

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT

8781 TASSAJARA CREEK ROAD RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT SANTA MARGARITA, CALIFORNIA

Project No. 2202-3061

Prepared for:

Bill and Allison Borgsmiller
8781 Tassajara Creek Road
Santa Margarita, California 94021

Prepared by:

Padre Associates, Inc.
369 Pacific Street
San Luis Obispo, California 93453

OCTOBER 2022



Authenticity and Signature Page



Padre Associates, Inc.
369 Pacific Street
San Luis Obispo, California 93401

Padre Associates, Inc. hereby certifies that all statements furnished in the following Biological Resources Assessment Report and all supporting information acquired for this biological assessment are true and correct to the best of our knowledge and belief. Further, we certify that the field survey associated with this report was performed by Padre and that the report accurately represents all information retained from the field visit.



Christina Santala
Project Biologist



Alyssa Berry
Senior Biologist

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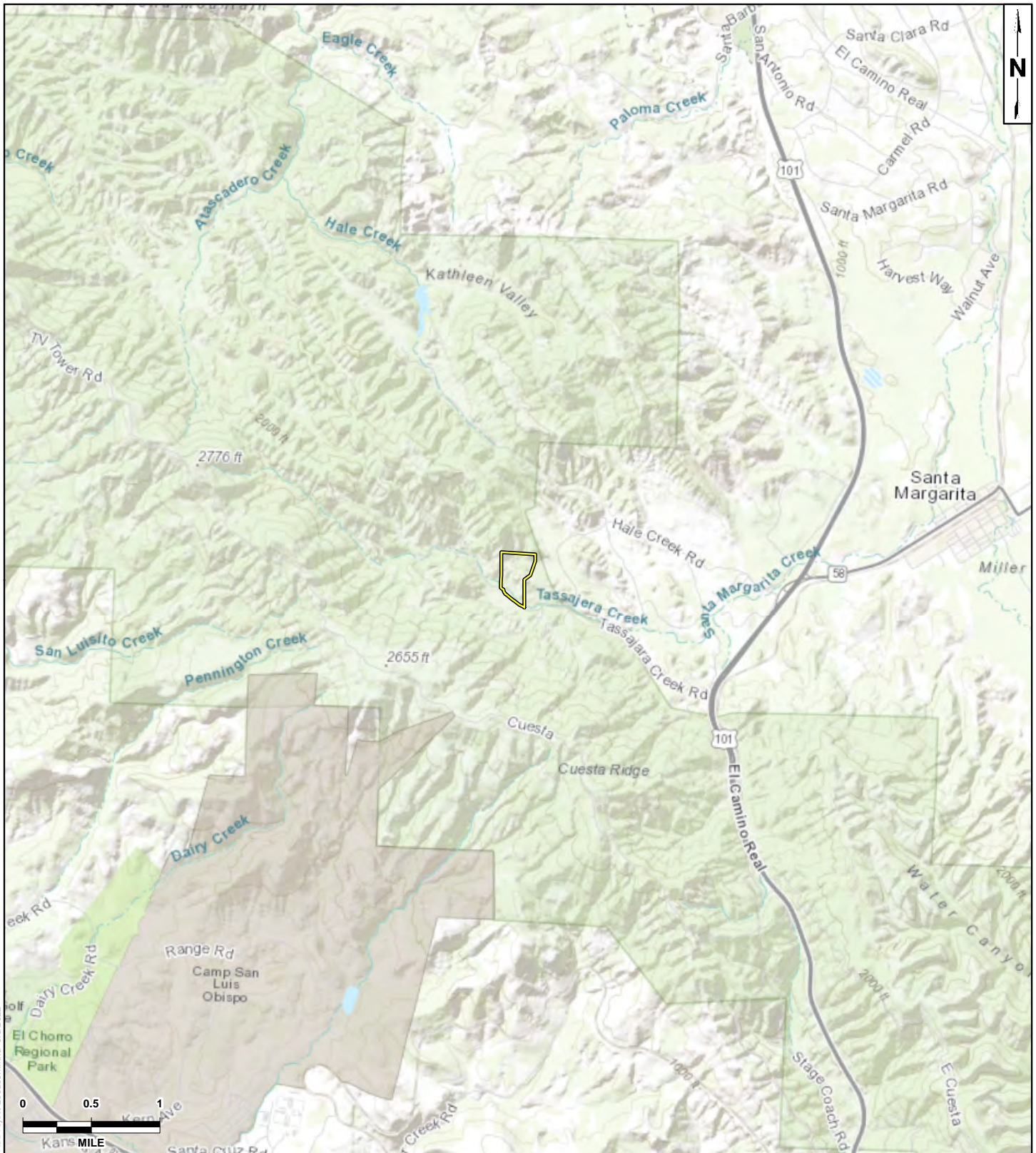
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Padre Associates, Inc. (Padre) has prepared this Biological Resources Assessment Report (Report) on behalf of Bill and Allison Borgsmiller (Client) to document the results of a biological resources assessment completed in support of a Minor Use Permit application for the construction of a new residence (Project) at 8781 Tassajara Creek Road in Santa Margarita, San Luis Obispo County, California (Figure 1-1 – Project Location). The Client proposes to construct a primary residence, pool, and associated waterline and leach field, and improve and realign portions of an existing unpaved access road (Project Site) for a total disturbance of approximately 1.74 acres within the approximately 44-acre property. This Report documents the results of a desktop review and field survey, and includes a discussion of existing biological resources, special-status biological resources that have the potential to occur within the proposed Project Site, potential Project impacts to these resources, and recommendations for impact avoidance and minimization measures.

1.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project Site is located on Tassajara Creek Road, approximately 1.7 miles northwest of Highway 101 in rural Santa Margarita, San Luis Obispo County, California, in the eastern slope of the Santa Lucia Mountain Range. The topography of the region consists of moderate to steep rolling hills. Surrounding properties contain rural residential structures and infrastructure, paved roads, ranchlands, and open space supporting grassland, shrubland, woodland, and riparian habitats. Tassajara Creek runs parallel to Tassajara Creek Road in a generally northwest to southeast direction. The Project Site includes a paved driveway leading to a concrete and steel bridge that crosses Tassajara Creek approximately 100 feet northeast of Tassajara Creek Road.



LEGEND:

 Parcel Boundary

MAP EXTENT:

SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY



Source: Esri Online Topo Basemap
 Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet
 Notes: This map was created for informational and display purposes only.



PROJECT NAME: TASSAJARA CREEK ROAD BRA SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY, CA	
PROJECT NUMBER: 2202-3061	DATE: October 2022

PROJECT LOCATION

FIGURE
1-1

2.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The regulatory framework identifies policies and plans administered by resource agencies pertaining to biological resources that are known to exist and/or have the potential to occur within the Project region.

2.1 FEDERAL REGULATIONS

2.1.1 Endangered Species Act of 1972.

The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA), administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), provides protection to species listed as Threatened or Endangered, and critical habitat designated for the protection of such species. The FESA prohibits “take” of Threatened and Endangered species (including plants) except under certain circumstances and only with authorization from the USFWS through a permit under sections 4(d), 7, or 10(a) of the FESA. Under the FESA, take is defined as to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.

Critical Habitat is defined in Section 3(5)(A) of the FESA as: (1) specific areas within the geographical area occupied by the species at the time of listing, on which are found those physical or biological features that are essential to the conservation of the listed species and that may require special management considerations or protection; and (2) specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by the species at the time of listing that are essential for the conservation of a listed species.

The FESA also provides protection to those species proposed to be listed under FESA or critical habitats proposed to be designated for such species. In addition to the listed species, the federal government also maintains lists of species that are neither formally listed nor proposed but could potentially be listed in the future. These federal candidate species include taxa for which substantial information on biological vulnerability and potential threats exist and are maintained to support the appropriateness of proposing to list the taxa as an Endangered or Threatened species.

2.1.2 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The USFWS also administers the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (16 USC 703-711). Under the MBTA, it is unlawful to take, possess, buy, sell, purchase, or barter any migratory bird listed in 50 CFR 10, including feathers or other parts of birds, nests, eggs or products, except as allowed by implementing regulations (50 CFR 21). In 2017, Solicitor of the Department of the Interior issued a legal opinion (M-37050 or M-Opinion) stating that “The Migratory Bird Treaty Act Does Not Prohibit Incidental Take” which in effect revoked take protections under the MBTA. On January 5, 2021, the USFWS published a final rule that defined the scope of the MBTA stating that incidental take of birds resulting from an activity is not prohibited when the underlying purpose of that activity is not to take birds. On May 6, 2021, the USFWS announced a proposed rule to revoke the January 7 final regulation that limited the scope of the MBTA, in an effort to reinstate federal MBTA protections. The proposed rule is pending as of June 2021.

In the interim, migratory birds are protected (for take) through AB 454 California Migratory Bird Protection Act (California Fish and Game Code 3513).

2.1.3 Waters of the United States

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) is responsible for the issuance of permits for the placement of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States (U.S.) pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 USC 1344).

In non-tidal waters the lateral extent of Federal jurisdiction is determined by the ordinary high water mark (OHWM), which is defined as the: “...*line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas.*” (33 CFR 328[e]). Additional physical characteristics, including matted vegetation, sediment sorting, multiple observed flow events, water staining, and others, have also been used to determine the OHWM (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 2005).

Wetlands could also be regulated as waters of the U.S. if they were adjacent to jurisdictional waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands). The ACOE regulation concerning wetlands adjacent to jurisdictional waters is defined at 33 CFR 328.4(c)(4):

Non-tidal Waters of the United States. The limits of jurisdiction in non-tidal waters:

- *In the absence of adjacent wetlands, the jurisdiction extends to the ordinary high water mark, or*
- *When adjacent wetlands are present, the jurisdiction extends beyond the ordinary high water mark to the limit of the adjacent wetlands (emphasis added)*

The term adjacent is defined at 33 CFR 328.3(C) as:

The term adjacent means bordering, contiguous, or neighboring. Wetlands separated from other waters of the United States by man-made dikes or barriers, natural river berms, beach dunes and the like are “adjacent wetlands”.

2.1.4 Federal Wetlands

Wetlands are a special category of waters of the U.S., and are defined at 33 CFR 328.3(b) as: “...*those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.*”

The ACOE utilizes the *Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual* (1987), herein referred to as *1987 ACOE Manual*, to identify wetlands subject to regulatory jurisdiction (jurisdictional wetlands) under the CWA. In central and southern California, Nevada, Arizona, and the other arid regions of the western U.S. the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region (Version 2.0)* prepared by the ACOE’s Engineer Research and Development Center (2008) is used to delineate jurisdictional wetlands.

The ACOE identifies jurisdictional wetlands using a three-parameter definition using vegetation, soil, and hydrological characteristics. Excluding unusual conditions (atypical conditions or disturbed sites), all three parameters must be present for a site to be considered a jurisdictional wetland.

2.2 STATE REGULATIONS

2.2.1 California Department of Fish and Wildlife

2.2.1.1 Wildlife and Plant Protection

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) administers a number of laws and programs designed to biological resources. Principal of these is the California Endangered Species Act of 1984 (CESA - Fish and Game Code Section 2050) that regulates the listing and take of threatened and endangered species. Under Section 2081 of CESA, CDFW may authorize the take of an endangered and/or threatened species, or candidate species by a permit or Memorandum of Understanding for scientific, educational, or management purposes.

CDFW also maintains lists of “candidate species” which are species that CDFW has formally noticed as under review for addition to the threatened or endangered species lists. California candidate species are afforded the same level of protection as listed species. CDFW also designates “species of special concern” which are species of limited distribution, declining populations, diminishing habitat, or unusual scientific, recreational, or educational value. These species do not have the same legal protection as listed species but may be added to official lists in the future. The species of special concern list is intended by CDFW as a management tool to call attention to declining populations and focus efforts on decreasing threats to long-term viability.

CDFW also administers other State laws designed to protect wildlife and plants, including those laws stated within Fish and Game Code Sections 3511, 3503, 3503.5, and 3513. Under Section 3511 of the Fish and Game Code, CDFW designates species that are afforded “fully protected” status. Fish and Game Code 3503 states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nests or eggs of *any bird*. Section 3503.5 of the Fish and Game Code states that it is “*unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the order Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds of prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest of eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto.*” Fish and Game Code Section 3513 states that Federal MBTA protections are afforded in California through Assembly Bill (AB) 454 California Migratory Bird Protection Act.

CDFW also manages the California Native Plant Protection Act of 1977 (Fish and Game Code Section 1900, et seq), which was enacted to identify, designate, and protect rare plants. In accordance with CDFG guidelines, California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Rare Plant Rank 1B plants are considered “rare” under the Act and are evaluated in California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) reports.

2.2.1.2 Section 1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement

CDFW administers several laws and programs designed to protect fish and wildlife resources in the State of California, including Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code, which requires a Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement between CDFW and any State or local governmental agency or public utility before the initiation of any construction project that will:

- Divert, obstruct, or change the natural flow or the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake;
- Use materials from a streambed; or
- Result in the disposal or deposition of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it can pass into any river, stream, or lake.

Therefore, CDFW claims jurisdiction over the bed, bank, and channel of drainage features with regard to activities regulated under Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code. CDFW has adopted the same wetland definition as USFWS, classified by the presence of only one parameter; however, CDFW does not specifically regulate wetlands.

2.2.2 Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (CA Water Code §§ 13000-13999.10) mandates that waters of the State of California shall be protected. Current policy in California is that activities that may affect waters of the State shall be regulated to attain the highest quality. Waters of the State include any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the State. The Porter-Cologne Act establishes that the State assumes responsibility for implementing portions of the Federal CWA, rather than operating separate State and Federal water pollution control programs in California. Consequently, the State is involved in activities such as setting water quality standards, issuing discharge permits, and operating grant programs. Pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA, the ACOE cannot issue a Federal CWA permit until the State of California first issues a Water Quality Certification to ensure that a project will comply with State water quality standards. The CWA's 401 certification requirement applies to many types of permits and is an important tool for the State to control projects that might degrade State waters. In Solano County, the authority to issue water quality certifications is vested with the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).

In 2019, the State Water Resources Control Board adopted the State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material (Procedures), for inclusion in the Water Quality Control Plan for Inland Surface Waters and Enclosed Bays and Estuaries and Ocean Waters of California. The Procedures consist of four major elements: 1) a wetland definition; 2) wetland delineation procedures; 3) a wetland jurisdictional framework; and 4) procedures for the submittal, review and approval of applications for Water Quality Certifications and Waste Discharge Requirements for dredge or fill activities. The Procedures took effect in May 2020.

2.2.2.1 Waters of the State

State Water Code defines Waters of the State broadly to include any surface water or groundwater including saline waters, within the boundaries of the State. These include:

- Natural wetlands
- Wetlands created by modification of a water of the State
- Wetlands that meet definition of waters of the U.S.
- Artificial wetlands that meet the following criteria:
 - Agency approved mitigation projects

- Specifically identified in a water quality control plan as a wetland or other water of the State
- Resulting from historic human activity, not subject to ongoing operation and maintenance, and has become a relatively permanent part of the natural landscape
- Greater than or equal to one acre in size, unless constructed for one of a variety of industrial or land management purposes

2.2.2.2 State Wetland Policy

A State wetland is defined in the new Procedures as an aquatic feature that “...*under normal circumstances has continuous or recurrent saturation of the upper substrate caused by groundwater, shallow surface water, or both; duration of saturation sufficient to cause anaerobic conditions in the upper substrate; and, vegetation that is dominated by hydrophytes or lacks vegetation.*”

If an aquatic feature meets the definition of a State wetland it may be considered a water of the State.

2.3 LOCAL REGULATIONS

San Luis Obispo County (County) incorporates all USFWS, CDFW, RWQCB, and ACOE standards when assessing project impacts to vegetation, wildlife, and wetland habitats, as well as the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) evaluation process, when applicable. The County has developed a framework of land use policies and recommendations intended to reduce impacts to sensitive biological resources.

2.3.1 Oak Tree Ordinance

Oak trees are protected under San Luis Obispo County Land Use Ordinance, Title 22; Chapters 22.56 (Tree Preservation) and 22.58 (Oak Woodland Ordinance) (SLO County, 2021) which provides policies that address oak tree impacts. Residential development may be subject to discretionary approval as required by other standards of Oak Woodland Ordinance 22.58. As such, oak tree removal and impact replacement planting ratios and other mitigation strategies for single tree removal may be established following County review for this Project.

3.0 METHODS

Methods to collect biological resources information included a desktop review and field survey of the Biological Study Area (BSA), which encompassed the Project Site and an approximately 50-foot buffer surrounding the Project Site limits.

3.1 DESKTOP REVIEW

Prior to conducting the field survey, a query of the CDFW California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) was conducted to identify documented occurrences of special-status plant and wildlife species, and sensitive habitats within the vicinity of the BSA. The CNDDDB is a continually refined and updated computerized inventory of rare animals, plants, and natural communities location information in California, including species that are listed as federally and/or state endangered/threatened. All wildlife taxa listed with the CNDDDB are considered “special animals” in which the CDFW is interested in tracking, regardless of their legal protection status.

The Project Site is located within the Atascadero 7.5-minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle, and the CNDDDB search was focused on this and eight adjacent quadrangles within approximately ten miles of the BSA, including Templeton, Creston, Santa Margarita, Lopez Mountain, San Luis Obispo, Morro Bay South, Morro Bay North, and York Mountain. The USFWS Critical Habitat database was also investigated to identify critical habitat for federally listed species within the BSA or surrounding region. In addition, the USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) was accessed to identify previously documented wetlands within the BSA or surrounding area.

3.2 FIELD SURVEYS

On September 1, 2022, Padre Biologists, Alyssa Berry and Christina Santala completed a field survey within the BSA focused on the existing biological resources, presence/absence of special-status plant and wildlife species and habitats, as well as the suitability of habitat to support these species within the BSA.

Field survey methods consisted of walking paths of opportunity throughout the BSA and recording wildlife species observed by visual observation using binoculars, indirect signs (e.g., tracks, scat, skeletal remains, and burrows), and/or auditory cues (i.e., calls and songs). Field notes on botanical resources and vegetation communities/habitats were also recorded. Field surveys were conducted in September, outside the typical blooming for many plant species and as such, a follow-up spring botanical survey will be conducted focused on the presence of potentially occurring special-status plant species documented to occur in the Project region.

Vegetation within the BSA was divided and classified into vegetation types based on *A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition (MCV2)* (Sawyer, et. al., 2009), or described as site-specific vegetation and/or land use cover types not treated in the MCV2. All identifiable plant species observed within the BSA were documented. Plant specimens that were not positively identified in the field were further examined using appropriate botanical keys, including *The Jepson Manual Vascular Plants of California* (Baldwin et. al., 2012).

4.0 FINDINGS

The following discussion of biological resources includes those that were observed within the BSA, those identified in the desktop review, and resources that have the potential to occur based on the presence of suitable habitat. Supporting documentation includes Figure 4-1 – Biological Resources Assessment Results, Figure 4-2 – Regional Special-Status Biological Resources, Appendix A – Site Photographs, Appendix B – Plant List, Appendix C – Wildlife List, and Appendix D – CNDDDB Results.

4.1 BOTANICAL RESOURCES

A list of plant species identified in the BSA during the September 2022 field survey is provided in Appendix B – Plant List. Vegetation communities documented to occur within the BSA are described in the following paragraphs.

Star-thistle fields (*Centaurea solstitialis*) Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance). The Star-thistle fields alliance occurs in fallow fields, rangelands, grasslands, roadsides, levee slopes, disturbed coastal scrub, riparian areas, cleared roadsides, waste places and soils are clays to sandy loams and is characterized by yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*) as dominant with other non-natives in the herbaceous layer; cover is open to continuous (Sawyer, et. al., 2009). As observed during the field survey, this alliance occurred in the southwest portion of the BSA, adjacent to the existing access road with yellow star thistle as the dominant species. Co-dominant to component species included wild oats (*Avena barbata*), redstem filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), sparse occurrences of coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*) and one multi-trunk valley oak (*Quercus lobata*) tree with a Diameter at Breast Height (DBH) of approximately 12 inches. This alliance is not considered sensitive by the CDFW and is not protected under CEQA.

Wild oats and annual brome grassland (*Avena* spp. – *Bromus* spp. Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance). The Wild oats and annual brome grassland alliance occurs in all topographic settings in foothills, waste places, rangelands, and openings in woodlands. This alliance is characterized by presence of slender wild oat (*Avena barbata*), wild oats (*Avena fatua*), false brome (*Brachypodium distachyon*), rattlesnake grass (*Briza maxima*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), soft chess (*Bromus hordeaceus*) and/or foxtail barley (*Hordeum murinum*) as dominant or co-dominant with other non-natives in the herbaceous layer; cover is open to continuous (Sawyer et. al., 2009). As observed during the field survey, this alliance occurred at the southern boundary of the BSA and appeared to be recently mowed. Dominant to co-dominant species included remnant wild oats and redstem filaree, with a small cluster of grey pines (*Pinus sabiniana*). This alliance is not considered sensitive by the CDFW and is not protected under CEQA.

Deerweed scrub (*Acmispon glaber* [*Lotus scoparius*] Shrubland Alliance). The Deerweed scrub alliance occurs on lower to upper slopes and ridges, typically exposed, somewhat steep open settings, and often in areas of recent disturbance, such as through clearing, fire, or intermittent flooding and is characterized by deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*) as the dominant species in the shrub canopy with shrubs such as chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), buckbrush ceanothus (*Ceanothus cuneatus*) and California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*); canopy is open to intermittent (Sawyer et. al., 2009). As observed during the field survey, this alliance was located primarily in and adjacent to the proposed building site, water line corridor, and upper

access road in the northeastern portion of the BSA with deerweed as the dominant species at sparse to moderate cover. Component and intermittent species included remnant wild oats, coyote brush, and golden fleece (*Ericameria arborescens*). This alliance is not considered sensitive by the CDFW and is not protected under CEQA.

Chamise chapparal (*Adenostoma fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance). The Chamise chapparal alliance is found on varied topography with soils that are commonly shallow over colluvium and many kinds of bedrock and is characterized by chamise as the dominant species with component species such as manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* sp.), monkey flower (*Diplacus aurantiacus*), scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), and Ceanothus (*Ceanothus* sp.); canopy is intermittent to continuous (Sawyer et. al., 2009). As observed during the field survey, chamise was the dominant species with co-dominant to component species including scrub oak, bush poppy (*Dendromecon rigida*), golden fleece, greenbark ceanothus (*Ceanothus spinosus*), manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* spp.), deerweed, and remnant wild oats, and intermittent occurrence of sand buck brush (*Ceanothus cuneatus* var. *fascicularis*). This alliance is not considered sensitive by the CDFW and is not protected under CEQA.

Black sage scrub (*Salvia mellifera* Shrubland Alliance). Black sage scrub Alliance occurs on dry slopes and alluvial fans with shallow soils and is characterized by the presence of black sage (*Salvia mellifera*) as dominant or co-dominant in the shrub canopy; canopy is continuous to intermittent and herbaceous layer is variable and seasonal (Sawyer et al., 2009). As observed during the field survey, this alliance occurred on a steep slope between the access road and proposed solar array location in the northeast portion of the Project Site. Black sage was the dominant species with co-dominant to component species including bush poppy, coyote brush, deerweed, and remnant annual grasses. Black sage scrub is not considered sensitive by the CDFW and is not protected under CEQA.

Pine scrub. Within this Report, Pine scrub is a site-specific vegetation community classification consisting of an assemblage of grey pine in the tree canopy with intermittent occurrences of oaks, manzanita, and sand buck brush in the shrub layer and sparse cover of remnant annual grasses in the herbaceous layer. As observed during the field survey, this vegetation community occurred adjacent to the access road in the central/southern portion of the BSA. Pine scrub is not considered sensitive by the CDFW and is not protected under CEQA.

Mixed oak forest and woodland (*Quercus [agrifolia, douglasii, garryana, kelloggii, lobata, wislizeni]* Forest and Woodland Alliance). Mixed oak forest and woodland Alliance occurs in valleys, gentle to steep slopes on soils that are moderately deep and is characterized by coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*), blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), Oregon oak (*Quercus garryana*), California black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), valley oak (*Quercus lobata*), and/or interior live oak (*Quercus wislizeni*) with buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*), grey pine, douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), and/or California bay (*Umbellularia californica*); canopy is open to continuous, shrubs are infrequent or common, and herbaceous layer is sparse or abundant and may be grassy (Sawyer et. al., 2009). As observed during the field survey, this alliance occurred adjacent to the access road in the central/south portion of the BSA. Valley oak and interior oak were the dominant tree species with intermittent occurrences of grey pine and coast live oak. Sparse to moderate cover of component and understory species included wild oats, deerweed, fiddleneck (*Amsinckia* sp.), deerweed, and coyote brush. Black sage scrub is not

considered sensitive by the CDFW and is not protected under CEQA however, individual oak trees and oak woodlands are protected under San Luis Obispo County regulations.

California sycamore – Coast live oak riparian woodlands (*Platanus racemosa* – *Quercus agrifolia* Woodland Alliance). The California sycamore – Coast live oak riparian woodlands alliance occurs in gullies, intermittent streams, springs, seeps, stream banks, and terraces adjacent to floodplains that are subject to high-intensity flooding with soils that are rocky or cobbly alluvium with permanent moisture at depth. This alliance is characterized by California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) and/or Coast live oak as dominant to or co-dominant in the tree canopy in riparian habitats with cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), valley oak, arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), red willow (*Salix laevigata*) and other native species; tree and shrub canopy is open to intermittent, and herbaceous layer is sparse or grassy (Sawyer, et. al., 2009). As observed during the field survey, this alliance comprised the riparian corridor along Tassajara Creek adjacent to Tassajara Creek Road. California sycamore was the dominant species with co-dominant to intermittent species including coast live oak, valley oak, cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), grey pine, and redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) in the tree canopy, and moderate to dense cover of understory species including coffee berry (*Frangula californica*), coyote brush, arroyo willow, red willow, poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), tall Cyperus (*Cyperus eragrostis*), poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), and horsetail (*Equisetum* sp.). This alliance is not considered sensitive by the CDFW and is not protected under CEQA; however, this assemblage of vegetation comprises the Tassajara Creek riparian corridor and as such, is a protected resource under CDFW regulation 1602 (Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement).

Developed. Within this report, Developed is a term that describes areas where the land surface has been modified for infrastructure, such as paved and unpaved roads, graded areas and water tank locations. Developed lands typically do not support vegetative cover due to the presence of impervious surfaces, however, disturbed areas that are not paved can support vegetative cover. As observed during the field survey, Disturbed areas included the paved driveway and bridge near Tassajara Creek Road, the unpaved access road, and several graded slopes adjacent to the access road throughout the BSA.

4.1.1 Oak Trees

Mixed oak forest and woodland vegetation community mapped within the BSA was comprised of sparse to moderate occurrences of oak trees (valley oaks, coast live oak, interior live oak, and scrub oak) that were observed within or overlapping the Project footprint (primarily along the access road). A total of 40 oak trees, with a DBH of five inches or greater, were documented within the BSA. Of these 40 oak trees, six were located within the proposed road disturbance footprint, 19 oak trees had canopy overlapping the proposed road disturbance footprint, and the remaining 15 oak trees were located outside of the proposed Project footprint (trees outside the footprint were documented for informational purposes only). Section 5.0 Potential Impacts provides a summary of potential impacts to oak trees.

4.2 WILDLIFE HABITAT

The upland and riparian habitats within the BSA were vegetated with sparse to dense herbaceous, shrub, and tree cover that provided suitable habitat for birds to nest, forage, and roost throughout the year. The soil within the upland areas was generally loose and friable, providing suitable conditions for burrowing reptiles and mammals. In addition, areas of bare ground and minimal vegetation also function as suitable denning and foraging habitat for reptiles.

Wildlife was identified during the field survey through indirect sign and direct observations of individuals. Species observed and detected included western side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), western scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), California quail (*Callipepla californica*), gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), and woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*). A complete list of observed wildlife species can be found in Appendix C – Wildlife Species Observed within the BSA.

4.3 AQUATIC RESOURCES

Based on the results of the desktop review and field observations, one Riverine feature (Tassajara Creek) and associated Forested/Shrub Wetland habitat was recorded in the USFWS NWI and was verified to occur within the BSA. As observed during the field survey, Tassajara Creek was approximately 40 feet wide and 10 feet deep measured at the top of the banks at the bridge crossing within the BSA. Shallow pools of standing water were present, and vegetation within the channel and banks consisted of an assemblage of hydrophytic and riparian plant species. The proposed Project footprint encompasses an existing concrete and steel bridge that crosses Tassajara Creek to enable access across Tassajara Creek Road to the proposed residence.

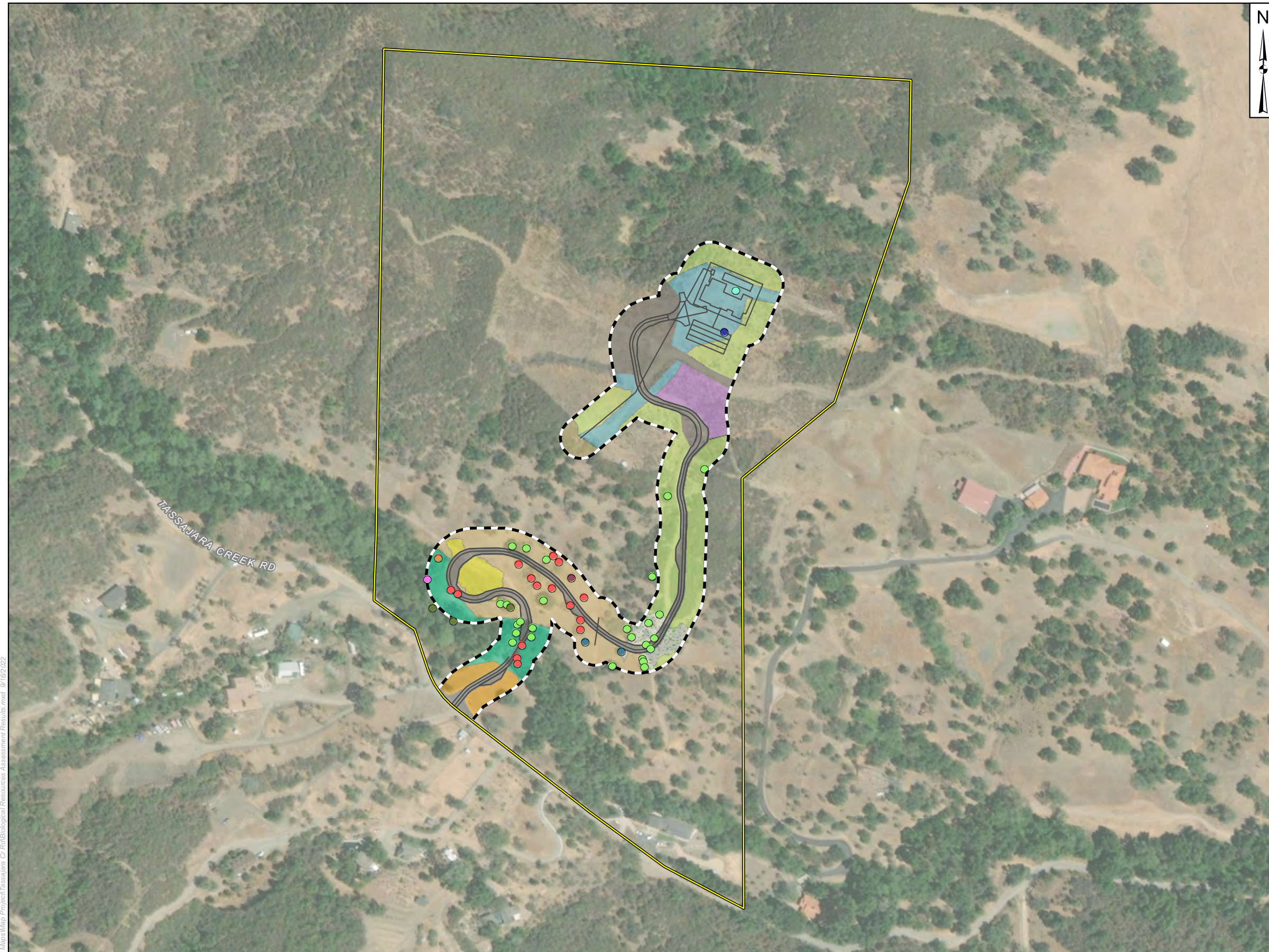
4.4 SPECIAL-STATUS BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Results of the nine quadrangles (approximately ten miles surrounding the Project Site) CNDDDB query for regional occurrences of special-status plant and wildlife species, and sensitive vegetation communities can be found in Appendix D (CDFW, 2022a). This Report focuses on the special-status plants and wildlife biological resources within five miles of the BSA (Project region) that have a greater potential to occur within the Project Site based on proximity of documented occurrences and presence of suitable habitat. Figure 4-2 depicts CNDDDB occurrences and USFWS Critical Habitat within five miles of the Project Site.

4.4.1 Special-Status Habitats

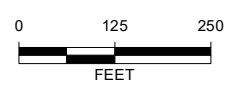
One USFWS-Designated Critical Habitat overlapped the BSA: California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*) USFWS-Designated Critical Habitat. (USFWS, 2022a).

No sensitive natural communities as defined by CDFW were documented within the BSA. There were two sensitive natural communities within five miles of the BSA including Northern interior cypress forest and serpentine bunchgrass.



- LEGEND:**
- Parcel Boundary
 - Biological Study Area (BSA)
 - Project Footprint
- Trees and Shrubs**
- Cottonwood
 - Oak
 - Pine
 - Redwood
 - Sand buck brush
 - Scrub oak
 - Spineflower
 - Sycamore
 - Valley oak
- Vegetation Types**
- Black sage scrub
 - Chamise chaparral
 - Deerweed scrub
 - Developed
 - Mixed oak forest and woodland
 - Mixed Pine scrub
 - Star thistle fields
 - Sycamore-coast live oak riparian woodland
 - Wild oats and annual brome grassland

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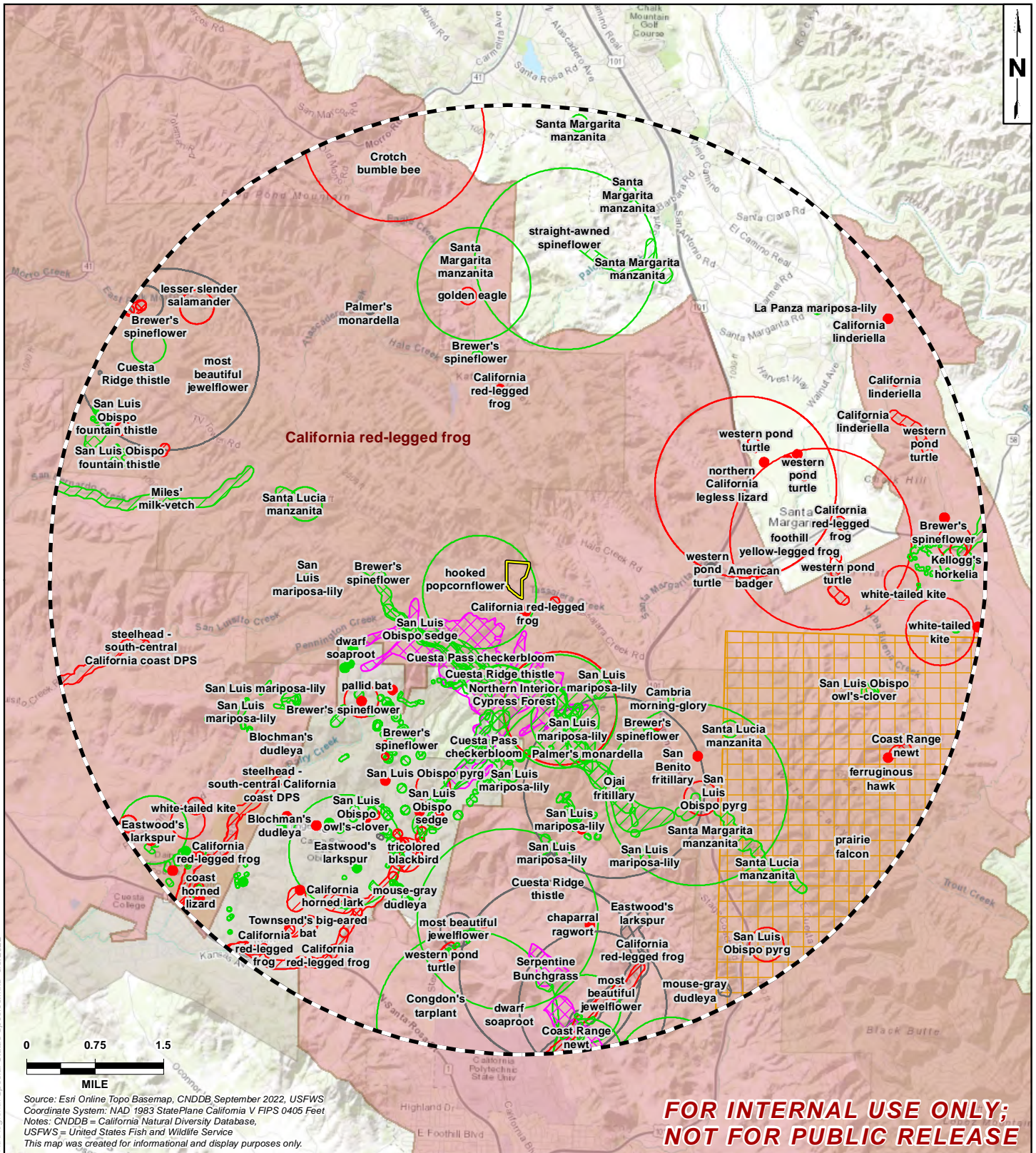


Source: Esri Online Imagery Basemap, County of San Luis Obispo
 Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet
 Notes: This map was created for informational and display purposes only.



PROJECT NAME: TASSAJARA CREEK ROAD BRA SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY, CA	
PROJECT NUMBER: 2202-0361	DATE: October 2022

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT RESULTS FIGURE 4-1



Source: Esri Online Topo Basemap, CNDDB, September 2022, USFWS Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet. Notes: CNDDB = California Natural Diversity Database, USFWS = United States Fish and Wildlife Service. This map was created for informational and display purposes only.

**FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY;
NOT FOR PUBLIC RELEASE**

LEGEND:

Parcel Boundary Buffer (5 miles)	CNDDB Occurrences Plant (80m)	Animal (80m)	Multiple (80m)
Parcel Boundary	Plant (specific)	Animal (specific)	Multiple (specific)
USFWS Critical Habitat	Plant (non-specific)	Animal (non-specific)	Multiple (non-specific)
	Plant (circular)	Animal (circular)	Multiple (circular)
	Terrestrial Comm. (specific)	Sensitive EO's (Commercial only)	



PROJECT NAME: TASSAJARA CREEK ROAD BRA SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY, CA	
PROJECT NUMBER: 2202-0361	DATE: October 2022

**REGIONAL SPECIAL
STATUS SPECIES**

FIGURE
4-2

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4.4.2 Special-Status Botanical

Special-status plants are either listed as Endangered or Threatened under FESA or CESA, considered Rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act, or considered rare (but not legally listed) by resources agencies, professional organizations, and the scientific community under the following categories:

1. Plants listed or proposed for listing as Threatened or Endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act (50 CFR 17.12 for listed plants and various notices in the Federal Register for proposed species,).
2. Plants that are candidates for possible future listing as Threatened or Endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act (Federal Register May 3, 2022).
3. Plants that meet the definitions of rare or endangered species under the CEQA (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15380).
4. Plants considered by the CNPS to be "Rare, Threatened, or Endangered" in California (Ranks 1B and 2 in CNPS, 2022).
5. Plants listed by CNPS as plants about which we need more information and plants of limited distribution (Ranks 3 and 4 in CNPS, 2022).
6. Plants listed or proposed for listing by the State of California as Threatened or Endangered under the California Endangered Species Act (14 CCR 670.5).
7. Plants listed under the California Native Plant Protection Act (California Fish and Game Code 1900 et seq.).
8. Plants considered sensitive by other Federal agencies (i.e., U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management), state and local agencies or jurisdictions.
9. Plants considered sensitive or unique by the scientific community or occurring at the limits of their natural range (State CEQA Guidelines).

Based on the CNDDDB query completed as part of the desktop review, there were 44 special-status plant species documented within approximately ten miles of the BSA (Appendix D). Of these species, six have a greater potential to occur within the Project Site based on proximity of documented occurrences (less than one mile). Special-status plant species that have been documented within a five-mile radius include Brewer's spineflower (*Chorizanthe breweri*), Cuesta Pass checkerbloom (*Sidalcea hickmanii* ssp. *anomala*), hooked popcorn flower (*Plagiobothrys uncinatus*), mesa horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*), San Luis mariposa-lily (*Calochortus obispoensis*), and San Luis Obispo sedge (*Carex obispoensis*).

Two special-status plant species were observed during the September 2022 field survey: elegant buckwheat (*Eriogonum elegans*), a CNPS California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) 4.3 species (plants of limited distribution; not very threatened in California), and sand buck brush, a CNPS CRPR 4.2 species (plants of limited distribution; fairly threatened in California) (CNPS, 2022). Note that the field survey was conducted outside of the typical blooming period for potentially occurring special-status plant species of the region and as such, many plants were not identifiable in September. Padre will conduct a follow-up spring botanical survey in between March and June

2023 to capture the blooming period of the potentially occurring special-status plant species. The results of the survey will be summarized in a letter report format.

Special-status Brewer's spineflower, a CNPS CRPR 1B.3 species (plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; not very threatened in California) is documented to occur in the project region. Padre observed spineflower (*Chorizanthe* sp.) within the BSA, however it was not identifiable to species. As such, Padre will confirm the species and determine if it is a special-status species during the follow-up spring botanical survey.

4.4.3 Special-Status Wildlife

Special-status wildlife species are either listed as Endangered or Threatened under FESA or CESA, or considered rare (but not formally listed) by resources agencies, professional organizations, and the scientific community under the following categories:

- Animals listed or proposed for listing as Threatened or Endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act (50 CFR 17.11 for listed animals and various notices in the Federal Register for proposed species).
- Animals that are candidates for possible future listing as Threatened or Endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act (Federal Register May 3, 2022).
- Animals that meet the definitions of rare or endangered species under the CEQA (*State CEQA Guidelines*, Section 15380).
- Animal considered Species of Special Concern (SSC) by CDFW (Checklist of the American Ornithologists' Union, 2022 for birds; American Society of Mammalogists, 2022 for mammals; Fricke, R., Eschmeyer, W. N. & R. van der Laan (eds), 2022 for fish; and Center for North American Herpetology, 2022 for amphibians and reptiles).
- Animals listed or proposed for listing by the State of California as Threatened and Endangered under the California Endangered Species Act (14 CCR 670.5).
- Animal species that are fully protected in California (California Fish and Game Code, Section 3511 [birds], 4700 [mammals], and 5050 [reptiles and amphibians]).
- Animal species protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (as amended in 1994).
- Birds of Conservation Concern. Migratory and nonmigratory bird species (beyond those already designated as federally Threatened or Endangered) that represent the USFWS highest conservation priorities in effort to draw attention to species in need of conservation action (Shuford and Gardali, 2008).
- Birds on the CDFW Watch List include "Taxa to Watch" (Shuford and Gardali, 2008) 1) not on the current Special Concern list but were on previous lists and they have not been state listed under CESA; 2) were previously state or federally listed and now are on neither list; or 3) are on the list of "Fully Protected" species.

Based on the CNDDDB query completed as part of the desktop review, there were 50 special-status wildlife species documented within approximately ten miles of the BSA. Of those 50, there are 15 special-status wildlife species with the potential to occur within the Project Site

based on suitable habitat and regional documented occurrences within approximately five miles of the BSA. These species include crotch bumblebee (*Bombus crotchii*), California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*), foothill yellow-legged frog (*Rana boylei*), coast range newt (*Taricha torosa*), lesser slender salamander (*Batrachoseps minor*), western spadefoot (*Spea hammondi*), coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*), Northern California legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra*), western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*), burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*), American badger (*Taxidea taxus*), pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*), and Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*).

One special-status wildlife species was observed during the September 2022 field survey: woodrat (*Neotoma fuscipes*). This species is not formally listed as endangered or threatened; however, it is a species of special concern with the CDFW. No other special-status wildlife species were observed during the field survey. However, the Project Site may provide suitable habitat to support several special-status wildlife species that are documented to occur in the Project region. The following sections provide an overview of the general habitat requirements for these species and further detail on the potential for each of these species to occur in the Project Site.

4.4.3.1 Insects

Crotch bumble bee is a candidate to become listed as State Endangered. This species primarily occurs within California and generally inhabits open grassland and scrub habitats (Williams et al., 2014). Crotch bumble bees primarily nest underground and although literature about their overwintering behavior is limited, most bumble bee species prefer loose soil, leaf litter, or other debris for overwintering sites (Williams et al., 2014). This species was not observed during the September 2022 field survey; however, suitable scrub habitat for Crotch bumble bee is present within the Project Site. Due to presence of suitable habitat, regional occurrences, and the transitory nature of bumble bees, this species has a potential to occur within the Project Site. Refer to Section 6.0 for recommended mitigation measures for protection of potentially occurring crotch bumblebee during Project activities.

4.4.3.2 Amphibians and Reptiles

Western spadefoot toad (Species of Special Concern [SSC]), California red-legged frog (Federal Threatened), foothill yellow-legged frog (State Endangered), coast range newt (SSC), and lesser slender salamander (SSC), and western pond turtle (SSC) are semi-aquatic species that utilize both wetland and upland habitats for their life/reproductive cycles (Stebbins, 2003). The Tassajara Creek riparian corridor and surrounding upland habitat (leaf litter, areas of loose soils, and small mammal burrows) within and adjacent to the Project Site provide suitable aquatic and upland habitat for these species. No amphibians were observed during the September 2022 survey but have the potential to migrate through or utilize the Project Site for breeding and/or upland refugia. Tassajara Creek may provide suitable aquatic breeding habitat for western spadefoot, California red-legged frog, foothill yellow-legged frog, and coast range newt when flowing water and/or pools are present. The moist soils, rocky crevices and/or animal burrows along the Tassajara Creek riparian corridor may provide suitable breeding habitat for lesser salamander. The upland habitat along and adjacent to the riparian corridor may provide suitable migratory and foraging habitat for these amphibians. Western pond turtle that have the potential to occur within Tassajara Creek may utilize the upland habitat within the Project Site for nesting.

Two terrestrial special-status reptile species have the potential to occur within the Project Site. Northern legless lizard (SSC) is a predominantly subterranean lizard that occupies moist, warm, and loose soils with vegetative cover (Stebbins, 2003). It has the potential to utilize areas of the Project Site that have dense leaf litter. The coast horned lizard (SSC) inhabits open areas of sandy soil and low vegetation in valleys and foothills throughout northern California to Baja California. It is found in grasslands, coniferous forests, woodlands, and chaparral, with open areas and patches of loose soil, including sandy washes and along dirt roads (Stebbins, 2003). No northern legless lizards or coast horned lizards were observed during the September 2022 survey however, these species have the potential to utilize areas of leaf litter and loose soils within the Project Site. Refer to Section 6.0 for recommended mitigation measures for protection of potentially occurring special-status amphibians and reptiles during Project activities.

4.4.3.3 Birds

Several special-status bird species have been documented within five miles of the Project Site and have potential to occur within the BSA based on presence of suitable habitat including burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), and ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*). These bird species have the potential to nest, breed, roost, forage, and/or temporarily pass through the BSA, depending on each species' life history and habitat requirements. No evidence of active nests or prior bird nesting was observed within the BSA during the September 2022 field survey. Vegetation and other substrates (e.g., areas of open ground, fences, trees, etc.) present within or adjacent to the Project Site provide suitable nesting habitat for a variety of bird species. Nesting birds and their nests/eggs are protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 and California Fish and Game Code. Nesting bird season generally occurs between February 1 and August 31. Refer to Section 6.0 for recommended mitigation measures for protection of potentially occurring burrowing owl and nesting birds during Project activities.

4.4.3.4 Mammals

American Badger. American badger (SSC) which typically inhabits grasslands, farmland and forest edges with friable soils associated with their primary prey resources, fossorial rodents (CDFW, 1999). Badgers dig dens with eight to twelve-inch elliptical burrows that they use for cover, sleeping, hunting, caching food, and breeding. They generally breed within the months of July and August. Badgers are generally nocturnal but can also be active during the day. No large burrows or sign (i.e., scat, tracks, prey remains, etc.) were identified during the September 2022 survey. However, based on presence of suitable habitat and documented occurrences less than five miles from the BSA, there is a potential for these species to occur within the Project Site.

Bats. Pallid bat (SSC) and Townsend's big-eared bat (SSC) have been documented to occur within five miles of the BSA. Suitable roosting habitat for these bat species include crevices in rocky outcrops, caves, mines, hollow trees, cliff faces, and man-made buildings/structures. Maternal colonies for most bats occur between April and August. Most bat species will migrate in the fall from maternal roosts to wintering sites. No bats were observed during the September 2022 survey, however, stands of trees within and adjacent to the Project Site provide suitable habitat for bats and as such there is the potential for common and/or special-status bat species to occur at this Project Site.

Woodrat. Woodrats can be found in multiple habitats including woodland, chaparral, and shrub habitats. Woodrats construct a nest structure with twigs, sticks, cactus parts, and various other materials which are used for denning, food caching, and predator escape (CDFW, 2008). These stick piles are easily identified and are considered active if fresh green material is mixed in with older debris. One woodrat nest was observed within the BSA during the September 2022 survey, outside of the disturbance footprint. Refer to Section 6.0 for recommended mitigation measures for protection of woodrats during Project activities.

5.0 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The proposed Project includes construction of a residence and installation of associated utilities and access road/driveway within the property. Grading and construction activities have the potential to impact special-status plants, oak trees, and aquatic habitat that were observed during the September 2022 field survey, and potentially occurring special-status wildlife. Potential impacts to special-status wildlife and plants, including oak trees, are construction-related, including mortality or injury from equipment operations, vehicle traffic, and loss of habitat. Project-related noise also has the potential to negatively affect nesting bird activity within or adjacent to the Project Site. In addition, Tassajara Creek and associated riparian vegetation has the potential to be impacted during road improvement activities.

Trees with a DBH of five inches or greater were documented within and/or overlapping the proposed access road alignment. There were 3 oak trees within and 14 oak trees that had canopy overlapping the proposed access road alignment. These oaks have the potential to be removed or impacted during construction. Based on field survey observations, it appears that most of the oak trees and/or oak tree canopy can be avoided by project design changes. In addition, proposed access road alignment will disturb approximately 125 linear feet (0.04 acres) of relatively dense chamise chaparral vegetation that may contain sand buck brush (a special-status species). Refer to Section 6.0 for recommended mitigation measures to avoid and/or minimize impacts to special-status biological resources and habitats.

6.0 RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES

Implementation of the following avoidance and minimization measures are recommended to protect sensitive biological resources to the greatest extent feasible during proposed Project activities:

1. Work Timing. All work activities shall be completed during daylight hours (between sunrise and sunset) and outside of rain events.
2. Work Limits. The Project impact area shall be clearly marked or delineated with stakes, flagging, tape, or signage prior to work. Areas outside of work limits shall be considered environmentally sensitive and shall not be disturbed.
3. Vehicles and Equipment. All equipment and vehicles shall be checked and maintained daily to prevent spills of fuel, oil, and other hazardous materials. A designated staging area shall be established for vehicle/equipment parking and storage of fuel, lubricants, and solvents. All fueling and maintenance activities shall take place in the staging area.
4. Pre-Activity Nesting Bird Survey. If vegetation removal (i.e., tree trimming/removal activities) is scheduled between February 1 and August 31 (general nesting bird season), nesting bird surveys shall be completed by a qualified biologist within 48 hours prior to start of work. If any active nests are discovered within or adjacent to work limits, an appropriate buffer (i.e., 500 feet for raptors and 250 feet for other birds, or at the discretion of a qualified biologist based on biological or ecological reasons) shall be established to protect the nest until a qualified biologist has determined that the nest is no longer active and/or the young have fledged.
5. Follow-Up Spring Botanical Survey. A botanical survey will be scheduled during the typical blooming period (March through June) for potentially occurring special-status plant species known to occur in the Project region. The survey area will include the entire proposed Project footprint with an emphasis on presence/absence of sand buck brush within the chamise chaparral vegetation to be cleared within the proposed road alignment. If special-status plants are observed during the spring botanical survey, plants/populations shall be mapped and incorporated into Project plans. The results will be submitted to the County in a letter-report. It is expected that the results of the follow-up spring botanical survey will be submitted to the County before issuance of Project permits. Special-status plants shall be avoided, if feasible. If impacts are unavoidable, the plants may be salvaged, transplanted, or seed could be collected for planting and/or seeding elsewhere within the Project Site.
6. Pre-Activity Special-Status Wildlife Survey. Within 30 days of the start of construction, qualified biologists shall conduct a pre-activity survey of the Project disturbance footprint and a 50-foot buffer for signs of badger, woodrat, coast horned lizard, Northern California legless lizard, and bats, including tracks, scat, suitable burrows (burrows four inches or greater in diameter for badger). The pre-activity wildlife survey may be completed in conjunction with the pre-activity nesting bird survey, if feasible.
 - Potential badger dens shall be tracked for a minimum of four nights with motion-activated cameras to determine if the burrow is actively being used by badger.

- Active badger dens shall be avoided by a minimum of 50 feet until they have been determined to be inactive. No action is needed if badger den is determined to be inactive. Once inactive, the den may be destructed by a qualified biologist.
- Potentially active woodrat nests shall be avoided by a minimum of five feet during Project activities. If avoidance is not feasible, an active nest may be deconstructed by a qualified biologist, to ensure that the woodrat is not harmed and observed to move to nearby suitable habitat. Inactive woodrat nests that cannot be avoided during Project activities may also be carefully deconstructed by a qualified biologist.
 - To avoid impacts to potentially occurring special-status lizard species coast horned lizard and Northern California legless lizard, a qualified biologist shall complete a visual survey of suitable areas of loose soil and along dirt roads within the Project disturbance area. If these species are observed, they shall be allowed to move on their own volition or relocated to suitable habitat outside of the proposed work area.
 - To avoid impacts to potentially occurring special-status bats, a qualified biologist shall conduct a visual survey, at dawn and dusk, of trees that will be trimmed or removed during Project activities.
7. Biological Monitoring. Biological monitoring shall be completed by a qualified biologist for all initial ground disturbance (e.g., grading/excavation activities). For this task, the biologist shall survey/clear undisturbed work areas prior to start of work and then monitor the area while initial grading activities are completed. Any wildlife observed during monitoring shall be allowed to move out of work limits of their own volition or shall be captured and relocated to nearby suitable habitat by the biologist, as necessary and in compliance with state and federal Endangered Species Act regulations.
8. Oak Trees. Oak trees greater than five inches DBH removed during construction and/or oak woodland canopy overlapping the proposed Project Site footprint shall be mitigated. San Luis Obispo County may require a permit to remove and/or impact oak trees prior to disturbance. Generally, impacts are defined as trimming greater than 30 percent of the oak tree canopy and/or ground disturbance within the root zone (canopy dripline). To protect oak trees within 25 feet of the proposed work area limits visible construction fencing or flagging will be installed at the drip line of oak trees greater than five inches DBH within 25 feet of the proposed work limits, and ground disturbance shall be restricted to at least one foot outside the dripline. If oak tree removal and/or impacts are unavoidable, the following measures will be implemented:
- No oak tree shall be removed or impacted without prior County approval;
 - County approval may require preparation of an oak tree protection and replacement plan; and
 - A certified arborist shall conduct oak tree trimming and removal activities.
9. Aquatic Resources. Tassajara Creek and the associated riparian corridor is an aquatic resource that is protected under federal, state, and local regulations. If impacts to

Tassajara Creek bed, bank, and/or riparian vegetation are unavoidable, completion of jurisdictional delineation survey will be necessary to determine the jurisdictional extent (Federal and /or state) of aquatic resources within the parcel. The results would be used to determine construction setbacks and/or to calculate impact acreages if impacts to aquatic resources are unavoidable due to Project design. Dependent on the type of disturbance, obtaining one or more of the following permits may be required:

- ACOE Section 404 Nationwide Permit;
- RWQCB Section 401 Water Quality Certification; and
- CDFW Section 1602 Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement.

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cuckoo bumble bee (*Bombus suckleyi*), and western bumble bee (*Bombus occidentalis occidentalis*) as Endangered under the California Endangered Species Act. October 2018.

APPENDIX A

Site Photographs



Photo 1. Representative view of proposed residence and leach field sites (aspect north; 9/1/22).



Photo 2. Access road and water line corridor and adjacent Chamise chaparral and Deerweed scrub (aspect northeast; 9/1/22).



Photo 3. Representative view of Pine scrub adjacent to access road (aspect southeast; 9/1/22).



Photo 4. Representative view of Mixed oak forest and woodland adjacent to access road (aspect southeast; 9/1/22).



Photo 5. Representative view of Tassajara Creek riparian corridor and Star thistle fields vegetation (aspect south; 9/1/22).



Photo 6. Bridge crossing at Tassajara Creek (aspect northeast; 9/1/22).

APPENDIX B

Plant List

List of Plant Species Observed
8781 Tassajara Creek Road, Santa Margarita, California

FAMILY	Scientific Name	Common Name	Habit	Wetland Indicator Status	Native Status	Cal-IPC Rating	Listing Status
ANACARDIACEAE	<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	Poison oak	S	FACU	N		
APIACEAE	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	Poison hemlock	PH	FACW			
ASTERACEAE	<i>Acourtia microcephala</i>	Sacapellote	PH	-	N		
	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Coyote brush	S	-	N		
	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Tocalote	AH	-		Moderate	
	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	Yellow star-thistle	AH	-		High	
	<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i>	Common sandaster	PH	-	N		
	<i>Ericameria arborescens</i>	Golden fleece	S	-	N		
	<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i>	Golden yarrow	S	-	N		
	<i>Pseudognaphalium californicum</i>	Green everlasting	A/PH	-	N		
BORAGINACEAE	<i>Amsinckia</i> sp.	Fiddleneck	AH	-			
CYPERACEAE	<i>Cyperus eragrostis</i>	Tall cyperus	PH	FACW	N		
EQUISETACEAE	<i>Equisetum</i> sp.	Horsetail	F	FAC			
ERICACEAE	<i>Arctostaphylos</i> sp.	Manzanita	S				
EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Croton setiger</i>	Turkey mullein	AH	-	N		
FABACEAE	<i>Acmispon glaber</i> var. <i>glaber</i>	Deerweed	PH	-	N		
	<i>Trifolium hirtum</i>	Rose clover	AH	-		Limited	
FAGACEAE	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast live oak	T	-	N		
	<i>Quercus berberidifolia</i>	Inland scrub oak	T	-	N		
	<i>Quercus lobata</i>	Valley oak	T	FACU	N		
	<i>Quercus wislizeni</i>	Interior live oak	T		N		
GERANIACEAE	<i>Erodium botrys</i>	Long beak filaree	AH	FACU			
LAMIACEAE	<i>Salvia columbariae</i>	Chia	AH	-			
	<i>Salvia mellifera</i>	Black sage	S	-	N		
PAPAVERACEAE	<i>Dendromecon rigida</i>	Bush poppy	S	-	N		
PHRYMACEAE	<i>Diplacus aurantiacus</i>	Sticky monkeyflower	S	-	N		
PINACEAE	<i>Pinus sabiniana</i>	Grey pine	T	-	N		
PLANTANACEAE	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	Western sycamore	T	FAC	N		
POACEAE	<i>Avena</i> sp.	Wild oat	AG	-			
	<i>Bromus</i> sp.	Brome	AG	-			
POLYGONACEAE	<i>Chorizanthe</i> sp.	Spineflower	AH	-			
	<i>Eriogonum elegans</i>	Elegant buckwheat	AH	-	N		4.3
	<i>Eriogonum elongatum</i> var. <i>elongatum</i>	Long-stemmed buckwheat	S	-	N		
	<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat	S	-	N		
	<i>Eriogonum saxatile</i>	Hoary wild buckwheat	S	-	N		
	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curly dock	PH	FAC		Limited	
RHAMNACEAE	<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i> var. <i>fascicularis</i>	Sand buck brush	S	-	N		4.2
	<i>Ceanothus spinosus</i>	Greenbark ceanothus	S	-	N		
	<i>Frangula californica</i>	Coffee berry	S	-	N		

List of Plant Species Observed
8781 Tassajara Creek Road, Santa Margarita, California

FAMILY	Scientific Name	Common Name	Habit	Wetland Indicator Status	Native Status	Cal-IPC Rating	Listing Status
ROSACEAE	<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>	Chamise	S	-	N		
	<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Toyon	T	-	N		
	<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i>	Holly-leaved cherry	S	-	N		
	<i>Rubus ursinus</i>	California blackberry	PV	FAC	N		
SALICACEAE	<i>Populus fremontii</i>	Fremont cottonwood	T	-	N		
	<i>Salix laevigata</i>	Red willow	S/T	FACW	N		
	<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	Arroyo willow	S/T	FACW	N		

Notes:

Scientific nomenclature follows Baldwin (2012).

N - Native species

Habit definitions:

AG - Annual grass

AH - Annual herb

F - Fern

PG - Perennial grass

PH - Perennial herb

PV - Perennial vine

S - Shrub

T - Tree

Wetland indicator status (Lichvar and Kartesz, 2016):

OBL (Obligate Wetland Plants) - Almost always occur in wetlands.

FACW (Facultative Wetland Plants) - Usually occur in wetland, but may occur in non-wetlands.

FAC (Facultative Wetland Plants) - Occur in wetlands and non-wetlands.

FACU (Facultative Upland Plants) - Usually occur in non-wetlands, but may occur in wetlands.

UPL (Upland Plants) - Almost always occur in non-wetlands.

Cal-IPC (California Invasive Plant Council) Ratings:

High - These species have severe ecological impacts on physical processes, plant and animal communities, and vegetation structure. 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.

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.

Listing Status:

FE - Federally endangered

FT - Federally threatened

SE - State endangered

ST - State threatened

CNPS (California Native Plant Society) Ranking System; CRPR (California Rare Plant Rank):

1A - Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere

1B - Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere

2A - Plants presumed extirpated in California, but common elsewhere

2B - Plants, rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

3 - Plants about which more information is needed – a review list

4 - Plant of limited distribution – a watch list

List of Plant Species Observed
8781 Tassajara Creek Road, Santa Margarita, California

FAMILY	Scientific Name	Common Name	Habit	Wetland Indicator Status	Native Status	Cal-IPC Rating	Listing Status
CRPR Threat Ranks:							
0.1 - Seriously threatened in California							
0.2 - Moderately threatened in California							
0.3 - Not very threatened in California							

APPENDIX C

Wildlife List

Wildlife Species Observed within the BSA
8781 Tassajara Creek Road, Santa Margarita, California

Common Name	Scientific Name	Residence Status	Protected Status	Habitat
Insects				
Harvester ant	<i>Pogonomyrmex californicus</i>	R	--	G, D, M
Reptiles				
Western side-blotched lizard	<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	R	--	G, D, P, M
Birds				
Acorn woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	R	M	P
Barn owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	R	M	G, M
California quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>	R	M	P
California towhee	<i>Pipilo crissalis</i>	R	M	W, G
Eurasian collared dove	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>	R	--	D
Red-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	R	M	G, P, M
Western scrub-jay	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	R	M	R, G, P
Mammals				
Audubon's cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus audubonil</i>	R	--	M
Botta's pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	R	--	R, G, P
California ground squirrel	<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>	R	--	G, D, M
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>	R	--	M
Heerman's kangaroo rat	<i>Dipodomys heermanni</i>	R	--	M
Mule deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	R	--	R, G
Skunk	<i>Mephitis mephitis</i>	R	--	M
Woodrat	<i>Neotoma fuscipes</i>	R	CSC	R, P

Notes:

Fauna observed by visualizations, indirect signs (tracks, scat, skeletal remains, burros, etc.), and/or auditory cues.

Residence Status

R - Permanent resident

W - Winter resident

B - Summer resident

Protected Status

FE - Federal

FT - Federal threatened species

FC - Federal candidate species

M - Migratory Bird Treaty Act

SE - State endangered species

ST - State threatened species

CS - Candidate species for CESA

CSC - California Species of Special Concern

CFP - California Fully Protected Species

BCC - Bird of Conservation Concern (USFWS)

Typical Habitat

A - Aquatic

D - Developed areas

G - Grassland

M - Multiple habitats

P - Woodland

R - Riparian

W - Wetland

C - Coastal lagoons, shores, oceans

O - Rock outcrops

S - Scrub



Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad IS (Atascadero (3512046) OR Templeton (3512056) OR Creston (3512055) OR Santa Margarita (3512045) OR Lopez Mtn. (3512035) OR San Luis Obispo (3512036) OR Morro Bay South (3512037) OR Morro Bay North (3512047) OR York Mountain (3512057))
 AND Taxonomic Group IS (Dune OR Scrub OR Herbaceous OR Marsh OR Riparian OR Woodland OR Forest OR Alpine OR Inland Waters OR Marine OR Estuarine OR Riverine OR Palustrine OR Fish OR Amphibians OR Reptiles OR Birds OR Mammals OR Mollusks OR Arachnids OR Crustaceans OR Insects OR Ferns OR Gymnosperms OR Monocots OR Dicots OR Lichens OR Bryophytes OR Fungi)

Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	G5 S4	None None	CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern	129 260	118 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	G1G2 S1S2	None Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_EN-Endangered NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	226 1,036	955 S:7	0	1	0	0	0	6	3	4	7	0	0
<i>Agrostis hooveri</i> Hoover's bent grass	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	1,200 2,500	31 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> grasshopper sparrow	G5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	984 984	27 S:1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Anniella pulchra</i> Northern California legless lizard	G3 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	55 1,310	383 S:15	0	6	1	1	0	7	8	7	15	0	0
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	G4 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	175 1,513	420 S:4	1	1	0	0	0	2	4	0	4	0	0



Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> golden eagle	G5 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDF_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern	1,340 1,340	325 S:1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Arctostaphylos luciana</i> Santa Lucia manzanita	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz USFS_S-Sensitive	350 2,700	10 S:8	1	0	0	0	0	7	5	3	8	0	0
<i>Arctostaphylos morroensis</i> Morro manzanita	G1 S1	Threatened None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	100 400	6 S:6	1	1	0	0	0	4	3	3	6	0	0
<i>Arctostaphylos osoensis</i> Oso manzanita	G1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	135 843	11 S:11	1	0	0	0	0	10	3	8	11	0	0
<i>Arctostaphylos pechoensis</i> Pecho manzanita	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	200 2,800	16 S:8	0	0	0	0	0	8	6	2	8	0	0
<i>Arctostaphylos pilosula</i> Santa Margarita manzanita	G2? S2?	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	955 1,500	58 S:6	1	0	0	0	0	5	4	2	6	0	0
<i>Arctostaphylos tomentosa ssp. daciticola</i> dacite manzanita	G4T1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	250 770	3 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	3	0	0
<i>Ardea herodias</i> great blue heron	G5 S4	None None	CDF_S-Sensitive IUCN_LC-Least Concern	996 996	156 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Arenaria paludicola</i> marsh sandwort	G1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	23 23	19 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Astragalus didymocarpus var. milesianus</i> Miles' milk-vetch	G5T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	160 1,250	16 S:6	0	1	0	0	0	5	4	2	6	0	0



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Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	G4 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	600 600	2011 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Atractelmis wawona</i> Wawona riffle beetle	G3 S1S2	None None		231 231	80 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Atriplex coulteri</i> Coulter's saltbush	G3 S1S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank	22 25	121 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	0
<i>Batrachoseps minor</i> lesser slender salamander	G1 S1	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_DD-Data Deficient USFS_S-Sensitive	895 2,409	8 S:8	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	6	8	0	0
<i>Bombus caliginosus</i> obscure bumble bee	G2G3 S1S2	None None	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	40 1,200	181 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch bumble bee	G2 S1S2	None None	IUCN_EN-Endangered	204 1,300	437 S:4	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	1	4	0	0
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> vernal pool fairy shrimp	G3 S3	Threatened None	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	120 1,125	796 S:3	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
<i>Buteo regalis</i> ferruginous hawk	G4 S3S4	None None	CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern	130 1,175	107 S:4	1	2	0	1	0	0	2	2	4	0	0
<i>Calochortus obispoensis</i> San Luis mariposa-lily	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	60 1,800	46 S:33	3	13	3	0	0	14	13	20	33	0	0



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California Natural Diversity Database



Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Calochortus simulans</i> La Panza mariposa-lily	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.3 SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	500 1,600	109 S:16	0	6	3	3	0	4	4	12	16	0	0
<i>Calycadenia villosa</i> dwarf calycadenia	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	1,100 1,130	59 S:2	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Calystegia subcaulis ssp. episcopalis</i> Cambria morning-glory	G3T2? S2?	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 4.2	125 1,550	25 S:17	2	3	10	1	0	1	9	8	17	0	0
<i>Camissoniopsis hardhamiae</i> Hardham's evening-primrose	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	200 1,600	22 S:8	3	3	0	0	0	2	7	1	8	0	0
<i>Carex obispoensis</i> San Luis Obispo sedge	G3? S3?	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	400 2,500	29 S:12	1	1	2	0	0	8	6	6	12	0	0
<i>Castilleja densiflora var. obispoensis</i> San Luis Obispo owl's-clover	G5T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	75 1,580	69 S:33	0	4	7	1	0	21	18	15	33	0	0
<i>Caulanthus lemmonii</i> Lemmon's jewelflower	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive		91 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Ceanothus thyrsiflorus var. obispoensis</i> San Luis Obispo ceanothus	G5T1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	400 900	3 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	0
<i>Central Dune Scrub</i> Central Dune Scrub	G2 S2.2	None None		40 160	24 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Central Maritime Chaparral</i> Central Maritime Chaparral	G2 S2.2	None None		102 680	19 S:4	0	1	0	1	0	2	4	0	4	0	0



Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Centromadia parryi ssp. congdonii</i> Congdon's tarplant	G3T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	130 300	96 S:8	0	0	6	1	0	1	5	3	8	0	0
<i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i> western snowy plover	G3T3 S2	Threatened None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List	10 43	138 S:3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
<i>Chenopodium littoreum</i> coastal goosefoot	G1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	20 120	13 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	3	0	0
<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum var. minus</i> dwarf soaproot	G5T3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	400 1,765	31 S:8	3	1	0	1	0	3	5	3	8	0	0
<i>Chloropyron maritimum ssp. palustre</i> Point Reyes salty bird's-beak	G4?T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive	0 22	80 S:4	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	4	4	0	0
<i>Chorizanthe aphanantha</i> Irish Hills spineflower	G1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	800 800	3 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Chorizanthe breweri</i> Brewer's spineflower	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.3 BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	200 2,500	45 S:37	6	7	3	0	0	21	20	17	37	0	0
<i>Chorizanthe rectispina</i> straight-awned spineflower	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	300 1,900	24 S:12	2	2	1	0	0	7	7	5	12	0	0
<i>Cicindela hirticollis gravida</i> sandy beach tiger beetle	G5T2 S2	None None		10 10	34 S:2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1
<i>Cirsium fontinale var. obispoense</i> Chorro Creek bog thistle	G2T2 S2	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	25 1,200	22 S:16	8	4	2	0	0	2	4	12	16	0	0
<i>Cirsium occidentale var. lucianum</i> Cuesta Ridge thistle	G3G4T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	1,070 2,626	9 S:8	0	0	0	0	0	8	2	6	8	0	0



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California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Cladonia firma</i> popcorn lichen	G4 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.1	100 256	4 S:4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	4	0	0
<i>Clarkia speciosa ssp. immaculata</i> Pismo clarkia	G4T1 S1	Endangered Rare	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	400 400	26 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh</i> Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh	G3 S2.1	None None		40 118	60 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Coastal Brackish Marsh</i> Coastal Brackish Marsh	G2 S2.1	None None			30 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Coelus globosus</i> globose dune beetle	G1G2 S1S2	None None	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	10 20	50 S:4	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	2	3	1	0
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsend's big-eared bat	G4 S2	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	120 1,000	635 S:3	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	0
<i>Danaus plexippus plexippus pop. 1</i> monarch - California overwintering population	G4T1T2 S2	Candidate None	IUCN_EN-Endangered USFS_S-Sensitive	15 400	383 S:22	2	5	4	0	3	8	10	12	19	3	0
<i>Delphinium parryi ssp. blochmaniae</i> dune larkspur	G4T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2		27 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Delphinium parryi ssp. eastwoodiae</i> Eastwood's larkspur	G4T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	200 1,300	15 S:13	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	0	13	0	0
<i>Delphinium umbracolorum</i> umbrella larkspur	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.3 BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive		95 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Dipodomys heermanni morroensis</i> Morro Bay kangaroo rat	G4TH SH	Endangered Endangered	CDFW_FP-Fully Protected	80 900	11 S:11	0	2	2	0	6	1	11	0	5	1	5
<i>Dithyrea maritima</i> beach spectaclepod	G1 S1	None Threatened	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	10 40	28 S:5	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	4	5	0	0

APPENDIX D

CNDDDB Results



Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Dudleya abramsii ssp. bettinae</i> Betty's dudleya	G4T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	170 820	14 S:13	2	4	1	1	0	5	7	6	13	0	0
<i>Dudleya abramsii ssp. murina</i> mouse-gray dudleya	G4T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.3 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	230 1,600	36 S:29	3	10	3	1	0	12	19	10	29	0	0
<i>Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae</i> Blochman's dudleya	G3T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	30 800	81 S:27	2	5	3	0	0	17	14	13	27	0	0
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> white-tailed kite	G5 S3S4	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected IUCN_LC-Least Concern	340 1,240	184 S:5	0	4	1	0	0	0	3	2	5	0	0
<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	G3G4 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_VU-Vulnerable USFS_S-Sensitive	10 1,464	1404 S:43	3	24	6	1	0	9	29	14	43	0	0
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i> California horned lark	G5T4Q S4	None None	CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern	460 460	94 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Eriastrum luteum</i> yellow-flowered eriastrum	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	860 1,900	34 S:11	3	1	1	0	0	6	5	6	11	0	0
<i>Erigeron blochmaniae</i> Blochman's leafy daisy	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	15 300	36 S:7	0	0	1	0	0	6	4	3	7	0	0
<i>Eriodictyon altissimum</i> Indian Knob mountainbalm	G1 S1	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_USDA-US Dept of Agriculture	325 780	6 S:4	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	3	3	1	0



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<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>hooveri</i> Hoover's button-celery	G5T1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	120 138	16 S:4	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	3	4	0	0
<i>Erythranthe serpentnicola</i> Irish Hills monkeyflower	G1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	210 771	10 S:6	0	1	0	0	0	5	2	4	6	0	0
<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> tidewater goby	G3 S3	Endangered None	AFS_EN-Endangered IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	0 20	127 S:5	0	0	0	0	2	3	5	0	3	2	0
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> western mastiff bat	G4G5T4 S3S4	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern		296 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Extriplex joaquinana</i> San Joaquin spearscale	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden		127 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Falco columbarius</i> merlin	G5 S3S4	None None	CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern	1,210 1,210	37 S:1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Falco mexicanus</i> prairie falcon	G5 S4	None None	CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern	1,600 1,600	451 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Fritillaria ojaiensis</i> Ojai fritillary	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	320 1,200	49 S:4	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	2	4	0	0
<i>Helminthoglypta walkeriana</i> Morro shoulderband	G1 S1S2	Threatened None	IUCN_CR-Critically Endangered	10 300	14 S:14	3	5	5	0	0	1	1	13	14	0	0
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i> mesa horkelia	G4T1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 USFS_S-Sensitive	100 2,450	103 S:8	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	4	8	0	0
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>sericea</i> Kellogg's horkelia	G4T1? S1?	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz USFS_S-Sensitive	400 1,140	58 S:5	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0
<i>Icaricia icarioides moroensis</i> Morro Bay blue butterfly	G5T2 S2	None None		25 865	12 S:9	0	0	0	0	0	9	5	4	9	0	0



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<i>Juncus luciensis</i> Santa Lucia dwarf rush	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive		37 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> loggerhead shrike	G4 S4	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	179 1,140	110 S:2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
<i>Lasthenia californica ssp. macrantha</i> perennial goldfields	G3T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive		59 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</i> Coulter's goldfields	G4T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden		111 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> California black rail	G3T1 S1	None Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected IUCN_EN-Endangered NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List	5 36	303 S:4	1	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	2	2	0
<i>Layia jonesii</i> Jones' layia	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 USFS_S-Sensitive	160 800	25 S:20	0	2	1	0	0	17	12	8	20	0	0
<i>Lindieriella occidentalis</i> California lindieriella	G2G3 S2S3	None None	IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	968 1,300	508 S:6	0	5	0	0	0	1	1	5	6	0	0
<i>Lupinus ludovicianus</i> San Luis Obispo County lupine	G1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 USFS_S-Sensitive	1,200 1,200	16 S:1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Malacothamnus palmeri var. palmeri</i> Santa Lucia bush-mallow	G3T2Q S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	850 1,000	10 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0



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<i>Meconella oregana</i> Oregon meconella	G2G3 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	1,200 1,200	9 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Monardella palmeri</i> Palmer's monardella	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	400 1,728	24 S:10	1	1	2	0	0	6	6	4	10	0	0
<i>Monardella sinuata ssp. sinuata</i> southern curly-leaved monardella	G3T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	80 150	36 S:4	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	4	0	0
<i>Muhlenbergia utilis</i> aparejo grass	G4 S2S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.2	825 825	14 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Navarretia fossalis</i> spreading navarretia	G2 S2	Threatened None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank	1,100 1,100	82 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Navarretia nigelliformis ssp. radians</i> shining navarretia	G4T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive	850 1,571	102 S:7	0	0	1	0	0	6	3	4	7	0	0
<i>Nemacaulis denudata var. denudata</i> coast woolly-heads	G3G4T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank		42 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> San Diego desert woodrat	G5T3T4 S3S4	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	200 200	132 S:1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Northern Coastal Salt Marsh</i> Northern Coastal Salt Marsh	G3 S3.2	None None			53 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Northern Interior Cypress Forest</i> Northern Interior Cypress Forest	G2 S2.2	None None		2,400 2,400	22 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i> big free-tailed bat	G5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	80 80	32 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0



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<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 9</i> steelhead - south-central California coast DPS	G5T2Q S2	Threatened None	AFS_TH-Threatened	120 500	41 S:9	0	2	1	1	0	5	8	1	9	0	0
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	G3G4 S3S4	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	25 360	784 S:6	1	4	0	0	0	1	4	2	6	0	0
<i>Plagiobothrys uncinatus</i> hooked popcornflower	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 USFS_S-Sensitive	1,780 1,780	14 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Poa diaboli</i> Diablo Canyon blue grass	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	387 1,000	6 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0
<i>Polyphylla morroensis</i> Morro Bay June beetle	G1 S1	None None		35 307	11 S:11	0	5	0	0	0	6	3	8	11	0	0
<i>Polyphylla nubila</i> Atascadero June beetle	G1 S1	None None		400 900	4 S:4	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	0
<i>Progne subis</i> purple martin	G5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	915 1,165	71 S:2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
<i>Pyrgulopsis taylori</i> San Luis Obispo pyrg	G1 S1	None None		250 1,800	5 S:5	0	0	1	0	0	4	5	0	5	0	0
<i>Rallus obsoletus obsoletus</i> California Ridgway's rail	G3T1 S1	Endangered Endangered	CDFW_FP-Fully Protected NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List		99 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Rana boylei</i> foothill yellow-legged frog	G3 S3	None Endangered	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened USFS_S-Sensitive	526 1,100	2478 S:4	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	1	3
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	G2G3 S2S3	Threatened None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	10 1,684	1671 S:55	11	23	3	3	1	14	25	30	54	1	0



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<i>Sanicula maritima</i> adobe sanicle	G2 S2	None Rare	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	140 230	17 S:4	0	3	0	0	0	1	1	3	4	0	0
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i> chaparral ragwort	G3 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank	225 700	98 S:7	0	1	1	0	0	5	5	2	7	0	0
<i>Serpentine Bunchgrass</i> Serpentine Bunchgrass	G2 S2.2	None None		800 800	22 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Sidalcea hickmanii ssp. anomala</i> Cuesta Pass checkerbloom	G3T1 S1	None Rare	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	1,800 2,500	4 S:4	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	2	4	0	0
<i>Spea hammondii</i> western spadefoot	G2G3 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	765 1,591	1422 S:12	2	4	4	0	0	2	6	6	12	0	0
<i>Streptanthus albidus ssp. peramoenus</i> most beautiful jewelflower	G2T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley USFS_S-Sensitive	300 1,480	103 S:12	0	1	1	0	0	10	9	3	12	0	0
<i>Suaeda californica</i> California seablite	G1 S1	Endangered None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	10 40	18 S:5	0	1	0	1	0	3	1	4	5	0	0
<i>Sulcaria isidiifera</i> splitting yarn lichen	G1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	80 877	7 S:7	0	1	0	1	0	5	4	3	7	0	0



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<i>Sulcaria spiralis</i> twisted horsehair lichen	G3G4 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive	78 288	18 S:4	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	3	4	0	0
<i>Taricha torosa</i> Coast Range newt	G4 S4	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	500 1,700	88 S:15	1	6	0	1	0	7	7	8	15	0	0
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	G5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	130 1,055	594 S:5	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	5	5	0	0
<i>Trifolium hydrophilum</i> saline clover	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	150 150	56 S:1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Trimerotropis occulens</i> Lompoc grasshopper	G1G2 S1S2	None None	IUCN_EN-Endangered	900 900	8 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
<i>Tropidocarpum capparideum</i> caper-fruited tropidocarpum	G1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	1,140 1,140	20 S:1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Tryonia imitator</i> mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail)	G2 S2	None None	IUCN_DD-Data Deficient	17 17	39 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Valley Needlegrass Grassland</i> Valley Needlegrass Grassland	G3 S3.1	None None		920 1,320	45 S:3	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	3	0	0
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> least Bell's vireo	G5T2 S2	Endangered Endangered	NABCI_YWL-Yellow Watch List	710 710	504 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Vulpes macrotis mutica</i> San Joaquin kit fox	G4T2 S2	Endangered Threatened		900 900	1020 S:1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0