APPENDIX B

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

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BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

COUNTY OF ORANGE WORKFORCE REENTRY CENTER PROJECT

CITY OF ORANGE

ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

LSA

March 2025

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

COUNTY OF ORANGE WORKFORCE REENTRY CENTER PROJECT

CITY OF ORANGE

ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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Project No. OCY2001.51

March 2025

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INTRODUCTION

LSA was retained by the County of Orange (County) to prepare a Biological Resources Assessment. This report evaluates the approximately 4.6-acre County of Orange Workforce Reentry Center Project (project) located at 561 The City Drive South in Orange, Orange County, California. Specifically, the project site is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Anaheim, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles in Sections 36, Township 4 South, Range 10 West (see Figure 1).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project consists of three new buildings, which would include a two-story, 37,200-square-foot (sf) vocational/office building; a one-story, 16,166 sf retail/culinary building; and a two-story, 26,998 sf supportive housing and service building. The housing building would provide on-site housing for 52 program participants and two on-site managers. The proposed project would include two outdoor pet training and relief areas, an outdoor activity area for program participants, an outdoor herb/vegetable garden and additional landscaped areas, a security block wall between the project site and adjacent Theo Lacy Facility, and 171 surface parking spaces, including seven standard electric vehicle (EV) charging spaces. The project site, including the parking, would be accessed from The City Drive South. Off-site roadway improvements are proposed for The City Drive South and West Metropolitan Drive just beyond the project site to improve access to the proposed facility.

Figure 1: Project Location

METHODS

LITERATURE REVIEW AND RECORDS SEARCH

LSA Senior Biologist Jeremy Rosenthal conducted a literature review and record search on January 8, 2025, to identify the existence and potential for occurrence of sensitive or special-status plant and animal species[1] in the vicinity of the project site. Mr. Rosenthal also examined federal and State lists of sensitive species. Current electronic database records reviewed included the following:

- **California Natural Diversity Database information (CNDDB – RareFind 5)**, which is administered by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). This database covers sensitive plant and animal species as well as sensitive natural communities that occur in California. Records from two USGS quadrangles within 1 mile of the project site (*Anaheim* and *Orange*) were obtained from this database to assist with the field survey.[2]

- **Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC)** is a project planning tool that streamlines the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) environmental review process. The information is generated directly from USFWS field offices. This database covers sensitive plant and animal species as well as sensitive natural communities and critical habitats that occur in California.

- **The USFWS National Wetlands Inventory** was reviewed to determine whether any wetlands or surface waters of the United States have been previously identified in the study area.[3]

In addition to the databases listed above, the review included historic and current aerial imagery,[4] existing environmental reports for developments in the vicinity of the project site, and regional habitat conservation plans and local land use policies related to biological resources.

FIELD SURVEYS

LSA Senior Biologist Jeremy Rosenthal conducted a general biological survey of the project site on January 13, 2025, from 10:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. Weather conditions were moderate with 0 percent cloud cover, wind gusts from 10 to 20 miles per hour, and a temperature of 61 to 65 degrees

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1 For the purposes of this report, the term "special-status species" refers to those species that are listed or proposed for listing under the California and Federal Endangered Species Acts (CESA and/or FESA, respectively); California Fully Protected Species; plants with a California Rare Plant Rank of 1, 2, or 3; California Species of Special Concern; and California Special Animals. It should be noted that "Species of Special Concern" and "California Special Animal" are administrative designations made by the CDFW and carry no formal legal protection status. However, Section 15380 of the *State CEQA Guidelines* indicates that these species should be included in an analysis of project impacts if they can be shown to meet the criteria of sensitivity outlined therein.

2 California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2024. Natural Diversity Database. RareFind 5. The Resources Agency, Sacramento, California.

3 United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2022. USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI), Online Mapper Tool. Website: https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/mapper.html (accessed January 2025).

4 Google LLC. 2024. Google Earth Pro.

Fahrenheit (˚F). The entire project site was surveyed on foot. Notes were taken on general site conditions, vegetation, and suitability of habitat for various special-interest elements.

LSA Senior Biologist and bat specialist Jill Carpenter performed a focused nighttime acoustic and emergence survey on February 27, 2025, from 5:15 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. Ms. Carpenter was assisted by LSA biologists Sara Louwsma, Leo Simone, and Chrissy Kent. This survey was performed to determine whether bats are roosting within any of the trees identified by Mr. Rosenthal as containing suitable bat roosting habitat. Weather conditions during the nighttime survey were warm with 0 percent cloud cover, no measurable wind, and a temperature of 77 to 70F̊. Each biologist used night vision goggles (military grade PVS-7, Generation 3) augmented with infrared lights to watch the trees for bats exiting or entering during the survey period. Anabat Swift full-spectrum (Titley Scientific) ultrasound detectors were used to collect echolocation call data to identify bat species present within the project site, and these acoustic data were manually analyzed using Anabat Insight analysis software.

All plant and animal species observed or otherwise detected during this field survey were noted and are listed in Appendix A. Appendix B summarizes the special-interest plant and animal species potentially present within the study area.

RESULTS

EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

The study area is currently developed with the former Dr. John H. Bower Animal Shelter, with scattered ornamental landscaped areas and associated asphalt-paved parking lots. The project site is surrounded by institutional and commercial development. Additionally, the Santa Ana River is located approximately 200 feet to the east of the project site.

Topography and Soils

The study area is situated on relatively flat land within elevations ranging from approximately 121 feet to 126 feet above mean sea level.

Soil present within the limits of the study area, as mapped by the Soil Conservation Service, consists of Metz loamy sand (Figure 2).[5] Soil observed throughout the site appears to be consistent with this designation. This soil series is considered hydric and has a somewhat excessively drained drainage class (see Table A).

Table A: Mapped Soils Classifications

Soil	Drainage Class	Frequency of Flooding	Frequency of Ponding	Hydric Soil Rating
Metz Loamy Sand	Somewhat excessively drained	None	None	Yes
Riverwash	-	Frequent	-	Yes

Source: United States Department of Agriculture (2019).

Vegetation and Landcover Types

Vegetation and landcover types within the project site consist of Urban and Developed, Disturbed/Ruderal, and Ornamental Landscaping.[6] The dominant species observed includes smilo grass *(Stipa miliaceae*), crimson fountain grass (*Cenchrus setaceus*), and prickly lettuce (*Lectuca serriola*). Ornamental tree species found within the study area include ash tree (*Fraxinus* sp.), silk oak (*Grevillea robusta*), Russian olive (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*), chinaberry (*Melia azedarach*), weeping fig (*Ficus benjamina*), edible fig (*Ficus carica*), weeping bottlebrush (*Melaluca viminalis*), carrotwood (*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*), southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), and Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*). Landscaping, development, and competitive exclusion from non-native weedy species have limited the potential for native flora to occur within the study area. Appendix A provides a complete list of plant species identified within the project site.

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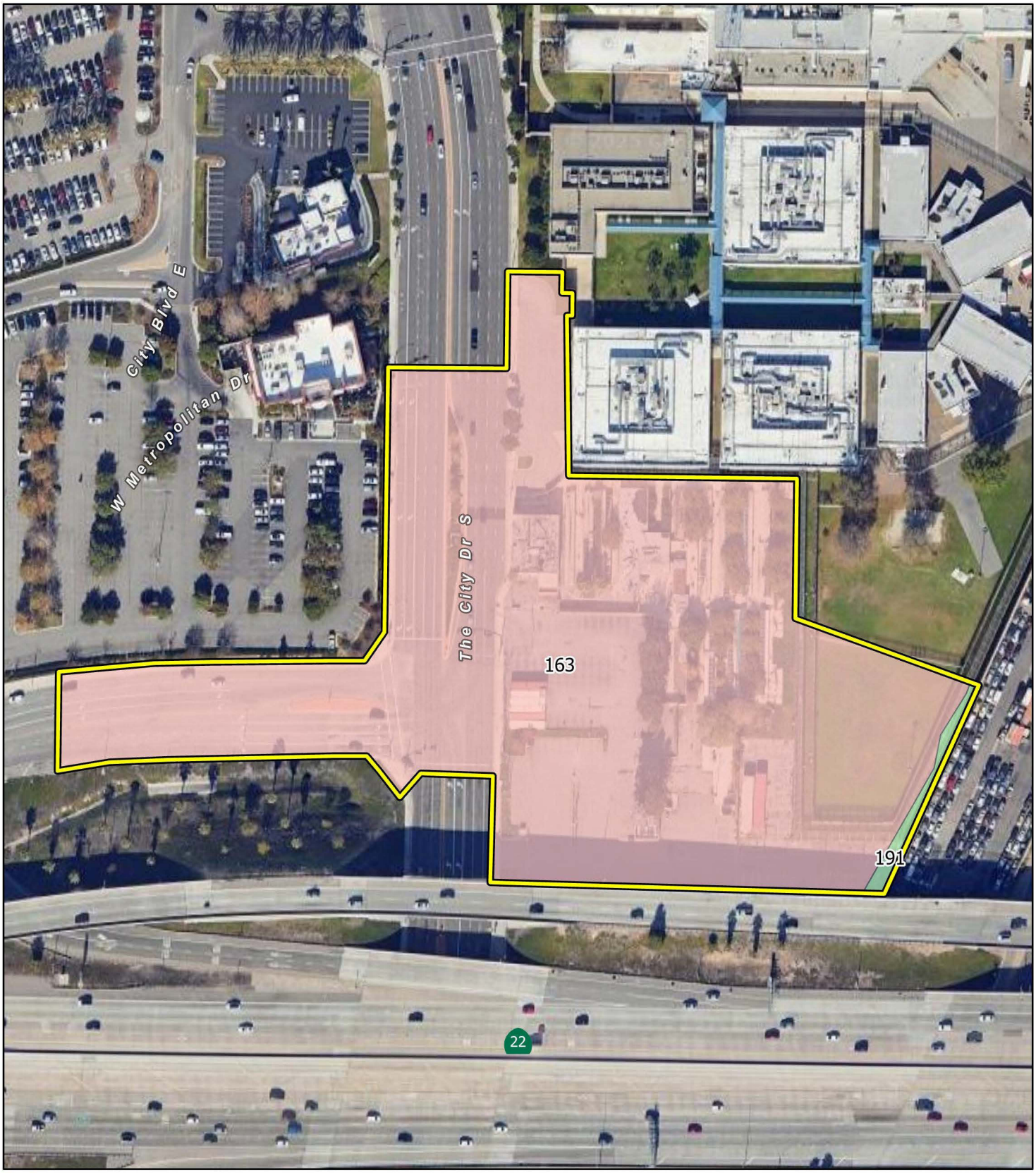
5 United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). 2024. Web Soil Survey. USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service. Website: https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov. usda.gov/App/HomePage.htm (accessed January 2025).

6 Holland, Robert F. 1986. *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California*. California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Nongame Heritage Program. 156 pgs.



LSA

Project Area

Soils

163 - Metz loamy sand

191 - Riverwash

FIGURE 2

0 75 150

FEET

County of Orange Workforce Reentry Center Project

Soils

SOURCE: Google Maps (2024)

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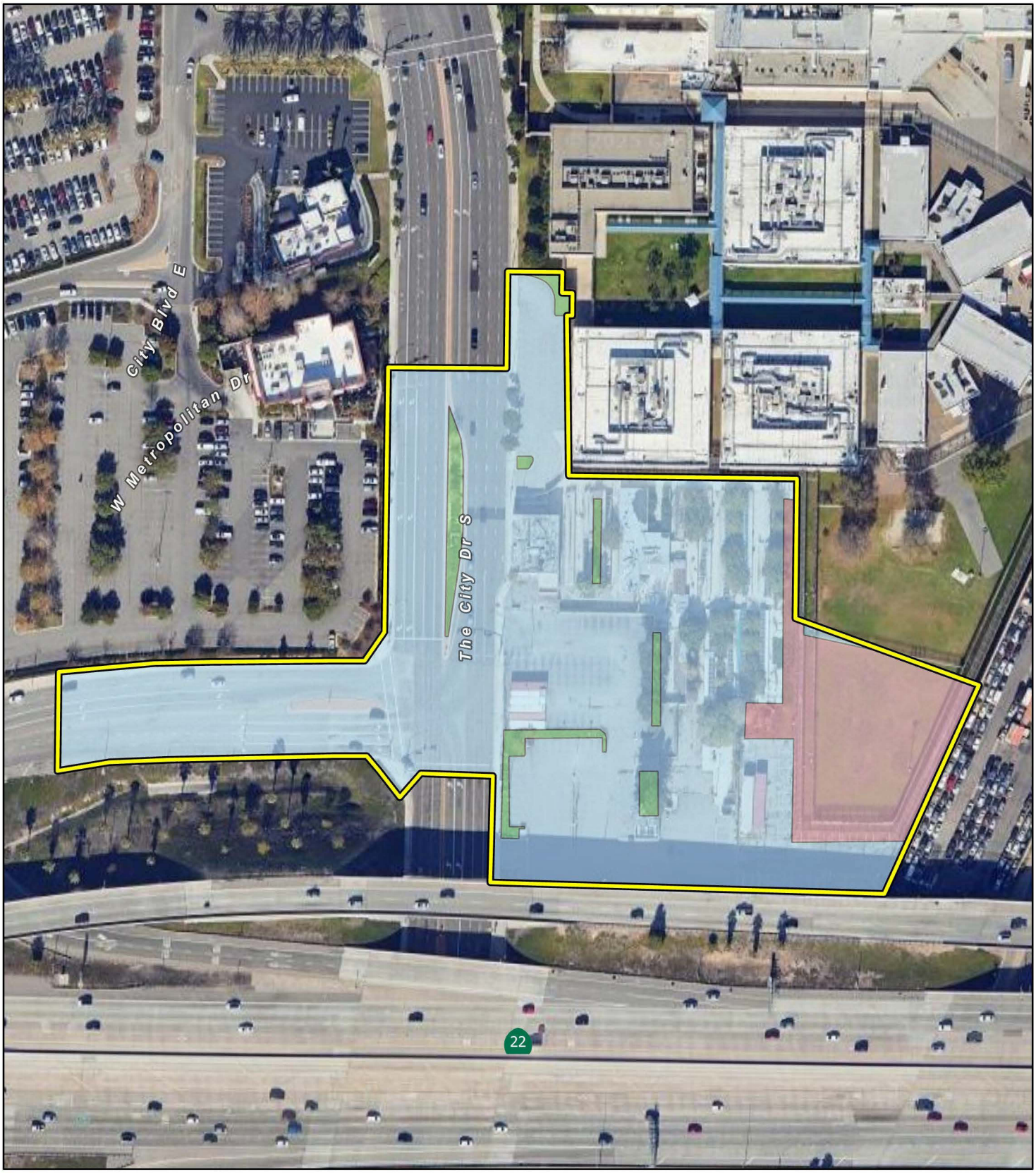
Wildlife

Common wildlife species observed within the project site during the field survey include black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), Say's phoebe (*Sayornis saya*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*), and yellow-rumped warbler (*Setophaga coronata*). Wildlife species observed or detected within the project site during the nighttime bat survey is limited to the Mexican free-tailed bat (*Tadarida brasiliensis mexicana*). The observed bat species was not seen emerging from any of the trees and is not presumed to be roosting within the project site.

Figure 3 shows vegetation and land cover on the project site. Figure 4 provides site photographs taken during the field surveys completed on January 13, 2024. Figure 5 shows the locations of the three trees containing potentially suitable bat roosting habitat.



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Project Area

Vegetation/Land Cover

Disturbed/Ruderal

Ornamental Landscaping

Urban and Developed

N

0 75 150

FEET

SOURCE: Google Maps (2024)

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FIGURE 3

County of Orange Workforce Reentry Center Project

Vegetation and Land Cover

Photo 1: View looking west from the northern portion of the project site. Photo date January 13, 2025.

Photo 2: View looking east at the empty grass lot located on the southeastern portion of the project site. Photo date January 13, 2025.

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FIGURE 4

County of Orange Workforce Reentry Center Project
Site Photographs

Photo 3: View looking south from the southern-central portion of the project site. Photo date January 13, 2025.

Photo 4: View looking north from the southern portion of the project site. Photo date January 13, 2025.

LSA

FIGURE 4

County of Orange Workforce Reentry Center Project
Site Photographs

Photo 5: View looking west from the southern portion of the project site at potential bat habitat within the southbound Interstate-57 to westbound State Route-22 interchange ramp. Photo date January 13, 2025.

Photo 6: View looking northeast from the southwestern portion of the project site. Photo date January 13, 2025.

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FIGURE 4

County of Orange Workforce Reentry Center Project
Site Photographs

Photo 7: View looking south from the western portion of the project site. Photo date January 13, 2025.

Photo 8: View looking north from the central portion of the project site. Photo date January 13, 2025.

LSA

FIGURE 4

County of Orange Workforce Reentry Center Project
Site Photographs

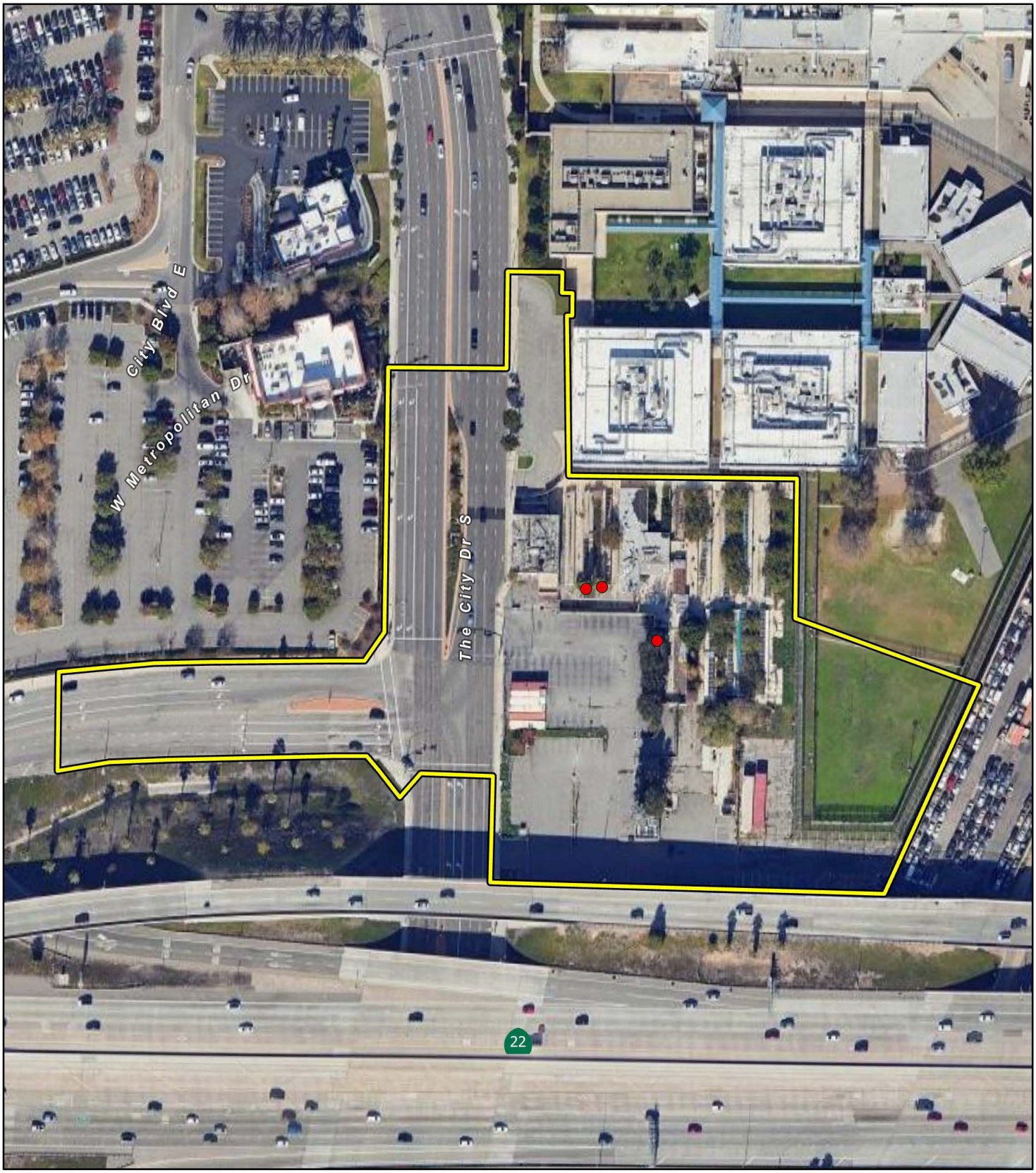
Photo 9: View looking northwest at two Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*) trees containing suitable bat habitat located on the western-central portion of the project site. Photo date January 13, 2025.

Photo 10: View looking southeast at a Mexican fan palm tree containing suitable bat habitat located on the western-central portion of the project site. Photo date January 13, 2025.

LSA

FIGURE 4

County of Orange Workforce Reentry Center Project
Site Photographs



LSA

Project Area

Washingtonia robusta

FIGURE 5

N

0 75 150

FEET

SOURCE: Google Maps (2024)

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County of Orange Workforce Reentry Center Project

Trees with Potential Bat Roosting Habitat

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

This section discusses special-status species observed or potentially occurring within the limits of the study area. Legal protection for special-interest species varies widely, from the comprehensive protection extended to listed threatened/endangered species to no protection at present. The CDFW, USFWS, local agencies, and special-interest groups (e.g., the California Native Plant Society [CNPS]) publish watch lists of declining species. Species on watch lists can be included as part of the special-interest species assessment. Species that are candidates for State and/or federal listing and species on watch lists are included in the special-interest species list. Inclusion of species described in the special-interest species analysis is based on the following criteria:

- Direct observation of the species or its sign in the study area or immediate vicinity during previous biological studies;
- Sighting by other qualified observers;
- Record reported by the CNDDB, published by the CDFW;[7]
- Presence or location information for specific species provided by private groups (e.g., CNPS);[8] and/or
- Study area lies within known distribution of a given species and contains appropriate habitat.

The special-status species analysis revealed 38 special-interest species with the potential to occur within the limits of the study area. Appendix B lists these species with a data summary and determination of the likelihood of each species occurring within the study area.

THREATENED/ENDANGERED SPECIES

Due to the absence of suitable habitat, none of the 13 federally/State-listed species identified (Appendix B) in the project vicinity have a potential to occur within the project site.

NON-LISTED SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

Of the 25 other non-listed special-status species identified and discussed in Appendix B, 22 species are considered absent based on lack of suitable habitat. The remaining three species, Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*), and Yuma myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*) have a low probability to occur.

Nesting bird species, including special-interest species identified in Appendix B, with potential to occur (i.e., burrowing owl [*Athene cunicularia*]) are protected by California Fish and Game Code

[7] CDFW. 2024. Natural Diversity Database. RareFind 5. The Resources Agency, Sacramento, California.

[8] California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2025. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (online edition, v9.5.1a). California Native Plant Society. Sacramento, California. Website: https://www.cnps.org/rare-plants/cnps-inventory-of-rare-plants (accessed January 2025).

Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3800,[9] and by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 United States Code 703–711). These laws regulate the take, possession, or destruction of the nest or eggs of any migratory bird or bird of prey.

Various regulations afford protections to bats, which are classified as indigenous nongame mammal species, regardless of their status under the California or Federal Endangered Species Acts. These regulations include Title 14, Section 251.1 of the California Code of Regulations, which prohibits harassment (defined in that section as an intentional act that disrupts an animal's normal behavior patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering) of nongame mammals (e.g., bats), and California Fish and Game Code Section 4150, which prohibits "take"[10] or possession of all nongame mammals or parts thereof. Any activities resulting in bat mortality (e.g., the destruction of an occupied bat roost that results in the death of bats), disturbance that causes the loss of a maternity colony of bats (resulting in the death of young), or various modes of nonlethal pursuit or capture may be considered "take" as defined in Section 86 of the California Fish and Game Code.[11] In addition, impacts to bat maternity colonies, which are considered native wildlife nursery sites, could be considered potentially significant under California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

SPECIAL-STATUS NATURAL COMMUNITIES

No special-status natural communities are present within the study area.

9 California Fish and Game Code. n.d. Website: https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codesTOCSelected.xhtml?tocCode=FGC&tocTitle=+Fish+and+Game+Code+-+FGC (accessed January 2025).

10 Take is defined in Section 86 of the Fish and Game Code as "hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill."

11 California Fish and Game Code. n.d. Website: https://leginfo.legislature.ca.gov/faces/codesTOCSelected.xhtml?tocCode=FGC&tocTitle=+Fish+and+Game+Code+-+FGC (accessed January 2025).

LOCAL AND REGIONAL POLICIES AND ORDINANCES PROTECTING BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

City of Orange (City) and County general plans and development ordinances may include regulations or policies governing biological resources. For example, policies may require tree preservation or designate local species survey areas, species of interest, or significant ecological areas.

CITY OF ORANGE ORDINANCE 12.32.01 TO 12.32.130 – TREE PRESERVATION

Under the City of Orange Tree Preservation Ordinance, a permit must be granted by the Director of Community Services prior to the removal of any trees or historical trees. "Tree" means any live plant that has a single trunk measuring 10.5 inches in circumference, measured at a point 24 inches above the ground level. “Historical trees” are those which by virtue of their origin, size, uniqueness and/or national or regional rarity are now or are likely to be of historical value, which are included on a master list that was compiled and maintained by the Community Services Department.

It is unlawful for any person, firm, partnership, corporation or other legal entity to destroy or remove any tree as defined in Section 12.32.020 from undeveloped or public interest property as defined in Sections 12.32.040 and 12.32.050 without a permit.

Although three western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) trees were identified within the median of The City Drive South within the project site, none of these trees are within undeveloped or public interest property as defined in Section 12.32.040 and 12.32.050. Therefore, a tree removal permit under the City of Orange Tree Ordinance 12.32 is not required.

CITY OF ORANGE ORDINANCE 12.28.01 TO 12.28.140 – STREET TREES

Under the City of Orange Street Trees Ordinance, no person shall plant or remove any tree or shrub, stakes, or tree guards in or upon any public street or right-of-way without having first obtained a permit as required by this ordinance. “Street Trees” means all varieties of trees and shrubs located within all or any portion of the right-of-way, including the parkway. Permits for the removal of street trees shall be obtained from the Director of Public Works/City Engineer.

A permit, as defined in Section 12.28.020 of the City’s Street Tree ordinance, will be required for the removal of the three western sycamore trees identified within the median of The City Drive South within the project site.

CRITICAL HABITAT

The study area does not lie within federally designated critical habitat.

JURISDICTIONAL WATERS

No potential jurisdictional waters regulated pursuant to the Clean Water Act (CWA) by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) or the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and no lake, rivers, or streambeds regulated pursuant to the California Fish and Game Code by the CDFW are present within the limits of the proposed project.

IMPACTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Following is a discussion of potential disturbances and recommendations for avoidance, minimization, and mitigation measures per applicable local, State, and federal policy.

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

No State or federally listed threatened and endangered species have been identified in Appendix B as having an occurrence within the project site. Due to the highly developed nature of the project site and surrounding development, impacts from the project are anticipated to have a less than significant effect on threatened and endangered species.

NON-LISTED SPECIAL-INTEREST SPECIES

No non-listed special-interest species have been identified in Appendix B as having an occurrence within the project site. Due to the highly developed nature of the project site and surrounding development, impacts from the project are anticipated to have a less than significant effect on non-listed special-interest species.

In addition, to ensure compliance with the California Fish and Game Code and to avoid potential impacts to nesting birds, it is recommended that vegetation removal activities be conducted outside the general bird nesting season (February 15 through August 31). If vegetation cannot be removed outside the bird nesting season, a pre-construction nesting bird survey by a qualified biologist is required prior to vegetation removal.

For compliance with the California Fish and Game Code and to avoid potential mortality of bats roosting in trees, it is recommended that, if any of the trees identified as containing potential roosting habitat on Figure 5 are removed for the project, they be removed in two phases. During the first phase, the outermost layer of dead fronds shall be removed leaving the majority of the fronds on the tree. This action will create disturbance resulting in the bats leaving the tree that evening and not returning. The following day, the remainder of the tree can be removed.

CRITICAL HABITAT

No federally designated critical habitat is present within the study area;[12] thus, there will be no project-related effects to critical habitat.

JURISDICTIONAL WATERS

No potential jurisdictional waters of the United States regulated by the USACE or RWQCB, or CDFW jurisdictional lakes, rivers, or streams, are present on the project site. Thus, there will be no project-related effects to jurisdictional waters.

[12] USFWS. 2023. Critical Habitat Mapper. Website: https://fws.maps.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=9d8de5e265ad4fe09893cf75b8dbfb77 (accessed January 2025).

HABITAT FRAGMENTATION AND WILDLIFE MOVEMENT

Wildlife movement and habitat fragmentation are important issues in assessing effects to wildlife. Habitat fragmentation occurs when a proposed action results in a single, unified habitat area being divided into two or more areas such that the division isolates the two new areas from each other. Isolation of habitat occurs when wildlife cannot move freely from one portion of the habitat to another or from one habitat type to another. An example is the fragmentation of habitats within and around "checkerboard" residential development. Habitat fragmentation can also occur when a portion of one or more habitats is converted into another habitat, as when scrub habitats are converted into annual grassland habitat because of frequent burning.

Because the study area does not lie within a designated wildlife corridor and because the study area is adjacent to the Theo Lacey jail complex to the north and east, State Route 22 to the south, and The City Drive South and West Metropolitan Drive to the west (followed by commercial development), the proposed project is not anticipated to have significant impacts related to habitat fragmentation or regional wildlife movement.

CONSISTENCY WITH REGIONAL AND LOCAL POLICIES

The western sycamore trees identified within City-owned land are not located within undeveloped or public interest property as defined in Section 12.32.040 and 12.32.050. Therefore, a tree removal permit under the City of Orange Tree Preservation Ordinance is not required.

A permit, as defined in Section 12.28.020 of the City's Street Tree ordinance, will be required for the removal of the three western sycamore trees identified within the median of The City Drive South within the project site.

Due to the absence of protected trees within the project site, the proposed project will not require a Tree Removal Permit Under the County of Orange Zoning Code (Section 7-9-69.4).

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

According to Section 15130 of the *State CEQA Guidelines*, "cumulative impacts" refers to incremental effects of an individual project when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, current projects, and probable future projects. Due to the highly developed nature of the project site, and the fact that the project site has been developed since the 1950s, impacts are not considered to be cumulatively significant.

REFERENCES CITED

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2024. Natural Diversity Database. RareFind 5. The Resources Agency, Sacramento, California.

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_____. 2023. Critical Habitat Mapper. Website: https://fws.maps.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?webmap=9d8de5e265ad4fe09893cf75b8dbfb77 (accessed January 2025).

APPENDIX A

PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED

PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED

* Species not native to the study area

The following plant species were observed within the project site boundary:

MAGNOLIID FLOWERING PLANTS	
Magnoliaceae	**Magnolia family**
*Magnolia grandiflora**	southern magnolia
EUDICOT FLOWERING PLANTS	
Apocynaceae	**Dogbane family**
*Araujia sericifera**	white bladderflower
Asteraceae	**Sunflower family**
Baccharis salicifolia	mule fat
*Bidens pilosa**	common beggar's tick
*Erigeron bonariensis**	flax-leaved horseweed
*Lactuca serriola**	prickly lettuce
*Pulicaria paludosa**	spanish false fleabane
*Sonchus asper**	prickly sow thistle
*Taraxacum officinale**	common dandelion
Xanthium strumarium	rough cocklebur
Brassicaceae	**Mustard family**
*Brassica nigra**	black mustard
*Sisymbrium irio**	London rocket
*Salsola tragus**	Russian thistle
Crassulaceae	**Stonecrop family**
*Aeonium arboreum**	tree aeonium
Elaeagnaceae	**Oleaster family**
*Elaeagnus angustifolia**	Russian olive
Euphorbiaceae	**Spurge family**
*Euphorbia maculata**	spotted spurge
Fabaceae	**Pea family**
*Melilotus indicus**	annual yellow sweetclover
Geraniaceae	**Geranium family**
*Erodium cicutarium**	redstem stork's bill
Malvaceae	**Mallow family**
*Malva parviflora**	cheeseweed mallow
Meliaceae	**Mahogany family**
*Melia azedarach**	Persian lilac, chinaberry
Moraceae	**Mulberry family**
*Ficus benjamina**	weeping fig
*Ficus carica**	edible fig

Myrtaceae	**Myrtle family**
*Melaleuca viminalis**	weeping bottlebrush
Oleaceae	**Olive family**
Fraxinus sp.	ash
Platanaceae	**Plane family**
Plantanus racemosa	western sycamore
Proteaceae	**Macadamia nut family**
*Grevillea robusta**	silkoak
Rosaceae	**Rose family**
*Prunus caroliniana**	Carolina laurel cherry
*Rhaphiolepis indica**	Indian hawthorne
Sapindaceae	**Soapberry family**
*Cupaniopsis anacardioides**	carrotwood
Viscaceae	**Mistletoe family**
Phoradendron californicum	desert mistletoe
MONOCOTS FLOWERING PLANTS	
Arecaceae	**Palm family**
*Washingtonia robusta**	Mexican fan palm
Poaceae	**Grass family**
*Avena sp.**	oat
*Bromus diandrus**	ripgut brome
*Bromus rubens**	red brome
*Cenchrus setaceus**	crimson fountaingrass
*Cynodon dactylon**	bermuda grass
*Eragrostis sp.**	lovegrass
*Hordeum murinum**	mouse barley
*Schismus barbatus**	common Mediterranean grass
*Stipa miliacea**	smilo grass

ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED

* Species not native to the study area

The following animal species were observed within the project site boundary:

BIRDS	
Tyrannidae	**Tyrant Flycatchers**
Sayornis nigricans	black phoebe
Sayornis phoebe	eastern phoebe
Passerellidae	**New World Sparrows**
Zonotrichia leucophrys	white-crowned sparrow
Parulidae	**Wood Warblers**
Setophaga coronata	yellow-rumped warbler
Corvidae	**Crows and Ravens**
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American crow
MAMMALS	
Molossidae	**Free-tailed bats**
Tadarida brasiliensis	Mexican free-tailed bat

APPENDIX B

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES OCCURRENCE PROBABILITY

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES OCCURRENCE PROBABILITY

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Sample Occurrence Probability
Plants				
Abronia villosa var. *aurita* **Chaparral sand-verbena**	US: – CA: 1B.1	Sandy areas (generally flats and benches along washes) in chaparral and coastal sage scrub, and improbably in desert dunes or other sandy areas, below 1,600 meters (5,300 feet) elevation. In California, reported from Riverside, San Diego, Imperial, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties. Believed extirpated from Orange County. Also reported from Arizona and Mexico (Baja California). Plants reported from desert communities are likely misidentified.	Blooms mostly March through August (annual or perennial herb)	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
Astragalus hornii var. *hornii* **Horn's milk-vetch**	US: – CA: 1B.1	Alkaline playas and lake margins from 60 to 850 meters (200 to 2,800 feet) elevation. In California, known only from Inyo and Kern Counties. Believed extirpated from San Bernardino County. Also occurs in Nevada.	Blooms May through October	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
Atriplex parishii **Parish's brittlescale**	US: – CA: 1B.1	Alkali soils in meadows, vernal pools, chenopod scrub, and playas. Usually on drying alkali flats with fine soils. In California, known from Riverside and San Diego Counties. Also occurs in Mexico. Believed extirpated from Los Angeles, Orange, and San Bernardino Counties.	Blooms June through October (annual herb)	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
Calochortus weedii var. *intermedius* **Intermediate mariposa-lily**	US: – CA: 1B.2	Dry, open rocky slopes and rock outcrops in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and grassland, at 105 to 855 meters (340 to 2,800 feet) elevation. Known only from Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties, California. In the western Riverside County area, this species is known from the hills and valleys west of Lake Skinner and Vail Lake (*The Vascular Plants of Western Riverside County, California*. F.M. Roberts et al., 2004). Appears to intergrade with *Calochortus plummerae*, which is mostly east and north of Santa Ana Mountains.	Blooms May through July (perennial herb)	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
Centromadia parryi ssp. *australis* **Southern tarplant**	US: – CA: 1B.1	In vernally wet areas such as edges of marshes and vernal pools, at edges of roads and trails, and in other areas of compacted, poorly drained, or alkaline soils where competition from other plants is limited, often due to disturbance, below 425 meters (1,400 feet) elevation. In California, known only from Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, Orange and San Diego Counties. Also occurs in Mexico.	Blooms May through November (annual herb)	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
Dudleya multicaulis **Many-stemmed dudleya**	US: – CA: 1B.2	Heavy, often clay soils or around granitic outcrops in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and grassland below 790 meters (2,600 feet) elevation. Known only from Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, and San Diego Counties.	Blooms April through July (perennial herb)	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES OCCURRENCE PROBABILITY

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Sample Occurrence Probability
Eriastrum densifolium ssp. *sanctorum* **Santa Ana River woollystar**	US: FE CA: CE/1B.1	Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub and chaparral in sandy or gravelly soils of floodplains and terraced fluvial deposits of the Santa Ana River and larger tributaries (Lytle and Cajon Creeks, lower portions of City and Mill Creeks) at 90 to 625 meters (300 to 2,100 feet) elevation in San Bernardino and Riverside Counties.	Blooms May through September	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
Nasturtium (Rorippa) gambelii **Gambel's watercress**	US: FE CA: CT/1B.1	Marshes from 5 to 330 meters (20 to 1,100 feet) elevation. Currently believed to occur in California only in Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo Counties. There are historical records from Los Angeles, Orange, and San Bernardino Counties. A historical report from San Diego County likely constitutes a misidentification. Also occurs in Baja California.	Blooms April through September	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
Sidalcea neomexicana **Salt Spring checkerbloom**	US: – CA: 2B.2	Alkaline springs and brackish marshes below 1,530 meters (5,000 feet) elevation. In California, known only from Kern, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Ventura Counties. Believed extirpated from Los Angeles County. Also known from Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, and Mexico.	Blooms March through June (perennial herb)	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
Symphyotrichum defoliatum **San Bernardino aster**	US: – CA: 1B.2	Vernally wet sites (such as ditches, streams, and springs) in many plant communities below 2,040 meters (6,700 feet) elevation. In California, known from Ventura, Kern, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego Counties. May also occur in San Luis Obispo County. In the western Riverside County area, this species is scarce and documented only from Temescal and San Timoteo Canyons (*The Vascular Plants of Western Riverside County, California*. F.M. Roberts et al., 2004).	Blooms July through November (perennial herb)	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
Invertebrates				
Bombus crotchii **Crotch bumble bee**	US: – CA: CE BLM: –	Nectars on *Antirrhinum*, *Phacelia*, *Clarkia*, *Dendromecon*, *Eschscholzia*, and *Eriogonum* in coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico.	Spring and summer	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
Bombus pensylvanicus **American bumble bee**	US: – CA: -	Historically, this species was among the broadest ranging bumblebees in North America. This bumble bee was widespread in the eastern temperate forest and Great Plains regions throughout the eastern and central United States and southern Canada, and also in the desert west and adjacent areas of California and Oregon. However, numerous studies indicate that this species has declined, both locally and regionally, especially in the northeastern parts of its range (Bartomeus et al. 2013, Hatfield et al. 2015). Habitat is grassland, farmland, and other open areas. Prefers pollen from the Fabaceae family.	Spring and summer	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES OCCURRENCE PROBABILITY

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Sample Occurrence Probability
Euphydryas editha quino **Quino checkerspot butterfly**	US: FE CA: SA	Meadows or openings within coastal sage scrub or chaparral below about 5,000 feet where food plants (*Plantago erecta* and/or *Orthocarpus purpurascens*) are present. Historically known from Santa Monica Mountains to northwest Baja California; currently known only from southwestern Riverside County, southern San Diego County, and northern Baja California.	January through late April	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
Fish				
Catostomus santaanae **Santa Ana sucker**	US: FT CA: SSC	The Santa Ana sucker's historical range includes the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana River drainage systems located in Southern California. An introduced population also occurs in the Santa Clara River drainage system in southern California. Found in shallow, cool, running water.	Year-round	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10 **Southern steelhead - Southern California DPS**	US: FE CA: SA/CE	Federal listing refers to runs in coastal basins from the Santa Maria River, south to the southern extent of the range (presently considered to be Malibu Creek. Proposed rulemaking December 19, 2000, to extend southern portion of the range to San Mateo.	Year-round	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
Spea hammondii **Western spadefoot**	US: – CA: SSC	Grasslands and occasionally hardwood woodlands; largely terrestrial but requires rain pools or other ponded water persisting at least three weeks for breeding; burrows in loose soils during dry season. Occurs in the Central Valley and adjacent foothills, the non-desert areas of southern California, and Baja California.	October through April (following onset of winter rains)	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
Reptiles				
Anniella stebbinsi **Southern California legless lizard**	US: – CA: SSC	Inhabits sandy or loose loamy soils with high moisture content under sparse vegetation in Southern California.	Nearly year round, at least in southern areas	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
Aspidoscelis hyperythra **Orangethroat whiptail**	US: – CA: SA	Prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks, in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, juniper woodland, and oak woodland from sea level to 915 meters (3,000 feet) elevation. Perennial plants required. Occurs in Riverside, Orange, San Diego Counties west of the crest of the Peninsular Ranges, in extreme southern San Bernardino County near Colton, and in Baja California.	March through July with reduced activity August through October	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES OCCURRENCE PROBABILITY

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Sample Occurrence Probability
Phrynosoma blainvillii (coronatum) **Coast horned lizard**	US: – CA: SSC	Primarily in sandy soil in open areas, especially washes and floodplains, in many plant communities. Requires open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and an abundant supply of ants or other insects. Occurs west of the deserts from northern Baja California north to Shasta County below 2,400 meters (8,000 feet) elevation.	April through July with reduced activity August through October	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
Birds				
Accipiter cooperii (nesting) **Cooper's hawk**	US: – CA: SA	Forages in a wide range of habitats, but primarily in forests and woodlands. These include natural areas as well as human-created habitats such as plantations and ornamental trees in urban landscapes. Usually nests in tall trees (20 to 60 feet) in extensive forested areas (generally woodlots of 4 to 8 hectares with canopy closure of greater than 60 percent). Occasionally nests in isolated trees in more open areas.	Year-round	**Low.** Although there is marginally suitable nesting habitat in the way of non-native trees within the project site, no remnant nests were observed during the January 13, 2025, field survey, and no records have been recorded within 2 miles of the project site (CNDDB 2024).
Agelaius tricolor (nesting colony) **Tricolored blackbird**	US: – CA: CT/SSC (breeding)	Open country. Forages in grassland and cropland habitats. Nests in large groups near fresh water, preferably in emergent wetland with tall, dense cattails or tules, but also in thickets of willow, blackberry, wild rose, or tall herbs. Seeks cover for roosting in emergent wetland vegetation, especially cattails and tules, and also in trees and shrubs. Occurs in western Oregon, California, and northwestern Baja California.	Year-round	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
Aimophila ruficeps canescens **Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow**	US: – CA: SA	Steep, rocky coastal sage scrub and open chaparral habitats, particularly scrubby areas mixed with grasslands. From Santa Barbara County to northwestern Baja California.	Year-round, diurnal activity	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
Ardea herodias (nesting colony) **Great blue heron**	US: – CA: SA	Usually nests in trees, but also on large bushes, poles, reedbeds, and even on the ground. Frequents a wide range of wetland habitats at other times of year.	February to July at nesting sites; year-round elsewhere	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES OCCURRENCE PROBABILITY

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Sample Occurrence Probability
Buteo swainsoni (nesting) **Swainson's hawk**	US: – CA: CT	Open desert, grassland, or cropland containing scattered, large trees or small groves. Breeds in stands with few trees in juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, and in oak savannah in the Central Valley. Forages in adjacent grasslands or suitable grain or alfalfa fields, or livestock pastures. Breeds and nests in western North America; winters in South America. Uncommon breeding resident and migrant in the Central Valley, Klamath Basin, Northeastern Plateau, Lassen County, and Mojave Desert. Very limited breeding reported from Lanfair Valley, Owens Valley, Fish Lake Valley, and Antelope Valley. In Southern California, now mostly limited to spring and fall transient. Formerly abundant in California with wider breeding range.	Spring and fall (in migration)	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis **Coastal cactus wren**	US: – CA: SSC (year-round)	Inhabits coastal sage scrub, nesting almost exclusively in thickets of cholla (Opuntia prolifera) and prickly pear (Opuntia littoralis and Opuntia oricola), typically below 150 meters (500 feet) elevation. Found in coastal areas of Orange County and San Diego Counties, and extreme northwestern Baja California, Mexico.	Year-round (non-migratory)	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis (nesting) **Western yellow-billed cuckoo**	US: FT CA: CE	Breeds and nests in extensive stands of dense cottonwood/willow riparian forest along broad, lower flood bottoms of larger river systems at scattered locales in western North America; winters in South America.	June through September	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
Elanus leucurus (nesting) **White-tailed kite**	US: – CA: CFP	Typically nests in riparian trees such as oaks, willows, and cottonwoods at low elevations. Forages in open country. Found in South America and in southern areas and along the western coast of North America.	Year-round	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
Falco peregrinus anatum (nesting) **American peregrine falcon**	US: – CA: CFP	Widespread, but scarce and local throughout North America. Wetlands near high cliffs; few known to nest in urban settings on tall buildings.	Year-round	**Low.** Although there is marginally suitable nesting habitat in the way of non-native trees within the project area, no remnant nests were observed during the January 13, 2025, field survey, and no occurrences have been

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES OCCURRENCE PROBABILITY

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Sample Occurrence Probability
				recorded within 2 miles of the project site (CNDDB 2024).
Icteria virens (nesting) **Yellow-breasted chat**	US: – CA: SSC (breeding)	Riparian thickets of willow, brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in riparian woodland throughout much of western North America. Winters in Central America.	April through September	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus **California black rail**	US: – CA: CT/CFP	Requires shallow water in salt marshes, freshwater marshes, wet meadows, or flooded grassy vegetation. Prefers areas of moist soil vegetated by fine-stemmed emergent plants, rushes, grasses, or sedges, with scattered small pools. Known from coastal California, northwestern Baja California, the lower Imperial Valley, and the lower Colorado River of Arizona and California. Now extirpated from virtually all of coastal Southern California.	Year-round	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
Polioptila californica californica **Coastal California gnatcatcher**	US: FT CA: SSC	Inhabits coastal sage scrub in low-lying foothills and valleys up to about 500 meters (1,640 feet) elevation in cismontane southwestern California and Baja California.	Year-round	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
Setophagia petechia (nesting) **Yellow warbler**	US: – CA: SSC (breeding)	Riparian woodland while nesting in the western United States and northwestern Baja California; more widespread in brushy areas and woodlands during migration. Occurs from western Mexico to northern South America in winter. Migrants are widespread and common. Three subspecies breed in California: *morcomi, brewsteri,* and *sonorana.* (Sonoran yellow warbler nests along the Colorado River.)	Summer, winter, or year-round, depending on locale	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
Sternula antillarum browni (nesting colony) **California least tern**	US: FE CA: CE/CFP	Nests along the coast from San Francisco Bay south to northern Baja California. Forages in shallow water. Colonial breeder on bare or sparsely vegetated, flat substrates, sand beaches, alkali flats, landfills, or paved areas.	April through October	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
Vireo bellii pusillus **Least Bell's vireo**	US: FE CA: CE	Riparian forests and willow thickets. The most critical structural component of Least Bell's Vireo habitat in California is a dense shrub layer 2 to 10 feet (0.6 to 3.0 meters) above ground. Willows usually dominant. Nests from central California to northern Baja California. Winters in southern Baja California.	April through September	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES OCCURRENCE PROBABILITY

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Sample Occurrence Probability
Mammals				
Choeronycteris mexicana **Mexican long-tongued bat**	US: - CA: SSC	Occasionally found in San Diego County, which is on the periphery of their range, and very rarely seen in Orange County. Last known Orange County observation was in 1995. Feeds on nectar and pollen of night-blooming succulents and has been observed drinking from hummingbird feeders in suburban and rural settings. Roosts in relatively well-lit caves, and in and around buildings.	Year-round; nocturnal	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
Eumops perotis californicus **Western mastiff bat**	US: – CA: SSC	Occurs in many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc.; roosts in crevices in vertical cliff faces, high buildings, and tunnels, and travels widely when foraging.	Year-round; nocturnal	**Absent.** Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
Myotis yumanensis **Yuma myotis**	US: – CA: SA	Common and widespread in California, ranging generally from sea level to 2,440 meters (8,000 feet). Generally urban-adapted. Roosts in crevices within bridges, buildings, culverts, cliff crevices, caves, mines, and trees, typically near a perennial water source. Also documented roosting in swallow nests.	Year-round; nocturnal	**Low.** May roost in the dead fronds of palm trees within the project site.

US: Federal Classifications
FE = Listed as Endangered.
FT = Listed as Threatened.

CA: State Classifications
CE = Listed as Endangered.
CT = Listed as Threatened.
CFP = California Fully Protected.
SA = Special Animal. Refers to any other animal monitored by the California Natural Diversity Datab Base, regardless of its legal or rarity status.
SSC = Species of Special Concern. Refers to animals with vulnerable or seriously declining populations.

CNPS Designations:
1A = Plants presumed extinct in California and rare/extinct elsewhere.
1B.1 = Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
1B.2 = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; fairly threatened in California.
2B.2 = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere; fairly threatened in California.
CA = California
CNPS = California Native Plant Society
DPS = distinct population segment
US = United States