

CHAPTER 6: AUTHORIZATION AND CONDITIONS ON COVERED ACTIVITIES

6.1 Introduction	1
6.2 Compliance Determination and Issuing Take Authorization	1
6.2.1 Project Review Entity	2
6.2.2 Project Review Process	2
6.2.3 Take Authorization Timing	5
6.3 Standard Project Components	5
6.3.1 Project Planning Surveys	6
6.3.2 Pre-Construction Surveys	7
6.3.3 Construction Monitoring Plan	8
6.4 Project Design Requirements	9
6.4.1 UDA Conservation Strategy Consistency	9
6.4.2 Avoidance and Minimization Measures	11
i. Species Occurrences	12
ii. Riparian Setbacks	12
iii. Preserve Transition and Interface	13
iv. Storm Water Quality	18
v. Preserve Stewardship	19
6.4.3 Pre-Construction Planning	20
6.4.4 Construction Monitoring	24
6.4.5 Post-Construction Maintenance	25

6.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the process for issuing Incidental Take Permits for Covered Activities (see chapter 4) under the SSHCP. It details project information and survey requirements and explains how projects are evaluated. The majority of the chapter is dedicated to identifying the measures and practices that reduce impacts to Covered Species from Covered Activities. Applicable measures and practices for Covered Activities must be included as conditions of project approval in order for the project to receive Take Authorization under the SSHCP Incidental Take Permits.

6.2 Compliance Determination and Issuing Take Authorization

Federal and state resource protection agencies are authorized to issue permits for the Incidental Take of listed species under the Federal Endangered Species Act and the California Endangered Species Act. Incidental Take Permits (ITPs) will be issued to the Plan Permittees (the Cities of Elk Grove, Galt, and Rancho Cordova (Cities), Sacramento County (County), Sacramento County Water Agency (Water Agency), and Sacramento Regional County Sanitation District (SRCSD) as well as the Implementing Entity (IE)

based on the SSHCP and the Implementing Agreement (see chapter 10 for roles and responsibilities).

6.2.1 Project Review Entity

The Plan Permittees hold Incidental Take Permits for their proposed projects. The Cities and the County (Local Jurisdictions) can extend Incidental Take Permits to project applicants who propose Covered Activities within their jurisdictions. Special districts (Participating Special Entities) may apply to the Implementing Entity for Incidental Take Authorization.

Different categories of projects and appropriate review bodies are listed below and depicted in Figure 6-1 at the end of the chapter:

- **Projects Subject to Local Jurisdiction Discretion.** Private projects and other projects subject to the land use authority of a City or the County will submit projects to the Local Jurisdiction for review and Take Authorization under the SSHCP (e.g., a project within the city limits of Rancho Cordova will be submitted to the City of Rancho Cordova).
- **Projects Not Subject to Local Jurisdiction Discretion.** Projects or project proponents not subject to the Local Jurisdictions' authority (e.g., special districts) may submit their proposed project to the IE, which will review proposed projects and may extend Take Authorization to the project proponent as a "Participating Special Entity" (see chapter 10). Participating Special Entities are required to obtain the approval or authorization of the IE for their Covered Activities.
- **Plan Permittees' Projects.** Plan Permittees are also responsible for ensuring their Covered Activities are consistent with the SSHCP. Plan Permittees shall provide all information required for a complete project to the IE for comment. Plan Permittees hold their own permits and are not required to obtain the approval or authorization of the IE for their Covered Activities.

6.2.2 Project Review Process

The first step to determining eligibility for coverage under the SSHCP is submitting a project application for review by either a Plan Permittee or the IE, whichever may be appropriate as determined above. The following steps must be completed before Take Authorization can be extended to a project applicant. Figure 6-1 depicts the Compliance Determination and Issuance of Take Authorization process for all project applicants:

1. **Pre-Submittal Meeting/Review.** Prior to submitting a project application, project applicants are encouraged to contact the appropriate Plan Permittee or the IE to discuss the project's eligibility under the SSHCP. Plan Permittee or IE staff can

advise the project applicant whether the project may be a Covered Activity and may be eligible for Take Authorization under the SSHCP (see chapter 4 and any addenda). Project applicants are encouraged to meet with the appropriate Plan Permittee or IE staff to discuss other information that the project applicant must assemble to present a thorough project application. The Plan Permittee or the IE may require payment of a fee for pre-application meetings and/or pre-submittal review. If a project applicant proposes land dedication in lieu of SSHCP mitigation fees, or the project applicant proposes an alteration to the SSHCP UDA conservation strategy, that applicant must consult the IE to review the proposed land or easement area and to identify necessary species surveys.

2. Review for Completeness. The SSHCP project review is conducted concurrently with the standard project application process in each Local Jurisdiction. A separate application is not required except for Special Districts who will submit complete applications to the IE for review. Project applicants that propose to dedicate land or easement in lieu of paying mitigation fees or propose alterations to the SSHCP UDA conservation strategy shall also submit their proposals to the IE for review along with the results of species surveys.

For most projects, the applicable Plan Permittee or the IE will review the project and notify the project applicant regarding its completeness within thirty (30) days. The Plan Permittee or the IE may extend the review period for large and potentially complicated projects up to an additional thirty (30) days by providing written notice to the project applicant. This step may be repeated until an application is deemed complete, the Plan Permittee or the IE shall have the authority to close applications when they determine that the project applicant has failed to provide requested information in a reasonable time frame. In such events the Plan Permittee shall provide written notice that such project application shall be closed within thirty (30) days unless all required materials are submitted or it is withdrawn by the project applicant within that thirty (30) day period.

3. Project Evaluation and Environmental Review. During the CEQA and/or NEPA process and/or project evaluation, Plan Permittee or IE staff or their agent/consultant will determine project impacts and prepare a Draft SSHCP Compliance Determination. The Draft Compliance Determination will explain if the project qualifies as a Covered Activity and how the proposed project complies or does not comply with the requirements of the SSHCP. (Note: Noncompliant projects cannot be permitted under the SSHCP). The Draft Compliance Determination shall include all technical data relevant to the determination. Such determination shall be forwarded to the IE for review and comment for all projects. Specifically, the Plan Permittee must determine compliance with SSHCP requirements for:

- Planning Survey (section 6.3.1)

- Wetlands delineation, if needed (section 6.3.1)
 - Pre-construction surveys and construction monitoring plan (section 6.3.2 and 6.3.3)
 - Avoidance and minimization measures (section 6.4.2)
 - Incorporation of Low Impact Development and Best Management Practices (section 6.4.2)
 - UDA conservation strategy, including identification of proposed on-site preserves (chapter 7)
4. Mitigation Fees. If a project is in compliance with the SSHCP and is eligible for coverage, the applicable Plan Permittee or IE will calculate mitigation fees considering impacts determined during environmental review and according to the requirements described in chapter 9, Economic Analysis, and consistent with local ordinance(s) implementing the SSHCP.
5. Evaluation of Proposed Land or Easements. Project applicants that request to provide land or easement interests in lieu of mitigation fees shall have their request referred to the Implementing Entity to determine the proposal's consistency with the SSHCP conservation strategy. The proposed easement/land habitat acres must match or exceed the acres required for project mitigation under the SSHCP and be approved by the IE.
6. Final SSHCP Compliance Determination and Conditions of Approval. Prior to project approval, the decision-making body of the Plan Permittee (i.e., City Council, County Board of Supervisors, etc) or IE must review and affirmatively find in a formal determination that the proposed project complies with the SSHCP. They may do this by determining the Draft SSHCP Compliance determination adequate and complete. The applicable Plan Permittee or IE will include SSHCP requirements as conditions of approval and/or required mitigation measures for each proposed project. Conditions shall include a mitigation and monitoring program/plan.
7. Issuance of Take Authorization. Once required fees have been paid, land/easement dedicated, and/or mitigation terms satisfied, the applicable Plan Permittee or the IE will grant written Take Authorization to project applicants. The Plan Permittee shall provide a copy of the project material for projects it approves to the IE for entry into the SSHCP database.

6.2.3 Take Authorization Timing

All project applicants seeking permits under the SSHCP must obtain Take Authorization from the applicable Plan Permittee or the Implementing Entity:

1. Before any work in preparation for project construction, including rough grading or mass grading, may commence and before any grading permit for the project may be issued; or
2. Prior to issuance of the first construction or building permit, if no grading permit is required; or
3. Before the covered activity is performed, if no grading or building permit is required.

Once a project applicant has been extended Take Authorization, it may implement the Covered Activity in accordance with the conditions of approval.

6.3 Standard Project Components

A SSHCP compliance determination is required for all covered activities. The SSHCP compliance determination shall be conducted concurrently with the review of the subject project application by the appropriate Permittee Agency (City or County) or the IE.

Information required to determine SSHCP compliance may be obtained by contacting the IE or the appropriate Plan Permittee. In order to determine compliance with the SSHCP, the project applicant must provide the Plan Permittee data, documentation, and/or exhibits as described below. Plan Permittees designate the form in which the following information must be provided, which may from time to time, be modified by the IE:

- A project description specifying activities that will occur on the site and a Site Map illustrating the exact location of the property
- A report and exhibit(s) of proposed UDA preserves on the subject property demonstrating consistency with the SSHCP UDA conservation strategy and its relation to existing and potential open space on adjoining properties (see section 6.4.1). On-site preserves that are inconsistent with the SSHCP inside UDA conservation strategy will not receive conservation credit unless a proposed alteration to the inside the UDA conservation strategy has been approved by the IE.
- A report documenting the methods and results of required planning survey, as outlined in section 6.3, and a Corps verified wetlands delineation report for jurisdictional wetlands on the project site completed no more than five (5) years prior to the Plan Permittee's or the IE's project review.

- Anticipated pre-construction surveys as outlined in section 6.3.2 and a construction monitoring plan containing the information outlined in section 6.3.3; avoidance and minimization requirements that have been incorporated into the proposed project, as well as a report on the Low Impact Development and Best Management Practices opportunities of the site, with data and analysis required to meet measures 6-1 and 6-26.
- If off-site preservation and restoration is proposed in lieu of mitigation fee payment, project applicants must provide a detailed account of the habitat and restoration potential and methods to be used on the proposed site for review by the IE.

6.3.1 Project Planning Surveys

Planning surveys are required for a complete project application. The surveys shall identify the habitats on the project site, inform project design, and guide potential avoidance and minimization measures as well as specific pre-construction surveys. Project proponents are required to provide planning surveys that identify the following resources on a map/exhibit and submit them along with their proposed project.

Land Cover-types Delineation: Land cover-type surveys identify the habitats on the proposed project site in accordance with the habitat classification system provided in Appendix E. This information is used to assess potential impact acres of the proposed project during environmental review.

Project sites with jurisdictional wetlands must complete jurisdictional delineations consistent with U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) guidelines. Jurisdictional wetlands are navigable waters of the U.S. and adjacent wetlands, as defined in the Clean Water Act.

Biological Surveys: Biological surveys assess the location, quantity, and quality of suitable habitat or occurrences for specified Covered Species on the project site. The surveys are used to: 1) shape project design, 2) distinguish applicable avoidance and minimization measures, and 3) identify required pre-construction surveys. The surveys are to be conducted by a qualified biologist and are subject to verification by the IE. Protocol level surveys are required for Sacramento and Slender Orcutt Grass under certain circumstances, as all occurrences must be identified prior to project planning. Suitable habitat or occurrences include:

1. Protocol-level surveys are required for Sacramento Orcutt Grass and Slender Orcutt Grass. Surveys are only necessary for deep vernal pools that occur on the project sites within two (2) miles of a known occurrence or within an area designated as critical habitat for the species. No pre-construction surveys are required, but all occurrences must be preserved (see section 6.4.2).

2. Suitable Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle and Giant Garter Snake habitat. Avoidance and minimization measures are required where suitable habitat is identified on the project site; however, no pre-construction surveys are necessary.
3. Suitable habitat for each of the following species on the project site: Breeding or roosting habitat/sites for Pallid Bat, Yuma Myotis Bat, Tricolored Blackbird, California Tiger Salamander, Western Spadefoot Toad, Greater Sandhill Crane, Swainson's Hawk, Western Burrowing Owl, Ringtail, American Peregrine Falcon, Cooper's Hawk, Golden Eagle, Northern Harrier, and White-tailed Kite. Pre-construction surveys are needed when suitable habitat is identified.

Wildlife Mobility Report: All infrastructure projects that install or improve upon permanent structures that may impair species' mobility between or amongst preserves must conduct wildlife movement studies (i.e., roads and trails that cross preserves) and prepare a wildlife mobility report. The studies will review each site to determine which and when Covered Species are likely to move across the site as well as the habitat/landscape features that are most commonly used for movement.

6.3.2 Pre-Construction Surveys

The SSHCP requires that project applicants identify appropriate pre-construction methodologies when covered activities have the potential to directly impact suitable habitat as identified in project planning surveys (i.e., where a Covered Species may be present on-site during construction). Pre-construction surveys must be identified by the project applicant and determined adequate by the Plan Permittee prior to approval of any project subject to the SSHCP. Other biological field surveys beyond those required by the SSHCP (e.g., Heritage and Landmark trees) may be required by Plan Permittees.

Pre-construction surveys are only required for the following species when planning surveys have identified suitable habitat and the Covered Activity will occur while the species is vulnerable (i.e., do not conduct pre-construction surveys for Swainson's Hawk nest sites if no suitable nest sites are identified in the planning survey or the Covered Activity will be performed while outside of the time period when the Covered Species may be present within the Plan Area). Surveys must occur 14 to 30 days prior to the Covered Activity and must encompass the entire project site and 300 feet from the affected parcel(s) where feasible. Greater detail on each species and its habitats can be found in appendix A, table 6-4 (the species habitat use matrix located at the end of this chapter), and below:

- **American Peregrine Falcon:** Suitable habitat will be surveyed outside the breeding season (July - January). Peregrine Falcons are known to use tree or snag cavities, old nests of other raptors, and small outcrops.

- **Nesting Cooper's Hawk:** Suitable habitat will be surveyed during the breeding season (March – July). Sites include tall or dominant trees in Live Oak, Gray Pine, Fremont Cottonwood, Valley Oak, and Blue Oak woodlands.
- **Golden Eagle:** Suitable habitat will be surveyed during the breeding season (February – August). Nesting sites occur primarily in open grassland and oak savannah, and occasionally in oak woodland and open shrubland habitats.
- **Greater Sandhill Crane:** Suitable habitat will be surveyed during their winter migratory season (Mid-September – Mid-March). Sites include open grass or cropland and seasonal wetlands.
- **Nesting Northern Harrier:** Suitable habitat will be surveyed during the nesting season (March – mid-July). Sites include open habitats with dense tall vegetation.
- **Pallid Bat and Yuma Myotis Bat:** Sites shall be surveyed during the birthing and weaning season (April – September). Sites include oak tree hollows, concrete bridge expansion joints, wooden bridges, abandoned or little structures, or other undisturbed crevices.
- **Ringtail:** Suitable habitat will be surveyed year round (January - December). Habitat includes wooded riparian corridors along major waterways.
- **Nesting Swainson's Hawks:** Suitable habitat (e.g., mature trees) will be surveyed during the breeding season (March – July). Sites include tall or dominant trees in Live Oak, Gray Pine, Fremont Cottonwood, Valley Oak, and Blue Oak woodlands.
- **Western Burrowing Owls:** Suitable habitat will be surveyed year round. Sites include open, well-drained terrain with short, sparse vegetation and burrowing locations.
- **Nesting White-tailed Kite:** Suitable habitat will be surveyed during the breeding season (March – August). Sites include isolated trees or small or medium sized riparian woodlands associated with grass and croplands.

Table 6-1 at the end of the chapter depicts the time-periods for Covered Species pre-construction surveys. The survey period outlined in bold indicates when multiple species may be surveyed, beginning in late April to early May.

6.3.3 Construction Monitoring Plan

Planning surveys identify the habitats and species that require protection on a project site. Once the species are identified, appropriate minimization and avoidance measures are identified for each species in section 6.4.2. Construction monitoring is a final step to

assure proper implementation of the appropriate avoidance and minimization designs and protocols. This task requires a qualified biologist to monitor construction activities to minimize effects on Covered Species previously identified to occur on the project site during planning and pre-construction surveys. All projects require a Construction Monitoring Plan approved as a part of project approval. This plan must include:

- Summaries or copies of the planning surveys (if applicable)
- Detailed description of all avoidance and minimization measures required for the project, including any project-specific measures
- Description of monitoring activities including the specific activity to be monitored (i.e., grading activities), as well as how often and for what duration the monitoring will occur
- Description of the on-site authority for the monitoring biologist to modify the implementation of an activity

6.4 Project Design Requirements

The SSHCP requires that high value resources within the UDA be preserved consistent with the inside UDA Conservation Strategy Preserve Map and associated measures (see chapter 7). Preserving habitat within the urban matrix of the UDA requires careful consideration of the affect of adjacent urban development on the preserve. Therefore, implementing project specific design and avoidance measures to assemble coordinated regional preserves and to maintain their integrity is important to ensuring the long-term viability of SSHCP Covered Species within preserves.

This section presents information on the relationship between urban development and adjacent SSHCP preserves, as well as applicable avoidance and minimization measures, Best Management Practices (BMPs), and Low Impact Development (LIDs) techniques that must be incorporated into Covered Activity project designs, construction, and maintenance where appropriate to receive permitting under the SSHCP.

To assist in planning, the SSHCP provides data covering numerous topics including Sacramento County conservation mitigation sites, SSHCP habitat cover types, species data, etc, that may be helpful in implementing this and other SSHCP chapters. Much of this data is available for download from the SSHCP website (www.sshcp.org), ftp site ([ftp.sshcp.net](ftp://sshcp.net), login:_, password:_) or by contacting the Implementing Entity (link/phone).

6.4.1 UDA Conservation Strategy Consistency

Successful implementation of the UDA conservation strategy goals must be achieved by demonstrating consistency with the SSHCP UDA conservation strategy, which includes

appropriate on-site preserves. A project applicant must show how its project is consistent with the UDA conservation strategy to be eligible for Incidental Take Permit coverage. If a Plan Permittee or the IE approves projects that are not consistent with the UDA conservation strategy, such action could jeopardize SSHCP ITPs, and other agreements with the state and federal wetland and wildlife regulators.

To assist the project applicant, the applicable Plan Permittee or its agent shall provide calculations showing the proposed impacted acres, required mitigation acres, on-site preserve acres, and off-site preserve acres per the SSHCP habitat categories (all applicable GIS files must be provided to the Plan Permittee). This information will be used to report on the project's consistency with the SSHCP conservation goals, objectives, and measures.

Projects that are inconsistent with the UDA conservation strategy cannot receive Take Authorization from the applicable Plan Permittee or the IE. The applicable Plan Permittee or the IE shall provide the project proponent guidance on how to revise its project to be consistent with the SSHCP UDA conservation strategy.

Isolated land dedications or set asides that are not consistent with the UDA conservation strategy will not receive mitigation credit toward SSHCP mitigation requirements. However, project proponents will not have to pay mitigation fees on avoidance areas if appropriate setbacks are incorporated into the project design. Adequacy of avoidance areas will be determined during the environmental review process by the applicable Plan Permittee.

In certain circumstances, the IE can approve alterations to the UDA conservation strategy as described in section 6.2.2. If an alteration is approved by the IE, it will be deemed consistent with the UDA conservation strategy.

Applicability: All projects within the UDA.

Measure 6-1 Demonstrate consistency with the UDA conservation strategy.

- Projects must provide a report and exhibit(s) of proposed preserves on the subject property relative to the SSHCP UDA conservation strategy, as well as existing and potential preserves on adjoining properties. The report shall contain a detailed account comparing the proposed project's habitat preservation figures and diagrams with that of the SSHCP UDA conservation strategy (see chapter 7, figure X for a copy of the UDA conservation strategy diagram).
- Preserves must meet the design of the SSHCP inside the UDA conservation strategy.

- Preserves must match the riparian setback requirements provided in the SSHCP, wetlands, and riparian protection ordinances (see appendix X).
- Preserves must be shown on all planning and construction maps.

Applicability: All projects where an alteration to the SSHCP UDA conservation strategy is proposed.

Measure 6-2 Demonstrate consistency with the UDA conservation strategy by complying with ALL of the following provisions.

- Survey the property for Covered Species affected by the preserve alteration as determined by the IE.
- Provide the IE a report and exhibit(s) of proposed preserves on the subject property relative to the SSHCP UDA conservation strategy, as well as existing and potential preserves on adjoining properties. The report shall contain a detailed account comparing the proposed project's habitat preservation figures and diagrams with that of the SSHCP UDA conservation strategy (see chapter 7, figure X for a copy of the UDA conservation strategy diagram).
- Preserves must be shown on all planning and construction maps.
- Alterations to the UDA conservation strategy must satisfy all the following applicable criteria to be considered. The IE may approve changes to the on-site preserves where the resulting preserves:
 1. Are more beneficial to Covered Species;
 2. Are contiguous with existing and future preserves within the UDA;
 3. Result in no net loss of the preserve area;
 4. Do not decrease the vernal pool wetted or stream acres preserved within the project site;
 5. Maintain minimum average setback widths along north Laguna Creek within the project site;

6.4.2 Avoidance and Minimization Measures

The SSHCP conservation strategy informs the general shape of the UDA preserve system. Avoidance and minimization measures and design guidelines inside the UDA further

define the preserves to maximize the effectiveness and integrity of the SSHCP UDA preserve system.

This section presents avoidance and minimization measures, as well as BMPs and LID techniques, that must be included in each project's design, where applicable.

i. Species Occurrences

Two Covered Species are designated as No Take Species due to their extreme rarity.

Applicability: All projects where planning surveys have identified occurrences of Sacramento or Slender Orcutt Grass.

Measure 6-3 Protect all occurrences of Sacramento Orcutt Grass, and Slender Orcutt Grass inside the UDA within the SSHCP preserve system.

- All occurrences shall be at least 300 feet from the preserve edge of a core or minor preserve (see chapter 7, Conservation Strategy, for preserve size criteria).

ii. Riparian Setbacks

A riparian setback is land adjacent to a waterway that provides a necessary separation between the waterway and urban development, thereby protecting the integrity of the waterway or riparian system. Water quality improvements, sustained stream functions, and protection of habitats and biological resources are some of the cited benefits of riparian setbacks (see appendix B: Riparian Account, section 3.0). To preserve these functions, the SSHCP and associated wetlands and riparian ordinances require stream setbacks on a number of streams throughout the UDA. The measure below outlines the riparian setback requirements along North Laguna Creek. Appendix X, the wetland and riparian ordinance, provides precise guidance on the remaining streams and creeks inside the Plan Area.

Applicability: All projects within 525 feet of North Laguna Creek.

Measure 6-4 Along identified preserve segments, provide a 300 foot habitat setback along each side of North Laguna Creek, as measured from the centerline of the creek as determined at the time of SSHCP adoption, for a total habitat corridor width of no less than 600 feet.

- In segments where a 300 foot corridor on one side of the creek is not possible due to existing development and physical constraints, 600 feet may be used as an average. However, the corridor on either side of

Laguna Creek shall not drop below 75 feet at any given point, and the sum of both sides of the creek shall equal 600 feet at any given point. Exceptions to the corridor width may be made where the corridor is impeded by existing permanent structures or infrastructure that would preclude hydrological connectivity or species mobility.

- To avoid the creation of small (< 5 acres) isolated open space areas, existing natural hydrologic barriers, such as existing roads, shall be used as limits to the setback area. It is not the intent of this policy to create “islands” of open space unless they maintain connectivity to other larger preserves or the logical continuation of the corridor.
- Setbacks must be shown on all planning and construction maps and must be protected with appropriate fencing and/or signage during and after construction.
- Infrastructure may be placed adjacent to the stream following the stream alignment and may need to cross the corridor in limited instances. Infrastructure alignments and crossings will be placed to minimize impacts to Covered Species habitats.

iii. Preserve Transition and Interface

SSHCP preserves inside the UDA will occur adjacent to development. The functional success of these preserve areas depends upon minimizing the “edge” and “fragmentation” effects of urbanization and infrastructure bordering and bisecting preserves. A key tool for minimizing these effects is to properly transition from intensive development to the preserve system. The transition, or interface, physically separates incompatible land uses but may also serve other functions including trails and storm water quality control.

Inside the UDA it is inevitable that the large and extensive SSHCP preserve system will be bisected by new roadways and other infrastructure as projects build out. These crossings will influence preserve habitat, but such impacts can and must be minimized by following the design-specific guidelines and practices.

All design guidelines in this chapter shall be continually updated with the best available science.

Applicability: All projects containing or adjacent to an existing or future preserve or riparian setback and all infrastructure projects outside of the UDA. Existing preserves include all SSHCP preserves and all preserves established before and outside of the SSHCP process (see chapter 3 - Conservation Sites map). Future preserves include those depicted on the UDA conservation strategy

diagram (see chapter 7).

Measure 6-5 Design projects to transition land uses and facilities from urban development and infrastructure to existing and future preserves on and near the project site.

- Incorporate design features at the urban-preserve interface. These features will be located within the development or project area, not within the SSHCP preserve system.
- Generally speaking, parkways, detention basins, and open space should be sited adjacent to or near preserves when feasible and consistent with overall development proposals and applicable measures in this chapter.

Measure 6-6 Projects must provide a report and exhibit(s) of proposed transitions on the subject property relative to all existing and future preserve areas on the project site and on adjoining or nearby properties.

- The report shall address all applicable design measures included in this chapter and those required as part of the most recently adopted NPDES permit including:
 1. Existing natural hydrologic features and natural resources, including any contiguous natural areas, wetlands, watercourses, seeps, or springs.
 2. Existing site topography and drainage, including contours of any slopes of 4 percent or steeper, general direction of surface drainage, local high or low points or depressions, and any outcrops or other significant geologic features.
 3. Soil types (including hydrologic soil groups) and depth to groundwater.
 4. Wildlife mobility corridors and landscape/habitat features that facilitate movement amongst and between future preserves.
 5. Analysis of opportunities to include existing natural areas, low (depressed) areas, oddly configured or otherwise undevelopable parcels, easements, and open space (which potentially can double as locations for storm water quality controls with the Plan Permittee's approval).

6. Analysis of Constraints including impermeable soils, high groundwater, contaminated soils or groundwater, steep slopes, geotechnical instability, high-intensity land use, expected heavy pedestrian or vehicular traffic, safety concerns, or compatibility with surrounding land uses.
7. Analysis of the following questions specific to the project site: What forces or processes at the preserve boundary may have a negative impact on Covered Species and habitats in the preserve? Are those forces likely to penetrate the preserve boundary (i.e., how permeable is the boundary?). Which Covered Species are likely to exit the preserve? What structures can be built or programs implemented to prevent or mitigate these impacts?
 - The report will include details for maintaining transition areas and methods for continued maintenance funding.
 - The preserve transition report may be included within the UDA conservation strategy consistency report (see measure 6-1).

Measure 6-7 Developments should face preserve areas when possible.

- Open metal fencing shall be used in back yards that abut preserves to reduce fire hazards and encourage visibility of the preserve inside the UDA.

Measure 6-8 Incorporate greenway paths/greenbelts to interconnect each preserve and setback area in a manner that is most protective of biological resources inside the UDA.

- Bike and pedestrian paths require hard surfaces to be compliant with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). Such pathways should be located outside of preserves or on the borders of riparian setbacks. Minor and core preserves may accommodate ADA compliant trails and trail crossings to link bike and pedestrian infrastructure when facilities are sited to minimize impacts to Covered Species habitat.
- ADA compliant trails are preferred to gravel or dirt trails, as they require less long-term maintenance and do not facilitate erosion in the trail itself.

- In addition to ADA compliant trails, foot trails should be planned within preserves and riparian setbacks to access prominent features or viewpoints that are likely to attract people, thereby preventing extensive trampling and compaction outside of the trail network. Small (1- to 3-foot wide) dirt foot trails are preferred within the preserve system to access prominent features. Dirt footpaths should be designed to be slightly winding, rather than straight, and as narrow as possible to minimize sedimentation. Steep trails will include water breaks where needed to prevent accelerated runoff and erosion.
- All trails in particularly sensitive areas shall be designed to minimize impacts thorough the use of boardwalks, bridges, or raised platforms.
- Avoid placing recreational trails in areas highly susceptible to erosion, in wetlands, or other sensitive areas.
- Do not construct trails on grades greater than a 25 percent incline.
- Site picnic areas outside of preserves (e.g., at trailheads or parking areas).

Measure 6-9 Design transitions that are visually and functionally compatible with SSHCP preserves.

- Prohibit the use of non-native, invasive plant species in landscaping palettes adjacent to preserves. This includes container stock and hydroseeded material.
- Incorporate brush management buffers where new development is planned adjacent to natural open space, and maintain fire hazard reduction zones in areas of existing development and twenty (20) feet within the preserve edge.
- Ensure that potential dumpsites (relatively remote/hidden sites) within preserves are inaccessible to vehicles through use and maintenance of gates and barriers.
- Design aesthetically pleasing fencing that prevents unauthorized public from accessing preserves while maintaining public visibility of the preserves where feasible.
- Design outdoor project lighting to minimize light scatter into preserves through fixture placement, lamp designs (e.g., shielding, low glare or no

lighting) or other means to direct light away from preserves.

- Minimize incidental light by limiting major highway lighting and directing light away from preserves.

Measure 6-10 Locate roadways and other facilities to minimize the disturbance to habitat and species mobility on and amongst preserves and riparian setbacks in the UDA.

- Roads (arterials and collectors) may be placed at the edge of a preserve rather than abutting front-loaded lots. Alignments will follow existing roads, easements, rights-of-way, and disturbed areas, as appropriate, to minimize additional habitat impacts and overall construction footprints within preserves or setback areas.
- Roads shall include aesthetically appropriately designed barriers to reduce unauthorized public access while maintaining public visibility, where possible.
- Minimize the number of riparian setback and preserve crossings from roads, bridges, and other infrastructure.
- Where preserve or riparian setback crossings are deemed necessary inside the UDA, site crossings perpendicular to the preserves or riparian setbacks to avoid extended disturbances caused by infrastructure.
- Locate bridge and road crossings outside of high water zones and riparian habitats and vegetation.

Measure 6-11 In the event that preserves must be bisected inside the UDA, maintain the biological function of preserves with extended bridges, causeways, fencing, or other appropriate design features that will permit the passage of wildlife and maintain hydrologic connectivity and function.

- Total ground disturbance must be minimized except where greater net disturbance may help to avoid especially sensitive habitats: vernal pools, freshwater marshes, streams and creeks, and riparian woodlands.
- Pre-existing dirt roads or disturbed areas should receive primary consideration.

- Information gathered during wildlife movement surveys must be used to site these facilities.
- When planning undercrossings, primarily consider locations where species are most likely to utilize these facilities (i.e., known travel routes, natural pinch points, natural drainages, or other topographically appropriate locations).
- Locate undercrossings at grade level to maximize their use by wildlife species.
- Use a combination of large structures (bridges, large culverts, or large tunnels) and small structures (small culverts or tunnels) to accommodate a variety of species.
- Bridges, viaducts, or causeways may be used, if feasible. If possible considering bridge safety limits, bridges will span the bed and bank of streams and avoid or minimize piers or footings within the stream.
- Culvert design shall be based on the best available data. Designs for medium-sized mammals (e.g., coyote, raccoon, and American Badger) should be 6 to 9 feet in diameter and wider for long crossings.
- When possible, provide natural substrate in the bottom of crossings, grating on inactive portions of the roadbed (e.g., road shoulder) to allow ambient light, and do not provide artificial lighting within the crossing.
- Use natural objects (e.g., stumps or rocks), native vegetation (e.g., trees, shrubs, and grasses), and ambient light (e.g., grates or skylights) at the entrances to and within the crossings to encourage use of wildlife crossings.
- When compatible with vehicle safety, design road medians to allow wildlife to cross over, under, or through road medians.

Measure 6-12 Once preserves are finalized and recorded, no additional infrastructure may cross the preserve without further consultation and authority from the state and federal wetland and wildlife resource agencies (e.g. USACE, USFWS, and CDFG).

iv. Storm Water Quality

Watershed protection is addressed by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit program, overseen at the federal level by the Environmental Protection

Agency (EPA) and locally by regional water quality control boards. Most development projects that involve water discharge to surface or groundwater require an NPDES permit. The requirements for Sacramento County and the cities of Rancho Cordova, Elk Grove, and Galt are found in the latest municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) permit (Permit no. CAS082597).

While storm water quality management is an important issue for all urbanizing areas, it is especially important adjacent to preserves. The primary water quality danger to preserves is from siltation, which can severely modify the immediate environment by choking out plant and animal species. Many LID techniques address these and other storm water management issues.

To provide the additional protection needed for preserves, the SSHCP emphasizes incorporation of LID features into project design. The technical details of LIDs and BMPs beyond those listed below are found in Sacramento County's Storm Water Quality Design Manual for the Sacramento and South Placer Regions.

Applicability: All projects containing or adjacent to an existing or future preserve or riparian setback or that may affect the hydrology or water quality of those areas.

Measure 6-13 Incorporate LID methods and BMPs to meet or exceed the requirements in the latest adopted NPDES permit.

Measure 6-14 To the extent practicable, maintain the predevelopment hydrograph of the preserve and setback areas after construction.

Measure 6-15 Short-term stream diversions will be accomplished by use of sand bags or other methods that will result in minimal in stream impacts.

v. Preserve Stewardship

Trails and greenbelts are important to projects with on-site or nearby preserves inside the UDA. These amenities in an urban environment allow limited access by residents and provide the public with information about the protection of Covered Species and their habitats. They can also be utilized as opportunities to promote public stewardship of the preserves that in turn encourages long-term protection and functioning of the preserves established under the SSHCP.

Applicability: All projects containing or adjacent to an existing or future preserve or riparian setback.

Measure 6-16 Preserve edges/trails/greenbelts must be used to educate people about the

nearly habitat preserves and riparian setbacks in coordination with the IE.

- Design and develop kiosks and signage to inform nearby residents of on-site or adjacent preserves and the importance of protecting the resources in those preserves.
- Install signage and educational kiosks to inform those using the trail systems of the importance of staying on the trails and other critical stewardship measures (e.g., no disturbance of plant or wildlife, information on domestic pets, applicable seasonal limits on trail use, and residential water runoff controls).
- When feasible, design all fencing to allow visibility of preserve and setback areas.

Measure 6-17 Provide signage and facilities to deter illegal dumping that clearly posts fines for dumping violations and provides a phone number for reporting incidents.

- Closed garbage cans and recycling bins will be provided at trailheads and access points outside of preserves and in limited sites within preserves.

6.4.3 Pre-Construction Planning

While the SSHCP covers the Take of Covered Species, avoidance measures are critical for certain species that are fully protected under the California Fish and Game Code and Migratory Bird Treaty Act. It is unlawful at any time, by any means or in any manner, to pursue, hunt, take, capture, kill, attempt to take, capture, or kill a migratory bird.

Construction activity creates noise, dust, and other disturbances that can adversely affect species populations and individuals. To avoid unnecessary impacts, Covered Activities must passively remove species, avoid specified buffers of species occurrences, and/or remove habitat outside of the breeding periods to prevent nest establishment. These measures are taken to minimize the impacts of construction and to provide shelter for species when they are especially sensitive to disturbances.

Applicability: Projects where pre-construction surveys have identified occurrences of fully protected species (defined under sections 3503, 3511, and 4700 of the California Fish and Game Code): American Peregrine Falcon, Golden Eagle, Greater Sandhill Crane, Ringtail, Swainson's Hawk, Tricolored Blackbird, Western Burrowing Owl, and White-tailed Kite.

Measure 6-18 Covered activities must avoid Take of fully protected species as defined in the California Fish and Game Code.

- Project proponents must not disturb or destroy nests of these fully protected species.
- The monitoring biologist shall monitor the provisions of this measure.

Applicability: Projects where pre-construction surveys have identified occurrences of Pallid or Yuma Myotis Bat.

Measure 6-19 Delay construction/removal of the individuals until the young have been successfully weaned, as determined by a qualified biologist.

- After weaning, remove the individuals in the most humane manner possible and place them in an appropriate Pallid Bat or Yuma Myotis Bat styled condominium or other appropriate location, as approved by a qualified biologist.
- All relocation or handling of species must be performed by a USFWS- or CDFG-approved biologist that holds a valid ESA section 10(a)(1)(A) permit that covers the specific activity and the specific species.
- The monitoring biologist shall monitor the provisions of this measure.

Applicability: Projects where planning surveys have identified Valley Elderberry bushes.

Measure 6-20 Transplant fifty (50) percent of the elderberry plants on the project site that are planned for removal to a restoration site within a new or existing preserve in the Plan Area.

- If an odd number of elderberry plants will be removed from the project site, divide the number of elderberry plants to be removed by two, and round up to the nearest full digit to determine the number of plants to be transplanted (e.g., if 17 plants are to be removed: $17/2=8.5 \rightarrow$ round up to 9 plants).
- Primary candidates for transplantation include elderberry plants that have Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle (“VELB”) exit holes and/or large diameter stems and/or appear to be in good health.

- Transplant elderberry shrubs during the plants' dormant period when they have lost their leaves (November 1 – February 15).
- Elderberry shrubs that cannot be transplanted or have failed transplants shall be mitigated for, as described in chapter 7 under enhancement measures.
- The monitoring biologist shall monitor the provisions of this measure.

Applicability: Projects where pre-construction surveys have identified California Tiger Salamander and/or Western Spadefoot Toad.

Measure 6-21 Relocate individuals to appropriate habitat within an on-site or nearby preserve.

- Create or identify existing habitat for relocation prior to dewatering and destruction of the pre-existing habitat.
- Dewatering of aquatic habitats and relocation of individuals should occur outside of the full breeding season (December to June) to allow larvae to metamorphose and migrate to upland habitat.
- Dewatering should occur prior to commencement of construction and other site-disturbing activities.
- All relocation or handling of species must be performed by an USFWS- or CDFG-approved biologist that holds a valid ESA section 10(a)(1)(A) permit that covers the specific activity and the specific species.
- The monitoring biologist shall monitor the provisions of this measure.

Applicability: Projects where planning surveys have identified suitable Tricolored Blackbird habitat and such habitat will be removed as a part of the proposed project.

Measure 6-22 Remove potential Tricolored Blackbird nesting habitat outside of the nesting season (prior to April 1st and after July 30th) to prevent nest establishment on the project site.

Applicability: Projects where planning surveys have identified suitable Giant Garter Snake habitat.

Measure 6-23 Confine any ground-disturbing activity (e.g., clearing, grubbing, grading, and excavation) in Giant Garter Snake habitat to May 1st to October 1st, which is the snake's active period.

Measure 6-24 Absolutely no erosion control material containing nylon mesh netting or monofilament may be used within two hundred (200) feet of aquatic habitat (snakes become ensnared in filament). Examples of suitable erosion control mesh materials include: coir (coconut husks), jute (fibers from the plant genus *Chorchorus*), straw or excelsior (fine wood fibers, usually aspen) or other combinations of these products.

Measure 6-25 Confine clearing to the minimal area necessary to facilitate construction activities. Movement of heavy equipment to and from the project site shall be restricted to established roadways to minimize habitat disturbance.

Applicability: Projects where pre-construction surveys have identified any of the species listed in table 6-2.

Measure 6-26 Minimize Covered Activity impacts to Covered Species by adhering to the construction non-disturbance periods and associated buffers shown in table 6-2 at the end of the chapter.

- Avoidance applies to populations that will remain intact on neighboring properties, whether or not they are in preserves, if those occurrences are within the specified buffer distance.
- Any indefinite dates (e.g., “until fledging has occurred” and “until the young have weaned”) must be determined by the qualified biologist monitoring the project.
- Provide detailed information necessary for avoiding and minimizing the impacts of construction, including all relevant non-disturbance periods and buffer information from table 6-2 in all construction diagrams.
- The non-disturbance buffers listed for the species in table 6-2 apply to all activity around occurrences of those species. All activity is prohibited within the buffers and shall be staked out and/or monitored by a qualified biologist.
- In the event that there are any newly discovered occurrences of these species, the non-disturbance periods and buffers listed in table 6-2 will apply to all activities before, during, and after construction.

- Do not place equipment and/or personnel in the buffer areas used by species in table 6-2 unless approved by the monitoring biologist.

6.4.4 Construction Monitoring

Construction, maintenance, and other urban activities have the potential to affect SSHCP Covered Species by introducing invasive and exotic species, transporting sediment and pollutants off-site, and disturbing nesting/breeding wildlife. In order to avoid and minimize these impacts, the following measures should be used during construction and monitoring activities.

Applicability: All projects containing or adjacent to an existing or future preserve or riparian setback and all projects outside the UDA.

Measure 6-27 All on-site preserve and setback areas must be temporarily staked out and identified as non-disturbance areas during all construction.

Measure 6-28 Covered Activities that may cause erosion within the preserve or riparian setbacks shall install erosion control barriers to protect preserves and/or riparian setbacks.

- Fiber rolls and seed mixtures used for erosion control will be certified as free of viable noxious weed seed.
- Erosion controls adjacent to Giant Garter Snake habitat must not contain mesh netting per measure 6-27.

Measure 6-29 Equipment storage, fueling, and staging areas will be sited on disturbed areas or on less sensitive ruderal habitats to minimize discharge into riparian areas or other sensitive habitats.

Measure 6-30 Treat all disturbed areas, after construction is completed, to remove compaction and restore infiltration capacity, soil chemistry, and hydrological characteristics similar to natural conditions.

Measure 6-31 A qualified biologist shall monitor project construction activities for compliance with avoidance and minimization measures in addition to other appropriate biological monitoring measures.

- Where appropriate, the monitoring biologist shall provide construction staff training on avoidance and minimization measures and techniques.

- The monitoring biologist shall also have discretion to determine site/project-specific construction buffers and non-disturbance periods.

Measure 6-32 Dispose and prevent the transport of exotic species removed during construction to prevent sprouting or regrowth of those species.

6.4.5 Post-Construction Maintenance

Road and flood control maintenance activities have the potential to affect Covered Species (e.g., spreading invasive species, disturbing breeding wildlife, and introducing added sediment or pollutants into downstream waterways). The BMPs below will be used where appropriate to avoid and minimize impacts to SSHCP Covered Species and preserves.

Applicability: All roads, paved trails, and flood control facilities bisecting or adjacent to existing or future preserves or riparian setbacks in the Plan Area.

Measure 6-33 Schedule regular maintenance of the runoff control system(s) to ensure effective operation and provide documentation of continued maintenance funding.

Measure 6-34 Control sediment and pollutant runoff caused by maintenance activities.

- Silt fencing or other sediment control device will be installed down slope of road/trail maintenance that disturbs soils and downstream of flood control maintenance activities and must comply with measure 6-24.
- Fiber rolls and seed mixtures used for erosion control will be certified as free of viable noxious weed seed.
- Do not deposit erodible materials into watercourses during maintenance (e.g., cleaning culverts, subdrains, roadsides or other road/flood control facility). Brush, loose soils, or other debris material will not be stockpiled within stream channels or on adjacent banks. Material must be disposed of such that it cannot enter a waterway, preserve, or riparian setback. If water and sludge must be pumped from a subdrain or other structure, the material will be conveyed to a settling basin to prevent sediment from entering the waterway. This BMP does not refer to the use of packed earth or the planting of vegetation to repair and to stabilize earthen channels.
- Herbicides and pesticides should be used only when necessary and will be applied in strict compliance with label requirements and state and

federal regulations. Herbicides and pesticides will only be applied when weather conditions will minimize drift and impacts on nontarget sites.

- Mowing equipment will be thoroughly cleaned before use so it is free of noxious weeds (e.g., Yellow Starthistle) and does not introduce such weeds to new areas.
- All equipment (e.g., silt or vegetation removal) will be serviced and fueled away from waterways. Spills will be absorbed and waste disposed of in a manner that will prevent pollutants from entering a waterway, preserve, or riparian setback.
- Repaired surfaces of earthen flood-control channels will be covered with soil and revegetated, except in cases where soil would be expected to erode rapidly, such as during the rainy season or in channels with hardened banks. Seed mixes for temporary erosion control will be free of invasive species.

Measure 6-35 Limit, to the degree feasible, fertilization of ornamental plants on all areas draining into the preserves to reduce excess nutrient runoff to areas of native vegetation.

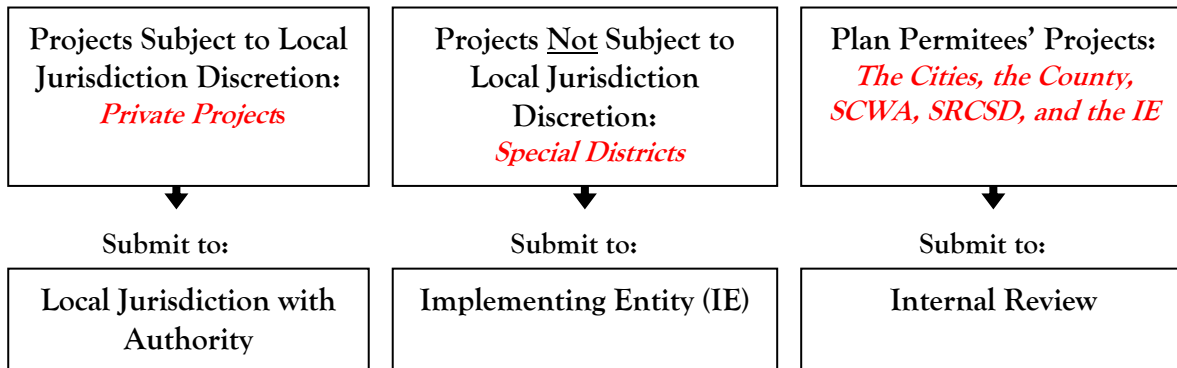
Measure 6-36 Maintenance activities on roads adjacent to habitat preserves or setback areas will be seasonally timed, when safety permits, to avoid or minimize adverse effects on active nests of resident and migratory birds, including covered birds (Cooper's Hawk, Northern Harrier, Swainson's Hawk, Golden Eagle, Tricolored Blackbird, and Western Burrowing Owl).

- Timing of maintenance activities will consider seasonal requirements for Covered Species.

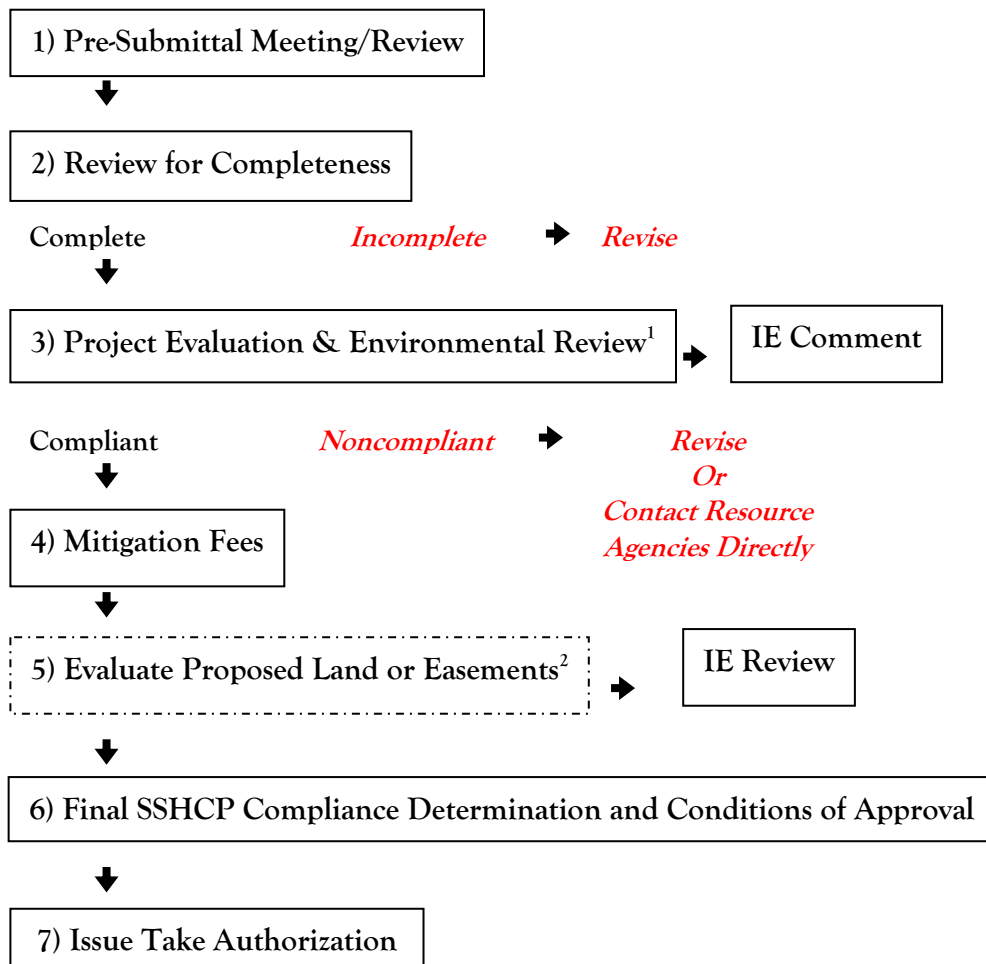
Measure 6-37 Maintain and facilitate species mobility and hydrologic connectivity amongst preserves and/or riparian setbacks.

- If possible, replacement or repair of road medians should improve the ability of wildlife to move past these structures (e.g., provide cover, safe modes of transport below roadways, etc.).
- Vegetation and debris must be managed in and near culverts and under bridges to ensure the entryways remain open, visible, and passable to wildlife.

Figure 6-1 Compliance Determination and Issuance of Take Authorization



REVIEW PROCESS FOR EACH ENTITY



¹The Implementing Entity may review and comment on all Compliance Determinations.

²Review and approval or denial of land or easements conducted and given by the Implementing Entity. This step is only necessary if land or restoration sites are offered in lieu of fee payment.

TABLE 6-1 Construction Buffers Around Species Occurrences During the Non-Disturbance Periods (See Table 6-3.)

Species	Survey Type	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
American Peregrine Falcon	Species												
Cooper's Hawk	Nesting												
Golden Eagle	Species												
Greater Sandhill Crane	Species												
Northern Harrier	Nesting												
Pallid Bat	Nesting												
Ringtail	Species												
Swainson's Hawks	Nesting												
Western Burrowing Owls	Species												
White-tailed Kite	Nesting												
Yuma Myotis Bat	Nesting												

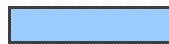
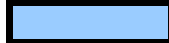
 Potential Appropriate Survey Period
 Potential Multi-species Opportune Survey Period (late April to early May)

TABLE 6-2 Summary of potential Pre-construction Survey Periods

Species	<i>Approximate Non-Disturbance Period</i>	Non-Disturbance Buffer and Daily Monitoring ¹	Activity Timing
Cooper's Hawk	March through July	100 feet around nest sites where chicks are present	No activity within buffer until chicks have fledged, usually in late July
Northern Harrier	March through mid-September	100 feet around nest sites where chicks are present	No activity within buffer until chicks have fledged, usually in late September
Swainson's Hawk	March through August	100 feet around nest trees	No activity while nest is active, usually June through August
Tricolored Blackbird	Late March through July	300 feet around nests, if a nesting colony is present	No activity within buffer until chicks have fledged, usually late July
Western Burrowing Owl	February through August	100 feet around nest trees	No activity while nest is active, usually July and August
White Tailed Kite	March through August	100 feet around nest site during breeding season	No activity within buffer until chicks have fledged, usually August
Yuma Myotis Bat Pallid Bat	April through early August	Avoid structure supporting maternity colony	No activity on or in the structure supporting the maternity colony until young have successfully weaned

TABLE 6-3 Graphic Summary of Construction Non-Disturbance Periods for Species Occurrences as Presented in Table 6-2.

Species	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Cooper's Hawk (nest site)												
Northern Harrier (nest site)												
Swainson's Hawk (nest site)												
Tricolored Blackbird (nest site)												
Western Burrowing Owl (nest site)												
White-tailed Kite (nest site)												
Pallid Bat (maternity Site)												
Yuma Myotis Bat (maternity Site)												

 Non-Disturbance Period

TABLE 6-4 The Species habitat use matrix displays species and the habitats that those species utilize.

Species Habitat Use Matrix	Blue Oak Woodland	Savannah	Cottonwood Woodland	Mixed Riparian Scrub	Mixed Riparian Woodland	Streams	Valley Oak Riparian	Cropland	Eucalyptus Woodland	Irrigated Pasture	Orchards	Vineyards	Freshwater Marsh	Open Water	Seasonal Impoundment	Seasonal Wetlands	Swale	Valley Grassland	Vernal Pool	Vineyards
American Badger		X																X		
Pallid Bat	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X		X		X		X
Ringtail					X		X													
Western Red Bat	X		X	X	X		X													
Yuma Myotis Bat	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						X	X		X		X		
American Peregrine Falcon										X			X	X		X		X		
Bald Eagle														X		X		X		
Cooper's Hawk	X		X	X	X		X													
Ferruginous Hawk		X		X				X					X			X		X		
Golden Eagle	X	X								X								X		
Greater Sandhill Crane								X		X						X		X		
Loggerhead Shrike		X		X				X		X								X		
Long-Eared Owl	X		X	X	X		X													
Merlin	X	X	X					X		X			X	X		X		X	X	
Northern Harrier		X						X		X			X			X	X	X		
Sharp-Shinned Hawk	X		X	X	X		X		X		X									
Short-Eared Owl		X						X		X			X			X		X		
Swainson's Hawk	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X						X	X	X	X	X
Tricolored Blackbird	X	X						X		X			X			X	X	X	X	X
Western Burrowing Owl		X						X		X								X		
White-Faced Ibis				X				X		X			X			X				
White-tailed Kite	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X			X			X		X		
Yellow Breasted Chat			X	X	X		X													
Giant Garter Snake						X							X					X		
Northwestern Pond Turtle						X							X					X		
Southwestern Pond Turtle						X							X					X		
California Tiger Salamander		X													X			X	X	
Western Spadefoot		X													X			X	X	
Mid-Valley Fairy Shrimp																			X	
Rickseckers Water Scavenger Beetle																			X	
Valley Elderberry Longhorn Beetle			X	X	X		X													
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp																			X	
Vernal Pool Tadpole Shrimp																			X	
Ahart's Dwarf Rush																			X	
Boggs Lake Hedge-Hyssop																			X	
Dwarf Downingia																			X	
Legenere																			X	
Pincushion Navarretia																			X	
Sacramento Orcutt Grass																			X	
Slender Orcutt Grass																			X	
Sanford's Arrowhead						X							X	X						