



## 11.11 Biological Resources Report

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July 2, 2020

JN 150136

**CITY OF DANA POINT**

Belinda Deines, Senior Planner  
33282 Golden Lantern  
Dana Point, California 92629

**SUBJECT: Results of a Biological Resources Assessment for the Doheny Village Zoning District Update Project – City of Dana Point, Orange County, California**

Dear Ms. Deines,

Michael Baker International, Inc. (Michael Baker) is pleased to submit this report to the City of Dana Point documenting the results of a biological resources assessment for the proposed Doheny Village Zoning District Update Project (project) located in the City of Dana Point, Orange County, California. Michael Baker conducted a literature review and field survey to characterize existing site conditions and assess the potential for special-status<sup>1</sup> plant and wildlife species to occur on or within the immediate vicinity of the project site that could pose a constraint to implementation of the proposed project. Specifically, this report provides a detailed assessment of the suitability of the on-site habitat to support special-status plant and wildlife species that were identified by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database RareFind 5 (CNDDDB), California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (Online Inventory), and other databases as potentially occurring in the vicinity of the project site. Additionally, the relationship of the project site to the *Orange County Southern Subregion Natural Community Conservation Plan/Master Streambed Alteration Agreement/Habitat Conservation Plan* (NCCP/MSAA/HCP) and Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHAs) are discussed in this report.

**Project Location**

The project site is located south of Interstate 5 (I-5), north of the Pacific Ocean, and east of San Juan Creek in the City of Dana Point (City), Orange County, California (refer to Figure 1, *Regional Vicinity*). More specifically, it is generally bound by I-5 to the north, the I-5 off-ramp to State Route 1 (Pacific Coast Highway) to the east, Pacific Coast Highway to the south, and the Southern California Regional Rail Authority/Orange County Transportation Authority railroad right-of-way to the west. The project site is depicted in an un-sectioned area of Township 8 South, Range 8 West, on the United States Geological

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<sup>1</sup> As used in this report, “special-status” refers to plant and wildlife species that are Federally-/State-listed, proposed, or candidates; plant species that have been designated a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) species by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS); wildlife species that are designated by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) as Fully Protected, Species of Special Concern, or Watch List species; and State/locally rare vegetation communities.

Survey's (USGS) *Dana Point, California* 7.5-minute quadrangle (refer to Figure 2, *Project Vicinity*, and Figure 3, *Project Site*).

## **Project Description**

The purpose of the proposed project is to preserve and enhance the combination of commercial, light industrial, and residential uses in Doheny Village. The project provides the following three new zoning districts specific to the project area: Village Commercial/Industrial, Village Commercial/Residential, and Village Main Street. Allowed uses, development standards (e.g., lot size, setback, density, open space, landscaping requirements), special development standards (e.g., maximum density, accessory uses and structures, parking requirements, sign programs, and art-in-public-places program), and special use standards are also proposed, and would be comprehensively integrated into the *Dana Point Municipal Code* as Chapter 9.14, *Doheny Village Districts*. As a programmatic zoning district update, the proposed project does not propose any development but would accommodate future development in accordance with the zoning district update.

## **Methodology**

Prior to conducting the field survey, Michael Baker conducted thorough literature reviews and records searches to determine which special-status biological resources have the potential to occur on or within the general vicinity of the project site. A general habitat assessment/field survey was conducted in order to document existing site conditions and determine the potential for special-status plant and wildlife species to occur within the project site.

### *Literature Review*

Literature reviews and records searches were conducted for special-status biological resources potentially occurring on or within the vicinity of the project site. Previous special-status plant and wildlife species occurrence records within the USGS *Dana Point, San Clemente, Laguna Beach, and San Juan Capistrano, California* 7.5-minute quadrangles were determined through a query of the CNDDDB, CNPS Online Inventory, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services (USFWS) Information, Planning, and Consultation System (IPaC) databases. In addition, Michael Baker reviewed all available reports, survey results, and literature detailing the biological resources previously observed on or within the vicinity of the project site to gain an understanding of existing site conditions, confirm previous species observations, and note the extent of any disturbances that have occurred within the project site that would otherwise limit the distribution of special-status biological resources. Standard field guides and texts were reviewed for specific habitat requirements of special-status and non-special-status biological resources, as well as the following resources:

- City of Dana Point General Plan (1991);
- Dana Point Municipal Code (2020);
- Orange County Southern Subregion NCCP/MSAA/HCP (2007);
- Google Earth Pro Historical Aerial Imagery from 1994 to 2019 (2020);
- United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) *Custom Soil Resource Report for Orange County and Part of Riverside County, California* (2020); and
- USFWS Critical Habitat Mapper and National Wetlands Inventory (2020).

## Habitat Assessment

Michael Baker senior biologist Ryan Winkleman conducted a habitat assessment/field survey on June 16, 2020 between 0730 and 0950 hours to confirm existing site conditions within the project site. Michael Baker extensively surveyed all special-status habitats and/or natural areas, where accessible, which have a higher potential to support special-status plant and wildlife species. Vegetation communities occurring within the project site were mapped on an aerial photograph and classified in accordance with the communities recognized by the NCCP/MSAA/HCP. In addition, site characteristics such as soil condition, topography, hydrology, anthropogenic disturbances, indicator species, condition of on-site vegetation communities, and the presence of potentially regulated jurisdictional features were noted. Michael Baker used Geographic Information Systems (GIS) ArcView software to digitize the mapped vegetation communities and then transferred these data onto an aerial photograph to further document existing conditions and quantify the acreage of each vegetation community. Refer to Table 1 for a summary of the survey date, timing, surveyors, and weather conditions.

**Table 1: Survey Date, Timing, Surveyors, and Weather Conditions**

Date	Time (start / finish)	Surveyor(s)	Weather Conditions	
			Temperature (°F) (start / finish)	Average Wind Speed (mph)
June 16, 2020	0730 / 0950	Ryan Winkleman	64 cloudy / 65 cloudy	1.5

All wildlife species observed, as well as dominant plant species within each vegetation community, were recorded in a field notebook. Because nearly all of the vegetation within the project site consisted of ornamental plants, only those that were most representative of the area, as well as any naturally-occurring species, were recorded. Plant species observed during the habitat assessment were identified by visual characteristics and morphology in the field while unusual and less familiar plant species were photographed and later identified using taxonomical guides. Plant nomenclature used in this report follows the Jepson Flora Project (2018) and scientific names are provided immediately following common names of plant species (first reference only). Wildlife detections were made through aural and visual detection, as well as observation of sign including scat, trails, tracks, burrows, and nests. Field guides used to assist with identification of species during the habitat assessment included *The Sibley Guide to Birds* (Sibley 2014) for birds, *A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians* (Stebbins 2003) for herpetofauna, and *A Field Guide to Mammals of North America* (Reid 2006). Although common names of wildlife species are well standardized, scientific names are provided immediately following common names of wildlife species in this report (first reference only).

### Existing Site Conditions

The approximately 80-acre project site is commonly referred to as Doheny Village and is developed predominantly with commercial, residential, and industrial uses. On-site habitats have been eliminated and/or heavily disturbed due to existing urban development and vehicular traffic/noise associated with major roadways (e.g., Camino Capistrano, Doheny Park Road, I-5, and Pacific Coast Highway). Refer to Attachment B for representative photographs taken throughout the project site.

The project site is located at an elevation of approximately 20 to 110 feet above mean sea level. According to the USDA *Custom Soil Resource Report for Orange County and Part of Riverside County, California*, and Figure 4, *USDA Soils*, the project site is underlain by the following soil units: Alo clay, 30 to 50 percent slopes (102); Botella loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes (131); Cieneba sandy loam, 30 to 75 percent slopes (142); Sorrento loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (206); and Sorrento loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes (207).

### Land Cover Types

The land cover types present on-site are depicted on Figure 5, *Land Cover Types*, and described in further detail below. Refer also to Attachment C for a complete list of plant species observed within the project site during the field survey. Table 2 provides the acreages of each land cover type on-site.

**Table 2: Land Cover Types**

Land Cover Types	Acreages
Disturbed	0.84
Developed	78.45
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>79.29</b>

#### *Disturbed*

Disturbed areas comprise approximately 0.84 acres of the project site. Disturbed areas within the project site do not represent a natural plant community and instead consist of unpaved or bare ground. Surface soils within these areas have been heavily disturbed/compacted from anthropogenic disturbances and are either devoid of vegetation or support non-native and ruderal/weedy plant species. Plant species dominating the disturbed areas include short podded mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), castor bean (*Ricinus communis*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), dandelion (*Agoseris* sp.), and Japanese privet (*Ligustrum japonicum*). .

#### *Developed*

Developed areas comprise approximately 78.45 acres of the project site and consist of paved, impervious surfaces and buildings (i.e., residences, industrial and commercial businesses and associated parking lots, and roadways). Dominant plant species observed in the developed areas include Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), iceplant (*Carpobrotus edulis*), olive tree (*Olea europaea*), date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*), lantana (*Lantana* sp.), southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), African lily (*Agapanthus africanus*), bougainvillea (*Bougainvillea spectabilis*), crimson bottlebrush (*Callistemon citrinus*), fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*), Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus molle*), Brazilian pepper tree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), and pride of Madeira (*Echium candicans*), among others.

### Wildlife

Natural vegetation communities provide foraging habitat, nesting/denning sites, and shelter from adverse weather or predation. This section provides a general discussion of those wildlife species that were observed by Michael Baker during the field survey or that are expected to occur based on existing site conditions. The discussion is to be used as a general reference and is limited by the season, time of day, and weather conditions in which the field survey was conducted. Wildlife detections were based on calls, songs, scat,

tracks, burrows, and direct observation. Refer to Attachment C for a complete list of wildlife species observed within the project site during the field survey.

#### *Fish*

No fish or hydrogeomorphic features (e.g., perennial creeks, ponds, lakes, reservoirs) that would support populations of fish were observed in the project site during the field survey. Although some culverts were found in the project site to drain local streets, the culverts are channelized, only flow with rainfall or street runoff, and, most importantly, drain directly off of surface streets and thus would not support the establishment of a fish population. Therefore, no fish species are expected to occur.

#### *Amphibians*

No amphibians or hydrogeomorphic features (e.g., perennial creeks, ponds, lakes, reservoirs) that would provide suitable breeding habitat for amphibians were observed within the project site during the field survey. As stated, the drainage features on-site would not be expected to support aquatic species. Therefore, no amphibian species are expected to occur.

#### *Reptiles*

No reptile species were observed on the project site during the field survey. However, the project site consists primarily of developed and disturbed areas and is expected to provide marginal habitat for a limited number of reptilian species that are acclimated to urban and disturbed environments, including the western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*) and common side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*).

#### *Birds*

Twenty-one (21) bird species were detected during the field survey, the most common of which were house finch (*Haemorrhous mexicanus*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), hooded oriole (*Icterus cucullatus*), house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), Allen's hummingbird (*Selasphorus sasin*), rock pigeon (*Columba livia*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*), western gull (*Larus occidentalis*), and lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*). A full list of observed bird species is in Attachment C. The project site consists primarily of developed and disturbed areas and is expected to provide marginal habitat for bird species that are acclimated to urban and disturbed environments.

Nesting birds are protected pursuant to the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 and the California Fish and Game Code (CFGF)<sup>2</sup>. To maintain compliance with the MBTA and CFGF, clearance surveys are typically required prior to any ground disturbance or vegetation removal activities to avoid direct or indirect impacts to active bird nests and/or nesting birds. Consequently, if an active bird nest is destroyed or if project activities result in indirect impacts (e.g., nest abandonment, loss of reproductive effort) to nesting birds, it is considered "take" and is potentially punishable by fines and/or imprisonment.

The project site provides nesting habitat for year-round and seasonal avian residents that could occur in the area. Remnant stick nests were observed in the eucalyptus groves near Pacific Coast Highway. However,

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<sup>2</sup> Section 3503 makes it unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by the CFGF or any regulation made pursuant thereto; Section 3503.5 makes it unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds-of-prey); and Section 3513 makes it unlawful to take or possess any migratory non-game bird except as provided by the rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior under provisions of the MBTA, as amended (16 U.S.C. § 703 *et seq.*).

no active nests or birds displaying overt nesting behavior were observed at these nests or elsewhere in the project site, although the field survey should not be construed as a nesting bird survey.

### *Mammals*

Audubon's cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*) was the only mammal observed during the field survey. The project site consists primarily of developed and disturbed areas and is expected to provide marginal habitat for mammalian species that are acclimated to urban and disturbed environments, such as the California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), and raccoon (*Procyon lotor*).

### **Migratory Corridors and Linkages**

Habitat linkages provide links between larger habitat areas that are separated by development. Wildlife corridors are similar to linkages but provide specific opportunities for animals to disperse or migrate between areas. A corridor can be defined as a linear landscape feature of sufficient width to allow animal movement between two comparatively undisturbed habitat fragments. Adequate cover is essential for a corridor to function as a wildlife movement area. It is possible for a habitat corridor to be adequate for one species yet inadequate for others. Wildlife corridors are key features for dispersal, seasonal migration, breeding, and foraging. Additionally, open space can provide a buffer against both human disturbance and natural fluctuations in resources.

As stated, the project site is located in the Orange County Southern Subregion NCCP/MSAA/HCP. Based on Figure 41-M, *Wildlife Corridors and Habitat Linkages*, of the NCCP/MSAA/HCP, the project site is not located within any identified wildlife corridors or habitat linkages in the NCCP/MSAA/HCP study area, most of which are located within Rancho Mission Viejo and the Cleveland National Forest. Additionally, the project site is predominantly built out and surrounded by urban development and provides no opportunities for wildlife to move through the site. Thus, the project site does not act as a wildlife movement corridor or habitat linkage.

### **State and Federal Jurisdictional Areas**

There are four key agencies that regulate activities within streams, wetlands, riparian, and coastal areas in California. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) Regulatory Branch regulates discharge of dredged or fill material into "waters of the U.S." (WoUS) pursuant to Section 404 of the Federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. Of the State agencies, the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Board) regulates discharges to surface waters pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and Section 13263 of the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and the CDFW regulates alterations to streambed and associated vegetation communities under Section 1600 *et seq.* of the CFGC. In addition, for projects located within the Coastal Zone, the California Coastal Commission (CCC) plans and regulates the use of land and water in the Coastal Zone pursuant to the Coastal Act of 1976. Development projects, which are broadly defined by the California Coastal Act (CCA), generally require a coastal development permit from either the CCC or the local government. The City has a certified Local Coastal Program (LCP). Where an LCP has been certified by the CCC, the local jurisdiction has permit issuance authority for Coastal Development Permits.

Based on a review of aerial photographs, USGS quadrangle maps, and observations made during the field survey, two (2) channelized culverts located at the southern end of Sepulveda Avenue in the southeast



portion of the project site and at the western end of Las Vegas in the southwest portion of the project site were observed. These drainage features qualify as jurisdictional waters and fall under the regulatory authority of the Corps, CDFW, Regional Board, and/or CCC. Approvals from the regulatory agencies may be required if future development within the project site result in impacts to either of the drainage features.

### **Special-Status Biological Resources**

The CNDDDB and CNPS Online Inventory were queried for reported locations of special-status plant and wildlife species as well as special-status natural vegetation communities in the USGS *Dana Point, San Clemente, Laguna Beach, and San Juan Capistrano, California* 7.5-minute quadrangles. In addition, the USFWS IPaC database was queried to identify any threatened, endangered, and proposed species, designated Critical Habitat, and candidate species that may occur within the boundary of the project site. The field survey was conducted to assess the conditions of the habitat(s) within the boundaries of the project site to determine if existing vegetation communities, at the time of the field survey, have the potential to provide suitable habitat(s) for special-status plant and wildlife species.

The literature search identified fifty (50) special-status plant species and forty-two (42) special-status wildlife species as occurring within the USGS *Dana Point, San Clemente, Laguna Beach, and San Juan Capistrano, California* 7.5-minute quadrangles. In addition, seven (7) special-status vegetation communities were identified. Special-status plant and wildlife species were evaluated for their potential to occur within the project site based on habitat requirements, availability and quality of suitable habitat, and known distributions. Special-status biological resources identified during the literature review as having the potential to occur within the vicinity of the project site are presented in Attachment D.

#### *Special-Status Plants*

Fifty (50) special-status plant species have been recorded in the USGS *Dana Point, San Clemente, Laguna Beach, and San Juan Capistrano, California* 7.5-minute quadrangles by the CNDDDB, CNPS Online Inventory, and IPaC database (refer to Attachment D). No special-status plant species were observed during the field survey. Based on the result of the field survey and a review of specific habitat preferences, distributions, and elevation ranges, it was determined that no special-status plant species identified by the CNDDDB, CNPS, and IPaC databases are expected to occur within the project site, particularly because the project site is completely developed.

#### *Special-Status Wildlife*

Forty-two (42) special-status wildlife species have been recorded in the USGS *Dana Point, San Clemente, Laguna Beach, and San Juan Capistrano, California* 7.5-minute quadrangles by the CNDDDB and IPaC database (refer to Attachment D). No special-status wildlife species identified by the CNDDDB and IPaC were observed within the project site during the field survey. Based on the results of the habitat assessment and a review of specific habitat preferences, occurrence records, known distributions, and elevation ranges, it was determined that Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*; CDFW Watch List [WL]) has a high potential to occur, yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*; CDFW Species of Special Concern [SSC]) has a moderate potential to occur, and all other special-status wildlife species identified by the CNDDDB and IPaC database either have a low potential or are not expected to occur within the project site. Cooper's hawk, yellow warbler, and coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*; Federal Threatened and CDFW SSC) are described in further detail below.

### Cooper's Hawk

Cooper's hawk is a California WL species that is adapted to urban environments and commonly occurs within the vicinity of the BSA. The species typically forages along broken woodlands and habitat edges and typically nests in deciduous trees in dense woodland and riparian areas, usually near streams. The breeding season for Cooper's hawk generally extends from March 1st through August 31st but can vary slightly from year to year based upon seasonal weather conditions. This species was not observed during the field survey conducted for this project but is generally widespread and has a high potential to forage anywhere throughout the project site, although is unlikely to nest in it.

### Yellow Warbler

Yellow warbler is a CDFW SSC. It is a summer migrant to California. Its nesting habitat is typically characterized by wet, deciduous thickets (especially those dominated by willows), eucalyptus groves, and disturbed and early successional habitats (Lowther *et al.* 2020). Yellow warblers typically begin arriving in the region in mid-April, moving out of the lowlands in large numbers to breed from June to August before dispersing into lowlands again and ultimately leaving southern California in early October (Hamilton and Willick 1996). This species was not observed during the field survey conducted for this project but has a moderate potential to forage in the eucalyptus trees that are present within the project site during migration, although it is not expected to nest in the project site.

### Coastal California Gnatcatcher

Coastal California gnatcatcher is a Federally threatened species with restricted habitat requirements, being an obligate resident of sage scrub habitats that are dominated by California sagebrush. This species generally occurs below 750 feet elevation in coastal regions and below 1,500 feet inland. It ranges from Ventura County south to San Diego County and northern Baja California and is less common in sage scrub with a high percentage of tall shrubs. Coastal California gnatcatcher is considered a short-distance disperser through contiguous, undisturbed habitat (USFWS 2010). However, juveniles are capable of dispersing long distances (up to 14 miles) across fragmented and highly disturbed sage scrub habitat (USFWS 2010). Coastal California gnatcatcher prefers habitat with more low-growing vegetation (< 3 feet high). California gnatcatchers breed between mid-February and the end of August, with peak activity from mid-March to mid-May. Population estimates indicate that there are approximately 1,600 to 2,290 pairs of California gnatcatcher remaining. Declines are attributed to loss of sage scrub habitat due to development, as well as cowbird nest parasitism. Federally-designated Critical Habitat for coastal California gnatcatcher is not located within or directly adjacent to the project site; refer to Figure 6, *Critical Habitat*. The Primary Constituent Elements essential to support the biological needs of foraging, reproducing, rearing of young, intra-specific communication, dispersal, genetic exchange, or sheltering for coastal California gnatcatcher are:

- 1) Dynamic and successional sage scrub habitats and associated vegetation (coastal sage scrub, Riversidian sage scrub, Riversidian alluvial fan, etc.) that provide space for individual and population growth, normal behavior, breeding, reproduction, nesting, dispersal and foraging; and
- 2) Non-sage scrub habitats such as chaparral, grassland, and riparian areas, in proximity to sage scrub habitats that provide linkages to help with dispersal, foraging and nesting.

According to the CNDDDB, there are sixty-three (63) occurrence records for coastal California gnatcatcher within the USGS *Dana Point, San Clemente, Laguna Beach, and San Juan Capistrano, California 7.5-*

minute quadrangles. The nearest occurrence (Occurrence Number 690) was recorded in 2001, adjacent to the project's northern boundary in disturbed coastal sage scrub habitat along I-5 (CNDDDB 2020). However, the project site ends on a sidewalk before the coastal sage scrub hillside begins, precluding this species from nesting within the project site. Further, project activities would be limited to previously disturbed and developed areas and are not expected to impact adjacent disturbed coastal sage scrub vegetation communities outside of the project site. Therefore, it was determined that coastal California gnatcatcher has a low potential to forage within the project site in vegetation bordering the aforementioned sidewalk, but this species would not nest within the project site.

#### *Special-Status Vegetation Communities*

Seven (7) special-status vegetation communities have been reported in the USGS *Dana Point, San Clemente, Laguna Beach, and San Juan Capistrano, California* 7.5-minute quadrangles by the CNDDDB: Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest, Southern Coastal Salt Marsh, Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest, Southern Dune Scrub, Southern Foredunes, Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland, and Valley Needlegrass Grassland. Based on the results of the field survey and review of specific vegetation types in each community, no special-status vegetation communities occur within the project site.

#### **Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area (ESHA)**

A portion of Dana Point lies within the Coastal Zone established under the CCA. The designated areas within the Coastal Zone are considered to have many special natural and scenic qualities that require protection. The City has a certified LCP under the CCC (adopted in 1986) and thereby is authorized to issue Coastal Development Permits for projects under their jurisdiction. Policies under the LCP determine whether an area is considered environmentally sensitive in order to identify and maintain habitat areas in their natural state as necessary for the preservation of species. The CCA provides a definition of "Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Area" (ESHA) as:

*"Any area in which plant or animal life or their habitats are either rare or especially valuable because of their special nature or role in an ecosystem and which could be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities and developments" (CCA Section 30107.5).*

Overall, three parameters should be used to determine ESHA. First, a geographic area can be designated ESHA due to the presence of individual species of plants or animals or due to the presence of a particular habitat. Second, in order for an area to be designated as ESHA, the species or habitat must be either rare or it must be especially valuable. Third, the area must be easily disturbed or degraded by human activities based on its pristine condition (Dixon 2003).

While the project site is located within the Coastal Zone, the area is predominantly urbanized with residential, commercial, and industrial development and surrounded by additional urban uses (refer to Figure 5, *Land Cover Types*). Based on the field survey, the project site is heavily disturbed, built out, and constrained by adjacent and surrounding uses. No special-status species or vegetation communities occur on-site that could be considered rare or especially valuable. Further, as described, the project site is not in pristine condition. Overall, the existing condition of the project site is neither pristine in character, physically complex, or biologically diverse and therefore, would not currently support the requirements needed for an ESHA. The CCC has the ultimate decision-making authority with regards to ESHA designations.

## **Critical Habitat**

Under the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA), “Critical Habitat” is designated at the time of listing of a species or within of year of listing. Critical Habitat refers to specific areas within the geographical range of a species at the time it is listed that include the physical or biological features that are essential to the survival and eventual recovery of that species. Maintenance of these physical and biological features requires special management considerations or protection, regardless of whether individuals or the species are present or not. In the event that a project may result in take or adverse modification to a species’ designated Critical Habitat, a project proponent may be required to engage in suitable mitigation. However, consultation for impacts to Critical Habitat is only required when a project has a Federal nexus. This may include projects that occur on Federal lands, require Federal permits (e.g., CWA Section 404 permit), or receive any Federal oversight or funding. If there is a Federal nexus, then the Federal agency that is responsible for providing funds or permits would be required to consult with the USFWS under the FESA.

The project site is not located within Federally-designated Critical Habitat (refer to Figure 6, *Critical Habitat*). Therefore, consultation with the USFWS under Section 7 of the FESA would not be required for the loss or adverse modification of Critical Habitat.

## **Local, Regional, and State Habitat Conservation Plans**

### *Orange County Southern Subregion NCCP/MSAA/HCP*

The NCCP/MSAA/HCP study area encompasses 132,000 acres of developed, agricultural, and undeveloped natural lands in the southern portion of Orange County. The study area includes the 40,000-acre Cleveland National Forest and about 92,000 remaining acres that is divided into four subareas. The cities of Dana Point and Lake Forest are “not a part” of the four subareas. The central purpose of the NCCP/MSAA/HCP is to undertake natural community-based planning for the major habitat systems found in the Southern Subregion NCCP/MSAA/HCP in a manner that would: (1) further the statutory purposes of the NCCP Act, CFGC Section 1600 et seq., and FESA; (2) meet the requirements of the Special Rule for the coastal California gnatcatcher and Draft Southern Planning Guidelines and Draft Watershed Planning Principles, including the NCCP Conservation Guidelines; and (3) in so doing, provide the basis for authorizing regulatory coverage for the impacts of Covered Activities on designated Covered Species (including both listed and unlisted species) and other provisions pursuant to the NCCP/MSAA/HCP’s Conservation Strategy and Implementation Agreement.

As stated, the City, including the project site, is not located within any of the four subareas of the NCCP/MSAA/HCP study area. As such, the project site is not located within any identified critical habitat areas, habitat reserves, wildlife corridors or habitat linkages, or restoration areas of the NCCP/MSAA/HCP. The proposed project is a programmatic zoning district update and would not result in any new development. Additionally, the project site is predominantly built out and surrounded by urban development. Thus, the project would not conflict with the biological goals and objectives of the NCCP/MSAA/HCP.

## **Conclusions and Recommendations**

The project site encompasses Doheny Village, which is generally bound by the City of San Juan Capistrano and I-5 to the north, the I-5 off-ramp to Pacific Coast Highway to the east, Pacific Coast Highway to the south, and the Southern California Regional Rail Authority/Orange County Transportation Authority

railroad right-of-way to the west (refer to Figure 3, *Project Site*). The project site is mostly built out with residential, commercial, and industrial development in an urban environment. The project site's land cover types are classified as either Disturbed or Developed; no vegetation communities were observed within the project site.

No special-status plant species were observed during the field survey. Based on the results of the habitat assessment and a review of specific habitat preferences, distributions, and elevation ranges, it was determined that special-status plant species identified by the CNDDDB, CNPS Online Inventory, and IPaC database are not expected to occur within the project site.

Similarly, no special-status wildlife species were observed within the project site during the field survey. Based on the results of the habitat assessment and a review of specific habitat preferences, occurrence records, known distributions, and elevation ranges, it was determined that special-status wildlife species identified by the CNDDDB and IPaC database either have a low potential or are not expected to occur within the project site with the exception of Cooper's hawk (CDFW WL), which has a high potential to occur and yellow warbler (CDFW SSC), which has a moderate potential to occur, both strictly as foraging birds in the project site.


Additionally, no special-status vegetation communities were observed during the field survey. Based on the results of the habitat assessment and review of specific vegetation types in each community, it was determined that special-status vegetation communities identified by the CNDDDB are not expected to occur within the project site.

The project site and surrounding vegetation communities provide limited suitable foraging and/or nesting habitat for a variety of year-round and seasonal avian residents as well as migrating songbirds that could occur in the area. Nesting birds are protected under the MBTA, the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act, and the CFGC. If future project-related activities are to be initiated during the nesting season (January 1st to August 31st), a pre-construction nesting bird clearance survey should be conducted by a qualified biologist no more than three (3) days prior to the start of any vegetation removal or ground disturbing activities. The qualified biologist shall survey all suitable nesting habitat within the project impact area, and areas within a biologically defensible buffer zone (typically 500 feet) surrounding the project impact area. If no active nests are detected during the clearance survey, project activities may begin, and no additional avoidance and minimization measures would be required. If an active nest is found, the species bird shall be identified and a "no-disturbance" buffer should be established around the active nest. The size of the "no-disturbance" buffer should be increased or decreased based on the judgement of the qualified biologist and level of activity and sensitivity of the species. It is further recommended that the qualified biologist periodically monitor any active nests to determine if project-related activities occurring outside the "no-disturbance" buffer disturb the birds and if the buffer should be increased. Once the young have fledged and left the nest, or the nest otherwise becomes inactive under natural conditions, project activities within the "no-disturbance" buffer may occur.

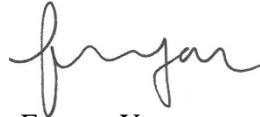
Two (2) channelized culverts were observed in the project site during the field survey. Based on a review of aerial photographs, USGS quadrangle maps, and observations made during the field survey, these drainage features qualify as jurisdictional waters and fall under the regulatory authority of the Corps, CDFW, Regional Board, and/or CCC. Approvals from the regulatory agencies may be required if future development within the project site in accordance with the proposed zoning district update result in impacts to either of the drainage features.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (949) 330-4115 or [ryan.winkleman@mbakerintl.com](mailto:ryan.winkleman@mbakerintl.com) or Frances Yau at (949) 330-4105 or [frances.yau@mbakerintl.com](mailto:frances.yau@mbakerintl.com) should you have any questions or require further information regarding this report.

Sincerely,



Ryan Winkleman  
Senior Biologist/Project Manager  
Natural Resources and Regulatory Permitting



Frances Yau  
Biologist  
Natural Resources and Regulatory Permitting

Attachments:

- A. *Project Figures*
- B. *Site Photographs*
- C. *Plant and Wildlife Species Observed List*
- D. *Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources*
- E. *References*

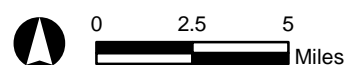
**Attachment A**

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Project Figures



7/1/2020 JN\_H:\pdata\150136\Admin\Reports\Environmental\Technical Studies\BIO5\_Figures\GIS\MXD\Eig\_01\_Regional\_Vicinity.mxd.RP



Source: ArcGIS Online, 2018

DOHENY VILLAGE ZONING DISTRICT UPDATE PROJECT  
 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT  
**Regional Vicinity**

Figure 1





6/29/2020\_JNI.H:\padata\1501136\Admin\Reports\Environmental\Technical Studies\Bios\_5\_Figures\GIS\MXD\Fig\_02\_Project\_Vicinity.mxd RP

**Legend**

 Project Site

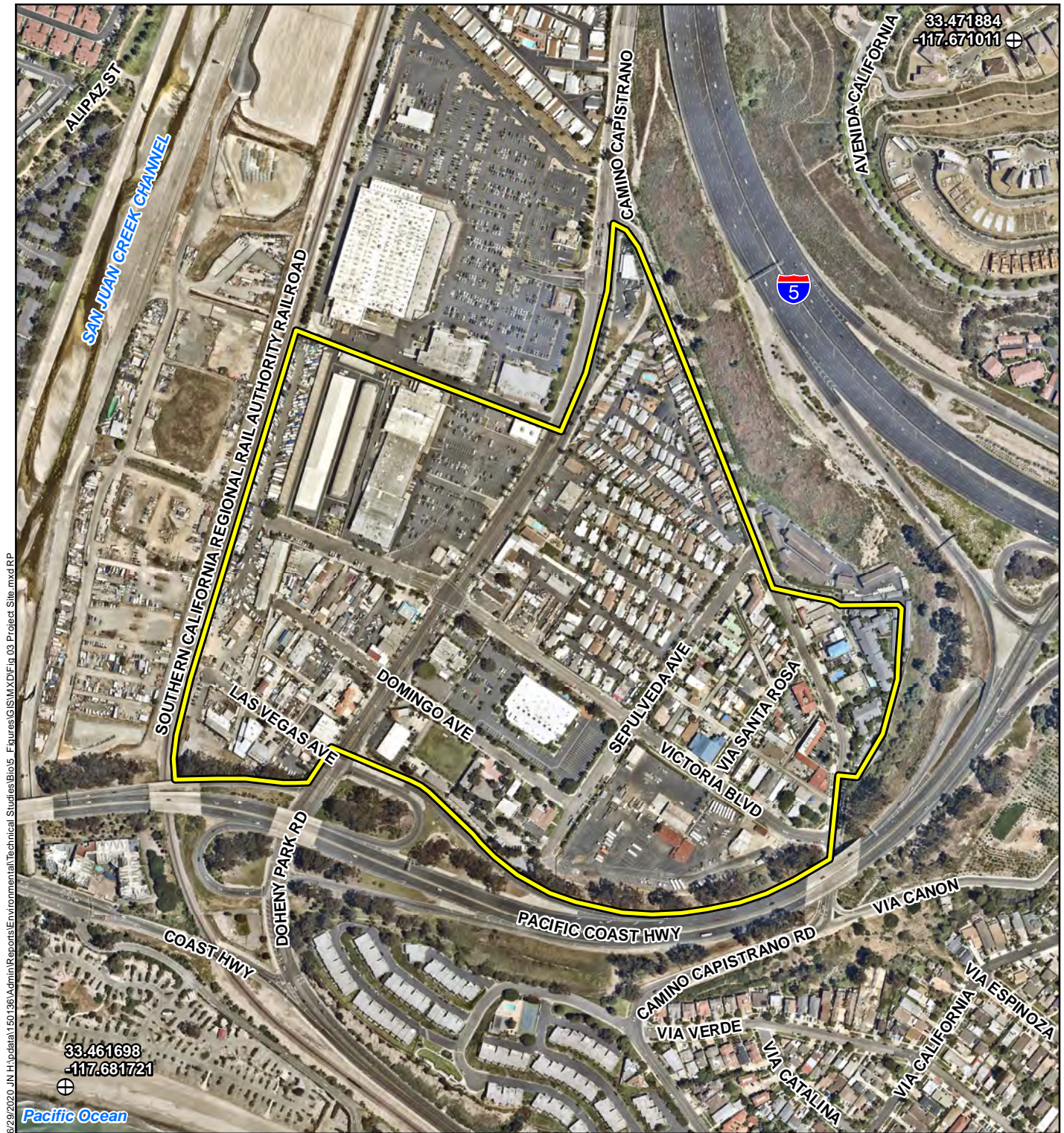
**Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL**

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

DOHENY VILLAGE ZONING DISTRICT UPDATE PROJECT  
 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT  
**Project Vicinity**

Source: USGS 7.5-Minute topographic quadrangle maps: Canada Gobernadora, Dana Point, San Clemente, and San Juan Capistrano, California (2018)

Figure 2



6/29/2020\_JN\_H:\p\data\1501136\Admin\Reports\Environmental\Technical Studies\Bios\_5\_Figures\GIS\MXD\Fig\_03\_Project\_Site.mxd RP

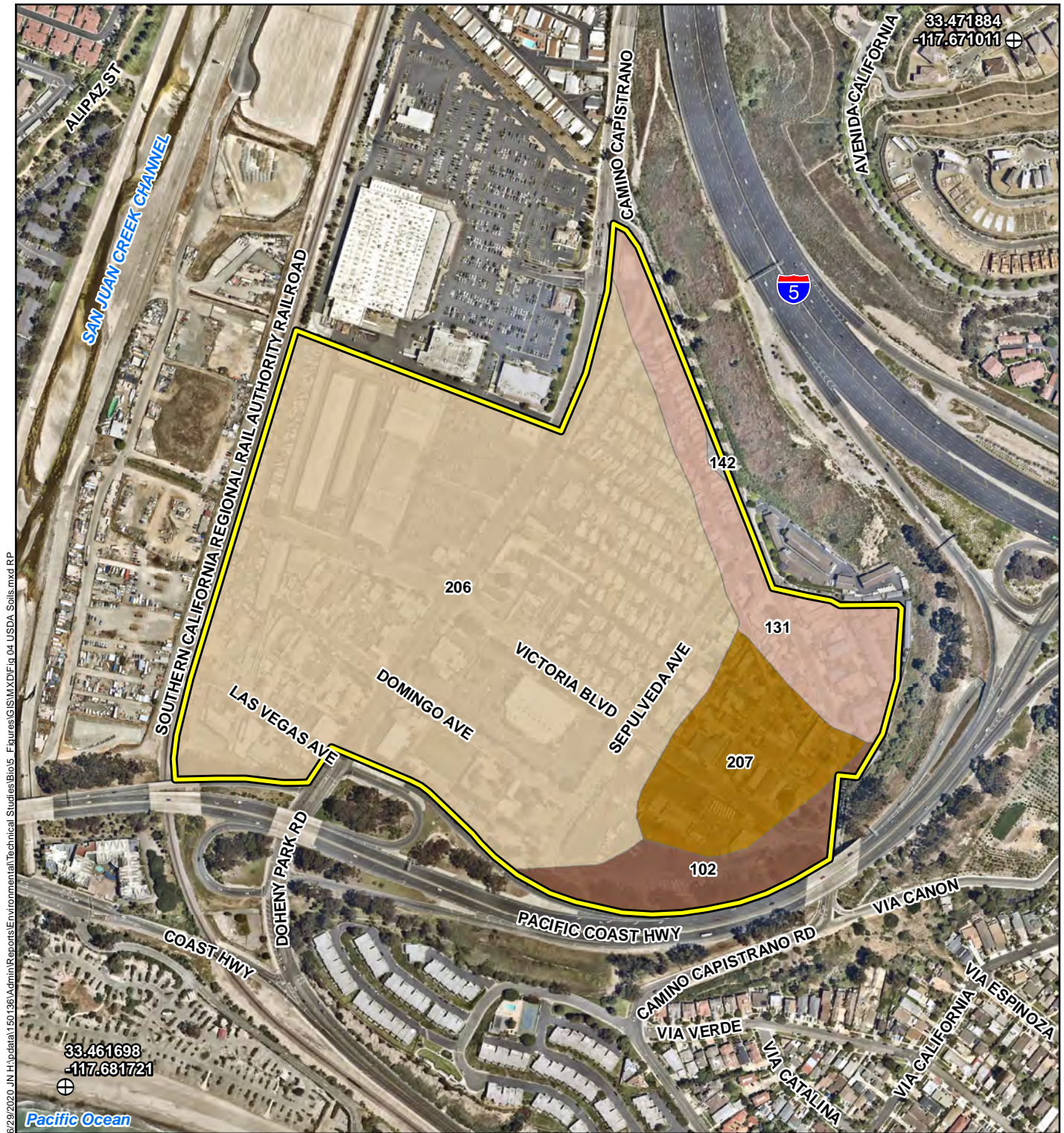
**Legend**

- Project Site
- ⊕ Reference Point

**Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL**

0 250 500 Feet

Source: Neamap, 2020



6/29/2020\_JN\_H:\p\data\150136\Admin\Reports\Environmental\Technical Studies\Bios\_5\_Figures\GIS\MXD\Fig\_04\_USDA\_Soils.mxd RP

Legend		
	Project Site	
	Reference Point	
	102 Alo clay, 30 to 50 percent slopes, warm MAAT, MLRA 20	
	142 Cieneba sandy loam, 30 to 75 percent slopes, eroded	
	131 Botella loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes, warm MAAT, lower MAP, MLRA 19	
	206 Sorrento loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, warm MAAT, MLRA 19	
		207 Sorrento loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes, warm MAAT, MLRA 19

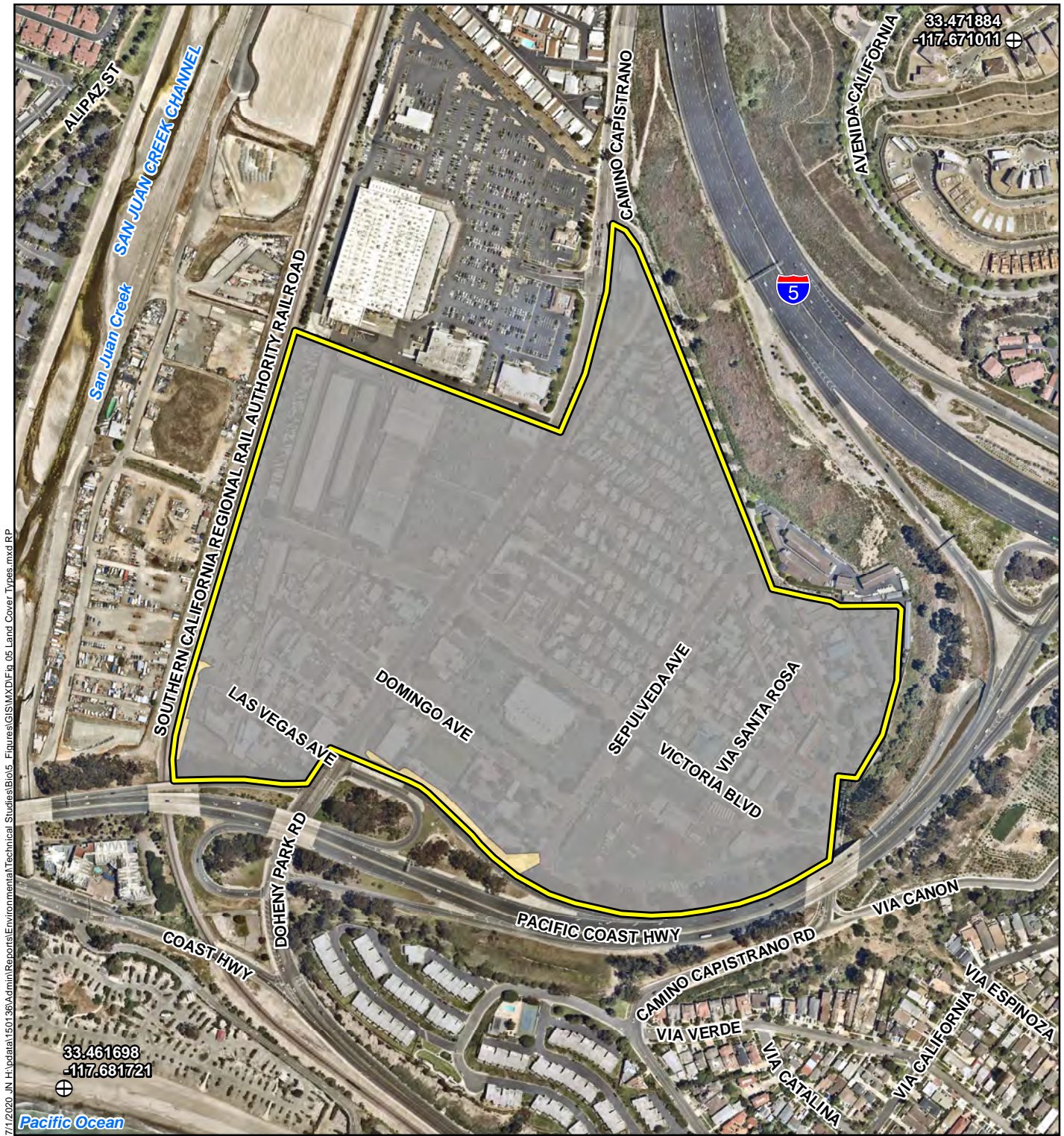
DOHENY VILLAGE ZONING DISTRICT UPDATE PROJECT  
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT

USDA Soils

Figure 4







Source: Neemap, 2020, USDA, 2019



7/1/2020, JN.H:\pdr\1501\_360\Admin\Reports\Environmental\Technical Studies\Bio5\_Figure\GIS\MXD\Fig\_05\_Land\_Cover\_Types.mxd RP

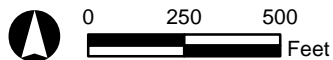
**Legend**

	Project Site		Disturbed (0.84 acre)
	Reference Point		Developed (78.45 acres)

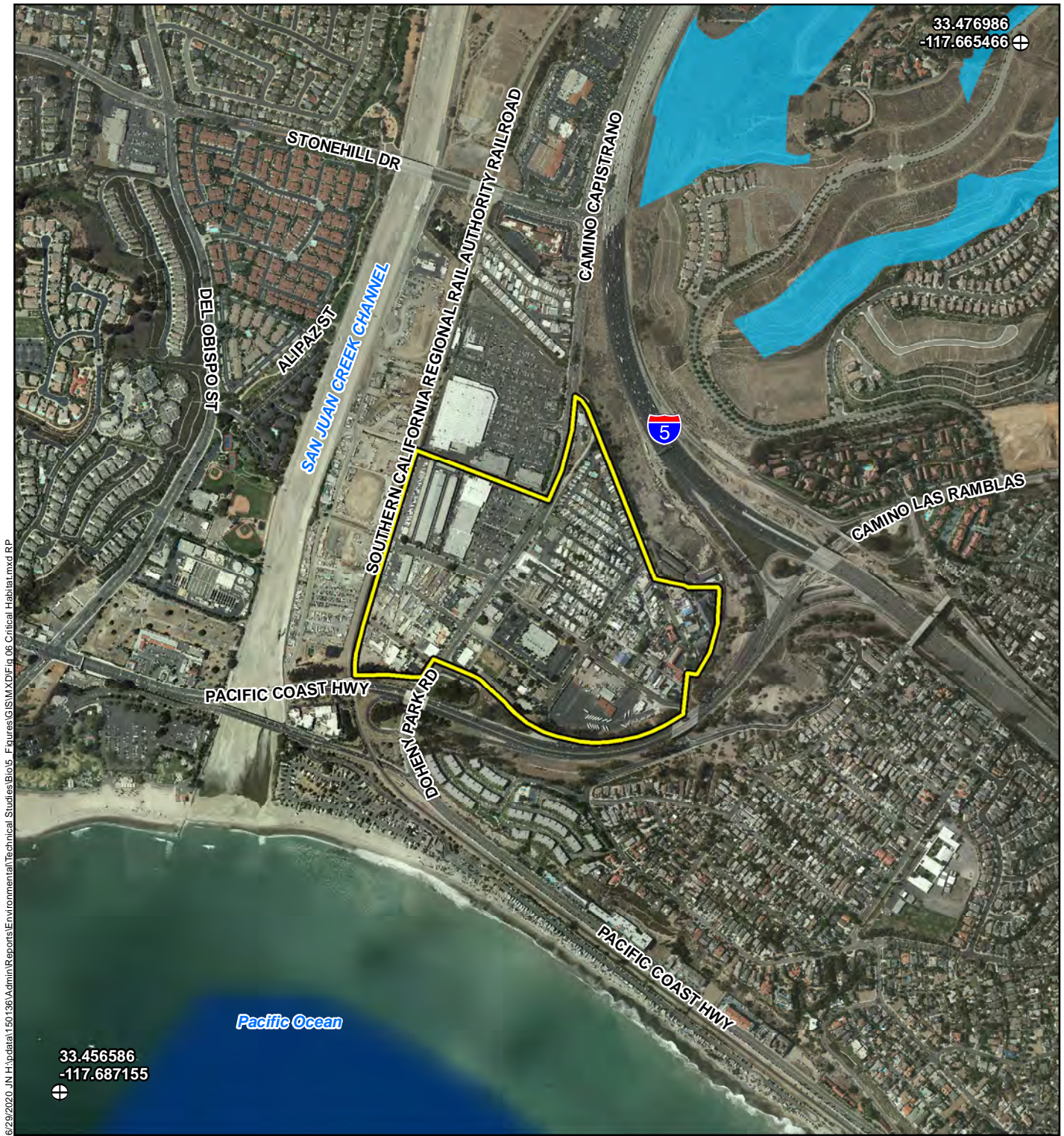
DOHENY VILLAGE ZONING DISTRICT UPDATE PROJECT  
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT

Land Cover Types

Figure 5



Source: Neemap, 2020



**Legend**

- Project Site
- Coastal California Gnatcatcher (*Poliptila californica californica*)
- ⊕ Reference Point

**Attachment B**

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Site Photographs



**Photograph 1:** Standing along Victoria Boulevard in the southeastern portion of the survey area, facing east.



**Photograph 2:** View along Domingo Avenue lined with ornamental trees and shrubs in the southern portion of the survey area, facing west.



**Photograph 3:** View of the Doheny Park Road and Victoria Boulevard intersection in the central portion of the survey area, facing west.



**Photograph 4:** View standing in the Beachwood Park and Village Mobile Home Park in the northern portion of the survey area, facing northwest.





**Photograph 5:** View along Camino Capistrano lined with ornamental vegetation in the northern portion of the survey area, facing south.



**Photograph 6:** View of disturbed habitat and ornamental trees along Camino Capistrano, facing south.



**Photograph 7:** View of commercial uses along Doheny Park Road in the central portion of the survey area, facing southwest.



**Photograph 8:** View at the end of the Domingo Avenue cul-de-sac in the southwestern portion of the survey area, facing southeast.



**Photograph 9:** View of a channelized drainage in a parking lot at the end of the Las Vegas cul-de-sac in the southwestern portion of the survey area, facing south.



**Photograph 10:** View of eucalyptus rows and disturbed habitat near Pacific Coast Highway in the southwestern portion of the survey area, facing south.



**Photograph 11:** View of the Pacific Coast Highway off-ramp to Doheny Park Road and eucalyptus rows in the southern portion of the survey area, facing east.



**Photograph 12:** View of disturbed habitat adjacent to the Pacific Coast Highway off-ramp to Doheny Park Road in the southern portion of the survey area, facing east.

## **Attachment C**

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### **Plant and Wildlife Species Observed List**

**Table C-1: Plant and Wildlife Species Observed List**

Scientific Name*	Common Name	Cal-IPC Rating**
<b>Plants</b>		
<i>Agapanthus africanus</i> *	African lily	
<i>Agoseris</i> sp.	dandelion	
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> *	tree of heaven	Moderate
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush	
<i>Bougainvillea spectabilis</i> *	bougainvillea	
<i>Brassica nigra</i> *	black mustard	Moderate
<i>Bromus diandrus</i> *	ripgut brome	Moderate
<i>Callistemon citrinus</i> *	crimson bottlebrush	
<i>Carpobrotus edulis</i> *	iceplant	High
<i>Echium candicans</i> *	pride of Madeira	Limited
<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.*	eucalyptus	
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	toyon	
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> *	short podded mustard	Moderate
<i>Lantana</i> sp.*	lantana	
<i>Ligustrum japonicum</i> *	Japanese privet	
<i>Limonium perezii</i> *	Canarian sea lavender	
<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> *	southern magnolia	
<i>Malosma laurina</i>	laurel sumac	
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i> *	tree tobacco	Moderate
<i>Olea europaea</i> *	olive	Limited
<i>Pennisetum setaceum</i> *	fountain grass	Moderate
<i>Phoenix dactylifera</i> *	date palm	
<i>Pinus</i> sp.	pine	
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	western sycamore	
<i>Pseudognaphalium californicum</i>	pearly everlasting	
<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	lemonade berry	
<i>Ricinus communis</i> *	castor bean	Limited
<i>Schinus molle</i> *	Peruvian pepper tree	Limited
<i>Schinus terebinthifolius</i> *	Brazilian pepper tree	Moderate
<i>Tipuana tipu</i> *	tipu tree	
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i> *	Mexican fan palm	Moderate
<b>Birds</b>		
<i>Aeronautes saxatalis</i>	white-throated swift	
<i>Buteo lineatus</i>	red-shouldered hawk	
<i>Columba livia</i> *	rock pigeon	
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow	
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	house finch	
<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>	hooded oriole	
<i>Larus occidentalis</i>	western gull	
<i>Melospiza melodia</i>	song sparrow	

**Table C-1: Plant and Wildlife Species Observed List**

Scientific Name*	Common Name	Cal-IPC Rating**
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	northern mockingbird	
<i>Passer domesticus</i> *	house sparrow	
<i>Picoides nuttallii</i>	Nuttall's woodpecker	
<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	bushtit	
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	black phoebe	
<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	Allen's hummingbird	
<i>Sialia mexicana</i>	western bluebird	
<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	lesser goldfinch	
<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i> *	Eurasian collared dove	
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> *	European starling	
<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>	Cassin's kingbird	
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	mourning dove	
<i>Zosterops simplex</i> *	Swinhoe's white-eye	
<b>Mammals</b>		
<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	Audubon's cottontail	

\* Non-native species

\*\* **California Invasive Plant Council (Cal-IPC) Ratings**

High	These species have severe ecological impacts on physical processes, plant and animal communities, and vegetation structure. Their reproductive biology and other attributes are conducive to moderate to high rates of dispersal and establishment. Most are widely distributed ecologically.
Moderate	These species have substantial and apparent—but generally not severe—ecological impacts on physical processes, plant and animal communities, and vegetation structure. Their reproductive biology and other attributes are conducive to moderate to high rates of dispersal, though establishment is generally dependent upon ecological disturbance. Ecological amplitude and distribution may range from limited to widespread.
Limited	These species are invasive, but their ecological impacts are minor on a statewide level or there was not enough information to justify a higher score. Their reproductive biology and other attributes result in low to moderate rates of invasiveness. Ecological amplitude and distribution are generally limited, but these species may be locally persistent and problematic.

**Attachment D**

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Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources



Table D-1: Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources

Scientific Name Common Name	Special-Status Rank*	Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<b>SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES</b>				
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	WL G5 S4	Yearlong resident of California. Generally, found in forested areas up to 3,000 feet above mean sea level (amsl) in elevation, especially near edges and rivers. Prefers hardwood stands and mature forests, but can be found in urban and suburban areas where there are tall trees for nesting. Common in open areas during nesting season.	No	<b>High</b> This species is widespread in urban areas, including Dana Point, and can be present anywhere where large concentrations of songbirds (prey) are present. Although there are eucalyptus rows present along the eastern and southern boundaries of the project site, these are unlikely to be used for nesting by this species, which generally prefers trees that provide more dense foliage and visual cover as protection.
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	ST SSC G2G3 S1S2	Range is limited to the coastal areas of the Pacific coast of North America, from Northern California to upper Baja California. Can be found in a wide variety of habitat including annual grasslands, wet and dry vernal pools and other seasonal wetlands, agricultural fields, cattle feedlots, and dairies. Occasionally forage in riparian scrub habitats along marsh borders. Basic habitat requirements for breeding include open accessible water, protected nesting substrate freshwater marsh dominated by tall, dense cattails ( <i>Typha</i> spp.), willow ( <i>Salix</i> spp.) thickets, and bulrushes ( <i>Schoenoplectus</i> spp.), and either flooded or thorny/spiny vegetation and suitable foraging space providing adequate insect prey.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> The project site does not consist of dense cattails, bulrushes, or willow thickets preferred by this species. Additionally, this species has been effectively extirpated from most of Orange County except for the occasional vagrant and there are no occurrence records for this species within 5 miles of the project site (CNDDDB 2020).
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i> southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	WL G5T3 S3	Yearlong resident that breeds in sparsely vegetated scrubland on hillsides and canyons. Prefers coastal sage scrub dominated by California sagebrush ( <i>Artemisia californica</i> ), but they can also be found breeding in coastal bluff scrub, low-growing serpentine chaparral, and along the edges of tall chaparral habitats.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> The project site does not contain suitable habitat for this species, which prefers more intact patches of coastal sage scrub.
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> grasshopper sparrow	SSC G5 S3	Breeding resident along the coast of southern California. Occurs in grassland, upland meadow, pasture, hayfield, and old field habitats. Optimal habitat contains short- to medium-height bunch grasses interspersed with patches of bare ground, a shallow litter layer, scattered forbs, and few shrubs. May inhabit thickets, weedy lawns, vegetated landfills, fence rows, open fields, or grasslands.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> No grassland vegetation communities are present within the project site.
<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i> arroyo toad	FE SSC G2G3 S2S3	Occurs in semi-arid regions near washes or intermittent streams, including valley-foothill grasslands, desert riparian, desert washes, and oak woodlands. Breeding habitat consists of shallow streams with a mixture of sandy and gravelly substrate and sandy terraces. Generally, requires mule fat ( <i>Baccharis salicifolia</i> ) and willow ( <i>Salix</i> spp.) in the streambed for vegetative canopy for breeding areas and forages for insects primarily under oak ( <i>Quercus</i> spp.), Fremont cottonwood ( <i>Populus fremontii</i> ), and California sycamore ( <i>Platanus racemosa</i> ) trees. Occurs at elevations from near sea level to about 4,600 feet amsl.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> The project site does not contain the sandy/rocky washes or intermittent streams preferred by this species.

Table D-1: Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources

Scientific Name Common Name	Special-Status Rank*	Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i> southern California legless lizard	SSC G3 S3	Locally abundant specimens are found in coastal sand dunes and a variety of interior habitats, including sandy washes and alluvial fans. A large protected population persists in the remnant of the once extensive El Segundo Dunes at Los Angeles International Airport.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> There are no sand dunes, alluvial washes, or sandy wash habitats within the project site. A general lack of unpaved and undisturbed areas effectively eliminates the potential for this species to occur.
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	SSC G5 S3	Locally common species in the Great Basin, Mojave, and Sonoran deserts (specifically Sonoran life zone) and grasslands throughout the western U.S. Also occurs in shrublands, woodlands, and forests from sea level to 8,000 ft amsl. Prefers rocky outcrops, cliffs, and crevices for roosting with access to open habitats for foraging. May also roost in caves, mines, bridges, barns, porches, and bat boxes, and even on the ground under burlap sacks, stone piles, rags, baseboards, and rocks.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> Desert, grasslands, shrublands, woodland, and forests preferred by this species are not present within the project site. Additionally, this species is not expected to roost within or adjacent to the project site due to a lack of suitable roosting habitat (i.e., rocky outcrops, cliffs, and crevices).
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i> California glossy snake	SSC G5T2 S2	Inhabits arid scrub, rocky washes, grasslands, and chaparral habitats. Appears to prefer microhabitats of open areas and areas with soil loose enough for easy burrowing.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> Suitable habitats consisting of arid scrub, rocky washes, grasslands, and chaparral are not present within the project site. Additionally, while the nearest occurrence record (Occurrence Number 215) for this species was recorded 1.9 miles from the project site, it was recorded in 1946 (CNDDDB 2020).
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i> orange-throated whiptail	WL G5 S2S3	Uncommon to fairly common over much of its range in Orange, Riverside, and San Diego counties. Also occurs in southwestern San Bernardino County near Colton. Semi-arid brushy areas typically with loose soil and rocks, including washes, stream sides, rocky hillsides, and coastal chaparral.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> The project site does not consist of brushy areas with loose soil and rocks, such as washes, stream sides, rocky hillsides, and coastal chaparral preferred by this species. Although there is disturbed coastal sage scrub on the hillside to the north of the project site (south of I-5), this species is typically found in more pristine areas. Additionally, there are no occurrence records for this species within 5 miles of the project site (CNDDDB 2020).
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i> coastal whiptail	SSC G5T5 S3	This subspecies is found in coastal southern California, mostly west of the Peninsular Ranges and south of the Transverse Ranges, and north into Ventura County. Ranges south into Baja California. Found in a variety of ecosystems, primarily hot and dry open areas with sparse vegetation in chaparral, woodland, and riparian areas. Associated with rocky areas with little vegetation or sunny microhabitats within shrub or grassland associations.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> The project site does not contain the brush scrub that this species is typically associated with. Additionally, there are no occurrence records for this species within 5 miles of the project site (CNDDDB 2020).

Table D-1: Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources

Scientific Name Common Name	Special-Status Rank*	Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	SSC G4 S3	Yearlong resident of California. Primarily a grassland species, but it persists and even thrives in some landscapes highly altered by human activity. Occurs in open, annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. The overriding characteristics of suitable habitat appear to be burrows for roosting and nesting and relatively short vegetation with only sparse shrubs and taller vegetation.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> Open, annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands are not present within the project site. Additionally, there are no occurrence records for this species within 5 miles of the project site (CNDDDB 2020).
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch bumble bee	CSE G3G4 S1S2	Primarily occurs in California, including the Mediterranean region, Pacific coast, western desert, great valley, and adjacent foothills through most of southwestern California. Has also been recorded in Baja California, Baja California Sur, and in southwest Nevada. Inhabits open grassland and scrub habitats. Primarily nests underground. Food plant genera include <i>Antirrhinum</i> , <i>Phacelia</i> , <i>Clarkia</i> , <i>Dendromecon</i> , <i>Eschscholzia</i> , and <i>Eriogonum</i> .	No	<b>Not Expected</b> The project site does not include any open grassland or scrub habitat. Additionally, there are no occurrence records for this species within 5 miles of the project site (CNDDDB 2020).
<i>Branchinecta sandiegonensis</i> San Diego fairy shrimp	FE G2 S2	Crustaceans endemic to San Diego and Orange County mesas and found in vernal pools.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> There are no mesas or vernal pools within the project site.
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i> coastal cactus wren	SSC G5T3Q S3	The yearlong resident coastal population ( <i>C.b. sandiegensis</i> ) has a very limited range, extending from extreme northwestern Baja California north through the coastal lowlands of San Diego County and apparently into southern Orange County. Restricted to thickets of cholla ( <i>Cylindropuntia prolifera</i> ) or prickly-pear cacti ( <i>Opuntia littoralis</i> , <i>O. oricola</i> ) tall enough to support and protect the birds' nests. Typically, habitat consists of coastal sage scrub at elevations below 1,500 feet amsl.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> Thickets of cholla or prickly-pear cacti preferred by this species for nesting are not present within the project site. While the nearest occurrence record (Occurrence Number 152) for this species is on the coastal sage scrub slope just outside the project site, it was recorded in 2001 and suitable habitat is not present in the project site (CNDDDB 2020).
<i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i> Dulzura pocket mouse	SSC G5T3 S3	Found most often in grass-chaparral edges but may also be found in coastal scrub or other habitats, primarily in San Diego County.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> The project site is outside of the current known range for this species. While the nearest occurrence record (Occurrence Number 34) for this species is approximately 1.8 miles from the project site, it was recorded in 1932 (CNDDDB 2020).
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i> northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	SSC G5T3T4 S3S4	Found terrestrially in a wide variety of temperate habitats ranging from chaparral and grasslands to scrub forests and deserts. Open habitat on the Pacific slope from southwestern San Bernardino County to northwestern Baja California. Habitat types include coastal sage scrub, sage scrub/grassland ecotones, and chaparral communities. Major habitat requirement is the presence of low growing vegetation or rocky outcroppings, as well as sandy soil to dig burrows.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> The project site does not contain coastal sage scrub, sage scrub/grassland ecotones, or chaparral communities preferred by this species. Additionally, there are no occurrence records for this species within 5 miles of the project site (CNDDDB 2020).

Table D-1: Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources

Scientific Name Common Name	Special-Status Rank*	Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Choeronycteris mexicana</i> Mexican long-tongued bat	SSC G4 S1	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.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> The project site is outside of the known range for this species. While the nearest occurrence record (Occurrence Number 4) for this species is approximately 4.6 miles from the project site, it was recorded in 1993 (CNDDDB 2020).
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i> yellow rail	SSC G4 S1S2	Precise breeding and wintering ranges and relative abundances difficult to discern fully because of the species' secretive behavior within its marsh habitat. This species occurs year-round in California as a very local breeder in northeastern interior and as a winter visitor (early October to mid-April). Require sedge marshes/meadows with moist soil or shallow standing water.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> This species is a rare vagrant anywhere in California except in the extreme northeastern portion of the State.
<i>Crotalus ruber</i> red-diamond rattlesnake	SSC G4 S3	Found in southwestern California, from the Morongo Valley west to the coast and south along the peninsular ranges to mid Baja California. It can be found from the desert, through dense chaparral in the foothills (it avoids the mountains above around 4,000 feet amsl), to warm inland mesas and valleys, all the way to the cool ocean shore. It is most commonly associated with heavy brush with large rocks or boulders. Dense chaparral in the foothills, boulders associated coastal sage scrub, oak/pine woodlands, and desert slope scrub associations; however, chamise and red shank ( <i>Adenostoma sparsifolium</i> ) associations may offer better structural habitat for refuges and food resources for this species than other habitats.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> Chaparral, boulders associated coastal sage scrub, oak/pine woodlands, and desert slope scrub habitat preferred by this species are not present within the project site. Additionally, there are no occurrence records for this species within 5 miles of the project site (CNDDDB 2020).
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i> Stephens' kangaroo rat	FE ST G2 S2	Occur in arid and semi-arid habitats with some grass or brush. Prefer open habitats with less than 50% protective cover. Require soft, well drained substrate for building burrows and are typically found in areas with sandy soil.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> Arid and semi-arid habitat with soft, well drained sandy soils are not present within the project site. Additionally, there are no occurrence records for this species within 5 miles of the project site (CNDDDB 2020).
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> white-tailed kite	FP G5 S3S4	Yearlong resident along the coastal ranges and valleys of California. Occurs in low elevation, open grasslands, savannah-like habitats, agricultural areas, wetlands, and oak woodlands. Uses trees with dense canopies for cover. Important prey item is the California vole ( <i>Microtus californicus</i> ). Nests in tall (20 to 50 feet) coast live oaks ( <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> ).	No	<b>Low (Foraging)</b> Open grasslands, savannah-like habitats, agricultural areas, wetlands, and oak woodlands are not present within the project site. However, the nearest occurrence record for this species (Occurrence Number 134) is approximately 2.8 miles from the project site (CNDDDB 2020). Nesting habitat is not present.

Table D-1: Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources

Scientific Name Common Name	Special-Status Rank*	Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> southwestern willow flycatcher	FE SE G5T2 S1	Uncommon summer resident in southern California primarily found in lower elevation riparian habitats occurring along streams or in meadows. The structure of suitable breeding habitat typically consists of a dense mid-story and understory and can also include a dense canopy. Nest sites are generally located near surface water or saturated soils. The presence of surface water, swampy conditions, standing or flowing water under the riparian canopy are preferred.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> Suitable foraging or nesting habitat consisting of riparian habitats along streams or in meadows are not present within the project site. Further, there are no occurrence records for this species within 5 miles of the project site (CNDDDB 2020).
<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	SSC G3G4 S3	Found in ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, marshes, and irrigation ditches, with abundant vegetation, either rocky or muddy bottoms, in woodland, forest, and grassland. In streams, prefers pools to shallower areas. Logs, rocks, cattail mats, and exposed banks are required for basking. May enter brackish water and even seawater. Found at elevations from sea level to over 5,900 feet amsl.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> No water sources are present within the project site. Additionally, while the nearest occurrence record for this species (Occurrence Number 958) is approximately 2.9 miles from the project site, it was recorded in 1974 (CNDDDB 2020).
<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> tidewater goby	FE SSC G3 S3	Found in brackish water within shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches and need fairly still but not stagnant water and high oxygen levels. Distributed along the California coast from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, San Diego County to the mouth of the Smith River.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> In Orange County, this species is restricted to Aliso Creek. There are no brackish waters, shallow lagoons, or lower streams present within the project site.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> western mastiff bat	SSC G5T4 S3S4	Primarily a cliff-dwelling species, roost generally under exfoliating rock slabs. Roosts are generally high above the ground, usually allowing a clear vertical drop of at least 3 meters below the entrance for flight. In California, it is most frequently encountered in broad open areas. Its foraging habitat includes dry desert washes, flood plains, chaparral, oak woodland, open ponderosa pine forest, grassland, and agricultural areas.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> Foraging habitat (dry desert washes, flood plains, chaparral, oak woodlands, pine forest, grassland, and agricultural areas) and roosting habitat (exfoliating rock slabs) preferred by this species is not present within the project site. Additionally, there are no occurrence records for this species within 5 miles of the project site (CNDDDB 2020).
<i>Gila orcuttii</i> arroyo chub	SSC G2 S2	Native to the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, San Luis Rey, Santa Ana, and Santa Margarita rivers and to Malibu and San Juan creeks. This species has been introduced and have successfully established populations in the Santa Ynez, Santa Maria, Cuyama and Mojave river systems as well as smaller coastal streams such as Arroyo Grande Creek and Chorro Creek in San Luis Obispo County. Warm streams of the Los Angeles Plain, which are typically muddy torrents during the winter, and clear quiet brooks in the summer, possibly drying up in places. They are found both in slow-moving and fast-moving sections, but generally deeper than 16 inches.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> This species is mostly restricted to streams and creeks located in Los Angeles, San Bernardino, and Riverside Counties. There are no streams or creeks within the project site.
<i>Icteria virens</i> yellow-breasted chat	SSC G5 S3	Summer resident of California. Primarily found in tall, dense, relatively wide riparian woodlands and thickets of willows, vine tangles, and dense brush with well-developed understories. Breeding habitat within southern California primarily consists of dense, wide riparian woodlands and thickets of willows, vine tangles, and dense brush with well-developed understories. Nesting areas are associated with streams, swampy ground, and the borders of small ponds. It winters in Central America.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> Riparian scrub habitat is not present within the project site.

Table D-1: Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources

Scientific Name Common Name	Special-Status Rank*	Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> San Diego desert woodrat	SSC G5T3T4 S3S4	Occurs in coastal scrub communities between San Luis Obispo and San Diego Counties. Found in a variety of shrub and desert habitats, primarily associated with rock outcroppings, boulders, cacti, or areas of dense undergrowth. Woodrats often are associated with cholla cactus which they use for water and dens or boulders and boulder piles. The most common natural habitats for records are chaparral, coastal sage scrub (including RSS and Diegan coastal sage scrub) and grassland.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> There is no suitable habitat within the project site. The nearest occurrence record for this species (Occurrence Number 53) is approximately 2.2 miles from the project site and recorded in 2002 (CNDDDB 2020).
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i> pocketed free-tailed bat	SSC G4 S3	Often found in pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree ( <i>Yucca brevifolia</i> ) woodland, and palm oasis habitats. Prefers rocky desert areas with high cliffs or rock outcrops, which are used as roosting sites.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> There is no suitable foraging or roosting habitat for this species within the project site. Additionally, there are no occurrence records for this species within 5 miles of the project site (CNDDDB 2020).
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i> big free-tailed bat	SSC G5 S3	Found in New Mexico, southern Arizona, and Texas. Rare in California. Records of this species are from urban areas of San Diego County. Prefers rugged, rocky terrain up to 8,000 feet amsl. Roosts in buildings, caves, and occasionally in holes in trees. Also roosts in crevices in high cliffs or rock outcrops.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> There is no rocky, rugged terrain preferred by this species present within the project site, or any roosting habitat. Additionally, there are no occurrence records for this species within 5 miles of the project site (CNDDDB 2020).
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 10 steelhead - southern California DPS	FE G5T1Q S1	Steelhead can survive in a wide range of temperature conditions. Species is found where dissolved oxygen concentration is at least 7 parts per million. In streams, deep low-velocity pools are important wintering habitats. Spawning habitat consists of gravel substrates free of excessive silt.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> No streams are located within the project site.
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i> Belding's savannah sparrow	SE G5T3 S3	Found year round in coastal salt marsh habitats of southern California. Ecologically associated with dense pickleweed for nesting.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> Salt marsh habitats and dense pickleweed vegetation are not present within the project site. Additionally, there are no occurrence records for this species within 5 miles of the project site (CNDDDB 2020).
<i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i> Pacific pocket mouse	FE SSC G5T1 S1	One of sixteen currently recognized subspecies of little pocket mouse ( <i>Perognathus longimembris</i> ), which is a widespread species that is distributed throughout arid regions of the western U.S. extending into northern part of Baja California peninsula and west central Sonora, Mexico. Pacific pocket mouse is associated with fine grain, sandy substrates in coastal strand, coastal dunes, river alluvium, and coastal sage scrub habitats within 2.5 miles of the ocean in southern California.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> The project site does not contain the fine grain, sandy substrates in coastal strand, coastal dunes, river alluvium, and coastal sage scrub habitats preferred by this species. This species is known to occur on the Dana Point Headlands, but there is no suitable habitat within the project site.

Table D-1: Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources

Scientific Name Common Name	Special-Status Rank*	Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	SSC G3G4 S3S4	Occurs in a wide variety of vegetation types including coastal sage scrub, annual grassland, chaparral, oak woodland, riparian woodland and coniferous forest. Its elevational range extends up to 4,000 feet in the Sierra Nevada foothills and up to 6,000 feet in the mountains of southern California. In inland areas, this species is restricted to areas with pockets of open microhabitat, created by disturbance (e.g. fire, floods, unimproved roads, grazing lands, and fire breaks). The key elements of such habitats are loose, fine soils with a high sand fraction; an abundance of native ants or other insects; and open areas with limited overstory for basking and low, but relatively dense shrubs for refuge.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> Loose, fine soils with high sand fraction in coastal sage scrub, annual grassland, chaparral, oak woodland, riparian woodland, or coniferous forests are not present within the project site. While the nearest occurrence record for this species (Occurrence Number 766) is approximately 1.9 miles from the project site, it was recorded in 1939 (CNDDDB 2020).
<i>Plestiodon skiltonianus interparietalis</i> Coronado skink	WL G5T5 S2S3	Occurs in grassland, chaparral, pinon-juniper and juniper sage woodland, pine oak, and pine forests in Coast Ranges of southern California. Prefers early successional stages or open areas. Found typically in rocky areas close to streams and on dry hillsides.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> Grassland, chaparral, pinon-juniper and juniper sage woodland, pine oak, or pine forests habitats are not present within the project site. Additionally, there are no occurrence records for this species within 5 miles of the project site (CNDDDB 2020).
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i> coastal California gnatcatcher	FT SSC G4G5T2Q S2	Yearlong resident of sage scrub habitats that are dominated by California sagebrush. This species generally occurs below 750 feet amsl in coastal regions and below 1,500 feet amsl inland. Ranges from the Ventura County, south to San Diego County and northern Baja California and it is less common in sage scrub with a high percentage of tall shrubs. Prefers habitat with more low-growing vegetation.	No	<b>Low (Foraging)</b> Coastal sage scrub habitat preferred by this species is not present within the project site. However, this species was recorded in 2001 adjacent to the project's northern boundary in disturbed coastal sage scrub habitat along Interstate 5 (Occurrence Number 690). However, suitable nesting habitat is not present within the project site boundaries. Further, project activities would be limited to previously disturbed and developed areas and are not expected to impact adjacent disturbed coastal sage scrub vegetation communities outside of the project site.
<i>Setophaga petechia</i> yellow warbler	SSC G5 S3S4	Yearlong resident along the southern coast of California with the remainder of the State being occupied during the summer. The species also winters along the Colorado River and in parts of Imperial and Riverside Counties. Nests in riparian areas dominated by willows, cottonwoods, California sycamores, or alders ( <i>Alnus</i> spp.) or in mature chaparral. May also use oaks, conifers, and urban areas near stream courses.	No	<b>Moderate (Foraging)</b> This species has a moderate potential to occur in the eucalyptus trees along the eastern and southern boundaries of the project site during migration. However, these trees are likely not adequate for nesting, and otherwise willows, cottonwoods, California sycamores, or alders or mature chaparral are not present within the project site.

Table D-1: Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources

Scientific Name Common Name	Special-Status Rank*	Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Spea hammondi</i> western spadefoot	SSC G3 S3	Prefers open areas with sandy or gravelly soils, in a variety of habitats including mixed woodlands, grasslands, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sandy washes, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains. Rain pools which do not contain American bullfrogs ( <i>Lithobates catesbeianus</i> ), predatory fish, or crayfish are necessary for breeding. Estivates in upland habitats adjacent to potential breeding sites in burrows approximating 3 feet in depth.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> Sandy washes, vernal pools, and other shallow aquatic habitats are not present within the project site. While the nearest occurrence record for this species (Occurrence Number 801) is approximately 1.6 miles from the project site, it was recorded in 1967 (CNDDDB 2020).
<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i> California least tern	FE SE G4T2T3Q S2	Nests along the coast from San Francisco Bay south to northern Baja California. Colonial breeder on bare or sparsely vegetated, flat substrates, including sand beaches, alkali flats, landfills, or paved areas. Prefers broad, level expanses of open sandy or gravelly beach, dredge spoil, and other open shoreline areas, and broad river valley sandbars.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> Suitable nesting and foraging habitat for this species is not present within the project site. Additionally, there are no occurrence records for this species within 5 miles of the project site (CNDDDB 2020).
<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i> Riverside fairy shrimp	FE G1G2 S1S2	Inhabits seasonally astatic pools filled by winter/spring rains. Hatches in warm water later in the season. Endemic to Western Riverside, Orange, and San Diego counties in areas of tectonic swales/earth slump basins in grassland, and coastal sage scrub.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> Seasonally astatic pools are not present within the project site.
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i> two-striped garter snake	SSC G4 S3S4	Occurs in or near permanent fresh water, often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth up to 7,000 feet amsl.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> Permanent fresh water along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth are not present within the project site.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> least Bell's vireo	FE SE G5T2 S2	Summer resident in southern California. Breeding habitat generally consists of dense, low, shrubby vegetation in riparian areas, and mesquite brushlands, often near water in arid regions. Early successional cottonwood-willow riparian groves are preferred for nesting. The most critical structural component of nesting habitat in California is a dense shrub layer that is 2 to 10 feet (0.6 to 3.0 meters) above ground. The presence of water, including ponded surface water or moist soil conditions, may also be a key component for nesting habitat.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> Dense, low, shrubby vegetation in riparian areas or cottonwood-willow riparian groves are not present within the project site.
<b>SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES</b>				
<i>Aphanisma blütoides</i> aphanisma	1B.2 G3G4 S2	Annual herb. Blooms March through June. Found in coastal scrub and dunes along bluffs and slopes near the ocean in sandy or clay soils. Known elevations range from 0 to 560 feet amsl.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> There are no suitable coastal scrub or dunes along bluffs and slopes preferred by this species present within the project site. Further, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.
<i>Artemisia palmeri</i> San Diego sagewort	4.2 G3 S3	Perennial deciduous shrub. Blooms February through September. Occurs in coastal scrub, chaparral, riparian forest, riparian woodland, and riparian scrub. Typically found in drainages and riparian areas in sandy soil within chaparral and other habitats. Known elevations range from 49 to 3,002 feet amsl.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> Drainages and riparian areas in sandy soil in chaparral habitat are not present within the project site. Further, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.



Table D-1: Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources

Scientific Name Common Name	Special-Status Rank*	Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Atriplex coulteri</i> Coulter's saltbush	1B.2 G3 S1S2	Perennial herb. Blooms March through October. Generally associated with alkaline or clay soils that occur in grasslands and coastal bluff habitats. Known elevations range from 30 to 1,440 feet amsl.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> There are no suitable grassland or coastal bluff habitats preferred by this species present within the project site. Further, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.
<i>Atriplex pacifica</i> south coast saltscale	1B.2 G4 S2	Annual herb. Blooms March through October. Occurs on alkaline soils in coastal scrub, coastal bluff, and playas. Known elevations range from 3 to 1,640 feet amsl.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> There are no suitable alkaline soils in coastal scrub, coastal bluff, and playas present within the project site. Further, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.
<i>Atriplex parishii</i> Parish's brittlescale	1B.1 G1G2 S1	Annual herb. Blooms June through October. Usually found on drying alkali flats with fine soils in vernal pools, chenopod scrub, wet meadows, and playas. Known elevations range from 15 to 4,660 feet amsl.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> There are no drying alkali flats with fine soils in vernal pool, chenopod scrub, wet meadows, and playas preferred by this species present within the project site. Further, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.
<i>Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii</i> Davidson's saltscale	1B.2 G5T1 S1	Annual herb. Occurs on alkaline soils within coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub habitats. Grows in elevations ranging from 33 to 656 feet amsl. Blooming period is April through October.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> There are no suitable coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub habitats with alkaline soils preferred by this species present within the project site. Further, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i> thread-leaved brodiaea	FT SE 1B.1 G2 S2	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Often found on clay soils within chaparral (openings), cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Found at elevations ranging from 82 to 3,675 feet amsl. Blooming period is March through June.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> There are no suitable clay soils within chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, valley and foothill grasslands, or vernal pools preferred by this species within the project site. Further, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.
<i>Calochortus catalinae</i> Catalina mariposa-lily	4.2 G3G4 S3S4	Perennial herb (bulb). Habitats include chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Found at elevations ranging from 49 to 2,297 feet amsl. Blooming period is February through June.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> There are no suitable chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, or valley and foothill grassland preferred by this species within the project site. Further, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.
<i>Calochortus weedii var. intermedius</i> intermediate mariposa-lily	1B.2 G3G4T2 S2	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Found in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands in rocky or calcareous soils. Found at elevations ranging from 344 to 2,805 feet amsl. Blooming period is May through July.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> The project site is outside of the known elevation range for this species.

Table D-1: Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources

Scientific Name Common Name	Special-Status Rank*	Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i> southern tarplant	1B.1 G3T2 S2	Annual herb. Occurs in marshes and swamps (margins), valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic), and vernal pools. Found at elevations ranging from 0 to 1,575 feet amsl. Blooming period is May through November.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> There are no suitable marsh and swamp habitats, vernal pools, or vernally mesic valley and foothills grassland habitats preferred by this species present within the project site. Further, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.
<i>Chaenactis glabriuscula</i> var. <i>orcuttiana</i> Orcutt's pincushion	1B.1 G5T1T2 S1	Annual herb. Occurs on coastal bluff scrub (sandy) and coastal dunes. Found at elevations ranging from 0 to 328 feet amsl. Blooming period is January through August.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> There are no suitable sandy coastal bluff scrub and coastal dune habitats preferred by this species present within the project site. Further, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.
<i>Chorizanthe leptotheca</i> Peninsular spineflower	4.2 G3 S3	Annual herb. Occurs on alluvial, granitic soils within chaparral, coastal scrub, and lower montane coniferous forest habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 984 to 6,233 feet amsl. Blooming period is May through August.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> The project site is outside of the known elevation range for this species.
<i>Chorizanthe polygonoides</i> var. <i>longispina</i> long-spined spineflower	1B.2 G5T3 S3	Annual herb. Occurs on clay soils within chaparral, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, and vernal pools. Found at elevations ranging from 98 to 5,020 feet amsl. Blooming period is April through July.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> There are no suitable clay soils within chaparral, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, or vernal pools preferred by this species present within the project site. Further, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.
<i>Cistanthe maritima</i> seaside cistanthe	4.2 G3G4 S3	Annual herb. Blooms March through June. Occurs in sandy sites within coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Known elevations range from 50 to 590 feet amsl.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> There are no suitable sandy sites within coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, or valley and foothill grassland habitats preferred by this species present within the project site. Further, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.
<i>Comarostaphylis diversifolia</i> ssp. <i>diversifolia</i> summer holly	1B.2 G3T2 S2	Perennial evergreen shrub. Blooms April through June. Often in mixed chaparral and cismontane woodland, sometimes in post-burn areas. Known elevations range from 130 to 1,835 feet amsl.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> The project site is outside of the known elevation range for this species.
<i>Convolvulus simulans</i> small-flowered morning-glory	4.2 G4 S4	Annual herb. Found on wet clay and serpentine ridges within chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Found at elevations ranging from 100 to 2820 feet amsl. Blooming period is March through July.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> There are no suitable chaparral, coastal scrub, or valley and foothill grassland habitats on wet clay and serpentine ridges preferred by this species present within the project site. Further, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.

Table D-1: Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources

Scientific Name Common Name	Special-Status Rank*	Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Deinandra paniculata</i> paniculate tarplant	4.2 G4 S4	Annual herb. Occurs in coastal scrub, vernal pools, and valley/foothill grassland habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 82 to 3,084 feet amsl. Blooming period is April through November.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> There are no suitable coastal scrub, vernal pools, or valley/foothill grassland habitats preferred by this species present within the project site. Further, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.
<i>Dichondra occidentalis</i> western dichondra	4.2 G3G4 S3S4	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Occurs on sandy loam, clay, and rocky soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Found at elevations ranging from 130 to 1640 feet amsl. Blooming period is March through July.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> The project site is outside of the known elevation range for this species.
<i>Dudleya blochmaniae</i> ssp. <i>blochmanae</i> Blochman's dudleya	1B.1 G3T2 S2	Perennial herb. Found in coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, and valley and foothill grassland. Occurs on open, rocky slopes, often in shallow clays over serpentine or in rocky areas with little soil. Known elevations ranging from 16 to 951 feet amsl. Blooming period is April through June.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> There are no suitable open, rocky slopes in coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, or valley and foothill grassland habitats preferred by this species present within the project site. Further, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i> many-stemmed dudleya	1B.2 G2 S2	Perennial herb. Often occurs on clay soils and around granitic outcrops in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and grasslands. Found at elevations ranging from 0 to 2,592 feet amsl. Blooming period is April through July.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> There are no suitable clay soils or granitic outcrops in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, or grassland habitats preferred by this species present within the project site. Further, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.
<i>Dudleya stolonifera</i> Laguna Beach dudleya	FT ST 1B.1 G1 S1	Perennial stoloniferous herb. Blooms May through July. Found on thin soils of north-facing sandstone cliffs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland. Known elevations range from 15 to 855 feet amsl.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> North-facing sandstone cliffs with thin soils are not present within the project site. Further, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.
<i>Eryngium pendletonense</i> Pendleton button-celery	1B.1 G1 S1	Perennial herb. Occurs on clay, vernal mesic sites in coastal bluff scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools. Found at elevations ranging from 66 to 98 feet amsl. Blooming period occurs from April through July.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> There are no suitable clay, vernal mesic sites in coastal bluff scrub, valley and foothill grassland, or vernal pool habitats preferred by this species present within the project site. Further, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.

Table D-1: Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources

Scientific Name Common Name	Special-Status Rank*	Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Euphorbia misera</i> cliff spurge	2B.2 G5 S2	Perennial shrub. Often occurs on rocky soils in coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, coastal scrub, and Mojavean desert scrub habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 33 to 1,640 feet amsl. Blooming period is December through August (October).	No	<b>Not Expected</b> There are no rocky soils in coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, coastal scrub, or Mojavean desert scrub habitats preferred by this species present within the project site. Further, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.
<i>Harpagonella palmeri</i> Palmer's grapplinghook	4.2 G4 S3	Annual herb. Occurs on clay soils within open grassy areas within chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 66 to 3,133 feet amsl. Blooming period is March through May.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> Clay soils within open grassy areas preferred by this species is not present within the project site. Further, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.
<i>Hordeum intercedens</i> vernal barley	3.2 G3G4 S3S4	Annual herb. Habitat includes coastal dunes, coastal scrub, vernal pools, and valley/foothill grassland. Grows in elevations ranging from 16 to 3,281 feet amsl. Blooming period is March through June.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, vernal pools, and valley/foothill grassland habitat preferred by this species are not present within the project site. Further, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.
<i>Horkelia cuneata var. puberula</i> mesa horkelia	1B.1 G4T1 S1	Perennial herb. Found in sandy or gravelly soils within chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 230 to 2,657 feet amsl. Blooming period is February through September.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> The project site is outside of the known elevation range for this species.
<i>Isocoma menziesii var. decumbens</i> decumbent goldenbush	1B.2 G3G5T2T3 S2	Perennial shrub. Blooms April through November. Found on sandy soils within coastal scrub and chaparral, as well as disturbed sites. Known elevations range from 65 to 1640 feet amsl.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> Although the disturbed habitats within the survey area provide marginal habitat for this species, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period and there are no occurrence records for this species within 5 miles of the project site (CNDDDB 2020).
<i>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</i> Coulter's goldfields	1B.1 G4T2 S2	Annual herb. Prefers playas, vernal pools, and coastal salt marshes and swamps. Found at elevations ranging from 3 to 4,003 feet amsl. Blooming period is February through June.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> There are no suitable playas, vernal pool, or coastal salt marsh and swamp habitats preferred by this species present within the project site. Further, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.
<i>Lycium brevipes var. hassei</i> Santa Catalina Island desert-thorn	3.1 G5T1Q S1	Perennial deciduous shrub. Typically found in coastal bluffs and slopes. Known elevations range from 98 to 312 feet amsl. Blooming period is from June through August.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> Coastal bluffs and slopes preferred by this species are not present within the project site. Further, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.

Table D-1: Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources

Scientific Name Common Name	Special-Status Rank*	Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Lycium californicum</i> California box-thorn	4.2 G4 S4	Perennial shrub. Blooms March through August. Found within coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub. Known elevations range from 0 to 525 feet amsl.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> Coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub preferred by this species are not present within the project site. Further, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.
<i>Malacothrix saxatilis</i> var. <i>saxatilis</i> cliff malacothrix	4.2 G5T4 S4	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Blooms March through September. Found within coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub. Known elevations range from 15 to 100 feet amsl.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> Coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub preferred by this species are not present within the project site. Further, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.
<i>Microseris douglasii</i> ssp. <i>platycarpa</i> small-flowered microseris	4.2 G4T4 S4	Annual herb. Found in alkaline clay in river bottoms. General habitats include cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland, coastal scrub, and vernal pools. Known elevations range from 49 to 3,510 feet amsl. Blooming period occurs from March through May.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> Alkaline clay in river bottoms preferred by this species are not present within the project site. Further, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.
<i>Monardella hypoleuca</i> ssp. <i>intermedia</i> intermediate monardella	1B.3 G4T2? S2?	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Usually found in the understory, within chaparral, cismontane woodland, and sometimes lower montane coniferous forest habitats. Grows in elevation ranging from 1,312 to 4,101 feet amsl. Blooming period is from April to September.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> The project site is outside of the known elevation range for this species.
<i>Myosurus minimus</i> ssp. <i>apus</i> little mousetail	3.1 G5T2Q S2	Annual herb. Typically found in alkaline soils in vernal pools and valley and foothill grasslands. Known elevations range from 66 to 2,100 feet amsl. Blooming period occurs from March through June.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> Alkaline soils in vernal pools and valley and foothill grasslands preferred by this species are not present within the project site. Further, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.
<i>Nama stenocarpa</i> mud nama	2B.2 G4G5 S1S2	Annual/perennial herb. Found in marshes and swamps (lake margins, riverbanks). Grows in elevation ranging from 16 to 1,640 feet amsl. Blooming period is January through July.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> There are no suitable marsh and swamp habitats preferred by this species present within the project site. Further, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i> prostrate vernal pool navarretia	1B.2 G2 S2	Annual herb. Blooms April through July. Occurs in mesic sites and on alkaline soils in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pool, meadows, and seeps. Known elevations range from 5 to 4,055 feet amsl.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> There are no suitable mesic sites or alkaline soils in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pool, meadows, and seep habitats preferred by this species present within the project site. Further, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.
<i>Nolina cismontana</i> chaparral nolina	1B.2 G3 S3	Perennial evergreen shrub. Occurs on sandstone or gabbro soils within chaparral and coastal scrub habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 459 to 4,183 feet amsl. Blooming period is (March) May through July.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> The project site is outside of the known elevation range for this species.

Table D-1: Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources

Scientific Name Common Name	Special-Status Rank*	Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Pentachaeta aurea ssp. allenii</i> Allen's pentachaeta	1B.1 G4T1 S1	Annual herb. Found in coastal scrub (openings) and valley and foothill grassland habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 246 to 1,706 feet amsl. Blooming period is March through June.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> The project site is outside of the known elevation range for this species.
<i>Phacelia ramosissima var. austrolitoralis</i> south coast branching phacelia	3.2 G5?T3Q S3	Perennial herb. Found on sandy, sometimes rocky sites within chaparral, coastal scrub, coastal dunes, and coastal salt marsh. Found at elevations ranging from 15 to 980 feet amsl. Blooming period is March through August.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> Sandy, rocky sites within chaparral, coastal scrub, coastal dunes, and coastal salt marsh habitat preferred by this species is not present within the project site. Additionally, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.
<i>Piperia cooperi</i> chaparral rein orchid	4.2 G3G4 S3S4	Perennial herb. Generally found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. Occurs at elevations ranging from 49 to 5,200 feet amsl. Blooming period is from March through June.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> There are no suitable chaparral, cismontane woodland, or valley and foothill grassland habitats preferred by this species within the project site. Additionally, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.
<i>Polygala cornuta var. fishiae</i> Fish's milkwort	4.3 G5T4 S4	Perennial deciduous shrub. Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and riparian woodland habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 328 to 3,281 feet amsl. Blooming period is May through August.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> The project site is outside of the known elevation range for this species.
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i> white rabbit-tobacco	2B.2 G4 S2	Perennial herb. Found on sandy and gravelly soils within chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland habitats. Found at elevations ranging from 0 to 6,890 feet amsl. Blooming period is July through December.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> There are no suitable sandy or gravelly soils within chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland habitats preferred by this species within the project site. Additionally, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.
<i>Quercus dumosa</i> Nuttall's scrub oak	1B.1 G3 S3	Perennial evergreen shrub. Generally, occurs on sandy soils near the coast, and sometimes clay loam. Found in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, and coastal scrub. Known elevations range from 50 to 4030 feet amsl. Blooming period is February through March.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> There are no suitable sandy soils or clay loam in coniferous forest, chaparral, or coastal scrub habitat preferred by this species within the project site. Additionally, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.
<i>Romneya coulteri</i> Coulter's matilija poppy	4.2 G4 S4	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Habitats include chaparral and coastal scrub. Grows at elevations ranging from 66 to 3,937 feet amsl. Blooming period is from March to July.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> Chaparral and coastal scrub preferred by this species are not present within the project site. Further, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.

Table D-1: Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources

Scientific Name Common Name	Special-Status Rank*	Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i> chaparral ragwort	2B.2 G3 S2	Annual herb. Blooms January through April. Occurs on drying alkaline flats in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub. Known elevations range from 45 to 2,625 feet amsl.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> Drying alkaline flats in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub habitat preferred by this species are not present within the project site. Additionally, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.
<i>Suaeda esteroa</i> estuary seablite	1B.2 G3 S2	Perennial herb. Blooms June through October (sometimes May through January). Found on clay, silt, and sand substrates in coastal salt marshes and swamps. Known elevations range from 0 to 395 feet amsl.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> There are no suitable coastal salt marsh and swamp habitats preferred by this species present within the project site. Further, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.
<i>Suaeda taxifolia</i> woolly seablite	4.2 G4 S4	Perennial evergreen shrub. Blooms January through December (year-round). Found along the margins of salt marshes in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, marshes and swamps. Known elevations range from 0 to 315 feet amsl.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> There are no suitable salt marsh habitats preferred by this species present within the project site. Further, this species was not observed during the 2020 blooming period.
<i>Tetracoccus dioicus</i> Parry's tetracoccus	1B.2 G2G3 S2	Perennial deciduous shrub. Found on stony, decomposed gabbro soil in chaparral and coastal scrub. Known elevations range from 443 to 2,313 feet amsl. Blooming period is from April through May.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> The project site is outside of the known elevation range for this species.
<i>Verbesina dissita</i> big-leaved crownbeard	FT ST 1B.1 G1G2 S1	Perennial herb. Blooms April through July (sometimes as early as March). Found on gravelly soils of steep, rocky, primarily north-facing slopes in coastal scrub and maritime chaparral less than 1.5 miles from the ocean. Known elevations range from 145 to 955 feet amsl.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> The project site is outside of the known elevation range for this species.
<i>Viguiera laciniata</i> San Diego County viguiera	4.3 G4 S4	Perennial shrub. Typically found on slopes and ridges in chaparral and coastal scrub habitat. Known elevations range from 197 to 2,461 feet amsl. Blooms from February through August.	No	<b>Not Expected</b> The project site is outside of the known elevation range for this species.
<b>SPECIAL-STATUS VEGETATION COMMUNITIES</b>				
<b>CNDDDB/Holland (1986)</b> Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest <b>MCV (1995)</b> Coast Live Oak Series <b>NVCS (2009)</b> <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> Woodland Alliance	G4 S4	Found at elevations ranging from sea level to 3,937 feet amsl in alluvial terraces, canyon bottoms, stream banks, slopes, and flats. Soils are deep, sandy or loamy with high organic matter. Coast live oak is a dominant or co-dominant in the tree canopy with bigleaf maple ( <i>Acer macrophyllum</i> ), box elder ( <i>Acer negundo</i> ), madrono ( <i>Arbutus menziesii</i> ), southern California black walnut, California sycamore, Fremont cottonwood, blue oak ( <i>Quercus douglasii</i> ), Engelmann oak ( <i>Quercus engelmannii</i> ), California black oak ( <i>Quercus kelloggii</i> ), valley oak, arroyo willow ( <i>Salix lasiolepis</i> ), and California bay ( <i>Umbellularia californica</i> ). Trees are less than 98 feet tall; canopy is open to continuous. Shrub layer is sparse to intermittent. Herbaceous layer is sparse or grassy.	No	<b>Absent</b> This vegetation community does not occur within the project site.

Table D-1: Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources

Scientific Name Common Name	Special-Status Rank*	Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<u>CNDDDB/Holland (1986)</u> Southern Coastal Salt Marsh <u>MCV (1995)</u> Cordgrass Series <u>NVCS (2009)</u> <i>Spartina foliosa</i> Herbaceous Alliance	G2 S2.1	Occurs at elevations ranging from 0 to 3 feet amsl on mudflats, banks, berms, and margins of bays and deltas. Plant community with long growing season and great abundance of suffrutescent species in the higher, drier sites. Dominant species include California cord grass ( <i>Spartina foliosa</i> ), pineapple weed ( <i>Amblyopappus pusillus</i> ), Watson's saltbush ( <i>Atriplex watsonii</i> ), beachwort ( <i>Batis maritima</i> ), alkaliweed ( <i>Cressa truxiliensis</i> ), salt marsh dodder ( <i>Cuscuta salina</i> ), seashore saltgrass ( <i>Distichlis spicata</i> var. <i>spicata</i> ), alkali heath ( <i>Frankenia grandifolia</i> ), salt heliotrope ( <i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i> ), marsh jaumea ( <i>Jaumea carnosa</i> ), wire grass ( <i>Juncus acutus sphaerocarpus</i> ), and California seablite ( <i>Suaeda californica</i> ). Typical distribution includes bays, lagoons, and estuaries along the coast.	No	<b>Absent</b> This vegetation community does not occur within the project site.
<u>CNDDDB/Holland (1986)</u> Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest <u>MCV (1995)</u> Fremont Cottonwood Series <u>NVCS (2009)</u> <i>Populus fremontii</i> Forest Alliance	G3 S3.2	Found at elevations ranging from sea level to 7,874 feet amsl on floodplains, along low-gradient rivers, perennial or seasonally intermittent streams, springs, in lower canyons in desert mountains, in alluvial fans, and in valleys with a dependable subsurface water supply that varies considerably during the year. Fremont cottonwood is a dominant or co-dominant in the tree canopy with box elder, desert baccharis ( <i>Baccharis sergiloides</i> ), Oregon ash ( <i>Fraxinus latifolia</i> ), northern California black walnut ( <i>Juglans hindsii</i> ), California sycamore, coast live oak, narrowleaf willow ( <i>Salix exigua</i> ), Goodding's willow ( <i>Salix goodingii</i> ), polished willow ( <i>Salix laevigata</i> ), arroyo willow, pacific willow ( <i>Salix lasiandra</i> ssp. <i>lasiandra</i> ), and yellow willow ( <i>Salix lutea</i> ). Trees and less than 25 meters tall; canopy is continuous to open. Shrub layer is intermittent to open. Herbaceous layer is variable.	No	<b>Absent</b> This vegetation community does not occur within the project site.
<u>CNDDDB/Holland (1986)</u> Southern Dune Scrub <u>MCV (1995)</u> Mixed Saltbush Series <u>NVCS (2009)</u> <i>Atriplex</i> Shrubland Alliance	G1 S1.1	A dense coastal scrub community of scattered shrubs, subshrubs, and herbs that are generally less than 3 feet in height, often developing considerable cover, and often succulent. Characteristic species include saltbush ( <i>Atriplex leucophylla</i> ), California croton ( <i>Croton californicus</i> ), desert tea ( <i>Ephedra californica</i> ), coast goldenbush ( <i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>vernonioides</i> ), bush lupine ( <i>Lupinus chamissonis</i> ), box thorn ( <i>Lycium brevipes</i> ), prickly pear ( <i>Opuntia littoralis</i> ), lemonade berry ( <i>Rhus integrifolia</i> ), jojoba ( <i>Simmonds chinensis</i> ), and the nonnative crystalline iceplant ( <i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i> ). Along the coast, Southern Dune Scrub intergrades with the Southern Fore-dune plant community.	No	<b>Absent</b> This vegetation community does not occur within the project site.



Table D-1: Potentially Occurring Special-Status Biological Resources

<i>Scientific Name</i> Common Name	Special-Status Rank*	Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<u>CNDDDB/Holland (1986)</u> Southern Foredunes <u>MCV (1995)</u> Sand Verbena-Beach Bursage Series <u>NVCS (2009)</u> <i>Ambrosia chamissonis</i> Herbaceous Alliance	G2 S2.1	A sparsely vegetated community that is dominated by perennial species with a high proportion of suffrutescent (slightly woody at base) up to one foot high. Species such as red sand verbena ( <i>Abronia maritima</i> ), beach burr ( <i>Ambrosia</i> sp.), and the nonnative sea rocket ( <i>Cakile</i> sp.) usually occur in exposed sites, and pink sand verbena ( <i>Abronia umbellata</i> ) and morning-glory ( <i>Calystegia</i> sp.) occur in less exposed sites. Establishment of these plants reduces the amount of blowing sand, partially stabilizing the dunes.	No	<b>Absent</b> This vegetation community does not occur within the project site.
<u>CNDDDB/Holland (1986)</u> Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland <u>MCV (1995)</u> California Sycamore Series <u>NVCS (2009)</u> <i>Platanus racemosa</i> Woodland Alliance	G4 S4	Found at elevations ranging from sea level to 7,874 feet amsl in gullies, intermittent streams, springs, seeps, stream banks, and terraces adjacent to floodplains that are subject to high-intensity flooding. Soils are rocky or cobbly alluvium with permanent moisture at depth. California sycamore is a dominant or co-dominant in the tree canopy with white alder ( <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i> ), southern California black walnut, Fremont cottonwood, coast live oak, valley oak, narrowleaf willow, Gooding's willow, polished willow, arroyo willow, yellow willow, Peruvian pepper tree ( <i>Schinus mole</i> ), and California bay.	No	<b>Absent</b> This vegetation community does not occur within the project site.
<u>CNDDDB/Holland (1986)</u> Valley Needlegrass Grassland <u>MCV (1995)</u> Foothill Needlegrass Series, Nodding Needlegrass Series, Purple Needlegrass Series <u>NVCS (2009)</u> <i>Nassella cernua</i> Herbaceous Alliance, <i>Nassella lepida</i> Herbaceous Alliance, <i>Nassella pulchra</i> Herbaceous Alliance	G3 S3.1	Occurs at elevations ranging from 0 to 5,577 feet amsl on all topographic locations. Soils may be deep with high clay content, loamy, sandy, or silty derived from mudstone, sandstone, or serpentine substrates. California melicgrass ( <i>Melica californica</i> ), Torrey melic ( <i>Melica torreyana</i> ), nodding needle grass ( <i>Stipa cernua</i> ), foothill needle grass ( <i>Stipa lepida</i> ) and/or purple needle grass ( <i>Stipa pulchra</i> ) is dominant or characteristically present in the herbaceous layer with other perennial grasses and herbs including spidergrass ( <i>Aristida ternipes</i> ), milkvetch ( <i>Astragalus</i> spp.), wild oat ( <i>Avena</i> spp.), bromes ( <i>Bromus</i> spp.), fire reedgrass ( <i>Calamagrostis koelerioides</i> ), mariposa ( <i>Calochortus</i> spp.), morning glory ( <i>Calystegia</i> spp.), amole ( <i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i> ), clarkia ( <i>Clarkia</i> spp.), common sandaster ( <i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i> ), turkey-mullein ( <i>Croton setiger</i> ), cryptantha ( <i>Cryptantha</i> spp.), American wild carrot, ( <i>Daucus pusillus</i> ), blue dicks ( <i>Dichelostemma capitatum</i> ), blue wildrye ( <i>Elymus glaucus</i> ), buckwheat ( <i>Eriogonum</i> spp.), erodium ( <i>Erodium</i> spp.), California poppy ( <i>Eschscholzia californica</i> ), California fescue ( <i>Festuca californica</i> ), shortpod mustard ( <i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> ), narrow tarplant ( <i>Holocarpha virgata</i> ), meadow barley ( <i>Hordeum brachyantherum</i> ), June grass ( <i>Koeleria macrantha</i> ), goldfields ( <i>Lasthenia</i> spp.), plantain ( <i>Plantago</i> spp.), one sided blue grass ( <i>Poa secunda</i> ), sanicle ( <i>Sanicula</i> spp.), western blue eyed grass ( <i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i> ), clover ( <i>Trifolium</i> spp.) and/or fescue ( <i>Vulpia</i> spp.). Emergent trees and shrubs may be present at low cover. Herbs are less than 3 feet; cover is open to continuous.	No	<b>Absent</b> This vegetation community does not occur within the project site.

\* **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)**

- FE Endangered – any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
- FT Threatened – any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.

**California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)**

- SE Endangered – any native species or subspecies of bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease.
- ST Threatened – any native species or subspecies of bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management efforts required under the California Endangered Species Act.
- CSE Candidate State Endangered – The classification provided to a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that the Fish and Game Commission has formally noticed as being under review by the Department of Fish and Wildlife for addition to the list of endangered species, or a species for which the commission has published a notice of proposed regulation to add the species to the list of endangered species.
- FP Fully Protected – any native species or subspecies of bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, or reptile that were determined by the State of California to be rare or face possible extinction.
- SSC Species of Special Concern – any species, subspecies, or distinct population of fish, amphibian, reptile, bird, or mammal native to California that currently satisfies one or more of the following criteria:
- is extirpated from California or, in the case of birds, in its primary seasonal or breeding role;
  - is listed as Federally-, but not State-, threatened or endangered; meets the State definition of threatened or endangered but has not formally been listed.
  - is experiencing, or formerly experienced, serious (nonsynchronous) population declines or range retractions (not reversed) that, if continued or resumed, could qualify it for State threatened or endangered status; or
  - has naturally small populations exhibiting high susceptibility to risk from any factor(s), that if realized, could lead to declines that would qualify it for State threatened or endangered status.
- WL Watch List - taxa that were previously designated as “Species of Special Concern” but no longer merit that status, or which do not yet meet SSC criteria, but for which there is concern and a need for additional information to clarify status.

**California Native Plant Society (CNPS) California Rare Plant Rank**

- 1B Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
- 2B Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere.
- 3 Plant that lack the necessary information to assign them to one of the other ranks or to reject them.
- 4 Plants of limited distribution – Watch List.

**Threat Ranks**

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

**NatureServe Conservation Status Rank**

The Global Rank (G#) reflects the overall condition and imperilment of a species throughout its global range. The Intraspecific Taxon Rank (T#) reflects the global situation of just the subspecies or variety. The State Rank (S#) reflects the condition and imperilment of an element throughout its range within California. (G#Q) reflects that the element is very rare but there are taxonomic questions associated with it; the calculated G rank is qualified by adding a Q after the G#. Adding a ? to a rank expresses uncertainty about the rank.

- G1/T1 Critically Imperiled – At very high risk of extinction due to extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations), very steep declines, or other factors.
- G2/T2 Imperiled— At high risk of extinction due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors.
- G3/T3 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/T4 Apparently Secure— Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.
- G5/T5 Secure – Common; widespread and abundant.
- S1 Critically Imperiled – Critically imperiled in the state because of extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer occurrences) or because of some 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 nation or 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.
- S4 Apparently Secure – Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.

## **Attachment E**

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