

APPENDIX C

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

November 9, 2023

JN 196991

Rachel Dimond
Interim Assistant Director
City of Ventura Community Development Department
501 Poli Street, Ventura, CA 93001

SUBJECT: Results of a Biological Resources Assessment for the proposed 255-290 Maple Court Mixed-Use Project – City of Ventura, Ventura County, California

Dear Ms. Dimond,

Michael Baker International (Michael Baker) is pleased to submit this report to the City of Ventura documenting the results of a biological resources assessment for the proposed 255-290 Maple Court Mixed-Use Project (project or project site) located in the City of Ventura, Ventura County, California. Michael Baker conducted a thorough literature review and a field survey to confirm existing site conditions and assess the potential for special-status¹ plant and wildlife species that have been documented or that are likely to occur on or within the project site (survey area). Specifically, this report provides a detailed assessment of the suitability of the on-site habitat to support special-status plant and wildlife species that were identified during reviews of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database RareFind 5 (CNDDB; CDFW 2023a), the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (CIRP; CNPS 2023), the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation project planning tool (IPaC; USFWS 2023a), and other databases as potentially occurring in the vicinity of the project site.

Project Location

The project site is generally located in the central portion of the City of Ventura, approximately 0.3-mile north of the U.S. Route 101 (U.S. 101) and State Route 126 (SR-126) interchange, in southwestern Ventura County, California. The project site is located in an un-sectioned portion of Township 2 North, Range 21 West, on the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) *Saticoy, California* 7.5-minute quadrangle (refer to Figure 1, *Project and Site Vicinity*, in Attachment A). Specifically, the project site is located north of Maple Street, east of Maple Court, south of Telegraph Road, and west of Wesley Avenue (refer to Figure 2, *Project Site*, in Attachment A). The project site is approximately 5.75 acres.

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

Project Description

The project site is located within the existing Buenaventura Financial Center at Assessor's Parcel Numbers 079-0-101-425, -445, and -455, which consists of three existing office buildings that are proposed for demolition to allow for construction of two mixed-used buildings. Within the 5.75-acre site, the proposed Building 1 would contain up to 216 residential units and 2,600 square feet of commercial space and would be located at the northern portion of the site on a 3.55-acre lot that would be created via the City's approval of a Lot Line Adjustment/Lot Merger. Building 2 would contain up to 134 residential units and 2,250 square feet of commercial space and would be located at the southern portion of the site on a 2.20-acre lot created by the same Lot Line Adjustment/Lot Merger. Each of the buildings would include three levels of residential units over two levels of parking.

The project footprint is bounded by Anacapa Middle School and associated recreational field to the north; Solar Urgent Care, office building, and associated surface parking lot to the west; and residential uses to the east and south of Maple Street to the south.

Methodology

Literature Review

Michael Baker conducted thorough literature reviews and records searches to determine which special-status biological resources have the potential to occur on or within the general vicinity of the survey area. The project site occurs in the southwestern corner of the USGS *Saticoy, California* 7.5-minute quadrangle, with the *Ventura* quadrangle occurring just to the west and the *Oxnard* quadrangle just to the south. Because of the close proximity to adjacent quadrangles, previous special-status plant and wildlife species occurrence records from all three quadrangles were queried in the CNDDB (CDFW 2023a) and CIRP (CNPS 2023). IPaC (USFWS 2023a) was queried to identify federally listed plant and wildlife species known from the project region.

Current conservation status of species was verified through lists and resources provided by the CDFW, specifically the *Special Animals List* (CDFW 2023b), *Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List* (CDFW 2023c), *State and Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Animals of California* (CDFW 2023d), and *State and Federally Listed Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Plants of California* (CDFW 2023e). In addition, Michael Baker reviewed previously prepared reports, survey results, and literature, as available, detailing the biological resources previously observed on or within the vicinity of the project site to gain an understanding of existing site conditions, confirm previous species observations, and note the extent of any disturbances that have occurred within the project site or survey area that would otherwise limit the distribution of special-status biological resources. Standard field guides and texts were reviewed for specific habitat requirements of special-status species, as well as the following resources:

- Google Earth Pro Historical Aerial Imagery from 1994 to 2023 (Google Inc. 2023)
- Species Accounts provided by Birds of the World (Billerman et. al 2022)
- *Custom Soil Resource Report for Ventura Area, California* (U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA] 2023)

- USFWS Critical Habitat Mapper and Environmental Conservation Online System (USFWS 2023b)

Habitat Assessment/Field Survey

Michael Baker biologist Anna Jullie conducted a habitat assessment/field survey on September 7, 2023, to confirm existing site conditions within the survey area. Vegetation communities occurring within the survey area were mapped on an aerial photograph and classified in accordance with the vegetation descriptions provided in the *Manual of California Vegetation* (Sawyer et al. 2009) and cross referenced with the *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California* (Holland 1986). In addition, site characteristics such as soil condition, topography, hydrology, anthropogenic disturbances, indicator species, condition of on-site vegetation communities, and the presence of potentially regulated jurisdictional features (e.g., streams, flood control channels) were noted within the survey area. Michael Baker used Geographic Information Systems (GIS) ArcGIS software to digitize the mapped vegetation communities and then transferred these data onto an aerial photograph to further document existing conditions and quantify the acreage of each vegetation community. Refer to Table 1 below for a summary of the survey date, timing, surveyor, and weather conditions.

Table 1: Survey Date, Time, Surveyor, and Weather Conditions

Date	Time (start / finish)	Surveyor	Weather Conditions	
			Temperature (°F) (start / finish)	Wind Speed (mph) (start / finish)
September 7, 2023	1100 / 1200	Anna Jullie	74°F, sunny / 75°F, sunny	8 - 9

All plant and wildlife species observed, as well as dominant plant species within each vegetation community, were recorded. Plant species observed during the habitat assessment/field survey were identified by visual characteristics and morphology in the field while unusual and less familiar plant species were photographed and identified later using taxonomic guides. Plant nomenclature used in this report follows the *Jepson eFlora* (Jepson Flora Project 2023) and scientific names are provided immediately following common names of plant species (first reference only).

Wildlife detections were made through aural and visual detection, as well as observation of sign including scat, trails, tracks, burrows, and nests. Buildings and trees in the survey area were scrutinized for sign of the presence of bats, including guano and urine staining. Field guides used to assist with identification of wildlife species during the habitat assessment included *The Sibley Guide to Birds* (Sibley 2014), *A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians* (Stebbins 2003), *Bats of the United States and Canada* (Harvey et al. 2011), and *A Field Guide to Mammals of North America* (Reid 2006). Although common names of wildlife species are well standardized, scientific names are provided immediately following common names of wildlife species in this report (first reference only). To the extent possible, nomenclature of birds follows the most recent annual supplement of the American Ornithological Society's *Checklist of North American Birds* (Chesser et al. 2022), nomenclature of amphibians and reptiles follows *Scientific and Standard English Names of Amphibians and Reptiles of North America North of Mexico, with Comments Regarding*

Confidence in Our Understanding (Crother 2017), and nomenclature for mammals follows the *Revised Checklist of North American Mammals North of Mexico* (Bradley et al. 2014).

Existing Site Conditions

The survey area is relatively flat, ranging from approximately 128 feet above mean sea level (amsl) at its northern end to approximately 149 feet amsl at its southern end. According to the *Custom Soil Resource Report for Ventura Area, California* (USDA 2023), the survey area is underlain by the soil type Sorrento loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes, warm MAAT, MLRA 19 (SwC). The surrounding survey area is predominantly developed with commercial, educational, and residential land uses. The survey area consists of developed land that, based on a review of historic aerial imagery (Google, Inc. 2022) and results of the field survey, has been developed and utilized for commercial purposes for decades. Refer to Attachment B for representative photographs of the survey area taken during the field survey.

Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

There were no natural vegetation communities observed within the entire 5.75-acre survey area. The survey area is entirely developed, as shown on Figure 3, *Vegetation Communities and Other Land Uses*, in Attachment A. The on-site office buildings are surrounded by ornamental vegetation. Refer to Attachment C, Table C-1 for a complete list of plant species observed within the survey area during the field survey.

Wildlife

This section provides a general discussion of common wildlife species that were detected by Michael Baker during the field survey or that are expected to occur based on existing site conditions. This is to be used as a general reference and is limited by the season, time of day, and weather conditions in which the field survey was conducted. A total of six (6) wildlife species, all birds, were observed during the field survey, including red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), house finch (*Haemorrhous mexicanus*), Allen's hummingbird (*Selasphorus sasin*), and lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*) (refer to Attachment C, Table C-2). A gull (*Larus* sp.) was observed flying over the survey area but was unable to be identified to species level. Because the survey area and the surrounding area are completely urbanized with no natural habitat in the vicinity and no waterways, fish, amphibians, reptilian, and mammalian species are expected to occur within the survey area. Common reptiles and nocturnal mammals that are adapted to urbanization may occur such as side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), and striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*).

During the field survey, the biologist assessed the suitability of the survey area to provide maternity roosting and day or-night roosting habitat for bats (Order *Chiroptera*). Caves and crevices, and man-made structures such as bridges and large abandoned buildings that provide suitable colonial maternity roosting habitat are not present in the survey area; however, individuals or small groups of bats can utilize small crevices and cavities within trees and man-made structures. No individuals or sign of bats (e.g., guano, urine staining) were observed. The survey area is subject to regular, moderate-intensity disturbances, including a moderate frequency of human visitation, vehicle traffic, and other disturbances typical of active office buildings

during the day. During the night, decorative lighting limit the suitability of the survey area for night-roosting bats. Landscape trees in the survey area appear to be regularly trimmed and shaped, with branches, leafy growth, and dead material thinned, decreasing the suitability of the on-site and adjacent trees for bat roosting. Because of these regular disturbances and the maintained nature of trees and structures on-site, the survey area is not likely to provide suitable roosting habitat for bat species and they are unlikely to occur in the survey area.

Nesting Birds

Nesting birds are protected pursuant to the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 and the California Fish and Game Code (CFGF)². To maintain compliance with the MBTA and CFGF, preconstruction clearance surveys are typically required prior to any ground disturbance or vegetation removal activities to avoid direct or indirect impacts to active bird nests and/or nesting birds. Consequently, if an active bird nest is destroyed or if project activities result in indirect impacts (e.g., nest abandonment, loss of reproductive effort) to nesting birds, it is considered “take” in violation of the MBTA and/or CFGF. The survey area provides limited nesting habitat for most year-round and seasonal avian residents, limited by the same on-site disturbances noted above for bats. No active nests or birds displaying overt nesting behavior were observed during the field survey; however, species adapted to nesting in urbanized environments could potentially nest in the survey area.

Migratory Corridors and Linkages

Wildlife corridors and linkages are key features for wildlife movement between habitat patches. Wildlife corridors are generally defined as those areas that provide opportunities for individuals or local populations to conduct seasonal migrations, permanent dispersals, or daily commutes, while linkages generally refer to broader areas that provide movement opportunities for multiple keystone/focal species or allow for propagation of ecological processes (e.g., for movement of pollinators), often between areas of conserved land.

The survey area is not located within any habitat connectivity and wildlife corridors, or critical wildlife passage areas identified in Ventura Code of Ordinances, Division 8, Chapter 1, Article 4, Section 8104-7. Wildlife movement into or out of the survey area is reduced by the presence of surrounding residential areas as well as high-traffic roadways (i.e., South Mills Road and Telegraph Road) and existing commercial developments, which have fragmented the connection between the survey area and any naturally occurring vegetation communities. Surrounding residential and commercial areas restrict movement of wildlife from open spaces such as Sulphur Mountain to the project area. Although the survey area is only 0.4-mile northwest of the Arundell Barranca, a natural corridor connecting Sulphur Mountain to the Pacific Ocean, there is no connectivity from it to the survey area. Further, elevated noise levels, vehicle traffic, lighting, and human presence associated with the surrounding residential, commercial, and institutional uses, and

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

roadways decrease the suitability of the survey area and the general surrounding area to be used as a wildlife movement corridor or linkage.

State and Federal Jurisdictional Resources

There are three agencies that regulate activities within inland streams, wetlands, and riparian areas in California. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Regulatory Branch regulates discharge of dredged or fill material into “waters of the U.S.” pursuant to Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. Of the State agencies, the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) regulates discharges to surface waters pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and Section 13263 of the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, and the CDFW regulates alterations to streambed and associated vegetation communities under Section 1600 *et seq.* of the CFGC.

No potentially jurisdictional drainages or wetland features were observed within the boundaries of the survey area. Therefore, development of the proposed project will not result in impacts to State or federal jurisdictional areas or require regulatory approvals/permits from the USACE, RWQCB, or CDFW.

Special-Status Biological Resources

The CNDDDB (CDFW 2023a), CIRP (CNPS 2023), and IPaC (USFWS 2023a) were queried for reported locations of special-status plant and wildlife species as well as special-status natural vegetation communities in the USGS *Saticoy, Ventura, and Oxnard, California* 7.5-minute quadrangles. The field survey was conducted to assess the conditions of the habitat(s) within the boundaries of the project site and survey area to determine if the existing vegetation communities have the potential to provide suitable habitat(s) for special-status plant and wildlife species. Additionally, the potential for each special-status species identified during the literature reviews to occur within the survey area were determined based on the reported occurrence locations in the CNDDDB and CIRP and the following criteria:

- **Present:** the species was observed or detected within the survey area during the field survey.
- **High:** Occurrence records (within 20 years) indicate that the species has been known to occur on or within 1 mile of the survey area and the site is within the normal expected range of this species. Intact, suitable habitat preferred by this species occurs within the survey area and/or there is viable landscape connectivity to a local known extant population(s) or sighting(s).
- **Moderate:** Occurrence records (within 20 years) indicate that the species has been known to occur within 1 mile of the survey area and the survey area is within the normal expected range of this species. There is suitable habitat within the survey area, but the site is ecologically isolated from any local known extant populations or sightings.
- **Low:** Occurrence records (within 20 years) indicate that the species has been known to occur within 5 miles of the survey area, but the site is outside of the normal expected range of the species and/or there is poor quality or marginal habitat within the survey area.

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- **Not Expected:** There are no occurrence records of the species occurring within 5 miles of the survey area, there is no suitable habitat within the survey area, and/or the survey area is outside of the normal expected range for the species.

The CNDDDB, CIRP, and IPaC databases identified twenty-seven (27) special-status plant species and thirty-four (34) special-status wildlife species from the USGS *Saticoy, Ventura, and Oxnard, California* 7.5-minute quadrangles. In addition, eight (8) special-status vegetation communities were identified by the CNDDDB. Special-status plant and wildlife species were evaluated for their potential to occur within the survey area based on specific habitat requirements, availability/quality of suitable habitat, and known distributions of species/populations. Special-status biological resources identified during the literature review are presented in Attachment D.

Special-Status Plants

A total of twenty-seven (27) special-status plant species have been recorded in the USGS *Saticoy, Ventura, and Oxnard, California* 7.5-minute quadrangles by the CNDDDB, CIRP, and IPaC databases (refer to Attachment D). There were no special-status plants identified in the survey area during the field survey. Based on the results of the field survey and a review of specific habitat preferences, distributions, and elevation ranges, Michael Baker determined that none of the special-status plant species identified by the CNDDDB, CIRP, and IPaC are expected to occur within the survey area.

Special-Status Wildlife

A total of thirty-four (34) special-status wildlife species have been recorded in the USGS *Saticoy, Ventura, and Oxnard, California* 7.5-minute quadrangles by the CNDDDB and IPaC databases (refer to Attachment D). No special-status wildlife species were detected within the survey area during the field survey. Based on the results of the field survey and a review of specific habitat preferences, occurrence records, known distributions, and elevation ranges, Michael Baker determined that none of the special-status wildlife species identified by the CNDDDB and IPaC are expected to occur within the survey area.

Special-Status Vegetation Communities

Eight (8) special-status vegetation communities have been reported in the USGS *Saticoy, Ventura, and Oxnard, California* 7.5-minute quadrangles by the CNDDDB: California Walnut Woodland, Coastal and Valley freshwater marsh, Southern California Coastal Lagoon, Southern California Steelhead Stream, Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest, Southern Coastal Salt Marsh, Southern Riparian Scrub, Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Forest. These special-status vegetation communities were not observed in the survey area during the field survey, and no other special-status vegetation communities were observed.

Critical Habitat

Under the definition used by the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA), designated “Critical Habitat” refers to specific areas within the geographical range of a species that were occupied at the time it was listed that contain the physical or biological features that are essential to the survival and eventual recovery of that species and that may require special management considerations or protection, regardless of whether

the species is still extant in the area. Areas that were not known to be occupied at the time a species was listed can also be designated Critical Habitat if they contain one or more of the physical or biological features that are essential to that species' conservation and if the other areas that are occupied are inadequate to ensure the species' recovery. If a project may result in take or adverse modification to a species' designated Critical Habitat and the project has a federal nexus, the project proponent may be required to provide suitable mitigation. Projects with a federal nexus may include projects that occur on federal lands, require federal permits (e.g., CWA Section 404 permit), or receive any federal oversight or funding. If there is a federal nexus, then the federal agency that is responsible for providing funds or permits would be required to consult with the USFWS under the FESA. The survey area is not located within designated Critical Habitat for any federally listed species.

Local Policies and Ordinances

County of Ventura Code of Ordinances – Tree Protection Regulations

No tree species protected under the County of Ventura Code of Ordinances, Division 8, Chapter 1, Article 7, Section 8107-25 *Tree Protection Regulations* were observed within the survey area. Refer to Attachment C for a complete list of plant species observed within the survey area during the field survey. Further, the project site does not fall within the Scenic Resource Protection (SRP) zone, and on-site trees are therefore not protected under Section 8107-25 of the County of Ventura Code of Ordinances.

County of Ventura Code of Ordinances – Overlay Zones

Two overlay zones are defined within the County of Ventura Code of Ordinances, Division 8, Chapter 1, Article 4, Section 8104-7. These overlays define provisions for habitat connectivity, wildlife corridors, and critical wildlife passage and include the *Habitat Connectivity and Wildlife Corridors Overlay Zone* and the *Critical Wildlife Passage Areas Overlay Zone*. The project site is not located within either of these overlay zones.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The entire 5.75-acre survey area is composed of developed land. No other vegetation communities or land cover types occur on-site.

No special-status plant species were identified within the survey area during the field survey. Based on the results of the field survey and a review of specific habitat preferences, distributions, and elevation ranges, Michael Baker determined that none of the special-status plant species identified by the CNDDDB, CIRP, and IPaC are expected to occur within the survey area.

No special-status wildlife species were detected within the survey area during the field survey. Based on the results of the field survey and a review of specific habitat preferences, distributions, and elevation ranges, Michael Baker determined that none of the special-status wildlife species identified by the CNDDDB and IPaC are expected to occur within the survey area.

Nesting birds protected under the MBTA and CFGC have potential to occur within the survey area. To avoid and minimize impacts on nesting birds, the following measure is recommended:

BIO-1 If project-related activities are to be initiated during the nesting season (January 1 to August 31), a pre-construction nesting bird clearance survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist no more than three (3) days prior to the start of any vegetation removal or ground disturbing activities. The qualified biologist shall survey all suitable nesting habitat within the project impact area, and areas within a biologically defensible buffer zone surrounding the project impact area.

If no active bird nests are detected during the clearance survey, project activities may begin, and no additional avoidance and minimization measures shall be required for nesting birds. If an active bird nest is found, the species shall be identified, and a “no-disturbance” buffer shall be established around the active nest. The size of the “no-disturbance” buffer shall be increased or decreased based on the judgement of the qualified biologist and level of activity and sensitivity of the species.

The qualified biologist shall periodically monitor any active bird nests to determine if project-related activities occurring outside the “no-disturbance” buffer disturb the birds and if the buffer should be increased. Once the young have fledged and left the nest, or the nest otherwise becomes inactive under natural conditions, project activities within the “no-disturbance” buffer may occur following an additional survey by the qualified biologist to search for any new bird nests in the restricted area.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (616) 502-1186 or anna.jullie@mbakerintl.com, or Arthur Popp at (949) 379-0383 or arthur.popp@mbakerintl.com, should you have any questions or require further information.

Sincerely,



Anna Jullie
Biologist



Arthur Popp
Natural Resources Technical Manager

Attachments:

- A. *Project Figures*
- B. *Site Photographs*
- C. *Plant and Wildlife Species Observed List*
- D. *Special-Status Biological Resources Identified during Literature Review*
- E. *References*

Attachment A

Project Figures

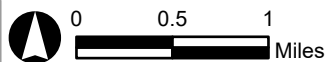
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Legend

 Project Site

Michael Baker
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Source: USGS 7.5-Minute topographic quadrangle maps: Oxnard, Oxnard OE W, Saticoy, and Ventura, California (2022)

255-290 MAPLE COURT MIXED-USE PROJECT BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT Site Vicinity

Figure 1

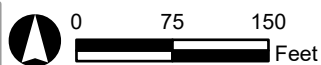


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Legend

- Project Site
- ⊕ Reference Point

Michael Baker
INTERNATIONAL

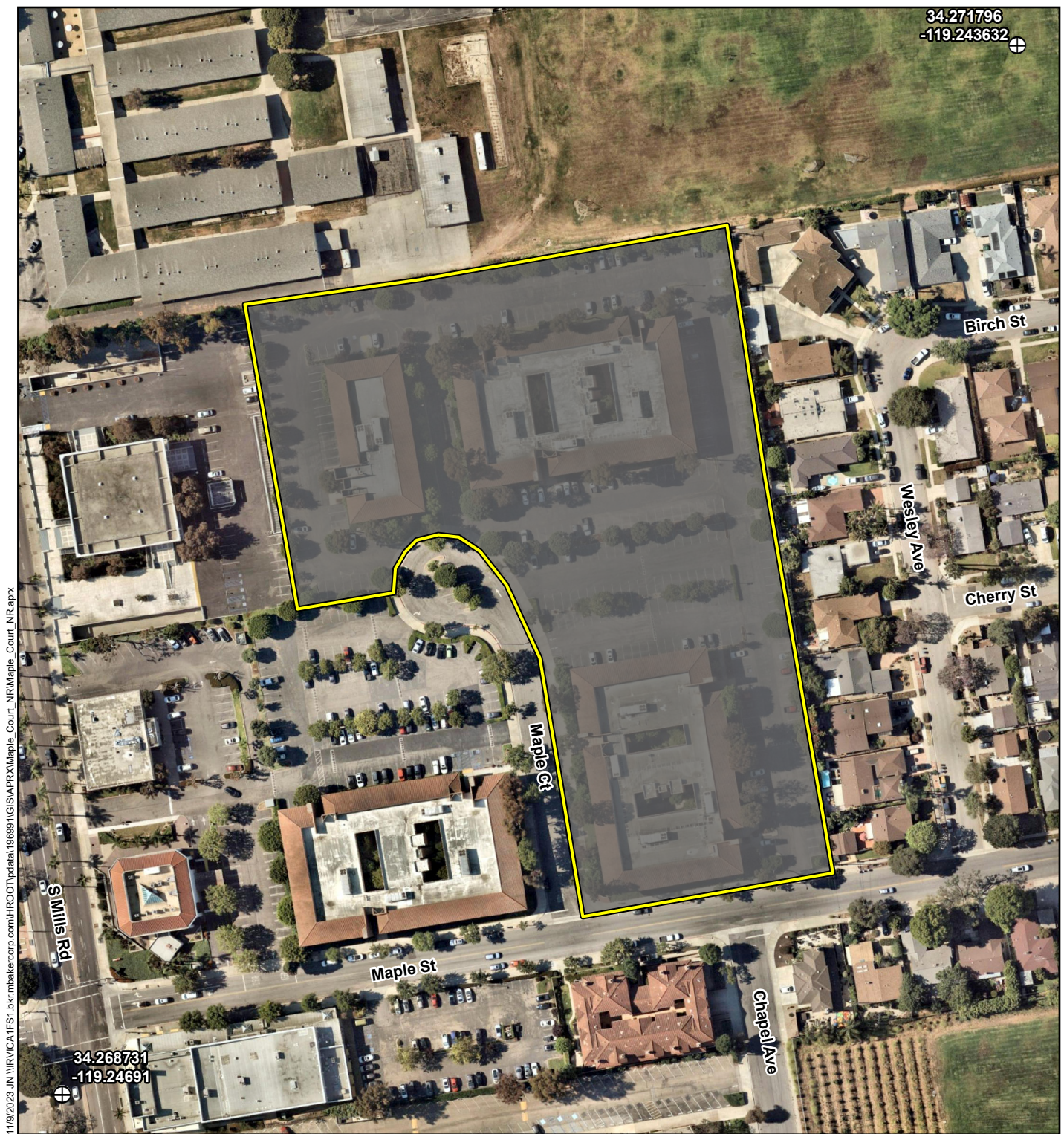


Source: Nearmap (07/2023)

255-290 MAPLE COURT MIXED-USE PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Project Site

Figure 2



Legend

- Project Site
- Developed (5.75 acres)
- Reference Point

Attachment B

Site Photographs



Photograph 1: North-facing view from the corner of Maple Court and Maple Street.



Photograph 2: Southeast-facing view from near the middle of the project site.



Photograph 3: East-facing view from the middle of the western boundary of the project site.



Photograph 4: North-facing view of the school from near the western boundary of the project site.



Photograph 5: Northeast-facing view from the northwestern corner of the project site.



Photograph 6: South-facing view showing the road between buildings in the northern portion of the project site.



Photograph 7: West-facing view from the northeastern corner the project site.



Photograph 8: South-facing view from near the middle of the eastern boundary of the project site.



Photograph 9: North-facing view from the southeastern corner of the project site.



Photograph 10: West-facing view from the southeastern corner of the project site.

Attachment C

Plant and Wildlife Species Observed List

<i>Scientific Name*</i>	<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Cal-IPC Rating**</i>
PLANT SPECIES		
<i>Eucalyptus globulus*</i>	blue gum eucalyptus	Limited
<i>Hesperocyparis macrocarpa</i>	Monterey cypress	
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua*</i>	American sweetgum	
<i>Melaleuca viminalis*</i>	weeping bottlebrush	
<i>Metrosideros excelsa*</i>	pōhutukawa	
<i>Prunus cerasifera*</i>	cherry plum	Limited
<i>Pyrus calleryana*</i>	Callery pear	Watch
<i>Syzygium sp.*</i>	brush cherry	
WILDLIFE SPECIES		
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	red-tailed hawk	
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird	
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow	
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	house finch	
<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	Allen's hummingbird	
<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	lesser goldfinch	

* Non-native species

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

Limited These species are invasive but their ecological impacts are minor on a statewide level or there was not enough information to justify a higher score. Their reproductive biology and other attributes result in low to moderate rates of invasiveness. Ecological amplitude and distribution are generally limited, but these species may be locally persistent and problematic.

Watch These species have been assessed as posing a high risk of becoming invasive in the future in California.

Attachment D

Special-Status Biological Resources Identified During Literature Review

Scientific Name Common Name	Special-Status Rank*	Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES				
<i>Abronia maritima</i> <i>red sand-verbena</i>	4.2 G4 S3?	Perennial herb. Lives in coastal dunes. Blooming period February to November. Found at 0 to 330 feet amsl.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Aphanisma blitoides</i> <i>aphanisma</i>	1B.2 G3G4 S2	Annual herb. Lives in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub. Blooming period February to June. Found at 5 to 1000 feet amsl.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Arenaria paludicola</i> <i>marsh sandwort</i>	1B.1 FE SE G1 S1	Perennial stoloniferous herb. Lives in sandy openings within marshes and swamps (freshwater or brackish). Blooming period May through August. Found at elevation 12 to 558 feet amsl.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Astragalus didymocarpus</i> var. <i>milesianus</i> <i>Miles' milk-vetch</i>	1B.2 G5T2 S2	Annual herb. Lives in coastal scrub (clay). Blooming period March to June. Found at elevations 65 to 295 feet amsl.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>lanosissimus</i> <i>Ventura Marsh milk vetch</i>	FE SE 1B.1 G2T1 S1	Perennial herb. Grows in coastal dunes, coastal scrub, marshes and swamps (edges, coastal salt, brackish). Blooming period June to October. Found at elevations 5 to 115 feet amsl.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Atriplex coulteri</i> <i>Coulter's saltbush</i>	1B.2 G3 S1S2	Perennial herb. Grows in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Blooming period March to October. Found at elevations 10 to 1,510 feet amsl.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Atriplex pacifica</i> <i>south coast saltscale</i>	1B.2 G4 S2	Annual herb. Grows in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, playas. Blooming period March through October. Found at elevations 0 to 460 feet amsl.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i>davidsonii</i> <i>Davidson's saltscale</i>	1B.2 G5T1 S1	Annual herb. Grows in coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub. Blooming period April to October. Found at elevations 35 to 655 feet amsl.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Baccharis plummerae</i> ssp. <i>plummerae</i> <i>Plummer's baccharis</i>	4.3 G3T3 S3	Perennial deciduous shrub. Grows in broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Blooming period May to October. Found at elevations 15 to 1,395 feet amsl.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Calochortus catalinae</i> <i>Catalina mariposa lily</i>	4.3 G3T3 S3	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Grows in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Blooming period February to June. Found at elevations 50 to 2,295 feet amsl.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Calochortus fimbriatus</i> <i>late-flowered mariposa lily</i>	1B.3 G3 S3	Perennial bulbiferous herb. Grows in chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland. Blooming period June to August. Found at elevations 900 to 6,250 feet amsl.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Special-Status Rank*	Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Chaenactis glabriuscula</i> var. <i>orcuttiana</i> <i>Orcutt's pincushion</i>	1B.1 G5T1 S1	Annual herb. Grows in coastal bluff scrub (sandy), coastal dunes. Blooming period January to August. Found at elevations 0 to 330 feet amsl.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i> <i>salt marsh bird's beak</i>	FE SE 1B.2 G4?T1 S1	Annual herb (hemiparasitic). Grows in coastal dunes, marshes and swamps (coastal salt). Blooming period May to November. Found at elevations 0 to 100 feet amsl.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Corethrogyne leucophylla</i> <i>branching beach aster</i>	3.2 G3Q S3	Perennial herb. Grows in closed-cone coniferous forest, riparian woodland. Blooming period May to December. Found at elevations 10 to 195 feet amsl.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Eleocharis parvula</i> <i>small spikerush</i>	4.3 G5 S3	Perennial herb. Grows in marshes and swamps. Blooming period April to September. Found at elevations 5 to 9,910 feet amsl	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Juglans californica</i> <i>Southern California black walnut</i>	4.2 G5 S3	Perennial deciduous tree. Grows in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland. Blooming period March to August. Found at elevations 165 to 2,955 feet amsl	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Juncus acutus</i> ssp. <i>leopoldii</i> <i>southwestern spiny rush</i>	4.2 G5T5 S4	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Grows in coastal dunes (mesic), coastal scrub, marshes and swamps (coastal salt), meadows and seeps (alkaline seeps). Blooming period March to June. Found at elevations 10 to 2,955 feet amsl.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Lasthenis glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i> <i>Coulter's goldfields</i>	1B.1 G4T2 S2	Annual herb. Grows in marshes and swamps (coastal salt), playas, vernal pools. Blooming period February to June. Found at elevations 5 to 4,005 feet amsl.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Malacothrix similis</i> <i>Mexican malacothrix</i>	2A G2G3 SH	Annual herb. Grows coastal dunes. Blooming period April to May. Found at elevations 0 to 130 feet amsl.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Monardella hypoleuca</i> ssp. <i>hypoleuca</i> <i>white-veined monardella</i>	1B.3 G4T3 S3	Perennial herb. Grows in chaparral, cismontane woodland. Blooming period April to September-December). Found at elevations 165 to 5,005 feet amsl.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Navarretia fossalis</i> <i>spreading navarretia</i>	FT 1B.1 G2 S2	Annual herb. Grows in chenopod scrub, marshes, and swamps (assorted shallow freshwater), playas, and vernal pools. Blooming period is from April to June. Found at elevations 98 to 2,149 feet amsl.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Navarretia ojaiensis</i> <i>Ojai navarretia</i>	1B.1 G2 S2	Annual herb. Grows in chaparral (openings), coastal scrub (openings), valley and foothill grassland. Blooming period May to July. Found at elevations 900 to 2,035 feet amsl.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Special-Status Rank*	Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Orcuttia californica</i> California Orcutt grass	FE SE 1B.1 G1 S1	Annual herb. Grows only in vernal pool habitats. Blooming period is from April to August. Found at elevations from 49 to 2,165 feet amsl.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i> white rabbit-tobacco	2B.2 G4 S2	Perennial herb. Grows in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland. Blooming period July to December. Found at elevations 0 to 6,890 feet amsl.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Rhinotropis cornuta</i> <i>var. fishiae</i> Fish's milkwort	4.3 G5T4 S2	Perennial deciduous shrub. Grows in chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland. Blooming period May to August. Found at elevations 330 to 3,280 feet amsl.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Rorippa gambellii</i> Gambel's watercress	FE ST 1B.1 G1 S1	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Grows in marshes and swamps (freshwater or brackish) habitats. Blooming period is from April to October. Found at elevations ranging from 16 to 1,083 feet amsl.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Suaeda taxifolia</i> woolly seablite	4.2 G4 S4	Perennial evergreen shrub. Grows in coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, marshes and swamps (coastal margins). Found at elevations 0 to 165 feet amsl.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
SPECIAL STATUS VEGETATION COMMUNITIES				
<u>CNDDDB/Holland (1986)</u> California Walnut Woodland <u>MCV (1995)</u> California Walnut Series <u>NVCS (2009)</u> <i>Juglans californica</i> Woodland Alliance	G2 S2.1	Found at elevations ranging from 490 to 2,952 feet amsl in riparian corridors, but most stands cover all hillslopes. Southern California black walnut is dominant or co-dominant in the tree canopy with white alder (<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>), two petaled ash (<i>Fraxinus dipetala</i>), toyon (<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>), coast live oak (<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>), valley oak (<i>Quercus lobata</i>), polished willow (<i>Salix laevigata</i>), arroyo willow (<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>), black elderberry (<i>Sambucus nigra</i>), and California bay (<i>Umbellularia californica</i>). Trees are less than 50 feet tall; canopy is open to continuous. Shrub layer is sparse to intermittent. Herbaceous layer is sparse or grassy.	No	Absent: This vegetation community does not occur within the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Special-Status Rank*	Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<u>CNDDDB/Holland (1986)</u> Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh <u>MCV (1995)</u> Cattail series, bulrush-cattail series <u>NVCS (2009)</u> <i>Typha (angustifolia, latifolia)-</i> <i>(Schoenoplectus spp.)</i> semipermanently flooded herbaceous alliance, <i>Typha domingensis</i> seasonally flooded temperate herbaceous alliance, <i>Typha latifolia</i> seasonally flooded herbaceous alliance	G3 S2.1	Occurs at elevations ranging from 0 to 1,148 feet amsl in semi-permanently flooded freshwater or brackish marshes with clayey or silty soils. Narrowleaf cattail (<i>Typha angustifolia</i>), southern cattail (<i>Typha domingensis</i>) or bulrush (<i>Typha latifolia</i>) is dominant or co-dominant in the herbaceous layer with creeping bentgrass (<i>Agrostis stolonifera</i>), pacific silverweed (<i>Argentina egedii</i>), <i>Cyperus</i> spp., desert saltgrass (<i>Distichlis spicata</i>), cocksbur grass (<i>Echinochloa crus-galli</i>), common spikerush (<i>Eleocharis macrostachya</i>), great horsetail (<i>Equisetum telmateia</i>), <i>Juncus</i> spp., least duckweed (<i>Lemna minuta</i>), broad leaved pepper grass (<i>Lepidium latifolium</i>), water parsley (<i>Oenanthe sarmentosa</i>), common knotweed (<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i>), dotted smartweed (<i>Persicaria punctate</i>), common reed (<i>Phragmites australis</i>), Chairmaker's bulrush (<i>Schoenoplectus americanus</i>), California bulrush (<i>Schoenoplectus californicus</i>), <i>Typha</i> × <i>glauc</i> a and rough cocklebur (<i>Xanthium strumarium</i>). Emergent trees may be present at low cover, including <i>Salix</i> spp.	No	Absent: This vegetation community does not occur within the project site.
<u>CNDDDB/Holland (1986)</u> Southern California Coastal Lagoon <u>MCV (1995)</u> NA <u>NVCS (2009)</u> NA	GNR SNR	Lagoons are separated from larger bodies of water by sandbars, barrier reefs, or other natural barriers. Coastal lagoons form along gently sloping coasts. They are shallower than atoll lagoons and tend to be separated from the ocean by an island, reef, or sand bank, most of the time, coastal lagoons are connected to the ocean by an inlet.	No	Absent: This vegetation community does not occur within the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Special-Status Rank*	Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<u>CNDDB/Holland (1986)</u> Southern California Steelhead Stream <u>MCV (1995)</u> NA <u>NVCS (2009)</u> NA	GNR SNR	Cool, clear, well-oxygenated water with sufficient food. Temperature and dissolved oxygen levels are two critical parameters; average temperature generally falls between 46 to 52 °F and dissolved oxygen levels above 5mg/L. Water velocities of 10 to 13 ft/s begin to hinder the swimming ability of adult steelhead and may delay migration. Steelhead spawn in areas with water velocities ranging from 1 to 3.6 ft/s but prefer velocities of about 2 ft/s. The average depth of the stream must range between 6 to 24 inches for spawning. 7 inches is the minimum depth for successful migration of adults.	No	Absent: This vegetation community does not occur within the project site.
<u>CNDDB/Holland (1986)</u> Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest <u>MCV (1995)</u> Coast Live Oak Series <u>NVCS (2009)</u> <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> Woodland Alliance	G4 S4	Found at elevations ranging from sea level to 3,937 feet amsl in alluvial terraces, canyon bottoms, stream banks, slopes, and flats. Soils are deep, sandy or loamy with high organic matter. Coast live oak is a dominant or co-dominant in the tree canopy with bigleaf maple (<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>), box elder (<i>Acer negundo</i>), madrono (<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>), southern California black walnut, California sycamore, Fremont cottonwood, blue oak (<i>Quercus douglasii</i>), Engelmann oak, California black oak (<i>Quercus kelloggii</i>), valley oak (<i>Quercus lobata</i>), arroyo willow (<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>), and California bay (<i>Umbellularia californica</i>). Trees are less than 98 feet tall; canopy is open to continuous. Shrub layer is sparse to intermittent. Herbaceous layer is sparse or grassy.	No	Absent: This vegetation community does not occur within the project site.
<u>CNDDB/Holland (1986)</u> Southern Coastal Salt Marsh <u>MCV (1995)</u> Cordgrass series <u>NVCS (2009)</u> <i>Spartina foliosa</i> herbaceous alliance	G2 S2.1	Occurs at elevations ranging from 0 to 3 feet amsl on mudflats, banks, berms, and margins of bays and deltas. California cord grass (<i>Spartina foliosa</i>) is dominant in the herbaceous layer with algae and saltwort (<i>Batis maritima</i>), glasswort (<i>Salicornia pacifica</i>), and California bulrush (<i>Schoenoplectus californicus</i>). Herbs are < 5 feet; cover is intermittent to continuous.	No	Absent: This vegetation community does not occur within the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Special- Status Rank*	Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<u>CNDDDB/Holland (1986)</u> Southern Riparian Scrub <u>MCV (1995)</u> N/A <u>NVCS (2009)</u> N/A	G3 S3.2	Riparian zones dominated by small trees or shrubs, lacking taller riparian trees.	No	Absent: This vegetation community does not occur within the project site.
<u>CNDDDB/Holland (1986)</u> Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland <u>MCV (1995)</u> California Sycamore Series <u>NVCS (2009)</u> <i>Platanus racemosa</i> Woodland Alliance	G4 S4	Found at elevations ranging from sea level to 7,874 feet amsl in gullies, intermittent streams, springs, seeps, stream banks, and terraces adjacent to floodplains that are subject to high-intensity flooding. Soils are rocky or cobbly alluvium with permanent moisture at depth. California sycamore is a dominant or co-dominant in the tree canopy with white alder, southern California black walnut, Fremont cottonwood, coast live oak, valley oak, narrowleaf willow, Gooding's willow, polished willow, arroyo willow, yellow willow, Peruvian pepper tree (<i>Schinus mole</i>), and California bay.	No	Absent: This vegetation community does not occur within the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Special- Status Rank*	Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES				
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	ST G3G4 S2	Range is limited to the coastal areas of the Pacific coast of North America, from Northern California to upper Baja California. Can be found in a wide variety of habitat including annual grasslands, wet and dry vernal pools and other seasonal wetlands, agricultural fields, cattle feedlots, and dairies. Occasionally forage in riparian scrub habitats along marsh borders. Basic habitat requirements for breeding include open accessible water, protected nesting substrate freshwater marsh dominated by cattails (<i>Typha</i> spp.), willows (<i>Salix</i> spp.), and bulrushes (<i>Schoenoplectus</i> spp.), and either flooded or thorny/spiny vegetation and suitable foraging space providing adequate insect prey.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Anniella</i> spp. California legless lizard	SSC G3G4 S3S4	Resemble small snakes. Rarely found crawling in the open, except at night. Typically found under objects or leaves, often in gardens in southern California. Not commonly seen.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i> Southern California legless lizard	SSC G3 S3	Prefers coastal sand dunes, also inhabits sandy washes and alluvial fans. Requires moisture, occurs in moist warm loose soil with dense plant cover. A population resides in the El Segunda dunes, sometimes found in suburban gardens in Southern California.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	SSC G4 S3	Day roosts in caves, crevices, mines, hollow trees, buildings. Prefer rocky outcrops, cliffs and crevices with access to open habitats for foraging. Occurs across California in elevations below 6,000 feet amsl. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> golden eagle	FP WL G5 S3	Yearlong resident of California. Occupies nearly all terrestrial habitats of the western states except densely forested areas. Favors secluded cliffs with overhanging ledges and large trees for nesting and cover. Hilly or mountainous country where takeoff and soaring are supported by updrafts is generally preferred to flat habitats. Deeply cut canyons rising to open mountain slopes and crags are ideal habitat.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Special- Status Rank*	Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i> coastal whiptail	SSC G5T5 S3	Primarily lives in hot and dry open areas with sparse foliage – chaparral, woodland, riparian areas. Found in coastal Southern California, west of the Peninsular and south of the Transverse Ranges, north into Ventura County. Found in a variety of ecosystems, primarily hot and dry open areas with sparse foliage - chaparral, woodland, and riparian areas. This subspecies is found in coastal Southern California, mostly west of the Peninsular Ranges and south of the Transverse Ranges, and north into Ventura County. Ranges south into Baja California	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	SSC G4 S2	Yearlong resident of California. Primarily a grassland species, but it persists and even thrives in some landscapes highly altered by human activity. Occurs in open, annual, or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. The overriding characteristics of suitable habitat appear to be burrows for roosting and nesting and relatively short vegetation with only sparse shrubs and taller vegetation.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch bumble bee	SC G2 S2	Inhabits Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Inhabits scrubland, grassland.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT G3 S3	Endemic to California and only found in vernal pools. Vernal pool habitats form in depressions above an impervious substrate layer, or claypan/duripan. This species does not occur in riverine, marine, or other permanent bodies of water. When the temporary pools dry, offspring persist in suspended development as desiccation-resistant embryos (commonly called cysts) in the pool substrate until the return of winter rains and appropriate temperatures allow some of the cysts to hatch.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Special- Status Rank*	Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Brachyramphus marmoratus</i> marbled murrelet	FT SE G3 S2	Breeding range extends from Bristol Bay, Alaska, south to the Aleutian Archipelago, northeast to Cook Inlet, Kodiak Island, Kenai Peninsula and Prince William Sound. Coastally, this species breeding range extends south throughout the Alexander Archipelago of Alaska, and through British Columbia, Washington, Oregon, to northern Monterey Bay in central California. Species also winters throughout its breeding range and occurs in small numbers off the southern California coast. Most of their life is spent on the ocean; however, they come inland to nest, using old-growth forests characterized by large trees, multiple canopy layers and moderate to high canopy closure. In California, nests are typically found in coastal redwood and Douglas-fir forests.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i> Santa Ana sucker	FT G1 S1	Occur in the watersheds draining the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains of southern California. Streams that Santa Ana Sucker inhabit are generally perennial streams with water ranging in depth from a few inches to several feet and with currents ranging from slight to swift	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i> western snowy plover	FT SSC G3T3 S3	Occurs on sandy beaches, salt pond levees and along the shores of large alkali lakes. Breeding generally occurs above the high tide line on coastal beaches, sand spits, dune-backed beaches, sparsely vegetated dunes, beaches at creek and river mouths, and salt pans at lagoons and estuaries. Nests typically occur in flat, open areas with sandy or saline substrates; vegetation and driftwood are usually sparse or absent.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Choeronycteris Mexicana</i> Mexican long-tongued bat	SSC G3G4 S1	Occasionally found in San Diego County, which is on the periphery of their range. Feeds on nectar and pollen of night-blooming succulents. Roosts in relatively well-lit caves, and in and around buildings.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Special-Status Rank*	Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT ST G5T2T3 S1	Uncommon summer resident where its breeding distribution is restricted to isolated sites in the Sacramento, Armargosa, Kern, Santa Ana, and Colorado River valleys. The species requires large patches of multi-layered riparian forest, with cottonwoods and willows. The presence of standing or flowing surface water under the riparian canopy is also preferred. Mesquite (<i>Prosopis</i> spp.) groves may also be used, but usually only when cottonwood-willow habitat is unavailable.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Danaus plexippus</i> Monarch butterfly – California overwintering population	FC G4T1T2Q S2	Aggregate in clusters in forested groves across the Pacific coast from Mendocino County to Baja California. Majority of overwintering sites are within 1.5 miles of the Pacific Ocean. Seek out dappled sunlight, high humidity, access to fresh water, and absence of freezing temperatures. Blue gum eucalyptus, Monterey pine, and Monterey cypress are commonly used for roosting. Arrive to overwinter in September and persist through January. After breeding, surviving monarchs disperse in February and March.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	SC SSC G3G4 S3	Found in ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, marshes, and irrigation ditches, with abundant vegetation, either rocky or muddy bottoms, in woodland, forest, and grassland. In streams, prefers pools to shallower areas. Logs, rocks, cattail mats, and exposed banks are required for basking. May enter brackish water and even seawater. Found at elevations from sea level to over 5,900 feet amsl.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> tidewater goby	FE G3 S3	Found in brackish water within shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches and need fairly still but not stagnant water and high oxygen levels. Distributed along the California coast from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, San Diego County to the mouth of the Smith River.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Special- Status Rank*	Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni</i> unarmored threespine stickleback	FE SE FP G5T1 S1	Small, scale less freshwater fish of up to 2 inches in length inhabiting slow-moving reaches or quiet-water microhabitats in streams and rivers. Restricted to three areas: the upper Santa Clara River and its tributaries in Los Angeles County, San Antonio Creek on Vandenberg Air Force Base in Santa Barbara County, and the Shay Creek vicinity (Shay Pond, Sugarloaf Pond, Juniper Springs, Motorcycle Pond, Shay Creek, Wiebe Pond, and Baldwin Lake) in San Bernardino County. Favorable habitats are shaded by dense and abundant vegetation. In open reaches, algal mats or barriers (e.g. sand bars, floating vegetation, low-flow road crossings) provide refuge.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Gymnocyps californicus</i> California condor	FE SE G1 S2	Current distribution of California condor is considered to be all of the Los Padres National Forest and western half of the Angeles National Forest (USDA Forest Service 2000), with some occasionally found in the Sequoia National Forest. Nest sites are typically located in chaparral, conifer forest, or oak woodland habitats. Nest sites are in cliff caves in the mountains. Some have nested in large cavities within sequoias (<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>).	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> California black rail	ST FP G3T1 S2	Suitable habitat generally includes salt marshes, freshwater marshes, and wet meadows. Typical associated vegetation includes pickle weed (<i>Salicornia virginica</i>) in salt marshes and bulrushes in less saline habitats.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10</i> steelhead – southern California DPS	FE SC G5T1Q S1	Steelhead can survive in a wide range of temperature conditions. Species is found where dissolved oxygen concentration is at least 7 parts per million. In streams, deep low-velocity pools are important wintering habitats. Spawning habitat consists of gravel substrates free of excessive silt.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i> Belding's savannah sparrow	SE G5T3 S3	Found year round in coastal salt marsh habitats of southern California. Ecologically associated with dense pickleweed for nesting.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Special- Status Rank*	Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	SSC G4 S4	Occurs in a wide variety of vegetation types including coastal sage scrub, annual grassland, chaparral, oak woodland, riparian woodland and coniferous forest. Its elevational range extends up to 4,000 feet in the Sierra Nevada foothills and up to 6,000 feet in the mountains of Southern California. In inland areas, this species is restricted to areas with pockets of open microhabitat, created by disturbance (e.g., fire, floods, unimproved roads, grazing lands, and fire breaks). The key elements of such habitats are loose, fine soils with a high sand fraction; an abundance of native ants or other insects; and open areas with limited overstory for basking and low, but relatively dense shrubs for refuge.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Poliophtila californica californica</i> coastal California gnatcatcher	FT SSC G4G5T3Q S2	Yearlong resident of sage scrub habitats that are dominated by California sagebrush. This species generally occurs below 750 feet amsl in coastal regions and below 1,500 feet amsl inland. Ranges from the Ventura County, south to San Diego County and northern Baja California and it is less common in sage scrub with a high percentage of tall shrubs. Prefers habitat with more low-growing vegetation.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Rana boylei</i> pop. 6 foothill yellow-legged frog – south coast DPS	SC SE G3T1 S1	Isolated populations are also known from the mountains of Los Angeles County. Occur in streams flowing through a variety of vegetation types, including valley-foothill hardwood, valley-foothill hardwood-conifer, valley-foothill riparian, yellow pine (<i>Pinus ponderosa</i>), mixed conifer, mixed chaparral, and wet meadows. Rarely occur in areas with greater than 90% canopy closure. Breeding and rearing habitat is generally located in gently flowing, low-gradient stream sections with variable substrates predominated by cobble and boulder.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Special- Status Rank*	Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	FT SSC G2G3 S2S3	The species historically occurred in the San Gabriel Wilderness Area of the Angeles National Forest; there were no post-1970 observations in this area or nearby parts of the Angeles National Forest. In 1999, a population (estimated between 15 and 25 adults) was located on the Angeles National Forest in the San Francisquito drainage. Breeding sites are in a variety of aquatic habitats including streams, deep pools, backwaters within streams and creeks, ponds, marshes, sag ponds, dune ponds, lagoons, and artificial impoundments (i.e., stock ponds). Breeding adults are often associated with deep (greater than 2 feet) still or slow-moving water and dense shrubby riparian or emergent vegetation.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Riparia riparia</i> bank swallow	ST G5 S3	Neotropical migrant found in riparian and other lowland habitats in California, west of the deserts. The species does not breed in southern California. During the summer, the species is restricted to riverbanks, creeks, seashores, and lakes with vertical banks, bluffs, and cliffs with fine-textured or sandy soils nearby for nesting.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Setophaga petechia</i> yellow warbler	SSC G5 S3S4	Present in California from April through September. Nests in riparian areas dominated by willows, cottonwoods, California sycamores, or alders (<i>Alnus</i> spp.) or in mature chaparral. May also use oaks, conifers, and urban areas near stream courses.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i> California least tern	FE SE FP G4T2T3Q S2	Nests along the coast from San Francisco Bay south to northern Baja California. Colonial breeder on bare or sparsely vegetated, flat substrates, including sand beaches, alkali flats, landfills, or paved areas. Prefers broad, level expanses of open sandy or gravelly beach, dredge spoil, and other open shoreline areas, and broad river valley sandbars.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Special-Status Rank*	Habitat Preferences and Distribution Affinities	Observed On-site	Potential to Occur
<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i> Riverside fairy shrimp	FE G1G2 S2	Restricted to deep seasonal vernal pools, vernal pool like ephemeral ponds, and stock ponds and other human modified depressions. Basins that support Riverside fairy shrimp are typically dry a portion of the year, but usually are filled by late fall, winter, or spring rains, and may persist through May. Endemic to western Riverside, Orange, and San Diego Counties in tectonic swales/earth slump basins in grassland and coastal sage scrub. In Riverside County, the species been found in pools formed over the following soils: Murrieta stony clay loams, Las Posas series, Wyman clay loam, and Willows soils. All known habitat lies within annual grasslands, which may be interspersed through chaparral or coastal sage scrub vegetation.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	SSC G5 S3	Occupies a wide variety of habitats including dry, open grassland, sagebrush, and woodland habitats. Require dry, friable, often sandy soil to dig burrows for cover, food storage, and giving birth. Occasionally found in riparian zones and open chaparral with less than 50% plant cover.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i> two-striped gartersnake	SSC G4 S3S4	Occurs in or near permanent fresh water, often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth up to 7,000 feet amsl.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Tryonia imitator</i> mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail)	G2 S2	Inhabits coastal lagoons, estuaries, salt marshes, and where creek mouths that join tidal marshes from Sonoma County south to San Diego County. Found only in permanently submerged areas in a variety of sediment types; able to withstand a wide range of salinities.	No	Not Expected: Suitable habitats preferred by this species are not present within the project site.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> least Bell's vireo	FE SE G5T2 S2	Summer resident in southern California. Breeding habitat generally consists of dense, low, shrubby vegetation in riparian areas, and mesquite brushlands, often near water in arid regions. Early successional cottonwood willow riparian groves are preferred for nesting. The most critical structural component of nesting habitat in California is a dense shrub layer that is 2 to 10 feet above ground. The presence of water, including ponded surface water or moist soil conditions, may also be a key component for nesting habitat.	No	Not Expected: There is no suitable habitat for this species within the project site.

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

- FE Endangered – any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
- SC Candidate Endangered – any native species that has been identified as a candidate for listing as endangered or threatened under the California Endangered Species Act
- FT Threatened – any species which is likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
- FC Candidate – any species which is currently designated a candidate for listing under the Endangered Species Act.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)

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

California Native Plant Society (CNPS) California Rare Plant Rank

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

Threat Ranks

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

NatureServe Conservation Status Rank

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

- G1/T1 Critically Imperiled – At very high risk of extinction due to extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations), very steep declines, or other factors.
- G2/T2 Imperiled— At high risk of extinction due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors.
- G3/T3 Vulnerable— At moderate risk of extinction due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors.
- G4/T4 Apparently Secure— Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.
- G5/T5 Secure – Common; widespread and abundant.
- S1 Critically Imperiled – Critically imperiled in the state because of extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer occurrences) or because of some factor(s) such as very steep declines making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from the State.
- S2 Imperiled – Imperiled in the State because of rarity due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the nation or State.
- S3 Vulnerable – Vulnerable in the State due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation.
- S4 Apparently Secure – Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.

Attachment E

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