

Notice of Exemption 21-2026-098

Appendix E

To: Office of Planning and Research
P.O. Box 3044, Room 113
Sacramento, CA 95812-3044
County Clerk
County of: Marin
3501 Civic Center Dr #234
San Rafael, CA 94903

From: (Public Agency): Town of Tiburon
Public Works Department
1505 Tiburon Boulevard, Tiburon, CA 94920
(Address)

FILED

JUN 08 2026

SHELLY SCOTT
MARIN COUNTY CLERK
Deputy

Project Title: Tiburon 25-SD-01 Large Full Trash Capture Project

Project Applicant: Tiburon Department of Public Works

Project Location - Specific:

Plaza & ROW Tiburon Blvd and Main St near 10 Main St, Tiburon, CA 94920

Project Location - City: Tiburon Project Location - County: Marin

Description of Nature, Purpose and Beneficiaries of Project:

Please see attached memo.

Name of Public Agency Approving Project: Town of Tiburon Public Works Department

Name of Person or Agency Carrying Out Project: Town of Tiburon Public Works Department

Exempt Status: (check one):

- Ministerial (Sec. 21080(b)(1); 15268);
- Declared Emergency (Sec. 21080(b)(3); 15269(a));
- Emergency Project (Sec. 21080(b)(4); 15269(b)(c));
- Categorical Exemption. State type and section number: 15301 Existing Facilities, 15302 Replacement or Reconstruction, 15304 Minor Alterations to Land
- Statutory Exemptions. State code number: _____

Reasons why project is exempt:

Please see attached memo.

Lead Agency
Contact Person: David O. Eshoo Area Code/Telephone/Extension: (415) 435-7388

If filed by applicant:

1. Attach certified document of exemption finding.
2. Has a Notice of Exemption been filed by the public agency approving the project? Yes No

Signature: _____ Date: _____ Title: _____

Signed by Lead Agency Signed by Applicant

Authority cited: Sections 21083 and 21110, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 21108, 21152, and 21152.1, Public Resources Code.

Date Received for filing at OPR: _____

POSTED 6/8/2026 TO 7/8/2026



NCE Project No. 1045.11.55
Schaaf and Wheeler Project No. TBRN.01

May 28, 2026

To: David O. Eshoo, Engineering Manager
Town of Tiburon Public Works Department
1505 Tiburon Boulevard
Tiburon, CA 94920

RE: Tiburon 25-SD-01 Trash Capture Project

1.1 Introduction

The Town of Tiburon (Town) proposes to replace an existing storm drain at 10 Main Street and install a trash capture device to control trash in stormwater runoff to support the Marin Countywide Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program (MCSTOPP) and the trash amendments adopted by the State Water Resources Control Board in April 2025. As detailed under Section 1.3, “Exemptions under CEQA,” the Town has determined that the Tiburon Trash Capture Project (Project) is exempt under CEQA Guidelines Section 15301, for existing facilities, and on a separate and independent basis, Section 15302 for replacement or reconstruction of existing facilities, and Section 15304 for minor alterations to land.

1.2 Project Description

The purpose of the Project is to install a large trash capture device (TCD) to bring the Town and a portion of Caltrans right-of-way in Tiburon Boulevard into compliance with the State Water Board Trash Amendments. Full compliance with the amendments requires installation of trash capture devices capable of removing particles 5 mm or larger from portions of land deemed as “priority land use” areas.

The State Water Board Trash Amendments have a compliance deadline of December 1, 2030. The MCSTOPP assisted in completing feasibility studies, conceptual designs, and securing funds on behalf of its member agencies which includes the Town of Tiburon.

The approximately 0.013-acre Town of Tiburon Trash Capture Device Project location is located upstream of the outfall of a storm drain system under the Tiburon Ferry Station near the intersection of Main Street and Tiburon Boulevard (State Route 131) in the Town of Tiburon, Marin County, California (**Attachment A; Figures 1 and 2**) This storm drain system serves a tributary northwesterly along State Route 131 and adjacent neighborhoods in Tiburon. The Project will install a TCD consisting of a State Water Resources Control Board approved technology. The designed TCD is a Debris Separating Baffle Box (DSBB) device and a new tidal gate that will be constructed in-line with an existing 48-inch reinforced concrete pipe (RCP) located under the plaza adjacent to the Tiburon Statue in downtown Tiburon. The Project will not disturb the Tiburon Statue. Access hatches to the TCD and tidal gate vault will incorporate an inset pan for concrete pavers to match the existing pavers and aesthetic of the Tiburon Statue plaza.

The Project will also relocate a SANIS sewer force main that is in direct conflict with the TCD. A 10-inch sewer force main will be connected to a new and recently constructed 16-inch sewer force main in Juanita Lane near the intersection with State Route 131. The connection will be within the paving limits of Juanita Lane and will continue to be owned and maintained by SANIS.

This Project focuses on reducing trash and litter, protecting water quality, and beneficial uses of local receiving water bodies from the impacts of trash. The area is currently regularly maintained by Caltrans and the Town of Tiburon. The construction of the TCD will support the long-term water quality of the area and San Francisco Bay.

Long-term, trash and debris will be removed from the DSBB via vactor truck accessing the TCD from a lane closure of the right-hand turn lane from State Route 131 to Main Street. All debris, trash, organics, and sediments captured by the TCD system and during maintenance of the system shall be transported and disposed of at an approved facility for disposal in accordance with local and state requirements.

1.3 Exemptions under CEQA

The City deemed the Project to be exempt from CEQA pursuant to the Class 3 categorical exemptions set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15300 (15301, Existing Facilities; 15302, Replacement or Reconstruction; 15304, Minor Alterations to Land). Below is a summary of why the Project is exempt:

1.3.1 Class 1 Categorical Exemption

Section 15301 of the CEQA Guidelines states that “Class 1 consists of the operation, repair, maintenance, permitting, leasing, licensing, or minor alteration of existing public or private structures, facilities, mechanical equipment, or topographical features, involving negligible or no expansion of existing or former use.” The proposed Town of Tiburon Trash Capture Device Project would involve the installation of a DSBB and tidal gate within an existing storm drain system and the relocation of an existing sewer force main to resolve a utility conflict. All improvements would occur within previously disturbed and developed public right-of-way and paved plaza areas and would not result in an expansion of the existing uses within the Project area.

The Project would modify existing public infrastructure to improve stormwater quality and maintain compliance with State Water Resources Control Board Trash Amendments. The trash capture device would be constructed in-line with an existing 48-inch RCP. No new development footprint would be created beyond the existing storm drain alignment, and the Project would not alter surrounding land uses or introduce new operational activities beyond routine maintenance.

The Project area is located in a fully developed urban area of downtown Tiburon with existing public services, utilities, and roadway infrastructure in place. The Project area is not considered environmentally sensitive, and construction activities would be temporary and limited in scope. Ongoing operation of the trash capture device would consist of periodic maintenance using a vactor truck and would be consistent with existing municipal stormwater maintenance practices. Therefore, the proposed Project qualifies for a Class 1 Categorical Exemption under CEQA Guidelines Section 15301, as it involves minor alterations to existing public facilities with negligible or no expansion of use.

Class 2 – Replacement or Reconstruction of Existing Structures or Facilities (CEQA Guidelines §15302)

Section 15302 of the CEQA Guidelines applies to the replacement or reconstruction of existing structures and facilities where the new structure would be located on the same site as the structure replaced and would have substantially the same purpose and capacity. The proposed Project includes reconstruction and modification of existing storm drain infrastructure through the installation of a trash capture device, relocation of a tidal gate, and the relocation of an existing sewer force main.

All Project components would be located within the footprint of existing public infrastructure and would serve the same functional purposes of stormwater conveyance and wastewater service. The trash capture device would not increase stormwater capacity or alter drainage patterns and would enhance water quality performance within the existing system. Similarly, relocation of the sewer force main would maintain existing service levels without expansion. Therefore, the Project qualifies for a Class 2 Categorical Exemption under CEQA Guidelines Section 15302, as it involves reconstruction and replacement of existing public facilities on the same site and with substantially the same purpose and capacity.

Class 4 – Minor Alterations to Land (CEQA Guidelines §15304)

Section 15304 of the CEQA Guidelines applies to minor public or private alterations in the condition of land that do not involve the removal of mature, scenic trees or result in significant environmental disturbance. Construction activities associated with the Project would include minor excavation and trenching within previously disturbed and developed areas, including paved roadway and plaza surfaces, to install the trash capture device and relocate the existing sewer force main.

Ground disturbance would be limited in extent (approximately 0.013 acres), temporary in nature, and confined to existing infrastructure. Disturbed surfaces would be restored following construction to match existing conditions, including replacement of pavement and plaza pavers. The Project would not affect natural landforms, riparian vegetation, or sensitive habitat, and no tree removal is proposed. Therefore, the Project qualifies for a Class 4 Categorical Exemption under CEQA Guidelines Section 15304, as it involves minor alterations to previously disturbed land with no potential for significant environmental effects.

1.4 Environmental Analysis

1.4.1 Evaluation of Exceptions to the Use of Categorical Exemptions

A lead agency must also consider whether a Project may fall under a list of exceptions to all classes of exemptions, as detailed under Section 15300.2 of the CEQA Guidelines. The following analysis provides a more detailed evaluation of the potential impacts of the Project on the environment and serves as evidence in support of the use of a categorical exemptions appropriate for the Project. The Project area, like much of the surrounding area, is entirely developed.

1.4.1 Hazardous Materials:

A search of hazardous sites within the vicinity and on the Project area was conducted on the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) GeoTracker website. The SWRCB GeoTracker website revealed no hazardous sites on or adjacent to the Project area. The nearest site GeoTracker site documented is a closed LUST site

located approximately 330 feet northeast of the Project area. The site was opened in 1998 and was under investigation for the potential of gasoline, diesel and benzene contaminating groundwater. The LUST site was closed in 2018 with the issuance of a Closure/No Further Action Letter. According to the Closure letter, the site meets the criteria of Low-Threat Underground Storage Tank Case Closure Policy, including a petroleum hydrocarbon plume less than 100 feet in length. Due to the site's distance from the Project area, and low-threat status, the site presents no hazard to the proposed project. Please see **Attachment B** for the GeoTracker search.

Relocation of the SANIS sewer force main will result in the removal of approximately 30 feet of a 10-inch asbestos cement pipe. Removal of the pipe will be conducted in a manner that follows current safety guidelines and rules and ensures no asbestos materials are released to the environment. All asbestos materials will be contained and removed from the Project site and disposed of at an approved disposal facility. No impacts are anticipated.

1.4.2 Scenic Highways:

The proposed Project is not located on or adjacent to any State or County scenic highway. The proposed Project would install a trash capture to improve an existing storm drain system below grade and would not construct any vertical elements; therefore, the Project would not impact scenic resources. Please see **Attachment C** for the Caltrans Scenic Highway Map.

1.4.3 Biological Resources:

The proposed Project would improve an existing storm drainage system to prevent trash discharge into San Francisco Bay. The proposed Project would have a positive impact for aquatic species in the immediate vicinity by removing trash which would otherwise be conveyed to the Bay. The Project area is entirely developed, consisting of paved roadway and concrete sidewalk, with adjacent small trees and potted plants. Trees in the Project area could provide suitable nesting habitat for migratory birds; however, construction activities would incorporate construction controls to avoid disturbance to migratory birds, as required by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act. No habitat for other special status species is present. No wetland resources¹ are present within the Project area. Please see **Attachment A, Figure 3** for CNDDDB occurrence maps and **Attachment D** for the biological database searches.

1.4.4 Historic and Cultural Resources:

A cultural resources records search identified two previous studies and two historic architectural resources within 100 meters of the Area of Potential Effect (APE); however, no cultural resources were identified within the APE itself. A site visit conducted in 2022 by a qualified archaeologist confirmed that the Project area has been previously disturbed by roadway and infrastructure development and has low potential to contain buried prehistoric resources, and no cultural resources were observed during the field review.

Although historic resources are present in the surrounding area, including portions of Main Street and a building at 20–22 Main Street, the proposed Project consists of in-kind replacement activities with no vertical elements and would not result in direct or indirect impacts to these resources. Based on the records search, Project area conditions, and project design, the Project would not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a

¹ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. n.d. Wetlands Mapper. Accessed February 3, 2026. <https://fwsprimary.wim.usgs.gov/wetlands/apps/wetlands-mapper/>

historical resource pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2. No cultural resources were identified within the APE, and no known historical resources, as defined by CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5(a), or unique archaeological resources, as defined by Public Resources Code Section 21083.2(g), were found to exist within the APE.

While previously unknown cultural resources or human remains are unlikely to be discovered within the Project area due to its previously disturbed and developed nature, in the event that such resources are encountered during ground-disturbing activities, work would be halted and appropriate procedures implemented in accordance with applicable regulations. Should human remains be uncovered, the statutes of State of California Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 must be followed. Because no historical or cultural resources exist within the APE and the Project consists of only below grade, in-kind improvements, the Project would not impact historic or cultural resources. Please see **Attachment E** for the historic and cultural resources memo.

1.4.5 Determination:

The Project will not result in impacts to hazardous materials, scenic resources, historic and cultural resources, biological resources, aquatic resources, and all work will occur within previously developed areas. The proposed Project would not result in any adverse effects, and there are no exceptions to the exemptions.

Sincerely,

NCE



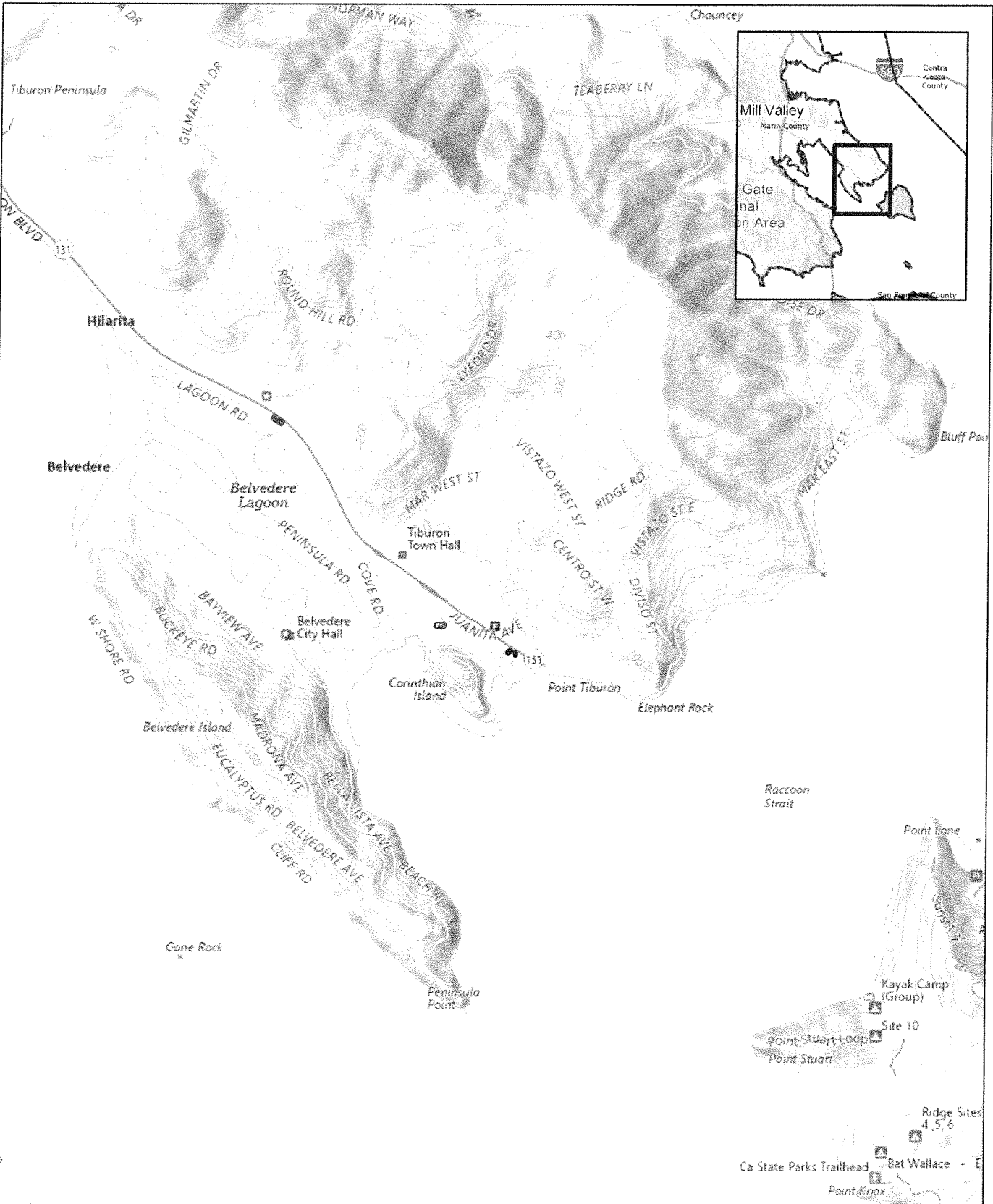
Cord Hute
Senior Biologist II



Caleb Hute
Staff Scientist I

Attachment A

Figures



Document Path: P:\Active Projects\Shaaf & Wheeler - 1045\1045.11.55 Tiburon Trash Capture\GIS\Map\Brogonal\Brandy_City_Ard - Nbrogon.aprx

- Legend**
- Project Area
 - Staging Area



Tiburon 25-SD-01 Trash Capture Project
Project Location Map

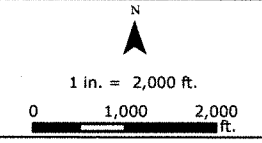
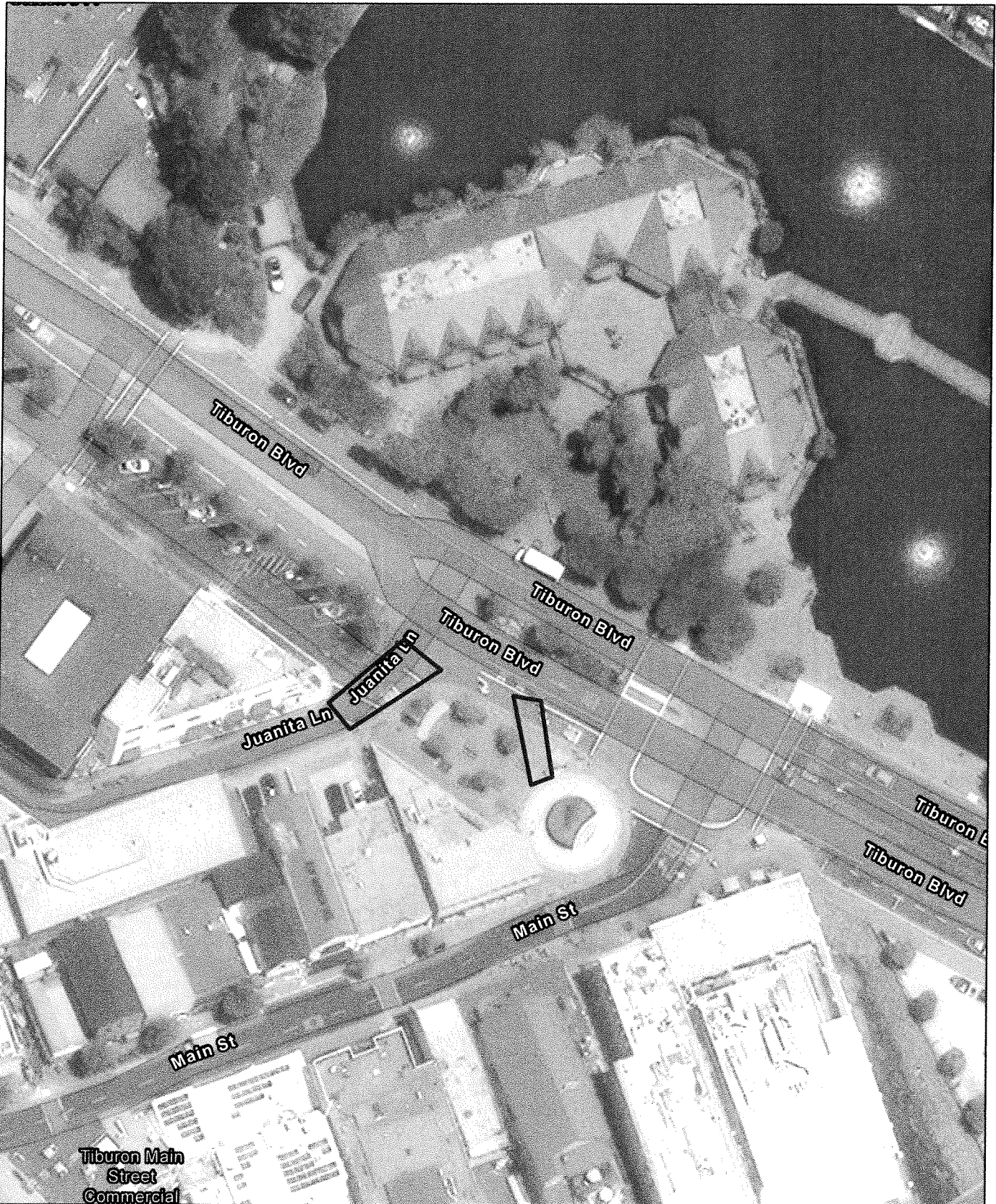


FIGURE
1

SOURCE USGS Topographic Map	JOB NUMBER 1045.11.55	DRAWN calebhute	DATE 2/2/2026	REVISED -	APPROVED -
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- Legend**
- Project Area
 - Staging Area



NCE

Tiburon 25-SD-01 Trash Capture Project
Project Area Detail Map

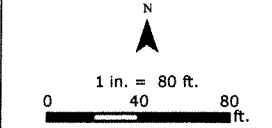


FIGURE
2A

SOURCE	JOB NUMBER	DRAWN	DATE	REVISED	APPROVED
ESRI World Imagery with Metadata	1045.11.55	calebhute	2/2/2025	-	cvaz



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Legend

- Project Area
- Staging Area



Tiburon 25-SD-01 Trash Capture Project
Project Area Detail Map

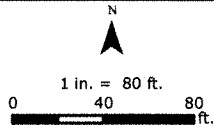
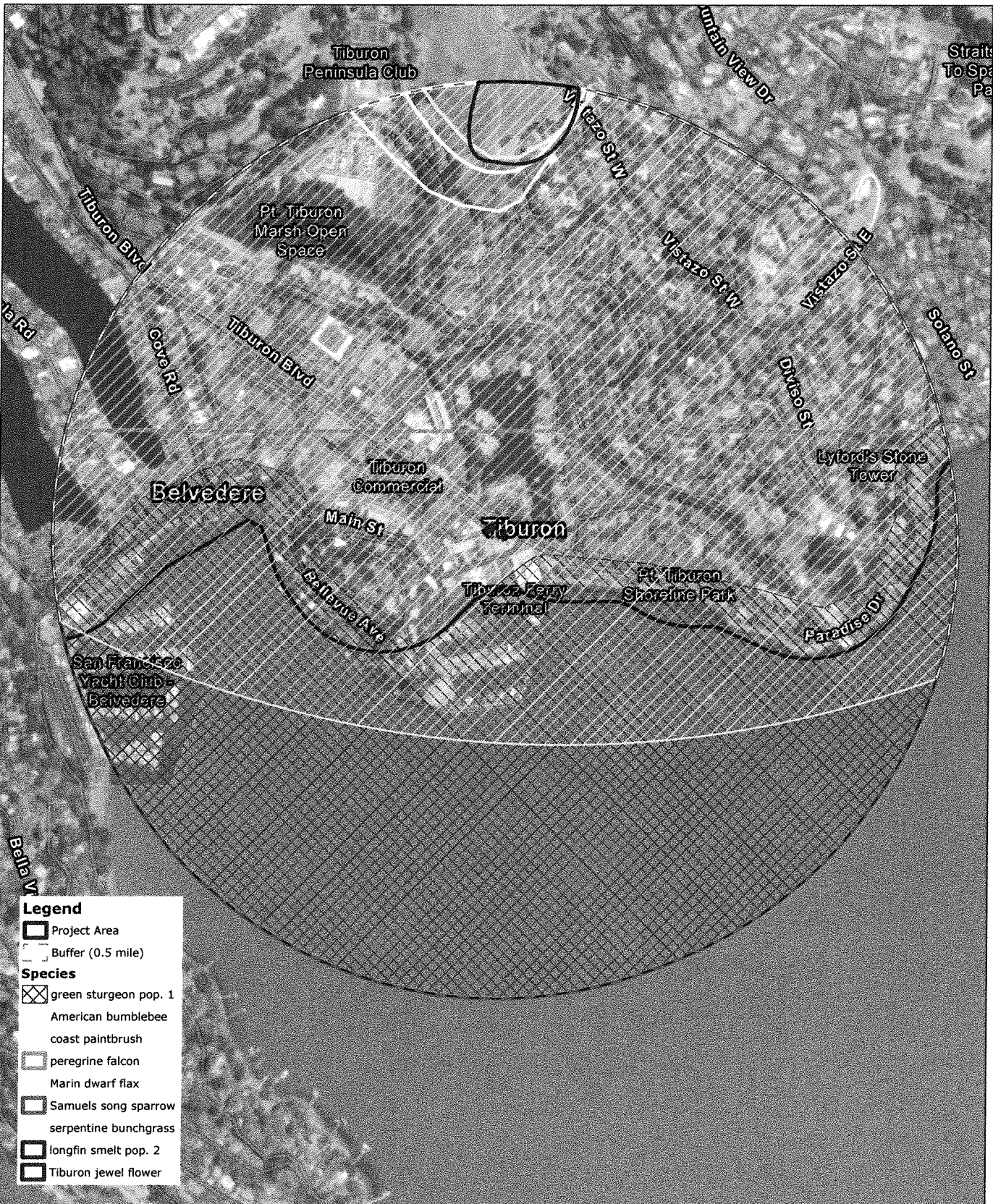


FIGURE
2B

SOURCE ESRI World Imagery with Metadata	JOB NUMBER 1045.11.55	DRAWN calebhute	DATE 2/2/2025	REVISED -	APPROVED cvaz
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Legend

- Project Area
- Buffer (0.5 mile)

Species

- green sturgeon pop. 1
- American bumblebee
- coast paintbrush
- peregrine falcon
- Marin dwarf flax
- Samuels song sparrow
- serpentine bunchgrass
- longfin smelt pop. 2
- Tiburon jewel flower

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Tiburon 25-SD-01 Trash Capture Project
California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) Map

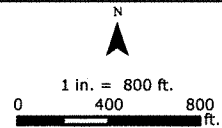
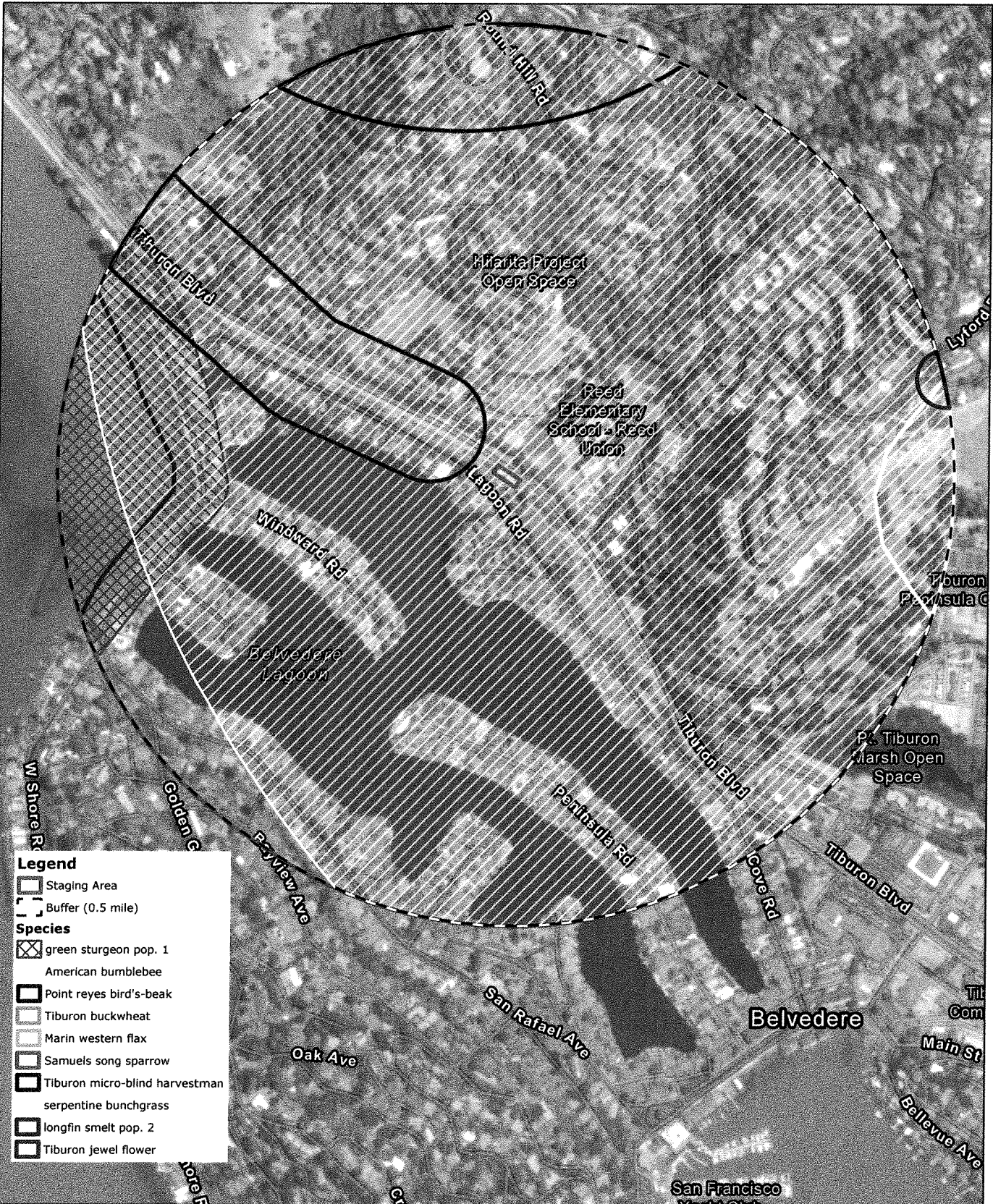


FIGURE
3A

SOURCE ESRI World Imagery with Metadata	JOB NUMBER 1045.11.55	DRAWN calebhute	DATE 2/2/2025	REVISED -	APPROVED cvaz
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Legend

- Staging Area
- Buffer (0.5 mile)

Species

- green sturgeon pop. 1
- American bumblebee
- Point Reyes bird's-beak
- Tiburon buckwheat
- Marin western flax
- Samuels song sparrow
- Tiburon micro-blind harvestman
- serpentine bunchgrass
- longfin smelt pop. 2
- Tiburon jewel flower

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NCE

Tiburon 25-SD-01 Trash Capture Project
 California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDb) Map

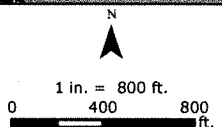


FIGURE
3B

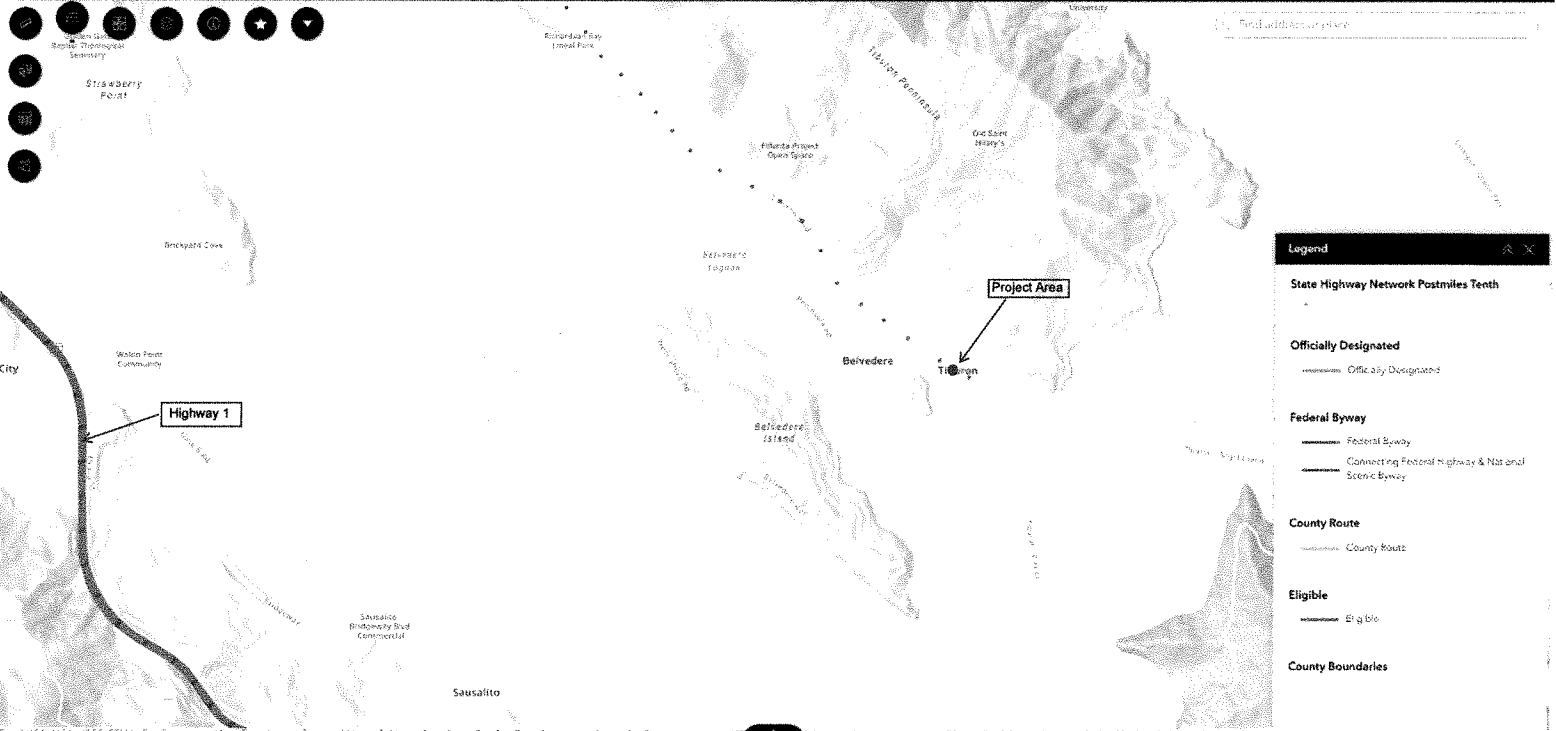
SOURCE ESRI World Imagery with Metadata	JOB NUMBER 1045.11.55	DRAWN calebhute	DATE 2/2/2025	REVISED -	APPROVED cvaz
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Attachment B

Hazards Database Searches

Attachment C

Caltrans Scenic Highway Map



Attachment D

Biological Database Searches



Multiple Occurrences per Page
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: BIOS selection

<i>Rana draytonii</i>		Element Code: AAABH01022	
California red-legged frog			
Listing Status:	Federal: Threatened	CNDDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G2G3
	State: None		State: S2S3
	Other: CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_VU-Vulnerable		
Habitat:	General: LOWLANDS AND FOOTHILLS IN OR NEAR PERMANENT SOURCES OF DEEP WATER WITH DENSE, SHRUBBY OR EMERGENT RIPARIAN VEGETATION.		
	Micro: REQUIRES 11-20 WEEKS OF PERMANENT WATER FOR LARVAL DEVELOPMENT. MUST HAVE ACCESS TO ESTIVATION HABITAT.		

Occurrence No.	212	Map Index: 36053	EO Index: 31050	Element Last Seen: 1997-03-01
Occ. Rank:	Good		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 1997-03-01
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 1997-07-09
Quad Summary:	San Quentin (3712284)			
County Summary:	Marin			
Lat/Long:	37.88160 / -122.44262		Accuracy:	specific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4192824 E549015		Elevation (ft):	5
PLSS:	T01N, R05W, Sec. 32 (M)		Acres:	2.6
Location:	OLD LAGOON (NOW A POND) AT KEIL COVE, TIBURON.			
Detailed Location:	THIS SITE PROBABLY CONTAINS THE LAST POPULATION OF RLF'S ON THE TIBURON PENINSULA. THE LANDOWNERS HAVE CONDUCTED LAND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OVER THE PAST 120 YEARS THAT HAVE ENSURED FROG SURVIVAL.			
Ecological:	PRIOR TO 1880, THIS AQUATIC HABITAT WAS SUBJECT TO TIDAL ACTION, BUT IS NOW COMPOSED OF FRESH WATER, FED FROM SPRINGS / WATERSHED UPSLOPE.			
General:	3 JUVENILE FROGS OBSERVED ON 1 MARCH 1997.			
Owner/Manager:	PVT			

Occurrence No.	421	Map Index: 44928	EO Index: 44928	Element Last Seen: 2000-09-22
Occ. Rank:	Excellent		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 2000-09-22
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2001-02-14
Quad Summary:	San Quentin (3712284)			
County Summary:	Marin			
Lat/Long:	37.88610 / -122.44514		Accuracy:	80 meters
UTM:	Zone-10 N4193322 E548790		Elevation (ft):	25
PLSS:	T01N, R05W, Sec. 32 (M)		Acres:	0.0
Location:	BETWEEN BLUFF POINT AND POINT CHAUNCEY, TIBURON.			
Detailed Location:				
Ecological:	HABITAT CONSISTS OF COAST LIVE OAK WOODLAND, DOMINATED BY CALIFORNIA BAY LAUREL & TOYON; UNDERSTORY INCLUDES SWEET CICELY, COASTAL WOOD FERN, CALIFORNIA HEDGE NETTLE, STRAWBERRY, AND CALIFORNIA BLACKBERRY. SLOPE IS NORTH-FACING.			
General:	1 JUVENILE OBSERVED ON 22 SEP 2000; PRESUMED TO BE OVER-WINTERING.			
Owner/Manager:	PVT			



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California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>		Element Code: ABNKD06071	
American peregrine falcon			
Listing Status:	Federal: Delisted	CNDDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G4T4
	State: Delisted		State: S3S4
	Other: CDF_S-Sensitive		
Habitat:	General: NEAR WETLANDS, LAKES, RIVERS, OR OTHER WATER; ON CLIFFS, BANKS, DUNES, MOUNDS; ALSO, HUMAN-MADE STRUCTURES.		
	Micro: NEST CONSISTS OF A SCRAPE OR A DEPRESSION OR LEDGE IN AN OPEN SITE.		

*** SENSITIVE ***

Occurrence No.	51	Map Index: A0826	EO Index: 102386	Element Last Seen: 2014-05-07
Occ. Rank:	Good		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 2014-05-07
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2016-06-28

Quad Summary: San Francisco North (3712274)

County Summary: San Francisco

Lat/Long:		Accuracy:	80 meters
UTM:		Elevation (ft):	12
PLSS:		Acres:	5.0

Location: *SENSITIVE* LOCATION INFORMATION SUPPRESSED.

Detailed Location: PLEASE CONTACT THE CALIFORNIA NATURAL DIVERSITY DATABASE, CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE, FOR MORE INFORMATION: (916) 322-2493

Ecological: NEST ON URBAN STRUCTURE.

General:

Owner/Manager:



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California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Melospiza melodia samuelis

Element Code: ABPBXA301W

San Pablo song sparrow

Listing Status: **Federal:** None

CNDDDB Element Ranks: **Global:** G5T2

State: None

State: S2

Other: CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern

Habitat: **General:** RESIDENT OF SALT MARSHES ALONG THE NORTH SIDE OF SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN PABLO BAYS.

Micro: INHABITS TIDAL SLOUGHS IN THE SALICORNIA MARSHES; NESTS IN GRINDELIA BORDERING SLOUGH CHANNELS.

Occurrence No.	41	Map Index:	61120	EO Index:	61156	Element Last Seen:	1923-08-14
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:			1923-08-14
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:			2005-04-26

Quad Summary: San Francisco North (3712274), San Quentin (3712284)

County Summary: Marin

Lat/Long:	37.87865 / -122.46213	Accuracy:	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-10 N4192488 E547301	Elevation (ft):	
PLSS:	T01N, R05W, Sec. 31 (M)	Acres:	0.0

Location: BELVEDERE.

Detailed Location: LOCATION GIVEN AS "BELVEDERE".

Ecological:

General: 1 COLLECTED (CAS #26283) 14 AUG 1923.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN



Multiple Occurrences per Page
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Acipenser medirostris pop. 1

Element Code: AFCAA01031

green sturgeon - southern DPS

Listing Status: Federal: Threatened

CNDDDB Element Ranks: Global: G2T1

State: None

State: S1

Other: AFS_VU-Vulnerable, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_EN-Endangered

Habitat: General: SPAWNING SITE FIDELITY. SPAWNS IN THE SACRAMENTO, FEATHER AND YUBA RIVERS. PRESENCE IN UPPER STANISLAUS AND SAN JOAQUIN RIVERS MAY INDICATE SPAWNING. NON-SPAWNING ADULTS OCCUPY MARINE/ESTUARINE WATERS. DELTA ESTUARY IS IMPORTANT FOR REARING JUVENILES.

Micro: SPAWNING OCCURS PRIMARILY IN COOL (11-15 C) SECTIONS OF MAINSTEM RIVERS IN DEEP POOLS (8-9 METERS) WITH SUBSTRATE CONTAINING SMALL TO MEDIUM SIZED SAND, GRAVEL, COBBLE, OR BOULDER.

Occurrence No.	10	Map Index:	B8107	EO Index:	121221	Element Last Seen:	2021-12-01
Occ. Rank:	Good	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:		2021-12-01	
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:		2022-05-26	

Quad Summary: Oakland West (3712273), San Francisco North (3712274), Point Bonita (3712275), Richmond (3712283), San Quentin (3712284), San Rafael (3712285), Jersey Island (3812116), Antioch North (3812117), Honker Bay (3812118), Rio Vista (3812126), Denverton (3812128), Vine Hill (3812211), Benicia (3812212), Mare Island (3812213), Petaluma Point (3812214), Novato (3812215), Fairfield South (3812221), Cuttings Wharf (3812223), Sears Point (3812224), Petaluma River (3812225)

County Summary: Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, Sacramento, San Francisco, Solano, Sonoma

Lat/Long:	38.06927 / -122.3518	Accuracy:	non-specific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4213699 E556857	Elevation (ft):	0
PLSS:	T, R, Sec. 0 ()	Acres:	181349.0

Location: SAN FRANCISCO BAY ESTUARY; FROM ANTIOCH BRIDGE ON SAN JOAQUIN RIV & RIO VISTA BRIDGE ON SACRAMENTO RIV W TO GOLDEN GATE.

Detailed Location: INCLUDES LOWER SACRAMENTO RIVER S OF RIO VISTA, LOWER SAN JOAQUIN RIVER W OF ANTIOCH, HONKER BAY, GRIZZLY BAY, SUISUN BAY, MONTEZUMA SLOUGH, CARQUINEZ STRAIT, SAN PABLO BAY, NAPA RIVER, PETALUMA RIVER, CORTE MADERA CREEK, & RICHARDSON BAY.

Ecological: TYPE LOCALITY. CRITICAL HABITAT. IMPORTANT REARING HABITAT FOR JUVENILES; FORAGING HABITAT & MIGRATION ROUTES FOR SPAWNING ADULTS. HISTORICALLY, FACED AN 88% DECLINE BETWEEN 1887 & 1901; RECENT RESEARCH SUGGESTS A SLIGHT POSITIVE TREND.

General: CAUGHT/COLLECTED PRIOR TO 1854 AND IN 1855, 1857, 1860, 1880, 1948, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1956, 1959, 1962-1964, 1967-1974, 1976, 1980, 1983-84, 1986-87, 1989, 1996 & 1998. JUVENILES & ADULTS DETECTED OR STUDIED FROM 2001-2002, 2006-2021.

Owner/Manager: USACE, USBOR, DWR, UNKNOWN



Multiple Occurrences per Page
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Spirinchus thaleichthys pop. 2

Element Code: AFCHB03040

longfin smelt - San Francisco Bay-Delta DPS

Listing Status: **Federal:** Endangered
State: Threatened
Other: IUCN_LC-Least Concern

CNDDB Element Ranks: **Global:** G5TNRQ
State: S1

Habitat: **General:** PELAGIC AND ANADROMOUS WITHIN THE SACRAMENTO-SAN JOAQUIN RIVER DELTA, SAN FRANCISCO BAY, AND GULF OF THE FARALLONES. SPAWNS IN LOWER FRESHWATER REACHES OF SACRAMENTO AND SAN JOAQUIN RIVERS. FIRST YEAR IN SUISUN BAY; LATER SF BAY OR GULF OF THE FARALLONES.

Micro: OCCURS IN SALINITIES RANGING FROM PURE FRESHWATER TO PURE SALTWATER; TYPICALLY SALINITIES RANGING FROM 14-28 PARTS PER THOUSAND (PPT). GENERALLY OCCUPIES WATER TEMPERATURES FROM 61-68F, WITH SPAWNING OCCURRING IN WATER TEMPERATURES FROM 41-58F.

Occurrence No.	24	Map Index:	89723	EO Index:	90726	Element Last Seen:	2010-09-02
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:			2010-09-02
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:			2013-07-26

Quad Summary: Hunters Point (3712263), San Francisco South (3712264), Oakland East (3712272), Oakland West (3712273), San Francisco North (3712274), Point Bonita (3712275), Richmond (3712283), San Quentin (3712284), San Rafael (3712285)

County Summary: Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco

Lat/Long:	37.90013 / -122.45757	Accuracy:	non-specific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4194873 E547688	Elevation (ft):	0
PLSS:	T01N, R05W, Sec. 30 (M)	Acres:	69336.0

Location: CENTRAL SAN FRANCISCO BAY, FROM ALAMEDA NORTH TO THE VICINITY OF POINT SAN PEDRO.

Detailed Location: SPECIMEN LOCALITIES VARIOUS. MAPPED TO "CENTRAL BAY" SAMPLING AREA FROM IEP BAY STUDY INITIATED 1980; INCL. 11 OPEN WATER (OTTER/MIDWATER TRAWLS, PLANKTON NET) & 9 BEACH SEINE STNS. 5-6 USFWS BEACH SEINE SITES IN AREA, ACTIVE 1976-PRESENT.

Ecological: MANY SPECIMENS TAKEN IN SHRIMP BYCATCH. AGE-1 FISH DETECTED HERE YEAR-ROUND IN BAY STUDY 1980-95; HIGHER THAN ANY OTHER AREA IN SUMMER-FALL. AT LEAST PART OF ADULT POP ANADROMOUS; LONGFIN SMELT HAVE BEEN COLLECTED IN THE GULF OF FARALLONES.

General: NUMEROUS SPECIMENS FROM 1913-2001. 1990-95: LARVAE DETECTED IN HIGH OUTFLOW YEARS, AVG CPUE FOR YOY PEAKED JUL-OCT, & FOR AGE-1 IN JAN-FEB. DET IN OAKLAND HARBOR 2005. LOW #S CAUGHT AT 4 OF 6 USFWS BEACH SEINE SITES 1980, 2001-10.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN



Multiple Occurrences per Page
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Serpentine Bunchgrass

Element Code: CTT42130CA

Serpentine Bunchgrass

Listing Status: **Federal:** None
State: None
Other:
Habitat: **General:**
Micro:

CNDDDB Element Ranks: **Global:** G2
State: S2.2

Occurrence No. 9 **Map Index:** 08742 **EO Index:** 16263 **Element Last Seen:** 1986-XX-XX
Occ. Rank: Unknown **Presence:** Presumed Extant **Site Last Seen:** 1989-06-26
Occ. Type: Natural/Native occurrence **Trend:** Unknown **Record Last Updated:** 1998-07-14

Quad Summary: San Quentin (3712284)

County Summary: Marin

Lat/Long: 37.88114 / -122.45567 **Accuracy:** specific area
UTM: Zone-10 N4192767 E547867 **Elevation (ft):** 100
PLSS: T01N, R05W, Sec. 31 (M) **Acres:** 88.2

Location: TIBURON PENINSULA, ABOUT 1 MILE DUE WEST OF BLUFF POINT, INCLUDING OLD ST. HILARY'S PRESERVE.

Detailed Location: SMALL SERPENTINE OUTCROP WITH ASSOCIATED SPECIES.

Ecological: ON SERPENTINE. NATIVE & INTRODUCED GRASSES. COMPOSITION OF GRASSLAND UNKNOWN, BUT NASSELLA PULCHRA, MELICA CALIFORNICA & RARE TAXA CASTILLEJA AFFINIS SSP. NEGLECTA, HESPEROLINON CONGESTUM, STREPTANTHUS NIGER KNOWN FROM SITE.

General: SITE OWNED BY CITY OF TIBURON (OPEN SPACE), ST. HILARY'S, AND OTHER PRIVATE OWNERS. SEE [HTTPS://WILDLIFE.CA.GOV/DATA/VEGCAMP/NATURAL-COMMUNITIES](https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/VegCamp/Natural-Communities) TO INTERPRET AND ADDRESS THE PRESENCE OF RARE COMMUNITIES.

Owner/Manager: PVT, TIBURON OPEN SPACE



Multiple Occurrences per Page
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Bombus pensylvanicus

Element Code: IHHYM24260

American bumble bee

Listing Status: **Federal:** None
State: None
Other: IUCN_VU-Vulnerable

CNDDDB Element Ranks: **Global:** G3G4
State: S2

Habitat: **General:** □

Micro: LONG-TONGUED; FORAGES ON A WIDE VARIETY OF FLOWERS INCLUDING VETCHES (VICIA), CLOVERS (TRIFOLIUM), THISTLES (CIRSIIUM), SUNFLOWERS (HELIANTHUS), ETC. NESTS ABOVE GROUND UNDER LONG GRASS OR UNDERGROUND. QUEENS OVERWINTER IN ROTTEN WOOD OR UNDERGROUND.

Occurrence No.	789	Map Index:	C1446	EO Index:	133686	Element Last Seen:	1921-07-04
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:		1921-07-04	
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:		2024-12-09	

Quad Summary: San Francisco North (3712274), San Quentin (3712284)

County Summary: Marin

Lat/Long:	37.88525 / -122.4551	Accuracy:	1 mile
UTM:	Zone-10 N4193223 E547915	Elevation (ft):	430
PLSS:	T01N, R05W, Sec. 31 (M)	Acres:	1987.0

Location: TIBURON PENINSULA, 2 MI NW OF ANGEL ISLAND, 2.5 MI E OF HARBOR POINT.

Detailed Location: EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED NON-SPECIFICALLY TO THE LOCATION STATED AS "TIBURON ISLAND" IN MARIN COUNTY, ASSUMING TIBURON PENINSULA.

Ecological:

General: 1 ADULT FEMALE COLLECTED BY E. VANDUZEE ON 4 JUL 1921.

Owner/Manager: UNKNOWN



Multiple Occurrences per Page
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Microcina tiburona

Element Code: ILARA47060

Tiburon micro-blind harvestman

Listing Status: **Federal:** None
State: None
Other:

CNDDDB Element Ranks: **Global:** G2
State: S2

Habitat: **General:** OPEN HILLY GRASSLAND HABITAT IN AREAS OF SERPENTINE BEDROCK.
Micro: FOUND ON THE UNDERSIDES OF SERPENTINE ROCKS NEAR PERMANENT SPRINGS.

Occurrence No.	2	Map Index:	08715	EO Index:	22550	Element Last Seen:	1966-01-22
Occ. Rank:	Unknown	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:		1966-01-22	
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:		2000-04-17	

Quad Summary: San Quentin (3712284)

County Summary: Marin

Lat/Long:	37.89101 / -122.46687	Accuracy:	2/5 mile
UTM:	Zone-10 N4193856 E546876	Elevation (ft):	500
PLSS:	T01N, R06W, Sec. 36 (M)	Acres:	0.0

Location: ONE-HALF MILE DUE SOUTH OF EL CAMPO, TIBURON PENINSULA.

Detailed Location: FOUND EXCLUSIVELY UNDER MOIST ROCKS IN AN OPEN HILLSIDE-GRASSLAND HABITAT. NEW GENUS, 1989 ARTICLE, MORPHOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Ecological: A BLIND SPECIES FOUND UNDER SERPENTINE ROCKS NEAR PERMANENT SPRINGS IN REGIONS OF SERPENTINE BEDROCK; OFTEN CLING TO UNDERSURFACES OF ROCKS.

General: PARATYPES COLLECTED HERE BY K. HOM; PROBABLY DEPOSITED IN AMNH.

Owner/Manager: PVT



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California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Streptanthus glandulosus ssp. niger

Element Code: PDBRA2G0T0

Tiburon jewelflower

Listing Status: Federal: Endangered

CNDDB Element Ranks: Global: G4T1

State: Endangered

State: S1

Other: Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley

Habitat: General: VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.

Micro: SHALLOW, ROCKY SERPENTINE SLOPES. 30-150 M.

Occurrence No.	1	Map Index:	21844	EO Index:	13256	Element Last Seen:	2013-06-04
Occ. Rank:	Good	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:		2013-06-04	
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:		2015-07-20	

Quad Summary: San Quentin (3712284)

County Summary: Marin

Lat/Long: 37.88208 / -122.45572

Accuracy: specific area

UTM: Zone-10 N4192871 E547862

Elevation (ft): 300

PLSS: T01N, R05W, Sec. 31, S (M)

Acres: 29.0

Location: OLD ST. HILARY'S OPEN SPACE, WEST SIDE OF RIDGE WNW OF KEIL COVE, TIBURON.

Detailed Location: NEAR ENDS OF LAGOON VIEW DR AND VISTAZO WEST ST. MAPPED BASED ON 1993 ALLEN AND 1997 MILLS FIELD SURVEYS. ALSO THREATENED BY ENCROACHING AVENA, BROOM & PAMPAS GRASS, TRAMPLING BY UNLEASHED DOGS.

Ecological: SERPENTINE SOILS ON SLOPES AND RIDGES. DENSE HERBACEOUS COVER WITH UMBELLULARIA AND QUERCUS. ALSO ASSOCIATED WITH ALLIUM SP., CASTILLEJA NEGLECTA, ERIOGONUM CANINUM AND HESPEROLINON CONGESTUM.

General: TYPE LOCALITY. 3 SMALL COLONIES IN 1979. 50+ PLANTS IN 1986, 127 IN '88, 1350+ IN '93, 350 IN '97, 1000S IN '98, UNK # IN '13. PHOTOS FROM 2005-07, 2009-11, 2013 ATTRIB HERE, AS WELL AS MANY HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS. INCL FORMER OCC #3.

Owner/Manager: MRN COUNTY OPEN SPACE, PVT



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California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Hesperolinon congestum

Element Code: PDLIN01060

Marin western flax

Listing Status:	Federal: Threatened	CNDDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G1
	State: Threatened		State: S1
Other:	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley		
Habitat:	General: CHAPARRAL, VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.		
	Micro: IN SERPENTINE BARRENS AND IN SERPENTINE GRASSLAND AND CHAPARRAL. 60-400 M.		

Occurrence No.	6	Map Index:	08743	EO Index:	18629	Element Last Seen:	2016-05-23
Occ. Rank:	Fair	Presence:	Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen:			2016-05-23
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence	Trend:	Unknown	Record Last Updated:			2018-04-20

Quad Summary: San Quentin (3712284)

County Summary: Marin

Lat/Long:	37.88202 / -122.45530	Accuracy:	specific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4192865 E547899	Elevation (ft):	300
PLSS:	T01N, R05W, Sec. 31 (M)	Acres:	68.0

Location: HILLS ABOVE OLD SAINT HILARY'S CHURCH, SOUTHERN END OF TIBURON PENINSULA.

Detailed Location: PLANTS IN AREA AROUND CHURCH AND THROUGHOUT ADJACENT SERPENTINE GRASSLAND TO THE NORTH.

Ecological: IN SERPENTINE GRASSLAND ON ROCKY, BARE CUT-SLOPES. ASSOC W/ STREPTANTHUS NIGER, NASSELLA PULCHRA, MELICA TORREYANA, QUERCUS SP., ERIOPHYLLUM CONFERTIFLORUM, CLARKIA RUBICUNDA, PHACELIA CALIFORNICA, AND CASTILLEJA AFFINIS SSP. NEGLECTA.

General: 180 PLANTS IN 1986, >250 IN 1987, 16 IN 1997, 100S IN 1998, UNK # IN 2013-2016. MAJORITY OF OCC IS WITHIN OPEN SPACE PRESERVE, BUT PLANTS ON ADJ PROPERTY MAY BE ELIMINATED BY DEVELOPMENT (EASTON POINT PROJECT). INCLUDES FORMER EO #7.

Owner/Manager: MRN COUNTY OPEN SPACE, PVT



Multiple Occurrences per Page
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Castilleja affinis var. neglecta		Element Code: PDSCR0D013		
Tiburon paintbrush				
Listing Status:	Federal: Endangered	CNDDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G4G5T1T2	
	State: Threatened		State: S1S2	
	Other: Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley			
Habitat:	General: VALLEY AND FOOTHILL GRASSLAND.			
	Micro: ROCKY SERPENTINE SITES. 120-400 M.			
Occurrence No.	2	Map Index: 20439	EO Index: 9456	Element Last Seen: 2009-06-10
Occ. Rank:	Fair		Presence: Presumed Extant	Site Last Seen: 2013-05-07
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2016-09-09
Quad Summary:	San Quentin (3712284)			
County Summary:	Marin			
Lat/Long:	37.88173 / -122.45507		Accuracy:	specific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4192832 E547920		Elevation (ft):	400
PLSS:	T01N, R05W, Sec. 31, S (M)		Acres:	61.0
Location:	SOUTH END OF TIBURON PENINSULA, ABOUT 0.9 MILE WEST OF BLUFF POINT, NORTH OF TIBURON.			
Detailed Location:	MAPPED ON W-FACING SLOPE ABOVE END OF LAGOON VISTA RD, END OF VISTAZO WAY, UPSLOPE FROM OLD ST.HILARY'S CHURCH, AND BELOW FIRE RD. PART OF MARIN CO OPEN SPACE AS OF 1996. NOT SEEN ON OLD ST. HILARY'S PRESERVE PROPER SINCE 1985.			
Ecological:	SERPENTINE GRASSLAND. WITH CALYCADENIA MULTIGLANDULOSA, MONARDELLA VILLOSA SUBGLABRA, STIPA PULCHRA, ASPIDOTIS CARLOTTA-HALLIAE. THE RARE HESPEROLINON CONGESTUM AND STREPTANTHUS NIGER (S. NIGER IN THE MORE OPEN, BARREN AREAS) ARE PRESENT.			
General:	3 IN 1961, 10 IN 1981. UPSLOPE FROM OLD ST. HILARY'S CHURCH: 25 IN 1986, 101 IN 1988, 13 IN 1997. NEAR OLD ST HILARY'S CHURCH: NO PLANTS IN 1989 & 1996. SEEN IN 2009. NONE IN 2013 (AREA SCoured) BUT SMITH NOTES A "FEW" PLANTS REMAIN HERE.			
Owner/Manager:	MRN COUNTY OPEN SPACE			



Multiple Occurrences per Page
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



<i>Chloropyron maritimum ssp. palustre</i>		Element Code: PDSCR0J0C3		
Point Reyes salty bird's-beak				
Listing Status:	Federal: None	CNDDDB Element Ranks:	Global: G4?T2	
	State: None		State: S2	
	Other: Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2, BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden			
Habitat:	General: COASTAL SALT MARSH.			
	Micro: USUALLY IN COASTAL SALT MARSH WITH SALICORNIA, DISTICHLIS, JAUMEA, SPARTINA, ETC. 0-115 M.			
Occurrence No.	34	Map Index: 42159	EO Index: 42159	Element Last Seen: 1941-06-15
Occ. Rank:	None		Presence: Possibly Extirpated	Site Last Seen: 1941-06-15
Occ. Type:	Natural/Native occurrence		Trend: Unknown	Record Last Updated: 2014-10-02
Quad Summary:	San Quentin (3712284)			
County Summary:	Marin			
Lat/Long:	37.89024 / -122.47996		Accuracy:	non-specific area
UTM:	Zone-10 N4193764 E545725		Elevation (ft):	
PLSS:	T01N, R06W, Sec. 36 (M)		Acres:	150.4
Location:	TIBURON PENINSULA, ALONG THE BAY ROAD.			
Detailed Location:	EXACT LOCATION UNKNOWN. MAPPED ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF TIBURON PENINSULA, IN THE RICHARDSON BAY AREA BY CNDDDB.			
Ecological:				
General:	MAIN SOURCE OF INFORMATION FOR THIS SITE IS A 1902 HELLER COLLECTION. 1891 AND 1941 JEPSON COLLECTIONS FROM TIBURON ARE ALSO ATTRIBUTED HERE. PROBABLY EXTIRPATED ACCORDING TO L.R. HECKARD; EXTIRPATED ACCORDING TO D. SMITH (1996).			
Owner/Manager:	UNKNOWN			



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: BIOS selection

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Acipenser medirostris pop. 1</i> green sturgeon - southern DPS	AFCAA01031	Threatened	None	G2T1	S1	SSC
<i>Bombus pensylvanicus</i> American bumble bee	IIHYM24260	None	None	G3G4	S2	
<i>Castilleja affinis var. neglecta</i> Tiburon paintbrush	PDSCR0D013	Endangered	Threatened	G4G5T1T2	S1S2	1B.2
<i>Chloropyron maritimum ssp. palustre</i> Point Reyes salty bird's-beak	PDSCR0J0C3	None	None	G4?T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Eriogonum luteolum var. caninum</i> Tiburon buckwheat	PDPGN083S1	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> American peregrine falcon	ABNKD06071	Delisted	Delisted	G4T4	S3S4	
<i>Hesperolinon congestum</i> Marin western flax	PDLIN01060	Threatened	Threatened	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Melospiza melodia samuelis</i> San Pablo song sparrow	ABPBXA301W	None	None	G5T2	S2	SSC
<i>Microcina tiburona</i> Tiburon micro-blind harvestman	ILARA47060	None	None	G2	S2	
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
<i>Serpentine Bunchgrass</i> Serpentine Bunchgrass	CTT42130CA	None	None	G2	S2.2	
<i>Spirinchus thaleichthys pop. 2</i> longfin smelt - San Francisco Bay-Delta DPS	AFCHB03040	Endangered	Threatened	G5TNRQ	S1	
<i>Streptanthus glandulosus ssp. niger</i> Tiburon jewelflower	PDBRA2G0T0	Endangered	Endangered	G4T1	S1	1B.1

Record Count: 13

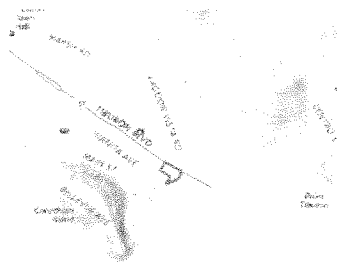
IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Marin County, California



Local office

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office

☎ (916) 414-6600

📠 (916) 414-6713

Federal Building

2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605

Sacramento, CA 95825-1846

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not shown** on this list. Please contact NOAA Fisheries for species under their jurisdiction.

1. Species listed under the Endangered Species Act are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the listing status page for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. 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.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse <i>Reithrodontomys raviventris</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/613	Endangered

Birds

NAME	STATUS
California Least Tern <i>Sternula antillarum browni</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8104	Endangered
Western Snowy Plover <i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8035	Threatened

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Green Sea Turtle <i>Chelonia mydas</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6199	Threatened

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
California Red-legged Frog <i>Rana draytonii</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891	Threatened

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Tidewater Goby <i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/57	Endangered

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly <i>Danaus plexippus</i> Wherever found There is proposed critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Proposed Threatened

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
California Seablite <i>Suaeda californica</i> No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6310	Endangered
Franciscan Manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos franciscana</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5350	Endangered
Marin Dwarf-flax <i>Hesperolinon congestum</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5363	Threatened
Presidio Clarkia <i>Clarkia franciscana</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3890	Endangered
Presidio Manzanita <i>Arctostaphylos hookeri</i> var. <i>ravenii</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7216	Endangered
San Francisco Lessingia <i>Lessingia germanorum</i> (=L.g. var. <i>germanorum</i>) Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8174	Endangered
White-rayed Pentachaeta <i>Pentachaeta bellidiflora</i> Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7782	Endangered

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

There are no critical habitats at this location.

You are still required to determine if your project(s) may have effects on all above listed species.

Bald & Golden Eagles

Bald and Golden Eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act ² and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) ¹. Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to Bald or Golden Eagles, or their nests, should follow appropriate regulations and implement required avoidance and minimization measures, as described in the various links on this page.

The data in this location indicates that no eagles have been observed in this area. This does not mean eagles are not present in your project area, especially if the area is difficult to survey. Please review the 'Steps to Take When No Results Are Returned' section of the Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles document to determine if your project is in a poorly surveyed area. If it is, you may need to rely on other resources to determine if eagles may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys).

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidentalfake-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC <https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action>

Bald and Golden Eagle information is not available at this time

Bald & Golden Eagles FAQs

What does IPaC use to generate the potential presence of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The potential for eagle presence is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are an eagle (Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act requirements may apply).

Proper interpretation and use of your eagle report

On the graphs provided, please look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical line) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal line). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort line or no data line (red horizontal) means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list and associated information help you know what to look for to confirm presence and helps guide you in knowing when to implement avoidance and minimization measures to eliminate or reduce potential impacts from your project activities or get the appropriate permits should presence be confirmed.

How do I know if eagles are breeding, wintering, or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating, or resident), you may query your location using the RAIL Tool and view the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If an eagle on your IPaC migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it (indicated by yellow vertical bars on the phenology graph in your "IPaC PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY" at the top of your results list), there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

Interpreting the Probability of Presence Graphs

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.

The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

Breeding Season ()

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort ()

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data ()

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

Migratory birds

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) ¹ prohibits the take (including killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transport) of protected migratory bird species without prior authorization by the Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS).

1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incident-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC <https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action>

Migratory bird information is not available at this time

Migratory Bird FAQs

Tell me more about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Avoidance & Minimization Measures for Birds describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year-round. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is one of the most effective ways to minimize impacts. To see when birds are most likely to occur and breed in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location, such as those listed under the Endangered Species Act or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and those species marked as "Vulnerable". See the FAQ "What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?" for more information on the levels of concern covered in the IPaC migratory bird species list.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) with which your project intersects. These species have been identified as warranting special attention because they are BCC species in that area, an eagle (Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, and to verify survey effort when no results present, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

Why are subspecies showing up on my list?

Subspecies profiles are included on the list of species present in your project area because observations in the AKN for the species are being detected. If the species are present, that means that the subspecies may also be present. If a subspecies shows up on your list, you may need to rely on other resources to determine if that subspecies may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go to the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating, or resident), you may query your location using the [RAIL Tool](#) and view the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your IPaC migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it (indicated by yellow vertical bars on the phenology graph in your "IPaC PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY" at the top of your results list), there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially BCC species. For more information on avoidance and minimization measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts, please see the FAQ "Tell me more about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds".

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

Proper interpretation and use of your migratory bird report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project, not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical line) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal line). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list does not represent all birds present in your project area. It is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list and associated information help you know what to look for to confirm presence and helps guide implementation of avoidance and minimization measures to eliminate or reduce potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about avoidance and minimization measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds".

Interpreting the Probability of Presence Graphs

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.

The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

Breeding Season ()

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort ()

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data ()

A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

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Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

This location did not intersect any wetlands mapped by NWI.

NOTE: This initial screening does **not** replace an on-site delineation to determine whether wetlands occur. Additional information on the NWI data is provided below.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate Federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.