrow <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	SSC	This species can be found in dry, dense grasslands, especially those with a variety of grasses and tall forbs and scattered shrubs for singing perches. Nests are made of grasses and forbs in a slight depression in ground, hidden at base of an overhanging clump of grasses or forbs.	Low. The Project Site contains patches of annual grasses but are disconnected and managed, and are sparse in nature.
Greater sandhill crane <i>Antigone canadensis tabida</i>	ST	Nest territories are located in wet meadows, often interspersed with marsh land habitat.	None. No suitable habitat present.
Lesser sandhill crane <i>Antigone canadensis canadensis</i>	SSC	Roost sites are in a variety of wetland habitats, where cranes spend the night standing in shallow water. Sites have included rainpooled agricultural fields, shallow freshwater lakes and ponds, alkaline lakes, and channels of shallow rivers	None. No suitable habitat present.
Long-eared owl <i>Asio otus</i>	SSC	This species nests in conifer, oak, riparian, pinyon-juniper, and desert woodlands that are either open or adjacent to grasslands, meadows, or shrublands. Key habitat	None. No suitable habitat present.

Common Name Scientific Name	Status	Life History/Habitat*	Potential to Occur in the Project Site
		components are some dense cover for nesting and roosting, suitable nest platforms, and open foraging areas.	
Purple martin <i>Progne subis</i>	SSC	In the West, martins mainly still nest the old-fashioned way—in woodpecker holes (All About Birds, 2025). In the central valley, this species nests in buildings and riparian habitats.	None. No suitable habitat present.
Swainsons hawk <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	ST	Swainson's Hawks often nest peripheral to riparian systems. They will also use lone trees in agricultural fields or pastures and roadside trees when available and adjacent to suitable foraging habitat.	None. No suitable habitat present.
White-tailed kite <i>Elanus leucurus</i>	S3S4	Yearlong resident in coastal and valley lowlands; rarely found away from agricultural areas. Inhabits herbaceous and open stages of most habitats mostly in cismontane California. Nest placed near top of dense oak, willow, or other tree stand.	Low potential to occur. The Project Site does not provide suitable nesting habitat.
Reptiles			
Northwestern Pond Turtle <i>Actinemys marmorata</i>	SSC FPT	Found in ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, marshes, and irrigation ditches, with abundant vegetation, and either rocky or muddy bottoms, in woodland, forest, and grassland. In streams, prefers pools to shallower areas. Logs, rocks, cattail mats, and exposed banks are required for basking. May enter brackish water and even seawater (California Herps, 2025).	None. No suitable habitat present.
Coast horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	SSC	Habitat includes open areas with sandy soil and low vegetation in coastal and valley areas. They are found in a variety of habitats, including scrubland, grassland, coniferous woods, and broadleaf woodlands, often near scattered shrubs.	Low. Suitable habitat
Amphibians			
Western spadefoot <i>Spea hammondi</i>	SSC, FPT	Grasslands with shallow temporary pools are optimal habitats. Rainfall is important in the formation and maintenance of breeding ponds. Most surface movements by adults are associated with rains or high humidities at night	None. No suitable habitat present.
Insects			
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i>	FPT	Open areas like prairies, meadows, grasslands, and roadsides provide suitable breeding grounds for monarch butterflies. The Monarch is an obligate feeder on milkweed for breeding.	None. No suitable habitat present.
Crotch's bumble bee <i>Bombus crotchii</i>	SC	Found in open grassland and scrub. This bee is able to persist in semi-natural habitats surrounded by intensely modified landscapes. Habitat types include suburban/orchard, Grassland/herbaceous, Urban, Shrubland/chaparral (NatureServe, 2025).	Moderate. The Project Site contains grassland with moderate amounts of floral resources that may provide nectar sources. Site is managed and in a disturbed area.
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle <i>Desmocerus californicus dimorphus</i>	FT	The valley elderberry longhorn beetle is dependent on its host plant, the elderberry, a shrub that grows in riparian areas and foothill oak woodlands in California. While these shrubs are widely distributed, the valley elderberry longhorn beetle is only found on the valley floor and low foothills.	None. No suitable habitat present.
Crustaceans			
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp <i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	FT	Vernal pools and other seasonal wetlands with shallow cool water.	None. No suitable habitat present.

Common Name Scientific Name	Status	Life History/Habitat*	Potential to Occur in the Project Site
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp <i>Lepidurus packardii</i>	FE	Vernal pools and other seasonal wetlands with shallow cool water.	None. No suitable habitat present.
Plants			
Sanford's arrowhead <i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i>	1B.2	It occurs within Marshes and swamps, growing at elevations from 0 to 650 meters	None. No suitable habitat present.
Fish			
Chinook salmon - Central Valley fall/late fall-run ESU <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> pop. 13	SSC	This species inhabits a variety of freshwater and ocean environments. They spend their early lives in freshwater streams, estuaries, and wetlands, before migrating to the ocean to grow and mature. Their spawning grounds are primarily found in the Sacramento River system.	None. No suitable habitat present.
Chinook salmon - Sacramento River winter-run ESU <i>Oncorhynchus tshawytscha</i> pop. 7	SE, FE	Habitat for this species is primarily within the Sacramento River, and its estuary and bay systems, for spawning, rearing, and migrating. While they historically spawned in cold, spring-fed tributaries of the upper Sacramento River Basin.	None. No suitable habitat present.
Delta smelt <i>Hypomesus transpacificus</i>	SE, FT	This species is typically found in brackish water with moderate turbidity, and is native to California, is found in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta.	None. No suitable habitat present.
Hardhead <i>Mylopharodon conocephalus</i>	SSC	Habitat includes streams, lakes, and reservoirs, particularly within the Sacramento and San Joaquin River drainages. This species prefers clear, deep streams with a slow but present flow and are also found in larger streams at low to mid-elevations, often in relatively undisturbed habitats.	None. No suitable habitat present.
Pacific lamprey <i>Entosphenus tridentatus</i>	SSC	Habitat includes a variety of freshwater streams and rivers. This species is anadromous and migrate from the ocean to freshwater to spawn where they spawn in gravel-bottomed streams, often in riffle areas.	None. No suitable habitat present.
Sacramento splittail <i>Pogonichthys macrolepidotus</i>	SSC	This species primarily inhabit freshwater but are also tolerant of moderate salinity in brackish environments. They are commonly found in slow-moving sections of rivers, sloughs, and dead-end channels within the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and Suisun Marsh. Habitat also includes floodplains and river-edge areas where they spawn.	None. No suitable habitat present.
Steelhead - Central Valley DPS <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 11	SSC, FT	This species is anadromous and migrate from the ocean into freshwater to spawn. Their habitat includes rivers, streams, and tributaries with cool, clear, well-oxygenated water, crucial for their survival.	None. No suitable habitat present.
Western river lamprey <i>Lampetra ayresii</i>	SSC	This species is found in both marine and freshwater environments along the eastern Pacific coast. In freshwater, they inhabit slow-moving streams with soft sediment, and recently transformed juveniles may be found in larger substrate areas.	None. No suitable habitat present.
*Habitat requirements are derived from the USFWS, CNDDDB or CNPS general and microhabitats unless otherwise noted			

Additional References:

All About Birds, 2025. Purple Martin. Available online at: https://www.allaboutbirds.org/guide/Purple_Martin/overview. Accessed April 2025.

Audubon, 2025. Yellow-billed Magpie. Available online at: <https://www.audubon.org/field-guide/bird/yellow-billed-magpie>. Accessed April 2025.

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Rankings explained:

- **SE:** State-listed as Endangered
- **ST:** State listed as threatened
- **SC:** State candidate for listing as endangered or threatened
- **SSC:** Species of Special Concern
- **FPT:** Federally-proposed for listing as Threatened
- **FT:** Federally-listed as Threatened
- **FE:** Federally-listed as Endangered

The following describes the criteria used for the probability of a special status species' occurrence:

- **No Potential.** Habitat on and adjacent to the site is clearly unsuitable for the species requirements (foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, site history, disturbance regime).
- **Low Potential.** Few of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or the majority of habitat on and adjacent to the site is unsuitable or of very poor quality. The species is not likely to be found on the site.
- **Moderate Potential.** Some of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or only some of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is unsuitable. The species has a moderate probability of being found on the site.
- **High Potential.** All of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or most of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is highly suitable. The species has a high probability of being found on the site.