Appendix A: Biological Resources Assessment

Biological Resources Assessment Report for the 820 Gainsborough Drive Project

Laguna Beach

Orange County, California

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Definition
BMPs	Best Management Practices
BRA	Biological Resources Assessment
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
City	City of Laguna Beach
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database

Term	Definition
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CNPSEI	California Native Plan Society's Electronic Inventory
CRPR	City of Laguna Beach
CWA	Clean Water Act
ESA	Endangered Species Act
FGC	Fish and Game Code
GIS	Geographic Information Systems
GPS	Global Positioning System
HVH	High Value Habitat
LBWebMaps	Laguna Beach Web Maps
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
MCV	Manual of California Vegetation
mph	Miles per Hour
msl	Mean Sea Level
Project	820 Gainsborough Drive Project
RWQCB	Fuel Modification
SSC	California Species of Special Concern
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WDR	High Value Habitat

1.0 INTRODUCTION

ECORP Consulting, Inc. conducted a biological reconnaissance survey at an approximately 0.12-acre property for the proposed 820 Gainsborough Drive Project (Project), located in the City of Laguna Beach in Orange County, California. The survey was conducted to identify the current conditions and biological resources present onsite and identify any potential project related impacts to biological resources that could be affected by the Proposed Project, pursuant to the terms of the California Environmental Quality Act with the City of Laguna Beach (City) as the lead agency.

2.0 PROJECT LOCATION

The approximately 0.12-acre Project Site includes one vacant parcel located at 820 Gainsborough Drive within Assessor's Parcel Number 644-291-08, in the City of Laguna Beach, Orange County, California (Figure 1). The Project Site is located north of Crestview Drive, east of Gainsborough Drive, east-northeast of Pacific Coast Highway and south of Diamond Street (Laguna Beach Web Maps [LBWebMaps] 2024). Existing single-family houses surround the Project Site to the north, south and west (Figure 2). The Project Site is situated in Township 7 South, Range 9 West, Section 25 of the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Laguna Beach, CA quadrangle (USGS 2024).

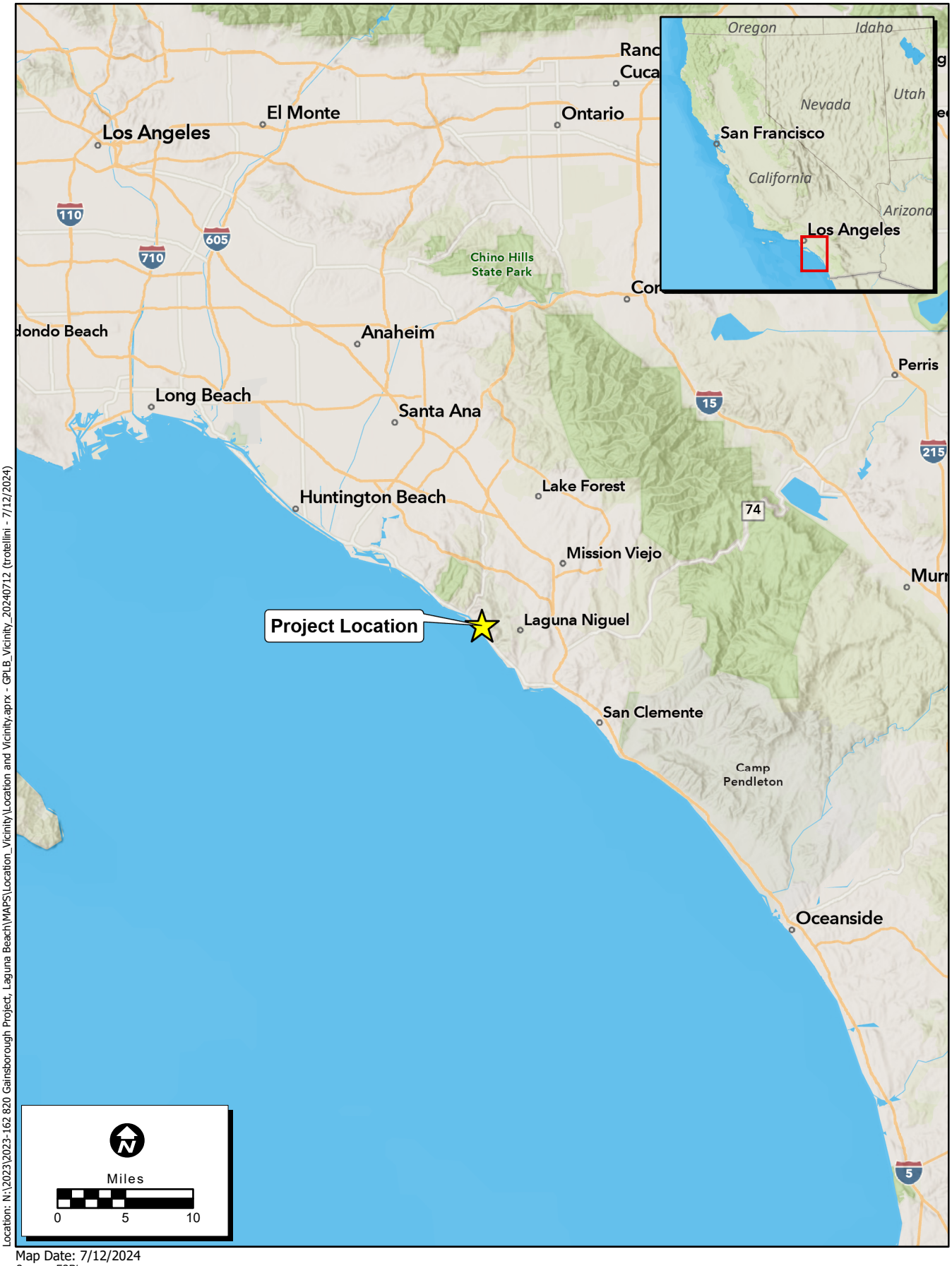
2.1 Existing Conditions

The Project Site consists of an undeveloped parcel located on a steep lot at the south end of Gainsborough Drive. Residential properties border the Project Site to the east, south and west. Approximately 0.03-acre of the Project Site was disturbed and graded in 2022, and currently consists of exposed soil. A mix of coastal sage scrub species intermixed with some non-native species are present within the remaining Project Site.

The Project Site is characterized by relatively steep topography with elevations ranging from approximately 356 feet (108 meters) above mean sea level (msl) to approximately 431 feet (131 meters) above msl. Soils on the Project Site consist of Soper gravelly loam, 30 to 50 percent slopes throughout the Project (Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2024).

2.2 Project Description

The proposed Project consists of the construction of a new ±2,500 square-foot single-family residence and associated site improvements, including an attached garage, grading, hardscaping and landscaping, and street improvements. Construction activities would include vegetation removal, grading, construction of retaining walls, and construction of the proposed residence and associated improvements.



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Map Date: 7/12/2024

Sources: ESRI

Figure 1. Project Vicinity

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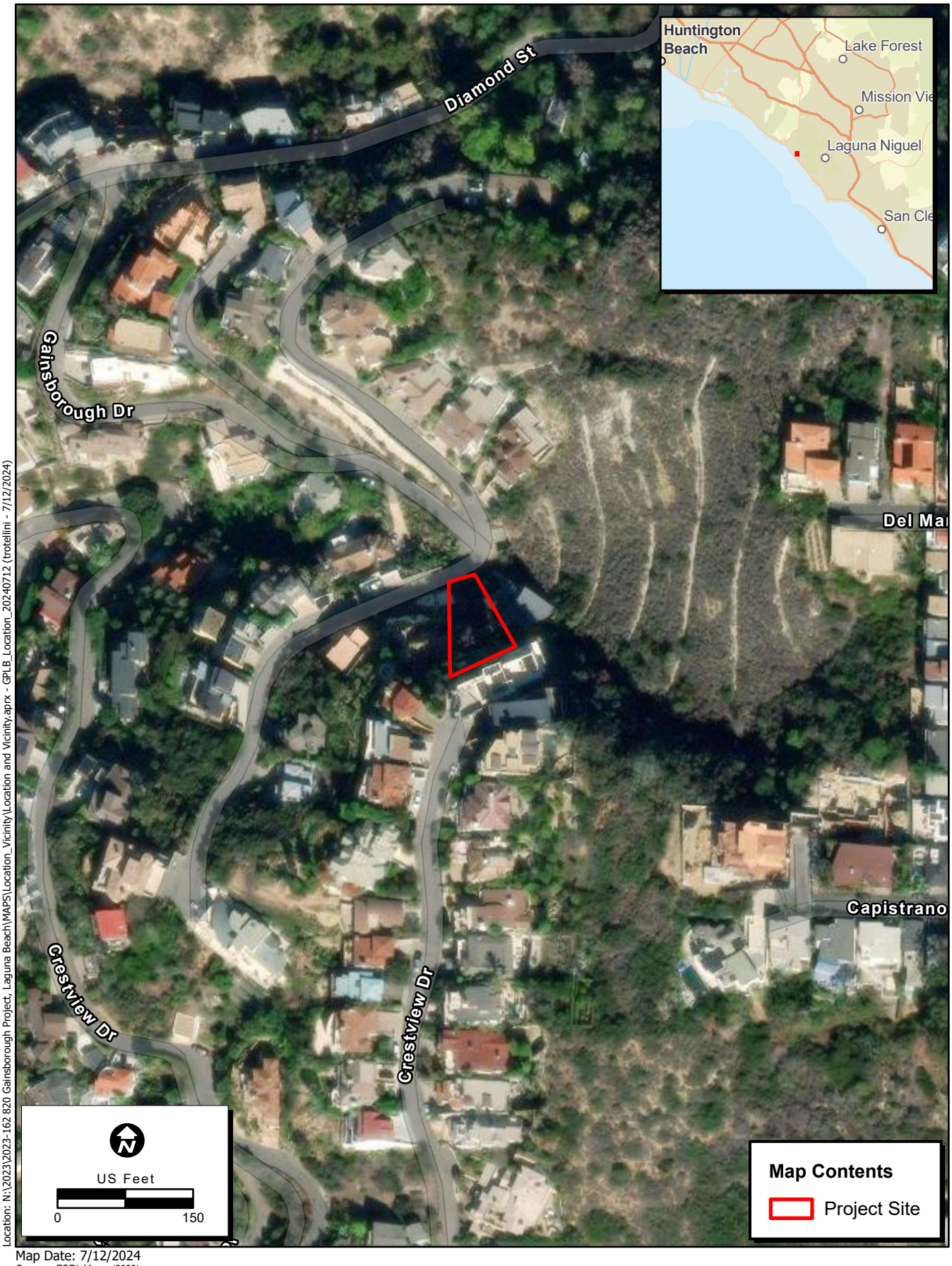
2023-162 820 Gainsborough Project, Laguna Beach



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Map Date: 7/12/2024

Sources: ESRI, Maxar (2022)

Figure 2. Project Location

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3.0 REGULATORY CONTEXT

Table 1 provides Relevant Federal, State and Local Laws and Regulationsthe relevant federal, state, and local laws and regulations that apply to protecting plant communities, plants, wildlife, and water quality from impacts within and adjacent to the Project Site.

Table 1. Relevant Federal, State and Local Laws and Regulations

Agency/ Organization	Laws/Regulations	Notes
Federal	Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 401	Jurisdictional Waters of the State or Waters of the U.S. are not considered present on the Project Site; therefore, a Section 401 permit from the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) would not be required.
	CWA Section 404	Jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. are not considered present on the Project Site; therefore, no impacts will occur, and a Section 404 permit would not be required from the United States Army Corps of Engineers.
	CWA Section 408	No facilities subject to Section 408 occur within the Project.
	Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA)	Compliance with the MBTA will be achieved with pre-construction surveys for nesting birds within three days prior to initiation of work.
	Endangered Species Act (ESA)	No federally-listed species were observed on the Project during the 2024 biological reconnaissance. Special-status species with a potential to occur within the Project Site would be less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1, BIO-2, and BIO-3.
State	Fish and Game Code (FGC) Section 1600	Jurisdictional Waters of the State are not considered present on the Project Site; therefore, a Streambed Alteration Agreement through California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) would not be required.
	FGC Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513	These FGC sections offer protection of nesting birds, birds-of-prey, and migratory birds. Compliance will be maintained with a pre-construction survey for nesting birds (including birds-of-prey and migratory birds) within three days prior to initiation of work.
	FGC Section 4150	Prohibits incidental or deliberate "take" of non-game mammals, including bats. The potential for bat roosting is low within the Survey Area with no habitat present within the Project Site; incidental take of bats is not anticipated with implementation of Project activities.
	California Endangered Species Act	No state listed species were observed on the Project during the 2024 biological reconnaissance. Special-status species with a potential to occur within the Project Site would be less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1, and BIO-2.

Table 1. Relevant Federal, State and Local Laws and Regulations		
Agency/ Organization	**Laws/Regulations**	**Notes**
	Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR)	Jurisdictional Waters of the State are not considered present on the Project Site; therefore, a WDR from the RWQCB would not be required.
City of Laguna Beach	City of Laguna Beach Local Coastal Program (1993)	A Coastal Development Permit through the City Local Coastal Program and the California Coastal Commission may be necessary.

3.1 Local, Regional, and State Conservation Plans

Relevant local, regional, and state conservation plans as well as various municipal codes and ordinances were reviewed to assess their applicability to Project activities. The following documents and codes were reviewed:

- City of Laguna Beach Municipal Code
- City of Laguna Beach General Plan: Open Space — Conservation Element (1993); Laguna Beach Web Maps (LBWebMaps 2024)
- City of Laguna Beach Fire Department – Landscape/Fuel Modification Guidelines and Maintenance Program
- City of Laguna Beach Local Coastal Program (1993)

3.1.1 Laguna Beach General Plan Open Space/Conservation Element

The City of Laguna Beach Municipal Code (Chapter 25.41, O-S Open Space Zone) does not allow for building or modifying open space areas in a way that would take away from its natural state. Chapter 25.41 states, "This zone is intended to protect and preserve open space land which are of notable ecological, scenic, cultural, and scientific value so that such land remains a permanent community resource."

The Laguna Beach General Plan Open Space/Conservation Element identifies the following policies related to biological resources which may be relevant for the proposed Project:

- 4F: Ensure that development encourage water conservation, efficient irrigation practices and the use of native or drought tolerant non-invasive plants appropriate to the local habitat to minimize the need for fertilizer, pesticides, herbicides and excessive irrigation. Prohibit the use of invasive plants, and require native plants appropriate to the local habitat where the property is in or adjacent to Environmentally Sensitive Areas.
- 8C: Identify and maintain wildlife habitat areas in a native state as necessary for preservation of species.
- 8D: Protect rangeland for deer populations.

- 8H: "High" value habitats to be preserved to the greatest extent possible. "Very high" value habitats will be preserved.
- 8N: Prohibit intrusion of fuel modification programs into Environmentally Sensitive Areas including chaparral and coastal sage scrub.

The Environmentally Sensitive Areas are defined as follows (City of Laguna Beach 1992):

3.1.1.1 Very High Value Habitats

These include the habitats of endangered, rare or locally unique native plant species. Also included are areas of southern oak woodland and natural (not irrigation augmented) springs and seeps. Among the very high value habitats inventoried are areas of significant rock outcrop exposures, because of the assemblages of sensitive plant species that often occupy such settings.

3.1.1.2 High Value Habitats

These are extensive areas dominated by indigenous plant communities, which possess good species diversity. They are often, but not always linked to extensive open space areas, within or outside of the City, by traversable open space corridors. Their faunal carrying capacity is good to excellent; many areas are utilized as bedding and foraging sites by mule deer or possess large resident populations of birds or native small mammals.

The Project Site is located in the Coastal Zone (California Coastal Commission 2024). According to the City's Open Space/Conservation Element of the General Plan, the Project Site is located within high value habitat or meeting the definition of an Environmentally Sensitive Areas, as defined by the City (City of Laguna Beach1992).

3.1.2 Laguna Beach Fuel Modification Standards

The City's Fire Marshal issued a Fire Department Memorandum, entitled, *Application of Fuel Modification Standards to Development Projects* (City of Laguna Beach 2020), that describes current fuel modification standards for all development projects within the City. In most cases, this brush management requirement does not extend beyond the parcel limits. The Project Site lies within an area designated as a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone and has an *FM* (Fuel Modification) designator on the City's Public Geographic Information System (GIS) Map Viewer (Laguna Beach Public GIS Map Viewer). Once completed, the fuel modification plan for the project will be required to comply with these standards.

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Literature Review

Prior to conducting the biological reconnaissance assessment (BRA), ECORP conducted a review of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB; CDFW 2024) and the Electronic Inventory of the California Native Plant Society (CNPSEI, CNPS 2024) to determine whether special-status plant and wildlife species have been reported in or adjacent to the

Project Site. ECORP conducted the search on the USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle that encompasses the Project (Laguna Beach) and the surrounding quadrangles (Tustin, El Toro, Dana Point, San Juan Capistrano, Newport Beach). Additionally, ECORP reviewed previously completed BRA reports for the Project prepared by another consulting company, Bloom Biological Inc. on October 14, 2022 (Bloom Biological 2022). The CNDDB and CNPSEI database searches results are provided in Appendices A and B, respectively.

4.2 Field Survey

ECORP biologists with experience identifying special-status biological resources and their habitat requirements in Laguna Beach conducted the general biological assessment within the Project Site and immediate vicinity including a 500-foot buffer on June 7, 2024.

During the survey, the biologists walked systematically around the entirety of the Project Site and assessed the 500-foot buffer with binoculars where access was not allowed, recording all plant and wildlife species identified during the survey (Appendices C and D, respectively).

Wildlife species were identified by direct visual observation or from vocalizations. The location and condition of the Project Site were assessed for the potential to provide habitat for special-status plant and wildlife species. Data were recorded on a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit, field notebooks, and/or maps. Photographs were also taken during the survey to provide visual representation of the conditions within the Project Site (Appendix E).

Where appropriate, descriptions of vegetation communities from the Manual of California Vegetation (MCV) second edition (Sawyer et al. 2009) were also utilized. Any deviations from standard vegetation classifications were made by best professional judgment when areas did not fit into a specific habitat description provided by the MCV. Vegetation communities and land cover types were mapped using field observations and utilizing aerial imagery.

The state and federally threatened big-leaved crownbeard (*Verbesina dissita*) is known to occur in the City of Laguna Beach. During the June 7 survey, the biologists walked meandering transects throughout the site to ensure 100% visual coverage while paying special attention to any sensitive plants within the Project Site, including big-leaved crownbeard.

4.3 Potential for Special-Status Species Occurrence

ECORP evaluated the potential for special-status species to occur on or adjacent to the Project Site using information from the literature review and field assessment. The potential for species occurrence was determined through consideration of their known geographical distributions in relation to the Project, the proximity and timing of previous observations of individuals or populations of each species in relation to the Project, and general habitat requirements of the species in relation to the habitat(s) observed on the Project.

ECORP generated a list of special-status plant and wildlife species with the potential to occur within or immediately adjacent to the Project Site. For the purposes of this assessment, special-status species are defined as plants or wildlife that:

- have been designated as either rare, threatened, or endangered by CDFW or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and are protected under either the California or Federal Endangered Species Acts (ESA);
- are candidate species being considered or proposed for listing under these same acts;
- are fully protected by the California Fish and Game Code, Sections 3511, 4700, 5050, or 5515;
- are monitored by the CNDDB or the CNPS and are considered to be those of greatest conservation need; and/or
- are of expressed concern to resource and regulatory agencies, or local jurisdictions.

Special-status species reported for the region in the literature review or for which suitable habitat occurs on the Project Site were assessed for their potential to occur on the Proposed Project Site based on the following criteria:

- **Present:** Species was observed within the Project Site during a site visit or focused survey.
- **High:** Habitat (including soils and elevation factors) for the species occurs within the Project Site and a known occurrence has recently been recorded (within the last 20 years) within five miles of the Project Site.
- **Moderate:** Habitat (including soils and elevation factors) for the species occurs within the Project Site and a documented observation occurs within the database search, but not within five miles of the area; a historic documented observation (more than 20 years old) was recorded within five miles of the Project Site; or a recently documented observation occurs within five miles of the area and marginal or limited amounts of habitat occurs in the Project Site.
- **Low:** Limited or marginal habitat for the species occurs within the Project Site and a recently documented observation occurs within the database search, but not within five miles of the area; a historic documented observation (more than 20 years old) was recorded within five miles of the Project Site; or suitable habitat strongly associated with the species occurs on site, but no records or only historic records were found within the database search.
- **Presumed Absent:** Species was not observed during a site visit or focused surveys conducted in accordance with protocol guidelines at an appropriate time for identification; habitat (including soils and elevation factors) does not exist on site; or the known geographic range of the species does not include the Project Site.

Location information that was available in the literature review for some special-status species may be of questionable accuracy and/or unavailable. Therefore, for survey purposes, the environmental factors associated with a species' occurrence requirements may be considered a sufficient reason to give a species a positive potential for occurrence. In addition, just because a record of a species does not exist in the databases does not mean that it does not occur; in many cases, records may not be present in the databases because an area has not been surveyed for that species.

5.0 RESULTS

ECORP Biologists Carla Marriner and Verity Richardson conducted the BRA on June 7, 2024. Table 2 summarizes the weather conditions during the survey. Representative site photographs are included in Appendix E.

Table 2. Weather Conditions during the Surveys

Date	Time		Temperature (°F)		Cloud Cover (%)		Wind Speed (mph)	
	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End	Start	End
6/7/2024	0650	0815	61	62	100	100	0-1	0-1

Note: °F = Degrees Fahrenheit; mph = Miles per Hour

5.1 Vegetation Communities/Land Cover Types

Vegetation communities and land cover types observed and mapped within the Project Site and 500-foot buffer during the BRA can be found in Table 3 and are depicted on Figure 3.

The vegetation observed within the Project Site includes a mixture of coastal sage scrub and non-native species and disturbed exposed soil. Habitat within the 500-foot buffer includes California sagebrush (*Artemisia Californica)* Shrubland Alliance vegetation community, and urban development that includes ornamental landscaping.

Table 3. Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

Vegetation Community and Land Cover Type	Project Site	500-foot Buffer
	Acres	
Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub	0.07	–
Disturbed/Exposed Soil (Ground)	0.05	–
California Sagebrush (*Artemisia Californica*) Shrubland Alliance	–	5.2
Urban/Developed	–	16.3
Total:	**0.12**	**21.5**

5.1.1 Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub

This vegetation community was mapped throughout the majority of the Project Site and encompasses approximately 0.07 acre. Species observed within this vegetation community include a mosaic of native species including lemonade berry (*Rhus integrifolia*), laurel sumac (M*alosma laurina*), sugar bush (*Rhus ovata),* giant wild rye (*Leymus condensatus*), orange bush monkey flower (*Diplacus aurantiacus*), California brittlebush (*Encelia californica*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum* fasciculatum), rabbit tobacco (*Pseudognaphalium obtusifolia*), golden yarrow (*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*) and coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*).

Map Contents

- Project Site
- 500-ft Buffer

Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

- Disturbed/Exposed Ground
- California Sagebrush Scrub
- Disturbed Coastal Sage Scrub
- Urban/Developed

Sources: ESRI, Maxar (2022)
Other Related Info if Needed

Location: N:\2023\2023-162 820 Gainsborough Project, Laguna Beach\MAPS\Vegetation_and_LandCover\Vegetation.aprx - GPLB_Vegetation_20240712 (trotellini - 7/12/2024)

Map Date: 7/12/2024

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Scale in Feet
0 150

Figure 3. Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

2023-162 820 Gainsborough Project, Laguna Beach

The Project Site was considered disturbed throughout due to the presence of non-native species, including high densities of tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*), mustard (*Brassica* sp.), and annual beard grass (*Polypogon monspeliensis*).

5.1.2 Disturbed/Exposed Soil (Ground)

Approximately 0.05 acre of disturbed exposed soil(ground) was mapped within the Project Site. This portion of the Project Site was previously graded. Emergent vegetation observed at the time of the survey consisted primarily of non-native tree tobacco.

5.1.3 California Sagebrush (*Artemisia Californica*) Shrubland Alliance

Approximately 5.2-acres of California Sagebrush (*Artemisia Californica*) Shrubland Alliance was mapped within the 500-foot buffer. This vegetation community is dominated in the shrub layer by California sagebrush with coyote brush, California buckwheat, sticky monkeyflower and laurel sumac. There are non-native species present at low cover, including spiny sow thistle (*Sonchus asper*), tree tobacco, fountain grass (*Pennisetum* sp.), yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), and short pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*).

5.1.4 Urban/Developed

Urban/developed is not a vegetation community classification but rather a land cover type. This land cover type is characterized by some level of anthropogenic development. Within the 500-foot buffer, urban/developed areas include the paved roads, residences adjacent to the Project Site, landscape/ornamental grasses and shrubs with a mix of species such as pride of madeira (*Echium candicans*), black matipo (*Pittosporum tenuifolium*), sea lavender (*Limonium* sp.), creeping lantana (*Lantana montevidensis*), agave (*Agave* sp.), yucca (*Yucca* sp.) and eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* sp.) trees. Native trees observed in this land cover include blue elderberry (*Sambucus cerulea*) and California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*).

5.2 Sensitive Biological Resources

5.2.1 Special-Status Vegetation Communities

Three (3) special-status vegetation communities have been reported in the USGS Laguna Beach, California 7.5-minute quadrangles by the CNDDB: Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest, Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland, and Valley Needlegrass Grassland. However, the Project Site does not support any sensitive vegetation communities.

5.2.2 Environmentally Sensitive Area Land Use Designations

The City of Laguna Beach's Open Space/Conservation Element of the General Plan describes high value habitat as areas dominated by native plants with high species diversity and are often linked to open space corridors. The Project Site is mapped within High Value Habitat (HVH) based on the Laguna Beach Web Map (City of Laguna Beach 1993). However, the site is highly disturbed, partially graded and is located in between residential houses; therefore, it is not considered to be HVH.

5.2.3 Plants

Plant species observed on the Project Site during the reconnaissance survey were characteristic of the region and consisted of both native and non-native species. A complete list of plant species observed during the survey is included in Appendix C.

5.2.4 Special Status Plant Species

The results of the literature review were limited to plant species occurring within a six-quadrangle search of the Project Site. With various habitat types occurring within the six-quadrangle search, several species appeared in the literature review results that had no potential to occur on or near the Project Site. Additionally, for the purposes of this study, plant species with a CNPS Rare Plant Rank of 1A species were eliminated from the analysis because they are presumed to be extirpated from California. Additionally, CNPS Rare Plant Rank 3 or 4 species were eliminated from the analysis because these rankings are considered a review list and a watch list, respectively, and if present these Rank 3 and 4 species are not expected to occur in high density. Descriptions of the CNPS designations can be found in Table 4.

Table 4. California Rare Plant Rank Status Designations

List Designation	Meaning
1A	Plants Presumed Extirpated in California and Either Rare or Extinct Elsewhere
1B	Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
2A	Plants Presumed Extirpated in California, But Common Elsewhere
2B	Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere
3	Plants about which we need more information; a review list
4	Plants of limited distribution; a watch list
List 1B, 2, and 4 extension meanings:	
.1	Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened/ high degree and immediacy of threat)
.2	Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened/ moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
.3	Not very threatened in California (less than 20 percent of occurrences threatened/low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

Note: According to CNPS (Skinner and Pavlik 1994), plants on Lists 1B and 2 meet definitions for listing as threatened or endangered under Section 1901, Chapter 10 of the California Fish and Game Code (California Department of Fish and Game 1984). This interpretation is inconsistent with other definitions.
CRPR = California Rare Plant Rank

The literature review resulted in a list of 26 special-status plant species that have been documented on or in the vicinity of the Project Site. Of those, 8 are federally and/or State-listed. Biologists generated a list from the results of the literature review and the Project was evaluated for suitable habitat that could

support any of the special-status plant species on the list. Of the 26 special-status plants identified in the literature review, 6 have a low to moderate potential to occur. The remaining 20 species are presumed absent from the Project Site. The species that were determined to have a low to moderate potential to occur on the Project Site are discussed in more detail below. No special-status plant species were observed during the survey.

5.2.4.1 Special Status Plant Species with a Low to Moderate Potential to Occur

Intermediate Mariposa Lily

Intermediate mariposa lily (*Calochortus weedii* var. *intermedius*, California Rare Plant Rank [CRPR] 1B.2) is a perennial herb that occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands. The species typically occurs at elevations between 345 to 2805 feet (105 to 855 meters) and blooms May through July. Suitable habitat for the species is present within the California sagebrush scrub within the 500-foot buffer area, habitat within the Project Site is disturbed in nature and provides marginally suitable habitat for this species. There are 8 historic and 14 recent occurrences for this species within five miles of the Project Site. The closest and most recent occurrence was documented in 2020 0.66 miles from the site (Occ #5). Therefore, due to numerous recent occurrences within five miles and the presence of marginally suitable habitat, intermediate mariposa lily has a low to moderate potential for occurrence on the Project Site; however, the species was not observed during the June 2024 biological assessment.

Many-Stemmed Dudleya

Many-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*, CRPR 1B.2) is a perennial herb that occurs in coastal sage scrub, chaparral and valley grassland. This species typically occurs at elevations between 15 to 2590 feet (15 to 790 meters) and blooms April through July. Suitable habitat for the species is present within the California sagebrush scrub within the 500-foot buffer, habitat within the Project Site is disturbed in nature and provides marginally suitable habitat for this species. There are sixteen historic and four recent occurrences within five miles of the Project Site. The closest and most recent occurrence was documented in 2015 0.78 miles from the Project Site (Occ #40). Therefore, due to numerous occurrences within five miles and the presence of marginally suitable habitat, multi-stemmed dudleya has a low to moderate potential for occurrence on the Project Site; however, the species was not observed during the June 2024 biological assessment.

Laguna Beach Dudleya

Laguna Beach dudleya (*Dudleya stolonifera*, federally and state Threatened, CRPR 1B.1) is a perennial herb that occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands. It typically occurs in elevations between 35 to 855 feet (10 to 260 meters) and blooms May through July. Suitable habitat for the species is present within the California sagebrush scrub within the 500-foot buffer, habitat within the Project Site is disturbed in nature and provides marginally suitable habitat for this species. Additionally, there are two historic and four recent occurrences within five miles of the Project Site. In 2019, the species was recorded approximately 1.8 miles away (Occ #7) and 3.63 miles away (Occ #4). In 2020, the species was observed 1.49 miles away (Occ #2). In 2021, the species was observed 1.99

miles from the Project Site (Occ #1). Therefore, Laguna Beach dudleya has a low to moderate potential for occurrence within the Project Site; however, the species was not observed during the June 2024 biological assessment.

Big-Leaved Crownbeard

Big-leaved crownbeard (federally and state Threatened, CRPR 1B.1) is a perennial herb that occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands. It typically occurs at elevations between 345 to 2805 feet (105 to 855 meters) and blooms between May and July. Suitable habitat for the species is present within the California sagebrush scrub within the 500-foot buffer , habitat within the Project Site is disturbed in nature and provides marginally suitable habitat for this species. In 2010, the species was observed approximately 2.1 miles from the Project Site (Occ #3) and in 2016 the species was observed approximately 0.28 miles from the Project Site (Occ #1). Therefore, due to the presence of marginally suitable habitat and recent occurrences within five miles of the Project Site, big-leaved crownbeard has a low to moderate potential to occur within the Project Site; however, the species was not observed during the June 2024 biological assessment.

Mesa Horkelia

Mesa horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata var. forbesii*, CRPR 1B.1) is a perennial herb that occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub. The species is typically found at elevations between 230 to 2660 feet (70 to 810 meters) and blooms from February to July. Suitable habitat for the species is present within the California sagebrush scrub within the 500-foot buffer, habitat within the Project Site is disturbed in nature and provides marginally suitable habitat for this species. There is one historic occurrence approximately 0.8 miles from the Project Site, recorded in 1954 (Occ #63). Therefore, mesa horkelia has a low to moderate potential for occurrence on the Project Site; however, the species was not observed during the June 2024 biological assessment.

White Rabbit Tobacco

White rabbit-tobacco (*Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*, CRPR 2B.2) is a perennial herb that occurs in sandy or gravelly soils within chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal sage scrub, and riparian woodland. The species is typically found at elevations between 0 to 6890 feet (0 to 2,100 meters) and blooms from August to November. Habitat within the Project Site is disturbed in nature and provides marginally suitable habitat for this species. There are two historic and three recent occurrences between five and ten miles from the Project Site. Therefore, white rabbit tobacco has a low to moderate potential for occurrence on the Project Site.

5.3 Wildlife

A total of thirteen (13) bird species were observed during the biological assessment including California thrasher (*Toxostoma redivivum*), California towhee (*Melozone crissalis*), spotted towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*), American robin (*Turdus migratorius*), common raven (*Corvus corax*) and lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*). A complete list of wildlife species detected/observed during the survey is provided in Appendix D.

5.4 Sensitive Wildlife Species with Potential to Occur within the Project Site

The literature review resulted in a list of 51 special-status wildlife species that have been documented in the vicinity of the Project Site. Of those, 16 are federally and/or State-listed. Biologists generated a list from the results of the literature review and the Project was evaluated for suitable habitat that could support any of the special-status wildlife species on the list. Four (4) of the 51 special-status wildlife species have a low to moderate potential to occur on the Project Site. The remaining 47 species are presumed to be absent from the Project Site. The species that were determined to have a low to moderate potential to occur on the Project Site are discussed in more detail below.

5.4.1 Low to Moderate Potential for Occurrence

5.4.1.1 Crotch Bumble Bee

Crotch bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*) is listed as a candidate species under the California ESA. Crotch bumble bees inhabit warm, relatively dry scrub and open grassland habitats and occur primarily in California. Similar to other bumble bee species, Crotch bumble bee is a generalist forager and visits a variety of flowering plants. It is a short-tongued bumble bee and is therefore best suited to forage on open flowers with short corollas (Hatfield et al. 2018). Food plant genera associated with Crotch bumble bee includes *Antirrhinum*, *Phacelia*, *Clarkia*, *Dendromecon*, *Eschscholzia*, *Eriogonum*, *Asclepias*, *Chaenactis*, *Lupinus*, *Medicago*, *Phacelia*, and *Salvia* (Williams et al. 2014). Crotch bumble bees primarily nest underground, such as within abandoned rodent burrows, and occasionally nest aboveground in undisturbed bunch grasses, abandoned bird nests, rock piles, or cavities in dead trees (ForestWatch 2013). There is one historic and one recent occurrence within 5 miles of the Project Site. In 2020, this species was observed approximately 3.04 miles from the Project Site (Occ #365). Suitable foraging habitat occurs in the Project Site; however, the Project Site is very disturbed and partially graded. Additionally, none of the food plant genera associated with the species were observed within the Project Site. Therefore, Crotch bumble bee was determined to have a low potential for occurrence.

5.4.1.2 Coastal California Gnatcatcher

Coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) is a federally threatened species and a CDFW Species of Special Concern (SSC). Gnatcatchers are specialists of coastal sage scrub habitat, characterized by low-growing, drought-deciduous, and semi-woody shrubs such as California buckwheat, California brittlebush , and California sagebrush. This species nests in relatively dense stands of coastal sage scrub between approximately mid-February to mid-August. There are 7 historic and 35 recent occurrences recorded within 5 miles of the Project Site. The closest recent occurrence was documented in 2015 approximately 0.56 miles from the Project Site (Occ #836) and the most recent occurrences documented within 5 miles of the Project Site, of which there are 10, were documented in June 2020 (Occ #50, #174, #255, #257, #495, #723, #724, #726, #727, #1190). No coastal California gnatcatchers were observed during the survey. The most suitable habitat occurs within the 500-foot buffer in the California sagebrush scrub habitat, where the species have a high potential to occur for foraging and nesting. Within

the Project Site, the habitat is highly disturbed, isolated from contiguous habitat and is surrounded by residential development on both sides of the parcel. Therefore, the species has a low to moderate potential to occur within the Project Site for foraging and a low potential for nesting.

5.4.1.3 Coastal Whiptail

Coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*) is a CDFW SSC. Coastal whiptails are slim-bodied lizards with a long slender tail, a pointed snout, and large symmetrical head plates. Coastal whiptails inhabit arid habitats, including chaparral, woodlands, and dry riparian areas [CaliforniaHerps 2024a]. Marginal suitable habitat occurs on and adjacent to the Project Site. There is one historic occurrence documented in 2001 approximately 1.36 miles from the Project Site (Occ #58). Although the site is highly disturbed and fragmented, this species was determined to have a low to moderate potential to occur on the Project Site.

5.4.1.4 San Diego Desert Woodrat

San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*) is a CDFW SSC. This species is found in coastal chaparral, sagebrush scrub, sandy desert and boulder habitats. Marginally suitable habitat occurs on and adjacent to the Project Site. One historic occurrence was documented in 2002 approximately 5 miles from the Project Site. Due to the Project Site's marginal suitability and historic occurrences documented within 5 miles, this species is determined to have a low to moderate potential to occur on the Project Site.

5.4.2 Nesting Birds

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA) mandates federal protection for migratory birds and their parts, including eggs, nests, and feathers. California Fish and Game Code 3503 makes it illegal to destroy any bird's nests or eggs protected under the MBTA. Additionally, California Fish and Game Code 3503.5 extends protection to all birds in the orders Falconiformes and Strigiformes (birds of prey like hawks and owls), safeguarding their eggs and nests from any form of take. The Project Site and 500-foot buffer provide habitat for nesting bird species in the California sagebrush scrub and the ornamental trees and landscaped areas.

5.5 Jurisdictional Resources

A desktop review of the National Wetland Inventory mapping (USFWS 2024) showed no blue-line streams or drainages within the Project Site. A formal aquatic resources delineation was not conducted during the BRA. However, no jurisdictional wetlands or non-wetland waters were observed on the Project Site.

5.6 Wildlife Corridors

Wildlife corridors are linkages between large blocks of habitat that allow the safe movement of wildlife species from one habitat area to another. The definition of a corridor is varied, but corridors may include such areas as greenbelts, refuge systems, underpasses, and biogeographic land bridges, for example. Wildlife movement corridors are critical for ecological systems for several reasons. Corridors can connect water, food, and cover sources, spatially linking these three resources with wildlife in different areas. In addition, wildlife movement between habitat areas provides for the potential of genetic exchange

between wildlife species populations, thereby maintaining genetic variability and adaptability to maximize the success of wildlife responses to changing environmental conditions. Naturally, the nature of corridor use and wildlife movement patterns varies greatly among species.

The Project Site was assessed for its ability to function as a wildlife corridor. The Project Site is generally developed and disturbed and is surrounded by residential development. Therefore, the Project site can be considered unsuitable to function as a corridor between natural habitat areas.

5.7 Impact Analysis

There were no sensitive vegetation communities, no jurisdictional waters, and no sensitive plants and wildlife identified on the Project Site. The Project Site is not considered to function as a regional wildlife corridor. The Project Site is considered to have low to moderate potential to host sensitive plant species and low to moderate potential for foraging for sensitive wildlife species.

5.7.1 Potential Impacts to Vegetation Communities

Potential impacts to vegetation communities/land cover types due to implementation of the Project includes construction activities for the Proposed Project such as grading, vegetation removal, and road widening, totaling approximately 0.12 acre, which includes 0.07 acre of disturbed coastal sage scrub and 0.05 acre of disturbed/exposed soil (ground) as shown in Table 2 and Figure 3.

Direct impacts to disturbed coastal sage scrub habitat is considered less than significant because only a small amount (0.07 acre) is being impacted, this habitat is disturbed and common in the surrounding vicinity, and does not represent CNDDB or CDFW sensitive plant communities.

Indirect impacts to plant communities result in secondary consequences. Development/excavation activities within the Project Site could result in indirect impacts to the vegetation communities surrounding the directly impacted areas. Examples of indirect temporary impacts to plant communities include the effects of fugitive dust created by construction activities and the spread of invasive species. With development, "edges" of vegetation communities may be exposed and more susceptible to invasion by invasive species (introduced by planted landscaping, seed dispersal from cars, people, and/or pets, and/or wind). California sagebrush scrub habitat occurs within the 500-foot buffer, located adjacent to the Project Site; therefore, indirect impacts to sensitive native vegetation communities could occur. With the implementation and adherence to general construction Best Management Practices (BMPs), described in Section 7.0 below, is expected to prevent indirect impacts to any sensitive plant communities outside of the Project impact footprint.

5.7.2 Potential Impacts to Special-Status Plant Species

There is low to moderate potential for special status plants to occur on the Project site. However, no sensitive plant species were observed during the 2022 and 2024 biological surveys, therefore, no significant direct and indirect impacts to special status plants are anticipated to occur.

All Project components are expected to remain within the Project impact footprint boundaries, adherence to general construction BMPs, described in Section 7.0 below and implementation of Mitigation Measure

(MM) BIO-1, is expected to prevent indirect impacts to any sensitive plant species outside of the Project impact footprint.

5.7.3 Potential Impacts to Special-Status Wildlife Species

No special status wildlife species were observed within the Project Site and 4 special status wildlife species (Crotch bumble bee, coastal California gnatcatcher, coastal whiptail, and San Diego desert woodrat) are considered to have low to moderate potential to occur on the Project Site.

Impacts to special-status wildlife species would be less than significant with the implementation of MM BIO-1.

5.7.4 Potential Impacts to Sensitive Natural Communities

The Project Site does not contain any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities that would need to be preserved. Therefore, no impacts to sensitive natural communities are anticipated to result from the development of this Project.

5.7.5 Potential Impacts to State or Federally Protected Wetlands and Waters of the United States

No state or federally protected wetlands or waters of the United States were identified on the Project site; therefore, no impacts would occur.

5.7.6 Potential Impacts to Wildlife Movement

The Project Site is surrounded by residential development and is considered unsuitable to function as a wildlife corridor. No long-term or significant effects to wildlife movement are anticipated due to Project implementation.

5.7.7 Potential Impacts to Nesting Birds, Other Raptor Species / Foraging Habitat

The Project Site and the habitat adjacent (500-foot buffer) have the potential to support various avian species , including raptors, sensitive species, and other songbirds due to the presence of shrubs, ground cover, eucalyptus and other ornamental trees on-site. Bird nests and eggs are protected under Fish and Wildlife Code Section 3503. If construction of the proposed Project occurs during the bird breeding season (typically February 1 through August 31), ground-disturbing construction activities including vegetation removal could directly and indirectly impact nesting birds through increased noise, vibrations, and increased human activity. Impacts to nesting birds would be less than significant with the implementation of MM BIO-2.

6.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

The following measures are recommended to avoid and minimize potential impacts to special-status plant and wildlife species and common wildlife species (i.e., nesting birds) that may result from Project activities.

BIO-1: **Pre-Construction Survey for Special-Status Species.** Prior to the initiation of vegetation clearing activities or ground disturbance, a qualified biologist should conduct a pre-construction survey to determine the presence/absence of sensitive wildlife and/or plant species within the Project Site. If presence of sensitive species is determined, additional measures and protective measures will need to be implemented as necessary in coordination with the resource agencies. A biological monitor may need to be retained for the Project to maintain protective measures and to monitor for species in harm's way. These protection measures may include redirecting wildlife or capturing and relocating wildlife to areas outside the work area. Any captured species shall be relocated out of harm's way to adjacent appropriate habitat that is outside of Project impact areas. Biological monitoring shall take place until the Project site has been completely cleared of any vegetation.

BIO-2: **Preconstruction Survey for Nesting Birds.** Wherever feasible, any ground disturbance activities shall be conducted during the non-breeding season for birds (approximately September 1 through January 31) in order to avoid violations of the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code §§ 3503, 3503.5 and 3513. If activities with the potential to disrupt nesting birds are scheduled to occur during the bird breeding season (February 1 through August 31), a preconstruction nesting bird survey shall be conducted by a qualified biologist who is experienced in the identification of avian species and conducting nesting bird surveys no more than three (3) days prior to the start of construction activities. The nest surveys shall include the Project site and adjacent areas where Project activities have the potential to cause nest failure. If no nesting birds are observed during the survey, site preparation and construction activities may begin. If nesting birds (including nesting raptors) are found to be present, avoidance or minimization measures shall be undertaken to avoid potential Project-related impacts. Measures may include establishment of an avoidance buffer until nesting has been completed and periodic nest monitoring by the Project biologist. The width of the avoidance buffer will be determined by the Project biologist. Typically, this is 300 feet from the nest site in all directions (500 feet is typically recommended by CDFW for raptors), until the juveniles have fledged and there has been no evidence of a second attempt at nesting. The monitoring biologist will monitor the nest(s) during construction and document any findings.

7.0 BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Implementation of general BMPs is recommended to the extent practical. Key aspects of the BMPs are to:

- Clearly delineate the limits of disturbance with staking, flagging, or fencing,
- Use properly maintained equipment,
- Invasive species education and control – All workers will be trained in proper invasive plant control when operating on the site. Project activities will be conducted in a manner that prevents the introduction, transfer, and spread of aquatic, riparian, and terrestrial invasive species from one work site to another.
- Prior to entering the Project Site, crews will inspect equipment for invasive species and, if any signs of invasive species are found, the equipment will be cleaned to remove those species. All soil, seeds, or vegetative matter on equipment will be removed prior to entering and exiting the work site.
- Properly implement and monitor water quality BMPs,

Develop procedures for minimizing the likelihood of spills and to control sediment:

- Preservation of native vegetation – Native vegetation will be preserved and maintained on-site to the maximum extent feasible for the Project. Landscaping utilize predominantly drought tolerant native vegetation and avoid all non-native invasive species. The following website provides a list of all non-native invasive species that will be avoided: California Invasive Plant Council Inventory – (https://www.calipc. org/plants/inventory/).

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LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

California Natural Diversity Database Results

Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (Laguna Beach (3311757) OR Tustin (3311767) OR El Toro (3311766) OR Dana Point (3311746) OR San Juan Capistrano (3311756) OR Newport Beach (3311768))
 AND Taxonomic Group IS (Fish OR Amphibians OR Reptiles OR Birds OR Mammals OR Mollusks OR Arachnids OR Crustaceans OR Insects)
 AND State Rank Contains (S1 OR S2 OR S3)
 AND County IS (Orange)

Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	G1G2 S2	None Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_EN-Endangered USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	100 468	960 S:6	0	1	0	0	2	3	5	1	4	1	1
Ammodramus savannarum grasshopper sparrow	G5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	45 450	27 S:2	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0
Anaxyrus californicus arroyo toad	G2G3 S2	Endangered None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_EN-Endangered	1,000 1,000	139 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Anniella stebbinsi Southern California legless lizard	G3 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	71 988	427 S:4	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	0	3	1	0
Arizona elegans occidentalis California glossy snake	G5T2 S2	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	80 397	260 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0
Aspidoscelis hyperythra orange-throated whiptail	G5 S2S3	None None	CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	60 1,499	369 S:18	5	3	1	0	1	8	14	4	17	0	1
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri coastal whiptail	G5T5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	80 1,400	148 S:3	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	3	0	0
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	G4 S2	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	5 350	2057 S:10	1	0	1	5	1	2	4	6	9	1	0

Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Bombus crotchii Crotch's bumble bee	G2 S2	None Candidate Endangered	IUCN_EN-Endangered	15 1,452	441 S:8	0	1	0	0	0	7	3	5	8	0	0
Bombus pensylvanicus American bumble bee	G3G4 S2	None None	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	6 995	500 S:53	0	0	0	0	0	53	5	48	53	0	0
Branchinecta sandiegonensis San Diego fairy shrimp	G2 S1	Endangered None	IUCN_EN-Endangered	79 100	122 S:2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Buteo regalis ferruginous hawk	G4 S3S4	None None	CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern	500 520	107 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis coastal cactus wren	G5T3Q S2	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFS_S-Sensitive USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	46 1,200	157 S:34	2	12	6	2	1	11	31	3	33	1	0
Chaetodipus californicus femoralis Dulzura pocket mouse	G5T3 S3	None None		275 275	50 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Chaetodipus fallax fallax northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	G5T3T4 S3S4	None None		1,379 1,379	101 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Charadrius nivosus nivosus western snowy plover	G3T3 S3	Threatened None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	3 75	140 S:4	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	2	3	1	0
Choeronycteris mexicana Mexican long-tongued bat	G3G4 S1	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	125 125	14 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
Cicindela hirticollis gravida sandy beach tiger beetle	G5T2 S2	None None		10 10	34 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Cicindela latesignata western beach tiger beetle	G2G3 S1	None None		1 9	27 S:3	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	1	2
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis western yellow-billed cuckoo	G5T2T3 S1	Threatened Endangered	BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	120 120	165 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
Coelus globosus globose dune beetle	G1G2 S1S2	None None	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	10 13	50 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	0

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California Department of Fish and Wildlife

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Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Coturnicops noveboracensis yellow rail	G4 S2	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	0 0	45 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Crotalus ruber red-diamond rattlesnake	G4 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	400 1,520	192 S:4	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	4	0	0
Danaus plexippus plexippus pop. 1 monarch - California overwintering population	G4T1T2Q S2	Candidate None	IUCN_EN-Endangered USFS_S-Sensitive	10 400	400 S:8	0	2	1	0	1	4	5	3	7	0	1
Elanus leucurus white-tailed kite	G5 S3S4	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected IUCN_LC-Least Concern	10 682	190 S:17	0	6	1	0	0	10	1	16	17	0	0
Eucyclogobius newberryi tidewater goby	G3 S3	Endangered None	AFS_EN-Endangered CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	10 10	127 S:2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1
Eumops perotis californicus western mastiff bat	G4G5T4 S3S4	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	10 370	296 S:9	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	0	9	0	0
Gila orcuttii arroyo chub	G2 S2	None None	AFS_VU-Vulnerable CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_VU-Vulnerable USFS_S-Sensitive	20 435	49 S:4	0	0	2	1	0	1	4	0	4	0	0
Habroscelimorpha gabbii western tidal-flat tiger beetle	G2G4 S1	None None		5 5	9 S:2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus California black rail	G3T1 S2	None Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected IUCN_EN-Endangered	0 170	304 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
Neotoma lepida intermedia San Diego desert woodrat	G5T3T4 S3S4	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	200 1,341	132 S:3	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	3	0	0

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California Natural Diversity Database

Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Nyctinomops macrotis big free-tailed bat	G5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	50 50	32 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10 steelhead - southern California DPS	G5T1Q S1	Endangered Candidate Endangered	AFS_EN-Endangered	49 108	19 S:3	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	1	1	1
Onychomys torridus ramona southern grasshopper mouse	G5T3 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	1,388 1,388	28 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Panoquina errans wandering (=saltmarsh) skipper	G4 S2	None None	IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	5 5	14 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0
Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi Belding's savannah sparrow	G5T3 S3	None Endangered	USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	0 455	39 S:5	1	3	1	0	0	0	3	2	5	0	0
Perognathus longimembris pacificus Pacific pocket mouse	G5T2 S2	Endangered None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	220 600	14 S:3	0	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	2	0	1
Polioptila californica californica coastal California gnatcatcher	G4G5T3Q S2	Threatened None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	2 1,537	1087 S:163	9	57	28	4	15	50	48	115	148	15	0
Rallus obsoletus levipes light-footed Ridgway's rail	G3T1T2 S1	Endangered Endangered	CDFW_FP-Fully Protected	0 5	32 S:3	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	3	0	0
Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 8 Santa Ana speckled dace	G5T1 S1	None None	AFS_TH-Threatened CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	1,360 1,360	13 S:1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Riparia riparia bank swallow	G5 S3	None Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive IUCN_LC-Least Concern	10 37	299 S:2	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	2
Salvadora hexalepis virgultea coast patch-nosed snake	G5T4 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	1,500 1,500	34 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Setophaga petechia yellow warbler	G5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	12 482	78 S:3	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	0	0
Sorex ornatus salicornicus southern California saltmarsh shrew	G5T1? S1	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	5 5	4 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0

Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Spea hammondii western spadefoot	G2G3 S3S4	Proposed Threatened None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	160 1,474	1443 S:36	1	17	3	3	5	7	17	19	31	4	1
Sternula antillarum browni California least tern	G4T2T3Q S2	Endangered Endangered	CDFW_FP-Fully Protected	5 12	76 S:3	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	2	0	1
Streptocephalus woottoni Riverside fairy shrimp	G1G2 S2	Endangered None	IUCN_EN-Endangered	80 1,000	83 S:3	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	0	0
Taxidea taxus American badger	G5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	75 75	647 S:1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Thamnophis hammondii two-striped gartersnake	G4 S3S4	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	160 1,225	184 S:4	0	1	2	1	0	0	3	1	4	0	0
Tryonia imitator mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail)	G2 S2	None None	IUCN_DD-Data Deficient	0 0	39 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Vireo bellii pusillus least Bell's vireo	G5T2 S3	Endangered Endangered		10 951	505 S:37	3	9	7	5	0	13	6	31	37	0	0

APPENDIX B

California Native Plant Society Search Results

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

CNPS Rare Plant Inventory

Search Results

26 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: CRPR is one of [1A:1B:2A:2B:3:4] , G Rank is one of [G1:G2:G3], 9-Quad include [3311757:3311767:3311766:3311746:3311756:3311768], 300 feet between Plant low elevation and high elevation, 500 feet between Plant low elevation and high elevation

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	CA RARE PLANT RANK	CA ENDEMIC	DATE ADDED	PHOTO
Aphanisma blitoides	aphanisma	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Feb-Jun	None	None	G3G4	S2	1B.2		1980-01-01	 © 2010 Larry Sward
Astragalus brauntonii	Braunton's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Jan-Aug	FE	None	G2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2009 Thomas Stoughton
Atriplex coulteri	Coulter's saltbush	Chenopodiaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Oct	None	None	G3	S2	1B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Atriplex parishii	Parish's brittlescale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Jun-Oct	None	None	G1G2	S1	1B.1		1988-01-01	No Photo Available
Brodiaea filifolia	thread-leaved brodiaea	Themidaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jun	FT	CE	G2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2016 Keir Morse
Calochortus catalinae	Catalina mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	(Feb)Mar-Jun	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	4.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Calochortus weedii var. *intermedius*	intermediate mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul	None	None	G3G4T3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Centromadia parryi ssp. *australis*	southern tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Nov	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Cistanthe maritima	seaside cistanthe	Montiaceae	annual herb	(Feb)Mar-Jun(Aug)	None	None	G3G4	S3	4.2		1980-01-01	No Photo Available

Comarostaphylis diversifolia ssp. *diversifolia*	summer holly	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Apr-Jun	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2		1980-01-01	No Photo Available
Dichondra occidentalis	western dichondra	Convolvulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(Jan)Mar-Jul	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	4.2		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. *blochmaniae*	Blochman's dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1		1974-01-01	 © 2011 Aaron E. Sims
Dudleya multicaulis	many-stemmed dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Dudleya stolonifera	Laguna Beach dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial stoloniferous herb	May-Jul	FT	CT	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Hordeum intercedens	vernal barley	Poaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	3.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Isocoma menziesii var. *decumbens*	decumbent goldenbush	Asteraceae	perennial shrub	Apr-Nov	None	None	G3G5T2T3	S2	1B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Nasturtium gambelii	Gambel's water cress	Brassicaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Oct	FE	CT	G1	S1	1B.1		1980-01-01	No Photo Available
Navarretia prostrata	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	2001-01-01	No Photo Available
Nemacaulis denudata var. *denudata*	coast woolly-heads	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Sep	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Nolina cismontana	chaparral nolina	Ruscaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	(Mar)May-Jul	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2	Yes	2001-01-01	 © 2005 Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area
Orcuttia californica	California Orcutt grass	Poaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Quercus dumosa	Nuttall's scrub oak	Fagaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Feb-Apr(May-Aug)	None	None	G3	S3	1B.1		1994-01-01	No Photo Available

Selaginella cinerascens	ashy spike-moss	Selaginellaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb		None	None	G3G4	S3?	4.1		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Senecio aphanactis	chaparral ragwort	Asteraceae	annual herb	Jan-Apr(May)	None	None	G3	S2	2B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Symphyotrichum defoliatum	San Bernardino aster	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Nov	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	2004-01-01	No Photo Available
Verbesina dissita	big-leaved crownbeard	Asteraceae	perennial herb	(Mar)Apr-Jul	FT	CT	G1G2	S1	1B.1		1984-01-01	No Photo Available

Showing 1 to 26 of 26 entries

Suggested Citation:
California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2024. Rare Plant Inventory (online edition, v9.5). Website https://www.rareplants.cnps.org [accessed 31 July 2024].

APPENDIX C

Plant Compendium

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
ANGIOSPERMS (DICOTYLEDONS)	
ADOXACEAE	**ADOXA FAMILY**
Sambucus Mexicana	Blue elderberry
ANACARDIACEAE	**CASHEW FAMILY**
Malosma laurina	Laurel sumac
Rhus integrifolia	Lemonade berry
Rhus ovata	Sugarbush
ASTERACEAE	**SUNFLOWER FAMILY**
Artemisia californica	California sagebrush
Baccharis pilularis	Coyote brush
*Centaurea melitensis**	Maltese star thistle
Erigeron canadensis	Canada horseweed
Eriophyllum confertiflorum	Golden yarrow
Pseudognaphalium bioletti	Two-color rabbit-tobacco
*Sonchus asper**	Spiny sowthistle
BORAGINACEAE	**BORAGE FAMILY**
*Echium candicans**	Pride of Madeira
BRASSICACEAE	**MUSTARD FAMILY**
Brassica sp.*	Mustard
*Hirschfeldia incana**	Short-pod mustard
CUCURBITACEAE	**GOURD FAMILY**
Marah macrocarpa	Wild cucumber
FABACEAE	**LEGUME FAMILY**
Acmispon glaber	Deerweed
MALVACEAE	**MALLOW FAMILY**
Malacothamnus fasciculatus	Chaparral bush mallow
MYRTACEAE	**MYRTLE FAMILY**
Eucalyptus sp.*	Gum tree
PHRYMACEAE	**POPPY FAMILY**
Diplacus aurantiacus	Sticky monkeyflower
PITTOSPORACEAE	**CHEESEWOOD FAMILY**
Pittosporum tenuifolium	Black matipo
PLATANACEAE	**PLANE TREE FAMILY**
Platanus racemose	Western sycamore
PLUMBAGINACEAE	**LEADWORT FAMILY**
Limonium sp.*	Sea lavender

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
POLYGONACEAE	**BUCKWHEAT FAMILY**
Eriogonum fasciculatum var. *fasciculatum*	California buckwheat
SOLANACEAE	**NIGHTSHADE FAMILY**
*Nicotiana glauca**	Tree tobacco
VERBENACEAE	**VERVAIN FAMILY**
*Lantana montevidensis**	Trailing lantana
ANGIOSPERMS (MONOCOTYLEDONS)	
AGAVACEAE	**AGAVE FAMILY**
Agave sp.*	Agave
Yucca sp. *	Yucca
POACEAE	**GRASS FAMILY**
*Cortaderia selloana**	Pampas grass
Elymus condensatus	Giant wild rye
*Pennisetum setaceum**	Crimson fountain grass
*Polypogon monspeliensis**	Annual beard grass
Stipa lepida (Nassella lepida)	Foothill needle grass
* Not native to California.	

The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, 2nd Edition (Baldwin, B. et al, 2012)

APPENDIX D

Wildlife Compendium

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
AVES	**BIRDS**
Corvidae	**Jays and Crows**
Corvus corax	Common raven
Fringillidae	**Finches**
Haemorhous mexicanus	House finch
Spinus psaltria	Lesser goldfinch
Mimidae	**Mockingbirds and Thrashers**
Mimus polyglottos	Northern mockingbird
Toxostoma redivivum	California thrasher
Parulidae	**Wood Warblers**
Leiothlypis celata	Orange-crowned warbler
Passerellidae	**New World Sparrows**
Melospiza melodia	Song sparrow
Melozone crissalis	California towhee
Pipilo maculatus	Spotted towhee
Syliviidae	**Sylviid Warblers**
Chamaea fasciata	Wrentit
Trochilidae	**Hummingbirds**
Calypte anna	Anna's hummingbird
Selaphorus sasin	Allen's hummingbird
Turdidae	**Thrushes, Bluebirds and Robins**
Turdus migratorius	American robin

APPENDIX E

Representative Site Photographs

APPENDIX E

Representative Site Photos

Photo 1. Disturbed coastal sage scrub habitat on the Project site. Photo facing southwest.

Photo 2. View of the Project Site from the street, facing southeast.

Photo 3. View of the disturbed/exposed soil (previously graded area) within the Project Site, facing southeast.

Photo 4. View of Project Site looking downslope, facing northeast.

Photo 5. Urban development with ornamental trees and landscaping, adjacent to the Project Site within the 500-foot buffer, facing north.

Photo 6. *Artemisia californica* shrubland Alliance located northeast of Project Site within the 500-foot buffer, facing southeast.

Photo 7. Landscaping adjacent to Project Site within the 500-foot buffer. Photo taken facing northeast.