Preliminary Biological Resource Assessment
13575 Lake Chabot Road, San Leandro
Alameda County, California

March 2021

Prepared for:
East Bay Municipal Utility District
(EBMUD)

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Appendices

1.0 Introduction

Kleinfelder (KLF) was contracted by the East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD) to conduct a preliminary biological resource assessment for the San Leandro Rock Company quarry (property) located at 13575 Lake Chabot Road near San Leandro in unincorporated Alameda County, California. EBMUD is considering the purchase of the property to store EBMUD trench soils and for long-term restoration opportunities.–EBMUD contracted with KLF to conduct a preliminary biological resource assessment to determine if there are limitations that may restrict EBMUD's intended use for the property. This report summarizes findings from those investigations.

1.1 Site Description and Background

The approximately 58-acre property is located in an unincorporated area of Alameda County, adjacent to the eastern boundaries of the City of San Leandro. A map of the property location can be found in Figure 1 of Appendix A.

2.0 Assessment Methodology

KLF biologist Nate Vorapharuek conducted a desktop review for sensitive biological resources included in the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) (California Department of Fish and Wildlife 2020), and the National Wetlands Inventory (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2020a). A species list was also requested from the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service Information Planning and Consulting System (USFWS IPaC; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 2020b). Nate Vorapharuek also reviewed iNaturalist, a citizen science platform used to document flora and fauna for any observations of special-status species within the property or nearby.

On November 5, 2020, KLF biologists Nate Vorapharuek and Nicole Christie conducted a reconnaissance level survey of the quarry property. All areas that were safety accessible on the property were visited except the areas immediately surrounding the two private houses. The biologists surveyed the property to assess the habitat for any potential for special-status species to occur.

3.0 Biological Resource Assessment Results

The property is situated on a ridgetop south and west of Lake Chabot and Anthony Chabot Regional Park. The terraced terrain of the property lies north of grassland open space managed by the East Bay Regional Park District (EBRPD), referred to as Fairmont Ridge, and east of a developed residential area.

The terraces have been sparsely revegetated over the years with grasses and shrubs. Mixed oak woodlands are found in the northwestern portion of the property, the slope bordering Lake Chabot Road on the north side of the property, and in the southeast corner of the property. A small wetland lies in the northwest corner. The southwest portion of the property has open grassland dominated by non-native species.

The property has been extensively graded and disturbed due to quarrying activities. The area previously used as a golf driving range, covered by a worn layer of artificial turf, has been left unmanaged and is overgrown with invasive yellow starthistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*).

Soil typing within the property was identified using the Web Soil Survey, a resource provided by the National Resources Conservation Service ([NRCS] 2020). The following four soil units were identified:

- Los Gatos-Los Osos complex, 50 to 75 percent slopes (15.9%);
- Montara-Rock outcrop complex, 30 to 75 percent slopes (0.6%);
- Quarry (67.6%); and
- Xerorthents-Altamont complex, 30 to 50 percent slopes (15.9%).

The property is not located within any areas designated as critical habitat for federally listed species. The nearest critical habitat is that of Alameda whipsnake (*Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus*), located approximately 1.8 miles east of the property in Anthony Chabot Regional Park (Figure 3).

3.1 Wetlands and Aquatic Resources

One approximately 0.40-acre freshwater forested/shrub wetland was mapped by the National Wetlands Inventory at the northwest corner of the property (Appendix A: Figure 2). The National Wetlands Inventory classification code for this wetland, PFOA, describes the wetland as palustrine, forested, and temporary flooded. From a review of historic Google Earth views dating to 1993, it appears that the wetland has become dominated by trees generally 20 feet or more in height, shrubs, and persistent emergent vegetation over the years. Surface water may be present intermittently, though the water table normally lies below the ground surface.

During the site visit on November 5, 2020, a survey of this area found hydrophytic vegetation. The wetland area was heavily dominated with tall willows (*Salix* sp.), California bay trees (*Umbellularia californica*), and pampas grass patches (*Cortaderia jubata*) (Appendix B: Photo 11). An abandoned vertical pipe in the ground was observed adjacent to the mapped wetland, and water was observed approximately 5-7 feet below ground level within the pipe (Appendix B: Photo

12).

3.2 Special-status Plants

The following table considers special-status plant species that the USFWS IPaC considers to have a potential to occur on the property and that have been documented in the CNDDB within 2 miles of the property (Appendix A: Figure 3). These species were assessed with desktop resources and a field reconnaissance survey to evaluate the potential for them to occur on the property.

Scientific Name[1] / Common Name	Listing Status: Federal / State / RPR[2]			Flowering Period	Habitat Preferences and Elevation Range[3]	Potential to Occur
Balsamorhiza macrolepis Big-scale balsamroot	–	–	1B.2	Mar-Jun	Valley Grassland, Foothill Woodland. Specifically, Valley needlegrass grassland community supporting sparse cover of annual and perennial grasses. Associated with *Wyethia angustifolia*. Serpentine/gabbro soil. 1150-5610 feet.	**Low.** There are two CNDDB occurrences within 2 miles of the property. One population from 1997 is mapped 0.95 miles south of the property. One occurrence (2002) is mapped overlapping with the quarry property. Marginal grassland habitat is present in the southwest corner of the property. This area was observed to be heavily dominated by non-native species, and the soil is quite compact from land use on the property.
Centromadia parryi ssp. *congdonii* Congdon's tarplant	–	–	1B.1	May-Oct	Alkaline soils. Valley grassland. Occurs occasionally in wetlands and occasionally in non-wetlands. 2-1270 feet.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat expected.
Eryngium jepsonii Jepson's coyote thistle	–	–	1B.2	Apr–Aug	Moist soils, wetland-riparian. 295-985 feet.	**Low.** A small potential freshwater wetland is located in the northwest corner of the property. The potential wetland is filled with thick willows and invasive *Arundo donax.* It is unlikely for Jepson's coyote thistle to occur among the heavy population of non-native species.

Scientific Name[1] / Common Name	Listing Status: Federal / State / RPR[2]			Flowering Period	Habitat Preferences and Elevation Range[3]	Potential to Occur
Fritillaria liliacea Fragrant fritillary	–	–	1B.2	Feb-Apr	Coastal Prairie, Valley Grassland, Northern Coastal Scrub, wetland-riparian. Specifically, grassland on serpentine soils. Typically, on south-facing slopes dominated by *Avena barbata* and *Nassella pulchra*. 15-755 feet.	**Low**. Marginally suitable habitat present. Nearest known occurrence under 0.5 mile from the property with 3 plants observed in 2009. Low likelihood for fragrant fritillary to occur on this property due to heavy presence of invasive species and disturbed and compacted nature of soils.
Helianthella castanea Diablo helianthella	–	–	1B.2	Jun–Oct	Rocky, axonal soils. Often in partial shade. Chaparral, Foothill Woodland, Northern Coastal Scrub, Valley Grassland. 295-1510 feet.	**Low.** Marginally suitable habitat. Grassland in parcel is highly disturbed. Nearest known occurrence 0.53 mile south of parcel.
Hoita strobilina Loma Prieta hoita	–	–	1B.1	May-Jul	Serpentinite soils in mesic areas of mixed evergreen forest and chaparral. 395-3510 feet.	**Not Expected**. No suitable mixed evergreen and chaparral habitat.
Holocarpha macradenia Santa Cruz tarplant	FT	CE	1B.1	Jun-Oct	Clay, sandy soils. Coastal Prairie, Coastal Scrub, and Valley and Foothill grassland.	**Not Expected**. Poor habitat from sustained disturbance. Only known occurrence in Alameda County is historic from 1916. The California Native Plant Society presumes all occurrences in Alameda County as extirpated.
Lasthenia conjugens Contra Costa goldfields	FE	-	1B.1	Mar-Jun	Mesic. Cismontane woodland, playas (alkaline), valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools. 0-1542 feet.	**Not Expected.** No suitable vernal pool or alkaline habitat.

Scientific Name[1] Common Name	Listing Status Federal / State / RPR[2]			Flowering Period	Habitat Preferences and Elevation Range[3]	Potential to Occur
Monolopia gracilens Woodland woollythreads	–	–	1B.2	Mar-Jul	Serpentinite. Mixed Evergreen Forest, Redwood Forest, Chaparral. 490-3640 feet.	**Not Expected**. No suitable habitat. Only known from historical occurrences dating to before 1901 in Alameda County.
Suaeda californica Calfiornia seablite	FE	-	1B.1	Jul-Oct	Coastal salt marshes and swamps. 0-50 feet.	**Not Expected.** No salt marsh habitat.
Streptanthus albidus ssp. *peramoenus* Most beautiful jewelflower	–	–	1B.2	Apr-Sep	Serpentinite. Chaparral, Valley Grassland, Foothill Woodland. 330-3380 feet.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat expected.

[1] Jepson eFlora (Eds. 2020), CNPS *Online Inventory* (CNPS 2020), CalFlora (CalFlora 2020), and other sources.

[2] Listing Status Definitions:

Federal:

FT: Threatened - Any species likely to become endangered elsewhere within the foreseeable future

FE: Endangered - Any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range

State:

CE: Endangered - Any species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range

California Rare Plant Rank (RPR):

1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere

2: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

3: Plants for which more information is needed – a review list

4: Plants of limited distribution – a watch list

RPR threat categories:

.1: Seriously endangered in California

.2: Fairly endangered in California

[3] Habitat and elevation range information from CNDDB, Jepson Flora, CalFlora and the California Native Plant Society Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CDFW 2020, CNPS 2020, Calflora2020, Jepson Flora Project 2020).

The property was subject to significant disturbance from past quarry activities, use as a driving range, and vehicle access. The site survey showed that throughout the site, the vegetation communities are heavily dominated by non-native species. Patches of disturbed grasslands and shrublands are scattered throughout. Areas where quarry activities mainly took place appear to have been filled in with sparse patches of vegetation. Certain areas on the property are still actively used for equipment staging, parking, and other miscellaneous activities by the current occupants.

Special-status plants are not likely to occur in terraced areas that have been disturbed by quarry operations. Special-status plants are also not expected within the footprint of the old driving range, as this area is dominated by yellow starthistle and non-native grasses (Appendix B: Photo 10). The parking lot by the warehouse building, the area encompassing the two houses at the northern end of the property, and the staging area north of the lower main bench are urbanized and disturbed sections of the property where special-status species will not occur.

While much of the property has been disturbed, several areas could still serve as potential habitat for special-status plant species. Species that have potential to occur on the property are discussed further below.

3.2.1 Special-status Plant Species with Potential to Occur

Big-scale balsamroot (*Balsomorhiza macrolepis*)

Big-scale balsamroot can be found in valley and foothill grasslands. The grassland at the southwestern corner of the property may provide low-quality habitat for this species. One CNDDB occurrence from 2002 was mapped on the EBRPD property just south of the property and extends onto the property at the southwestern corner. The likelihood for this species to occur is low, as the grassland at the location of the mapped occurrence was of relatively low quality and seemed to be consistently disturbed. The earth in this area was observed to be quite compacted, and the majority of the species seen were non-native (Appendix B: Photo 6).

Jepson's coyote thistle (*Eryngium jepsonii*)

Riparian vegetation and oak woodland in the northwest quadrant of the parcel may contain suitable habitat for Jepson's coyote thistle (*Eryngium jepsonii*), which occurs in moist soils in seasonal wetlands. An occurrence of the species 1.1 miles southeast of the property was recorded in 2010. Following the site review, it was determined that there is low likelihood for this species to occur. The wetland area (Appendix A: Figure 2) was observed be heavily forested and contained a heavy cover of invasive species.

Fragrant fritillary (*Fritillaria liliacea*)

Fragrant fritillary can be found in habitats that range from grasslands to wetland-riparian areas. Several populations of fragrant fritillary have been mapped in the EBRPD open space just south of the property. Even though there are grasslands, scrub communities, and wetland-riparian areas on the property, the heavy degradation of the land due to grading and quarry activities makes it unlikely to support populations of fragrant fritillary. Therefore, the potential of this species to occur is low.

Diablo helianthella (*Helianthella castanea*)

Diablo helianthella is a species endemic to the San Francisco Bay Area and is mostly found around Mount Diablo State Park, which is approximately 14 miles northwest of the quarry site, and surrounding areas. One occurrence of the species from 2002 is mapped in the EBRPD open space just south of the property. Diablo helianthella can be found in a range of habitat including chaparral, foothill woodland, and valley grassland. Due to the disturbed nature of the property, there is a low potential for this species to occur.

3.3 Special-status Wildlife

The following table considers special-status wildlife species that the USFWS IPaC considers to have a potential to occur on the property and that have been documented in the CNDDB within 2 miles of the property (Figure 3 in Appendix A). These species were assessed through literature research and a field reconnaissance survey to evaluate the potential for these species to occur on the property. Only species with an expected potential to occur on the property are discussed in greater detail. The list of status abbreviations below applies to all the wildlife tables in this section.

Federal Status Designations:

FE	Listed as Endangered under the federal Endangered Species Act
FT	Listed as Threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act
FC	Candidate for listing under the federal Endangered Species Act
FD	Delisted; was formerly listed as Threatened or Endangered
PE	Proposed for listing as Endangered
PT	Proposed for listing as Threatened
BGEPA	Protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act
BCC	Occurs on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern list
–	No federal status

State of California Status Designations:

SE	Listed as Endangered under the California Endangered Species Act
ST	Listed as Threatened under the California Endangered Species Act
SC	Candidate for listing under the California Endangered Species Act
SD	Delisted; was formerly listed as Threatened or Endangered
FP	Fully Protected Species under California Fish and Game Code
SSC	California Department of Fish and Wildlife Species of Special Concern
SA	Included on the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's Special Animals List
WL	California Department of Fish and Wildlife's Watch List

Invertebrates

Common Name/ Scientific Name	Status (Federal/ State)	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur on the Property
Western bumble bee *Bombus occidentalis*	FC / SA	Typically nests underground in abandoned rodent burrows or other cavities. Found in open grassy areas, urban parks and gardens, chaparral and shrub areas, and mountain meadows.	**Low.** There is potential for small mammal burrows to occur on the property. However, due to the disturbed nature of the parcel, suitable areas on the property may be limited.
Vernal pool fairy shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi*	FT / SA	Wide variety of vernal pool habitats and temporary ponds.	**Not Expected.** No vernal pools or ponds were observed on the property.
San Bruno elfin butterfly *Callophrys mossii bayensis*	FE / SA	Rocky outcrops and cliffs in coastal scrub on the San Francisco Peninsula. Eggs are laid on the host plant, stonecrop (*Sedum spathulifolium*). Adult flight period is late February to mid-April, with the peak occurring in March to early April.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat for the species' hostplant. Property is outside of the population range of species.

Western bumble bees (*Bombus occidentalis*) were once abundant in the western United States but have since declined drastically in population. The western bumble bee is now being considered for listing under the federal Endangered Species Act (USFWS 2016). Western bumble bee nests in underground rodent burrows or other open cavities and can be found in a wide range of vegetation communities. A survey of the site showed limited mammal burrows on the property and few potential suitable underground cavities. There is low potential for western bumble bee to occur on the property.

Fish

Common Name/ Scientific Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur on the Property
Delta smelt *Hypomesus transpacificus*	FT / SE, SA	Found in the Sacramento–San Joaquin River Delta upstream of Suisun Bay. Most often occurs at salinities less than two parts per thousand.	**Not Expected.** No suitable aquatic habitat on the property.
Tidewater goby *Eucyclogobius newberryi*	FE	Found in waters of coastal lagoons, estuaries, and marshes.	**Not Expected.** No suitable coastal aquatic habitat on the property.

No special-status fish species are expected on the property as there is no suitable aquatic habitat.

Amphibians

Common Name/ Scientific Name	Status (Federal/ State)	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur on the Property
California tiger salamander *Ambystoma californiense*	FT / ST, WL, SA	Vernal pools and/or seasonal water sources; requires underground refuges in adjacent upland areas, especially ground squirrel burrows.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat on the property. No known occurrences within 2 miles of the property.
California red-legged frog *Rana draytonii*	FT / SSC, SA	Breeds in ponds and pools in slow-moving streams with emergent vegetation; adjacent upland habitats are often used for temporary refuges or dispersal movements.	**Low.** Potentially suitable upland habitat is present within and adjacent to the property; Lake Chabot Road likely serves as a barrier between the property and suitable aquatic habitat in San Leandro Creek/Lake Chabot complex 0.16 miles north.

The nearest modern occurrence of California tiger salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*) is approximately 8 miles northeast of the property. This species is not expected to occur within or near the property.

The California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*) requires aquatic habitat for breeding (USFWS 2002a). Suitable breeding habitat consists of ponding water or slow-moving steams that hold water long enough for tadpoles to complete metamorphosis (USFWS 2010). As discussed in Section 3.1, the only wetland or waterway found on the property includes a potential wetland that is mapped in the northwestern section of the property. Due to the limited size of this feature that experiences only temporary flooding, this wetland is not considered suitable breeding habitat for California red-legged frog.

The nearest occurrence of California red-legged frog is approximately 2.7 miles northeast of the property. While that is outside of the typical 1-mile dispersal distance, there is suitable upland habitat surrounding Lake Chabot within 1 mile of the property. Additionally, desktop review shows potentially suitable aquatic habitat within 1 mile of the property. Generally, the disturbed and heavily graded nature of the upland habitat within the property is not suitable for this species. In addition, there are partial barriers to dispersal, including Lake Chabot Road and steep, heavily vegetated terrain. There is also no breeding habitat on or adjacent to the property. As a result, there is a low probability that California red-legged frogs may temporarily disperse through the property.

Reptiles

Common Name/ Scientific Name	Status (Federal/ State)	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur on the Property
Alameda whipsnake *Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus*	FT / ST, SA	Typically found in chaparral and scrub habitats, but will also use adjacent grassland, oak savanna, and woodland habitats. Often found on south-facing slopes and ravines with rock outcrops, deep crevices, or abundant rodent burrows.	**Low.** Critical Habitat 1.8 miles northeast of the property. Marginally suitable habitat. Most of the property is heavily disturbed.

Alameda whipsnake is a subspecies of whipsnake that is primarily found in the inner Coast Range of western and central Contra Costa and Alameda counties and prefers chaparral and scrub habitats. They also prefer east-, south-, southeast-, and southwest- facing slopes. They require open coastal shrub or chaparral, with small mammal burrows as retreat sites (Stebbins and McGinnis 2012). Lizards, in particular western fence lizards, are the primary prey item for Alameda whipsnakes. Rocky outcrops are also necessary and important for the species to use as cover and also provide hunting opportunities (USFWS 2011).

Alameda whipsnake will also venture into adjacent habitats, including grassland, oak savanna, and

occasionally oak woodland (USFWS 2002b). Individual whipsnakes have been located over 4 miles from coastal scrub or chaparral habitat, though they have been found to occur more regularly within 500 meters (1,640 feet) of scrub habitats (USFWS 2011).

Due to the presence of marginal scrub community on the property and presence of patchy oak woodland, there is low potential for Alameda whipsnake to be found on the property. It is more likely that any individuals found on the property would be dispersing through rather than occupying the area as permanent habitat due to the limited presence of small mammal burrows and suitable rock outcrops, the heavily disturbed nature of the property, and the continued use of the property for land disturbing activities. The property is also isolated from known populations of Alameda whipsnake. There are no documented occurrences within a 2-mile buffer of the property.

Critical habitat for Alameda whipsnake lies approximately 1.8 miles to the east of the property on the east side of Lake Chabot.

Birds

Common Name/ Scientific Name	Status (Federal/ State)	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur on the Property
Western snowy plover *Charadrius nivosus nivosus*	FT / –	Barren to sparsely vegetated sand beaches, dry salt flats in lagoons, dredge spoils deposited on beach or dune habitat, levees and flats at salt-evaporation ponds, river bars, along alkaline or saline lakes, reservoirs, and ponds.	**Not expected.** No suitable habitat.
Yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus*	FT, BCC / SE, SA	Uses 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.	**Not Expected.** Current breeding range of yellow-billed cuckoo is limited to the Sacramento Valley.
Alameda song sparrow *Melospiza melodia pusillula*	BCC / SSC	Resident of salt marshes bordering south arm of San Francisco Bay. Inhabits pickleweed (*Salicornia* spp.) marshes; mainly nests low in pickleweed and gumweed (*Grindelia* spp.) bushes, but can nest in other vegetation.	**Not Expected.** Subspecies is restricted to salt marshes bordering south arm of San Francisco Bay.
Ridgway's	FE / SE,	Lives in saltmarsh swamps with	**Not Expected.** No

Common Name/ Scientific Name	Status (Federal/ State)	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur on the Property
rail *Rallus longirostris obsoletus*	FP	extensive vegetation, low portions of coastal saltmarshes dominated by cordgrass and pickleweed, or in mangroves.	suitable habitat.
California least tern *Sterna antillarum browni*	FE / SE, FP, SA	Nests colonially on the ground in sandy or gravelly beaches. Forages over open water in coastal regions, including within San Francisco Bay.	**Not Expected.** No sandy or gravelly beach habitat on the property.

Under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code (F.G.C.) Sections 3503-3505, 3513, and 3800, migratory birds, their nests, and eggs are protected from disturbance or destruction. Removal or disturbance of active nests would be in violation of these regulations. All birds are protected under the MBTA and California F.G.C. except for two non-native species, the European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*) and the house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*).

Bird species listed in the table above are not expected to occur on the property. However other migratory bird species may nest in any of the habitat types within the property, including buildings. Even barren or landscaped areas may be used by ground-nesting birds such as killdeer for nesting. The property also includes stands of tall eucalyptus that may be suitable nesting habitat for raptor species. Lake Chabot and the Fairmont Ridge open space areas provide quality foraging areas for raptors.

Mammals

Common Name/ Scientific Name	Status (Federal/ State)	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur on the Property
Salt marsh harvest mouse *Reithrodontomys raviventris*	FE/SE	Only in the saline emergent wetlands of San Francisco Bay and its tributaries. Pickleweed is primary habitat. Builds loosely organized nests and requires higher areas to escape high tides.	**Not Expected.** No suitable habitat on property.
San Francisco dusky footed woodrat *Neotoma fuscipes annectens*	- /SSC	Found in forest habitats of moderate canopy and moderate to dense understory. Constructs nests of shredded grass, leaves, and other material. May be limited by availability of nest-building materials.	**High.** San Francisco dusky footed woodrat middens were observed during the site survey on November 5, 2020.

San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat is a California Species of Special Concern and is locally common in undisturbed portions of habitat throughout its range. This subspecies occurs in the southern half of the San Francisco Bay Area (south of Golden Gate through the Santa Cruz Mountains to the Pajaro River and in the East Bay, south of the Suisun Bay along the western slope of the Diablo Range). As a unique subspecies, this designation was confirmed by genetic studies based on mitochondrial DNA (Matocq 2002). San Francisco dusky-footed woodrats build large stick nests referred to as "houses," or middens, that are typically made of twigs and leaves at the base of a tree, within a set of large logs or tree branches, or in a shrub such as poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*) or toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifulia).* Some middens are constructed off the ground in the lower branches of large trees, typically live or blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*) (Smith 1965).

During the site survey on November 5, 2020, several woodrat middens were observed on the property in habitat that contains trees (Appendix B: Photo 9). Though no CNDDB occurrences were found within 2 miles of the property, the species is generally known to occur in the region, with occurrences often not recorded.

4.0 Limitations

Protocol-level surveys were not conducted for this analysis. The potential for special-status species to occur within the property was evaluated based on habitat suitability for those species.

In addition, due to challenging terrain, the southeastern corner of the property was surveyed from a distance, as surveyors were unable to reach this location safely.

5.0 Discussion and Recommendations

The property at 13575 at Lake Chabot Road has undergone various operations that have neglected the maintenance of its biotic environment. Areas that were used for quarry operations and for the golf driving range were heavily compacted and graded and currently provide minimal habitat for special-status plants and wildlife. Even though in its current state special-status wildlife and plants are unlikely to occur, the property is located adjacent to preserved open space and well-maintained regional parks with flourishing wildlife and plants. This property has the potential to become restored with native species.

This assessment provides a preliminary overview of the property's biological resources. For species with potential to occur on the property, it is recommended that rare plant surveys be conducted during the bloom periods of the species in order to determine their presence on the property. In addition, a wetland delineation should be conducted to delineate clear boundaries of the mapped wetland in Appendix A: Figure 2.

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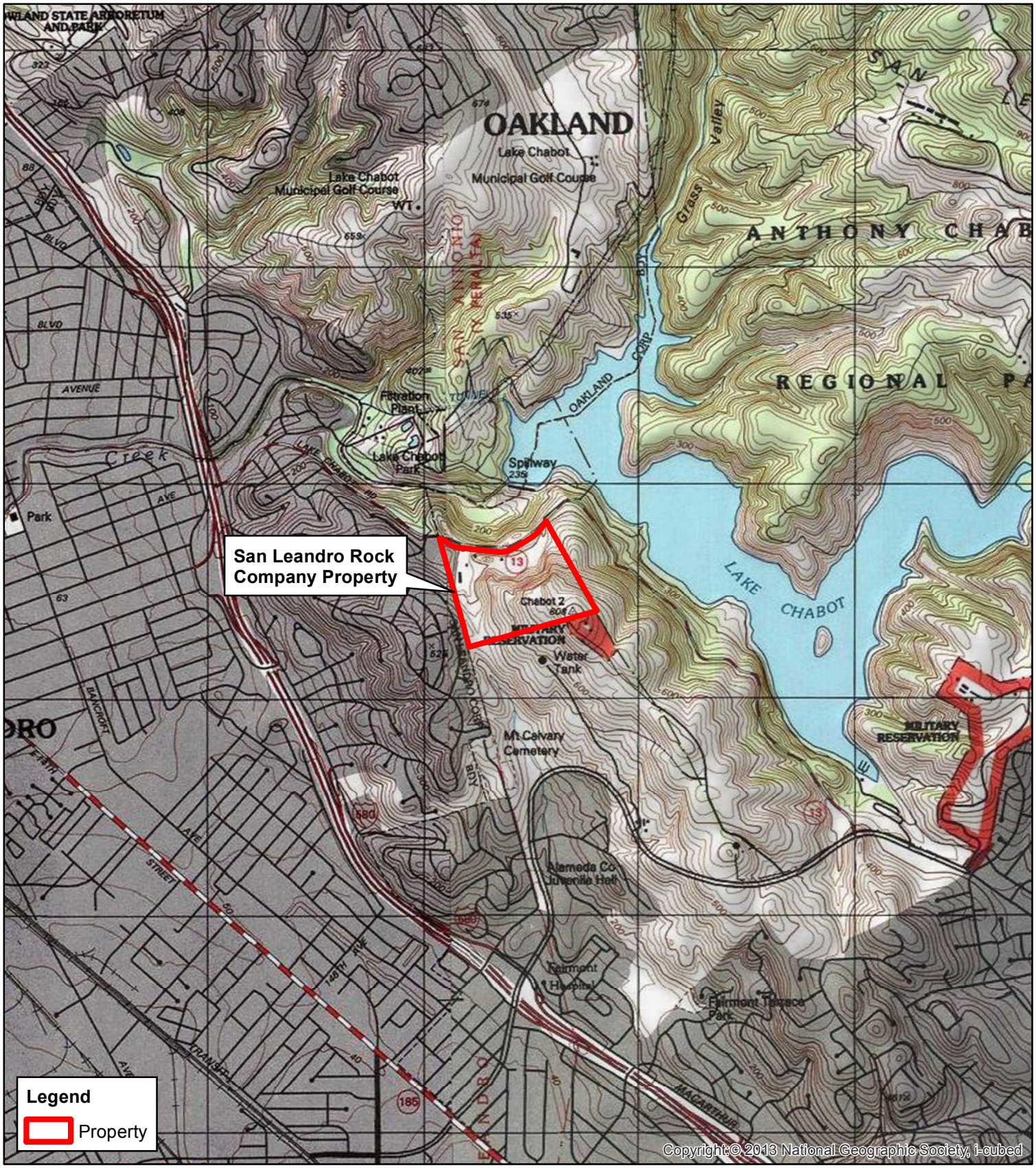
Appendix A. Figures



USGS 7.5' Quad:
San Leandro (1993)
Hayward (1993)

Legal Description:
T2S, R2W Section 30

Scale 1:24,000
1 Inch = 2,000 Feet

Figure 1 Property Location
San Leandro Rock Company Property
Alameda County

0 250 500 Meters
0 1,000 2,000 Feet

N

USGS 7.5' Quad:
San Leandro (1993)
Hayward (1993)

Legal Description:
T2S, R2W Section 30

Scale 1:4,000
1 Inch = 333 Feet

Figure 2 Wetland Location
San Leandro Rock Company Property
Alameda County

0 40 80 Meters
0 175 350 Feet

N

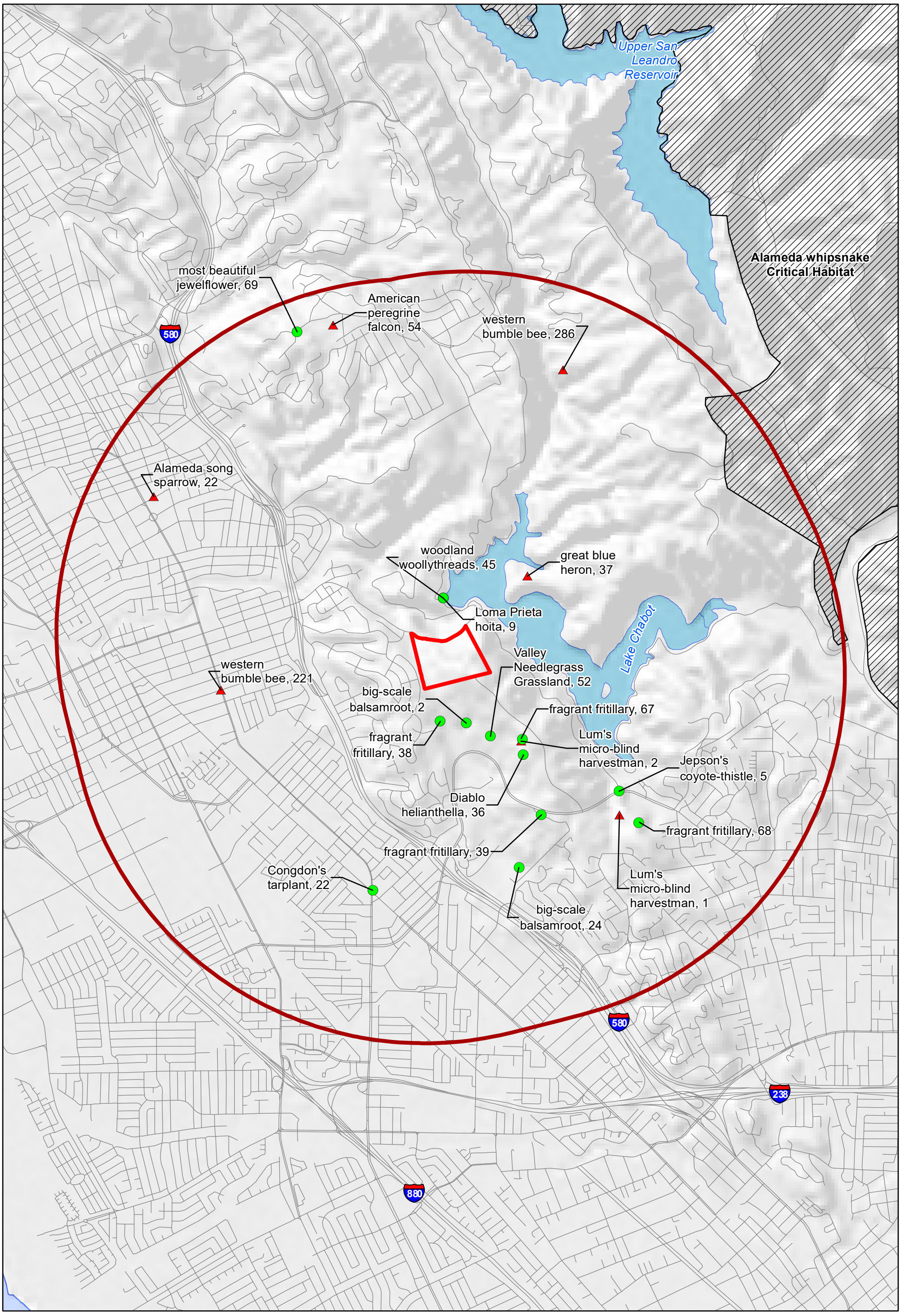


Figure 3:
CNDDB Occurrences Within 2 Miles of Property
San Leandro Rock Company Property
Alameda County

Appendix B. Site Photographs

Photo 1: View of the property facing northeast. Photo taken from the upper bench.

Photo 2: View facing north west of the access road near the bunkers and Lake Chabot Road.

Photo 3: View facing west of the old driving range grass.

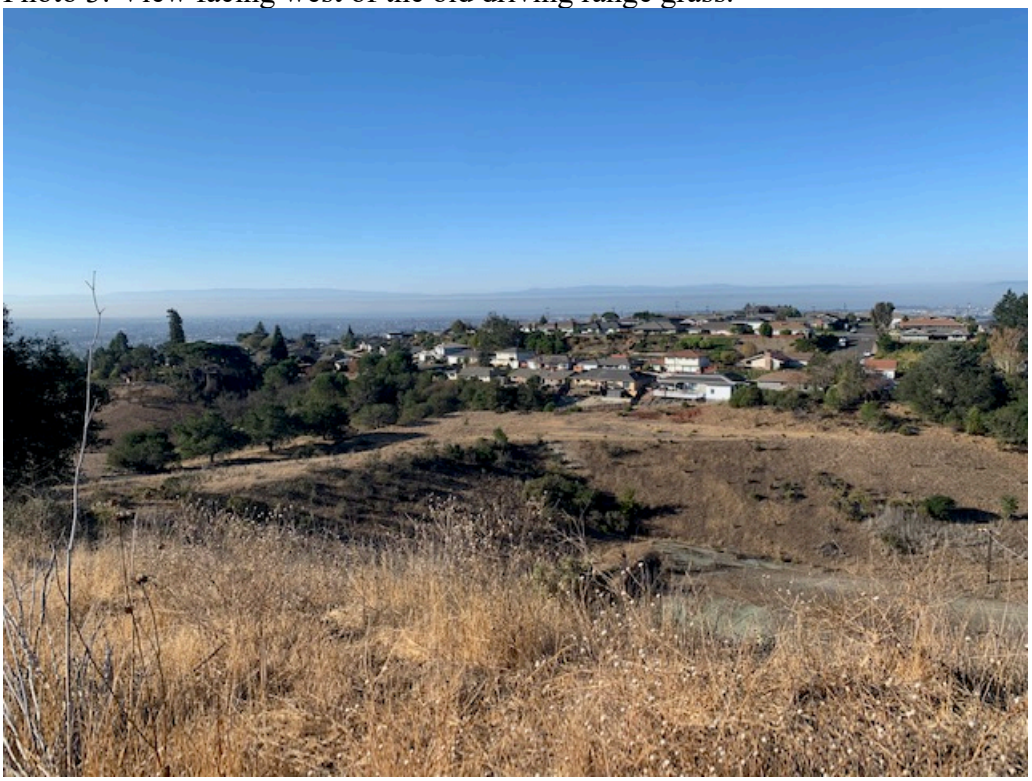


Photo 4: View facing southwest showing the southern end of the driving range and the grassland in the southwestern portion of the property.

Photo 5: Grassland in the southwestern corner of the property.

Photo 6: Area just upslope and south of the old driving range.

Photo 7: View south showing the lower main bench.

Photo 8: View of terraces facing southeast from the upper bench.

Photo 9: Woodrat midden observed at the base of an oak tree.

Photo 10: Driving range field filled with yellow starthistle.

Photo 11: View of potential wetland area in the northwest corner of the property.

Photo 12: Abandoned old pipe adjacent to the potential wetland. Water observed 5-7 feet below ground.

Photo 13: Oak woodland in the northwest corner of the property.

Appendix C. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Species List

United States Department of the Interior

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

In Reply Refer To: November 16, 2020
Consultation Code: 08ESMF00-2021-SLI-0340
Event Code: 08ESMF00-2021-E-00912
Project Name: 13575 Lake Chabot Road - Quarry Property Bio Review

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

To Whom It May Concern:

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

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

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

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

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

Official Species List

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

This species list is provided by:

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

Project Summary

Consultation Code: 08ESMF00-2021-SLI-0340

Event Code: 08ESMF00-2021-E-00912

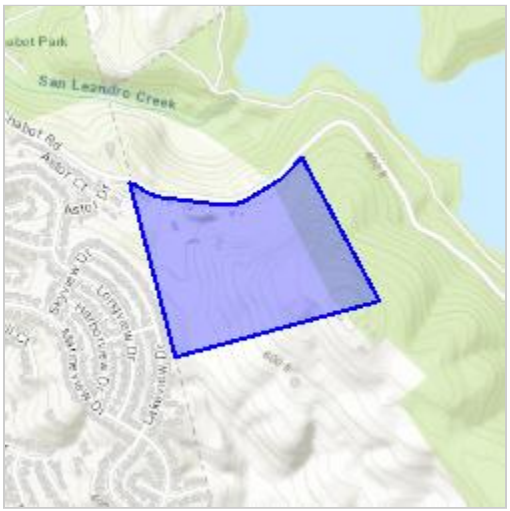
Project Name: 13575 Lake Chabot Road - Quarry Property Bio Review

Project Type: LAND - ACQUISITION

Project Description: Kleinfelder, Inc. is conducting a preliminary biological review for a property proposed for purchase by the East Bay Municipal Utility District.

Project Location:

Approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/place/37.72558180037866N122.12240729547698W



Counties: Alameda, CA

Endangered Species Act Species

There is a total of 15 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

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

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

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

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

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse *Reithrodontomys raviventris* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/613	Endangered

Birds

NAME	STATUS
California Clapper Rail *Rallus longirostris obsoletus* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4240	Endangered
California Least Tern *Sterna antillarum browni* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8104	Endangered
Western Snowy Plover *Charadrius nivosus nivosus* Population: Pacific Coast population DPS-U.S.A. (CA, OR, WA), Mexico (within 50 miles of Pacific coast) There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8035	Threatened
Yellow-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus* Population: Western U.S. DPS There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911	Threatened

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Alameda Whipsnake (=striped Racer) *Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5524	Threatened

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
California Red-legged Frog *Rana draytonii* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891 Species survey guidelines: https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/guideline/survey/population/205/office/11420.pdf	Threatened
California Tiger Salamander *Ambystoma californiense* Population: U.S.A. (Central CA DPS) There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2076	Threatened

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Delta Smelt *Hypomesus transpacificus* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/321	Threatened
Tidewater Goby *Eucyclogobius newberryi* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/57	Endangered

Insects

NAME	STATUS
San Bruno Elfin Butterfly *Callophrys mossii bayensis* There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3394	Endangered

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498	Threatened

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
California Seablite *Suaeda californica* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6310	Endangered
Contra Costa Goldfields *Lasthenia conjugens* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7058	Endangered
Santa Cruz Tarplant *Holocarpha macradenia* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6832	Threatened

Critical habitats

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