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October 19, 2022

Tom Dodson & Associates
Attn: Tom Dodson
2150 North Arrowhead Avenue
San Bernardino, California 92405

RE: BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT FOR ALTA VISTA DEVELOPMENT IN THE CITY OF
PLACENTIA, ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Mr. Dodson,

Jennings Environmental was retained by Tom Dodson & Associates to conduct a Biological Resources Assessment of the proposed Alta Vista Development (Project). The survey identified vegetation communities, the potential for the occurrence of special status species, or habitats that could support special status wildlife species, and recorded all plants and animals observed or detected within the Project boundary. This biological resources assessment is designed to address the potential effects of the proposed project on designated critical habitats and/or any species currently listed or formally proposed for listing as endangered or threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) or species designated as sensitive by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) or the California Native Plant Society (CNPS). Information contained in this document is in accordance with accepted scientific and technical standards that are consistent with the requirements of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and (CDFW). Additionally, the site was surveyed for any drainage features that would meet the definition of the Waters of the US (WOUS), Waters of the State (WOS), or CDFW jurisdiction.

Project Description and Location

The Project site encompasses 14.44 acres located on the north side of Alta Vista, between north Rose Drive and Jefferson Street. The Project is generally located in the northwest corner of Section 29, Township 3 South, Range 9 West, and is depicted on the *Yorba Linda* U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic map. More specifically the project is located within APNs 023-005-14 and -15, within unincorporated San Bernardino County, California. The site is bordered by Cherry Ave. on the east, residential uses to the south, a vacant lot used for storage to the west, a small industrial building, and residential uses to the north. Figures 1 and 2, in Attachment A, depict the site location.

The Proposed Project consists of the development of a 100-lot single-family residential project. The City of Placentia previously approved a vesting tentative subdivision map for a 74-lot residential subdivision (Tract Map 15700). The property owner recorded a final map for 62 lots and a remainder parcel. Thus, Toll Brothers is proposing to add another 26 lots to the original approved 74-lot subdivision for a total of 100 lots as reflected in the proposed Project.

Methods

Prior to performing the updated field survey, existing documentation relevant to the Project site was reviewed. The most recent records of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) managed by CDFW (CDFW 2022), the USFWS Critical Habitat Mapper (USFWS 2022), and the California Native Plant Society's Electronic Inventory (CNPSEI) of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (CNPS 2022) were reviewed for the following quadrangles containing and surrounding the Project site: *Yorba Linda and Orange* USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles. The *Orange* quad was included in this search due to the site's proximity to its border. These databases contain records of reported occurrences of federal- or state-listed endangered or threatened species, California Species of Concern (SSC), or otherwise special status species or habitats that may occur within or in the immediate vicinity of the Project site.

Jennings biologist, Gene Jennings, conducted the general reconnaissance survey within the Project site to identify the potential for the occurrence of special status species, vegetation communities, or habitats that could support special status wildlife species. The surveys were conducted on foot, throughout the Project site between 0800 and 0900 hours on October 1, 2022. Weather conditions during the survey included temperatures ranging from 65.8 to 68.1 degrees Fahrenheit, with mostly cloudy skies, no precipitation, and 1.8 to 2.6 mile-per-hour winds. Photographs of the Project site were taken to document existing conditions and are included in Attachment B.

Results

CNDDDB Results

According to the CNDDDB, CNPSEI, and other relevant literature and databases, 44 sensitive species, 10 of which are listed as threatened or endangered, and 5 sensitive habitats, have been documented in the *Yorba Linda and Orange* quad. This list of sensitive species and habitats includes any State and/or federally-listed threatened or endangered species, CDFW-designated Species of Special Concern (SSC), and otherwise Special Animals. "Special Animals" is a general term that refers to all of the taxa the CNDDDB is interested in tracking, regardless of their legal or protection status. This list is also referred to as the list of "species at risk" or "special status species." The CDFW considers the taxa on this list to be those of greatest conservation need.

An analysis of the likelihood of the occurrence of all CNDDDB-sensitive species documented in the *Yorba Linda and Orange* quad is provided in Table 1, in Attachment C. This analysis takes into account species range as well as documentation within the vicinity of the project area and includes the habitat requirements for each species and the potential for their occurrence on the site, based on required habitat elements and range relative to the current site conditions. According to the databases, no sensitive habitat, including USFWS-designated critical habitat, occurs within or adjacent to the project site.

Designated Critical Habitat and Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs)

The site is not located within or adjacent to any USFWS-designated Critical Habitat or Habitat Conservation Plan. As such, no further action is required.

Special Status Species Background

Burrowing owl (BUOW)

The BUOW is a state and federal SSC. This owl is a mottled, brownish, and sand-colored, dove-sized raptor, with large, yellow eyes, a rounded head lacking ear tufts, white eyebrows, and long legs compared to other owl species. It is a ground-dwelling owl typically found in arid prairies, fields, and open areas where vegetation is sparse and low to the ground. The BUOW is heavily dependent upon the presence of mammal burrows, with ground squirrel burrows being a common choice, in its habitat to provide shelter from predators, inclement weather, and to provide a nesting place (Coulombe 1971). They are also known to make use of human-created structures, such as cement culverts and pipes, for burrows.

BUOW spends a great deal of time standing on dirt mounds at the entrance to a burrow or perched on a fence post or other low to the ground perch from which they hunt for prey. BUOW frequently hunt by hovering in place above the ground and dropping on their prey from above. They feed primarily on insects such as grasshoppers, June beetles, and moths, but will also take small rodents, birds, and reptiles. They are active during the day and night but are considered a crepuscular owl; generally observed in the early morning hours or at twilight. The breeding season for BUOW is February 1 through August 31. Up to 11, but typically 7 to 9, eggs are laid in a burrow, abandoned pipe, or other subterranean hollows where incubation is complete in 28-30 days. Young BUOW fledges in 44 days. The BUOW is considered a migratory species in portions of its range, which includes western North America from Canada to Mexico, and east to Texas and Louisiana. BUOW populations in California are considered to be sedentary or locally migratory.

Throughout its range, the BUOW is vulnerable to habitat loss, predation, vehicular collisions, and destruction of burrow sites, and the poisoning of ground squirrels (Grinnell and Miller 1944, Zarn 1974, Remsen 1978). BUOW has disappeared from significant portions of their range in the last 15 years and, overall, nearly 60% of the breeding groups of owls known to have existed in California during the 1980s had disappeared by the early 1990s (Burrowing Owl Consortium 1993). The BUOW is not listed under the state or federal Endangered Species Act but is considered both a federal and state Species of Special Concern. The BUOW is a migratory bird protected by the international treaty under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 and by State law under the California Fish and Game Code (CDFG Code #3513 & #3503.5).

Findings: Although the site does contain some burrows of appropriate size and shape, the conditions present on-site are not suitable for BUOW. The site is currently being used as an oil field and is subject to ongoing vegetation removal activities (mowing and chemical sprays). Additionally, no evidence of BUOW was found in the survey area and there are no documented occurrences within a 5-mile radius. No BUOW pellets, feathers, or whitewash were found. No burrowing owl individuals were observed. *No further surveys or mitigation measures are required or recommended.*

Habitat and Wildlife

The habitat on-site consists of disturbed ruderal vegetation and bare ground. The site is currently being operated as an oil field. They are maintaining the site through weed abatement (mowing or chemical spraying) as evidenced by the minimal amount of vegetation on-site. Plant species observed on site are; short pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*), tumbleweed (*Salsola tragus*), red gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), Schismus grass (*Schismus spp.*), Russian thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), castor bean (*Ricinus communis*), and lemon eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus citriodora*). Animal species observed or otherwise detected on or in the vicinity of the project site during the surveys included; mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), common raven (*Corvus corax*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), and desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*).

The project site is located within a developed portion of the city of Placentia. As mentioned above the site is continually maintained and operated. As such the site offers no habitat for any listed species.

Jurisdictional Delineation

Waters of the United States and Waters of the State

The USACE has the authority to permit the discharge of dredged or fill material in Waters of the U.S. (WOUS) under Section 404 CWA. While the Regional Water Quality Board has authority over the discharge of dredged or fill material in Waters of the State under Section 401 CWA as well as the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. The Project area was surveyed with 100 percent visual coverage and no drainage features were present on site that met the definition for WOUS. As such, the subject parcel does not contain any wetlands, Waters of the U.S., or Waters of the State.

Fish and Game Code Section 1602 - State Lake and/or Streambed

The CDFW asserts jurisdiction over any drainage feature that contains a definable bed and bank or associated riparian vegetation. The Project area was surveyed with 100 percent visual coverage and no definable bed or bank features exist on the project site. As such, the subject parcel does not contain any areas under CDFW jurisdiction.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the literature review and personal observations made in the immediate vicinity, no State and/or federally-listed threatened or endangered species are documented/or expected to occur within the Project site. Additionally, no plant species with the California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) of 1 or 2 were observed on-site or documented to occur on-site in the relevant databases. No other sensitive species were observed within the project area or buffer area.

The Project Site is highly disturbed and is an oil field. The habitat on-site is ruderal/disturbed vegetation with gravel and dirt surfaces. The site offers no suitable habitat for any sensitive species. Therefore, no further surveys are required.

Jurisdictional Features

There are no streams, channels, washes, or swales that meet the definitions of Section 1600 of the State of California Fish and Game Code (FGC) under the jurisdiction of the CDFW, Section 401 ("Waters of the State") of the Clean Water Act (CWA) under the jurisdiction of the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), or "Waters of the United States" (WoUS) as defined by Section 404 of the CWA under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) within the subject parcel. Therefore, no permit from any regulatory agency will be required.

Certification

I hereby certify that the statements furnished herein, and in the attached exhibits present data and information required for this analysis to the best of my ability, and the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. This report was prepared in

accordance with professional requirements and standards. Fieldwork conducted for this assessment was performed by me. I certify that I have not signed a non-disclosure or consultant confidentiality agreement with the project proponent and that I have no financial interest in the project.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at 909-534-4547 should you have any questions or require further information.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Gene Jennings". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping tail on the final letter.

Gene Jennings
Principal/Regulatory Specialist

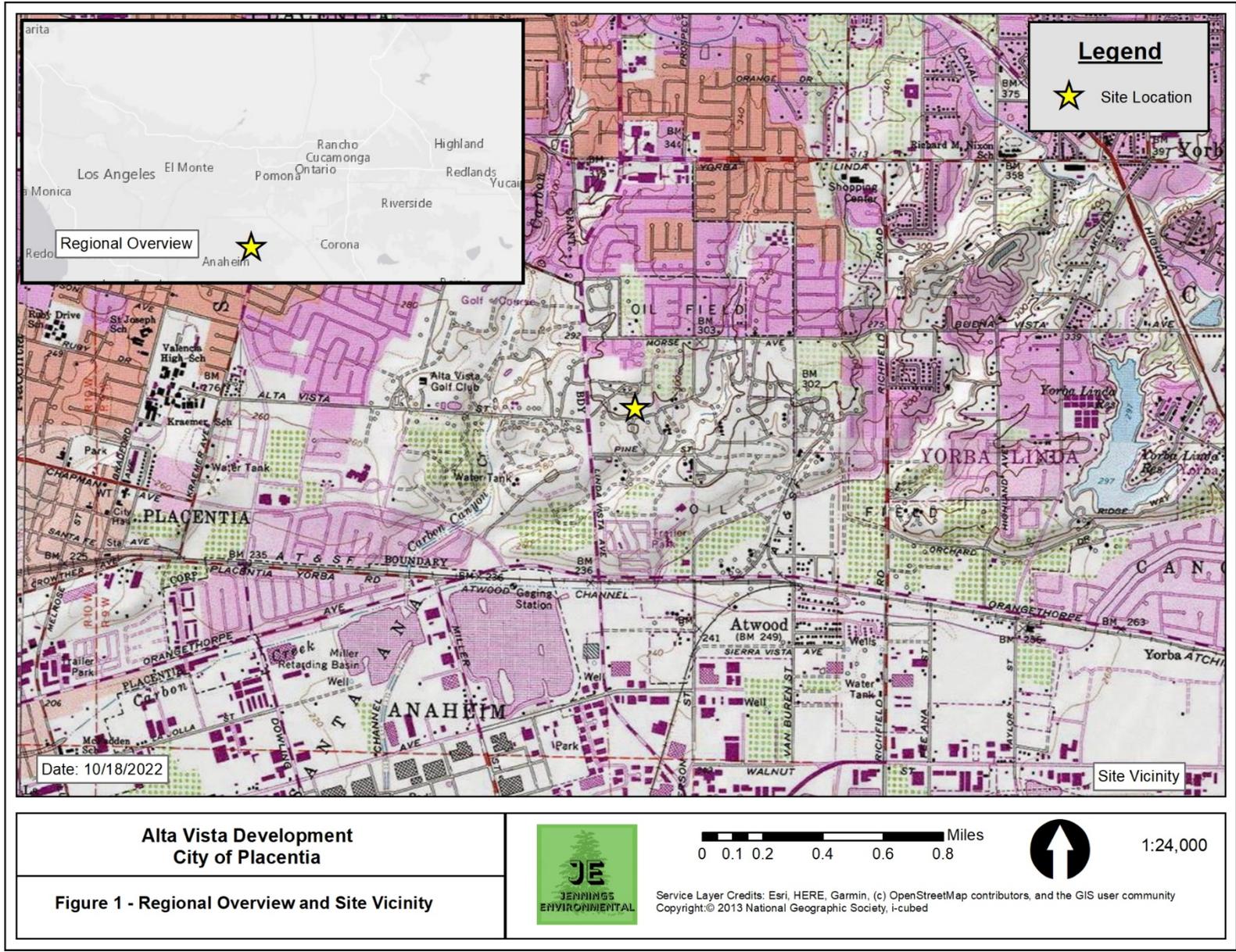
Attachments:

- Attachment A – Figures
- Attachment B – Site Photos
- Attachment C – Table 1

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- Baldwin, B.G., D.H. Goldman, D.J. Keil, R. Patterson, and T.J. Rosatti, and D.H. Wilken (editors) 2012 *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, Second Edition*. University of California Press, Berkeley, CA.
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 - B. California Wildlife Habitats Relationships Life History Accounts and Range Maps. (Accessed online at <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CWHR/Life-History-and-Range>). Accessed October 2022.
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Attachment A - Figures





Attachment B - Photos



Photo 1 –
Southwestern
corner of parcel,
facing northeast.
Showing disturbed
soils and bare
ground.



Photo 2 – Western
edge of parcel
facing northeast.
Showing disturbed
soils and bare
ground.



Photo 3 – Northwest corner of parcel facing southeast. Showing gravel and disturbed soils and bare ground.



Photo 4 – Center of parcel facing north. Showing disturbed soils and bare ground.

Attachment C – Table 1

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Federal/State Status</u>	<u>Other Status</u>	<u>Habitat</u>	<u>Potential to Occur</u>
Abronia villosa var. aurita	chaparral sand-verbena	None, None	G5T2?, S2, 1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, desert dunes. Sandy areas. -60-1570 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk	None, None	G5, S4, CDFW-WL	Woodland, chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal type. Nest sites mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms on river flood-plains; also, live oaks.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	None, Threatened	G1G2, S1S2, CDFW-SSC	Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley and vicinity. Largely endemic to California. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few km of the colony.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Aimophila ruficeps canescens	southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	None, None	G5T3, S3, CDFW-WL	Resident in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral. Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Federal/State Status</u>	<u>Other Status</u>	<u>Habitat</u>	<u>Potential to Occur</u>
Ammodramus savannarum	grasshopper sparrow	None, None	G5, S3, CDFW-SSC	Dense grasslands on rolling hills, lowland plains, in valleys and on hillsides on lower mountain slopes. Favors native grasslands with a mix of grasses, forbs and scattered shrubs. Loosely colonial when nesting.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Anniella stebbinsi	Southern California legless lizard	None, None	G3, S3, CDFW-SSC	Generally south of the Transverse Range, extending to northwestern Baja California. Occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Disjunct populations in the Tehachapi and Piute Mountains in Kern County. Variety of habitats; generally in moist, loose soil. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Ardea herodias	great blue heron	None, None	G5, S4	Colonial nester in tall trees, cliffsides, and sequestered spots on marshes. Rookery sites in close proximity to foraging areas: marshes, lake margins, tide-flats, rivers and streams, wet meadows.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Federal/State Status</u>	<u>Other Status</u>	<u>Habitat</u>	<u>Potential to Occur</u>
Asio otus	long-eared owl	None, None	G5, S3?, CDFW-SSC	Riparian bottomlands grown to tall willows and cottonwoods; also, belts of live oak paralleling stream courses. Require adjacent open land, productive of mice and the presence of old nests of crows, hawks, or magpies for breeding.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Aspidoscelis hyperythra	orange-throated whiptail	None, None	G5, S2S3, CDFW-WL	Inhabits low-elevation coastal scrub, chaparral, and valley-foothill hardwood habitats. Prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks. Perennial plants necessary for its major food: termites.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Bombus crotchii	Crotch bumble bee	None, None	G2, S1S2	Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
California Walnut Woodland	California Walnut Woodland	None, None	G2, S2.1	Oak Woodland	This habitat is absent from the Proeject site.

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Federal/State Status</u>	<u>Other Status</u>	<u>Habitat</u>	<u>Potential to Occur</u>
Calochortus weedii var. intermedius	intermediate mariposa-lily	None, None	G3G4T3, S3, 1B.2	Coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. Dry, rocky calcareous slopes and rock outcrops. 60-1575 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis	coastal cactus wren	None, None	G5T3Q, S3, CDFW-SSC	Southern California coastal sage scrub. Wrens require tall opuntia cactus for nesting and roosting.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Catostomus santaanae	Santa Ana sucker	Threatened, None	G1, S1	Endemic to Los Angeles Basin south coastal streams. Habitat generalists, but prefer sand-rubble-boulder bottoms, cool, clear water, and algae.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Centromadia parryi ssp. australis	southern tarplant	None, None	G3T2, S2, 1B.1	Marshes and swamps (margins), valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Often in disturbed sites near the coast at marsh edges; also in alkaline soils sometimes with saltgrass. Sometimes on vernal pool margins. 0- 975 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Federal/State Status</u>	<u>Other Status</u>	<u>Habitat</u>	<u>Potential to Occur</u>
Choeronycteris mexicana	Mexican long-tongued bat	None, None	G3G4, S1, CDFW-SSC	Occasionally found in San Diego County, which is on the periphery of their range. Feeds on nectar and pollen of night-blooming succulents. Roosts in relatively well-lit caves, and in and around buildings.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis	western yellow-billed cuckoo	Threatened, Endangered	G5T2T3, S1	Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, with lower story of blackberry, nettles, or wild grape.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Crotalus ruber	red-diamond rattlesnake	None, None	G4, S3, CDFW-SSC	Chaparral, woodland, grassland, and desert areas from coastal San Diego County to the eastern slopes of the mountains. Occurs in rocky areas and dense vegetation. Needs rodent burrows, cracks in rocks or surface cover objects.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Federal/State Status</u>	<u>Other Status</u>	<u>Habitat</u>	<u>Potential to Occur</u>
Dudleya multicaulis	many-stemmed dudleya	None, None	G2, S2, 1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. In heavy, often clayey soils or grassy slopes. 1-910 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Elanus leucurus	white-tailed kite	None, None	G5, S3S4, CDFW-FP	Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	None, None	G3G4, S3, CDFW-SSC	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation. Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Federal/State Status</u>	<u>Other Status</u>	<u>Habitat</u>	<u>Potential to Occur</u>
Eremophila alpestris actia	California horned lark	None, None	G5T4Q, S4, CDFW-WL	Coastal regions, chiefly from Sonoma County to San Diego County. Also main part of San Joaquin Valley and east to foothills. Short-grass prairie, "bald" hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, alkali flats.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum	Santa Ana River woollystar	Endangered, Endangered	G4T1, S1, 1B.1	Coastal scrub, chaparral. In sandy soils on river floodplains or terraced fluvial deposits. 180-705 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	None, None	G4G5T4, S3S4, CDFW-SSC	Many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees and tunnels.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Federal/State Status</u>	<u>Other Status</u>	<u>Habitat</u>	<u>Potential to Occur</u>
Euphydryas editha quino	quino checkerspot butterfly	Endangered, None	G5T1T2, S1S2	Sunny openings within chaparral and coastal sage shrublands in parts of Riverside and San Diego counties. Hills and mesas near the coast. Need high densities of food plants <i>Plantago erecta</i> , <i>P. insularis</i> , and <i>Orthocarpus purpurescens</i> .	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Falco peregrinus anatum	American peregrine falcon	Delisted, Delisted	G4T4, S3S4, CDFW-FP	Near wetlands, lakes, rivers, or other water; on cliffs, banks, dunes, mounds; also, human-made structures. Nest consists of a scrape or a depression or ledge in an open site.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Glyptostoma gabrielense	San Gabriel chestnut	None, None	G2, S2	Terrestrial.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Federal/State Status</u>	<u>Other Status</u>	<u>Habitat</u>	<u>Potential to Occur</u>
Icteria virens	yellow-breasted chat	None, None	G5, S3, CDFW-SSC	Summer resident; inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in low, dense riparian, consisting of willow, blackberry, wild grape; forages and nests within 10 ft of ground.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus	California black rail	None, Threatened	G3T1, S1, CDFW-FP	Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays. Needs water depths of about 1 inch that do not fluctuate during the year and dense vegetation for nesting habitat.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii	Robinson's pepper-grass	None, None	G5T3, S3, 4.3	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Dry soils, shrubland. 4-1435 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Federal/State Status</u>	<u>Other Status</u>	<u>Habitat</u>	<u>Potential to Occur</u>
Myotis yumanensis	Yuma myotis	None, None	G5, S4	Optimal habitats are open forests and woodlands with sources of water over which to feed. Distribution is closely tied to bodies of water. Maternity colonies in caves, mines, buildings or crevices.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Nasturtium gambelii	Gambel's water cress	Endangered, Threatened	G1, S1, 1B.1	Marshes and swamps. Freshwater and brackish marshes at the margins of lakes and along streams, in or just above the water level. 5-305 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10	steelhead - southern California DPS	Endangered, Candidate Endangered	G5T1Q, S1	Federal listing refers to populations from Santa Maria River south to southern extent of range (San Mateo Creek in San Diego County). Southern steelhead likely have greater physiological tolerances to warmer water and more variable conditions.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Federal/State Status</u>	<u>Other Status</u>	<u>Habitat</u>	<u>Potential to Occur</u>
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	None, None	G3G4, S3S4, CDFW-SSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	Threatened, None	G4G5T3Q, S2, CDFW-SSC	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2500 ft in Southern California. Low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Salvadora hexalepis virgultea	coast patch-nosed snake	None, None	G5T4, S2S3, CDFW-SSC	Brushy or shrubby vegetation in coastal Southern California. Require small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Federal/State Status</u>	<u>Other Status</u>	<u>Habitat</u>	<u>Potential to Occur</u>
Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	None, None	G5, S3S4, CDFW-SSC	Riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests in Cascades and Sierra Nevada. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Sidalcea neomexicana	salt spring checkerbloom	None, None	G4, S2, 2B.2	Playas, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub. Alkali springs and marshes. 3-2380 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Southern California Arroyo Chub/Santa Ana Sucker Stream	Southern California Arroyo Chub/Santa Ana Sucker Stream	None, None	GNR, SNR	Aquatic	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	None, None	G4, S4	Riparian forest	This habitat is absent from the Project site.
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	None, None	G3, S3.2	Riparian forest	This habitat is absent from the Project site.

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>	<u>Federal/State Status</u>	<u>Other Status</u>	<u>Habitat</u>	<u>Potential to Occur</u>
Southern Willow Scrub	Southern Willow Scrub	None, None	G3, S2.1	Riparian scrub	This habitat is absent from the Project site.
Sternula antillarum browni	California least tern	Endangered, Endangered	G4T2T3Q, S2, CDFW-FP	Nests along the coast from San Francisco Bay south to northern Baja California. Colonial breeder on bare or sparsely vegetated, flat substrates: sand beaches, alkali flats, land fills, or paved areas.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.
Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	Endangered, Endangered	G5T2, S2	Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 ft. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, Baccharis, mesquite.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered absent from the Project site.

Coding and Terms

E = Endangered T = Threatened C = Candidate FP = Fully Protected WL = Watch List SSC = Species of Special Concern R = Rare

State Species of Special Concern: An administrative designation given to vertebrate species that appear to be vulnerable to extinction because of declining populations, limited acreages, and/or continuing threats. Raptor and owls are protected under section 3502.5 of the California Fish and Game code: "It is unlawful to take, possess or destroy any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes or to take, possess or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird."

State Fully Protected: The classification of Fully Protected was the State's initial effort in the 1960's to identify and provide additional protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction. Lists were created for fish, mammals, amphibians and reptiles. Fully Protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time and no licenses or permits may be issued for their take except for collecting these species for necessary scientific research and relocation of the bird species for the protection of livestock.

Global Rankings (Species or Natural Community Level):

- G1 = Critically Imperiled – At very high risk of extinction due to extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations), very steep declines, or other factors.
- G2 = Imperiled – At high risk of extinction due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors.
- G3 = Vulnerable – At moderate risk of extinction due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors.
- G4 = Apparently Secure – Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.
- G5 = Secure – Common; widespread and abundant.
- ? = Uncertainty in the exact status of an element (could move up or down one direction from current rank)

Subspecies Level: Taxa which are subspecies or varieties receive a taxon rank (T-rank) attached to their G-rank. Where the G-rank reflects the condition of the entire species, the T-rank reflects the global situation of just the subspecies. For example: the Point Reyes mountain beaver, *Aplodontia rufa* ssp. *phaea* is ranked G5T2. The G-rank refers to the whole species range i.e., *Aplodontia rufa*. The T-rank refers only to the global condition of ssp. *phaea*.

State Ranking:

- S1 = Critically Imperiled – Critically imperiled in the State because of extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations) or because of factor(s) such as very steep declines making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from the State.
- S2 = Imperiled – Imperiled in the State because of rarity due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the State.
- S3 = Vulnerable – Vulnerable in the State due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation from the State.
- S4 = Apparently Secure – Uncommon but not rare in the State; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.
- S5 = Secure – Common, widespread, and abundant in the State.

California Rare Plant Rankings (CNPS List):

- 1A = Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere.
- 1B = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
- 2A = Plants presumed extirpated in California, but common elsewhere.
- 2B = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
- 3 = Plants about which more information is needed; a review list.
- 4 = Plants of limited distribution; a watch list.

Threat Ranks:

- .1 = Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
- .2 = Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
- .3 = Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)