

Appendix A: Biological Resources Assessment

February 19, 2021

9703

Thomas Norris
837 Manzanita Drive
Laguna Beach, California 92651

Subject: *Updated Biological Resources Letter Report for 385 Nyes Place, City of Laguna Beach, California*

Dear Mr. Norris:

Dudek conducted general biological surveys of the 0.17-acre property at 385 Nyes Place (APN 656-169-27) in the City of Laguna Beach (City), California (the project site; Appendix A, Figure 1) on June 14, 2016 and June 21, 2018. An updated biological survey was requested and authorized by the property owner in January 2021. Dudek conducted the updated survey of the project site on February 4, 2021. These surveys were conducted to determine the existing biological resource conditions and evaluate the significance of any land use changes on the project site in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the City of Laguna Beach's General Plan (1992). Dudek understands that the proposed project involves construction of a multi-story single family residence.

This letter report describes the results of the biological resources surveys conducted on the project site and 100-foot buffer (the study area). This letter report is intended to (1) provide a project description and survey methods; (2) describe the existing biological resources within the study area in terms of vegetation, flora, wildlife, and suitable habitat; (3) document any special-status biological resources¹ present within the study area; (4) quantify impacts to biological resources that would result from implementation of the proposed project, and describe those impacts in terms of biological significance in view of the CEQA and local laws and policies; and (5) provide recommendations to ensure avoidance of any sensitive biological resources that may occur within the study area.

Project Location

The project site occurs within the northwest corner of Section 31 of Township 7 South and Range 8 West on Laguna Beach, California, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5 minute quadrangle; latitude 33.522517°N and longitude -117.761492°W (Appendix A, Figure 2). The project site is located near the intersection of Nyes Place and Pacific Coast Highway, approximately 0.3 mile east of the Pacific Ocean.

Methods

To evaluate the natural resources found or potentially occurring on the study area, literature searches and database reviews were conducted by Dudek. The most recent versions of the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB;

¹ Special-status biological resources include vegetation communities listed by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife as sensitive; plants federally- or state-listed as endangered, threatened, or candidate; plants identified by the California Native Plant Society with a California Rare Plant Rank of 1 or 2; wildlife federally- or state-listed as endangered, threatened, or candidate; and wildlife identified by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife as species of special concern

CDFW 2021a) and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants* (CNPS 2021) were reviewed to identify sensitive biological resources present or potentially present for the USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle on which the project site is located (i.e., Laguna Beach) and the five surrounding quadrangles (i.e., El Toro, San Juan Capistrano, Dana Point, Tustin, and Newport Beach). Potentially occurring special-status biological resources were also compiled from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) (2020a-b, 2021a-c-). Appendix B summarizes the current federal and state species sensitivity categories. Additionally, Dudek reviewed the *Laguna Beach Biological Resources Inventory* (Marsh et al. 1983).

Dudek biologist Ryan Henry conducted an initial general biological survey of the study area on June 14, 2016. The survey was conducted from 1015 to 1115 and weather conditions were favorable with overcast skies, wind speeds from 0 to 2 miles per hour, and a temperature of 64° F. A second biological survey of the study area was conducted by Mr. Henry on June 21, 2018 from 0930 to 1055 with overcast skies, wind speeds from 0 to 2 miles per hour, and a temperature of 66° F. An updated biological survey of the study area was conducted by Dudek biologist Janice Wondolleck on February 4, 2021 from 0850 to 0950 with clear skies, wind speeds from 0 to 3 miles per hour, and a temperature of 55° F. All native and naturalized plant species encountered within the study area were identified and recorded. The potential for special-status plant and wildlife species to occur on the project site was evaluated based on the vegetation communities and soils present. Vegetation communities and land covers on site were mapped in the field directly onto a topographical base provided by Marshall Innis Design Group. In addition, a preliminary investigation of the extent and distribution of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) jurisdictional waters of the U.S., Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) jurisdictional waters of the State, and CDFW jurisdictional streambed and associated riparian habitat was conducted.

Latin and common names for plant species with a California Rare Plant Rank (formerly CNPS List) follow the CNPS *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants* (CNPS 2021). For plant species without a California Rare Plant Rank, Latin names follow the *Jepson Interchange List of Currently Accepted Names of Native and Naturalized Plants of California* (Jepson Flora Project 2020) and common names follow the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service Plants Database (USDA 2020). Plant community classifications follow Gray and Bramlet (1992). Latin and common names of animals follow Crother (2017) for reptiles and amphibians, American Ornithological Society (Chesser, et al. 2020) for birds, Wilson and Reeder (2005) for mammals, North American Butterfly Association (NABA) (2018) or San Diego Natural History Museum (SDNHM) for butterflies (SDNHM 2002), and Moyle (2002) for fish.

Dudek Geographic Information Systems (GIS) specialists Hannah Panno, Tyler Friesen, and Chris Starbird mapped biological resources into a GIS coverage and provided figures using ArcGIS software.

Results

Site Description

The project site consists of one, L-shaped parcel that extends from Nyes Place for 113.6 feet uphill to the rear property line and then turns west for 85 feet in width. The portion of property adjacent to Nyes Place is approximately 49 feet in length. Additionally, the western third of the project site is a steep west-facing slope that tapers off to a moderately steep, west-facing slope. The northern boundary of the parcel is adjacent to “paper” Highland Road with a lot beyond it currently under development. Elevations range from approximately 128 feet above mean sea level (amsl) at the western property boundary along Nyes Place to roughly 200 feet amsl at the northeast corner of the lot. Representative photographs of the project site are included in Appendix C.

Soils

Two soil types are mapped on the project site: Modjeska gravelly loam, 15% to 30% slopes and Soper gravelly loam, 30% to 50% slopes. The Modjeska series characterizes a majority of the project site, while the Soper series is limited to the most northwestern corner and eastern edge of the project site. The Modjeska series consists of well drained soils on terraces that formed in mixed alluvium. These soils are moderately permeable (Wachtell 1978). The Soper series consists of well-drained soils on foothills that formed in weakly consolidated sandstone and conglomerate. These soils are moderately slowly permeable (Wachtell 1978).

Vegetation Communities and Land Covers

Vegetation communities and land covers were classified according to the OCHCS (Gray and Bramlet, 1992). Descriptions of each vegetation community and land cover are provided below. The vegetation communities and land covers did not change from 2016 to 2021. In addition, the corresponding acreage within the 1.79-acre study area is given in parentheses after the title. A map of the vegetation communities and land covers is included in Appendix A, Figure 3 and representative photographs of the project site are included in Appendix C.

Scrub Habitats

Disturbed Maritime Chaparral-Sagebrush Mapping Unit (0.37 acre)

Based on species composition and general physiognomy, the majority of the study area is occupied by a disturbed maritime chaparral-sagebrush mapping unit (Appendix A, Figure 3). Disturbed maritime chaparral-sagebrush is not recognized by the Natural Communities List (CDFW 2020c). This vegetation community most closely resembles the Maritime Chaparral-Sagebrush (3.1.5) subassociation in Gray and Bramlet (1992), which is described as being dominated by a mix of broad-leaved evergreen shrubs such as toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), and lemonade berry (*Rhus integrifolia*), and Nuttall's scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*). California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) is a co-dominant in this community. This "disturbed" mapping unit was used to differentiate areas with significant ground disturbance and non-native forb species.

The disturbed maritime chaparral-sagebrush mapping unit within the study area supports a mix of native shrubs including California buckwheat, lemonade berry, redberry, black sage, and California sagebrush. Lesser components include toyon and laurel sumac. The understory is dominated by leaf litter and non-native forb species including slender oat (*Avena barbata*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), soft brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*), and purple false brome (*Brachypodium distachyon*).

Developed Areas

Ornamental Mapping Unit (0.66 acre)

The ornamental mapping unit is not recognized by the Natural Communities List (CDFW 2020c), but is described by Jones & Stokes (1993) and Gray and Bramlet (1992). This cover type consists of introduced plantings of exotic species as landscaping. The ornamental mapping unit within the study area is occupied by hottentot fig (*Carpobrotus edulis*), Peruvian peppertree (*Schinus molle*), jade plant (*Crassula ovata*), and eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* sp.).

Transportation Mapping Unit (0.19 acre)

The transportation mapping unit is not recognized by the Natural Communities List (CDFW 2020c), but is described by Jones & Stokes (1993) and Gray and Bramlet (1992). This barren cover type consists of major paved vehicular access roads that lack vegetation.

Urban and Commercial Mapping Unit (0.57 acre)

The urban and commercial mapping unit is not recognized by the Natural Communities List (CDFW 2020c), but is described by Jones & Stokes (1993). The urban and commercial mapping unit, also identified by Gray and Bramlet (1992) as urban, describes areas occupied by residential and commercial structures, paving, and other impermeable surfaces that typically do not support vegetation or habitat for species; however, non-native ornamental landscaping may occur within the mapping unit.

Floral Diversity

A total of 30 species of vascular plants were recorded on the site, including 18 native (60%) and 12 non-native (40%) species. The low plant diversity reflects the small size of the property and its proximity to adjacent disturbed and developed areas. Plant species detected within the study area are listed in Appendix D.

Wildlife

The property represents a small fragment of native habitat that is surrounded by existing development (roads and houses) on three sides and bordered by remnant native vegetation on steep northeast-facing slopes to the northeast and northwest. Wildlife use is therefore expected to be limited.

Ten bird species were detected on or adjacent to the site including American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), California towhee (*Melospiza crissalis*), house finch (*Haemorrhous mexicanus*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), and northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*). No active bird nesting was observed during the fieldwork, but the various shrubs in the study area could support nesting birds. No amphibian species were observed on site and are not expected to occur due to the lack of suitable aquatic habitat. One reptile species was observed during the survey: western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*). One mammal species were detected during the survey: desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*). Wildlife species detected within the study area are listed in Appendix D.

Special-Status Plant Species

Special-status plants include those listed, or candidates for listing, as threatened or endangered by the USFWS and CDFW, and species identified as rare by the CNPS (particularly California Rare Plant Rank [CRPR] 1A – Presumed extinct in California; CRPR 1B – Rare, threatened, or endangered throughout its range; and CRPR 2 – Rare or Endangered in California, more common elsewhere). A total of 42 special-status plant species were reported were reported in the CNDDDB, USFWS, and CNPS databases as occurring in the vicinity of the study area.

Appendix E, Table E-1 lists the special-status plant species that are known to occur within a 10-mile radius of the project site (CDFW 2021a), or are identified as occurring or potentially occurring according to the City's biological

inventory (Marsh et al. 1983). For each species listed, a determination was made regarding the potential for the species to occur on site based on information gathered during the field reconnaissance including the location of the site, habitats present, current site conditions, and past and present land use.

A number of species listed in Table E-1 including summery holly (*Comarostaphylis diversifolia* ssp. *diversifolia*), cliff spurge (*Euphorbia misera*), and Nuttall's scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*) are conspicuous (i.e., large, woody shrubs) and readily observed if present within a small site. Unless observed during the reconnaissance survey, it is assumed that such conspicuous and readily observed species are not present on site. In addition, the presence or absence of certain species of perennial herbs can reliably be determined by observation of vegetative structures that remain beyond their respective blooming periods. The federally- and state-listed as threatened Laguna Beach dudleya (*Dudleya stolonifera*) and big-leaved crownbeard (*Verbesina dissita*) typically bloom during the spring and summer but are expected to be detectable, if present on site, based on the observation of vegetative structures.

Based on the species ranges, vegetation communities/land covers (e.g., disturbed maritime chaparral-sagebrush, ornamental, transportation, urban and commercial), and soils, two special-status plant species were determined to have at least a moderate potential to occur within the study area: big-leaved crownbeard (Federal and State threatened, CRPR 1B.1) and chaparral ragwort (*Senecio aphanactis*; CRPR 2B.2). The remaining species have little to no potential to occur within the study area.

One special-status plant was detected within the study area on June 21, 2018 and February 4, 2021. A small population of big-leaved crownbeard occurs on the north-facing slopes of the project site (0.02 acre) and adjacent lands (less than 0.01 acre). The small big-leaved crownbeard population was observed as disturbed during the February 2021 biological survey from potential wildlife browsing or human disturbance. The big-leaved crownbeard is a perennial herb in the Asteraceae family that occurs within dense stands of mixed, maritime chaparral and sage scrub vegetation communities. The rhizomatous species forms small clonal colonies via underground, horizontal root stems. Big-leaved crownbeard is very rare and only known to occur from Laguna Beach and in Baja California. Figure 3 illustrates the approximate extent of this species' habitat within the study area. Although this species' blooming period occurs outside of the survey timing, big-leaved crownbeard is perennial and the aerial stems were detected.

No other special-status plant species were observed within the study area during the site visits.

Special-Status Wildlife Species

Special-status wildlife include those listed, or candidates for listing, as threatened or endangered by the USFWS and CDFW, and designated as a species of special concern (SSC) by CDFW. A total of 41 special-status wildlife species were reported in the CNDDDB and USFWS databases as occurring in the vicinity of the study area. However, no special-status wildlife species were observed within the study area during the site visit.

Appendix E, Table E-2 lists the special-status wildlife species that are known to occur in the vicinity of the site (CDFW 2021a) or are identified as occurring or potentially occurring according to the City's biological inventory (Marsh et al. 1983). For each species listed, a determination was made regarding the potential use of the site based on information gathered during the field reconnaissance, known habitat preferences and knowledge of their relative distributions in the area.

Based on the species ranges, vegetation communities/land covers (e.g., disturbed maritime chaparral-sagebrush, ornamental, transportation, urban and commercial), and urban pressures, three special-status wildlife species were

determined to have at least a moderate potential to occur within the study area: coast patch-nosed snake (*Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*; SSC), red diamondback rattlesnake (*Crotalus ruber*; SSC), and San Diegan tiger whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*; SSC). The remaining species have little to no potential to occur within the study area.

Potential Jurisdictional Waters and Significant Drainage Courses

The 1.79-acre study area was analyzed to determine the presence and distribution of jurisdictional aquatic resources, as defined by the USACE, RWQCB, and CDFW; and significant drainage courses, as defined by the City's General Plan (1992). The project site does not contain drainage features that would be regulated under the jurisdiction of the USACE, CDFW, and RWQCB.

One drainage feature located approximately 100 feet southeast of the project site was identified in the City's General Plan as a "significant drainage course." However, this feature and its 25-foot buffer do not occur on the project site, and appear to have been modified and realigned as a result of neighboring residential construction.

Regional Resource Planning Context

Policies and guidance for resource planning in the City are provided by the City's Open Space/Conservation Element of the General Plan (1992), which also serves as the City's certified Local Coastal Program (LCP) pursuant to the 1976 California Coastal Act. According to the City's Open Space/Conservation Element of the General Plan, the project site is not located within a "very high value habitat," "high value habitat," or Environmentally Sensitive Area (ESA). However, the Open Space/Conservation Element of the General Plan indicates that the 25-foot buffer for a "significant drainage course" occurs approximately 100 feet southeast of the project site (City of Laguna Beach 1992).

The disturbed maritime chaparral-sagebrush mapping unit found on site is not a sensitive vegetation community. This plant community would be considered "moderate value" habitat based on the City's criteria, which does not pose significant resource (City of Laguna Beach 1992). Additionally, no sensitive plant or wildlife species were observed on site and the diversity of native plant species is limited.

Based on a site-specific determination presented above, the proposed development would be in compliance with these policies and guidelines.

Wildlife Corridors and Habitat Linkages

Wildlife corridors are linear features that connect large patches of natural open space and provide avenues for the migration of animals. Habitat linkages are small patches that join larger blocks of habitat and help reduce the adverse effects of habitat fragmentation; they may be continuous habitat or discrete habitat islands that function as stepping stones for wildlife dispersal. Due to the limited size and constrained extent of the habitat on site, the property has very little potential to facilitate wildlife movement or to function as a habitat linkage.

Impacts and Mitigation

This section presents the methods of analysis, thresholds of significance, and impact analysis for the proposed project. Where appropriate, compensatory mitigation has been included to reduce potentially significant impacts to a less than significant level.

Method of Analysis

Impacts to sensitive vegetation communities, special-status plant and wildlife species, and jurisdictional waters, including wetlands, must be quantified and analyzed to determine whether such impacts are significant under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). CEQA Guidelines Section 15064(b) states that an ironclad definition of “significant” effect is not possible, because the significance of an activity may vary with the setting. Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines, however, does provide “examples of consequences which may be deemed to be a significant effect on the environment” (14 CCR 15064(e)). These effects include substantial effects on rare or endangered species of animal or plant or the habitat of the species. CEQA Guidelines Section 15065(a) is also helpful in defining whether a project may have a significant effect on the environment.

The evaluation of whether or not an impact to a particular biological resource is significant must consider both the resource itself and the role of that resource in a regional context. Substantial impacts are those that contribute to, or result in, permanent loss of an important resource, such as a population of a rare plant or animal. Impacts may be important locally because they result in an adverse alteration of existing site conditions but considered not significant because they do not contribute substantially to the permanent loss of that resource regionally. The severity of an impact is the primary determinant of whether or not that impact can be mitigated to a less-than-significant level.

Thresholds of Significance

The City of Laguna Beach uses the questions in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines as the thresholds of significance for projects requiring environmental review under CEQA (14 CCR 15000 et seq.). Therefore, according to Appendix G, a significant impact would occur if development of the Project:

- Impact BIO-1. Has a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as being a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by CDFW or USFWS
- Impact BIO-2. Has a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by CDFW or USFWS
- Impact BIO-3. Has a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including but not limited to marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means
- Impact BIO-4. Interferes substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impedes the use of native wildlife nursery sites
- Impact BIO-5. Conflicts with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance
- Impact BIO-6. Conflicts with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

Impact Analysis

BIO-1: Sensitive Vegetation Communities

The proposed project consists of the construction of a multi-story single family residence and would result in direct, permanent impacts to 0.10 acre of disturbed maritime chaparral-sagebrush; and direct, temporary impacts to 0.05 acre of

disturbed maritime chaparral-sagebrush (Appendix A, Figure 4). No sensitive vegetation communities occur on the project site. Therefore, **no impacts** to sensitive vegetation communities would occur as a result of project implementation.

BIO-2: Special-Status Plants and Wildlife

Special-Status Plant Species

Potential impacts to one non-listed, special-status plant species (chaparral ragwort, CRPR 2B.2) may occur as a result of project implementation. However, due to the small size of the proposed project, impacts to these species, if present, would not be expected to significantly reduce regional population numbers.

Additionally, impacts to one listed special-status plant species (big-leaved crownbeard, Federally and State threatened, CRPR 1) may occur as a result of project implementation. Permanent impacts to approximately 0.02 acre and temporary impacts to less than 0.01 acre of occupied habitat for the federal- and state-listed big-leaved crownbeard plant would result from implementation of the proposed project. Impacts to this plant species is considered significant. As a result, the following mitigation measure should be implemented to compensate for the permanent and temporary loss of big-leaved crownbeard and its habitat:

- **Mitigation Measure 1 – Big-Leaved Crownbeard Compensation/Relocation.** Unavoidable direct impacts to big-leaved crownbeard (0.02 acre) would be compensated through off-site land preservation and plant salvage and relocation. A minimum replacement ratio of 5:1 (0.10 acre) of land would be acquired that supports existing populations of crownbeard and include long-term management and legal protection assurances to the satisfaction of the USFWS and CDFW. Land preservation would be completed within 36 months of initiation of construction. Big-leaved crownbeard salvage and relocation would be conducted pursuant to an agency-approved plan that details the methods for salvage, stockpiling, and replanting, as well as the characteristics of the translocation site. The translocation site would include long-term management and legal protection assurances to the satisfaction of the USFWS and CDFW. Any salvage and relocation plans would include coordination with the Laguna Canyon Foundation and approved by the USFWS and CDFW prior to project construction. Success criteria and monitoring shall also be included in the plan. If salvage and relocation is not feasible or to the satisfaction of the USFWS and CDFW, then off-site land preservation would be required. Other measures, as required by the CDFW in any applicable incidental take permit (California Fish and Game Code Section 2081), would also be implemented.
- **Mitigation Measure 2 – Best Management Practices.** Implement standard construction best management practices to control erosion and construction debris.
- **Mitigation Measure 3 – Prevention of Invasive Plant Species.** Avoid the use of any invasive, non-native plant species rated as “high” or “moderate” by the California Invasive Plant Council’s Invasive Plant Inventory (Cal-IPC 2021) for future landscaping of the site.

Special-Status Wildlife Species

No special-status wildlife species occur on the project site. Potential impacts to three non-listed, special-status wildlife species (coast patch-nosed snake, SSC; red diamondback rattlesnake, SSC; and San Diegan tiger whiptail, SSC) may occur as a result of project implementation. However, due to the small size of the proposed project, impacts to these species, if present, would not be expected to significantly reduce regional population numbers. Implementation of Mitigation Measures 2 and 3 would further reduce the potential for any significant impacts.

Project implementation would not result in direct or indirect impacts to nesting birds since vegetation clearing and ground-disturbing activities would occur outside the nesting season (generally between March 1 and August 30) to ensure compliance with the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code. If avoidance of the bird breeding season is not feasible, then a preconstruction nesting bird survey should be conducted by a qualified biologist to ensure birds are not engaged in active nesting within 100 feet of the project's construction limits. If nesting birds are discovered during preconstruction surveys, then the qualified biologist should identify an appropriate buffer where no ground-breaking activities are allowed to occur until after the birds have fledged from the nest.

Therefore, impacts to these special-status species are considered **less than significant**.

BIO-3: State or Federally Protected Wetlands

The project site does not contain state or federal jurisdictional wetlands regulated by the USACE, CDFW, and RWQCB. One drainage feature located approximately 100 feet southeast of the project site was identified in the City's General Plan as a "significant drainage course." However, this feature and its 25-foot buffer do not occur on the project site and appear to have been modified and realigned as a result of neighboring residential construction. Therefore, **no impacts** to jurisdictional aquatic resources would occur as a result of project implementation.

BIO-4: Wildlife Corridors and Habitat Linkages

The project site provides very little potential to facilitate wildlife movement or to function as a habitat linkage. Additionally, the project site is adjacent to the urban and commercial mapping unit and does not connect large patches of natural open space habitat to provide avenues for the mitigation of animals. Therefore, **no impacts** to wildlife corridors and habitat linkages.

BIO-5: Local Policies and Ordinances

According to the City's Open Space/Conservation Element of the General Plan, the project site is not located within a "very high value habitat," "high value habitat," or ESA. The 25-foot buffer for a "significant drainage course" occurs approximately 100 feet southeast of the project site (City of Laguna Beach 1992). However, there are no direct impacts to the drainage course. Based on a site-specific determination presented above, the proposed development would be in compliance with these policies and guidelines. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with any local policy or ordinance.

BIO-6: Habitat Conservation Plan

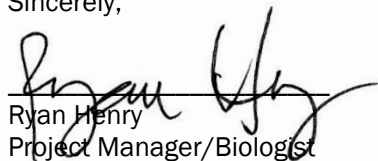
The study area does not occur within the boundaries of an established habitat conservation plan. Therefore, the proposed project would not conflict with the provisions of an adopted habitat conservation plan.

Mr. Thomas Norris

Subject: Updated Biological Resources Letter Report for 385 Nyes Place, City of Laguna Beach, California

If you have any questions regarding the contents of this report, please call me at 949.373.8321.

Sincerely,



Ryan Henry
Project Manager/Biologist

cc: Marshall Innins, Marshall Innins Design Group

Att.: Appendix A – Figures

1 Regional Map

2 Vicinity Map

3 Biological Resources Map

4 Project Impacts Map

Appendix B – Species Sensitivity Categories

Appendix C – Site Photographs

Appendix D – Species Compendium

Appendix E – Special-Status Species Detected or Potentially Occurring in the Study Area

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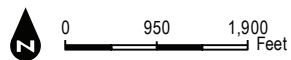
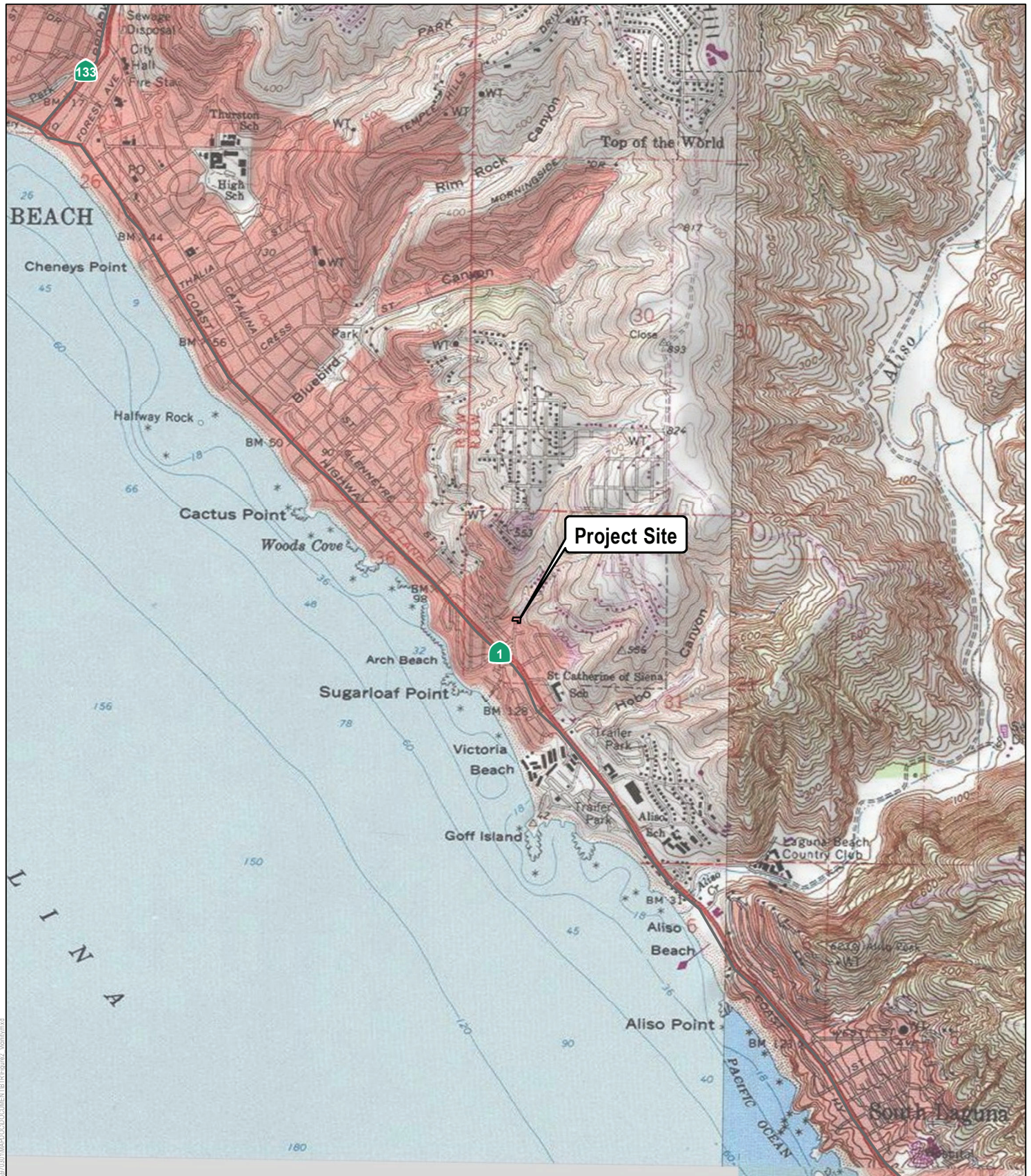
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Appendix A

Figures



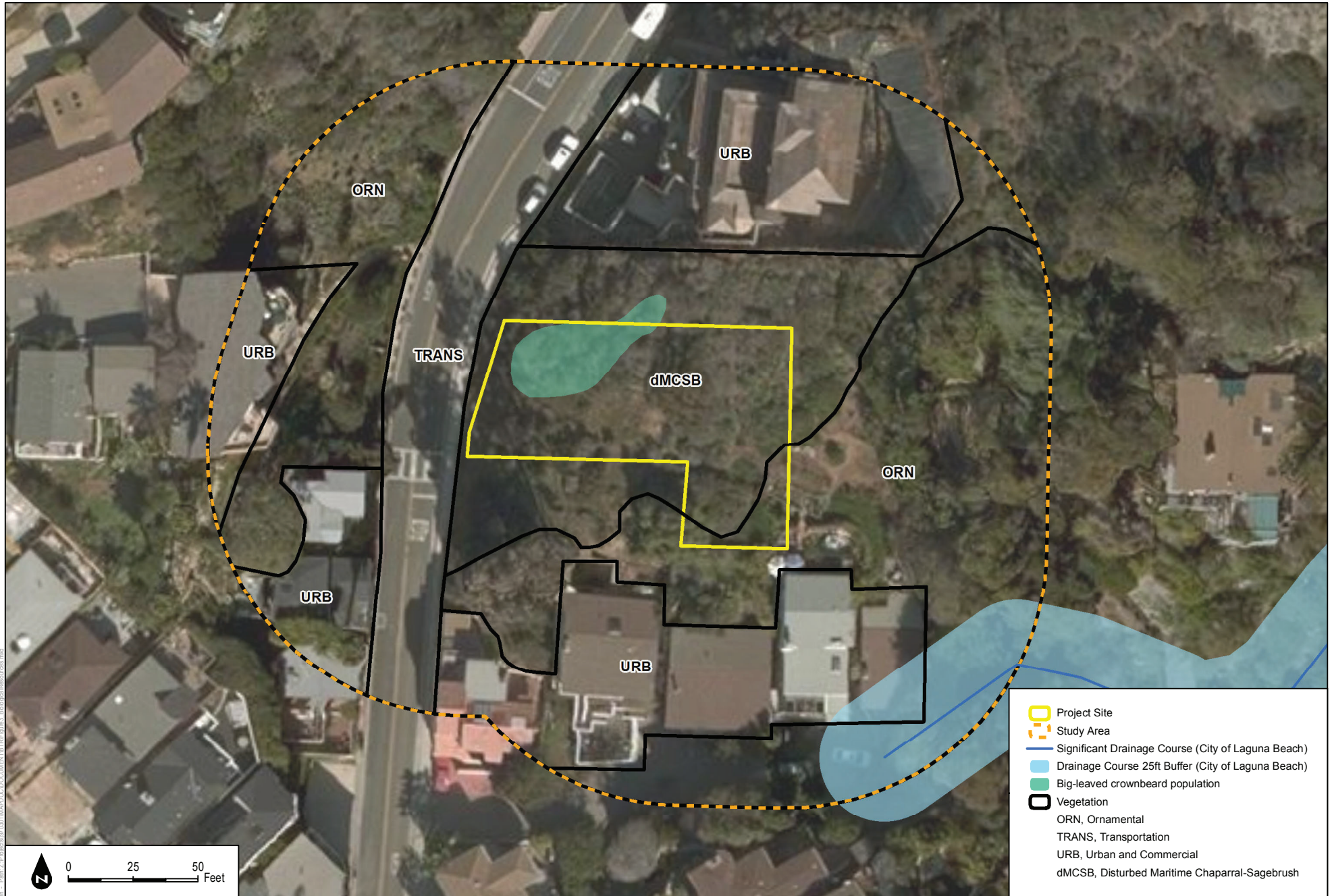
 Project Boundary

DUDEK

SOURCE: USGS 7.5-Minute Series - Laguna Beach Quadrangle.

385 Nyes Place

FIGURE 2
Vicinity Map



SOURCE: Bing Imagery, 2016; City of Laguna Beach, 2016.

385 Nyes Place

DUDEK

FIGURE 3
Biological Resources Map



SOURCE: Bing Imagery, 2016; Marshall Innins Design Group, 2016.

DUDEK

385 Nyes Place

FIGURE 4
Project Impacts Map



Appendix B

Species Sensitivity Categories

Federal

- **Endangered.** Taxa threatened throughout all or a significant portion of their range.
- **Threatened.** Taxa likely to become endangered in the foreseeable future.
- **Candidate.** Taxa for which the USFWS currently has on file substantial information on biological vulnerability and threat(s) to support the appropriateness of proposing to list them as endangered or threatened species.
- **Federal Species of Concern.** Taxa that were formerly Category 2 Candidates for listing as threatened or endangered. This category is an “unofficial” designation for species that may warrant listing, but for which substantial information to support the listing is lacking.

State of California

- **Endangered.** Taxa which are in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of their range due to one or more causes including loss of habitat, change in habitat, over exploitation, predation, competition, or disease (Section 2062 of the Fish and Game Code).
- **Threatened.** Taxa which, although not presently threatened with extinction, are likely to become endangered species in the foreseeable future (Section 2067 of the Fish and Game Code).
- **Rare.** Taxa which, although not presently threatened with extinction, are present in such small numbers throughout their range that they may become endangered if the present environment worsens (Section 1901 of the Fish and Game Code).
- **Candidate.** Taxa which the Fish and Game Commission has formally noticed as being under review by the Department in addition to the list of threatened and endangered species.
- **Species of Special Concern.** Taxa that appear to be vulnerable to extinction because of declining populations, limited ranges, and/or continuing threats.

California Native Plant Society

The CDFW and CNPS, a private organization dedicated to protection of California native plants, in collaboration with the Rare Plant Status Review groups, which comprise over 300 botanical experts from government, academia, non-government organizations, and the private sector, produced a ranked inventory of rare, threatened, and endangered vascular plant species within California (“California Rare Plant Rank” [CRPR]). The rare plant inventory includes rank assignments, geographic distribution, and qualitative characterization of plant species not protected under federal or state endangered species legislation.

The 8th edition of the CNPS’s *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants*¹ separates plants of interest into five categories of rarity as presented in the table below. The list serves as the candidate list for listing as threatened and endangered by CDFW.

¹ California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2021. *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants* (online edition, v8-03 0.39). California Native Plant Society, Sacramento, California. Website <http://www.rareplants.cnps.org>.

Summary of CNPS CRPR Definitions

California RPR	Comments
1A	Plant species presumed extirpated in California because they have not been seen or collected in the wild or plants, which are presumed extinct.
1B	Plant species that are generally rare throughout their range that are also judged to be vulnerable to other threats such as declining habitat.
2A	Plant species that are presumed extirpated in California, but more common in other states
2B	Plant species rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common in other states
3	Plant species for which additional information is needed before rarity can be determined – A Review List
4	Species of limited distribution or infrequent throughout a broader area in California; and while CDFG/CNPS cannot call these plant species “rare” from a statewide perspective, they are uncommon enough that their status should be monitored regularly – A Watch List



Appendix C

Site Photographs

APPENDIX C
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

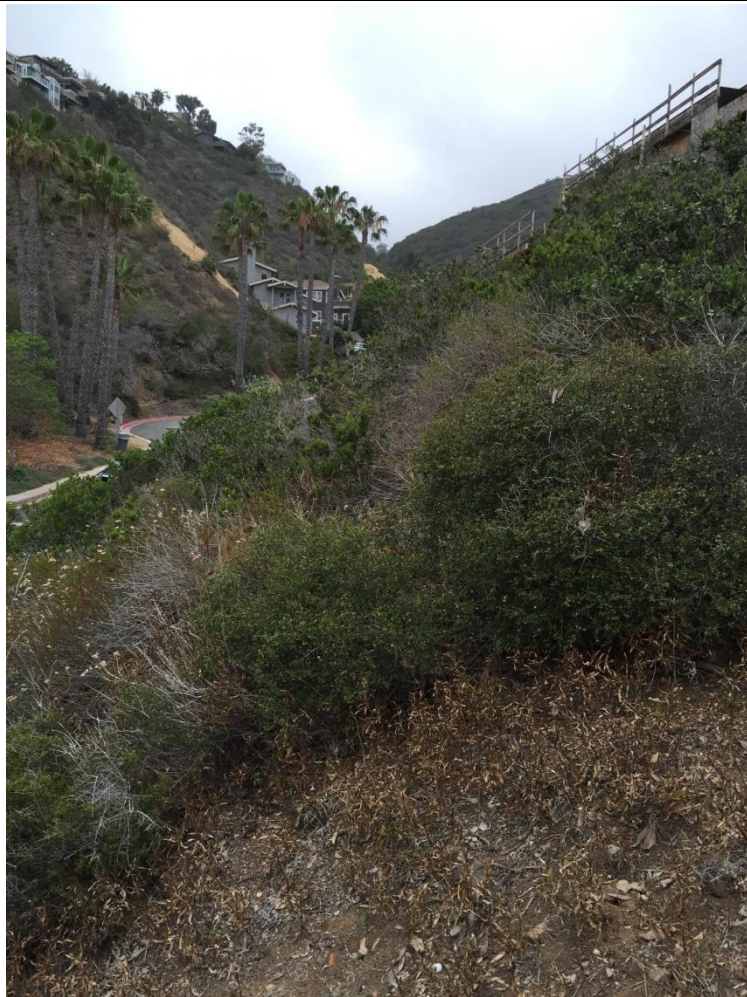


Photograph 1a: View of the property looking east (June 14, 2016)



Photograph 1b: View of the property looking east (February 3, 2021)

APPENDIX C
SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 2a: View of the property looking north (June 14, 2016)



Photograph 2b: View of the property looking north (February 4, 2021)



Appendix D

Species Compendium

Plant Species

Vascular Species

Eudicots

AIZOACEAE – FIG-MARIGOLD FAMILY

- * *Carpobrotus edulis* – hottentot fig

ANACARDIACEAE – SUMAC OR CASHEW FAMILY

- * *Schinus molle* – Peruvian peppertree
Malosma laurina – laurel sumac
Rhus integrifolia – lemonade sumac

ASTERACEAE – SUNFLOWER FAMILY

- * *Dimorphotheca fruticosa* – shrubby daisybush
Artemisia californica – California sagebrush
Baccharis pilularis – coyotebrush
Deinandra fasciculata – clustered tarweed
Encelia californica – California brittlebush
Eriophyllum confertiflorum – golden-yarrow
Hazardia squarrosa – sawtooth goldenbush
Isocoma menziesii – Menzies' goldenbush
Verbesina dissita – big-leaved crownbeard

CHENOPODIACEAE – GOOSEFOOT FAMILY

- * *Atriplex semibaccata* – Australian saltbush

CRASSULACEAE – STONECROP FAMILY

- * *Crassula ovata* – jade plant

CUCURBITACEAE – GOURD FAMILY

- Marah macrocarpa* – Cucamonga manroot

FABACEAE – LEGUME FAMILY

- Acmispon glaber* – common deerweed

LAMIACEAE – MINT FAMILY

- Salvia mellifera* – black sage

MALVACEAE – MALLOW FAMILY

- Malacothamnus fasciculatus* – bush mallow

PLUMBAGINACEAE – LEADWORT FAMILY

- * *Plumbago auriculata* – Cape leadwort

POLYGONACEAE – BUCKWHEAT FAMILY

- Eriogonum fasciculatum* – California buckwheat

RHAMNACEAE – BUCKTHORN FAMILY

- Rhamnus crocea* – redberry buckthorn

ROSACEAE – ROSE FAMILY

- Heteromeles arbutifolia* – toyon

SOLANACEAE – NIGHTSHADE FAMILY

- * *Nicotiana glauca* – tree tobacco
- Solanum xanti* – purple nightshade

Monocots

POACEAE – GRASS FAMILY

- * *Avena barbata* – slender oat
- * *Brachypodium distachyon* – purple false brome
- * *Bromus diandrus* – ripgut brome
- * *Bromus hordeaceus* – soft brome
- * *Pennisetum setaceum* – fountaingrass
- Stipa lepida* – foothill needlegrass

- * signifies introduced (non-native) species

Wildlife Species

Birds

NEW WORLD SPARROWSPASSERELLIDAE—NEW WORLD SPARROWS

Melospiza crissalis – California towhee

Finches

FRINGILLIDAE – FRINGILLINE AND CARDUELINE FINCHES AND ALLIES

Spinus psaltria – lesser goldfinch

Haemorhous mexicanus – house finch

Flycatchers

TYRANNIDAE – TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

Sayornis nigricans – black phoebe

Hummingbirds

TROCHILIDAE—HUMMINGBIRDS

Calypte anna – Anna's hummingbird

Jays, Magpies and Crows

CORVIDAE – CROWS AND JAYS

Aphelocoma californica – California scrub-jay

Corvus brachyrhynchos – American crow

Mockingbirds and Thrashers

MIMIDAE – MOCKINGBIRDS AND THRASHERS

Mimus polyglottos – northern mockingbird

Pigeons and Doves

COLUMBIDAE – PIGEONS AND DOVES

Zenaidura macroura – mourning dove

Typical Warblers, Parrotbills, Wrentit

SYLVIIDAE—SYLVIID WARBLERS

Chamaea fasciata – wrentit

Mammal

Hares and Rabbits

LEPORIDAE – HARES AND RABBITS

Sylvilagus audubonii – desert cottontail

Reptile

Lizards

PHRYNOSOMATIDAE – IGUANID LIZARDS

Sceloporus occidentalis – western fence lizard



Appendix E

Special-Status Species Detected or
Potentially Occurring in the Study Area

APPENDIX E

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES DETECTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE STUDY AREA

Table E-1: Special-Status Plant Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CNPS)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
<i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i>	chaparral sand- verbena	None/None/1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, desert dunes; sandy/annual herb/Jan–Sep/246– 5249	Not expected to occur. The project site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Aphanisma blitoides</i>	aphanisma	None/None/1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub; sandy or gravelly/annual herb/Mar–June/3–1001	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>	Braunton's milk- vetch	FE/None/1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; recent burns or disturbed areas, usually sandstone with carbonate layers/perennial herb/Jan–Aug/13–2100	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Astragalus hornii</i> var. <i>hornii</i>	Horn's milk-vetch	None/None/1B.1	Meadows and seeps, playas; lake margins, alkaline/annual herb/May– Oct/197–2789	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Atriplex coulteri</i>	Coulter's saltbush	None/None/1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; alkaline or clay/perennial herb/Mar–Oct/10–1509	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Atriplex pacifica</i>	South Coast saltscale	None/None/1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, playas/annual herb/Mar–Oct/0–459	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Atriplex parishii</i>	Parish's brittlescale	None/None/1B.1	Chenopod scrub, playas, vernal pools; alkaline/annual herb/June–Oct/82– 6234	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i>davidsonii</i>	Davidson's saltscale	None/None/1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub; alkaline/annual herb/Apr–Oct/33– 656	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	thread-leaved brodiaea	FT/SE/1B.1	Chaparral (openings), cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools; often clay/perennial bulbiferous herb/Mar–June/82–3675	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat with clay soils are present on the project site.

APPENDIX E

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES DETECTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE STUDY AREA

Table E-1: Special-Status Plant Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CNPS)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
<i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>intermedius</i>	intermediate mariposa lily	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; rocky, calcareous/perennial bulbiferous herb/May–July/344–2805	Not expected to occur. The project site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>	southern tarplant	None/None/1B.1	Marshes and swamps (margins), valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic), vernal pools/annual herb/May– Nov/0–1575	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Chaenactis</i> <i>glabriuscula</i> var. <i>orcuttiana</i>	Orcutt's pincushion	None/None/1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub (sandy), coastal dunes/annual herb/Jan–Aug/0–328	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Chloropyron</i> <i>maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i>	salt marsh bird's- beak	FE/SE/1B.2	Coastal dunes, marshes and swamps (coastal salt)/annual herb (hemiparasitic)/May–Oct/0–98	Not expected to occur. The project site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is No suitable habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Comarostaphylis</i> <i>diversifolia</i> ssp. <i>diversifolia</i>	summer holly	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland/perennial evergreen shrub/Apr–June/98–2592	Not present. Species would have been detected during survey if present on site.
<i>Dodecahema</i> <i>leptoceras</i>	slender-horned spineflower	FE/SE/1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub (alluvial fan); sandy/annual herb/Apr–June/656– 2493	Not expected to occur. The project site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Dudleya</i> <i>blochmaniae</i> ssp. <i>blochmaniae</i>	Blochman's dudleya	None/None/1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; rocky, often clay or serpentinite/perennial herb/Apr– June/16–1476	Low potential to occur. Species associated with rocky and/or clay soils which are absent from the project site.
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	many-stemmed dudleya	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; often clay/perennial herb/Apr–July/49–2592	Low potential to occur. Species associated with clay soils which are absent from the project site.

APPENDIX E

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES DETECTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE STUDY AREA

Table E-1: Special-Status Plant Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CNPS)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
<i>Dudleya stolonifera</i>	Laguna Beach dudleya	FT/ST/1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; rocky/perennial stoloniferous herb/May–July/33–853	Low potential to occur. Limited suitable habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	San Diego button- celery	FE/SE/1B.1	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools; mesic/annual / perennial herb/Apr–June/66–2034	Not expected to occur. No suitable alkaline/vernal pool habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Euphorbia misera</i>	cliff spurge	None/None/2B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub; rocky/perennial shrub/Dec–Aug (Oct)/33–1640	Not present. Species would have been detected during survey if present on site.
<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>	Los Angeles sunflower	None/None/1A	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt and freshwater)/perennial rhizomatous herb/Aug–Oct/33–5495	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Hesperocyparis forbesii</i>	Tecate cypress	None/None/1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral; clay, gabbroic or metavolcanic/perennial evergreen tree/N.A./262–4921	Not expected to occur. The project site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i>	mesa horkelia	None/None/1B.1	Chaparral (maritime), cismontane woodland, coastal scrub; sandy or gravelly/perennial herb/Feb–July (Sep)/230–2657	Not expected to occur. The project site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>	decumbent goldenbush	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub (sandy, often in disturbed areas)/perennial shrub/Apr–Nov/33–443	Not present. Species would have been detected during survey if present on site.
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>	Coulter's goldfields	None/None/1B.1	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt), playas, vernal pools/annual herb/Feb– June/3–4003	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present on the project site.

APPENDIX E

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES DETECTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE STUDY AREA

Table E-1: Special-Status Plant Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CNPS)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
<i>Monardella hypoleuca</i> ssp. <i>intermedia</i>	intermediate monardella	None/None/1B.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest (sometimes); usually understory/perennial rhizomatous herb/Apr–Sep/1312–4101	Not expected to occur. The project site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Nama stenocarpa</i>	mud nama	None/None/2B.2	Marshes and swamps (lake margins, riverbanks)/annual / perennial herb/Jan–July/16–1640	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Nasturtium gambelii</i>	Gambel's water cress	FE/ST/1B.1	Marshes and swamps (freshwater or brackish)/perennial rhizomatous herb/Apr–Oct/16–1083	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	None/None/1B.2	Coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland (alkaline), vernal pools; mesic/annual herb/Apr–July/10–3970	Not expected to occur. No suitable alkaline/vernal pool habitat present on the project site.
<i>Nemacaulis denudata</i> var. <i>denudata</i>	coast woolly-heads	None/None/1B.2	Coastal dunes/annual herb/Apr–Sep/0–328	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Nolina cismontana</i>	chaparral nolina	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub; sandstone or gabbro/perennial evergreen shrub/(Mar) May–July/459–4183	Not expected to occur. The project site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Orcuttia californica</i>	California Orcutt grass	FE/SE/1B.1	Vernal pools/annual herb/Apr–Aug/49–2165	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Pentachaeta aurea</i> ssp. <i>allenii</i>	Allen's pentachaeta	None/None/1B.1	Coastal scrub (openings), valley and foothill grassland/annual herb/Mar–June/246–1706	Not expected to occur. The project site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i>	white rabbit-tobacco	None/None/2B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland; sandy, gravelly/perennial herb/(July) Aug–Nov (Dec)/0–6890	Low potential to occur. Limited suitable chaparral habitat is present on the project site.

APPENDIX E

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES DETECTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE STUDY AREA

Table E-1: Special-Status Plant Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CNPS)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
<i>Quercus dumosa</i>	Nuttall's scrub oak	None/None/1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal scrub; sandy, clay loam/perennial evergreen shrub/Feb–Apr (Aug)/49–1312	Not present. Species would have been detected during survey if present on site.
<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i>	Sanford's arrowhead	None/None/1B.2	Marshes and swamps (assorted shallow freshwater)/perennial rhizomatous herb/May–Oct (Nov)/0–2133	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	chaparral ragwort	None/None/2B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub; sometimes alkaline/annual herb/Jan–Apr/49–2625	Moderate potential to occur. Suitable chaparral habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	salt spring checkerbloom	None/None/2B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, playas; alkaline, mesic/perennial herb/Mar–June/49–5020	Not expected to occur. No suitable alkaline/playa habitat present.
<i>Suaeda esteroa</i>	estuary seablite	None/None/1B.2	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt)/perennial herb/May–Oct (Jan)/0–16	Not expected to occur. The project site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i>	San Bernardino aster	None/None/1B.2	Cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic); near ditches, streams, springs/perennial rhizomatous herb/July–Nov/7–6693	Not expected to occur. No suitable woodland or aquatic habitat present on the project site.
<i>Tetracoccus dioicus</i>	Parry's tetracoccus	None/None/1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub/perennial deciduous shrub/Apr–May/541–3281	Not expected to occur. The project site is outside of the species' known elevation range.

APPENDIX E

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES DETECTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE STUDY AREA

Table E-1: Special-Status Plant Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CNPS)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
<i>Verbesina dissita</i>	big-leaved crownbeard	FT/ST/1B.1	Chaparral (maritime), coastal scrub/perennial herb/Apr–July/148– 673	Present. Small population detected during 2018 and 2021 surveys on north-facing slope. This species was not detected during the 2016 survey. Known distribution of the species is confined to the south Laguna Beach area.

Status Legend:

FE: Federally listed as endangered

FT: Federally listed as threatened

FC: Federal Candidate for listing

DL: Delisted

SE: State listed as endangered

ST: State listed as threatened

SR: State Rare

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

CRPR 1A: Plants Presumed Extirpated in California and Either Rare or Extinct Elsewhere

CRPR 1B: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere

CRPR 2A: Plants Presumed Extirpated in California, But More Common Elsewhere

CRPR 2B: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere

.1 Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)

.2 Moderately threatened in California (20–80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)

.3 Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

APPENDIX E

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES DETECTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE STUDY AREA

Table E-2: Special-Status Wildlife Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Amphibians				
<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i>	arroyo toad	FE/SSC	Semi-arid areas near washes, sandy riverbanks, riparian areas, palm oasis, Joshua tree, mixed chaparral and sagebrush; stream channels for breeding (typically third order); adjacent stream terraces and uplands for foraging and wintering	Not expected to occur. No suitable aquatic or upland refugia habitat are present on the project site.
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	western spadefoot	None/SSC	Primarily grassland and vernal pools, but also in ephemeral wetlands that persist at least 3 weeks in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley-foothill woodlands, pastures, and other agriculture	Not expected to occur. No suitable aquatic or upland refugia habitat are present on the project site.
Birds				
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> (nesting colony)	tricolored blackbird	BCC/SSC, ST	Nests near freshwater, emergent wetland with cattails or tules, but also in Himalayan blackberry; forages in grasslands, woodland, and agriculture	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> (nesting)	grasshopper sparrow	None/SSC	Nests and forages in moderately open grassland with tall forbs or scattered shrubs used for perches	Not expected to occur. No suitable grassland habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> (burrow sites and some wintering sites)	burrowing owl	BCC/SSC	Nests and forages in grassland, open scrub, and agriculture, particularly with ground squirrel burrows	Not expected to occur. No suitable grassland or open habitat are present on the project site.
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i> (San Diego and Orange Counties only)	coastal cactus wren	BCC/SSC	Southern cactus scrub patches	Not expected to occur. No suitable cactus habitat is present on the project site.

APPENDIX E

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES DETECTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE STUDY AREA

Table E-2: Special-Status Wildlife Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i> (nesting)	western snowy plover	FT, BCC/SSC	On coasts nests on sandy marine and estuarine shores; in the interior nests on sandy, barren or sparsely vegetated flats near saline or alkaline lakes, reservoirs, and ponds	Not expected to occur. No suitable marine habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> (nesting)	western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT, BCC/SE	Nests in dense, wide riparian woodlands and forest with well-developed understories	Not expected to occur. No suitable riparian habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i>	yellow rail	BCC/SSC	Nesting requires wet marsh/sedge meadows or coastal marshes with wet soil and shallow, standing water	Not expected to occur. No suitable aquatic habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> (nesting)	white-tailed kite	None/FP	Nests in woodland, riparian, and individual trees near open lands; forages opportunistically in grassland, meadows, scrubs, agriculture, emergent wetland, savanna, and disturbed lands	Not expected to occur. No suitable nesting habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Icteria virens</i> (nesting)	yellow-breasted chat	None/SSC	Nests and forages in dense, relatively wide riparian woodlands and thickets of willows, vine tangles, and dense brush	Not expected to occur. No suitable nesting riparian habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	California black rail	BCC/ST, FP	Tidal marshes, shallow freshwater margins, wet meadows, and flooded grassy vegetation; suitable habitats are often supplied by canal leakage in Sierra Nevada foothill populations	Not expected to occur. No suitable aquatic habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i>	Belding's savannah sparrow	None/SE	Nests and forages in coastal saltmarsh dominated by pickleweed (<i>Salicornia</i> spp.)	Not expected to occur. No suitable aquatic habitat is present on the project site.

APPENDIX E

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES DETECTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE STUDY AREA

Table E-2: Special-Status Wildlife Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Poliioptila californica californica</i>	coastal California gnatcatcher	FT/SSC	Nests and forages in various sage scrub communities, often dominated by California sagebrush and buckwheat; generally avoids nesting in areas with a slope of greater than 40%; majority of nesting at less than 1,000 feet above mean sea level	Low potential to occur. Marginally suitable habitat is present but limited in extent and constrained by adjacent development.
<i>Rallus obsoletus levipes</i>	Ridgway's rail	FE/SE, FP	Coastal wetlands, brackish areas, coastal saline emergent wetlands	Not expected to occur. No suitable aquatic habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Riparia riparia</i> (nesting)	bank swallow	None/ST	Nests in riparian, lacustrine, and coastal areas with vertical banks, bluffs, and cliffs with sandy soils; open country and water during migration	Not expected to occur. No suitable nesting habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Setophaga petechia</i> (nesting)	yellow warbler	BCC/SSC	Nests and forages in riparian and oak woodlands, montane chaparral, open ponderosa pine, and mixed-conifer habitats	Not expected to occur. No suitable nesting riparian habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i> (nesting colony)	California least tern	FE/SE, FP	Forages in shallow estuaries and lagoons; nests on sandy beaches or exposed tidal flats	Not expected to occur. No suitable nesting habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> (nesting)	least Bell's vireo	FE/SE	Nests and forages in low, dense riparian thickets along water or along dry parts of intermittent streams; forages in riparian and adjacent shrubland late in nesting season	Not expected to occur. No suitable nesting riparian habitat is present on the project site.
Fishes				
<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>	tidewater goby	FE/None	Brackish water habitats along the California coast from Agua Hedionda Lagoon, San Diego County, to the mouth of the Smith River	Not expected to occur. No suitable aquatic habitat is present on the project site.

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SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES DETECTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE STUDY AREA

Table E-2: Special-Status Wildlife Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Gila orcuttii</i>	arroyo chub	None/SSC	Warm, fluctuating streams with slow-moving or backwater sections of warm to cool streams at depths >40 centimeters (16 inches); substrates of sand or mud	Not expected to occur. No suitable aquatic habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 10	southern steelhead - southern California DPS	FE/None	Clean, clear, cool, well-oxygenated streams; needs relatively deep pools in migration and gravelly substrate to spawn	Not expected to occur. No suitable aquatic habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Rhinichthys osculus</i> ssp. 3	Santa Ana speckled dace	None/SSC	Headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel Rivers; may be extirpated from the Los Angeles River system	Not expected to occur. No suitable aquatic habitat is present on the project site.
Mammals				
<i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i>	Dulzura pocket mouse	None/SSC	Open habitat, coastal scrub, chaparral, oak woodland, chamise chaparral, mixed-conifer habitats; disturbance specialist; 0 to 3,000 feet above mean sea level	Low potential to occur. Marginally suitable habitat is present but limited in extent and constrained by adjacent development.
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	None/SSC	Coastal scrub, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, pinyon-juniper, and annual grassland	Low potential to occur. Marginally suitable habitat is present but limited in extent and constrained by adjacent development.
<i>Choeronycteris mexicana</i>	Mexican long-tongued bat	None/SSC	Desert and montane riparian, desert succulent scrub, desert scrub, and pinyon-juniper woodland; roosts in caves, mines, and buildings	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	western mastiff bat	None/SSC	Chaparral, coastal and desert scrub, coniferous and deciduous forest and woodland; roosts in crevices in rocky canyons and cliffs where the canyon or cliff is vertical or nearly vertical, trees, and tunnels	Low potential to occur. Marginally suitable habitat is present but limited in extent and constrained by adjacent development.

APPENDIX E

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES DETECTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE STUDY AREA

Table E-2: Special-Status Wildlife Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	San Diego desert woodrat	None/SSC	Coastal scrub, desert scrub, chaparral, cacti, rocky areas	Low potential to occur. Marginally suitable habitat is present but limited in extent and constrained by adjacent development.
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	big free-tailed bat	None/SSC	Rocky areas; roosts in caves, holes in trees, buildings, and crevices on cliffs and rocky outcrops; forages over water	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	southern grasshopper mouse	None/SSC	Grassland and sparse coastal scrub	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i>	Pacific pocket mouse	FE/SSC	fine-grained sandy substrates in open coastal strand, coastal dunes, and river alluvium	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Sorex ornatus salicornicus</i>	southern California saltmarsh shrew	None/SSC	Saltmarsh, saltgrass, dense willow, bulrush	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	None/SSC	Dry, open, treeless areas; grasslands, coastal scrub, agriculture, and pastures, especially with friable soils	Low potential to occur. Marginally suitable habitat is present but limited in extent and constrained by adjacent development.
Reptiles				
<i>Actinemys marmorata</i>	western pond turtle	None/SSC	Slow-moving permanent or intermittent streams, ponds, small lakes, and reservoirs with emergent basking sites; adjacent uplands used for nesting and during winter	Not expected to occur. No suitable aquatic habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	southern California legless lizard	None/SSC	Coastal dunes, stabilized dunes, beaches, dry washes, valley-foothill, chaparral, and scrubs; pine, oak, and riparian woodlands; associated with sparse vegetation and moist sandy or loose, loamy soils	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	California glossy snake	None/SSC	Commonly occurs in desert regions throughout southern California. Prefers open sandy areas with scattered brush. Also found in rocky areas.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present on the project site.

APPENDIX E

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES DETECTED OR POTENTIALLY OCCURRING IN THE STUDY AREA

Table E-2: Special-Status Wildlife Species

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State)	Habitat	Potential to Occur
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	San Diegan tiger whiptail	None/SSC	Hot and dry areas with sparse foliage, including chaparral, woodland, and riparian areas.	Moderate potential to occur. Suitable habitat is present but limited in extent and constrained by adjacent development.
<i>Crotalus ruber</i>	red diamondback rattlesnake	None/SSC	Coastal scrub, chaparral, oak and pine woodlands, rocky grasslands, cultivated areas, and desert flats	Moderate potential to occur. Suitable habitat is present but limited in extent and constrained by adjacent development.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	Blainville's horned lizard	None/SSC	Open areas of sandy soil in valleys, foothills, and semi-arid mountains including coastal scrub, chaparral, valley-foothill hardwood, conifer, riparian, pine-cypress, juniper, and annual grassland habitats	Not expected to occur. No suitable open, sandy habitat is present on the project site.
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i>	coast patch-nosed snake	None/SSC	Brushy or shrubby vegetation; requires small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites	Moderate potential to occur. Suitable habitat is present but limited in extent and constrained by adjacent development.
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	two-striped gartersnake	None/SSC	Streams, creeks, pools, streams with rocky beds, ponds, lakes, vernal pools	Not expected to occur. No suitable riparian habitat is present on the project site.

Status Legend:

Federal

FE: Federally Endangered

FT: Federally Threatened

FC: Federal Candidate

FDL: Federally Delisted

BCC: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Bird of Conservation Concern

State

SE: State Endangered

ST: State Threatened

SSC: California Species of Special Concern

FP: California Fully Protected Species