

MEMORANDUM

DATE: May 7, 2020 (revised on April 7, 2022)

To: Ryan Bensley, Associate/Environmental Planner

FROM: Leo Simone, Associate Biologist; Jessica Lieu, Assistant Biologist

SUBJECT: Biological Resources Memorandum of Findings for the Oak Grove Residential Project, Community of Coto de Caza, Unincorporated Orange County, California

This memorandum of findings presents the results of a biological resources assessment conducted for the Oak Grove Residential Project (proposed project) in the Community of Coto de Caza, County of Orange, California. A biological resources assessment was previously prepared for the proposed project in 2016 (refer to Attachment B). This assessment includes an updated database search, a biological survey, and a memorandum of findings. All work for the previous and current assessments was performed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

PROJECT LOCATION AND SITE DESCRIPTION

Regional Project Location

The project site is comprised of two parcels (Parcel 1 and a portion of Parcel 3 of Lot Line Adjustment 2015-018) located in the Oak Grove portion of Coto de Caza, a gated community located in the foothills of the Santa Ana Mountains in the southeastern area of unincorporated Orange County, California. Regionally, the project area is located near the head of Cañada Gobernadora just southeast of Plano Trabuco along the east side of Vista del Verde and west of Via Pajaro, less than 0.2 mile east of Coto de Caza Drive at a point one mile east-southeast of where Antonio Parkway crosses State Route (SR) 241 (the Foothill Transportation Corridor/Toll Road). The project is situated on the south side of the Coto Equestrian Preserve and is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Cañada Gobernadora, California* 7.5-minute topographical quadrangle map in Township 6 South, Range 7 West, within the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 26 (USGS 1988) (refer to Figure 1, Project Location and Vicinity Map; all figures are provided in Attachment A of this report)). Elevations within the project area range from approximately 820–860 feet (ft) above mean sea level.

Existing Setting

Altogether, the project site is approximately 5.1 acres. The project site is irregular in shape and bound by equestrian uses to the north, medium-density residential uses to the northwest, Via Pajaro and equestrian uses to the east, medium-density residential uses to the southwest, and Vista del Verde and commercial retail uses to the south.

Approximately 2.9 acres of the project site are developed with the now closed and abandoned Merryhill School, and 2.2 acres were developed with facilities associated with a portion of the larger 28.5-acre Coto Equestrian Preserve. Equestrian-related structures associated with the adjacent Coto Equestrian Preserve have been demolished. A maintenance building just east of the Merryhill School site also remains within the current project limits.

Six mature California coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) trees are located on the eastern and central portions of the site, and six California coast live oak trees are located directly adjacent to the northern boundary of the project site. Several mature western Sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) trees are also scattered throughout the project site. California coast live oak and western Sycamore were the only native vegetation observed on site. The remaining vegetation on the site consists of scattered ornamental landscape trees and shrubs.

Proposed Project

The project proposes to create 13 low-density residential parcels on each side of an internal access road that would bisect the project site from east to west and that would terminate in a cul-de-sac near the northeastern corner of the site. The average size of each residential lot would be approximately 13,900 square feet.

Access to the project site would be provided by a single ingress/egress point off Vista del Verde. Consistent with the Coto de Caza Specific Plan, parking would be provided within attached garages, in driveways, and along each side of the proposed internal access road. In addition, a 12 ft high river stone perimeter wall would be installed along the property line to screen the project from the Coto Equestrian Preserve. No new equestrian-related uses are proposed as part of this project. The cut/fill of soils associated with the project is expected to be balanced (i.e., all of the soil removed/graded/cut would be used as part of the on-site and off-site improvements); therefore, no substantial import or export of soils is required.

METHODS

Record Search

An updated literature record search was conducted on September 13, 2019, to assist in determining the existence or potential occurrence of sensitive plant and animal species on the project site or in the proposed project vicinity. Results from the record search were compared with the record search from 2016. Database records for the *Canada Gobernadora Santiago Peak, El Toro, Alberhill, San Juan Capistrano, Sitton Peak, Dana Point, and San Clemente, California*, USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles were reviewed using the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB), the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) *Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (Version 7)*, and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information Planning and Conservation System (IPaC) database.

The CNPS has five California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR) that categorize degrees of concern; however, only Ranks 1 to 2 are considered of high concern and will be reviewed. California Rare Plant Rank 1A comprises plants that are presumed extirpated in California and are rare or extinct in other places. California Rare Plant Rank 1B comprises rare, threatened, or endangered plants in California and

elsewhere. California Rare Plant Rank 2A comprises plants presumed extirpated in California but that are common elsewhere. California Rare Plant Rank 2B comprises plants considered rare, threatened, or endangered in California but that are more common elsewhere.

General Biological Survey

A field survey of the project site and immediately surrounding areas was conducted on September 13, 2019, by LSA Associate Biologist Leo Simone and LSA Assistant Biologist Jessica Lieu. Notes were taken on general site conditions, suitability of habitat for various elements, and plant and animal species observed. Changes to the project site and immediately surrounding areas from the previous survey conducted in 2016 were noted. A large barn in the project area was removed between 2016 and 2019; an inspection for burrowing owl habitat in the area where the barn was removed was conducted during the general biological survey, and no suitable habitat for burrowing owl was detected. The project site is located within the Orange County Southern Subregion Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) area. However, the project site is within an area designated by the HCP for development. The project site is not located within a designated HCP reserve area or other sensitive conservation area identified by State, regional, or local plans. Thus, project implementation would not conflict with any regional conservation plan or local policies related to biological resources. See Figure 2, Project Boundaries and Photo Points, and Figure 3, Representative Site Photographs (Attachment B).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Site conditions have not significantly changed since the 2016 survey. While there were some differences between the literature record search results from 2016 and 2019, the conclusions remain the same.

CNDDB Literature Record Search Results

The 2019 CNDDB literature record search identified 99 special-interest species with the potential to occur within the proposed project area. The search included species listed as endangered, threatened or rare, or proposed or candidates for listing under the Federal or California Endangered Species Acts (FESA and CESA, respectively) and species designated as either CDFW Special Species of Concern (SSC), USFWS Federally Protected (FP), or Lists 1, 2, or 3 of the *California Rare Plant Ranking System* (CNPS).

The 2019 CNDDB literature record search yielded nine additional special-interest species with the potential to occur within the proposed project area; three of the special-interest species from the 2016 literature record search were not listed in the 2019 search. The additional special-interest species included southern California legless lizard (*Anniella stebbinsi*), California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentalis*), Orcutt's brodiaea (*Brodiaea orcuttii*), Pendleton ceanothus (*Ceanothus pendletonensis*), decumbent goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii* var. *decumbens*), Santa Catalina Island desert-thorn (*Lycium brevipes* var. *hassei*), southern grasshopper mouse (*Onchomys torridus ramona*), osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), and southern mountains skullcap (*Scutellaria bolanderi* ssp. *austromontana*). Following the field survey, it was determined that none of the additional special-interest species had a moderate or high potential to occur on the project site or the immediately surrounding areas where the off-site improvements would be constructed.

Threatened/Endangered Species.

In total, 19 Federal/State listed species were identified as potentially present in the project vicinity. All 19 of the Federal/State listed species are considered to be absent from the project site and immediately surrounding areas due to a lack of suitable habitat in those areas, or because the project site and immediately surrounding areas are located outside the known range of the species.

The USFWS can designate critical habitat that identifies specific areas, both occupied and unoccupied, that are essential to the conservation of a listed species. Critical habitat areas may require special management considerations or protections. The project site and immediately surrounding areas are not located within federally designated critical habitat.

Non-Listed, Special Interest Species.

Of the 80 other sensitive species identified in the CNDDDB literature record search, 74 are considered to be absent from the project site and immediately surrounding areas due to a lack of suitable habitat, or because those areas are located outside the known range of the species. One sensitive species has a moderate to high probability of occurrence. Three sensitive species have a moderate potential for occurrence, and two are considered to have a low probability for occurrence. The species identified as having a probability for occurrence are bats known from the area or bird species associated with mature oak and other large trees present on the project site and immediately surrounding areas. The six species identified as having a potential for occurrence are:

- Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*) – moderate to high potential
- Western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*) – moderate potential
- Pocketed free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops femorosaccus*) – moderate potential
- Western red bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii*) – moderate potential
- Mexican long-tongued bat (*Choeronycteris mexicana*) – low potential
- White-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*) – low potential

CNPS Literature Record Search Results

The CNPS literature record search identified 60 plant species. All of these species have a CRPR with List 1, 2, or 3 designations and are managed by the CNPS Online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California.

None of the 60 CRPR plant species identified in the CNPS literature record search were observed on the project site or immediately surrounding areas during the field survey and are considered to be absent from the project site and immediately surrounding areas based on a lack of suitable habitat or the project site and immediately surrounding areas being located outside the known range of the species.

IPaC Literature Record Search Results

The IPaC literature record search identified eight species that are proposed, candidate, threatened or endangered species and are managed by the Endangered Species Program of the USFWS. None of these eight species were observed on the project site or immediately surrounding areas during the field survey and are considered to be absent from the project site and immediately surrounding

areas due to a lack of suitable habitat, or because the project site and immediately areas are located outside the known range of the species.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

Trees that are present on site may provide nesting habitat for migratory birds and/or birds of prey protected under the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (16 United States Code [USC] 703-711). The current Federal administration in its issued Opinion "...finds that, consistent with the text, history, and purpose of the MBTA, the statute's prohibitions on pursuing, hunting, taking, capturing, killing, or attempting to do the same apply only to affirmative actions that have as their purpose the taking or killing of migratory birds, their nests, or their eggs." (M-37050 pages 2 and 18). As a result, the USFWS has ceased enforcement of the MBTA with respect to activities that result in the incidental take of birds or destruction of nests that may occur pursuant to otherwise lawful activities. However, such activities are regulated under the California Fish and Game Code.

All birds are protected under Sections 3503 and 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code. Under this Code, it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy any bird of prey or the nests or eggs of any kind of bird species except as otherwise provided in the California Fish and Game Codes and regulations. Section 3800 prohibits the take of any non-game bird, e.g., live nestlings, except in accordance with other sections of the California Fish and Game Code, Fish and Game Commission regulations, or certain mining operations. The only species currently excepted from these protections are English sparrows and starlings. Disturbance of any active bird nest during the breeding season would be prohibited by the California Fish and Game Code. Therefore, Mitigation Measure MM BIO-1 requires that any required vegetation removal be conducted outside the avian nesting period, or if vegetation removal is to occur during the avian nesting period, a qualified biologist be retained to conduct nesting bird surveys prior to vegetation removal to ensure compliance with the MBTA and the California Fish and Game Code.

Potential Jurisdictional Waters

There are no waters present on the project site or the immediately surrounding areas where the off-site improvements would be constructed that would require compliance with Sections 404 and 401 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) or Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code; therefore, a formal delineation of jurisdictional waters will not be required for the proposed project site. Refer to Attachment B for a complete description of jurisdictional waters regulated by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and the CDFW.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS SUMMARY

The CNDDDB records search identified five special-interest bat and one special-interest bird species (white-tailed kite) as potentially occurring within the project area; however, no special-interest species were observed during the pedestrian survey of the project site and immediately surrounding areas. Potential direct and indirect impacts on special-status wildlife species would be considered potentially significant. Therefore, Mitigation Measure BIO-1 is recommended to avoid or minimize impacts to nesting birds, and Mitigation Measure BIO-2 is recommended to avoid or minimize impacts to roosting bats.

Following implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1 and BIO-2, project implementation would result in less than significant impacts related to the special-interest biological resources discussed above.

MITIGATION MEASURES

With implementation of the mitigation measures identified below, impacts to biological resources are considered less than significant.

Mitigation Measures (MM)

MM BIO-1 Preconstruction Nesting Bird Surveys. The trees that are present on site may provide nesting habitat for migratory birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the California Fish and Game Code. When possible, vegetation clearing should be restricted to outside the active breeding season (February 1–August 31) for those sensitive bird species present or potentially occurring within the project area or directly adjacent to the project area. However, some of these birds may start nesting as early as January or as late as September in certain years. Therefore, if vegetation is scheduled to be cleared during these extended breeding periods (i.e., January–September), or if it becomes absolutely necessary to clear vegetation during the active breeding season (February 1–August 31), a qualified biologist should conduct clearance surveys for active bird nesting prior to any clearing of vegetation. This is necessary to definitively ascertain whether or not any raptors or other migratory birds are actively nesting in the project area. The location of any active raptor or migratory bird nests would be mapped by the biologist and reported immediately to the construction manager. All construction activities in close proximity to active nests would need to be delayed, or otherwise modified, as necessary to prevent nest failure caused by construction activities.

A biological monitor should be present during all site-clearing and grading activities to flush mobile wildlife species and to ensure that there are no impacts to any areas to be protected.

MM BIO-2 Preconstruction Bat Surveys. Project demolition, grading and construction activities shall occur outside the active bat roosting season (April 1–August 31), if feasible. Should such activities occur during the roosting season (April 1–August 31), the County of Orange Planning Manager, or designee, shall verify prior to issuance of any demolition or grading permits, that the Applicant has retained a qualified Biologist to conduct a preconstruction bat survey no more than 3 days prior to the tree removal/relocation on the project site to verify the absence of bats on site. If active roosting bats are observed in existing trees on the project site, the relocation of trees containing roosts shall occur under the supervision of a qualified bat biologist to prevent potential mortality to roosting bats on site. The County Planning Manager, or designee, shall verify that a preconstruction bat survey has been conducted by a qualified bat biologist and, if the removal of trees with roosting bats

is required, shall verify that the removal of on-site trees containing roosting bats has occurred under the supervision of the qualified bat biologist.

- Attachments:
- A – Figures
 - B – 2016 Biological Resources Memorandum of Findings
 - C – California Department of Fish and Wildlife – Species List
 - D – California Native Plant Society – Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants
 - E – United States Fish and Wildlife Service – IPaC Trust Resources Report

ATTACHMENT A

FIGURES

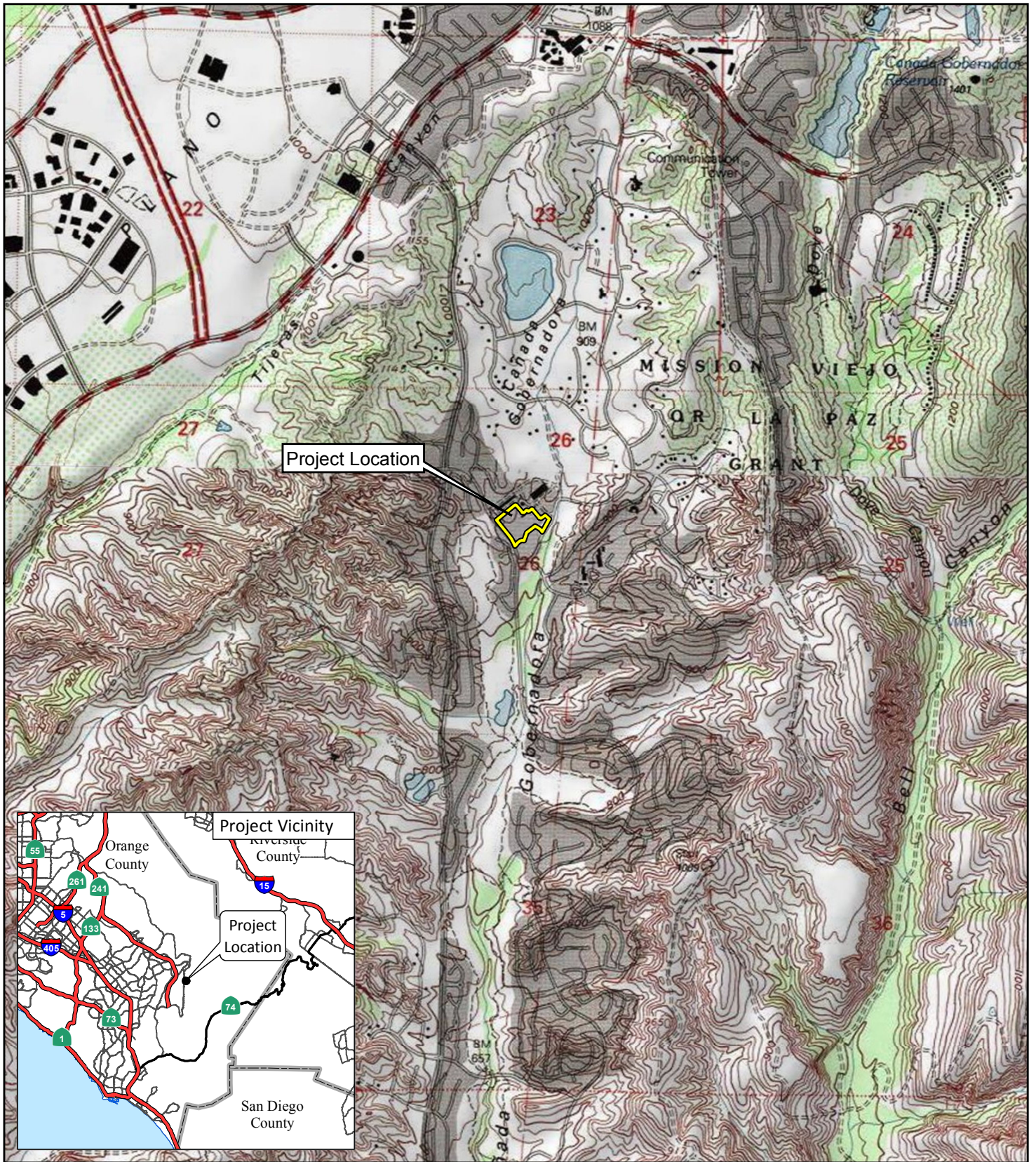
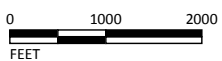


FIGURE 1

LSA

LEGEND

 Project Location



SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quad - Canada Gobernadora (1988); Santiago Peak (1988), CA

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Oak Grove Residential
Project Location and Vicinity Map



FIGURE 2

LSA

LEGEND

-  Approximate Project Location
-  Site Photographs



SOURCE: Nearmap (2019)

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Oak Grove Residential
Project Boundaries and Photo Points



Area where large barn was demolished.



Existing barn located on the central-eastern portion of the property.



Large oak tree adjacent to the demolished school, located on the southwestern portion of the property.



Several mature trees located on the project site.

ATTACHMENT B

2016 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES MEMORANDUM OF FINDINGS

MEMORANDUM

DATE: October 11, 2016

TO: Alyssa Helper, LSA Environmental Planner

FROM: Leo Simone, LSA Associate Biologist

SUBJECT: Biological Resources Memorandum of Findings for the Oak Grove Residential Project, Community of Coto de Caza, Unincorporated Orange County, California

This memorandum of findings presents the results of a biological resource assessment conducted for the Oak Grove Residential Project (proposed project) in the Community of Coto de Caza, County of Orange, California. All work was performed in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

PROJECT LOCATION AND SITE DESCRIPTION

Regional Project Location

The project site is located at the former Merryhill school site and a portion of the existing equestrian center in Coto de Caza, which is a gated community located in the foothills of the Santa Ana Mountains in the southeastern area of unincorporated Orange County, California. The project site is comprised of one parcel (Parcel 3 of Lot Line Adjustment 2015-018). Regionally, the project site and the community of Coto de Caza are located east of State Route 241 and the communities of Las Flores and Rancho Santa Margarita, west of State Route 74 (Ortega Highway) and the Ronald W. Caspers Wilderness Park, north of the Pacific Ocean and the communities of Ladera Ranch and Rancho Mission Viejo, and south of the Santa Ana Mountains. The project site is situated in Township 6 South, Range 7 West, in Section 26 of the *Canada Gobernadora, California*, United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian.

Existing Setting

Altogether, the project site is approximately 5.1 acres. The project site is irregular in shape and bound by equestrian uses to the north, low-density residential uses to the northwest, Via Pajaro and equestrian uses to the east, medium-density residential uses to the southwest, and Vista del Verde and general store retail use to the south.

Approximately 2.9 acres of the project site are developed with the closed and abandoned Merryhill School, and 2.2 acres are developed with facilities associated with a portion of the larger 28.5-acre Coto Equestrian Center.

Proposed Project

The project proposes to develop 13 low-density residential parcels on each side of an internal access road (Oak Grove Road) that would bisect the project site from east to west and would terminate in a cul-de-sac near the northeastern corner of the site. The average size of each residential lot would be approximately 13,900 square feet.

Following project implementation, access to the project site would be provided by a single ingress/egress point off Vista del Verde. Consistent with the Coto de Caza Specific Plan, parking would be provided within attached garages, in driveways, and along each side of the proposed Oak Grove Road. In addition, a 5-foot high river stone perimeter wall, together with significant screening landscaping (i.e. trees and shrubbery), would be installed outside the perimeter wall to screen the project from the Coto Equestrian Center. All existing structures currently within the project boundaries would be demolished. No new equestrian-related uses are proposed as part of this project. The cut/fill of soils on the project site is expected to be balanced; therefore, no substantial import or export of soils is required.

Of the seven California live oak trees (*Quercus agrifolia*) currently present on the project site, five of the oak trees would be preserved in place and two would require removal and relocation within the boundaries of the project site. The Applicant proposes to relocate the two oak trees to new locations within the existing project site. Any oak trees requiring removal would be replaced at a 3-to-1 ratio as provided for in the *Coto de Caza Oak Tree Preservation Guidelines* (1986) and any other applicable guidelines for trees.

METHODS AND RESULTS

Record Search

A literature review was conducted to assist in determining the existence or potential occurrence of sensitive plant and animal species on the project site or in the proposed project vicinity. Database records for the *Canada Gobernadora Santiago Peak, El Toro, Alberhill, San Juan Capistrano, Sitton Peak, Dana Point, and San Clemente, California*, United States Geologic Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangles were reviewed on March 21, 2016, using the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB), the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) *Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California* (Version 7), and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information Planning and Conservation System (IPaC) database.

CNPS has five California Rare Plant Ranks (CRPR, Rank) that categorize degrees of concern; however, only Ranks 1 to 2 are considered of high concern and will be reviewed. California Rare Plant Rank 1A comprises plants that are presumed extirpated in California and are rare or extinct in other places. California Rare Plant Rank 1B comprises rare, threatened, or endangered plants in California and elsewhere. California Rare Plant Rank 2A comprises plants presumed extirpated in California but that are common elsewhere. California Rare Plant Rank 2B comprises plants considered rare, threatened, or endangered in California but that are more common elsewhere.

A recent aerial photograph of the project area (Eagle Aerial 2014) was also reviewed. Maps of USFWS-designated critical habitat were used to determine the location of critical habitats relative to

the project site. The *Open Space and Habitat Protection Preceding Final Action on the Southern NCCP/HCP* (2006) was consulted as well as the *Coto de Caza Oak Tree Preservation Guidelines*.

General Biological Survey

A field survey was conducted on March 11, 2016, by LSA Associate Biologist Leo Simone. Notes were taken on general site conditions, vegetation, potential jurisdictional waters of the United States (if any), and suitability of habitat for various sensitive elements. All observed plant and animal species were noted.

DISCUSSION

Special-Interest Species

The CNDDDB literature record search identified 93 special-interest species with the potential to occur within the proposed project area. The search included species listed as endangered, threatened or rare, or proposed or candidates for listing under the Federal or California Endangered Species Acts (FESA and CESA, respectively) and species designated as either CDFW Special Species of Concern (SSC), USFWS Federally Protected (FP), or Lists 1, 2, or 3 of the *California Rare Plant Ranking System* (CNPS).

Threatened/Endangered Species. In total, 17 Federal/State listed species were identified as potentially present in the project vicinity. All 17 of the Federal/State listed species are considered to be absent from the project site due to a lack of suitable habitat on the site, or because the project site is located outside the known range of the species.

The USFWS can designate critical habitat that identifies specific areas, both occupied and unoccupied, that are essential to the conservation of a listed species. Critical habitat areas may require special management considerations or protections. The project site is not located within federally designated critical habitat.

Non-listed, Special Interest Species. Of the 76 other sensitive species identified in the CNDDDB literature record search, 70 are considered to be absent from the project site due to a lack of suitable habitat on the project site, or because the project site is located outside the known range of the species. One sensitive species has a moderate to high probability of occurrence. Three sensitive species have a moderate potential for occurrence, and two are considered to have a low probability for occurrence. The species identified as having a probability for occurrence are bats known from the area or bird species associated with mature oak and other large trees present on the proposed project site. The six species identified as having a potential of occurrence are:

- Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*) – moderate to high potential;
- Western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*) – moderate potential;
- Pocketed free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops femorosaccus*) – moderate potential;
- Western red bat (*Lasiurus blossevillii*) – moderate potential;

- Mexican long-tonged bat (*Choeronycteris mexicana*) – low potential; and
- White-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*) – low potential.

CNPS Literature Record Search Results

The CNPS literature record search identified 80 plant species. All of these species have a CRPR with List 1, 2, or 3 designations and are managed by the CNPS Online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California.

None of the 80 CRPR plant species identified in the CNPS literature record search were observed on site during the field survey and are considered to be absent from the project site based on a lack of suitable habitat or the proposed project site being located outside the known range of the species.

The IPaC Literature Record Search Results

The IPaC literature record search identified nine species that are proposed, candidate, threatened or endangered species and are managed by the Endangered Species Program of the USFWS. None of these nine species were observed on site during the field survey and are considered to be absent from the project site due to a lack of suitable habitat on the project site, or because the project site is located outside the known range of the species.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

Trees that are present on site may provide nesting habitat for migratory birds and/or birds of prey protected under the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (16 United States Code [USC] 703-711). Any activity that results in the take of migratory birds and/or birds of prey is prohibited unless authorized by the USFWS. It is important to note that there are no provisions for allowing the take of migratory birds that are unintentionally killed or injured. When the nesting birds are present on a specific property, take must be avoided and will be required to reduce or eliminate disturbances at the active nesting territories or during the nesting season; typically February 1 through August 31.

Additionally, all birds are protected under Sections 3503 and 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code. Under this Code, it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy any bird of prey or the nests or eggs of any kind of bird species except as otherwise provided in the California Fish and Game Codes and regulations. Disturbance of any active bird nest during the breeding season would be prohibited by the California Fish and Game Code. Therefore, Mitigation Measure BIO-3 requires that any required vegetation removal be conducted outside the avian nesting period, or if vegetation removal is to occur during the avian nesting period, a qualified biologist be retained to conduct nesting bird surveys prior to vegetation removal to ensure compliance with the MBTA and the California Fish and Game Code.

Oak Trees

Seven mature California coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) trees are located on the eastern and central portions of the site, and five California coast live oak trees are located directly adjacent to the northern boundary of the project site. Several mature western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) trees are scattered throughout the site. California coast live oak and western sycamore were the only native vegetation observed on site. The site is characterized as developed with the remaining vegetation consisting of scattered ornamental landscape trees and shrubs.

Potential Jurisdictional Waters

The United States Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) regulates discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States. These waters include wetlands and nonwetland bodies of water that meet specific criteria, including a direct or indirect connection to interstate commerce. The Corps regulatory jurisdiction pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) is founded on a connection, or nexus, between the water body in question and interstate commerce. This connection may be direct (through a tributary system linking a stream channel with traditional navigable waters used in interstate or foreign commerce) or may be indirect (through a nexus identified in the Corps regulations). In order to be considered a jurisdictional wetland under Section 404, an area must possess three wetland characteristics: hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology. Each characteristic has a specific set of mandatory wetland criteria that must be satisfied in order for that particular wetland characteristic to be met.

The CDFW, under Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code, regulates alterations to lakes, rivers, and streams (defined by the presence of a channel bed and banks, and at least an intermittent flow of water) where fish or wildlife resources may be adversely affected. The Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) is responsible for the administration of Section 401 of the CWA. Typically, the areas subject to jurisdiction of the RWQCB coincide with those of the Corps (i.e., waters of the U.S. including any wetlands). The RWQCB can also assert authority over “waters of the State” under waste discharge requirements pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act.

There are no waters present on the project site that would require compliance with Sections 404 and 401 of the CWA or Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code; therefore, a formal delineation of jurisdictional waters will not be required for the proposed project site.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS SUMMARY

The CNDDDB records search conducted identified five special-interest bat and one special-interest bird species (white-tailed kite) as potentially occurring within the project area; however, no special-interest species were observed during the pedestrian survey of the project area.

Seven California coast live oak trees are located within the project boundaries. Five of the eight oak trees are to remain in place, while the Applicant proposes to relocate the remaining two oak trees internal to the project site. Impacts to the existing oak trees will be minimized to the maximum extent possible.

Following implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-1 through BIO-3, project implementation would result in less than significant impacts related to oak trees and other special-interest biological resources discussed above.

STANDARD CONDITIONS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

With implementation of the standard condition and mitigation measures identified below, impacts to biological resources are considered less than significant.

Standard Condition

BIO-1: Tree Protection

In accordance with the *Coto de Caza Oak Tree Preservation Guidelines* (1986), the Applicant shall adhere to the following measures to reduce impacts to the oak trees planned to be preserved onsite:

- Installation of a tree protection zone (TPZ) fence that is at a minimum the distance to the tree's drip line (outer edge of an individual oak tree). The TPZ will protect the tree's fine absorbing roots from soil compaction due to grading activities within the drip line, which is explicitly prohibited from occurring for urban development.
- Storage of heavy equipment or building materials shall not be placed within 25 feet of any individual oak tree.
- Surface runoff from adjacent impermeable services, fill areas, and construction areas shall be directed away from oak tree resources and shall be prohibited from increasing runoff to said resources. Water shall not be allowed to pond or collect within the drip line of any oak tree.

BIO-2: Tree Replacement

Any oak trees requiring removal would be replaced at a 3-to-1 ratio as provided for in the *Coto de Caza Oak Tree Preservation Guidelines* (1986).

Mitigation Measures

BIO-3: Preconstruction Nesting Bird Surveys

The trees that are present on site may provide nesting habitat for migratory birds protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the California Fish and Game Code. When possible, vegetation clearing should be restricted to outside the active breeding season (March 1 through August 31) for those sensitive bird species present or potentially occurring within the study area or directly adjacent to the study area. However, some of these birds may start nesting as early as February or as late as September in certain years. Therefore, if vegetation is scheduled to be cleared during these extended breeding periods (i.e., February through September), or if it becomes absolutely necessary to clear vegetation during the active breeding season (March 1 through August 31), a qualified biologist should conduct clearance surveys for active bird nesting prior to any clearing of vegetation. This is necessary to definitively ascertain whether or not any raptors or other migratory birds are actively

nesting in the project area. The location of any active raptor or migratory bird nests would be mapped by the biologist and reported immediately to the construction manager. All construction activities in close proximity to active nests would need to be delayed, or otherwise modified, as necessary to prevent nest failure caused by construction activities.

A biological monitor should be present during all site-clearing and grading activities to flush mobile wildlife species and to ensure that there are no impacts to intertidal salt marsh and any other areas to be protected.

BIO-4: Preconstruction Bat Surveys

Project demolition, grading and construction activities shall occur outside the active bat roosting season (April 1–August 31), if feasible. Should such activities occur during the roosting season (April 1–August 31), the County of Orange Planning Manager, or designee, shall verify prior to issuance of any demolition or grading permits, that the applicant has retained a qualified Biologist to conduct a preconstruction bat survey no more than 3 days prior to the tree removal/relocation on the project site to verify the absence of bats on site. If active roosting bats are observed in existing trees on the project site, the relocation of trees containing roosts shall occur under the supervision of a qualified bat biologist to prevent potential mortality to roosting bats on site. The Orange County Planning Manager, or designee, shall verify that a preconstruction bat survey has been conducted by a qualified bat biologist and, if the removal of trees with roosting bats is required, shall verify that the removal of on-site trees containing roosting bats has occurred under the supervision of the qualified bat biologist.

Attachments

1. California Native Plant Society – Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants
2. California Department of Fish and Wildlife – Species List
3. United State Fish and Wildlife Service – IpaC Trust Resources Report

Attachment 1: California Native Plant Society – Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants

CNPS Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants

Status: Plant Press Manager window with 80 items - Mon, Mar. 21, 2016 16:44 ET c













































- During each visit, we provide you with an empty "Plant Press" for collecting items of interest.
- Several report formats are available. Use the CSV and XML options to download raw data.

















Reformat list as: Standard List - with Plant Press controls

DELETE unchecked items

open	save	scientific	common	family	CNPS
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Abronia villosa</u> var. <u>aurita</u> 	chaparral sand-verbena	Nyctaginaceae	List 1B.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Acmispon argophyllus</u> var. <u>adsurgens</u>	San Clemente Island bird's-foot trefoil	Fabaceae	List 1B.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Acmispon dendroideus</u> var. <u>traskiae</u>	San Clemente Island lotus	Fabaceae	List 1B.3
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Allium munzii</u>	Munz's onion	Alliaceae	List 1B.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Ambrosia pumila</u>	San Diego ambrosia	Asteraceae	List 1B.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Aphanisma blitoides</u>	aphanisma	Chenopodiaceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Arctostaphylos rainbowensis</u>	Rainbow manzanita	Ericaceae	List 1B.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Astragalus nevinii</u>	San Clemente Island milk-vetch	Fabaceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Atriplex coulteri</u>	Coulter's saltbush	Chenopodiaceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Atriplex pacifica</u>	South Coast saltscale	Chenopodiaceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Baccharis vanessae</u>	Encinitas baccharis	Asteraceae	List 1B.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Bergerocactus emoryi</u>	golden-spined cereus	Cactaceae	List 2B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Brodiaea filifolia</u>	thread-leaved brodiaea	Themidaceae	List 1B.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Brodiaea kinkiensis</u>	San Clemente Island brodiaea	Themidaceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Brodiaea orcuttii</u>	Orcutt's brodiaea	Themidaceae	List 1B.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Brodiaea santarosae</u>	Santa Rosa Basalt brodiaea	Themidaceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>California macrophylla</u>	round-leaved filaree	Geraniaceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Calochortus weedii</u> var. <u>intermedius</u>	intermediate mariposa lily	Liliaceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Camissoniopsis guadalupensis</u> ssp. <u>clementina</u>	San Clemente Island evening-primrose	Onagraceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Camissoniopsis lewisii</u>	Lewis' evening-primrose	Onagraceae	List 3
		<u>Castilleja grisea</u>		Orobanchaceae	

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		San Clemente Island paintbrush		List 1B.3
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Centromadia parryi</u> ssp. <u>australis</u>	southern tarplant	Asteraceae	List 1B.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Centromadia pungens</u> ssp. <u>laevis</u>	smooth tarplant	Asteraceae	List 1B.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Chaenactis glabriuscula</u> var. <u>orcuttiana</u>	Orcutt's pincushion	Asteraceae	List 1B.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Chorizanthe parryi</u> var. <u>parryi</u>	Parry's spineflower	Polygonaceae	List 1B.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Chorizanthe polygonoides</u> var. <u>longispina</u>	long-spined spineflower	Polygonaceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Clinopodium chandleri</u>	San Miguel savory	Lamiaceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Comarostaphylis diversifolia</u> ssp. <u>diversifolia</u>	summer holly	Ericaceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Constancea nevinii</u>	Nevin's woolly sunflower	Asteraceae	List 1B.3
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Crossosoma californicum</u> 	Catalina crossosoma	Crossosomataceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Cryptantha traskiae</u>	Trask's cryptantha	Boraginaceae	List 1B.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Delphinium variegatum</u> ssp. <u>kinkiense</u>	San Clemente Island larkspur	Ranunculaceae	List 1B.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Delphinium variegatum</u> ssp. <u>thornei</u>	Thorne's royal larkspur	Ranunculaceae	List 1B.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Dendromecon harfordii</u> var. <u>rhamnoides</u>	south island bush- poppy	Papaveraceae	List 3.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Dissanthelium californicum</u>	California dissanthelium	Poaceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Dodecahema leptoceras</u> 	slender-horned spineflower	Polygonaceae	List 1B.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Dudleya blochmaniae</u> ssp. <u>blochmaniae</u>	Blochman's dudleya	Crassulaceae	List 1B.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Dudleya cymosa</u> ssp. <u>ovatifolia</u>	Santa Monica dudleya	Crassulaceae	List 1B.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Dudleya multicaulis</u>	many-stemmed dudleya	Crassulaceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Dudleya stolonifera</u>	Laguna Beach dudleya	Crassulaceae	List 1B.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Dudleya virens</u> ssp. <u>virens</u> 	bright green dudleya	Crassulaceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Dudleya viscida</u>	sticky dudleya	Crassulaceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Eriogonum giganteum</u> var. <u>formosum</u>	San Clemente Island buckwheat	Polygonaceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Eryngium pendletonense</u>	Pendleton button- celery	Apiaceae	List 1B.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Euphorbia misera</u>	cliff spurge	Euphorbiaceae	List 2B.2
				Rubiaceae	

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Galium catalinense</u> ssp. <u>acrispum</u> 	San Clemente Island bedstraw		List 1B.3
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Gambelia speciosa</u>	showy island snapdragon	Plantaginaceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Hazardia cana</u> 	San Clemente Island hazardia	Asteraceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Hesperocyparis forbesii</u>	Tecate cypress	Cupressaceae	List 1B.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Hordeum intercedens</u> 	vernal barley	Poaceae	List 3.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Horkelia cuneata</u> var. <u>puberula</u>	mesa horkelia	Rosaceae	List 1B.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Horkelia truncata</u> 	Ramona horkelia	Rosaceae	List 1B.3
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Imperata brevifolia</u> 	California satintail	Poaceae	List 2B.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Isocoma menziesii</u> var. <u>decumbens</u> 	decumbent goldenbush	Asteraceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Lasthenia glabrata</u> ssp. <u>coulteri</u> 	Coulter's goldfields	Asteraceae	List 1B.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Lavatera assurgentiflora</u> ssp. <u>glabra</u> 	southern island mallow	Malvaceae	List 1B.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Lepechinia cardiophylla</u> 	heart-leaved pitcher sage	Lamiaceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Leptosiphon pygmaeus</u> ssp. <u>pygmaeus</u> 	pygmy leptosiphon	Polemoniaceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Lilium parryi</u> 	lemon lily	Liliaceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Lithophragma maximum</u>	San Clemente Island woodland star	Saxifragaceae	List 1B.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Lomatium insulare</u>	San Nicolas Island lomatium	Apiaceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Lycium brevipes</u> var. <u>hasei</u> 	Santa Catalina Island desert-thorn	Solanaceae	List 1B.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Lyonothamnus floribundus</u> ssp. <u>aspleniifolius</u> 	Santa Cruz Island ironwood	Rosaceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Malacothamnus clementinus</u> 	San Clemente Island bush-mallow	Malvaceae	List 1B.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Monardella hypoleuca</u> ssp. <u>intermedia</u>	intermediate monardella	Lamiaceae	List 1B.3
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Monardella hypoleuca</u> ssp. <u>lanata</u> 	felt-leaved monardella	Lamiaceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Monardella macrantha</u> ssp. <u>hallii</u> 	Hall's monardella	Lamiaceae	List 1B.3
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Nama stenocarpa</u>	mud nama	Boraginaceae	List 2B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Nolina cismontana</u> 	chaparral nolina	Ruscaceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Pentachaeta aurea</u> ssp. <u>allenii</u> 	Allen's pentachaeta	Asteraceae	List 1B.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Phacelia keckii</u>	Santiago Peak phacelia	Boraginaceae	List 1B.3

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Phacelia ramosissima</u> var. <u>australitoralis</u> 	south coast branching phacelia	Boraginaceae	List 3.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</u>	white rabbit-tobacco	Asteraceae	List 2B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Quercus dumosa</u> 	Nuttall's scrub oak	Fagaceae	List 1B.1
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Senecio aphanactis</u> 	chaparral ragwort	Asteraceae	List 2B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Sidalcea neomexicana</u> 	salt spring checkerbloom	Malvaceae	List 2B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</u> 	San Bernardino aster	Asteraceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Tetracoccus dioicus</u> 	Parry's tetracoccus	Picrodendraceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Tortula californica</u>	California screw- moss	Pottiaceae	List 1B.2
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Verbesina dissita</u> 	big-leaved crownbeard	Asteraceae	List 1B.1

Attachment 2: California Department of Fish and Wildlife – Species List



Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad is (Alberhill (3311764) or Canada Gobernadora (3311755) or Dana Point (3311746) or El Toro (3311766) or Margarita Peak (3311744) or San Clemente (3311745) or San Juan Capistrano (3311756) or Santiago Peak (3311765) or Sitton Peak (3311754))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i> chaparral sand-verbena	PDNYC010P1	None	None	G5T2T3	S2	1B.1
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	ABNKC12040	None	None	G5	S4	WL
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	None	G2G3	S1S2	SSC
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i> southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	ABPBX91091	None	None	G5T3	S2S3	WL
<i>Allium munzii</i> Munz's onion	PMLIL022Z0	Endangered	Threatened	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Ambrosia pumila</i> San Diego ambrosia	PDAST0C0M0	Endangered	None	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> grasshopper sparrow	ABPBXA0020	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i> arroyo toad	AAABB01230	Endangered	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Aphanisma blitoides</i> aphanisma	PDCHE02010	None	None	G3G4	S2	1B.2
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	G5	S3	FP
<i>Arctostaphylos rainbowensis</i> Rainbow manzanita	PDERI042T0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Asio otus</i> long-eared owl	ABNSB13010	None	None	G5	S3?	SSC
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i> orangethroat whiptail	ARACJ02060	None	None	G5	S2	SSC
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i> coastal whiptail	ARACJ02143	None	None	G5T3T4	S2S3	
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
<i>Atriplex coulteri</i> Coulter's saltbush	PDCHE040E0	None	None	G3	S2	1B.2
<i>Atriplex pacifica</i> south coast saltscale	PDCHE041C0	None	None	G4	S2	1B.2
<i>Baccharis vanessae</i> Encinitas baccharis	PDAST0W0P0	Threatened	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	None	G3G4	S1S2	
<i>Branchinecta sandiegonensis</i> San Diego fairy shrimp	ICBRA03060	Endangered	None	G2	S2	
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i> thread-leaved brodiaea	PMLIL0C050	Threatened	Endangered	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Brodiaea santarosae</i> Santa Rosa Basalt brodiaea	PMLIL0C0G0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Buteo regalis</i> ferruginous hawk	ABNKC19120	None	None	G4	S3S4	WL
<i>California macrophylla</i> round-leaved filaree	PDGER01070	None	None	G3?	S3?	1B.2
<i>Calochortus weedii var. intermedius</i> intermediate mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D1J1	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i> coastal cactus wren	ABPBG02095	None	None	G5T3Q	S3	SSC
Canyon Live Oak Ravine Forest Canyon Live Oak Ravine Forest	CTT61350CA	None	None	G3	S3.3	
<i>Centromadia parryi ssp. australis</i> southern tarplant	PDAST4R0P4	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis</i> smooth tarplant	PDAST4R0R4	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Chaenactis glabriuscula var. orcuttiana</i> Orcutt's pincushion	PDAST20095	None	None	G5T1T2	S1	1B.1
<i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i> Dulzura pocket mouse	AMAFD05021	None	None	G5T3	S3	SSC
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i> northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	AMAFD05031	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i> western snowy plover	ABNNB03031	Threatened	None	G3T3	S2	SSC
<i>Charina trivirgata</i> rosy boa	ARADA01020	None	None	G4G5	S3S4	
<i>Choeronycteris mexicana</i> Mexican long-tongued bat	AMACB02010	None	None	G4	S1	SSC
<i>Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi</i> Parry's spineflower	PDPGN040J2	None	None	G3T3	S3	1B.1
<i>Chorizanthe polygonoides var. longispina</i> long-spined spineflower	PDPGN040K1	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2
<i>Circus cyaneus</i> northern harrier	ABNKC11010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Clinopodium chandleri</i> San Miguel savory	PDLAM08030	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Coelus globosus</i> globose dune beetle	IICOL4A010	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
<i>Coleonyx variegatus abbotti</i> San Diego banded gecko	ARACD01031	None	None	G5T3T4	S1S2	
<i>Comarostaphylis diversifolia ssp. diversifolia</i> summer holly	PDERI0B011	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Crotalus ruber</i> red-diamond rattlesnake	ARADE02090	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
<i>Danaus plexippus pop. 1</i> monarch - California overwintering population	IILEPP2012	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	
<i>Diadophis punctatus similis</i> San Diego ringneck snake	ARADB1001A	None	None	G5T2T3	S2?	
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i> Stephens' kangaroo rat	AMAFD03100	Endangered	Threatened	G2	S2	
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> slender-horned spineflower	PDPGN0V010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae</i> Blochman's dudleya	PDCRA04051	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i> many-stemmed dudleya	PDCRA040H0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Dudleya stolonifera</i> Laguna Beach dudleya	PDCRA040P0	Threatened	Threatened	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Dudleya viscida</i> sticky dudleya	PDCRA040T0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> white-tailed kite	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3S4	FP
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> southwestern willow flycatcher	ABPAE33043	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S1	
<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i> California horned lark	ABPAT02011	None	None	G5T3Q	S3	WL
<i>Eryngium pendletonense</i> Pendleton button-celery	PDAP10Z120	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> tidewater goby	AFCQN04010	Endangered	None	G3	S3	SSC
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> western mastiff bat	AMACD02011	None	None	G5T4	S3S4	SSC
<i>Euphorbia misera</i> cliff spurge	PDEUP0Q1B0	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2
<i>Gila orcuttii</i> arroyo chub	AFCJB13120	None	None	G2	S2	SSC



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Harpagonella palmeri</i> Palmer's grapplinghook	PDBOR0H010	None	None	G4	S3	4.2
<i>Hesperocyparis forbesii</i> Tecate cypress	PGCUP040C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i> mesa horkelia	PDROS0W045	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
<i>Horkelia truncata</i> Ramona horkelia	PDRS0W0G0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
<i>Icteria virens</i> yellow-breasted chat	ABPBX24010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Imperata brevifolia</i> California satintail	PMPOA3D020	None	None	G3	S3	2B.1
<i>Lampropeltis zonata</i> (<i>pulchra</i>) California mountain kingsnake (San Diego population)	ARADB19063	None	None	G4G5	S1S2	SSC
<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i> western red bat	AMACC05060	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i> Coulter's goldfields	PDAST5L0A1	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Lepechinia cardiophylla</i> heart-leaved pitcher sage	PDLAM0V020	None	None	G3?	S2S3	1B.2
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i> Robinson's pepper-grass	PDBRA1M114	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3
<i>Lilium parryi</i> lemon lily	PMLIL1A0J0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Monardella hypoleuca</i> ssp. <i>intermedia</i> intermediate monardella	PDLAM180A4	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	1B.3
<i>Monardella macrantha</i> ssp. <i>hallii</i> Hall's monardella	PDLAM180E1	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.3
<i>Myosurus minimus</i> ssp. <i>apus</i> little mousetail	PDRAN0H031	None	None	G5T2Q	S2	3.1
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i> Yuma myotis	AMACC01020	None	None	G5	S4	
<i>Nama stenocarpa</i> mud nama	PDHYD0A0H0	None	None	G4G5	S1S2	2B.2
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i> prostrate vernal pool navarretia	PDPLM0C0Q0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Neotoma lepida</i> <i>intermedia</i> San Diego desert woodrat	AMAFF08041	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
<i>Nolina cismontana</i> chaparral nolina	PMAGA080E0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i> pocketed free-tailed bat	AMACD04010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> steelhead - southern California DPS	AFCHA0209J	Endangered	None	G5T1Q	S1	
<i>Pentachaeta aurea ssp. allenii</i> Allen's pentachaeta	PDAST6X021	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
<i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i> Pacific pocket mouse	AMAFD01042	Endangered	None	G5T1	S1	SSC
<i>Phacelia keckii</i> Santiago Peak phacelia	PDHYD0C4G1	None	None	G2	S2	1B.3
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
<i>Plegadis chihi</i> white-faced ibis	ABNGE02020	None	None	G5	S3S4	WL
<i>Plestiodon skiltonianus interparietalis</i> Coronado Island skink	ARACH01114	None	None	G5T2T3Q	S1S2	SSC
<i>Poliophtila californica californica</i> coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	G3T2	S2	SSC
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i> white rabbit-tobacco	PDAST440C0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
<i>Quercus dumosa</i> Nuttall's scrub oak	PDFAG050D0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.1
<i>Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 3</i> Santa Ana speckled dace	AFCJB3705K	None	None	G5T1	S1	SSC
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i> coast patch-nosed snake	ARADB30033	None	None	G5T4	S2S3	SSC
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i> chaparral ragwort	PDAST8H060	None	None	G3	S2	2B.2
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i> Salt Spring checkerbloom	PDMAL110J0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
<i>Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest</i> Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	CTT61310CA	None	None	G4	S4	
<i>Southern Coastal Salt Marsh</i> Southern Coastal Salt Marsh	CTT52120CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
<i>Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest</i> Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	CTT61330CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
<i>Southern Dune Scrub</i> Southern Dune Scrub	CTT21330CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
<i>Southern Foredunes</i> Southern Foredunes	CTT21230CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
<i>Southern Mixed Riparian Forest</i> Southern Mixed Riparian Forest	CTT61340CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
<i>Southern Riparian Scrub</i> Southern Riparian Scrub	CTT63300CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	CTT62400CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Spea hammondi western spadefoot	AAABF02020	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
Streptocephalus woottoni Riverside fairy shrimp	ICBRA07010	Endangered	None	G1G2	S1S2	
Suaeda esteroa estuary seablite	PDCHE0P0D0	None	None	G3	S2	1B.2
Symphotrichum defoliatum San Bernardino aster	PDASTE80C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Taricha torosa Coast Range newt	AAAAF02032	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
Taxidea taxus American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Tetracoccus dioicus Parry's tetracoccus	PDEUP1C010	None	None	G3?	S2	1B.2
Thamnophis hammondi two-striped garter snake	ARADB36160	None	None	G4	S3S4	SSC
Tortula californica California screw moss	NBMUS7L090	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	1B.2
Valley Needlegrass Grassland Valley Needlegrass Grassland	CTT42110CA	None	None	G3	S3.1	
Verbesina dissita big-leaved crownbeard	PDAST9R050	Threatened	Threatened	G2G3	S1	1B.1
Viguiera purisimae La Purisima viguiera	PDAST9T0S0	None	None	G4?	S1	2B.3
Vireo bellii pusillus least Bell's vireo	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S2	

Record Count: 117

Attachment 3: United State Fish and Wildlife Service – IpaC Trust Resources Report

Oak Grove Residential Project

IPaC Trust Resources Report

Generated March 18, 2016 02:02 PM MDT, IPaC v3.0.0

This report is for informational purposes only and should not be used for planning or analyzing project level impacts. For project reviews that require U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service review or concurrence, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list from the Regulatory Documents page.

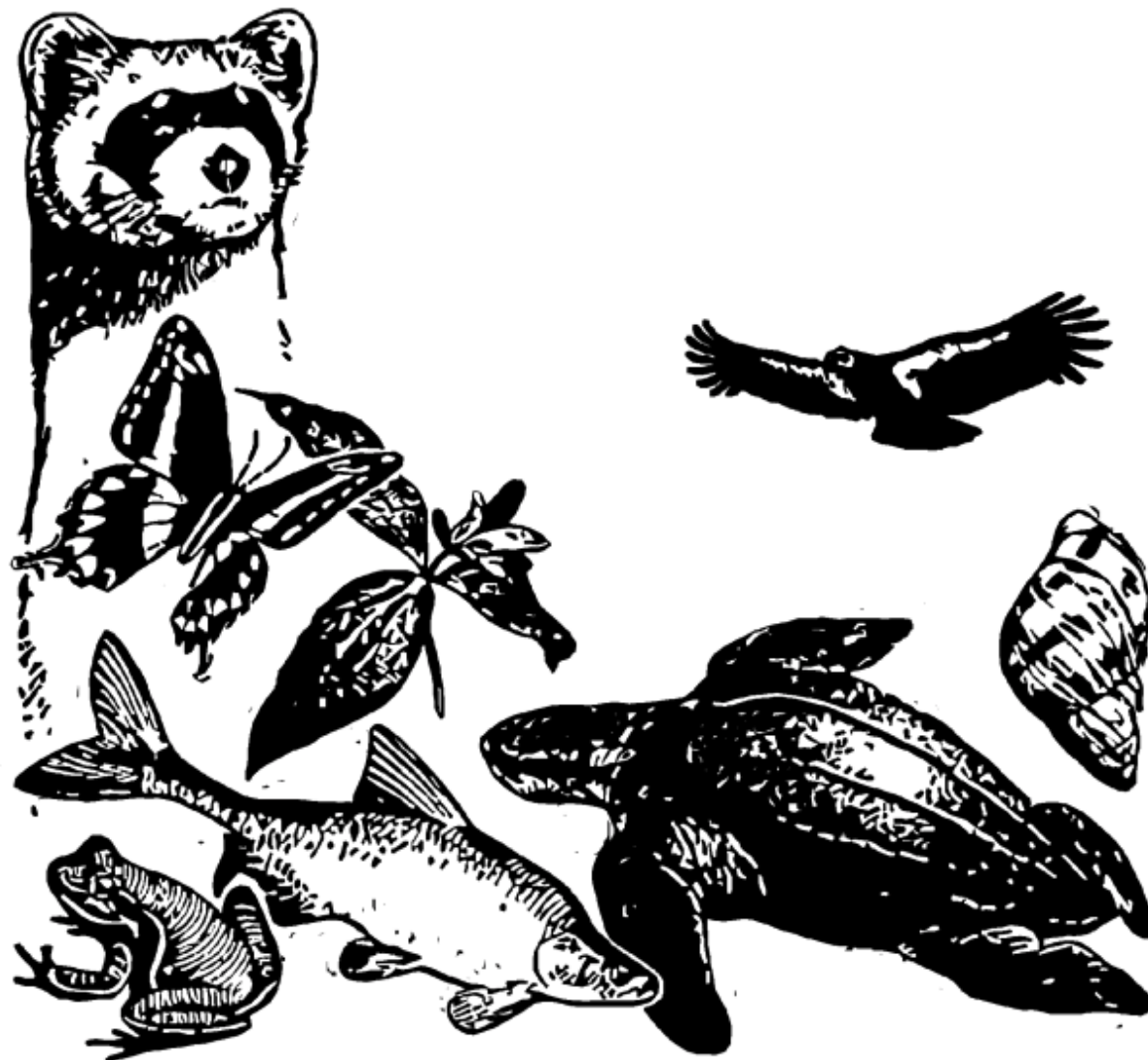


Table of Contents

- IPaC Trust Resources Report [1](#)
- Project Description [1](#)
- Endangered Species [2](#)
- Migratory Birds [5](#)
- Refuges & Hatcheries [9](#)
- Wetlands [10](#)

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

IPaC Trust Resources Report



NAME

Oak Grove Residential Project

LOCATION

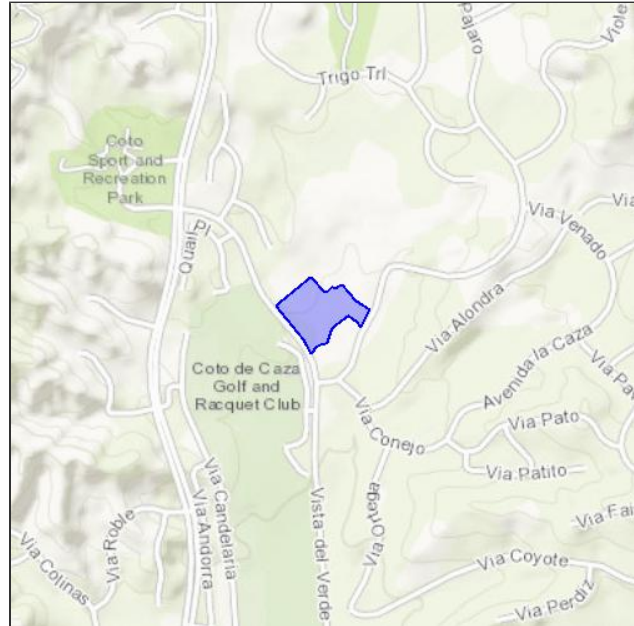
Orange County, California

DESCRIPTION

Community of Coto de Caza,
Unincorporated Orange County,
California

IPAC LINK

[http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/project/
NH4AC-LPBBN-DOXPY-3LHNE-7ZRKY](http://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/project/NH4AC-LPBBN-DOXPY-3LHNE-7ZRKY)



U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service Contact Information

Trust resources in this location are managed by:

Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office

2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250

Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385

(760) 431-9440

Endangered Species

Proposed, candidate, threatened, and endangered species are managed by the [Endangered Species Program](#) of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.

This USFWS trust resource report is for informational purposes only and should not be used for planning or analyzing project level impacts.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list from the Regulatory Documents section.

[Section 7](#) of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency.

A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can only be obtained by requesting an official species list either from the Regulatory Documents section in IPaC or from the local field office directly.

The list of species below are those that may occur or could potentially be affected by activities in this location:

Amphibians

Arroyo (=arroyo Southwestern) Toad *Anaxyrus californicus*

Endangered

CRITICAL HABITAT

There is **final** critical habitat designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=D020

Birds

Coastal California Gnatcatcher *Polioptila californica californica* Threatened

CRITICAL HABITAT

There is **final** critical habitat designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B08X

Least Bell's Vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus* Endangered

CRITICAL HABITAT

There is **final** critical habitat designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B067

Southwestern Willow Flycatcher *Empidonax traillii extimus* Endangered

CRITICAL HABITAT

There is **final** critical habitat designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B094

Crustaceans

Riverside Fairy Shrimp *Streptocephalus woottoni* Endangered

CRITICAL HABITAT

There is **final** critical habitat designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=K03E

San Diego Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta sandiegonensis* Endangered

CRITICAL HABITAT

There is **final** critical habitat designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=K049

Fishes

Steelhead *Oncorhynchus (=Salmo) mykiss* Endangered

CRITICAL HABITAT

There is **final** critical habitat designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=E08D

Flowering Plants

Thread-leaved Brodiaea *Brodiaea filifolia* Threatened

CRITICAL HABITAT

There is **final** critical habitat designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=Q09H

Insects

Quino Checkerspot Butterfly *Euphydryas editha quino* (=E. e. wrighti)

Endangered

CRITICAL HABITAT

There is **final** critical habitat designated for this species.

https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=100P

Critical Habitats

There are no critical habitats in this location

Migratory Birds

Birds are protected by the [Migratory Bird Treaty Act](#) and the [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#).

Any activity that results in the take of migratory birds or eagles is prohibited unless authorized by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service.^[1] There are no provisions for allowing the take of migratory birds that are unintentionally killed or injured.

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in the take of migratory birds is responsible for complying with the appropriate regulations and implementing appropriate conservation measures.

1. 50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern
<http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php>
- Conservation measures for birds
<http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php>
- Year-round bird occurrence data
<http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/akn-histogram-tools.php>

The following species of migratory birds could potentially be affected by activities in this location:

Allen's Hummingbird <i>Selasphorus sasin</i>	Bird of conservation concern
Season: Breeding https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0LI	
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Bird of conservation concern
Season: Wintering https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B008	
Bell's Vireo <i>Vireo bellii</i>	Bird of conservation concern
Season: Breeding https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0JX	
Black Oystercatcher <i>Haematopus bachmani</i>	Bird of conservation concern
Year-round https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0KJ	

Black-chinned Sparrow <i>Spizella atrogularis</i> Season: Breeding https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0IR	Bird of conservation concern
Brewer's Sparrow <i>Spizella breweri</i> Year-round https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0HA	Bird of conservation concern
Burrowing Owl <i>Athene cucularia</i> Year-round https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0NC	Bird of conservation concern
Cactus Wren <i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus</i> Year-round https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0FZ	Bird of conservation concern
California Spotted Owl <i>Strix occidentalis occidentalis</i> Year-round https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B08L	Bird of conservation concern
Costa's Hummingbird <i>Calypte costae</i> Season: Breeding https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0JE	Bird of conservation concern
Fox Sparrow <i>Passerella iliaca</i> Season: Wintering	Bird of conservation concern
Green-tailed Towhee <i>Pipilo chlorurus</i> Season: Breeding https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0IO	Bird of conservation concern
Lawrence's Goldfinch <i>Carduelis lawrencei</i> Year-round https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0J8	Bird of conservation concern
Least Bittern <i>Ixobrychus exilis</i> Year-round https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B092	
Lesser Yellowlegs <i>Tringa flavipes</i> Season: Wintering https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0MD	Bird of conservation concern
Lewis's Woodpecker <i>Melanerpes lewis</i> Season: Wintering https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0HQ	Bird of conservation concern
Long-billed Curlew <i>Numenius americanus</i> Season: Wintering https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B06S	Bird of conservation concern

Marbled Godwit <i>Limosa fedoa</i> Season: Wintering https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0JL	Bird of conservation concern
Mountain Plover <i>Charadrius montanus</i> Season: Wintering https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B078	Bird of conservation concern
Nuttall's Woodpecker <i>Picoides nuttallii</i> Year-round https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0HT	Bird of conservation concern
Oak Titmouse <i>Baeolophus inornatus</i> Year-round https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0MJ	Bird of conservation concern
Olive-sided Flycatcher <i>Contopus cooperi</i> Season: Breeding https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0AN	Bird of conservation concern
Peregrine Falcon <i>Falco peregrinus</i> Season: Wintering https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0FU	Bird of conservation concern
Red-crowned Parrot <i>Amazona viridigenalis</i> Year-round https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0GO	Bird of conservation concern
Rufous-crowned Sparrow <i>Aimophila ruficeps</i> Year-round https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0MX	Bird of conservation concern
Short-billed Dowitcher <i>Limnodromus griseus</i> Season: Wintering https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0JK	Bird of conservation concern
Short-eared Owl <i>Asio flammeus</i> Season: Wintering https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0HD	Bird of conservation concern
Snowy Plover <i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i> Season: Breeding	Bird of conservation concern
Western Grebe <i>aechmophorus occidentalis</i> Season: Wintering https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0EA	Bird of conservation concern
Whimbrel <i>Numenius phaeopus</i> Season: Wintering https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?spcode=B0JN	Bird of conservation concern

Red Knot *Calidris canutus* ssp. *roselaari*

Season: Wintering

https://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/profile/speciesProfile.action?sPCODE=B0G6

Bird of conservation concern

Wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries

There are no refuges or fish hatcheries in this location

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

DATA LIMITATIONS

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

DATA EXCLUSIONS

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

DATA PRECAUTIONS

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

There are no wetlands in this location

ATTACHMENT C

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE – SPECIES LIST



Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad (El Toro (3311766) OR Santiago Peak (3311765) OR Alberhill (3311764) OR San Juan Capistrano (3311756) OR Canada Gobernadora (3311755) OR Sitton Peak (3311754) OR Dana Point (3311746) OR San Clemente (3311745) OR Margarita Peak (3311744))

Table with 7 columns: Species, Element Code, Federal Status, State Status, Global Rank, State Rank, Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP. Rows include species like Abronia villosa var. aurita, Accipiter cooperii, Agelaius tricolor, Aimophila ruficeps canescens, Allium munzii, Ambrosia pumila, Ammodramus savannarum, Anaxyrus californicus, Anniella stebbinsi, Antrozous pallidus, Aphanisma blitoides, Aquila chrysaetos, Arctostaphylos rainbowensis, Arizona elegans occidentalis, Asio otus, Aspidoscelis hyperythra, Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri, and Athene cunicularia.



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Atriplex coulteri</i> Coulter's saltbush	PDCHE040E0	None	None	G3	S1S2	1B.2
<i>Atriplex pacifica</i> south coast saltscale	PDCHE041C0	None	None	G4	S2	1B.2
<i>Baccharis vanessae</i> Encinitas baccharis	PDAST0W0P0	Threatened	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	Candidate Endangered	G3G4	S1S2	
<i>Branchinecta sandiegonensis</i> San Diego fairy shrimp	ICBRA03060	Endangered	None	G2	S2	
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i> thread-leaved brodiaea	PMLIL0C050	Threatened	Endangered	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Brodiaea orcuttii</i> Orcutt's brodiaea	PMLIL0C0B0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Brodiaea santarosae</i> Santa Rosa Basalt brodiaea	PMLIL0C0G0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
<i>Buteo regalis</i> ferruginous hawk	ABNKC19120	None	None	G4	S3S4	WL
<i>Calochortus weedii var. intermedius</i> intermediate mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D1J1	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i> coastal cactus wren	ABPBG02095	None	None	G5T3Q	S3	SSC
<i>Canyon Live Oak Ravine Forest</i> Canyon Live Oak Ravine Forest	CTT61350CA	None	None	G3	S3.3	
<i>Ceanothus pendletonensis</i> Pendleton ceanothus	PDRHA04450	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
<i>Centromadia parryi ssp. australis</i> southern tarplant	PDAST4R0P4	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis</i> smooth tarplant	PDAST4R0R4	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Chaenactis glabriuscula var. orcuttiana</i> Orcutt's pincushion	PDAST20095	None	None	G5T1T2	S1	1B.1
<i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i> Dulzura pocket mouse	AMAFD05021	None	None	G5T3	S3	SSC
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i> northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	AMAFD05031	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i> western snowy plover	ABNNB03031	Threatened	None	G3T3	S2S3	SSC
<i>Choeronycteris mexicana</i> Mexican long-tongued bat	AMACB02010	None	None	G4	S1	SSC
<i>Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi</i> Parry's spineflower	PDPGN040J2	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Chorizanthe polygonoides var. longispina</i> long-spined spineflower	PDPGN040K1	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2
<i>Circus hudsonius</i> northern harrier	ABNKC11011	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Clinopodium chandleri</i> San Miguel savory	PDLAM08030	None	None	G3	S2	1B.2
<i>Coelus globosus</i> globose dune beetle	IICOL4A010	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
<i>Coleonyx variegatus abbotti</i> San Diego banded gecko	ARACD01031	None	None	G5T3T4	S1S2	SSC
<i>Comarostaphylis diversifolia ssp. diversifolia</i> summer holly	PDERI0B011	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Crotalus ruber</i> red-diamond rattlesnake	ARADE02090	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
<i>Danaus plexippus pop. 1</i> monarch - California overwintering population	IILEPP2012	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	
<i>Diadophis punctatus similis</i> San Diego ringneck snake	ARADB1001A	None	None	G5T2T3	S2?	
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i> Stephens' kangaroo rat	AMAFD03100	Endangered	Threatened	G2	S2	
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> slender-horned spineflower	PDPGN0V010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae</i> Blochman's dudleya	PDCRA04051	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i> many-stemmed dudleya	PDCRA040H0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Dudleya stolonifera</i> Laguna Beach dudleya	PDCRA040P0	Threatened	Threatened	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Dudleya viscida</i> sticky dudleya	PDCRA040T0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> white-tailed kite	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3S4	FP
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> southwestern willow flycatcher	ABPAE33043	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S1	
<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i> California horned lark	ABPAT02011	None	None	G5T4Q	S4	WL
<i>Eryngium pendletonense</i> Pendleton button-celery	PDAP10Z120	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> tidewater goby	AFCQN04010	Endangered	None	G3	S3	SSC



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> western mastiff bat	AMACD02011	None	None	G5T4	S3S4	SSC
<i>Euphorbia misera</i> cliff spurge	PDEUP0Q1B0	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2
<i>Gila orcuttii</i> arroyo chub	AFCJB13120	None	None	G2	S2	SSC
<i>Harpagonella palmeri</i> Palmer's grapplinghook	PDBOR0H010	None	None	G4	S3	4.2
<i>Hesperocyparis forbesii</i> Tecate cypress	PGCUP040C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Horkelia cuneata var. puberula</i> mesa horkelia	PDROS0W045	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
<i>Horkelia truncata</i> Ramona horkelia	PDROS0W0G0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
<i>Icteria virens</i> yellow-breasted chat	ABPBX24010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Imperata brevifolia</i> California satintail	PMPOA3D020	None	None	G4	S3	2B.1
<i>Isocoma menziesii var. decumbens</i> decumbent goldenbush	PDAST57091	None	None	G3G5T2T3	S2	1B.2
<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i> western red bat	AMACC05060	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</i> Coulter's goldfields	PDAST5L0A1	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Lepechinia cardiophylla</i> heart-leaved pitcher sage	PDLAM0V020	None	None	G3	S2S3	1B.2
<i>Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii</i> Robinson's pepper-grass	PDBRA1M114	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3
<i>Lilium parryi</i> lemon lily	PMLIL1A0J0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Lycium brevipes var. hassei</i> Santa Catalina Island desert-thorn	PDSOL0G0N0	None	None	G5T1Q	S1	3.1
<i>Monardella hypoleuca ssp. intermedia</i> intermediate monardella	PDLAM180A4	None	None	G4T2?	S2?	1B.3
<i>Monardella macrantha ssp. hallii</i> Hall's monardella	PDLAM180E1	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.3
<i>Myosurus minimus ssp. apus</i> little mousetail	PDRAN0H031	None	None	G5T2Q	S2	3.1
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i> Yuma myotis	AMACC01020	None	None	G5	S4	
<i>Nama stenocarpa</i> mud nama	PDHYD0A0H0	None	None	G4G5	S1S2	2B.2



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i> prostrate vernal pool navarretia	PDPLM0C0Q0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> San Diego desert woodrat	AMAFF08041	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
<i>Nolina cismontana</i> chaparral nolina	PMAGA080E0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i> pocketed free-tailed bat	AMACD04010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10</i> steelhead - southern California DPS	AFCHA0209J	Endangered	None	G5T1Q	S1	
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i> southern grasshopper mouse	AMAFF06022	None	None	G5T3	S3	SSC
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> osprey	ABNKC01010	None	None	G5	S4	WL
<i>Pentachaeta aurea ssp. allenii</i> Allen's pentachaeta	PDAST6X021	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
<i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i> Pacific pocket mouse	AMAFD01042	Endangered	None	G5T1	S1	SSC
<i>Phacelia keckii</i> Santiago Peak phacelia	PDHYD0C4G1	None	None	G1	S1	1B.3
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
<i>Plegadis chihi</i> white-faced ibis	ABNGE02020	None	None	G5	S3S4	WL
<i>Plestiodon skiltonianus interparietalis</i> Coronado skink	ARACH01114	None	None	G5T5	S2S3	WL
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i> coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	G4G5T2Q	S2	SSC
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i> white rabbit-tobacco	PDAST440C0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
<i>Quercus dumosa</i> Nuttall's scrub oak	PDFAG050D0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.1
<i>Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 3</i> Santa Ana speckled dace	AFCJB3705K	None	None	G5T1	S1	SSC
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i> coast patch-nosed snake	ARADB30033	None	None	G5T4	S2S3	SSC
<i>Scutellaria bolanderi ssp. austromontana</i> southern mountains skullcap	PDLAM1U0A1	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.2
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i> chaparral ragwort	PDAST8H060	None	None	G3	S2	2B.2
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i> salt spring checkerbloom	PDMAL110J0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	CTT61310CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Southern Coastal Salt Marsh Southern Coastal Salt Marsh	CTT52120CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	CTT61330CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
Southern Dune Scrub Southern Dune Scrub	CTT21330CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
Southern Foredunes Southern Foredunes	CTT21230CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
Southern Mixed Riparian Forest Southern Mixed Riparian Forest	CTT61340CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
Southern Riparian Scrub Southern Riparian Scrub	CTT63300CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	CTT62400CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Spea hammondi western spadefoot	AAABF02020	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
Streptocephalus woottoni Riverside fairy shrimp	ICBRA07010	Endangered	None	G1G2	S1S2	
Suaeda esteroa estuary seablite	PDCHE0P0D0	None	None	G3	S2	1B.2
Symphotrichum defoliatum San Bernardino aster	PDASTE80C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Taricha torosa Coast Range newt	AAAAF02032	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
Taxidea taxus American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Tetracoccus dioicus Parry's tetracoccus	PDEUP1C010	None	None	G2G3	S2	1B.2
Thamnophis hammondi two-striped gartersnake	ARADB36160	None	None	G4	S3S4	SSC
Tortula californica California screw moss	NBMUS7L090	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	1B.2
Valley Needlegrass Grassland Valley Needlegrass Grassland	CTT42110CA	None	None	G3	S3.1	
Verbesina dissita big-leaved crownbeard	PDAST9R050	Threatened	Threatened	G1G2	S1	1B.1
Viguiera purisimae La Purisima viguiera	PDAST9T0S0	None	None	G4	S1	2B.3
Vireo bellii pusillus least Bell's vireo	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S2	

Record Count: 123

ATTACHMENT D

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY – INVENTORY OF RARE AND ENDANGERED PLANTS

*The database used to provide updates to the Online Inventory is under construction. [View updates and changes made since May 2019 here.](#)

Plant List

60 matches found. [Click on scientific name for details](#)

Search Criteria

California Rare Plant Rank is one of [1A, 1B, 2A, 2B, 3], Found in Quads 3311766, 3311765, 3311764, 3311756, 3311755, 3311754, 3311746 3311745 and 3311744;

[Modify Search Criteria](#) [Export to Excel](#) [Modify Columns](#) [Modify Sort](#) [Display Photos](#)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Family	Lifeform	Blooming Period	CA Rare Plant Rank	State Rank	Global Rank
Abronia villosa var. aurita	chaparral sand-verbena	Nyctaginaceae	annual herb	(Jan)Mar-Sep	1B.1	S2	G5T2?
Allium munzii	Munz's onion	Alliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-May	1B.1	S1	G1
Ambrosia pumila	San Diego ambrosia	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Oct	1B.1	S1	G1
Aphanisma blitoides	aphanisma	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Feb-Jun	1B.2	S2	G3G4
Arctostaphylos rainbowensis	Rainbow manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Dec-Mar	1B.1	S2	G2
Atriplex coulteri	Coulter's saltbush	Chenopodiaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Oct	1B.2	S1S2	G3
Atriplex pacifica	South Coast saltscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Mar-Oct	1B.2	S2	G4
Baccharis vanessae	Encinitas baccharis	Asteraceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Aug,Oct,Nov	1B.1	S1	G1
Brodiaea filifolia	thread-leaved brodiaea	Themidaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jun	1B.1	S2	G2
Brodiaea orcuttii	Orcutt's brodiaea	Themidaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul	1B.1	S2	G2
Brodiaea santarosae	Santa Rosa Basalt brodiaea	Themidaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jun	1B.2	S1	G1
Calochortus weedii var. intermedius	intermediate mariposa lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul	1B.2	S2	G3G4T2
Camissoniopsis lewisii	Lewis' evening-primrose	Onagraceae	annual herb	Mar-May(Jun)	3	S4	G4

<u>Ceanothus pendletonensis</u>	Pendleton ceanothus	Rhamnaceae	perennial shrub	Mar-Jun	1B.2	S1	G1
<u>Centromadia parryi ssp. australis</u>	southern tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Nov	1B.1	S2	G3T2
<u>Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis</u>	smooth tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	Apr-Sep	1B.1	S2	G3G4T2
<u>Chaenactis glabriuscula var. orcuttiana</u>	Orcutt's pincushion	Asteraceae	annual herb	Jan-Aug	1B.1	S1	G5T1T2
<u>Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi</u>	Parry's spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	1B.1	S2	G3T2
<u>Chorizanthe polygonoides var. longispina</u>	long-spined spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	1B.2	S3	G5T3
<u>Clinopodium chandleri</u>	San Miguel savory	Lamiaceae	perennial shrub	Mar-Jul	1B.2	S2	G3
<u>Comarostaphylis diversifolia ssp. diversifolia</u>	summer holly	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Apr-Jun	1B.2	S2	G3T2
<u>Dodecahema leptoceras</u>	slender-horned spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	1B.1	S1	G1
<u>Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae</u>	Blochman's dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun	1B.1	S2	G3T2
<u>Dudleya cymosa ssp. ovatifolia</u>	Santa Monica dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	1B.1	S1	G5T1
<u>Dudleya multicaulis</u>	many-stemmed dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jul	1B.2	S2	G2
<u>Dudleya stolonifera</u>	Laguna Beach dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial stoloniferous herb	May-Jul	1B.1	S1	G1
<u>Dudleya viscida</u>	sticky dudleya	Crassulaceae	perennial herb	May-Jun	1B.2	S2	G2
<u>Eryngium pendletonense</u>	Pendleton button-celery	Apiaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun(Jul)	1B.1	S1	G1
<u>Euphorbia misera</u>	cliff spurge	Euphorbiaceae	perennial shrub	Dec-Aug(Oct)	2B.2	S2	G5
<u>Hesperocyparis forbesii</u>	Tecate cypress	Cupressaceae	perennial evergreen tree		1B.1	S2	G2
<u>Hordeum intercedens</u>	vernal barley	Poaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	3.2	S3S4	G3G4
<u>Horkelia cuneata var. puberula</u>	mesa horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Feb-Jul(Sep)	1B.1	S1	G4T1
<u>Horkelia truncata</u>	Ramona horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	May-Jun	1B.3	S3	G3
<u>Imperata brevifolia</u>	California satintail	Poaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Sep-May	2B.1	S3	G4
<u>Isocoma menziesii var. decumbens</u>	decumbent goldenbush	Asteraceae	perennial shrub	Apr-Nov	1B.2	S2	G3G5T2T3
<u>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</u>	Coulter's goldfields	Asteraceae	annual herb	Feb-Jun	1B.1	S2	G4T2
<u>Lepechinia cardiophylla</u>	heart-leaved pitcher sage	Lamiaceae	perennial shrub	Apr-Jul	1B.2	S2S3	G3
<u>Lilium parryi</u>	lemon lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Jul-Aug	1B.2	S3	G3
<u>Lycium brevipes var. hassei</u>	Santa Catalina Island desert-thorn	Solanaceae	perennial deciduous	Jun(Aug)	3.1	S1	G5T1Q

			shrub					
<u>Monardella hypoleuca ssp. intermedia</u>	intermediate monardella	Lamiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Sep	1B.3	S2?	G4T2?	
<u>Monardella hypoleuca ssp. lanata</u>	felt-leaved monardella	Lamiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Aug	1B.2	S3	G4T3	
<u>Monardella macrantha ssp. hallii</u>	Hall's monardella	Lamiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Oct	1B.3	S3	G5T3	
<u>Myosurus minimus ssp. apus</u>	little mousetail	Ranunculaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	3.1	S2	G5T2Q	
<u>Nama stenocarpa</u>	mud nama	Namaceae	annual / perennial herb	Jan-Jul	2B.2	S1S2	G4G5	
<u>Navarretia prostrata</u>	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	1B.1	S2	G2	
<u>Nolina cismontana</u>	chaparral nolina	Ruscaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	(Mar)May-Jul	1B.2	S3	G3	
<u>Pentachaeta aurea ssp. allenii</u>	Allen's pentachaeta	Asteraceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	1B.1	S1	G4T1	
<u>Phacelia keckii</u>	Santiago Peak phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae	annual herb	May-Jun	1B.3	S1	G1	
<u>Phacelia ramosissima var. austrolitoralis</u>	south coast branching phacelia	Hydrophyllaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Aug	3.2	S3	G5?T3Q	
<u>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</u>	white rabbit-tobacco	Asteraceae	perennial herb	(Jul)Aug-Nov(Dec)	2B.2	S2	G4	
<u>Quercus dumosa</u>	Nuttall's scrub oak	Fagaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Feb-Apr(May-Aug)	1B.1	S3	G3	
<u>Scutellaria bolanderi ssp. austromontana</u>	southern mountains skullcap	Lamiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Aug	1B.2	S3	G4T3	
<u>Senecio aphanactis</u>	chaparral ragwort	Asteraceae	annual herb	Jan-Apr(May)	2B.2	S2	G3	
<u>Sidalcea neomexicana</u>	salt spring checkerbloom	Malvaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	2B.2	S2	G4	
<u>Suaeda esteroa</u>	estuary seablite	Chenopodiaceae	perennial herb	(May)Jul-Oct(Jan)	1B.2	S2	G3	
<u>Symphotrichum defoliatum</u>	San Bernardino aster	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Nov(Dec)	1B.2	S2	G2	
<u>Tetracoccus dioicus</u>	Parry's tetracoccus	Picrodendraceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Apr-May	1B.2	S2	G2G3	
<u>Tortula californica</u>	California screw-moss	Pottiaceae	moss		1B.2	S2S3	G2G3	
<u>Verbesina dissita</u>	big-leaved crownbeard	Asteraceae	perennial herb	(Mar)Apr-Jul	1B.1	S1	G1G2	
<u>Viguiera purisimae</u>	La Purisima viguiera	Asteraceae	shrub	Apr-Sep	2B.3	S1	G4	

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ATTACHMENT E

UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE – IPAC TRUST RESOURCES REPORT

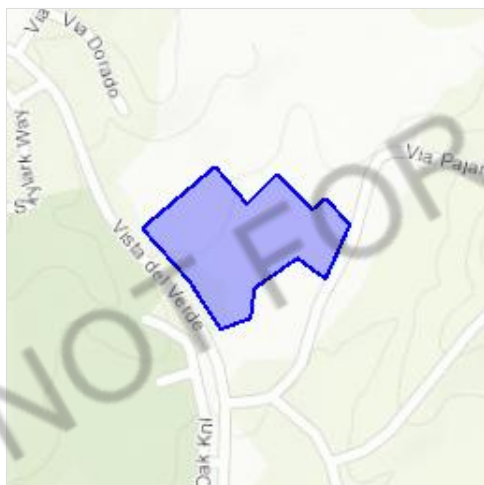
IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Orange County, California



Local office

Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office

☎ (760) 431-9440

📅 (760) 431-5901

2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250
Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385

<http://www.fws.gov/carlsbad/>

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population, even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact [NOAA Fisheries](#) for [species under their jurisdiction](#).

1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information.
2. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Birds

NAME

STATUS

Coastal California Gnatcatcher *Polioptila californica californica* Threatened
 There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8178>

Least Bell's Vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus* Endangered
 There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945>

Southwestern Willow Flycatcher *Empidonax traillii extimus* Endangered
 There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749>

Amphibians

NAME

STATUS

Arroyo (=arroyo Southwestern) Toad *Anaxyrus californicus* Endangered
 There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3762>

Insects

NAME

STATUS

Quino Checkerspot Butterfly *Euphydryas editha quino* (=E. e. wrighti) Endangered
 There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5900>

Crustaceans

NAME

STATUS

Riverside Fairy Shrimp *Streptocephalus woottoni* Endangered
 There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8148>

San Diego Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta sandiegonensis* Endangered
 There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat.
<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6945>

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Thread-leaved Brodiaea <i>Brodiaea filifolia</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6087	Threatened

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS AT THIS LOCATION.

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act¹ and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act².

Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to migratory birds, eagles, and their habitats should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate conservation measures, as described [below](#).

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Birds of Conservation Concern <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/managed-species/birds-of-conservation-concern.php>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <http://www.fws.gov/birds/management/project-assessment-tools-and-guidance/conservation-measures.php>
- Nationwide conservation measures for birds <http://www.fws.gov/migratorybirds/pdf/management/nationwidestandardconservationmeasures.pdf>

The birds listed below are birds of particular concern either because they occur on the [USFWS Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) list or warrant special attention in your project location. To learn more about the levels of concern for birds on your list and how this list is generated, see the FAQ [below](#). This is not a list of every bird you may find in this location, nor a guarantee that every bird on this list will be found in your project area. To see exact locations of where birders and the general public have sighted birds in and around your project area, visit the [E-bird data mapping tool](#) (Tip: enter your location, desired date range and a species on your list). For projects that occur off the Atlantic Coast, additional maps and models detailing the relative occurrence and abundance of bird

species on your list are available. Links to additional information about Atlantic Coast birds, and other important information about your migratory bird list, including how to properly interpret and use your migratory bird report, can be found [below](#).

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, click on the PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY at the top of your list to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

NAME

BREEDING SEASON (IF A BREEDING SEASON IS INDICATED FOR A BIRD ON YOUR LIST, THE BIRD MAY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA SOMETIME WITHIN THE TIMEFRAME SPECIFIED, WHICH IS A VERY LIBERAL ESTIMATE OF THE DATES INSIDE WHICH THE BIRD BREEDS ACROSS ITS ENTIRE RANGE. "BREEDS ELSEWHERE" INDICATES THAT THE BIRD DOES NOT LIKELY BREED IN YOUR PROJECT AREA.)

Allen's Hummingbird *Selasphorus sasin*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9637>

Breeds Feb 1 to Jul 15

Bald Eagle *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1626>

Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

Black-chinned Sparrow *Spizella atrogularis*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9447>

Breeds Apr 15 to Jul 31

California Thrasher *Toxostoma redivivum*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Breeds Jan 1 to Jul 31

Clark's Grebe *Aechmophorus clarkii*

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Breeds Jan 1 to Dec 31

<p>Common Yellowthroat <i>Geothlypis trichas sinuosa</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084</p>	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
<p>Costa's Hummingbird <i>Calypte costae</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9470</p>	Breeds Jan 15 to Jun 10
<p>Golden Eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680</p>	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
<p>Lawrence's Goldfinch <i>Carduelis lawrencei</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464</p>	Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20
<p>Nuttall's Woodpecker <i>Picoides nuttallii</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410</p>	Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20
<p>Oak Titmouse <i>Baeolophus inornatus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656</p>	Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15
<p>Rufous Hummingbird <i>selasphorus rufus</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8002</p>	Breeds elsewhere
<p>Song Sparrow <i>Melospiza melodia</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA</p>	Breeds Feb 20 to Sep 5
<p>Spotted Towhee <i>Pipilo maculatus clementae</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4243</p>	Breeds Apr 15 to Jul 20

Wrentit *Chamaea fasciata*

Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read and understand the FAQ "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

Breeding Season (■)

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort (|)

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

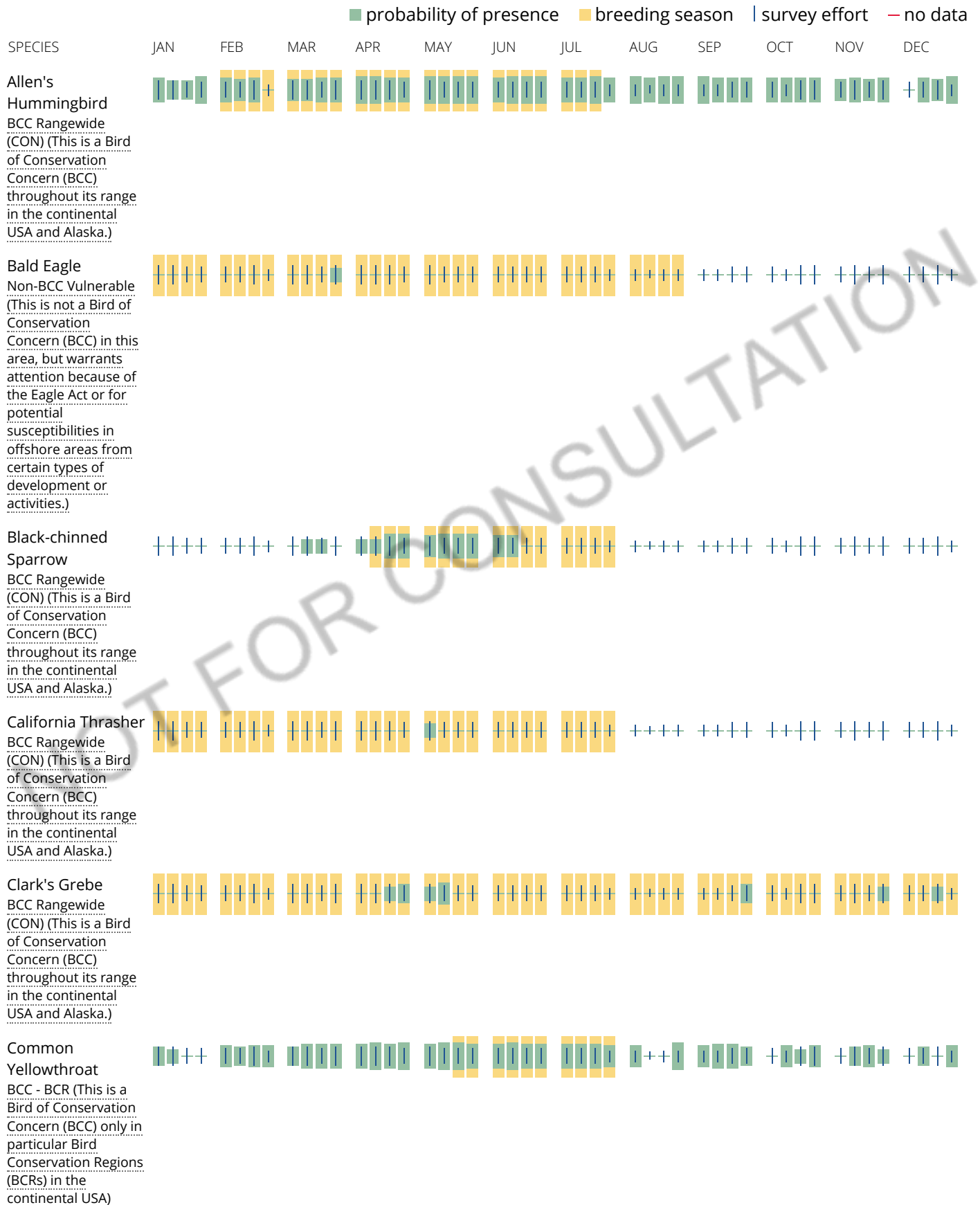
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

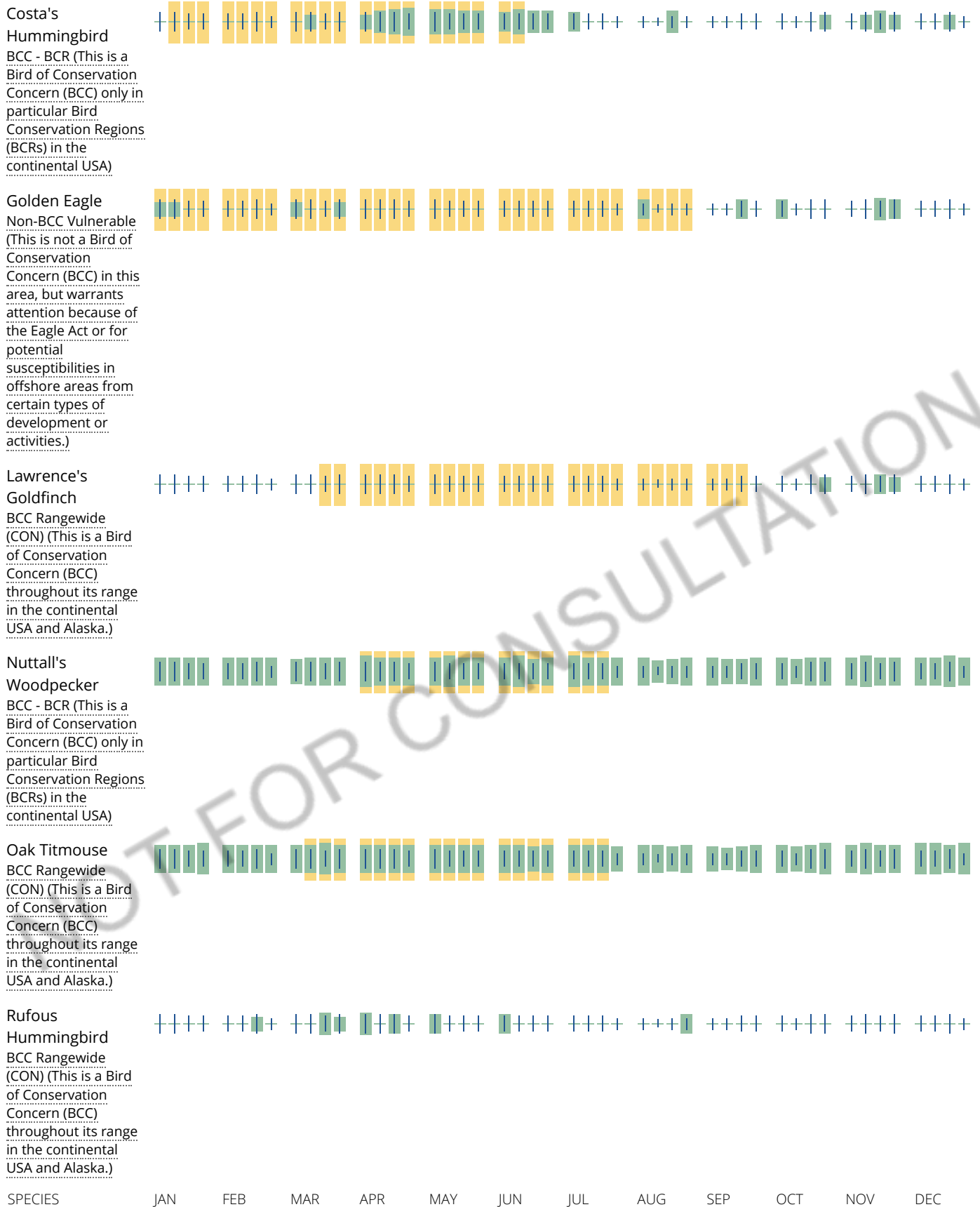
No Data (—)

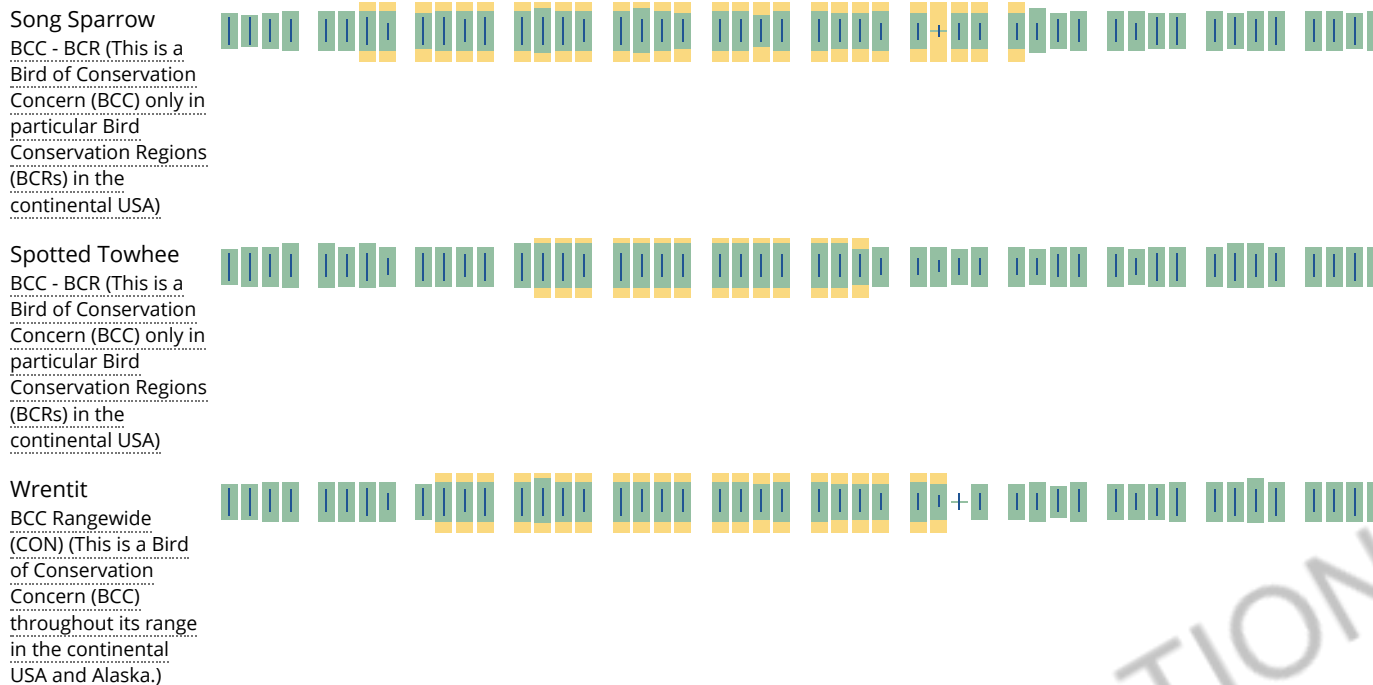
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.







Tell me more about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

[Nationwide Conservation Measures](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year round. Implementation of these measures is particularly important when birds are most likely to occur in the project area. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is a very helpful impact minimization measure. To see when birds are most likely to occur and be breeding in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. [Additional measures](#) and/or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of USFWS [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are a BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Eagle Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, please visit the [AKN Phenology Tool](#).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go to the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, migrating or present year-round in my project area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating or year-round), you may refer to the following resources: [The Cornell Lab of Ornithology All About Birds Bird Guide](#), or (if you are unsuccessful in locating the bird of interest there), the [Cornell Lab of Ornithology Neotropical Birds guide](#). If a bird on your migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it, if that bird does occur in your project area, there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Eagle Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to try to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially eagles and BCC species of rangewide concern. For more information on conservation measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts and requirements for eagles, please see the FAQs for these topics.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

Bird tracking data can also provide additional details about occurrence and habitat use throughout the year, including migration. Models relying on survey data may not include this information. For additional information on marine bird tracking data, see the [Diving Bird Study](#) and the [nanotag studies](#) or contact [Caleb Spiegel](#) or [Pam Loring](#).

What if I have eagles on my list?

If your project has the potential to disturb or kill eagles, you may need to [obtain a permit](#) to avoid violating the Eagle Act should such impacts occur.

Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated, and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please also look

carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical bar) and for the existence of the “no data” indicator (a red horizontal bar). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list helps you know what to look for to confirm presence, and helps guide you in knowing when to implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about conservation measures, visit the FAQ “Tell me about conservation measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds” at the bottom of your migratory bird trust resources page.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

THERE ARE NO REFUGE LANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Fish hatcheries

THERE ARE NO FISH HATCHERIES AT THIS LOCATION.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

THERE ARE NO KNOWN WETLANDS AT THIS LOCATION.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION