Appendix B:
Biological Resources Supporting Information

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LIVE OAK ASSOCIATES, INC.
an Ecological Consulting Firm

January 28, 2021

Justin Hu
SummerHill Apartment Communities
777 S. California Avenue
Palo Alto, CA 94304

RE: Biological Evaluation Letter for the property at the Bishop Ranch 6 project site located at the corner of Norris Canyon Road and Camino Ramon in the City of San Ramon, Contra Costa County, California (PN 2511-02)

Dear Mr. Hu:

Live Oak Associates, Inc. (LOA) evaluated the biological resources of the approximately 31-acre Bishop Ranch 6 project site in the City of San Ramon, Contra Costa County, California. The property is located 2400-2440 Camino Ramon at the corner of Norris Canyon Road and Camino Ramon and consists of three office buildings, surface parking, and mature landscaping; the site is surrounded by industrial development except for a field to the west of the site. As we understand it, the proposed project would be the development of 404 units in a residential community consisting of 114 attached townhomes, 154 detached rowhomes, and 136 detached courtyard homes.

Site disturbance may be regulated by state or federal agencies, subject to provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) or covered by policies and ordinances of the City of San Ramon. This report addresses issues related to sensitive biotic resources occurring on the study area, the federal, state, and local laws related to such resources, and mitigation measures to offset any impacts.

Field Surveys

LOA ecologist Katrina Krakow conducted a reconnaissance level survey on September 21, 2020 to provide a biotic evaluation of the study area. The objectives of this survey were to 1) evaluate the principal habitats of the study area and identify the constituent plants and animals of each of the habitats; 2) assess the potential of the site to support suitable habitat for special status plant or animal species or sensitive habitats (e.g., wetlands, riparian habitats); and 3) evaluate potential impacts to the biotic resources of the site and region from future development.

During the September 21, 2020 survey, potential bat habitat was identified in the form of approximately 10 eucalyptus trees with peeling bark. The site also provides large and medium trees and bushes which could support nesting migratory birds and raptors.

Existing Condition of the Site

The site currently consists of a fully developed office park with three, 3-story buildings, fully paved parking lots, and mature landscaping, including numerous large trees, especially along the perimeter of the site as well as massive shrubs mainly bordering Camino Ramon and at the corner of Camino Ramon and Norris Canyon Road. Surrounding properties consist mainly of industrial development. Site terrain is relatively flat with the elevation of approximately 472 feet (144 meters) National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD).

Habitat Type: One habitat is present onsite: developed. The site consists of a fully developed office park with three, 3-story office buildings, fully paved parking lots, and mature landscaping. The mature landscaping includes numerous large trees, especially along the perimeter of the site as well as massive shrubs mainly bordering Camino Ramon and at the corner of Camino Ramon and Norris Canyon Road.

Vegetation: Vegetation onsite consisted of mature landscaping with mature landscaped trees, with larger trees along the border of the site and massive shrubs mainly bordering Camino Ramon and at the corner of Camino Ramon and Norris Canyon Road.

Wildlife: Wildlife observed onsite during the September 2020 site visit includes Canada goose (*Branta canadensis*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna)*, chestnut-backed chickadee (*Poecile rufescens*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*). Additionally, the large eucalyptus trees along the perimeter of the site may support suitable habitat for roosting bats and trees, shrubs, and the building onsite may support suitable habitat for nesting migratory birds and raptors. A number of locally occurring wildlife species commonly found in urban environments may occur on the project site.

Special Status Plants and Animals

Several species of plants and animals within the state of California have low populations, limited distributions, or both. Such species may be considered "rare" and are vulnerable to extirpation as the state's human population grows and the habitats these species occupy are converted to agricultural and urban uses. State and federal laws have provided the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) with a mechanism for conserving and protecting the diversity of plant and animal species native to the state. A number of native plants and animals have been formally designated as threatened or endangered under state and federal endangered species legislation. Others have been designated as "candidates" for such listing. Still others have been designated as "species of special concern" by the CDFW. The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) has developed its own set of lists of native plants considered rare, threatened or endangered (CNPS 2021). Collectively, these plants and animals are referred to as "special status species."

Several special status plants and animals occur in the vicinity of the study area. A search of published accounts for all relevant special status plant and animal species was conducted for the Diablo USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle in which the project site occurs and for the eight surrounding quadrangles (Walnut Creek, Clayton, Antioch South, Las Trampas Ridge, Tassajara, Hayward, Dublin, and Livermore) using the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB),

Rarefind (CDFW 2021). Sources of information for this table included *California Natural Diversity Data Base* (CDFW 2021), *Listed Plants* and *Listed Animals* (USFWS 2020), *State and Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Animals of California* (CDFW 2020), *The California Native Plant Society's Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California* (CNPS 2021), *California Bird Species of Special Concern* (Shuford and Gardall 2008), and *California Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern* (Thompson et al. 2016). This information was used to evaluate the potential for special status plant and animal species that occur on the site. Figure A-1 depicts the location of special status species found by the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB).

These species and their potential to occur in the study area and a map of special status species in the vicinity of the project site are listed in Appendix A (Figure A-1 and Table A-1). Serpentine soils are absent from the site; as such, those species that are uniquely adapted to serpentine conditions in the project's vicinity are considered absent from the site. Several other special status plant species have been ruled out on the site as they occur in habitats not present in the study area (e.g., vernal pool, chaparral, broadleafed forest, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, etc.), at elevations significantly below or above elevations of the site (approximately 144 meters NGVD), or have ranges that occur outside of the project site were excluded from this analysis as they would certainly not occur on the site or in the immediate vicinity. Therefore, we have determined that suitable habitat for special status plants is absent from the site; potential project impacts to animal species that could occur onsite and mitigation requirements are discussed further below.

Jurisdictional Waters

Jurisdictional waters include rivers, creeks, and drainages that have a defined bed and bank and which, at the very least, carry ephemeral flows. Jurisdictional waters also include lakes, ponds, reservoirs, and wetlands. Such waters may be subject to the regulatory authority of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the CDFW, and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).

Jurisdictional waters are absent from the site.

Biological Constraints of the Site

The following describes the biotic resources of the project site that could be significantly impacted by a redevelopment of the site.

Special Status Plant Species: All special status plant species that are known to occur in the vicinity of the project site and may have historically occurred on or near the property would be expected to be absent onsite due to the current development of the site and vicinity of the site.

Special Status Animal Species: There are 22 special status animal species that are known to occur in the vicinity of the site and may have historically occurred on or near the property (Appendix A). Of these, 17 are considered to be either absent or unlikely to occur on the site due to the unsuitability of habitat for these species. Special status species that may occur onsite include the white-tailed kite, western red bat, pallid bat, and Townsend's big-eared bat. None of these species were observed onsite during the September 2020 site visit; however, all four of these species are volant and the three avian species have been known to occur within in the site

vicinity, thereby making it possible for individuals to use the site in the future. In addition to special status species, non-special status species avian species, such as the red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*), and Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperi*), which are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, could potentially nest onsite or within the immediate vicinity of the site during the nesting season (February 1 through August 31). Potential impacts and mitigations for protected animal species are discussed further below.

White-tailed Kite, Non-listed Raptors, and Other Non-listed Breeding Birds: Site development during the breeding bird season (February 1 through August 31) could result in the abandonment of an active nest. The mortality of individuals that may result would constitute a significant adverse impact of the project; the loss of habitat would not constitute a significant adverse impact. The following mitigation measures are warranted:

- ***Mitigation Measure 1:*** Should project construction be scheduled to commence between February 1 and August 31, a pre-construction survey will be conducted by a qualified biologist for nesting birds onsite and adjacent to the site as public access allows. This survey will occur within 14 days prior to the start of construction.

- ***Mitigation Measure 2:*** If pre-construction surveys undertaken during the nesting season locate active bird nests within or near construction zones, these nests, and an appropriate buffer around them (as determined by a qualified biologist) will remain off-limits to construction until the nest has been determined to be no longer active. Suitable setbacks from occupied nests will be established by a qualified biologist and maintained until the it has been determined the nest is no longer active or until the conclusion of the nesting season.

Western red bat, Pallid bat, Townsend's big-eared bat, and other Non-listed bats: Suitable roosting habitat onsite exist in the form of the large trees onsite, particularly the approximately 10 eucalyptus trees with peeling bark. Site development will potentially result in the mortality of bats if they roost in onsite trees. Mitigation measures that protect bats from possible direct mortality or abandonment of young will be warranted. Therefore, the project applicant will implement the following measures to ensure that bat mortality from project construction is avoided.

- ***Mitigation Measure 3:*** A bat assessment should be conducted prior to removal of trees onsite. If a non-breeding bat colony is found, or if the tree supports suitable roosting habitat that cannot be fully visibly surveyed (such as peeling bark or cavities in trees, especially high up in trees), the individuals should be humanely evicted via two-step removal as directed by a qualified biologist to ensure no harm or "take" would occur to any bats as a result of demolition activities. Two-step removal shall occur during the volant seasons and outside of the maternity season for bats (March 1-April 15 or September 1-October 15). Mitigation would not be required for the loss of roosting or foraging habitat for bats, as such habitat is abundantly available regionally.

Full implementation of the measures identified above would mitigate impacts to special status animal species potentially occurring on the site.

Sensitive Natural Communities, Including Wetlands: No sensitive natural communities, such as jurisdictional waters, were identified on the site.

Wildlife Habitat and Movement: Knowledge of the site, its habitats, and the ecology of local species permit sufficient predictions about the species that may utilize the site and the types of movements occurring in the region. The site is developed within a developed urban area. The redevelopment of the site will not significantly impact wildlife. Therefore, impacts to wildlife habitat and movement are considered less than significant.

Local, Regional, and State Policies/Ordinances:
Tree Ordinance: Although an arborist report has not yet been conducted for this site, a number of trees onsite would be considered to be defined as a protected tree under the City's municipal code. The applicant will need to work with the City of San Ramon to obtain a tree removal permit and abide by their replacement ratios or other replacement requirements per the Director when removing onsite trees. See Appendix B for additional details of this ordinance and possible requirements.

HCP/NCCP: The project does not occur within the East Contra Costa County Habitat Conservation Plan area or within any other HCP.

If you have any further questions or comments in regards to the biological analysis of the Bishop Ranch 6 Property please feel free to contact me at your earliest convenience.

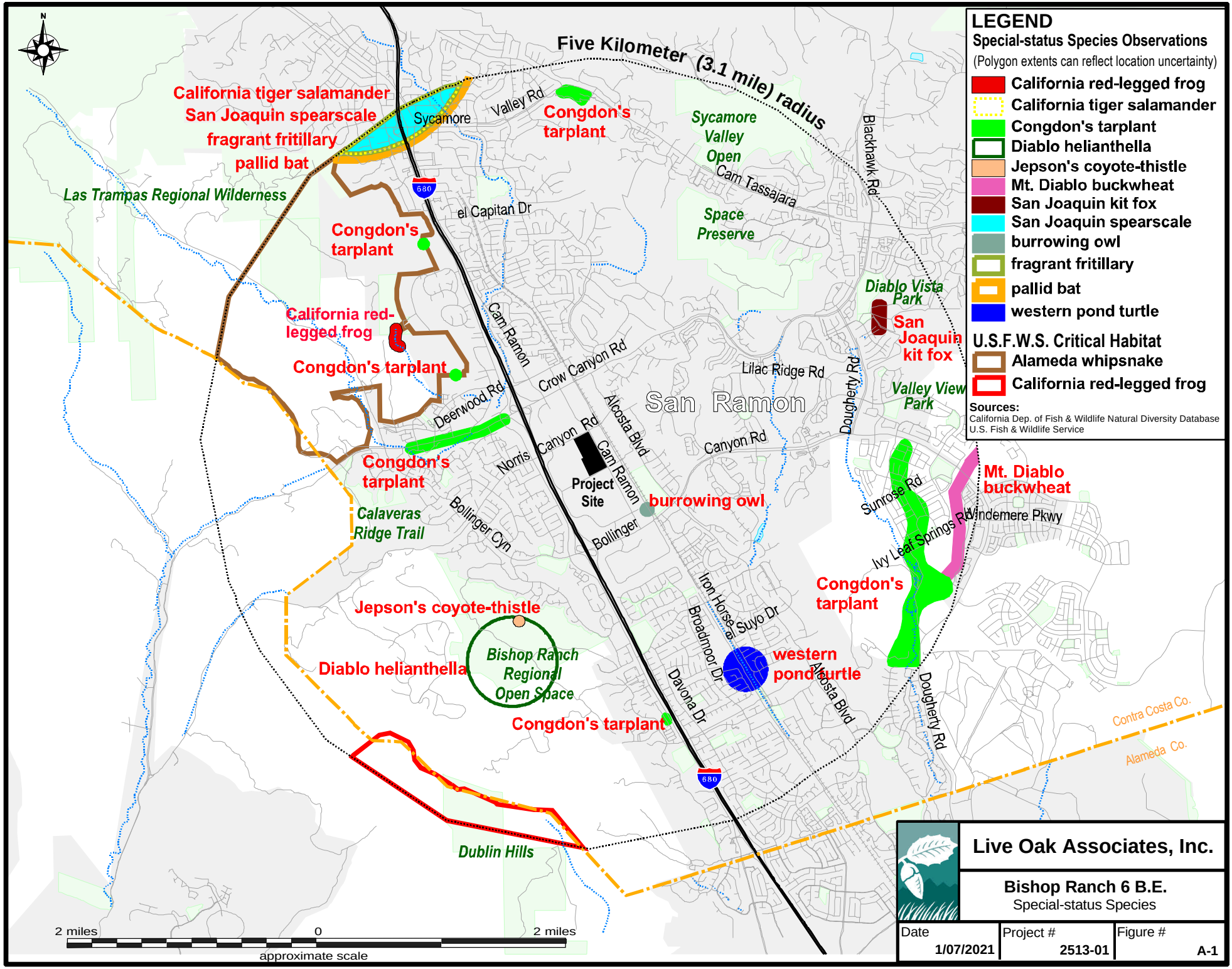
Sincerely,

Katrina Krakow, M.S.
Project Manager
Staff Ecologist

APPENDIX A:
SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

A number of special status plants and animals occur in the site's vicinity (Figure A-1); these species and their potential to occur on the site are listed in the table below.

Serpentine soils are absent from the site; as such, those species that are uniquely adapted to serpentine conditions in the project's vicinity are considered absent from the site. Several other special status plant species have been ruled out on the site as they occur in habitats not present in the study area (e.g., vernal pool, chaparral, broadleafed forest, coastal prairie, coastal scrub, etc.), at elevations significantly below or above elevations of the site (approximately 144 meters NGVD), or have ranges that occur outside of the project site were excluded from this analysis as they would certainly not occur on the site or in the immediate vicinity. Therefore, we have determined that suitable habitat for special status plants is absent from the site; potential project impacts to animal species that could occur onsite and mitigation requirements are discussed further below.



Live Oak Associates, Inc.

Bishop Ranch 6 B.E.
Special-status Species

Date	Project #	Figure #
1/07/2021	2513-01	A-1

TABLE A-1. LIST OF SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES THAT COULD OCCUR IN THE PROJECT VICINITY

ANIMALS (adapted from CDFW 2021 and USFWS 2021)
Species Listed as Threatened or Endangered under the State and/or Federal Endangered Species Act

Species	Status	Habitat	*Occurrence in the Study Area
California tiger salamander (*Ambystoma californiense*)	FT, CT	Breeds in vernal pools and stock ponds of central California. Adults estivate in grassland habitats adjacent to the breeding sites.	**Absent.** The site and the site vicinity do not support aquatic or upland habitats suitable for this species.
California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*)	FT, CSC	Rivers, creeks and stock ponds of the Sierra foothills and coast range, preferring pools with overhanging vegetation.	**Absent.** The site and the site vicinity do not support aquatic or upland habitats suitable for this species.
Foothill yellow-legged frog (*Rana boylii*)	CE, CSC	Occurs in swiftly flowing streams and rivers with rocky substrate with open, sunny banks in forest, chaparral, and woodland habitats, and can sometimes be found in isolated pools.	**Absent.** The site and the site vicinity do not support aquatic or upland habitats suitable for this species.
Alameda whipsnake (*Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus*)	FT, CT	Occurs in chaparral foothills, shrublands with scattered grass patches, rocky canyons, and watercourses. Occurs in the San Francisco Bay area including Alameda, Contra Costa, Santa Clara and San Joaquin Counties, CA.	**Absent.** The urban development of the site and vicinity of the site does not support suitable habitat for the Alameda whipsnake.
Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*)	CT	Breeds in stands with few trees in juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, and in oak savannah. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands or alfalfa fields supporting rodent populations.	**Unlikely.** Although the site does support suitable breeding habitat for the Swainson's hawk, they are not currently known to breed in the vicinity of the site, however, they may fly through the area during migration.
Tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*)	CT, CSC	Breeds near fresh water, primarily emergent wetlands, with tall thickets. Forages in grassland and cropland habitats.	**Unlikely.** Breeding habitat for this species is lacking. This species would likely inadvertently pass over the site in route to suitable habitat from time to time.
San Joaquin kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis mutica*)	FE, CT	Frequents desert alkali scrub and annual grasslands and may forage in adjacent agricultural habitats. Utilizes enlarged (4 to 10 inches in diameter) ground squirrel burrows as denning habitat.	**Absent.** The site is outside the range of the San Joaquin kit fox, additionally, the site does not support suitable habitat for this species.

TABLE A-1. LIST OF SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES THAT COULD OCCUR IN THE PROJECT VICINITY

ANIMALS – cont'd.
California Species of Special Concern and Protected Species

Species	Status	Habitat	*Occurrence in the Study Area
Northern California legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra*)	CSC	The NCLL (previously called silvery legless lizard) occurs mostly underground in warm moist areas with loose soil and substrate. The NCLL occurs in habitats including sparsely vegetated areas of beach dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces with sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks.	**Absent.** The site is not within the range of the northern California legless lizard.
Western pond turtle (*Actinemys marmorata*)	CSC	An aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, slow-moving rivers, streams and irrigation ditches with aquatic vegetation. Needs basking sites and sandy banks or grassy open fields for egg laying.	**Absent.** The site and the site vicinity do not support aquatic or upland habitats suitable for this species.
Coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*)	CSC	Grasslands, scrublands, oak woodlands, etc. of central California. Common in sandy washes with scattered shrubs.	**Absent.** Suitable habitat for the CHL and sandy soil are absent from the site.
American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrines anatum*)	CP	Individuals breed on cliffs in the Sierra or in coastal habitats; occurs in many habitats of the state during migration and winter.	**Absent.** Suitable breeding habitat for this species is absent from the site.
White-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*)	CP	Open grasslands and agricultural areas throughout central California.	**Possible.** The site supports suitable nesting habitat for the WTK in the form of open large trees.
Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)	CP	Typically frequents rolling foothills, mountain areas, woodland areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert habitats.	**Unlikely.** Breeding habitat for this species is lacking. This species would likely inadvertently pass over the site in route to suitable habitat from time to time.
Northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*)	CSC	Frequents meadows, grasslands, open rangelands, freshwater emergent wetlands; uncommon in wooded habitats.	**Unlikely.** The site does not support suitable habitat for this species; however, this species has to small potential to forage over the neighboring field, therefore, the northern harrier may be expected to pass over the site from time to time.
Western burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*)	CSC	Open, dry grasslands, deserts and ruderal areas. Requires suitable burrows. Often associated with California ground squirrels.	**Unlikely.** Suitable burrows and debris and wood piles are absent from the site, however, the neighboring off-site field may support burrowing owl habitat, therefore, while the burrowing owl is not expected to occur within burrows onsite, this species may fly onto the site from time to time.
California yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechia brewsteri*)	CSC	Nests in riparian thickets, especially in willows. Also frequents shrubby areas and old fields.	**Absent.** Breeding habitat for this species is lacking. This species would likely inadvertently pass over the site in route to suitable habitat from time to time.

TABLE A-1. LIST OF SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES THAT COULD OCCUR IN THE PROJECT VICINITY

ANIMALS – cont'd.
California Species of Special Concern and Protected Species

Species	Status	Habitat	*Occurrence in the Study Area
Townsend's Big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*)	CSC	Primarily a cave-dwelling bat that may also roost in buildings. Occurs in a variety of habitats.	**Possible.** Potentially suitable roosting habitat for the Townsend's big-eared bat in the form of buildings and structures with suitable access points are absent from the site, however, this species may be expected to forage over the site.
Western red bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii*)	CSC	Roosts in tree or shrub foliage, although will occasionally use caves.	**Possible.** Large trees on the site, particularly the large eucalyptus trees with peeling bark, provide potentially suitable habitat for the red bat.
Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*)	CSC	Occurs in grasslands, chaparral, woodlands, and forests; most common in dry rocky open areas providing roosting opportunities. Roost sites include caves, mines, rock crevices, and large cavities of trees.	**Possible.** Potentially suitable roosting habitat for the pallid bat in the form of buildings and structures with suitable access points are absent from the site, however, this species may be expected to forage over the site.
Western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*)	CSC	Frequents open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer, and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, palm oasis, chaparral and urban. Requires tall locations for roosting in cliff faces and high buildings.	**Unlikely.** Suitable roosting habitat is absent from the site, however, there is a small chance this species may forage over the site from time to time.
San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes annectens*)	CSC	Hardwood forests, oak riparian and shrub habitats.	**Absent.** Riparian habitat is absent from the site and the vicinity of the site, additionally, no woodrats or nests were observed onsite during the September 2020 site visit.
American badger (*Taxidea taxus*)	CSC	Found in drier open stages of most shrub, forest and herbaceous habitats with friable soils.	**Absent.** Suitable habitat for badgers is absent from the site and the vicinity of the site due to the dense urban development.

***Explanation of Occurrence Designations and Status Codes**
Present: Species observed on the sites at time of field surveys or during recent past.
Likely: Species not observed on the site, but it may reasonably be expected to occur there on a regular basis.
Possible: Species not observed on the sites, but it could occur there from time to time.
Unlikely: Species not observed on the sites, and would not be expected to occur there except, perhaps, as a transient.
Absent: Species not observed on the sites and precluded from occurring there because habitat requirements not met.

STATUS CODES

FE	Federally Endangered
FT	Federally Threatened
FPE	Federally Endangered (Proposed)
FC	Federal Candidate

CE	California Endangered
CT	California Threatened
CPE	California Endangered (Proposed)
CR	California Rare
CP	California Protected
CSC	California Species of Special Concern

CNPS	California Native Plant Society Listing
1A	Plants Presumed Extinct in California
1B	Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere
2	Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere
3	Plants about which we need more information – a review list
4	Plants of limited distribution – a watch list

APPENDIX B:
SIGNIFICANCE CRITERIA AND RELEVANT GOALS, POLICIES, AND LAWS

Significance Criteria

General plans, area plans, and specific projects are subject to the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act. The purpose of CEQA is to assess the impacts of proposed projects on the environment before they are constructed. For example, site development may require the removal of some or all existing vegetation. Animals associated with this vegetation could be destroyed or displaced. Animals adapted to humans, roads, buildings, pets, etc., may replace those species formerly occurring on a site. Plants and animals that are state and/or federally listed as threatened or endangered may be destroyed or displaced. Sensitive habitats such as wetlands and riparian woodlands may be altered or destroyed. These impacts may be considered significant. According to *2019 CEQA Status and Guidelines* (2019), "Significant effect on the environment" means a substantial, or potentially substantial, adverse change in any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, ambient noise, and objects of historic or aesthetic interest. Specific project impacts to biological resources may be considered "significant" if they will:

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

Threatened and Endangered Species. State and federal "endangered species" legislation has provided the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) with a mechanism for conserving and protecting plant and animal species of limited distribution and/or low or declining populations. Species listed as threatened or endangered under provisions of the state and federal endangered species acts, candidate species

for such listing, state species of special concern, and some plants listed as endangered by the California Native Plant Society are collectively referred to as "species of special status." Permits may be required from both the CDFW and USFWS if activities associated with a proposed project will result in the "take" of a listed species. "Take" is defined by the state of California as "to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture or kill" (California Fish and Game Code, Section 86). "Take" is more broadly defined by the federal Endangered Species Act to include "harm" (16 USC, Section 1532(19), 50 CFR, Section 17.3). Furthermore, the CDFW and the USFWS are responding agencies under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Both agencies review CEQA documents in order to determine the adequacy of their treatment of endangered species issues and to make project-specific recommendations for their conservation.

Migratory Birds. The Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (FMBTA: 16 USC 703-712) prohibits killing, possessing, or trading in any bird species covered in one of four international conventions to which the United States is a party, except in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior. The name of the act is misleading, as it actually covers almost all birds native to the United States, even those that are non-migratory. The FMBTA encompasses whole birds, parts of birds, and bird nests and eggs.

Native birds are also protected under California state law. The California Fish and Game Code makes it unlawful to take or possess any non-game bird covered by the FMBTA (Section 3513), as well as any other native non-game bird (Section 3800), even if incidental to lawful activities. Moreover, the California Migratory Bird Protection Act, enacted in September 2019, clarifies native bird protection and increases protections where California law previously deferred to federal law.

Birds of Prey. Birds of prey are protected in California under provisions of the State Fish and Game Code, Section 3503.5, which states that it is "unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the order *Falconiformes* or *Strigiformes* (birds of prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto." Construction disturbance during the breeding season could result in the incidental loss of fertile eggs or nestlings, or otherwise lead to nest abandonment. Disturbance that causes nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort is considered "taking" by the CDFW.

Additionally, the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C., scc. 668-668c) prohibits anyone from taking bald or golden eagles, including their parts, nests, or eggs, unless authorized under a federal permit. The act prohibits any disturbance that directly affects an eagle or an active eagle nest as well as any disturbance caused by humans around a previously used nest site during a time when eagles are not present such that it agitates or bothers an eagle to a degree that interferes with or interrupts normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering habits, and causes injury, death or nest abandonment.

Bats. Section 2000 and 4150 of the California Fish and Game Code states that it is unlawful to take or possess a number of species, including bats, without a license or permit, as required by Section 3007. Additionally, Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations states it is unlawful to

harass, herd, or drive a number of species, including bats. To harass is defined as "an intentional act which disrupts an animal's normal behavior patterns, which includes, but is not limited to, breeding, feeding or sheltering." For these reasons, bat colonies in particular are considered to be sensitive and therefore, disturbances that cause harm to bat colonies are unlawful.

Wetlands and Other Jurisdictional Waters

Jurisdictional waters include waters of the United States subject to the regulatory authority of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and waters of the State of California subject to the regulatory authority of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).

Clean Water Act, Section 404. The USACE regulates the filling or grading of Waters of the U.S. under the authority of Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Drainage channels and adjacent wetlands may be considered "waters of the United States" or "jurisdictional waters" subject to the jurisdiction of the USACE. The extent of jurisdiction has been defined in the Code of Federal Regulations and clarified in federal courts.

The definition of waters of the U.S. have changed several times in recent years. In January 2020, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and USACE jointly issued the Navigable Waters Protection Rule. The new rule was published in the Federal Register on April 21, 2020, and took effect on June 22, 2020.

The Navigable Waters Protection Rule (33 CFR §328.3(a)) defines waters of the U.S. as:

Territorial Seas and Traditional Navigable Waters (TNWs)

- The territorial seas and traditional navigable waters include large rivers and lakes and tidally influenced waterbodies used in interstate or foreign commerce.

Tributaries

- Tributaries include perennial and intermittent rivers and streams that contribute surface flow to traditional navigable waters in a typical year. These naturally occurring surface water channels must flow more often than just after a single precipitation event—that is, tributaries must be perennial or intermittent.
- Tributaries can connect to a traditional navigable water or territorial sea in a typical year either directly or through other "waters of the United States," through channelized non-jurisdictional surface waters, through artificial features (including culverts and spillways), or through natural features (including debris piles and boulder fields).
- Ditches are to be considered tributaries only where they satisfy the flow conditions of the perennial and intermittent tributary definition and either were constructed in or relocate a tributary or were constructed in an adjacent wetland and contribute perennial or intermittent flow to a traditional navigable water in a typical year.

Lakes, Ponds, and Impoundments of Jurisdictional Waters

- Lakes, ponds, and impoundments of jurisdictional waters are jurisdictional where they contribute surface water flow to a traditional navigable water or territorial sea in a typical year either directly or through other waters of the United States, through channelized non-jurisdictional surface waters, through artificial features (including culverts and spillways), or through natural features (including debris piles and boulder fields).
- Lakes, ponds, and impoundments of jurisdictional waters are also jurisdictional where they are flooded by a water of the United States in a typical year, such as certain oxbow lakes that lie along the Mississippi River.

Adjacent Wetlands

- Wetlands that physically touch other jurisdictional waters are "adjacent wetlands."
- Wetlands separated from a water of the United States by only a natural berm, bank or dune are also "adjacent."
- Wetlands inundated by flooding from a water of the United States in a typical year are "adjacent."
- Wetlands that are physically separated from a jurisdictional water by an artificial dike, barrier, or similar artificial structure are "adjacent" so long as that structure allows for a direct hydrologic surface connection between the wetlands and the jurisdictional water in a typical year, such as through a culvert, flood or tide gate, pump, or similar artificial feature.
- An adjacent wetland is jurisdictional in its entirety when a road or similar artificial structure divides the wetland, as long as the structure allows for a direct hydrologic surface connection through or over that structure in a typical year.

The Navigable Waters Protection Rule also outlines what do not constitute waters of the United States. The following waters/features are not jurisdictional under the rule:

- Waterbodies that are not included in the four categories of waters of the United States listed above.
- Groundwater, including groundwater drained through subsurface drainage systems, such as drains in agricultural lands.
- Ephemeral features, including ephemeral streams, swales, gullies, rills, and pools.
- Diffuse stormwater run-off and directional sheet flow over upland.
- Many farm and roadside ditches.
- Prior converted cropland retains its longstanding exclusion, but is defined for the first time in the final rule. The agencies are clarifying that this exclusion will cease to apply when cropland is abandoned (i.e., not used for, or in support of, agricultural purposes in the immediately preceding five years) and has reverted to wetlands.
- Artificially irrigated areas, including fields flooded for agricultural production, that would revert to upland should application of irrigation water to that area cease.

- Artificial lakes and ponds, including water storage reservoirs and farm, irrigation, stock watering, and log cleaning ponds, constructed or excavated in upland or in non-jurisdictional waters.
- Water-filled depressions constructed or excavated in upland or in non-jurisdictional waters incidental to mining or construction activity, and pits excavated in upland or in non-jurisdictional waters for the purpose of obtaining fill, sand, or gravel.
- Stormwater control features excavated or constructed in upland or in non-jurisdictional waters to convey, treat, infiltrate, or store stormwater run-off.
- Groundwater recharge, water reuse, and wastewater recycling structures, including detention, retention and infiltration basins and ponds, that are constructed in upland or in non-jurisdictional waters.
- Waste treatment systems have been excluded from the definition of waters of the United States since 1979 and will continue to be excluded under the final rule. Waste treatment systems include all components, including lagoons and treatment ponds (such as settling or cooling ponds), designed to either convey or retain, concentrate, settle, reduce, or remove pollutants, either actively or passively, from wastewater or stormwater prior to discharge (or eliminating any such discharge).

All activities that involve the discharge of dredge or fill material into waters of the U.S. are subject to the permit requirements of the USACE under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Such permits are typically issued on the condition that the applicant agrees to provide mitigation that result in no net loss of wetland functions or values. No permit can be issued without a CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification (or waiver of such certification) verifying that the proposed activity will meet state water quality standards (Section 3.6.2).

Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act/Clean Water Act, Section 401. There are nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards statewide; collectively, they oversee regional and local water quality in California. The RWQCB administers Section 401 of the Clean Water Act and the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. The RWQCB for a given region regulates discharges of fill or pollutants into waters of the State through the issuance of various permits and orders.

Pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act, the RWQCB regulates waters of the State that are also waters of the U.S. Discharges into such waters require a Section 401 Water Quality Certification from the RWQCB as a condition to obtaining certain federal permits, such as a Clean Water Act Section 404 permit (Section 3.6.1). Discharges into all Waters of the State, even those that are not also Waters of the U.S., require Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs), or a waiver of WDRs, from the RWQCB.

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, Water Code Section 13260, requires that "any person discharging waste, or proposing to discharge waste, within any region that could affect the 'waters of the State' to file a report of discharge" with the RWQCB. Waters of the State as defined in the Porter-Cologne Act (Water Code Section 13050[e]) are "any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state." This gives the RWQCB authority to regulate a broader set of waters than the Clean Water Act alone;

specifically, in addition to regulating waters of the U.S. through the Section 401 Water Quality Certification process, the RWQCB also claims jurisdiction and exercises discretionary authority over "isolated waters," or waters that are not themselves waters of the U.S. and are not hydrologically connected to waters of the U.S.

The RWQCB also administers the Construction Stormwater Program and the federal National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program. Projects that disturb one or more acres of soil must obtain a Construction General Permit under the Construction Stormwater Program. A prerequisite for this permit is the development of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) by a certified Qualified SWPPP Developer. Projects that discharge wastewater, stormwater, or other pollutants into a Water of the U.S. may require a NPDES permit.

California Department of Fish and Game Code, Section 1602. The CDFW has jurisdiction over the bed and bank of natural drainages and lakes according to provisions of Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code. Activities that may substantially modify such waters through the diversion or obstruction of their natural flow, change or use of any material from their bed or bank, or the deposition of debris require a Notification of Lake or Streambed Alteration. If the CDFW determines that the activity may adversely affect fish and wildlife resources, a Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement will be prepared. Such an agreement typically stipulates that certain measures will be implemented to protect the habitat values of the lake or drainage in question.

Local, Regional, and State Policies/Ordinances:

Tree Ordinance:

The City of San Ramon has a tree ordinance (Title D-Zoning, Division D5-Resource Management, Chapter II-Tree Preservation and Protection of the Municipal Code) which "provides regulations for the protection, preservation, maintenance, and replacement of:

A. Native oak trees;
B. The habitat values of oak woodlands;
C. Trees of historic or cultural significance;
D. Groves and stands of mature native trees; or
E. Mature trees and native habitat in general."

A tree removal permit is required prior to removal, relocation, or cutting down of a protected tree. A protected tree is defined as any of the following:

1. "A native oak tree with a diameter of six or more inches as measured 54 inches above the ground.
2. A heritage, or landmark tree or grove identified by City Council Resolution.
3. Significant groves or stands of trees identified by City Council Resolution.

4. A tree required to be planted, relocated, or preserved that is specifically identified as a condition of approval for a Tree Removal Permit or other discretionary permit, and/or as environmental mitigation for a discretionary permit.
5. A tree within 100 feet of a perennial stream, or within 50 feet of a seasonal stream that is six inches or more in diameter as measured at 54 inches above the ground.
6. A mature tree other than those listed in Subsections A.1 through A.4, that is eight inches or more in diameter as measured at 54 inches above the ground that is not otherwise exempt from the requirement of this Chapter."

Permits are not required due to the following exemptions:

1. "**Trees exempt from a permit.** In all zones a willow tree, fruit tree, eucalyptus tree, alder tree, cottonwood tree, pine tree, redwood tree, or similar ornamental tree, as determined by the Director, are not protected trees.
2. **Existing trees on single-family residential property that cannot be further subdivided.** Within a RC, HR, RE, RS, RM and PD residential zones, the removal of an existing tree of the type described in Subsection A.6 shall be exempt from a tree removal permit.
3. **Nursery.** Removal of trees planted, grown, or held for sale by a nursery, tree farm, or similar commercial operation.
4. **Orchards.** Removal of orchards or fruit trees grown, planted, or held for sale for cash crop or commercial purposes.
5. **Dead trees.** Any protected tree which is determined by the Director, or an arborist approved by the Director, to be dead, has become hazardous or unsightly as a result, and provides limited habitat value.
6. **Emergency situation.** Cases of emergency where the Director, City Engineer, a member of a law enforcement agency, or the Fire Department determines that a protected tree poses an imminent threat to the public safety, or general welfare such as but not limited to:
    a. **Traffic visibility obstructions.** Removal or relocation of trees necessary to maintain adequate line-of-sight distances as required by the Director, or City Engineer.
    b. **Public utility damage.** Removal of trees for the protection of existing electrical power, communication lines, or other utility facilities."

The Director may require replacement trees onsite or within another area of the City, a revegetation plan, or in lieu fees. General requirements for replacement trees are included in Table 5-1 of the municipal code:

Table 5-1: Required Replacement Trees			
Species of Tree to be Removed	**Diameter of Tree to be Removed(1)**	**Mitigation Value (required number of replacement trees)**	**Require Required Size and Species of Replacement Trees for Mitigation Value d Size and Species of Replacement Trees for Mitigation Value**
Blue oak	6 to 9 inches 10 to 15 inches 16 to 25 inches 26 or more inches	8 12 20 26	15-gallon blue oaks
Valley oak	6 to 9 inches 10 to 15 inches 16 to 25 inches 26 or more inches	6 9 15 19	15-gallon valley oaks
Live oak	6 to 9 inches 10 to 15 inches 16 to 25 inches 26 or more inches	4 6 10 13	15-gallon oaks
Other protected tree	19 to 25 inches 26 or more inches	12 15	15-gallon trees
Notes: (1) Diameter shall measure at a point 54 inches above the ground at the base of the tree.			

"The replacement trees required by Table 5-1 shall be planted on site (the City's preferred method of mitigation), except that the review authority may authorize other areas within the City where maintenance to ensure survival of the trees will be guaranteed.

1. All replacement trees shall be of the same native species as the trees being removed. In the case where an approved tree replacement location is characterized as non-native habitat such as an incompatible ornamental landscape, urban development, and/or narrow roadway median, the replacement tree may be non-native species.
2. Up to 50 percent of the required replacement trees may have a 5-gallon container size, where the review authority determines that long-term tree health and survival will be improved by starting with a smaller container size, and that each tree with a container size less than 15 gallons will not be in a location where it will be more subject to damage while it is becoming established than a larger tree.
3. Replacement trees shall be in addition to any trees required by provisions of this Zoning Ordinance other than this Chapter (e.g., required parking lot landscaping or street trees)."

Creek Setback Ordinance:

The City of San Ramon municipal code (D5-4 - Hillside, Creek, and Ridgeline Area Development Standards, A.6 & 7.) requires that:

"6. No habitable structure shall be located within 100 feet of the centerline of a creek or stream channel identified in General Plan Figure 8-3 (Resource Management) plus any additional horizontal distance to be determined by an approved drainage report; provided that no habitable structure shall be located midslope or within the 100 year flood plain plus one foot of free board. Improvement within the setback areas shall be limited to open space and recreation amenities and access roads incidental to achieving effective circulation patterns.

a. **Exception:** A required creek setback may be modified to avoid a "taking" of private property if the review authority can make the following special Variance findings in addition to the Variance findings in Zoning Ordinance Section D6-29 (Variances):
    i. The modification is consistent with the General Plan;
    ii. Riparian vegetation comprises less than 50 percent of the plant species within the normal 100-foot setback area;
    iii. There is no historical evidence that riparian vegetation could be easily reestablished within a five-year period; and
    iv. A reduced setback will not expose structures to bank erosion, or flooding damage, increase downstream flooding, flood hazard or impair access to the creek or stream channel for maintenance."

7. **"Creek Setback Development Standards.** Development within a creek setback shall meet the following development standards:
    a. **Alteration of natural features.** No grading or filling, planting of exotic/non-native or non-riparian plant species, or removal of native vegetation shall occur within a creek or creekside setback area, except where authorized for flood control purposes and by the proper permits issued by the California State Department of Fish and Game, all other applicable State and Federal agencies having authority over the creek
    b. **Design of drainage improvements.** Where drainage improvements are required, they shall be placed in the least visible locations and in manners that achieve natural appearance through the use of river rock, earthtone concrete, and landscaping with native plant materials.
    c. **Use of permeable surfaces.** The proposed development should incorporate permeable surfaces (for example, wood decks, sand-joined bricks, and stone walkways) where feasible, to minimize off-site flows and facilitate the absorption of water into the ground.
    d. **Creek bank stabilization.** Development or land use changes that increase impervious surfaces or sedimentation may result in channel erosion. This may require measures to stabilize creek banks.
        i. Creek rehabilitation is the preferred method of stabilization, with the objective of maintaining the natural character of the creek and riparian area. Rehabilitation may include enlarging the channel at points of obstruction, clearing obstructions at points of constriction, limiting uses in areas of excessive erosion, and restoring riparian vegetation.
        ii. Concrete channels and other mechanical stabilization measures shall not be allowed unless no other alternative exists.
        iii. If bank stabilization requires other than rehabilitation or vegetative methods, hand-placed stone or rock rip-rap are the preferred methods.
    e. **Physical and visual access.** The following physical and visual access standards shall apply unless a resource agency establishes a different standard for the project:
        i. Public access and visibility to creeks should be provided through the use of single-lane width frontage roads adjacent to creeks, but outside of

the creek setback. Structures or lots that back-up to creeks or creek frontage roads are discouraged.

ii. The provision of multipurpose creekside trails and public open space is encouraged. Open space areas should include planting for riparian enhancement with native shrubs and trees, paths and trails, lighting, benches, play and exercise equipment, and trash receptacles outside of the riparian habitat area, where appropriate.

iii. Where streets are not used, frequent access to creekside trails and public open space should be provided at least every 300 feet, and may occur at the end of cul-de-sacs."

City of San Ramon General Plan 2035:

The City of san Ramon General Plan 2035 (2015) includes guiding policies and implementation policies for biological resources and resource management, which we have included below.

Guiding Policy-Biological Resources in San Ramon 8.1-G-1: "Protect and maintain the quality of biological resources in the San Ramon Planning Area, while also balancing the needs of growth and development."

Implementing Policies for 8.1G-1:

8.1-I-1: "Continue to require new land use and development activities to comply with applicable laws and regulations concerning special status species."

8.1-I-2: "When special status species and/or critical habitat may be adversely affected by land use or development activities, require appropriate and feasible mitigation measures in accordance with regulatory agency guidance."

8.1-I-3: "Monitor and, as appropriate, engage regulatory agencies on any proposals to designate critical habitat and/or other special-status species protection designations within the Planning Area."

8.1-I-4: "Ensure that the rights of private property owners are considered during the biological review process and encourage mutually acceptable solutions to special status species and/or critical habitat protection."

Guiding Policy-Resource Management 8.3-G-1: " Acquire, preserve, and maintain open space and its natural resources for future generations."

Guiding Policy-Resource Management 8.3-G-2: " Strengthen the City's partnership with East Bay Regional Parks District, Contra Costa County, other jurisdictions and private organizations to expand the ridgeline and hillside open space system in the City's Planning Area."

Implementing Policies for 8.3G-1 & 2:

8.3-I-1: "Preserve, protect, and maintain significant native oak woodlands."

8.3-I-2: "Enhance San Ramon's creeks and riparian corridors by requiring preservation or replacement of riparian vegetation, as appropriate and in conformity with regulatory requirements."

8.3-I-3: "Explore opportunities to preserve significant creek, riparian areas, sensitive natural communities, and prominent topographic features as open space."

8.3-I-4: "Require maintenance plans for open space areas, including identified natural resources such as ridges and waterways."

8.3-I-5: "Through the development review process, encourage wildlife corridors to provide connectivity between established open space areas, where deemed appropriate."

8.3-I-6: "New development shall dedicate open space, as appropriate, through the use of an irrevocable instrument."

8.3-I-7: "Confer with appropriate agencies and organizations to ensure that all development, including Dougherty Valley, the Westside subareas, and any other future development provides adequate mitigation for any impacts to special status species, wetlands, and significant natural biotic communities."

8.3-I-8: "Encourage public access to creek corridors, as appropriate."

8.3-I-9: "Consider alternatives to culverting or channelization of waterways during all stages of the review process."

8.3-I-10: "Promote maintenance and protection of waterways through the use of Geologic Hazard Abatement District(s), conservation easements, endowments, special assessments, or other appropriate mechanisms."

8.3-I-11: "Continue participation in the Contra Costa Clean Water Program to control stormwater pollution and protect the quality of the City's waterways."

8.3-I-12: "Monitor the condition of waterways within the city limits and take proactive measures to prevent degradation."

8.3-I-13: "Develop viewshed criteria to determine how to manage views of the natural hillsides surrounding San Ramon."

8.3-I-14: "Maintain the adopt regulations for the protection and preservation of hillsides, creeks, and ridgelines."

8.3-I-15: "Apply the hillside, creek, and ridgeline regulations of the Resource Management Division of the Zoning Ordinance to the Resource Management Area as shown in Figure 8-3."

8.3-I-16: "Maintain the slope methodology standards in the Zoning Ordinance to implement the resource management policies."

8.3-I-17: "Retain ridgelines as open space, except for ridgelines that may be altered, as shown in Figure 8-3."

8.3-I-18: "Retain hillsides steeper than 20 percent slope as open space, except for slopes and ridgelines that may be altered, as shown in Figure 8-3."

Habitat Conservation Plans: The East Contra Costa County HCP/NCCP Study Area does not cover the Town of Los Gatos, and there are no other HCPs or NCCPs known to cover the area.

There are no other known local, regional, or state policies/ordinance relevant to the biology of the project site.

SummerHill Homes

Tree Report
Bishop Ranch 6
2100 – 2440 Camino Ramon
San Ramon, CA

Prepared for:
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December 2020

HORT SCIENCE
BARTLETT CONSULTING
Divisions of The F.A. Bartlett Tree Expert Company

Tree Report

Bishop Ranch 6
2100 - 2440 Camino Ramon
San Ramon, CA

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Bishop Ranch 6
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San Ramon, CA

Introduction and Overview

SummerHill Homes is planning to re-develop an existing office complex in San Ramon, CA. Three large office building were present on the site as well as paved driveways, parking lots, and landscaping. HortScience | Bartlett Consulting, Divisions of The F.A. Bartlett Tree Expert Co., was asked to prepare a **Tree Report** for the project. This report provides the following information:

1. An assessment of each tree's health, structure, suitability for preservation and protected status within and adjacent to the proposed project area.
2. A preliminary evaluation of impacts to trees based on plans provided by SummerHill Homes.
3. Preliminary guidelines for tree preservation throughout the planned demolition and construction phases of the project.

Assessment Methods

Trees were assessed on December 3, 8 and 10, 2020. The scope encompassed all trees over 6 inches in diameter located within the proposed project limits. All trees along the northwester property lines were included in the report. The assessment procedure consisted of the following steps:

1. Identifying the tree species;
2. Verifying and recording tag locations on a map;
3. Measuring the trunk diameter at a point 54 inches above grade;
4. Evaluating the health and structural condition using a scale of 1 – 5:
   - ***5*** - A healthy, vigorous tree, reasonably free of signs and symptoms of disease, with good structure and form typical of the species.
   - ***4*** - Tree with slight decline in vigor, small amount of twig dieback, minor structural defects that could be corrected.
   - ***3*** - Tree with moderate vigor, moderate twig and small branch dieback, thinning of crown, poor leaf color, moderate structural defects that might be mitigated with regular care.
   - ***2*** - Tree in decline, epicormic growth, extensive dieback of medium to large branches, significant structural defects that cannot be abated.
   - ***1*** - Tree in severe decline, dieback of scaffold branches and/or trunk; most of foliage from epicormics; extensive structural defects that cannot be abated.
5. Rating the suitability for preservation as "high", "moderate" or "low". Suitability for preservation considers the health, age and structural condition of the tree, and its potential to remain an asset to the site for years to come.
   - ***High***: Trees with good health and structural stability that have the potential for longevity at the site.
   - ***Moderate***: Trees with somewhat declining health and/or structural defects than can be abated with treatment. The tree will require more intense management and monitoring, and may have shorter life span than those in 'high' category.
   - ***Low***: Trees in poor health or with significant structural defects that cannot be mitigated. Tree is expected to continue to decline, regardless of treatment. The species or individual may have characteristics that are undesirable for landscapes, and generally are unsuited for use areas.

Description of Trees

Six hundred ninety-four (694) trees were assessed representing 20 species. Trees were a good mix of ornamental non-native species typically found in tri-valley landscapes. Trees were well maintained, and 341 trees were in good condition; 330 trees were in fair condition. Twenty-three (23) were in poor condition.

Table 1. Tree condition & frequency of occurrence.
Bishop Ranch 6. San Ramon, CA.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Condition			Total
		Poor (1-2)	Fair (3)	Good (4-5)	
Japanese maple	*Acer palmatum*	-	11	7	**18**
River Birch	*Betula nigra*	-	6	-	**6**
European white birch	*Betula pendula*	-	4	-	**4**
Deodar cedar	*Cedrus deodara*	4	27	43	**74**
Blue gum	*Eucalyptus globulus*	-	3	-	**3**
Nichol's willowleafed peppermint	*Eucalyptus nicholii*	8	9	6	**23**
Raywood ash	*Fraxinus angustifolia* 'Raywood'	4	42	3	**49**
Evergreen ash	*Fraxinus uhdei*	-	52	1	**53**
Modesto ash	*Fraxinus velutina* 'Modesto'	4	33	3	**40**
Honey locust	*Gleditsia triacanthos*	-	18	-	**18**
Tulip tree	*Liriodendron tulipifera*	1	11	-	**12**
Saucer magnolia	*Magnolia* x *soulangiana*	-	4	-	**4**
Canary Island pine	*Pinus canariensis*	-	1	-	**1**
Bishop pine	*Pinus muricata*	-	6	-	**6**
Italian stone pine	*Pinus pinea*	-	1	35	**36**
Chinese pistache	*Pistacia chinensis*	-	45	53	**98**
London plane	*Platanus* x *hispanica*	2	12	12	**26**
Callery pear	*Pyrus calleryana*	-	15	-	**15**
Black locust	*Robinia pseudoacacia*	-	22	-	**22**
Coast redwood	*Sequoia sempervirens*	-	8	178	**186**
Total		**23**	**330**	**341**	**694**

Coast redwood was the most frequently occurring species with 186 trees. Coast redwoods were planted in tight clusters, mostly on the perimeter of the the site with a few clusters adjacent to the buildings (Photo 1, next page). The redwoods had excurrent form with branching attached perpendicular to the trunk, typical of the species. Each building had interior courtyards, each of the courtyards had a few redwoods (Photo 2, next page). The trees in these areas had been pruned for building clearance. Trees were semi-mature in development with trunk diameters between 7 and 41 inches. One hundred and seventy-eight (178) trees were in good condition and eight were in fair condition.

Photo 1 (above). A tightly clustered group of coast redwood was growing on the southern side of 2410 Camino Ramon.

Photo 2 (top right). Coast redwoods were growing in the the interior courtyards of each of the three buildings had health crowns with minimal lower branching.

Photo 3 (right). Chinese pistache trees growing at the entrance to the campus from Camino Ramon.

Nine-eight (98) Chinese pistache trees were present. The Chinese pistache were planted at the entrances to the campus in tight clusters (Photo 3). Fifty-three (53) trees were in good condition and 45 were in fair condition. Trees were semi-mature in development with trunk diameters between 6 and 15 inches.

Seventy-four (74) deodar cedars were assessed. Several deodars were growing on the property line at the southwestern side of the site. The deodars generally had excurrent form with one strong central leader and lateral branching perpendicular to the main trunk. The deodars were in good condition with 43, 27 trees were in fair condition and trees #67, 683, 679 and 685 in poor condition. Trees were semi-mature in development with trunk diameters between 10 and 29 inches.

One hundred forty-two (142) ash trees were assessed (53 evergreen, 49 Raywood, and 40 Modesto). The ashes were in fair condition with 127 trees. Eight trees were in poor condition and seven were in good condition. Trunk diameters ranged in size from 6 to 35 inches. Many of the ashes were growing in parking lot islands with limited growth space.

Thirty-six (36) Italian stone pines and one Canary Island pine were evaluated. This group of 37 pines was in good condition with 35 trees with Canary Island pine (#200 and Italian stone pine #96) in fair condition. The Italian stone pines were planted in allees along the entrances on the north and south sides of the site. The pines were planted in close proximity to each other, leaving limited growth space above and below ground (Photo 4, next page).

Photo 4. Italian stone pines (#46 – 58 and 70 – 74) were along the parking lot entrance off Norris Canyon Road.

Twenty-six (26) London planes were evaluated. Twelve (12) were in good condition and and 12 in fair condition with two in poor condition (#82 and 83). Trees ranged in size from 6 to 15 inches. The London planes were growing in parking lots in islands with limited growing space.

Twenty-three (23) Nichol's willowleafed peppermint were growing exclusively on the slope between properties on the northwestern edge of the site. This group of trees varied in condition with six trees in good condition, nine in fair condition and eight in poor condition. Trees ranged in size from 13 to 48 inches in diameter. Nichol's willowleafed peppermint #653 had a large cavity from 1 to 15 feet, included bark in the attachment, and decay. Tree #654 had burn wounds on the trunk (Photo 5).

Photo 5. Nichol's willowleafed peppermint #653 had a large cavity from 1 to 15 feet on the east side of the tree. Tree #654 had burn wounds on the trunk.

The remaining 11 species were represented by fewer than 22 trees. The most notable of these were:

- Three blue gums over mature with trunk diameters of 37, 59 and 66 in. The trees were in fair condition, with multiple trunks arising from high in their crowns, some dieback, large crowns, and trees #59 and 60 had a history of branch failure.

- Eighteen (18) Japanese maples had multiple trunks and were in fair (11 trees) to good (seven trees) condition. The Japanese maples were growing in the areas around the buildings and a few were growing in the interior courtyards of the buildings.

- Eighteen (18) honey locusts were assessed. The 18 trees were in fair condition growing in a parking lot median on the northeastern side of the site. Box hedges were growing up to about 3 feet obstructing the view of their trunks.

San Ramon Zoning Ordinance Division D5 Chapter II controls the removal and preservation of *protected* trees within the city. *Protected* trees are defined as:

1. Any native oak greater than 6 inches DBH, or

2. Any mature tree greater than 8 inches DBH.

By this definition 669 trees were *protected*. *Protected* trees may not be removed, destroyed or relocated without a permit. Table 5-1 of the City of San Ramon's Zoning Ordinance delineates the number of required replacement trees based on the diameter of the tree(s) being removed.

TABLE 5-1 - REQUIRED REPLACEMENT TREES

Species of Tree to be Removed	Diameter of Tree to be Removed(1)	Mitigation Value (required number of replacement trees)	Required Size and Species of Replacement Trees for Mitigation Value
Blue oak	6 to 9 inches 10 to 15 inches 16 to 25 inches 26 or more inches	8 12 20 26	15-gallon blue oaks
Valley oak	6 to 9 inches 10 to 15 inches 16 to 25 inches 26 or more inches	6 9 15 19	15-gallon valley oaks
Live oak	6 to 9 inches 10 to 15 inches 16 to 25 inches 26 or more inches	4 6 10 13	15-gallon oaks
Other protected tree	19 to 25 inches 26 or more inches	12 15	15-gallon trees

Notes:
(1) Diameter shall measured at a point 54 inches above the ground at the base of the tree.

Description of individual trees is found on the enclosed ***Tree Assessment Form***. Tree locations are found on the ***Tree Assessment Plan***. Both are included as **Exhibits**.

Suitability for Preservation

Trees that are preserved on development sites must be carefully selected to make sure that they may survive development impacts, adapt to a new environment and perform well in the landscape. Our goal is to identify trees that have the potential for long-term health, structural stability and longevity. Evaluation of suitability for preservation considers several factors:

- **Tree health**
  Healthy, vigorous trees are better able to tolerate impacts such as root injury, demolition of existing structures, changes in soil grade and moisture, and soil compaction than are non-vigorous trees. Deodar cedar #67 was very thin with minimal live foliage.

- **Structural integrity**
  Trees with significant amounts of wood decay and other structural defects that cannot be corrected are likely to fail. Such trees should not be preserved in areas where damage to people or property is likely. Nichol's willowleafed peppermint #653 had a large cavity on the trunk spanning from 1 to 15 feet and codominant trunks. Removal should be considered independent of construction impacts.

- **Species response**
  There is a wide variation in the response of individual species to construction impacts and changes in the environment. For example, ash trees deodar cedar and Canary Island pines are more sensitive to construction impacts than coast redwood and Chinese pistache.

- **Tree age and longevity**
  Old trees, while having significant emotional and aesthetic appeal, have limited physiological capacity to adjust to an altered environment. Young trees are better able to generate new tissue and respond to change.

- **Species invasiveness**
  Species which spread across a site and displace desired vegetation are not always appropriate for retention. This is particularly true when indigenous species are displaced. The California Invasive Plant Inventory Database (www.cal-ipc.org) lists species identified as having being invasive. San Ramon is part of the Central West Floristic Province. Callery pear and black locust are identified as having limited invasiveness potential.

Tree condition (health and structure) is the starting point for assessing suitability for preservation. In addition, suitability for preservation considers species response to impacts and invasiveness.

Each tree was rated for suitability for preservation based upon its age, health, structural condition and ability to safely coexist within a development environment (Table 2).

Table 2. Tree suitability for preservation.
Bishop Ranch 6. San Ramon, CA.

High	Trees in good condition that have the potential for longevity at the site. One hundred thirteen (113) trees were rated as having high suitability for preservation including 111 coast redwoods; Chinese pistache #537 and deodar cedar #286.
Moderate	Trees in fair health and/or possessing structural defects that may be abated with treatment. Trees in this category require more intense management and monitoring, and may have shorter life-spans than those in the "high" category. Four hundred fifty-four (454) trees had moderate suitability for preservation including: 79 Chinese pistache, 75 coast redwoods, 65 deodar cedars, and 36 Italian stone pines.
Low	Trees in poor health or possessing significant defects in structure that cannot be abated with treatment. These trees can be expected to decline regardless of management. The species or individual tree may possess either characteristics that are undesirable in landscape settings or be unsuited for use areas. One hundred twenty-seven (127) trees were rated as having low suitability for preservation including: 24 Raywood ash, 18 Chinese pistache, evergreen ash, and 14 honey locusts.

We consider trees with high suitability for preservation to be the best candidates for preservation. We do not normally recommend retention of trees with low suitability for preservation in areas where people or property will be present. Retention of trees with moderate suitability for preservation depends upon the intensity of proposed site changes.

Evaluation of Impacts and Recommendations for Action

Appropriate tree retention develops a practical match between the location and intensity of construction activities and the quality and health of trees. The tree assessment was the reference point for tree condition and quality. Impacts from the proposed project were assessed using the Current Concept Plan (404 Units) prepared by CBG Inc., SDG Architects, SummerHill Homes, and WHA, Prepared in 2020. Grading, drainage, stormwater, utility and landscape plans that could affect trees have yet to be prepared and were not reviewed for this report. When those plans are prepared, a more comprehensive assessment of impacts to trees and designation of tree protection measures can be prepared.

The project plans to construct 404 units. The site will be completely demolished and graded making way for new structures, roads, landscaping, parking, a park and other amenities. New entryways will be installed from Camino Ramon, Executive Parkway, and Norris Canyon Road.

Given the intensity of the proposed re-development, all on-site trees will be removed. The disposition of about 150 trees growing along the western property can be determined once trees have been accurately placed and grading plans have been development.

If trees can be preserved their success is predicated on adherence to the tree preservation guidelines below.

Tree Preservation Guidelines

The following are recommendations for design and construction phases that will assist in successful tree preservation.

Design recommendations

1. Locate the trunk of trees along the western property line. Include trunk locations and tree tag numbers on all plans.

2. Establish a **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** around each tree to be preserved. For off-site trees, the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** shall be the property line.

3. Design improvements around trees to be preserved considering extent of grading and excavation near the tree and location and installation of utilities within the dripline. Final grades should allow surface water to drain away from the trunk.

4. Use only herbicides safe for use around trees and labeled for that use, even below pavement.

Pre-construction and demolition treatments and recommendations

1. The demolition contractor shall meet with the Consulting Arborist before beginning work to discuss work procedures and tree protection.

2. Trees to be preserved may require pruning to provide adequate clearance from construction activities. All pruning shall be performed by a licensed State of California contractor possessing the C61 classification license and the D49 specification. All pruning shall adhere to the latest editions of the American National Standards Institute Z133 and A300 standards.

3. Install tree protective fencing at the edge of the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE.** For off-site trees, the project's security fence will serve as tree protection fencing.

Tree protection during construction

1. Any grading, construction, demolition or other work that is expected to encounter tree roots should be monitored by the Consulting Arborist.

2. If injury should occur to any tree during construction, it should be evaluated as soon as possible by the Consulting Arborist so that appropriate treatments can be applied.

3. Fences have been erected to protect trees to be preserved. Fences are to remain until all site work has been completed. Fences may not be relocated or removed without permission of the project superintendent.

4. No materials, equipment, spoil, waste or wash-out water may be deposited, stored, or parked within the **TREE PROTECTION ZONE** (fenced area).

5. Any additional tree pruning needed for clearance during construction must be performed by a qualified arborist and not by construction personnel.

6. Any roots damaged during grading or construction shall be exposed to sound tissue and cut cleanly with a saw.

If you have any questions regarding my observations or recommendations, please contact me.

HortScience | Bartlett Consulting

Darya Barar, Consulting Urban Forester & HBC Manager
ISA Certified Arborist No. WE-6757A & RCA #693
ISA Tree Risk Assessment Qualified

EXHIBITS

Tree Assessment Form

Tree Location Map

Tree Assessment Plan

Bishop Ranch 6
San Ramon, CA

Prepared for:
SummerHill Homes
Palo Alto, CA

December 2020

No Scale

Notes:
Base map provided by:
CBG
San Ramon, CA

Numbered tree locations are approximate.

TS = (too small) tree less than 6" in diameter and not included in this assessment.

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Tree Assessment

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
1	Evergreen ash	24	Yes	4	Moderate	Planted in a parking lot median 12x10; multiple trunks arise from 10'; some dead branching on the east side; small cavity on east side of trunk at 12' can't see from ground.
2	Evergreen ash	16	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a parking lot median 12x10; multiple trunks arise from 8'; slightly thin crown.
3	Evergreen ash	17	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a parking lot median 8x10'; multiple trunks arise from 7'; slightly thin crown.
4	Evergreen ash	20	Yes	3	Low	Planted in a parking lot median 8x10'; multiple trunks arise from 10'; thin crown.; twig and branch failure.
5	Evergreen ash	18	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a parking lot median 8x12'; multiple trunks arise from 10'; chlorotic color.
6	London plane	8	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a 7' wide planter; wide Codominant trunks arise from 5'; healthy crown.
7	London plane	9	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a 7' wide planter; heavy on east side; healthy crown.
8	London plane	10	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a 7' wide planter; straight upright trunk ; healthy crown.
9	London plane	10	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a 7' wide planter; straight upright trunk; healthy crown; small heading cuts.
10	London plane	9	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a 7' wide planter; multiple trunks; healthy crown; small heading cuts.
11	London plane	10	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a 7' wide planter; multiple trunks; healthy crown; small heading cuts.
12	London plane	11	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a 7' wide planter; multiple trunks; heavy on east side; one sided crown.
13	London plane	11	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a 7' wide planter; multiple trunks; round crown; heading cuts.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
14	London plane	11	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a 7' wide planter; multiple trunks; round crown; heading cuts.
15	London plane	11	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a 7' wide planter; multiple trunks; round crown; heading cuts.
16	London plane	11	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a 7' wide planter; multiple trunks; least slightly east; heading cuts.
17	London plane	13	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a 7' wide planter; multiple trunks; least slightly east; heading cuts.
18	Black locust	8	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a 4' wide planter; heading cuts throughout crown; small round crown.
19	Black locust	9	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a 4' wide planter; heading cuts throughout crown; small round crown.
20	Black locust	11	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a 4' wide planter; upright structure; round crown.
21	Black locust	9	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a 4' wide planter; heading cuts throughout crown; small round crown box hedge at from base to 3'.
22	Black locust	9	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a 4' wide planter; heading cuts throughout crown; small round crown; box hedge at from base to 3'.
23	Black locust	10	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a 4' wide planter; multiple trunks; small round crown; box hedge at from base to 3'.
24	Black locust	8	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a 4' wide planter; multiple trunks; small round crown; history of branch failure; tear down wound; box hedge at from base to 3'.
25	Black locust	10	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a 4' wide planter; multiple trunks; small round crown; box hedge at from base to 3'.
26	Black locust	12	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a 4' wide planter; multiple trunks; small round crown; box hedge at from base to 2'.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
27	Evergreen ash	16	Yes	3	Low	Planted in a parking lot median 10x12'; multiple trunks arise from 7'; thin crown; codominant trunks.
28	Evergreen ash	16	Yes	3	Low	Planted in a parking lot median 10x12'; multiple trunks arise from 8'&10'; round crown.
29	Chinese pistache	11	Yes	4	Moderate	Planted in an 11' planter; hedge to 3'; multiple trunks arise from 7'; round crown.
30	Chinese pistache	10	Yes	4	Moderate	Planted in an 11' planter; hedge to 3'; multiple trunks arise from 7'; round crown.
31	Black locust	11	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a 4' wide planter; multiple trunks; small round crown; box hedge at from base to 3'.
32	Black locust	12	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a 4' wide planter; multiple trunks; small round crown; box hedge at from base to 3'.
33	Black locust	11	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a 4' wide planter; multiple trunks; small round crown; box hedge at from base to 3'.
34	Black locust	11	Yes	3	Low	Planted in a 4' wide planter; multiple trunks; small round crown; box hedge at from base to 3'; dieback and oozing on trunk.
35	Black locust	12	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a 4' wide planter; multiple trunks; round crown; box hedge at from base to 3'; long eastern lateral.
36	Chinese pistache	10	Yes	4	Moderate	Planted in an 11' planter; multiple trunks arise from 5'; round crown.
37	Chinese pistache	10	Yes	4	Moderate	Planted in an 11' planter; multiple trunks arise from 5'; round crown; headed back on East side.
38	Chinese pistache	9	Yes	4	Moderate	Planted in an 11' planter; multiple trunks arise from 5'; round crown; one sided East.
39	Chinese pistache	9	Yes	4	Moderate	Planted in an 11' planter; multiple trunks arise from 5'; round crown.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
40	Evergreen ash	16	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a parking lot median 3.5x25'; upright tight narrow attachments.
41	Evergreen ash	27	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a parking lot median 12x10'; multiple trunks arise from 9'; tight narrow attachments.
42	Evergreen ash	21	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a parking lot median 12x10'; multiple trunks arise from 9'; tight narrow attachments; twig and branch dieback.
43	Evergreen ash	24	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a parking lot median 12x10'; straight upright trunk; tight narrow attachments; twig and branch dieback; roots displacing asphalt.
44	Evergreen ash	18	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a parking lot median 12x10'; multiple trunks arise from 9'; cavity at 10'.
45	Evergreen ash	22	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a parking lot median 12x10'; multiple trunks arise from 9'; cavity in attachment point.
46	Italian stone pine	34	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 11'; one sided east; healthy.
47	Italian stone pine	27	Yes	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 11'; heavily suppressed; all growth to south.
48	Italian stone pine	25	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; narrow crown; green only at top.
49	Italian stone pine	28	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; narrow crown; green only at top.
50	Italian stone pine	32	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; suppressed on south side.
51	Italian stone pine	23	Yes	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks; suppressed on north side.
52	Italian stone pine	26	Yes	4	Moderate	Trunk leans south; suppressed.
53	Italian stone pine	24	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk bows west at top; growth only at top.
54	Italian stone pine	29	Yes	4	Moderate	Trunk leans south; suppressed; history of branch failure.
55	Italian stone pine	27	Yes	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks; heavily suppressed.
56	Italian stone pine	23	Yes	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks; heavily suppressed.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
57	Italian stone pine	32,18	Yes	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 4'&12'; suppressed; history of branch failure; hanging branch on west side.
58	Italian stone pine	34	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 7'; suppressed west; healthy crown.
59	Blue gum	59	Yes	3	Low	Multiple trunks arise from 12'; topped; healthy crown; history of branch failure.
60	Blue gum	37	Yes	3	Low	Multiple trunks arise from 10'; wide attachments; open crown.
61	Coast redwood	31	Yes	5	High	Growing in a median; typical form and structure; healthy growth.
62	Coast redwood	29	Yes	4	Moderate	Planted in median; typical form and structure; healthy growth; suppressed on north side.
63	Coast redwood	25	Yes	4	Moderate	Planted in a median; typical form and structure; healthy growth; thin in places.
64	Coast redwood	23	Yes	4	Moderate	Growing in median; typical form and structure; healthy growth; thin in places.
65	Coast redwood	22	Yes	4	Moderate	Growing in median; typical form and structure; healthy growth; thin in places.
66	Coast redwood	23	Yes	3	Moderate	Growing in a median; typical form and structure; healthy growth; thin in places.
67	Deodar cedar	10	Yes	1	Low	Growing in a median; trunks sweeps east at base; very thin.
68	Deodar cedar	17	Yes	3	Low	Growing in a median; trunk leans slightly south; thin crown.
69	Deodar cedar	17	Yes	3	Low	Upright form; thin crown; being crowded by tree #70.
70	Italian stone pine	28,26	Yes	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 3'; crown being pushed south.
71	Italian stone pine	26	Yes	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 12'; narrow crown; growth only at top.
72	Italian stone pine	37	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 10'; health growth only at top.
73	Italian stone pine	26	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; narrow crown; growth only at top.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
74	Italian stone pine	22,21	Yes	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 3'; narrow crown; growth only at top.
75	Evergreen ash	14	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a parking lot median 4' wide; multiple trunks arise from 9'; tight narrow attachments; twig and branch dieback.
76	Evergreen ash	14	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a parking lot median 4' wide; Codominant trunks arise from 9'; tight narrow attachment with cavity; 4" root cut on west side for new curb .
77	Evergreen ash	12	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a parking lot median 4' wide; multiple trunks arise from 9'; tight narrow attachments; twig and branch dieback.
78	Evergreen ash	17	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a parking lot median 4' wide; straight upright trunk; tight narrow attachments and crown.
79	Evergreen ash	14	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a parking lot median 4' wide; multiple trunks arise from 7'; tight narrow attachments and crown.
80	Evergreen ash	11	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a parking lot median 4' wide; straight upright trunk; tight narrow attachments and crown.
81	Evergreen ash	13	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a parking lot median 4' wide; sinuous trunk; one sided south.
82	London plane	6	No	2	Low	2' trunk wound at base; thin.
83	London plane	6	No	2	Low	Topped trunk at 10' ; poor structure and growth.
84	Black locust	11	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a 12x10' wide planter; multiple trunks; small round crown; box hedge at from base to 3'.
85	Black locust	12	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a 12x10' wide planter; multiple trunks; small round crown; box hedge at from base to 3'.
86	Black locust	12	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a 12x10' wide planter; multiple trunks; small round crown; box hedge at from base to 3'.
87	Black locust	12	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a 12x10' wide planter; multiple trunks; small round crown; box hedge at from base to 3'.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
88	Black locust	11	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a 12x10' wide planter; multiple trunks; small round crown; box hedge at from base to 3'.
89	Black locust	13	Yes	3	Moderate	No tag; planted in a 12x10' wide planter; multiple trunks; small round crown; box hedge at from base to 3'.
90	Italian stone pine	39	Yes	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 5'; full round crown; health growth only at top.
91	Italian stone pine	24	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; suppressed; growth only at top.
92	Italian stone pine	30	Yes	4	Moderate	Trunk leans heavily southeast; suppressed on south side.
93	Italian stone pine	31	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; healthy crown; growth only at top.
94	Italian stone pine	39	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; healthy crown; growth only at top; suppressed west.
95	Italian stone pine	33	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; healthy crown; growth only at top; suppressed west.
96	Italian stone pine	26	Yes	3	Moderate	Trunk leans heavily north; Codominant trunks; corrected bow at top of crown.
97	Italian stone pine	31	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 9'; healthy growth; bows mostly north.
98	Italian stone pine	32	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk bows slightly north; healthy crown.
99	Blue gum	66	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 12'; full crown; minimal branch dieback.
100	Coast redwood	23	Yes	3	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; thin in places.
101	Coast redwood	23	Yes	3	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; thin in places.
102	Coast redwood	24	Yes	3	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; thin in places.
103	Coast redwood	22	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth.
104	Coast redwood	21	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth.
105	Coast redwood	33	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
106	Coast redwood	26	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth.
107	Coast redwood	23	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth.
108	Chinese pistache	8	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; round crown; crowded location.
109	Chinese pistache	12	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; narrow crown healthy.
110	Chinese pistache	11	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; narrow crown healthy; suppressed on south side.
111	Chinese pistache	12	Yes	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks; narrow attachments; healthy; suppressed.
112	Chinese pistache	12	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; narrow attachments; healthy; suppressed.
113	Chinese pistache	10	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; narrow attachments; healthy; suppressed on south side.
114	Chinese pistache	12	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; wide attachments; healthy; suppressed on south side.
115	Chinese pistache	11	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; round crown.
116	Chinese pistache	8	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; round crown.
117	Chinese pistache	9	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; round crown.
118	Chinese pistache	8	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; round crown.
119	Chinese pistache	9	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; round crown; suppressed on north side.
120	Coast redwood	34	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth to the ground.
121	Coast redwood	32	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth to the ground.
122	Coast redwood	28	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth to the ground.
123	Coast redwood	27	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth to the ground.
124	Coast redwood	27	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth to the ground.
125	Coast redwood	34	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth to the ground.
126	Coast redwood	31	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth to the ground.
127	Coast redwood	32	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth to the ground.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
128	Evergreen ash	21	Yes	3	Moderate	Several codominant trunks arise from 12' and up; narrow attachments and crown.
129	Evergreen ash	24	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 12' and up; narrow attachments and crown.
130	Evergreen ash	15	Yes	3	Moderate	Several codominant trunks arise from 12' and up; narrow attachments; long lateral south.
131	Evergreen ash	21	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple Codominant trunks; narrow attachments and crown.
132	Evergreen ash	22	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple Codominant trunks; narrow attachments and crown; twig and branch dieback.
133	Evergreen ash	17	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple Codominant trunks; narrow attachments and crown; twig and branch dieback.
134	Evergreen ash	13	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks; narrow attachments and crown; twig and branch dieback.
135	Evergreen ash	23	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple Codominant trunks; narrow attachments and crown; twig and branch dieback.
136	Evergreen ash	18	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks; narrow attachments and crown; twig and branch dieback.
137	Coast redwood	12	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth to the ground; good young tree.
138	Coast redwood	7	No	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth to the ground; good young tree.
139	Coast redwood	9	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth to the ground; good young tree.
140	Coast redwood	8	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth to the ground; good young tree.
141	Coast redwood	11	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth to the ground; good young tree.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
142	Coast redwood	36	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth.
143	Coast redwood	31	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth.
144	Coast redwood	30	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; somewhat suppressed by building.
145	Coast redwood	33	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; somewhat suppressed by building.
146	Raywood ash	33	Yes	3	Moderate	Wide Codominant trunks arise from 10'; long extended laterals.
147	Raywood ash	13	Yes	2	Low	Headed back; minimal growth.
148	Raywood ash	20	Yes	3	Low	Codominant trunks arise from 12'; suppressed north; headed branches.
149	Japanese maple	10	Yes	3	Moderate	Measurement taken below multiple attachments; poor structure; good growth.
150	Coast redwood	37	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth.
151	Coast redwood	27	Yes	3	Moderate	Typical form and structure; minimal growth on bottom half.
152	Coast redwood	35	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth.
153	Japanese maple	6,5,5,3	Yes	3	Low	Multiple trunks arise from base; thin only growth at top.
154	Japanese maple	6,5,5,4	Yes	3	Low	Multiple trunks arise from 3'; thin only growth at top.
155	Japanese maple	7,6	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 3'; thin; suppressed.
156	Coast redwood	35	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; suppressed by building.
157	Coast redwood	37	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth.
158	Coast redwood	31	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth.
159	European white birch	7,7	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from base; thin; good for the species.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
160	European white birch	11,4	Yes	3	Moderate	Upright trunk; laterals branch at perpendicular angles; healthy crown.
161	European white birch	6,5,4	No	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from base; thin; healthy.
162	European white birch	11,7,5	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from base; thin; healthy.
163	Japanese maple	7,6,4,3,3,3	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from base; spreading form; healthy.
164	Deodar cedar	26	Yes	4	Moderate	Typically form; slight lean north.
165	Deodar cedar	21	Yes	3	Moderate	Typically form; slight lean north; thin.
166	Deodar cedar	18	Yes	3	Moderate	Typically form; slight bow north; thin.
167	Deodar cedar	17	Yes	3	Moderate	Typically form; slight bow north; thin.
168	Deodar cedar	16	Yes	3	Moderate	Typically form; upright form; thin.
169	Tulip tree	11	Yes	3	Moderate	Upright form and structure; crook in trunk at 7’; thin.
170	Tulip tree	11	Yes	2	Low	Upright form and structure; 6”x2.5’ wound on lower trunk; thin; headed.
171	Deodar cedar	23	Yes	4	Moderate	Typically form; upright trunk; slightly thin.
172	Deodar cedar	24	Yes	4	Moderate	Typically form; upright trunk; slightly thin.
173	Deodar cedar	20	Yes	3	Moderate	Typically form; upright trunk; slightly thin; history of branch failure.
174	Coast redwood	35	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth.
175	Coast redwood	36	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth.
176	Coast redwood	39	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth.
177	Coast redwood	35	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth.
178	Coast redwood	32	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
179	Coast redwood	36	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; suppressed by building.
180	Coast redwood	34	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; suppressed by building.
181	Coast redwood	35	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; suppressed by building.
182	Tulip tree	9	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 10'; narrow form.
183	Tulip tree	8	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 12'; narrow form.
184	Raywood ash	6	No	4	Moderate	Planted in a 12'x10' median; box hedge up to 3'; good form structure.
185	Raywood ash	19	Yes	4	Moderate	Planted in a 12'x10' median; box hedge up to 2'; multiple trunks arise from 12'; round crown; branch dieback.
186	Raywood ash	23	Yes	4	Moderate	Planted in a 12'x10' median; box hedge up to 2'; multiple trunks arise from 12'; round crown.
187	Evergreen ash	25	Yes	3	Low	Multiple trunks arise from 11'; crowded crown poor form.
188	Evergreen ash	15	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 9'; healthy growth; poor form.
189	Evergreen ash	30	Yes	3	Low	Trunk bows northwest; large branch removed from 7'; twig and branch dieback; epicormic growth.
190	Evergreen ash	19	Yes	3	Low	C-shaped form; seam in Codominant trunks narrow crowded form.
191	Evergreen ash	8	Yes	3	Low	Narrow planting strip; multiple trunks; thin crown.
192	Evergreen ash	11	Yes	3	Low	Narrow planting strip; multiple trunks; thin crown; history of topping; all regrowth.
193	Evergreen ash	19	Yes	3	Low	Narrow planting strip; dieback; multiple trunks.
194	Evergreen ash	18	Yes	3	Low	Narrow planting strip; dieback; multiple trunks.
195	Evergreen ash	18	Yes	3	Low	Multiple trunks arise from 11'; messy interior crown; epicormic shoots.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
196	Evergreen ash	22	Yes	3	Low	Multiple trunks arise from 11'; messy interior crown; included bark in several attachments; dieback.
197	Black locust	10	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 8'; round crown; crowded crown.
198	Black locust	11	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 7'; round crown; crowded crown; suppressed on east side.
199	Coast redwood	40	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; stand alone tree.
200	Canary Island pine	13	Yes	3	Moderate	Leans slightly east; one sided east; good growth.
201	Coast redwood	30	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth.
202	Coast redwood	38	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth.
203	Coast redwood	37	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth.
204	Coast redwood	41	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; suppressed by building.
205	Coast redwood	29	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; suppressed by other trees.
206	Coast redwood	28	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; suppressed by other trees.
207	Coast redwood	30	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; suppressed by other trees.
208	Coast redwood	22	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; suppressed by other trees.
209	Coast redwood	28	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; suppressed by other trees.
210	Coast redwood	35	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; suppressed by other trees.
211	Coast redwood	35	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; suppressed by other trees.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
212	Coast redwood	39	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; suppressed by other trees.
213	Coast redwood	27	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; suppressed by other trees.
214	Coast redwood	26	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; suppressed by other trees.
215	Coast redwood	25	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; heavy suppressed by other trees.
216	Coast redwood	19	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; heavy suppressed by other trees.
217	Coast redwood	21	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; heavy suppressed by other trees.
218	Coast redwood	23	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; heavy suppressed by other trees.
219	Coast redwood	28	Yes	3	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; heavy suppressed by other trees.
220	Coast redwood	28	Yes	3	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; heavy suppressed by other trees.
221	Coast redwood	32	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; heavy suppressed by other trees.
222	Chinese pistache	13	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks; heavily suppressed by other trees.
223	Chinese pistache	13	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks; heavily suppressed by other trees.
224	Chinese pistache	8	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks; heavily suppressed by other trees; limbs bow south.
225	Chinese pistache	9	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks; heavily suppressed by other trees; limbs bow south.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
226	Chinese pistache	10	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks; heavily suppressed by other trees; limbs bow south.
227	Chinese pistache	10	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks; heavily suppressed by other trees; limbs bow south.
228	Chinese pistache	8	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks; heavily suppressed by other trees; limbs bow south.
229	Chinese pistache	9	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks; heavily suppressed by other trees; poor structure.
230	Chinese pistache	11	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks; heavily suppressed by other trees; round crown.
231	Chinese pistache	9	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks; heavily suppressed by other trees; round crown.
232	Chinese pistache	11	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks; heavily suppressed by other trees; round crown.
233	Chinese pistache	10	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks; heavily suppressed by other trees; round crown.
234	Coast redwood	23	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; suppressed by other trees.
235	Coast redwood	29	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; suppressed by other trees.
236	Coast redwood	24	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; suppressed by other trees.
237	Coast redwood	30	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; suppressed by other trees.
238	Coast redwood	29	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; suppressed by other trees.
239	Coast redwood	31	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; suppressed by other trees.
240	Coast redwood	34	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; suppressed by other trees.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
241	Coast redwood	31	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; suppressed by other trees.
242	Coast redwood	31	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; suppressed by other trees.
243	Chinese pistache	12	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks; suppressed by other trees; round crown.
244	Chinese pistache	9	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks; suppressed by other trees; round crown.
245	Chinese pistache	8	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks; suppressed by other trees; round crown.
246	Chinese pistache	7	No	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks; suppressed by other trees; one sided east.
247	Chinese pistache	12	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks; suppressed by other trees; round crown.
248	Chinese pistache	11	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks; suppressed by other trees; round crown.
249	Chinese pistache	11	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks; suppressed by other trees; round crown.
250	Chinese pistache	10	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks; suppressed by other trees; one sided east.
251	Chinese pistache	15	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks; suppressed by other trees; one sided east.
252	Coast redwood	27	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; suppressed by other trees.
253	Coast redwood	23	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; suppressed by other trees.
254	Coast redwood	23	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; suppressed by other trees.
255	Coast redwood	25	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; suppressed by other trees.
256	Coast redwood	20	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; heavily suppressed by other trees.
257	Coast redwood	26	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; suppressed by other trees.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
258	Coast redwood	27	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; healthy growth; suppressed by other trees.
259	Evergreen ash	15	Yes	3	Low	Planted in a parking lot median 12'x10'; upright tight narrow attachments.
260	Evergreen ash	32	Yes	3	Low	Planted in a parking lot median 12'x10'; multiple upright tight narrow attachments.
261	Evergreen ash	23	Yes	3	Low	Planted in a parking lot median 12'x10'; multiple upright tight narrow attachments; adjacent to street light.
262	Evergreen ash	11	Yes	3	Low	Planted in a parking lot median 12'x10'; multiple upright tight narrow attachments; thin.
263	Evergreen ash	15	Yes	3	Low	Planted in a parking lot median 12'x10'; multiple upright tight narrow attachments; thin; twig and branch dieback; adjacent to street light.
264	Evergreen ash	25	Yes	3	Moderate	Planted in a parking lot median 12'x10'; multiple upright tight narrow attachments; full crown.
265	Evergreen ash	17	Yes	3	Low	Planted in a parking lot median 12'x10'; multiple upright tight narrow attachments; thin.
266	Coast redwood	28	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; slightly thin.
267	Coast redwood	23	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; slightly thin; history of branch failure.
268	Coast redwood	29	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; slightly thin.
269	Coast redwood	29	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; slightly thin.
270	Coast redwood	27	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; slightly thin.
271	Coast redwood	33	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; slightly thin.
272	Tulip tree	14	Yes	3	Low	Upright form; headed crown; narrow crown.
273	Tulip tree	9	Yes	3	Low	Upright form; headed crown; narrow crown.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
274	River Birch	13,12,12,12,11,10	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from base; open crown; decay in center cavity.
275	River Birch	16,10,7,6	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from base; open crown; decay in center cavity.
276	River Birch	12,10,10	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from base; suppressed by building.
277	Tulip tree	17	Yes	3	Low	Upright form; headed crown; narrow crown.
278	River Birch	13,8,7	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from base; included bark.
279	River Birch	12,10,7	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from base; suppressed by building.
280	River Birch	14,12,7	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from base; suppressed by building.
281	Tulip tree	19	Yes	3	Low	Upright form; headed crown; narrow crown.
282	Tulip tree	14	Yes	3	Low	Upright form; headed crown; narrow crown.
283	Deodar cedar	22	Yes	4	Moderate	Trunk sweeps slightly east; slightly thin crown; upright form.
284	Deodar cedar	15	Yes	4	Moderate	Trunk sweeps slightly east; slightly thin crown; upright form.
285	Deodar cedar	20	Yes	4	Moderate	Trunk sweeps slightly east; slightly thin crown; upright form.
286	Deodar cedar	21	Yes	5	High	Upright form and structure; full crown.
287	Deodar cedar	20	Yes	4	Moderate	Crook in trunk; slightly thin crown; upright form.
288	Tulip tree	12	Yes	3	Low	Codominant trunks arise from high in crown; crook in trunk.
289	Tulip tree	14	Yes	3	Low	Uncorrected lean East.
290	Japanese maple	7,6,5	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from base; vigors growth; some dieback.
291	Japanese maple	6,6,6,6,5,4,4,3,3	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from base; vigors growth.
292	Bishop pine	16	Yes	3	Low	Codominant trunks arise from high in crown; one sided west; twig and branch dieback.
293	Bishop pine	19	Yes	3	Low	Topped high in crown top is all epicormic; one sided; dieback on east side.
294	Bishop pine	18	Yes	3	Low	Upright form and structure; one sided; dieback on east side.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
295	Bishop pine	20	Yes	3	Low	Upright form and structure; one sided; dieback on east side; suppressed by building.
296	Bishop pine	19	Yes	3	Low	Upright form and structure; one sided; dieback on east side; suppressed by building.
297	Bishop pine	24	Yes	3	Low	Codominant trunks arise from high in crown; suppressed on east side.
298	Japanese maple	7,6,5,3	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from base; vigors growth; some dieback & history of branch failure.
299	Raywood ash	35	Yes	3	Low	Multiple trunks arise from 8'; branches dieback; bulging at base.
300	Honey locust	7	No	3	Low	Single upright trunk; round crown.
301	Honey locust	8	Yes	3	Low	Single upright trunk; round crown.
302	Honey locust	9	Yes	3	Low	Single upright trunk; round crown.
303	Honey locust	7	No	3	Low	Single trunk bows east at 8'; suppressed.
304	Saucer magnolia	7,6,5,4,4, 4,3	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 1'; low spreading crown.
305	Honey locust	10	Yes	3	Low	Single upright trunk; round crown.
306	Honey locust	11	Yes	3	Low	Single upright trunk; round crown.
307	Saucer magnolia	6	No	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 3'; small crown.
308	Saucer magnolia	6,5,5,5,4, 4,4,3	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from base; tight crown.
309	Saucer magnolia	6,5,5,4	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from base; included bark; crossing branches.
310	Tulip tree	17	Yes	3	Low	Straight upright trunk; wide Codominant trunks that lean west & east.
311	Japanese maple	6,6,5,5,4, 4,3	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from base; upright form; narrow crown.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
312	Coast redwood	38	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; striped up to 20'.
313	Coast redwood	33	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; suppressed on east side by building.
314	Coast redwood	37	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; suppressed on east side by building.
315	Japanese maple	7,2	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; good form and structure.
316	Japanese maple	7,6	Yes	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 2'; narrow upright crown.
317	Coast redwood	34	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; striped up to 20'.
318	Japanese maple	6,5,4	No	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 2'; narrow upright crown.
319	Raywood ash	21	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 12'; spreading upper crown.
320	Raywood ash	26	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 12'; narrow branching; twig dieback.
321	Coast redwood	31	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; some dieback in lower crown.
322	Coast redwood	26	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; some dieback in lower crown.
323	Coast redwood	23	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; some dieback in lower crown.
324	Coast redwood	34	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; some dieback in lower crown; suppressed by building.
325	Coast redwood	32	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; some dieback in lower crown; suppressed by building.
326	Coast redwood	33	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; some dieback in lower crown; suppressed by building.
327	Japanese maple	9,6	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks; crowded narrow form.
328	Japanese maple	6,3	No	3	Moderate	Upright trunk; narrow form.
329	Japanese maple	6,5,4,4,3	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from base; major decay in main trunk; spreading crown.
330	Japanese maple	6,6,5,5,5,4	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from base; major decay in main attachment; round crown.
331	Japanese maple	9,7,5,5,5,4	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from base; round crown.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
332	Japanese maple	9,8,8,7,6, 6,4	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from base; round crown.
333	Coast redwood	31	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; suppressed by building.
334	Coast redwood	27	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; suppressed by building.
335	Deodar cedar	20	Yes	4	Moderate	Upright form and structure; suppressed by building; thin in places.
336	Deodar cedar	25	Yes	4	Moderate	Upright form and structure; suppressed by building; thin in places; guy wire through trunk.
337	Coast redwood	36	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; healthy growth.
338	Coast redwood	40	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; suppressed by building.
339	Raywood ash	15	Yes	3	Low	Codominant trunks arise from 12’; included bark.
340	Raywood ash	21	Yes	3	Low	Multiple trunks arise from 10’; twig and branch dieback; seams in attachments.
341	Raywood ash	16	Yes	3	Low	Multiple trunks; good form; seams in attachments.
342	Raywood ash	21	Yes	3	Low	Multiple trunks arise from 10’; twig and branch dieback; seams in attachments; narrow attachments and crown.
343	Raywood ash	14	Yes	3	Moderate	Narrow planter; multiple trunks arise from 5’; round crown.
344	Raywood ash	11	Yes	3	Moderate	Narrow planter; multiple trunks arise from 10’; round crown.
345	Raywood ash	9	Yes	3	Moderate	Narrow planter; multiple trunks arise from 5’; round crown.
346	Raywood ash	26	Yes	3	Low	Multiple trunks arise from 10’; twig and branch dieback; seams in attachments.
347	Modesto ash	21	Yes	3	Low	Multiple trunks arise from 10’; candelabra shape; twig and branch dieback; seams in attachments.
348	Modesto ash	16	Yes	2	Low	Codominant trunks; very thin; minimal healthy growth.
349	Modesto ash	21	Yes	3	Low	Multiple trunks arise from 10’; twig and branch dieback.
350	Modesto ash	17	Yes	3	Low	Multiple trunks arise from 10’; twig and branch dieback.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
351	Modesto ash	7	No	3	Low	Codominant trunks; narrow crown; good growth.
352	Raywood ash	18	Yes	3	Low	Narrow planter; multiple trunks; missing leader decay in attachment; dieback.
353	Raywood ash	13	Yes	3	Low	Multiple trunks; dieback; narrow planter.
354	Raywood ash	16	Yes	3	Low	Narrow planter; multiple trunks; dieback; narrow form.
355	Raywood ash	22	Yes	3	Low	Narrow displaced median; multiple trunks; dieback; narrow form; Seam in attachment.
356	Raywood ash	26	Yes	3	Low	Narrow median; multiple trunks; dieback; narrow form; seam in attachment.
357	Callery pear	7	No	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks; round crown.
358	Callery pear	9	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks; round crown.
359	Honey locust	8	Yes	3	Low	Narrow planter; box headed to 2'; upright trunk to round crown.
360	Honey locust	8	Yes	3	Low	Narrow planter; box headed to 2'; upright trunk to round crown.
361	Chinese pistache	9	Yes	3	Low	Box headed to 3'; upright trunk to round crown.
362	Chinese pistache	12	Yes	3	Low	Box headed to 3'; upright trunk to round crown; misshapen in places.
363	Chinese pistache	9	Yes	3	Low	Box headed to 3'; upright trunk to round crown; multiple trunks.
364	Chinese pistache	10	Yes	3	Low	Box headed to 3'; upright trunk to round crown; multiple trunks.
365	Chinese pistache	6	No	3	Low	Narrow planter; upright trunk to round crown; multiple trunks.
366	Chinese pistache	11	Yes	3	Low	Narrow planter; upright trunk to round crown; multiple trunks.
367	Chinese pistache	12	Yes	3	Low	Narrow planter; upright trunk to round crown; multiple trunks.
368	Callery pear	13	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk to round crown with multiple branching; narrow planter.
369	Callery pear	11	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk to round crown with multiple branching; narrow planter.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
370	Callery pear	14	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk to round crown with multiple branching; narrow planter; sap suckers.
371	Callery pear	12	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk to round crown with multiple branching; narrow planter.
372	Callery pear	14	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk to round crown with multiple branching; narrow planter; branch tear down.
373	Callery pear	13	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk to round crown with multiple branching; narrow planter; narrow attachments.
374	Callery pear	11	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk to round crown with multiple branching; narrow planter; narrow attachments.
375	Callery pear	11	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk to round crown with multiple branching; narrow planter; narrow attachments.
376	Callery pear	12	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk to round crown with multiple branching; narrow planter; narrow attachments.
377	Callery pear	10	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk to round crown with multiple branching; narrow planter; narrow attachments.
378	Callery pear	10	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk to round crown with multiple branching; narrow planter; narrow attachments.
379	Callery pear	12	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk to round crown with multiple branching; narrow planter; narrow attachments.
380	Callery pear	9	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk to round crown with multiple branching; narrow planter; narrow attachments.
381	Honey locust	13	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk to round crown with multiple branching; box hedge to 3’; narrow attachments.
382	Honey locust	14	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk to round crown with multiple branching; box hedge to 3’; narrow attachments.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
383	Honey locust	12	Yes	3	Moderate	No tag; straight upright trunk to round crown with multiple branching; box hedge to 3'; narrow attachments.
384	Honey locust	13	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk to round crown with multiple branching; box hedge to 3'; narrow attachments.
385	Chinese pistache	11	Yes	3	Moderate	Narrow planter; upright trunk to round crown; multiple trunks.
386	Chinese pistache	9	Yes	3	Moderate	Narrow planter; upright trunk to round crown; multiple trunks.
387	Coast redwood	22	Yes	4	Moderate	Typical form and structure; thin.
388	Italian stone pine	32	Yes	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 8'; full healthy crown.
389	Italian stone pine	27	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; green healthy crown.
390	Italian stone pine	36	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; full healthy crown.
391	Italian stone pine	35	Yes	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks; one sided south.
392	Deodar cedar	23	Yes	3	Low	Codominant trunks arise from high in crown; thin.
393	Deodar cedar	26	Yes	3	Low	Codominant trunks arise from 3'; thin.
394	Coast redwood	26	Yes	4	Moderate	Narrow planter; typical form and structure; healthy crown.
395	Coast redwood	25	Yes	4	Moderate	Narrow planter; typical form and structure; healthy crown.
396	Coast redwood	27	Yes	4	Moderate	Narrow planter; typical form and structure; healthy crown.
397	Coast redwood	26	Yes	4	Moderate	Narrow planter; typical form and structure; healthy crown.
398	Coast redwood	28	Yes	4	Moderate	Narrow planter; typical form and structure; healthy crown.
399	Coast redwood	29	Yes	4	Moderate	Narrow planter; typical form and structure; healthy crown.
400	Coast redwood	31	Yes	4	Moderate	Narrow planter; typical form and structure; healthy crown.
401	Coast redwood	35	Yes	4	Moderate	Narrow planter; typical form and structure; healthy crown.
402	Coast redwood	22	Yes	4	Moderate	Narrow planter; typical form and structure; healthy crown; thin.
403	Coast redwood	22	Yes	4	Moderate	Narrow planter; typical form and structure; healthy crown; thin.
404	Italian stone pine	32	Yes	4	Moderate	Narrow planter; wide Codominant attachments healthy upper crown.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
405	Italian stone pine	36	Yes	4	Moderate	Narrow planter; single stem leans east; healthy upper crown.
406	Italian stone pine	37	Yes	4	Moderate	Narrow planter; wide Codominant attachments; healthy upper crown.
407	Italian stone pine	26	Yes	4	Moderate	Narrow planter; wide Codominant attachments; healthy upper crown.
408	Italian stone pine	26	Yes	4	Moderate	Narrow planter; multiple trunks arise from 10'; roots uplifting asphalt; healthy upper crown.
409	Deodar cedar	14	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin crown.
410	Deodar cedar	22	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin crown; one limb trying to take apical dominance.
411	Deodar cedar	22	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin crown; one limb trying to take apical dominance; slight lean east.
412	Modesto ash	21	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks; seam in attachment; dieback.
413	Modesto ash	28	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks; seam in attachment; dieback.
414	Modesto ash	25	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks; dieback.
415	Modesto ash	15	Yes	3	Low	Trunk bows west; dieback; sinuous branching.
416	Modesto ash	18	Yes	3	Moderate	Trunk bows east; dieback; sinuous branching.
417	Modesto ash	19	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant stems arise from 8'; spreading crown.
418	Modesto ash	22	Yes	2	Low	Multiple trunks; narrow attachments; headed back; dieback; little life left.
419	Modesto ash	24	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks; narrow attachments; headed back; dieback; healthy growth.
420	Chinese pistache	12	Yes	3	Low	Box headed to 3'; upright trunk to round crown; multiple trunks.
421	Chinese pistache	12	Yes	3	Low	Box headed to 3'; upright trunk to round crown; multiple trunks.
422	Chinese pistache	13	Yes	3	Low	Box headed to 3'; upright trunk to round crown; multiple trunks poor attachments.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
423	Honey locust	16	Yes	3	Low	Narrow planter; ox headed to 2'; upright trunk to round spreading crown; multiple trunks.
424	Honey locust	11	Yes	3	Low	Narrow planter; box headed to 2'; upright trunk to round crown; multiple trunks.
425	Honey locust	11	Yes	3	Low	Narrow planter; box headed to 2'; upright trunk to round crown; multiple trunks.
426	Honey locust	9	Yes	3	Low	Narrow planter; box headed to 2'; upright trunk to round crown; multiple trunks.
427	Honey locust	9	Yes	3	Low	Narrow planter; box headed to 2'; upright trunk to round crown; multiple trunks.
428	Honey locust	11	Yes	3	Low	Narrow planter; ox headed to 2'; upright trunk to round spreading crown; multiple trunks.
429	London plane	12	Yes	4	Moderate	Narrow planter; straight trunk to multiple trunks; good form and growth.
430	London plane	15	Yes	4	Moderate	Narrow planter; straight trunk to multiple trunks; good form and growth.
431	London plane	15	Yes	4	Moderate	Narrow planter; straight trunk to multiple trunks; good form and growth.
432	London plane	14	Yes	4	Moderate	Narrow planter; straight trunk to multiple trunks; good form and growth.
433	London plane	14	Yes	4	Moderate	Narrow planter; box hedge to 3'; straight trunk to multiple trunks; good form and growth.
434	London plane	14	Yes	4	Moderate	Narrow planter; box hedge to 3'; straight trunk to multiple trunks; good form and growth.
435	London plane	14	Yes	4	Moderate	Narrow planter; box hedge to 3'; straight trunk to multiple trunks; good form and growth.

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436	London plane	14	Yes	4	Moderate	Narrow planter; box hedge to 3'; straight trunk to multiple trunks; good form and growth.
437	London plane	13	Yes	4	Moderate	Narrow planter; box hedge to 3'; straight trunk to multiple trunks; good form and growth.
438	London plane	13	Yes	4	Moderate	Narrow planter; box hedge to 3'; straight trunk to multiple trunks; good form and growth.
439	London plane	14	Yes	4	Moderate	Narrow planter; box hedge to 3'; straight trunk to multiple trunks; good form and growth.
440	London plane	15	Yes	4	Moderate	Narrow planter; box hedge to 3'; straight trunk to multiple trunks; good form and growth.
441	Modesto ash	15	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 8'; some dieback; good form and growth.
442	Chinese pistache	9	Yes	3	Moderate	Box headed to 2'; upright trunk to round crown; multiple trunks.
443	Chinese pistache	12	Yes	3	Moderate	Box headed to 2'; upright trunk to round crown; multiple trunks.
444	Modesto ash	13	Yes	2	Low	Box headed to 2'; upright trunk; dieback.
445	Modesto ash	13	Yes	3	Low	Box headed to 2'; upright trunk; dieback; round crown.
446	Chinese pistache	6	No	3	Low	Box headed to 2'; narrow planter; upright trunk; dieback; round crown; trunk wound with decay.
447	Chinese pistache	6	No	3	Low	Box headed to 2'; narrow planter; upright trunk; dieback; round crown; m.
448	Chinese pistache	6	No	3	Low	Box headed to 2'; narrow planter; upright trunk; dieback; round crown; trunk wound with decay; fruiting body.
449	Chinese pistache	6	No	3	Low	Box headed to 2'; narrow planter; upright trunk; dieback; round crown.
450	Chinese pistache	8	Yes	3	Low	Box headed to 2'; narrow planter; upright trunk; dieback; round crown.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
451	Chinese pistache	13	Yes	3	Low	Box headed to 2'; narrow planter; upright trunk; dieback; round crown.
452	Coast redwood	25	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; tight cluster.
453	Coast redwood	22	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; tight cluster.
454	Coast redwood	26	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; tight cluster; twig dieback.
455	Coast redwood	22	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; tight cluster.
456	Coast redwood	23	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; tight cluster.
457	Coast redwood	25	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; tight cluster.
458	Coast redwood	34	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; tight cluster.
459	Coast redwood	23	Yes	4	High	Typical form and structure; thin.
460	Chinese pistache	8	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; round crown; fussed branches.
461	Chinese pistache	10	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; round crown.
462	Chinese pistache	11	Yes	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks; narrow crown.
463	Chinese pistache	12	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; round crown.
464	Chinese pistache	9	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; narrow crown.
465	Chinese pistache	9	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; round crown; stems removed.
466	Chinese pistache	15	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; round crown; tight attachments; good growth.
467	Chinese pistache	11	Yes	3	Low	Major tear down wound on east side of crown left crown one sided west.
468	Chinese pistache	15	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks; round crown; branches at bottom of crown removed.
469	Chinese pistache	8	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; round crown.
470	Chinese pistache	13	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; round crown; included bark.
471	Coast redwood	32	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown.
472	Coast redwood	31	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
473	Coast redwood	28	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown.
474	Coast redwood	27	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown.
475	Coast redwood	22	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown.
476	Coast redwood	26	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown.
477	Coast redwood	24	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown.
478	Coast redwood	25	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown.
479	Chinese pistache	11	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; round crown; suppressed south.
480	Chinese pistache	6	No	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; round crown.
481	Chinese pistache	12	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; round crown; suppressed south; misshapen east side.
482	Coast redwood	32	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown.
483	Coast redwood	34	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown.
484	Coast redwood	35	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown.
485	Coast redwood	23	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown.
486	Coast redwood	25	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown.
487	Coast redwood	27	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown.
488	Coast redwood	28	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown.
489	Evergreen ash	21	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 6’; dieback; tight narrow attachments.
490	Evergreen ash	26	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 10&14’; dieback; tight narrow attachments.
491	Chinese pistache	11	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; round crown; wide attachments.
492	Chinese pistache	10	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; round crown; decay in central attachment.
493	Chinese pistache	14	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; box hedge to 3’; round crown; compressed attachments.
494	Chinese pistache	9	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; box hedge to 3’; round crown; compressed attachments.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
495	Evergreen ash	26	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 10'; dieback; tight narrow attachments; epicormic growth.
496	Evergreen ash	26	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 10'; dieback; tight narrow attachments; long laterals.
497	Evergreen ash	23	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 10'; dieback; tight narrow attachments; long laterals.
498	Evergreen ash	26	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 10'; dieback; tight narrow attachments; spreading crown.
499	Evergreen ash	11,10,9	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from base; dieback; tight narrow attachments.
500	Chinese pistache	10	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; round crown.
501	Chinese pistache	12	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; round crown.
502	Chinese pistache	10	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; round crown.
503	Chinese pistache	10	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; round crown.
504	Chinese pistache	7	No	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; round crown.
505	Coast redwood	31	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown.
506	Coast redwood	30	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown.
507	Coast redwood	31	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown.
508	Coast redwood	29	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown; interior suppressed.
509	Coast redwood	30	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown; interior suppressed.
510	Coast redwood	34	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown; interior suppressed.
511	Coast redwood	39	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown.
512	Coast redwood	32	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
513	Coast redwood	32	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown.
514	Coast redwood	33	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown.
515	Chinese pistache	7	No	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 8'; suppressed crown.
516	Chinese pistache	7	No	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 8'; suppressed crown.
517	Chinese pistache	8	Yes	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 8'; suppressed crown.
518	Coast redwood	29	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown.
519	Coast redwood	32	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown.
520	Chinese pistache	8	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 10'; suppressed crowded crown.
521	Chinese pistache	6	No	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 11'; suppressed crowded crown.
522	Chinese pistache	8	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 9'; suppressed crowded crown.
523	Coast redwood	29	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown.
524	Coast redwood	29	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown.
525	Coast redwood	29	Yes	5	High	In tight clusters; typical form and structure; full healthy crown.
526	Coast redwood	28	Yes	5	High	In tight clusters; typical form and structure; full healthy crown.
527	Coast redwood	27	Yes	5	High	In tight clusters; typical form and structure; full healthy crown.
528	Coast redwood	25	Yes	5	High	In tight clusters; typical form and structure; full healthy crown.
529	Coast redwood	32	Yes	4	High	In tight clusters; typical form and structure; slightly thin.
530	Coast redwood	31	Yes	4	High	In tight clusters; typical form and structure; slightly thin.
531	Coast redwood	31	Yes	4	High	In tight clusters; typical form and structure; slightly thin.
532	Coast redwood	32	Yes	4	High	In tight clusters; typical form and structure; slightly thin.
533	Coast redwood	27	Yes	5	High	In tight clusters; typical form and structure; full healthy crown.
534	Coast redwood	24	Yes	5	High	In tight clusters; typical form and structure; full healthy crown.
535	Chinese pistache	10	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 6'; round crown.
536	Chinese pistache	9	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 6'; branching perpendicular to trunk; no basically flair.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
537	Chinese pistache	12	Yes	5	High	Multiple trunks arise from 6'; round crown.
538	Chinese pistache	8	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 6'; round crown.
539	Chinese pistache	12	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 6'; round crown; crowded attachments.
540	Chinese pistache	8	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 6'; round crown; crowded attachments.
541	Chinese pistache	7	No	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 4'; round crown.
542	Chinese pistache	8	Yes	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 6'; round crown; suppressed east.
543	Chinese pistache	8	Yes	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 6'; round crown; suppressed east.
544	Chinese pistache	6	No	3	Low	Multiple trunks arise from 6'; heavily suppressed; all growth on east side.
545	Modesto ash	16	Yes	4	Moderate	Upright form; multiple trunks arise from 12'; vase shaped crown.
546	Modesto ash	19	Yes	3	Moderate	Upright trunk bows west.
547	Modesto ash	19	Yes	3	Moderate	Upright form; Codominant trunks arise from 12'; could be decay in attachment .
548	Modesto ash	19	Yes	3	Moderate	Upright form; multiple trunks arise from 12'; could be decay in attachment; included bark.
549	Modesto ash	21	Yes	3	Moderate	Upright form; Codominant trunks arise from 12'; could be decay in attachment; included bark; history of branch failure.
550	Modesto ash	17	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 10'; crossing branching narrow attachments.
551	Modesto ash	20	Yes	4	Moderate	Upright form; multiple trunks arise from 12'; vase shaped narrow crown.
552	Modesto ash	23	Yes	4	Moderate	Upright form; multiple trunks arise from 12'; vase shaped narrow crown; decay in attachment.
553	Modesto ash	9	Yes	2	Low	Codominant trunks arise from 5'; heavily suppressed.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
554	Modesto ash	21	Yes	3	Moderate	Upright form; Codominant trunks arise from 12'; spreading narrow crown; decay in attachment.
555	Modesto ash	21	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; heavy on west side.
556	Coast redwood	30	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown; in tight cluster.
557	Coast redwood	28	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown; in tight cluster.
558	Coast redwood	31	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown; in tight cluster.
559	Coast redwood	36	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown; in tight cluster.
560	Coast redwood	31	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown; in tight cluster.
561	Coast redwood	24	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown; in tight cluster.
562	Coast redwood	29	Yes	5	High	Off-site; typical form and structure; full healthy crown; in tight cluster.
563	Coast redwood	28	Yes	5	High	Off-site; typical form and structure; full healthy crown; in tight cluster.
564	Deodar cedar	15	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin; good structure.
565	Deodar cedar	16	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin; good structure.
566	Deodar cedar	15	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin; good structure; slight bow.
567	Deodar cedar	16	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin; good structure.
568	Deodar cedar	11	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin; good structure.
569	Deodar cedar	12	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin; good structure; leans south.
570	Deodar cedar	12	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin; good structure.
571	Deodar cedar	11	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin; good structure.
572	Deodar cedar	12	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin; good structure.
573	Deodar cedar	12	Yes	4	Moderate	Trunk bows east; thin; good structure.
574	Deodar cedar	12	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin; good structure; bows south.
575	Deodar cedar	14	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin; good structure.

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576	Deodar cedar	13	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin; good structure; bows east.
577	Coast redwood	28	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown; in tight cluster; crown to ground.
578	Coast redwood	28	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown; in tight cluster; crown to ground; Codominant trunks arise from high in crown.
579	Coast redwood	23	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown; in tight cluster; crown to ground.
580	Coast redwood	25	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown; in tight cluster; crown to ground.
581	Coast redwood	25	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown; in tight cluster; crown to ground.
582	Coast redwood	22	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown; in tight cluster; crown to ground.
583	Coast redwood	31	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown; in tight cluster; crown to ground.
584	Coast redwood	26	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown; in tight cluster; crown to ground.
585	Coast redwood	22	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown; in tight cluster; crown to ground.
586	Modesto ash	17	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 10’; sinuous trunk; narrow crown.
587	Modesto ash	17	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 8’; included bark; narrow crown.
588	Modesto ash	16	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 5&8’; sinuous trunk; narrow crown.
589	Modesto ash	16	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 5&8’; trunk bows then is corrected; narrow crown.
590	Modesto ash	19	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 12’; narrow crowded crown.
591	Modesto ash	14	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 12’; narrow crowded crown.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
592	Modesto ash	17	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 6'; narrow crowded crown.
593	Modesto ash	20	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 6'; narrow crowded crown.
594	Modesto ash	18	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 6'; narrow crowded crown.
595	Modesto ash	15	Yes	3	Moderate	No tag; dense shrubs to 5'; codominant trunks arise from 6'; narrow crowded crown.
596	Modesto ash	12	Yes	3	Moderate	No tag; dense shrubs to 5'; codominant trunks arise from 6'; narrow crowded crown.
597	Coast redwood	21	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; Browning needles; thin ; in tight cluster.
598	Coast redwood	23	Yes	3	Moderate	Typical form and structure; browning needles; thin; in tight cluster.
599	Coast redwood	36	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown; in tight cluster.
600	Coast redwood	36	Yes	5	High	Typical form and structure; full healthy crown; in tight cluster.
601	Coast redwood	31	Yes	4	High	Typical form and structure; thin; in tight cluster.
602	Coast redwood	32	Yes	4	High	Typical form and structure; thin; in tight cluster.
603	Coast redwood	36	Yes	4	High	Typical form and structure; thin; in tight cluster.
604	Coast redwood	32	Yes	4	High	Typical form and structure; thin; in tight cluster.
605	Deodar cedar	10,6,5	Yes	3	Moderate	Partially failed at the base; secondary trunks are low laterals.
606	Deodar cedar	14	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin; good structure.
607	Deodar cedar	14	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin; good structure.
608	Deodar cedar	15	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; good structure.
609	Deodar cedar	16	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin; good structure; headed back on parking lot side.
610	Deodar cedar	16	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin; good structure; headed back on parking lot side.
611	Deodar cedar	18	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin; good structure; bows slightly south.

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
612	Deodar cedar	16	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin; good structure.
613	Deodar cedar	20	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin; good structure.
614	Deodar cedar	16	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin; good structure; lower branching is candelabra shaped.
615	Deodar cedar	27	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin; good structure.
616	Modesto ash	14	Yes	3	Moderate	Sinuous trunk; high crown.
617	Deodar cedar	15	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin; good structure.
618	Deodar cedar	25	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin; good structure.
619	Deodar cedar	17	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin; good structure.
620	Deodar cedar	20	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin; good structure.
621	Deodar cedar	16	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin; good structure.
622	Deodar cedar	20,16	Yes	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from base; straight upright trunks; thin.
623	Modesto ash	14	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks; high crown.
624	Raywood ash	14	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 12’; high crown; epicormic growth.
625	Raywood ash	17	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 12’; high crown; epicormic growth.
626	Raywood ash	19	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 12’; high crown; epicormic growth.
627	Raywood ash	17	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 8’; high crown; epicormic growth.
628	Raywood ash	9	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 8’; high crown; epicormic growth.
629	Raywood ash	10	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 8’; high crown; epicormic growth.
630	Raywood ash	9	Yes	2	Low	Codominant trunks arise from 8’; high crown; epicormic growth; thin.
631	Deodar cedar	29	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin; ivy engulfed base and trunks.
632	Deodar cedar	21	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin; ivy engulfed base and trunks.

Tree Assessment

Bishop Ranch 6
San Ramon, CA
December 3, 8 and 10, 2020

HORT SCIENCE
BARTLETT CONSULTING

Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
633	Deodar cedar	29	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin; bows east.
634	Deodar cedar	25	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin; ivy engulfed base and trunks.
635	Nichol's willowleafed peppermint	44	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 15’; slightly thin; somewhat crowded crown.
636	Nichol's willowleafed peppermint	39	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; good form.
637	Nichol's willowleafed peppermint	32	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 8&12’; suppressed west.
638	Nichol's willowleafed peppermint	31	Yes	2	Low	Decayed trunk up to 15’; suppressed.
639	Nichol's willowleafed peppermint	32	Yes	4	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 12’; suppressed; headed southern branch.
640	Nichol's willowleafed peppermint	32	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 10’; somewhat crowded crown; ivy engulfed base and trunk.
641	Nichol's willowleafed peppermint	32	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 10’; somewhat crowded crown; ivy engulfed base and trunk.
642	Nichol's willowleafed peppermint	31	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 10’; somewhat crowded crown; ivy engulfed base and trunk; messy structure.

Tree Assessment

Bishop Ranch 6
San Ramon, CA
December 3, 8 and 10, 2020

HORT SCIENCE
BARTLETT CONSULTING

Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
643	Nichol's willowleafed peppermint	13	Yes	1	Low	Codominant trunks; all but dead.
644	Nichol's willowleafed peppermint	13	Yes	2	Low	Codominant trunks; heavily suppressed; ivy engulfed base and trunk; minimal growth.
645	Nichol's willowleafed peppermint	45	Yes	3	Low	Multiple trunk; ivy engulfed base and trunk; poor health and structure; history of branch failure.
646	Nichol's willowleafed peppermint	24	Yes	2	Low	Multiple trunk; ivy engulfed base and trunk; poor health and structure.
647	Nichol's willowleafed peppermint	29	Yes	3	Low	Codominant trunk; ivy engulfed base and trunk; poor health and structure; history of branch failure.
648	Nichol's willowleafed peppermint	38	Yes	3	Low	Multiple trunk; ivy engulfed base and trunk; poor health and structure.
649	Nichol's willowleafed peppermint	35	Yes	3	Low	Single trunk bows heavily east high in crown; ivy engulfed base and trunk.
650	Nichol's willowleafed peppermint	35	Yes	3	Low	Multiple trunk; ivy engulfed base and trunk; poor health and structure.
651	Nichol's willowleafed peppermint	13,8	Yes	2	Low	Codominant trunks; heavily suppressed; ivy engulfed base and trunk; minimal growth.

Tree Assessment

Bishop Ranch 6
San Ramon, CA
December 3, 8 and 10, 2020

Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
652	Nichol's willowleafed peppermint	14	Yes	2	Low	Codominant trunks bows west; heavily suppressed; ivy engulfed base; minimal growth.
653	Nichol's willowleafed peppermint	35	Yes	2	Low	Codominant trunks; major cavity with decay from 1' to 15'; consider removing.
654	Nichol's willowleafed peppermint	48	Yes	2	Low	Codominant trunks; burned trunk; with evidence of pests; ivy engulfed base; minimal growth.
655	Nichol's willowleafed peppermint	39	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; good form; slightly thin.
656	Nichol's willowleafed peppermint	39	Yes	4	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; multiple trunks; slightly thin; ivy engulfed base.
657	Nichol's willowleafed peppermint	39	Yes	4	Moderate	Multiple trunks; slightly thin; bows west; ivy engulfed base.
658	Raywood ash	13	Yes	3	Moderate	Codominant trunks arise from 8'; thin some dieback.
659	Raywood ash	20	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 8'; some dieback; good lower growth.
660	Raywood ash	22	Yes	3	Moderate	Multiple trunks arise from 8'; some dieback; good lower growth.
661	Raywood ash	21	Yes	3	Low	Multiple trunks arise from 8'; some dieback; good lower growth; top is dead.
662	Raywood ash	25	Yes	3	Low	Wide Codominant trunks arise from 6'; crown bows slightly west.

Tree Assessment

Bishop Ranch 6
San Ramon, CA
December 3, 8 and 10, 2020

HORT SCIENCE
BARTLETT CONSULTING

Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
663	Raywood ash	15	Yes	1	Low	Straight upright trunk; almost completely dead.
664	Raywood ash	12	Yes	2	Low	Trunk bows west; a lot of dead; headed back in places.
665	Raywood ash	22	Yes	3	Low	Wide Codominant attachments; top half appears dead; good lower growth.
666	Raywood ash	14	Yes	3	Low	Straight upright trunk; top half appears dead; good lower growth.
667	Raywood ash	12	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; good lower growth.
668	Raywood ash	13	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; good lower growth.
669	Raywood ash	18	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; narrow crown.
670	Raywood ash	15	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; narrow crown.
671	Raywood ash	12	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk splits into Codominant trunks at 8'; narrow crown.
672	Raywood ash	15	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; narrow crown.
673	Raywood ash	17	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright form; codominant trunks; narrow crown.
674	Deodar cedar	21	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin.
675	Deodar cedar	20	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin; bows south.
676	Deodar cedar	24	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin.
677	Deodar cedar	16	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin.
678	Deodar cedar	22	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin.
679	Deodar cedar	17	Yes	2	Low	Straight upright trunk; thin; browning top 1/2.
680	Deodar cedar	19	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin; trunk bows southeast.
681	Deodar cedar	16	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin.
682	Deodar cedar	19	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin.
683	Deodar cedar	15	Yes	2	Low	Straight upright trunk; thin; brown top.
684	Deodar cedar	20	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin; trunk bows east.

Tree Assessment

Bishop Ranch 6
San Ramon, CA
December 3, 8 and 10, 2020

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Tree No.	Species	Trunk Diameter (in.)	Protected Tree?	Condition 1=poor 5=excellent	Suitability for Preservation	Comments
685	Deodar cedar	21	Yes	2	Low	Straight upright trunk; thin; brown top.
686	Raywood ash	16	Yes	3	Low	Straight upright trunk and form; high narrow crown.
687	Raywood ash	20	Yes	3	Low	Codominant trunks; high narrow crown.
688	Raywood ash	12	Yes	3	Low	Codominant trunks; high narrow crown.
689	Raywood ash	17	Yes	3	Low	Codominant trunks; one sided east; suppressed .
690	Deodar cedar	21	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin.
691	Deodar cedar	21	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin; trunk bows.
692	Deodar cedar	19	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin.
693	Deodar cedar	18	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin.
694	Deodar cedar	19	Yes	3	Moderate	Straight upright trunk; thin; trunk bows east.

Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (Diablo (3712178) OR Walnut Creek (3712281) OR Clayton (3712188) OR Antioch South (3712187) OR Las Trampas Ridge (3712271) OR Tassajara (3712177) OR Hayward (3712261) OR Dublin (3712168) OR Livermore (3712167))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Accipiter striatus sharp-shinned hawk	ABNKC12020	None	None	G5	S4	WL
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S1S2	SSC
Ambystoma californiense California tiger salamander	AAAAA01180	Threatened	Threatened	G2G3	S2S3	WL
Amsinckia grandiflora large-flowered fiddleneck	PDBOR01050	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Amsinckia lunaris bent-flowered fiddleneck	PDBOR01070	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
Andrena blennospermatis Blennosperma vernal pool andrenid bee	IIHYM35030	None	None	G2	S2	
Anniella pulchra Northern California legless lizard	ARACC01020	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
Anomobryum julaceum slender silver moss	NBMUS80010	None	None	G5?	S2	4.2
Antrozous pallidus pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Aquila chrysaetos golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	G5	S3	FP
Arctostaphylos auriculata Mt. Diablo manzanita	PDERI04040	None	None	G2	S2	1B.3
Arctostaphylos manzanita ssp. laevigata Contra Costa manzanita	PDERI04273	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2
Ardea herodias great blue heron	ABNGA04010	None	None	G5	S4	
Astragalus tener var. tener alkali milk-vetch	PDFAB0F8R1	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.2
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Atriplex depressa brittlescale	PDCHE042L0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Atriplex minuscula lesser saltscale	PDCHE042M0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
Balsamorhiza macrolepis big-scale balsamroot	PDAST11061	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Blepharizonia plumosa big tarplant	PDAST1C011	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	1B.1
Bombus caliginosus obscure bumble bee	IIHYM24380	None	None	G4?	S1S2	
Bombus crotchii Crotch bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	Candidate Endangered	G3G4	S1S2	
Bombus occidentalis western bumble bee	IIHYM24250	None	Candidate Endangered	G2G3	S1	
Branchinecta lynchi vernal pool fairy shrimp	ICBRA03030	Threatened	None	G3	S3	
Buteo regalis ferruginous hawk	ABNKC19120	None	None	G4	S3S4	WL
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S3	
Calochortus pulchellus Mt. Diablo fairy-lantern	PMLIL0D160	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Campanula exigua chaparral harebell	PDCAM020A0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Centromadia parryi ssp. congdonii Congdon's tarplant	PDAST4R0P1	None	None	G3T1T2	S1S2	1B.1
Chloropyron palmatum palmate-bracted bird's-beak	PDSCR0J0J0	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Circus hudsonius northern harrier	ABNKC11011	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Cordylanthus nidularius Mt. Diablo bird's-beak	PDSCR0J0F0	None	Rare	G1	S1	1B.1
Corynorhinus townsendii Townsend's big-eared bat	AMACC08010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
Cryptantha hooveri Hoover's cryptantha	PDBOR0A190	None	None	GH	SH	1A
Danaus plexippus pop. 1 monarch - California overwintering population	IILEPP2012	Candidate	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	
Delphinium californicum ssp. interius Hospital Canyon larkspur	PDRAN0B0A2	None	None	G3T3	S3	1B.2
Dipodomys heermanni berkeleyensis Berkeley kangaroo rat	AMAFD03061	None	None	G4T1	S1	
Efferia antiochi Antioch efferian robberfly	IIDIP07010	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
Elanus leucurus white-tailed kite	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3S4	FP
Emys marmorata western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Eremophila alpestris actia California horned lark	ABPAT02011	None	None	G5T4Q	S4	WL
Eriastrum ertterae Lime Ridge eriastrum	PDPLM030F0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Eriogonum truncatum Mt. Diablo buckwheat	PDPGN085Z0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Eryngium jepsonii Jepson's coyote-thistle	PDAPI0Z130	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Eumops perotis californicus western mastiff bat	AMACD02011	None	None	G4G5T4	S3S4	SSC
Extriplex joaquinana San Joaquin spearscale	PDCHE041F3	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Falco mexicanus prairie falcon	ABNKD06090	None	None	G5	S4	WL
Falco peregrinus anatum American peregrine falcon	ABNKD06071	Delisted	Delisted	G4T4	S3S4	FP
Fritillaria liliacea fragrant fritillary	PMLIL0V0C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Grimmia torenii Toren's grimmia	NBMUS32330	None	None	G2	S2	1B.3
Helianthella castanea Diablo helianthella	PDAST4M020	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Helminthoglypta nickliniana bridgesi Bridges' coast range shoulderband	IMGASC2362	None	None	G3T1	S1S2	
Hesperolinon breweri Brewer's western flax	PDLIN01030	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Hoita strobilina Loma Prieta hoita	PDFAB5Z030	None	None	G2?	S2?	1B.1
Holocarpha macradenia Santa Cruz tarplant	PDAST4X020	Threatened	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Isocoma arguta Carquinez goldenbush	PDAST57050	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Lasiurus blossevillii western red bat	AMACC05060	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Lasiurus cinereus hoary bat	AMACC05030	None	None	G3G4	S4	
Lasthenia conjugens Contra Costa goldfields	PDAST5L040	Endangered	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Lepidurus packardi vernal pool tadpole shrimp	ICBRA10010	Endangered	None	G4	S3S4	
Linderiella occidentalis California linderiella	ICBRA06010	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Lytta molesta molestan blister beetle	IICOL4C030	None	None	G2	S2	
Madia radiata showy golden madia	PDAST650E0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.1
Malacothamnus hallii Hall's bush-mallow	PDMAL0Q0F0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus Alameda whipsnake	ARADB21031	Threatened	Threatened	G4T2	S2	
Microcina lumi Lum's micro-blind harvestman	ILARA47050	None	None	G1	S1	
Monolopia gracilens woodland woollythreads	PDAST6G010	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
Myotis yumanensis Yuma myotis	AMACC01020	None	None	G5	S4	
Navarretia gowenii Lime Ridge navarretia	PDPLM0C120	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Navarretia nigelliformis ssp. radians shining navarretia	PDPLM0C0J2	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2
Navarretia prostrata prostrate vernal pool navarretia	PDPLM0C0Q0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Neotoma fuscipes annectens San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat	AMAFF08082	None	None	G5T2T3	S2S3	SSC
Oenothera deltoides ssp. howellii Antioch Dunes evening-primrose	PDONA0C0B4	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1	S1	1B.1
Perognathus inornatus San Joaquin pocket mouse	AMAFD01060	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	
Phacelia phacelioides Mt. Diablo phacelia	PDHYD0C3Q0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
Plagiobothrys glaber hairless popcornflower	PDBOR0V0B0	None	None	GX	SX	1A
Polemonium carneum Oregon polemonium	PDPLM0E050	None	None	G3G4	S2	2B.2
Puccinellia simplex California alkali grass	PMPOA53110	None	None	G3	S2	1B.2
Rana boylii foothill yellow-legged frog	AAABH01050	None	Endangered	G3	S3	SSC
Rana draytonii California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
Sanicula saxatilis rock sanicle	PDAPI1Z0H0	None	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Senecio aphanactis chaparral ragwort	PDAST8H060	None	None	G3	S2	2B.2
Serpentine Bunchgrass Serpentine Bunchgrass	CTT42130CA	None	None	G2	S2.2	
Setophaga petechia yellow warbler	ABPBX03010	None	None	G5	S3S4	SSC
Spergularia macrotheca var. longistyla long-styled sand-spurrey	PDCAR0W062	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2
Streptanthus albidus ssp. peramoenus most beautiful jewelflower	PDBRA2G012	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2
Streptanthus hispidus Mt. Diablo jewelflower	PDBRA2G0M0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.3
Stuckenia filiformis ssp. alpina slender-leaved pondweed	PMPOT03091	None	None	G5T5	S2S3	2B.2
Sycamore Alluvial Woodland Sycamore Alluvial Woodland	CTT62100CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
Taxidea taxus American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Trifolium hydrophilum saline clover	PDFAB400R5	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Triquetrella californica coastal triquetrella	NBMUS7S010	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Tropidocarpum capparideum caper-fruited tropidocarpum	PDBRA2R010	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Valley Needlegrass Grassland Valley Needlegrass Grassland	CTT42110CA	None	None	G3	S3.1	
Valley Sink Scrub Valley Sink Scrub	CTT36210CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
Viburnum ellipticum oval-leaved viburnum	PDCPR07080	None	None	G4G5	S3?	2B.3
Vulpes macrotis mutica San Joaquin kit fox	AMAJA03041	Endangered	Threatened	G4T2	S2	

Record Count: 97

Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California

Search Results

Back Export Results

49 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: CRPR is one of [**1A,1B,2A,2B,3**], Quad is one of [**3712178,3712271,3712281,3712188,3712187,3712177,3712167,3712168,3712261**]

Scientific Name | Common Name | Family | Lifeform | Blooming Period | Fed List | State List | Global Rank | State Rank | CA Rare Plant Rank | General Habitats | Micro Habitats | Lowest Elevation | Highest Elevation | CA Endemic | Date Added | Photo

Search:

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	CA RARE PLANT RANK	PHOTO
Amsinckia grandiflora	large-flowered fiddleneck	Boraginaceae	annual herb	(Mar)Apr-May	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	 © 2015 Zoya Akulova
Amsinckia lunaris	bent-flowered fiddleneck	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2	No Photo Available
Arctostaphylos auriculata	Mt. Diablo manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Jan-Mar	None	None	G2	S2	1B.3	No Photo Available
Arctostaphylos manzanita ssp. *laevigata*	Contra Costa manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Jan-Mar(Apr)	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2	No Photo Available
Astragalus tener var. *tener*	alkali milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.2	No Photo Available
Atriplex depressa	brittlescale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Oct	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	No Photo Available
Atriplex minuscula	lesser saltscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	May-Oct	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1	No Photo Available
Balsamorhiza macrolepis	big-scale balsamroot	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	 ©1998 Dean Wm. Taylor
Blepharizonia plumosa	big tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	Jul-Oct	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	1B.1	No Photo Available

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	CA RARE PLANT RANK	PHOTO
Calochortus pulchellus	Mt. Diablo fairy-lantern	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	No Photo Available
Campanula exigua	chaparral harebell	Campanulaceae	annual herb	May-Jun	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	No Photo Available
Centromadia parryi ssp. *congdonii*	Congdon's tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Oct(Nov)	None	None	G3T1T2	S1S2	1B.1	No Photo Available
Chloropyron palmatum	palmate-bracted bird's-beak	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	May-Oct	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
Cordylanthus nidularius	Mt. Diablo bird's-beak	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	Jun-Aug	None	CR	G1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
Cryptantha hooveri	Hoover's cryptantha	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Apr-May	None	None	GH	SH	1A	No Photo Available
Delphinium californicum ssp. *interius*	Hospital Canyon larkspur	Ranunculaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G3T3	S3	1B.2	No Photo Available
Eriastrum ertterae	Lime Ridge eriastrum	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Jun-Jul	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
Eriogonum truncatum	Mt. Diablo buckwheat	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Sep(Nov-Dec)	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
Eryngium jepsonii	Jepson's coyote-thistle	Apiaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Aug	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	No Photo Available
Extriplex joaquinana	San Joaquin spearscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Oct	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	No Photo Available
Fritillaria liliacea	fragrant fritillary	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Feb-Apr	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	No Photo Available
Grimmia torenii	Toren's grimmia	Grimmiaceae	moss		None	None	G2	S2	1B.3	 ©2021 Scot Loring
Helianthella castanea	Diablo helianthella	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	No Photo Available
Hesperolinon breweri	Brewer's western flax	Linaceae	annual herb	May-Jul	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	No Photo Available

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	CA RARE PLANT RANK	PHOTO
Hoita strobilina	Loma Prieta hoita	Fabaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul(Aug-Oct)	None	None	G2?	S2?	1B.1	 © 2004 Janell Hillman
Holocarpha macradenia	Santa Cruz tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	Jun-Oct	FT	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
Isocoma arguta	Carquinez goldenbush	Asteraceae	perennial shrub	Aug-Dec	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
Lasthenia conjugens	Contra Costa goldfields	Asteraceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	FE	None	G1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
Madia radiata	showy golden madia	Asteraceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	G3	S3	1B.1	No Photo Available
Malacothamnus hallii	Hall's bush-mallow	Malvaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	(Apr)May-Sep(Oct)	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	 © 2017 Keir Morse
Monolopia gracilens	woodland woollythreads	Asteraceae	annual herb	(Feb)Mar-Jul	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2	No Photo Available
Navarretia gowenii	Lime Ridge navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	May-Jun	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
Navarretia nigelliformis ssp. *radians*	shining navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	(Mar)Apr-Jul	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2	No Photo Available
Navarretia prostrata	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	No Photo Available
Oenothera deltoides ssp. *howellii*	Antioch Dunes evening-primrose	Onagraceae	perennial herb	Mar-Sep	FE	CE	G5T1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
Phacelia phacelioides	Mt. Diablo phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae	annual herb	Apr-May	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	 ©2019 Steve

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	CA RARE PLANT RANK	PHOTO
Plagiobothrys glaber	hairless popcornflower	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	GX	SX	1A	Matson No Photo Available
Polemonium carneum	Oregon polemonium	Polemoniaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Sep	None	None	G3G4	S2	2B.2	No Photo Available
Puccinellia simplex	California alkali grass	Poaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	G3	S2	1B.2	No Photo Available
Sanicula saxatilis	rock sanicle	Apiaceae	perennial herb	Apr-May	None	CR	G2	S2	1B.2	 © 1998 John Game
Senecio aphanactis	chaparral ragwort	Asteraceae	annual herb	Jan-Apr(May)	None	None	G3	S2	2B.2	No Photo Available
Spergularia macrotheca var. *longistyla*	long-styled sand-spurrey	Caryophyllaceae	perennial herb	Feb-May	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2	No Photo Available
Streptanthus albidus ssp. *peramoenus*	most beautiful jewelflower	Brassicaceae	annual herb	(Mar)Apr-Sep(Oct)	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2	No Photo Available
Streptanthus hispidus	Mt. Diablo jewelflower	Brassicaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G2	S2	1B.3	No Photo Available
Stuckenia filiformis ssp. *alpina*	slender-leaved pondweed	Potamogetonaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb (aquatic)	May-Jul	None	None	G5T5	S2S3	2B.2	 Dana York (2016)
Trifolium hydrophilum	saline clover	Fabaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	No Photo Available
Triquetrella californica	coastal triquetrella	Pottiaceae	moss		None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	No Photo Available
Tropidocarpum capparideum	caper-fruited tropidocarpum	Brassicaceae	annual herb	Mar-Apr	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1	No Photo Available
Viburnum ellipticum	oval-leaved viburnum	Adoxaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	May-Jun	None	None	G4G5	S3?	2B.3	 © 2006 Tom Engstrom

Showing 1 to 49 of 49 entries

CONTACT US

Send questions and comments to rareplants@cnps.org.

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CONTRIBUTORS

The Calflora Database
The California Lichen Society
California Natural Diversity Database
The Jepson Flora Project
The Consortium of California Herbaria
CalPhotos

Developed by
Rincon Consultants, Inc.

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IPaC **U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service**

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

Contra Costa 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 species[1] 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 Fisheries[2]).

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

San Joaquin Kit Fox Vulpes macrotis mutica — Endangered
Wherever found
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2873

Birds

NAME	STATUS
California Least Tern Sterna antillarum browni	Endangered

Wherever found
No critical habitat has been designated for this species.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8104

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Alameda Whipsnake (=striped Racer) Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus	Threatened

Wherever found
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5524

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS
California Red-legged Frog Rana draytonii	Threatened

Wherever found
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2891

California Tiger Salamander Ambystoma californiense — Threatened
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2076

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Delta Smelt Hypomesus transpacificus	Threatened

Wherever found
There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/321

Crustaceans

NAME	STATUS
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp Branchinecta lynchi Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. The location of the critical habitat is not available. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498	Threatened

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.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described below.

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:

- Birds of Conservation Concern http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.pdf

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ below. This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the E-bird data mapping tool (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the

Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found below.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON (IF A BREEDING SEASON IS INDICATED FOR A BIRD ON YOUR LIST, THE BIRD MAY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA SOMETIME WITHIN THE TIMEFRAME SPECIFIED, WHICH IS A VERY LIBERAL ESTIMATE OF THE DATES INSIDE WHICH THE BIRD BREEDS ACROSS ITS ENTIRE RANGE. "BREEDS ELSEWHERE" INDICATES THAT THE BIRD DOES NOT LIKELY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA.)
Allen's Hummingbird Selasphorus sasin This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9637	Breeds Feb 1 to Jul 15
Common Yellowthroat Geothlypis trichas sinuosa This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
Golden Eagle Aquila chrysaetos This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Lawrence's Goldfinch Carduelis lawrencei This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464	Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20

Long-billed Curlew Numenius americanus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5511	Breeds elsewhere
Nuttall's Woodpecker Picoides nuttallii This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20
Oak Titmouse Baeolophus inornatus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656	Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15
Rufous Hummingbird selasphorus rufus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8002	Breeds elsewhere
Song Sparrow Melospiza melodia This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Feb 20 to Sep 5
Spotted Towhee Pipilo maculatus clementae This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4243	Breeds Apr 15 to Jul 20
Wrentit Chamaea fasciata This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

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 year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

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

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

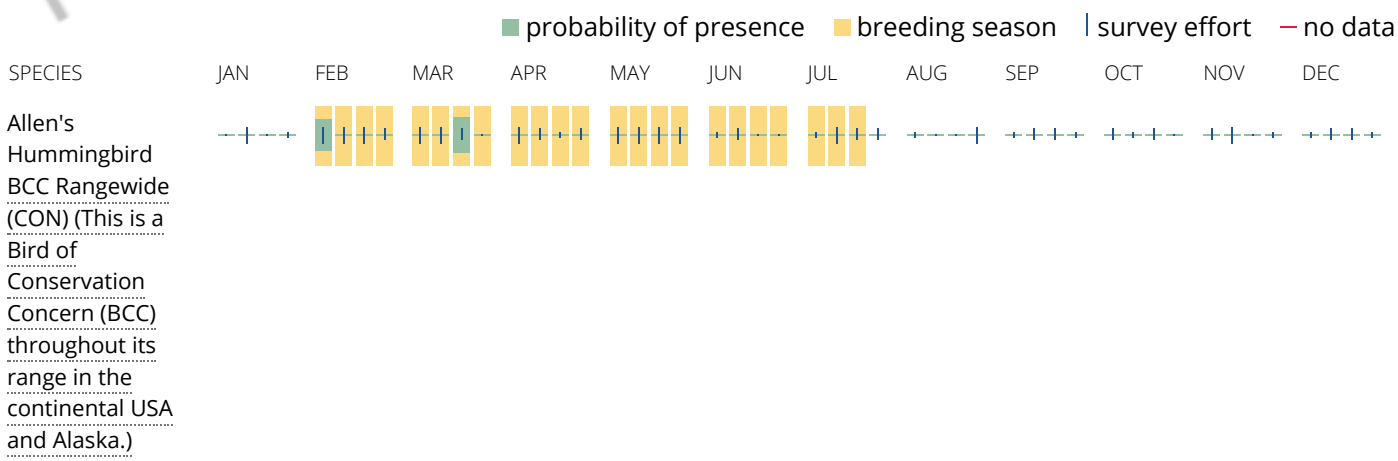
Breeding Season (▪)
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

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. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

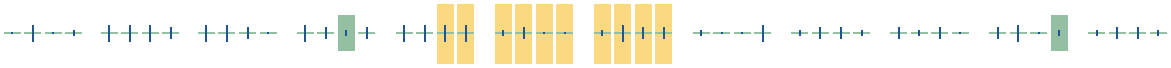
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (–)
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

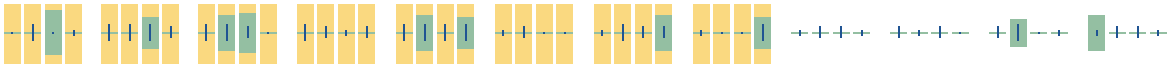
Survey Timeframe
Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.



Common Yellowthroat BCC - BCR (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA)



Golden Eagle Non-BCC Vulnerable (This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.)



Lawrence's Goldfinch BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)

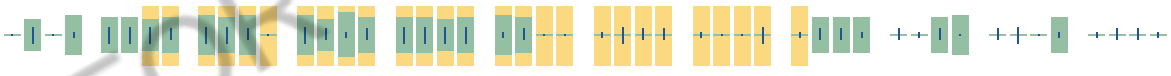
Long-billed Curlew BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)

Nuttall's Woodpecker BCC - BCR (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA)

Oak Titmouse BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)

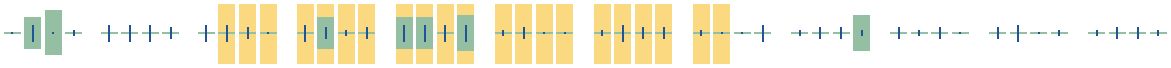
Rufous Hummingbird BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)

Song Sparrow BCC - BCR (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA)



Spotted Towhee BCC - BCR (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA)

Wrentit BCC Rangewide (CON) (This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.)



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

Nationwide Conservation Measures describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding 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 migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

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) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle (Eagle 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, please visit the AKN Phenology Tool.

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 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, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide, or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide. If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, 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 Eagle 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 try 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 eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

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.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the Diving Bird Study and the nanotag studies or contact Caleb Spiegel or Pam Loring.

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to obtain a permit to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

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 also look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal bar). 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 is not perfect; 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 helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds" at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

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

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.

THERE ARE NO KNOWN WETLANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

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 tuberficid 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.

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