

# **BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT**

**ORANGE COUNTY YOUTH TRANSITION CENTER JUVENILE HALL  
REPLACEMENT PROJECT**

**CITY OF ORANGE**

**ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

**LSA**

November 2024

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REPLACEMENT PROJECT**

**CITY OF ORANGE**

**ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA**

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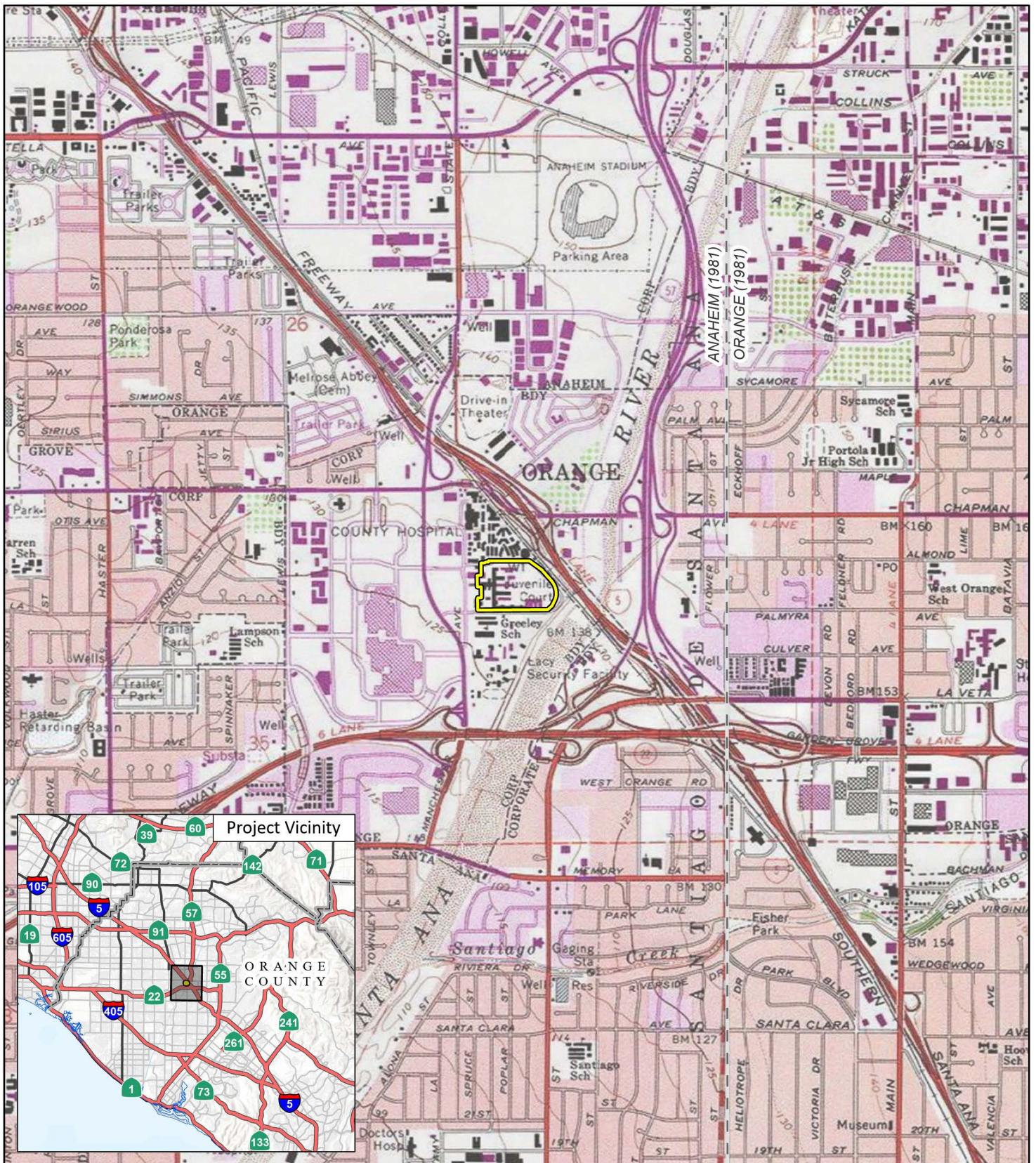
- A: PLANT AND ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED
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## INTRODUCTION

LSA was retained by the County of Orange (County) to prepare a Biological Resources Assessment. This report evaluates the approximately 17-acre Orange County Youth Transition Center Juvenile Hall Replacement Project (project) located at 331 The City Drive South (project site) in the city of Orange, Orange County, California. Specifically, the project site is depicted on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Anaheim, California* 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles in Sections 36, Township 4 South, Range 10 West (see Figure 1).

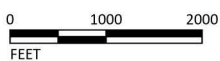
## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project consists of demolition of portions of the current Juvenile Hall Campus for development of ten new buildings under the various phases of the project. Phase 1 would primarily consist of development of the new Youth Transition Center (YTC) including associated landscaping, hardscaping, accessibility, and utility improvements. Phase 2 would consist of new long-term housing, a classroom-library building, and Independent Housing. Phase 3 is currently being designed and is tentatively anticipated to consist of tenant improvements to buildings and units set to remain on the southwest and southeast areas of the campus, including an administrative/medical building, a control building, and a laundry warehouse and food service building adjacent to the existing independent living units. No demolition or construction is currently proposed under Phase 3. As needed, Phases 1 and 2 would include associated accessibility, open space, and landscaping and hardscaping improvements. The new state-of-the-art facilities would be designed to provide a non-institutional, home-like environment and incorporate effective and therapeutic programs to ensure successful outcomes for residents and reduce recidivism.



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- Project Site
- USGS Quad Boundary



Orange County Youth Transition Center Juvenile Hall Replacement Project  
Project Location and Vicinity

SOURCE: USGS 7.5' Quadrangles: Anaheim, CA (1981) and Orange, CA (1981).

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FIGURE 1

## METHODS

### LITERATURE REVIEW AND RECORDS SEARCH

LSA Senior Biologist Jeremy Rosenthal conducted a literature review and record search on October 31, 2024, to identify the existence and potential for occurrence of sensitive or special-status plant and animal species<sup>1</sup> in the vicinity of the project site. Mr. Rosenthal also examined federal and State lists of sensitive species. Current electronic database records reviewed included the following:

- **California Natural Diversity Database information (CNDDB – RareFind 5)**, which is administered by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). This database covers sensitive plant and animal species as well as sensitive natural communities that occur in California. Records from two USGS quadrangles within 1 mile of the project site (*Anaheim and Orange*) were obtained from this database to assist with the field survey.
- **Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC)** is a project planning tool that streamlines the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) environmental review process. The information is generated directly from USFWS field offices. This database covers sensitive plant and animal species as well as sensitive natural communities and critical habitats that occur in California.
- **The USFWS National Wetlands Inventory** was reviewed to determine whether any wetlands or surface waters of the United States have been previously identified in the study area.<sup>2</sup>

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

### FIELD SURVEYS

LSA Senior Biologist Jeremy Rosenthal conducted a general biological survey of the project site on November 1, 2024, from 10:00 a.m. to 11:15 a.m. Weather conditions were cool with 0 percent cloud cover, winds from 0 to 2 miles per hour (mph), and a temperature of 64 to 68 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). The entire project site was surveyed on foot. Notes were taken on general site conditions, vegetation, and suitability of habitat for various special-interest elements.

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

<sup>2</sup> United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2022. USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI), Online Mapper Tool. Website: <https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/data/mapper.html> (accessed October 2024).

LSA Senior Biologist and bat specialist Jill Carpenter performed a focused bat roosting habitat assessment of the project site on November 8, 2024, from 12:15 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. The habitat assessment consisted of visiting each structure within the site on foot and looking for features such as crevices or recessed spaces that may be suitable for use as day- and/or night-roosting habitat. All of the trees on site were examined for exfoliating bark, cracks, splits, or hollows that could be used by bats for roosting. Between 4:15 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. on November 13, 2024, Ms. Carpenter and LSA Senior Biologist Sara Louwsma conducted a follow-up nighttime acoustic and emergence survey to determine whether bats are roosting within any of the trees identified as containing suitable roosting habitat. Weather conditions during the nighttime survey were cool with 0 percent cloud cover, no measurable wind, and a temperature of 64 to 60°F. Each biologist used night vision goggles (military grade PVS-7, Generation 3) augmented with infrared lights to watch the trees for bats exiting or entering during the survey period. Anabat Swift full-spectrum (Titley Scientific) ultrasound detectors were used to collect echolocation call data to identify bat species present within the project site, and these acoustic data were manually analyzed using Anabat Insight analysis software.

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



## RESULTS

### EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

The study area is currently developed with the Orange County Juvenile Hall Campus, with scattered ornamental landscaped areas throughout. The project site is surrounded by institutional and commercial development. Additionally, the Santa Ana River is located approximately 220 feet to the east of the project site.

### Topography and Soils

The study area is situated on relatively flat land within elevations ranging from approximately 129 feet to 132 feet above mean sea level.

Soil present within the limits of the study area, as mapped by the Soil Conservation Service, consists of Metz loamy sand (Figure 2).<sup>3</sup> Soil observed throughout the site appears to be consistent with this designation. This soil series is considered hydric and has a somewhat excessively drained drainage class (see Table A).

**Table A: Mapped Soils Classifications**

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

Source: United States Department of Agriculture (2019).

### Vegetation and Landcover Types

Vegetation and landcover types within the project site consist of Urban and Developed and Ornamental Landscaping. The dominant species observed includes Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*). Tree species found within the study area include Norfolk Island pine (*Araucaria heterophylla*), fern pine (*Afrocarpus gracilio*), southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), Peruvian peppertree (*Schinus mole*), Brazilian peppertree (*Schinus terebinthifolius*), gold medallion tree (*Cassia leptophylla*), Brisbane box (*Lophostemon confertus*), crape myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*), Chinese flame tree (*Koelreuteria bipinnata*), Canary Island date palm (*Phoenix canariensis*), Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), and London planetree (*Platanus x hispanica*). Ongoing soil disturbance and competitive exclusion by grasses limit the potential for native flora to occur within the study area. Appendix A provides a complete list of plant species identified within the project site.

<sup>3</sup> Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. 2024. Web Soil Survey. Website: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda/> (accessed October 2024).

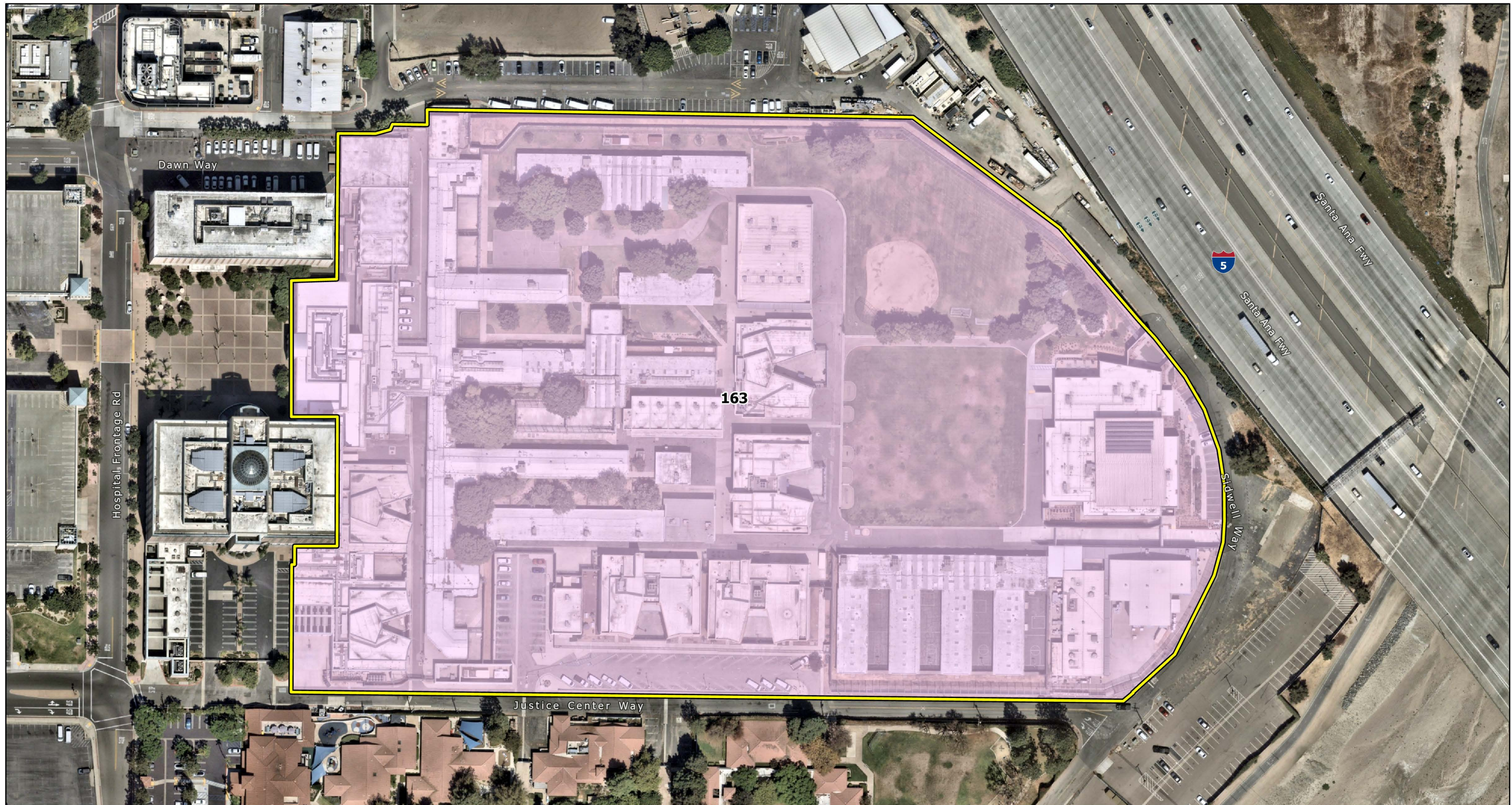



FIGURE 2

**LSA**

 Project Location

Soils

 163 - Metz loamy sand



SOURCE: Nearmap (August 26, 2024)

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Orange County Youth Transition Center Juvenile Hall Replacement Project

Soils

## Wildlife

Common wildlife species observed within the project site during the field survey include turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), California towhee (*Melospiza crissalis*), dark-eyed junco (*Junco hyemalis*), common yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*), and yellow-rumped warbler (*Setophaga coronata*). Wildlife species observed or detected within the project site during the nighttime bat survey include killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), Mexican free-tailed bat (*Tadarida brasiliensis mexicana*), and hoary bat (*Lasiurus cinereus*). The observed bats were not seen emerging from any of the trees and are not presumed to be roosting within the project site.

Figure 3 shows vegetation and land cover on the project site. Figure 4 provides site photographs taken during the field surveys completed on November 1 and 8, 2024. Figure 5 shows the locations of the six trees containing potentially suitable bat roosting habitat.

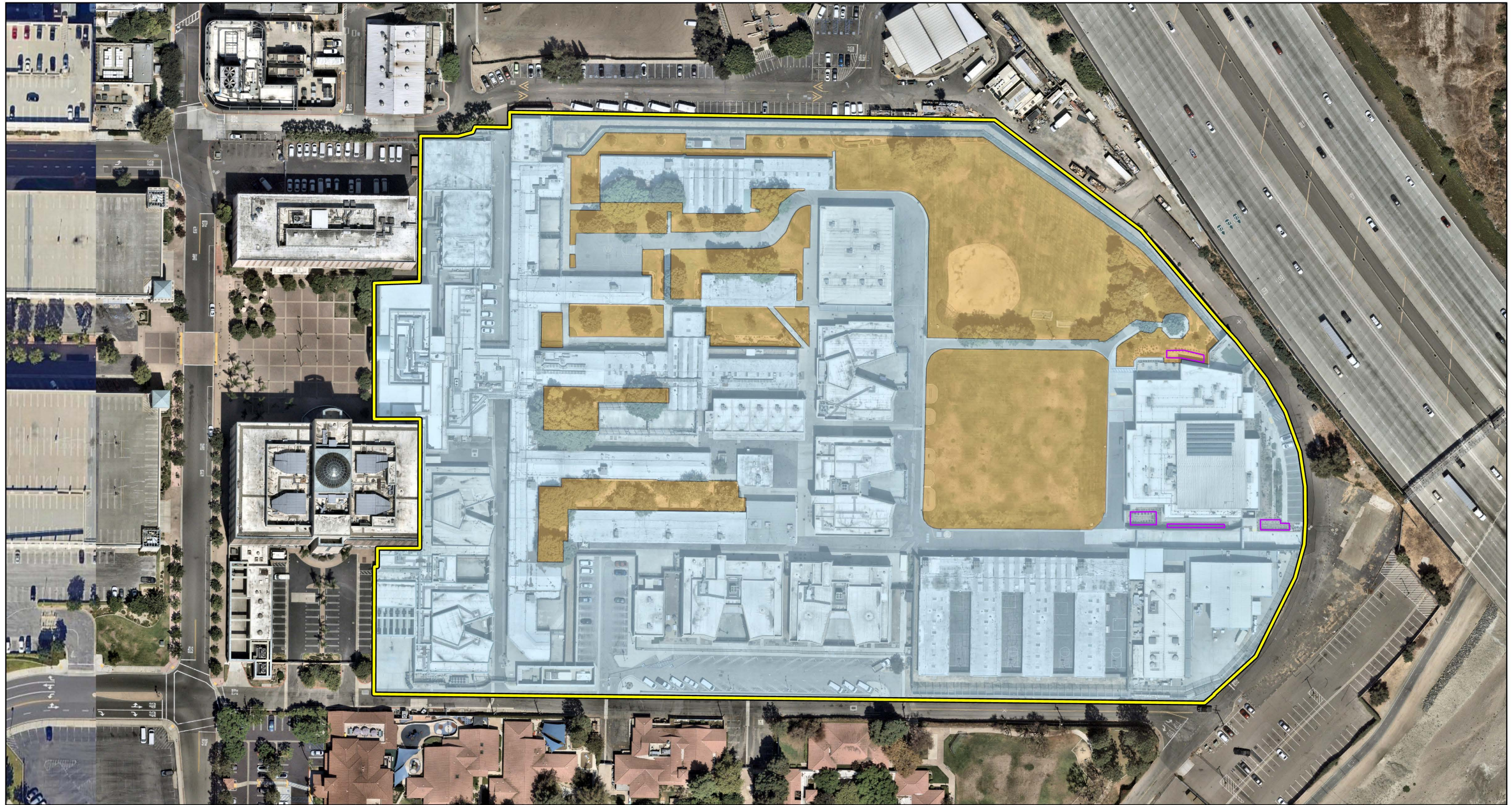



FIGURE 3

LSA

 Project Location       Stormwater Control Features

Vegetation/Land Cover Type

 Ornamental Landscaping

 Urban and Developed



0 60 120  
FEET

SOURCE: Google Maps (2024)

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Orange County Youth Transition Center Juvenile Hall Replacement Project

Vegetation and Land Cover



**Photo 1:** View looking northeast from the eastern portion of the project site at typical ornamental landscaped areas. Photo date November 1, 2024.



**Photo 2:** View looking east from the northeastern portion of the project site at typical ornamental landscaped areas. Photo date November 1, 2024.



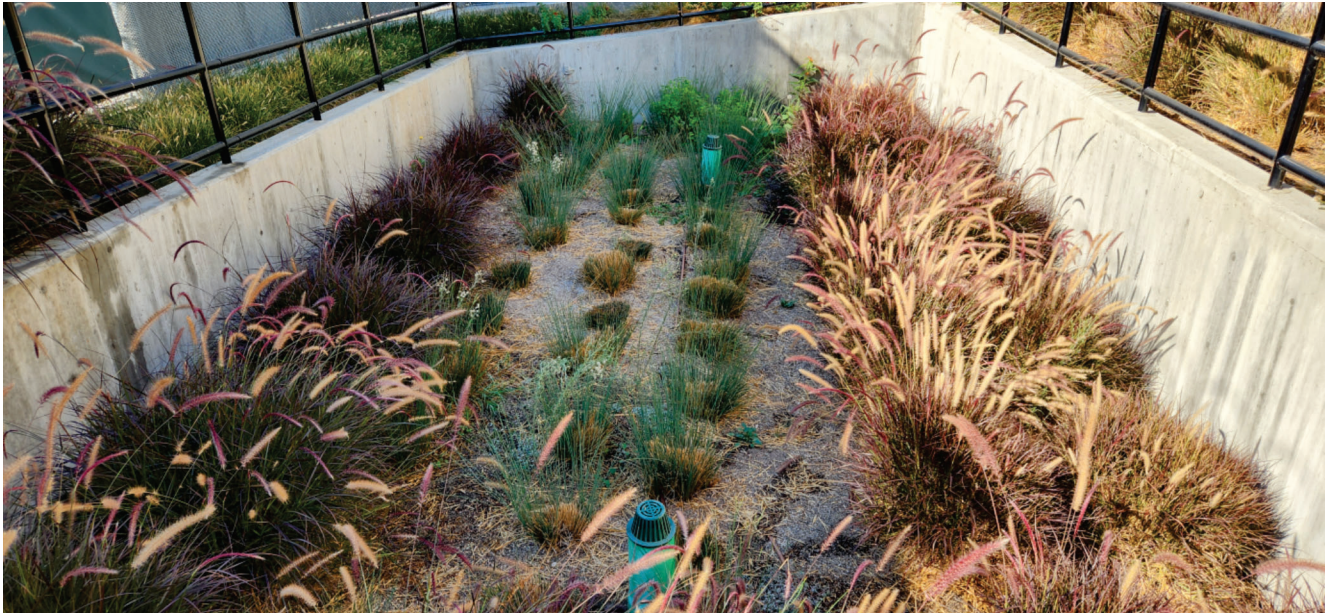
**Photo 3:** View looking northeast from the western portion of the project site at typical courtyards seen throughout the Juvenile Hall facility and ornamental landscaped areas. Photo date November 1, 2024.



**Photo 4:** View looking east from the southwestern portion of the project site at typical courtyard areas seen throughout the Juvenile Hall facility and ornamental landscaped areas. Photo date November 1, 2024.



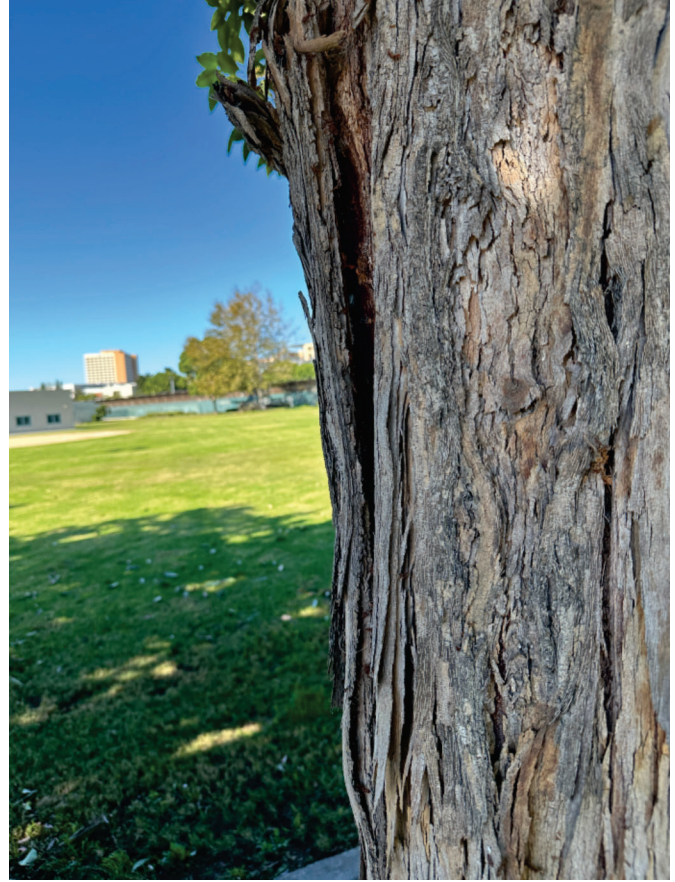
**Photo 5:** View looking west at the artificially constructed stormwater run-off control feature located on the northeastern end of the project site. This feature is vegetated with non-native ornamental landscaping. Photo date November 1, 2024.



**Photo 6:** View looking west at the artificially constructed stormwater run-off control feature located on the southeastern end of the project site. This feature is vegetated with non-native ornamental landscaping. Photo date November 1, 2024.



**Photo 7:** View looking northwest at one of the three Brisbane box (*Lophostemon confertus*) trees in the northeastern corner of the project site that contain exfoliating bark crevices that could provide roosting habitat for bat species. Photo date November 8, 2024.



**Photo 8:** Closer, representative view of crevice habitat suitable for use by roosting bats on the Brisbane box trees in the northeastern corner of the project site. Photo date November 8, 2024.





**Photo 9:** Representative view of other crevices suitable for use by roosting bats on one of the other ornamental trees within the project site. Photo date November 8, 2024.



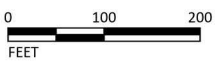
**Photo 10:** Representative view of other crevices suitable for use by roosting bats on one of the other ornamental trees within the project site. Photo date November 8, 2024.



LSA

- Project Location
- Potential Roosting Habitat

FIGURE 5



SOURCE: Nearmap Imagery (August 26, 2024)

*Orange County Youth Transition Center Juvenile Hall Replacement Project*  
Trees with Potential Bat Roosting Habitat

## SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

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

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

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

## THREATENED/ENDANGERED SPECIES

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

## NON-LISTED SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

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

Nesting bird species, including special-interest species identified in Appendix B, with potential to occur (i.e., burrowing owl and black-tailed gnatcatcher) are protected by California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3800, and by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) (16 United States Code [USC] 703–711). These laws regulate the take, possession, or destruction of the nest or eggs of any migratory bird or bird of prey.

Various regulations afford protections to bats, which are classified as indigenous nongame mammal species, regardless of their status under the California or Federal Endangered Species Acts. These

regulations include Title 14, Section 251.1 of the California Code of Regulations, which prohibits harassment (defined in that section as an intentional act that disrupts an animal's normal behavior patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering) of nongame mammals (e.g., bats), and California Fish and Game Code Section 4150, which prohibits "take"<sup>4</sup> or possession of all nongame mammals or parts thereof. Any activities resulting in bat mortality (e.g., the destruction of an occupied bat roost that results in the death of bats), disturbance that causes the loss of a maternity colony of bats (resulting in the death of young), or various modes of nonlethal pursuit or capture may be considered "take" as defined in Section 86 of the California Fish and Game Code. In addition, impacts to bat maternity colonies, which are considered native wildlife nursery sites, could be considered potentially significant under CEQA.

### **SPECIAL-STATUS NATURAL COMMUNITIES**

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

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<sup>4</sup> Take is defined in Section 86 of the Fish and Game Code as "hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill."

## LOCAL AND REGIONAL POLICIES AND ORDINANCES PROTECTING BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

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

Although the project site is located in the city of Orange, the Juvenile Hall Campus is on County owned land. Accordingly, the County's Tree Preservation Ordinance preempts the City's Tree Preservation Ordinance and therefore, it is not applicable to the proposed project.

### *County of Orange Zoning Code Sec. 7-9- 69 – Tree Preservation Ordinance*

The County's Tree Preservation Ordinance applies to all Protected Trees within the unincorporated area of the County. While the project site is in the City of Orange, an incorporated area, the County typically applies its own regulations on County owned land; therefore, the County's Tree Preservation Ordinance would apply to the project. Under the County of Orange Zoning Code (Section 7-9-69.4), a Tree Removal Permit application would be required and submitted to Orange County Development Services prior to removal of any Protected Tree within County owned land or obtained prior to any encroachment into the Tree Protection Zone. Section 7-9-69.2 identifies the species of trees included as Protected Trees required trunk diameter. Protected Trees include Native Oak Trees and Oak Tree Hybrids (*Quercus* spp.); California Scrub Oak, Nuttall's Scrub Oak and Scrub Oak hybrids; Southern California Black Walnut (*Juglans californica* var. *californica*); California Sycamore, Western Sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*); and Tecate Cypress (*Hesperocyparis forbesii*). One Protected Tree, a California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) with a diameter at breast height (DBH) greater than 12 inches, was identified on the northern central portion of the project site. County staff indicated Protected Tree removal would be mitigated with tree replacement at a ratio of 2:1 (2 Replacement Trees per 1 Protected Tree removed). Replacement Trees are those trees installed either on-site or offsite as part of the required replacement for removal of a Protected Tree.

Should this tree be left in place during project implementation, a Tree Removal Permit will not be necessary if construction operations do not encroach within the Tree Protection Zone. Section 7-9-69.3 of the County of Orange Zoning Code defines the Tree Protection Zone as that area within the drip line of a Protected Tree and Extending to a point five (5) feet outside the greatest extent of the drip line, or fifteen (15) feet from the trunk of the tree, whichever distance is greater. Encroachment shall mean any intrusion into the Tree Protection Zone of a Protected Tree including, but not limited to, grading, excavation, trenching, parking of vehicles, storage of materials and equipment, or the construction of structures or other improvements.

### CRITICAL HABITAT

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

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## JURISDICTIONAL WATERS

While there are two artificially constructed stormwater run-off control features on the eastern end of the project site, these features are used to quickly remove stormwater runoff from the Juvenile Hall Campus. They do not consist of ordinary high water marks (OHWM) and do not contain relatively permanent water. In addition, they do not feature any defined bed-and-banks due to their vertical concrete walls and are vegetated with ornamental landscaped plant species. Therefore, no potential jurisdictional waters regulated pursuant to the Clean Water Act (CWA) by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) or the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and no lake, rivers, or streambeds regulated pursuant to the California Fish and Game Code by the CDFW are present within the limits of the proposed project.

## IMPACTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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

### THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

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

### NON-LISTED SPECIAL-INTEREST SPECIES

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

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

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

### CRITICAL HABITAT

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

### JURISDICTIONAL WATERS

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

### HABITAT FRAGMENTATION AND WILDLIFE MOVEMENT

Wildlife movement and habitat fragmentation are important issues in assessing effects to wildlife. Habitat fragmentation occurs when a proposed action results in a single, unified habitat area being

divided into two or more areas such that the division isolates the two new areas from each other. Isolation of habitat occurs when wildlife cannot move freely from one portion of the habitat to another or from one habitat type to another. An example is the fragmentation of habitats within and around “checkerboard” residential development. Habitat fragmentation can also occur when a portion of one or more habitats is converted into another habitat, as when scrub habitats are converted into annual grassland habitat because of frequent burning.

Because the study area does not lie within a designated wildlife corridor and the study area is adjacent to University of California Irvine Medical facilities to the north, to the east by the Interstate-5 Freeway and the Santa Ana River, to the south by institutional uses, and to the west by County operated office buildings , the proposed project is not anticipated to have significant impacts related to habitat fragmentation and regional wildlife movement associated with the adjacent open space to the south.



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## CONSISTENCY WITH REGIONAL AND LOCAL POLICIES

Under the County of Orange Zoning Code (Section 7-9-69.4), a Tree Removal Permit application would be required and submitted to Orange County Development Services prior to removal of any Protected Tree within County owned land or obtained prior to any encroachment into the Tree Protection Zone.

### Mitigation Measure

One tree identified as a Protected Tree, a California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*) with a diameter at breast height (DBH) greater than 12 inches, was identified on the northern central portion of the project site. Should this tree be removed during project implementation, County staff indicated a mitigation ratio of 2:1 (2 Replacement Trees per 1 Protected Tree removed). Replacement Trees are those trees installed either on-site or offsite as part of the required replacement for removal of a Protected Tree.

### Avoidance and Minimization Measure

Should the Protected Tree be left in place during project implementation, a Tree Removal Permit will not be necessary if construction operations do not encroach within the Tree Protection Zone. The Tree Protection Zone is defined as that area within the drip line of a Protected Tree and Extending to a point five (5) feet outside the greatest extent of the drip line, or fifteen (15) feet from the trunk of the tree, whichever distance is greater. Encroachment shall mean any intrusion into the Tree Protection Zone of a Protected Tree including, but not limited to, grading, excavation, trenching, parking of vehicles, storage of materials and equipment, or the construction of structures or other improvements.

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## CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

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

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## **APPENDIX A**

### **PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED**

## PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED

\* Species not native to the study area

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

### CONIFERS

#### Araucariaceae

*Araucaria heterophylla*\*

#### Podocarpaceae

*Afrocarpus (Podocarpus) gracilior*\*

#### Magnoliaceae

*Magnolia grandiflora*\*

#### Araucaria family

Norfolk Island pine

#### Podocarp family

fern pine

#### Magnolia family

southern magnolia

### EUDICOT FLOWERING PLANTS

#### Aizoaceae

*Carpobrotus edulis*\*

#### Anacardiaceae

*Schinus molle*\*

*Schinus terebinthifolius*\*

#### Apiaceae

*Apium graveolens*\*

#### Araliaceae

*Hedera helix*\*

#### Asteraceae

*Erigeron bonariensis*\*

*Erigeron canadensis*

*Gazania linearis*\*

*Gazania rigens*\*

*Lactuca serriola*\*

*Pulicaria paludosa*\*

*Sonchus asper*\*

*Taraxacum officinale*\*

#### Berberidaceae

*Nandina domestica*\*

#### Bignoniaceae

*Jacaranda mimosifolia*\*

#### Capparaceae

*Capparis zoharyi*\*

#### Caprifoliaceae

*Linnaea x grandiflora*\*

#### Carpet weed family

iceplant

#### Sumac family

Peruvian peppertree

Brazilian peppertree

#### Carrot family

common celery

#### Ginseng family

English ivy

#### Sunflower family

flax-leaved horseweed

Canadian horseweed

treasureflower

trailing treasureflower

prickly lettuce

Spanish false fleabane

prickly sow thistle

common dandelion

#### Barberry family

heavenly bamboo

#### Bignonia family

Jacaranda

#### Caper family

Egyptian caper

#### Honeysuckle family

glossy abelia

**Chenopodiaceae**

*Euryops pectinatus\**  
*Salsola tragus\**

**Crassulaceae**

*Crassula arborescens\**

**Euphorbiaceae**

*Euphorbia maculata\**  
*Euphorbia peplus\**  
*Ricinus communis\**

**Fabaceae**

*Bauhinia variegata\**  
*Cassia leptophylla\**  
*Medicago polymorpha\**  
*Melilotus indicus\**  
*Parkinsonia aculeata\**  
*Trifolium repens\**

**Garryaceae**

*Aucuba japonica\**

**Geraniaceae**

*Geranium dissectum\**

**Haemodoraceae**

*Anigozanthos sp.\**

**Lamiaceae**

*Lavandula angustifolia\**  
*Salvia greggii\**  
*Salvia leucophylla*

**Lythraceae**

*Lagerstroemia indica\**

**Malvaceae**

*Malva parviflora\**

**Moraceae**

*Ficus benjamina\**

**Myrtaceae**

*Lophostemon confertus\**

**Oleaceae**

*Ligustrum japonicum\**  
*Ligustrum lucidum\**

**Platanaceae**

*Platanus racemosa*

**Plumbaginaceae**

*Limonium sp.\**

**Primulaceae**

*Ardisia crenata\**

**Saltbush family**

grey-leaved euryops  
Russian thistle

**Stonecrop family**

silver dollar plant

**Spurge family**

spotted spurge  
petty spurge  
castor bean

**Pea family**

purple orchid  
gold medallion Tree  
California bur-clover  
annual yellow sweetclover  
Mexican palo verde  
white clover

**Silk Tassel Family**

Japanese aucuba

**Geranium family**

cut-leaved geranium

**Bloodwort family**

kangaroo paws

**Mint family**

lavender  
autumn sage  
purple sage

**Loosestrife family**

crape myrtle

**Mallow family**

cheeseweed mallow

**Mulberry family**

weeping fig

**Myrtle family**

Brisbane box

**Olive family**

Japanese privet  
glossy privet

**Sycamore family**

California sycamore

**Leadwort family**

sea lavender

**Primrose family**

Christmas berry

**Rosaceae**

*Eriobotrya japonica*\*  
*Rhaphiolepis indica*\*  
*Rosa sp.*\*

**Rutaceae**

*Citrus limon*\*

**Sapindaceae**

*Koelreuteria bipinnata*\*

**Saxifragaceae**

*Bergenia crassifolia*\*

**Solanaceae**

*Solanum douglasii*

**MONOCOTS FLOWERING PLANTS**

**Agavaceae**

*Agave americana*\*  
*Agave attenuate*\*

**Araceae**

*Philodendron bipinnatifidum*\*

**Arecaceae**

*Phoenix canariensis*\*  
*Washingtonia robusta*\*

**Asparagaceae**

*Asparagus asparagoides*\*  
*Chlorophytum comosum*\*

**Asphodelaceae**

*Hemerocallis lilioasphodelus*\*  
*Phormium tenax*\*

**Cyperaceae**

*Eleocharis sp.*

**Iridaceae**

*Dietes iridioides*\*

**Poaceae**

*Cenchrus setaceus*\*  
*Cynodon dactylon*\*  
*Echinochloa crus-galli*\*  
*Muhlenbergia rigens*

**Strelitziaceae**

*Strelitzia reginae*\*

**Rose family**

loquat  
Indian hawthorne  
rose

**Citrus family**

lemon

**Soapberry family**

Chinese flame tree

**Saxifrage family**

elephant's ears

**Nightshade family**

greenspot nightshade

**Agave family**

American century plant  
swan-neck plant

**Arum family**

tree philodendron

**Palm family**

Canary Island date palm  
Mexican fan palm

**Asparagus family**

African asparagus fern  
spider plant

**Aloe family**

yellow daylily  
New Zealand flax

**Sedge family**

spikerush

**Iris family**

small fortnite lily

**Grass family**

crimson fountaingrass  
bermuda grass  
barnyard grass  
deergrass

**Bird-of-paradise family**

bird of paradise

## ANIMAL SPECIES OBSERVED

\* Species not native to the study area

### BIRDS

#### Charadriidae

*Charadrius vociferus*

#### Cathartidae

*Cathartes aura*

#### Accipitridae

*Buteo jamaicensis*

#### Tyrannidae

*Sayornis nigricans*

#### Sturnidae

*Sturnus vulgaris\**

#### Fringillidae

*Haemorhous mexicanus*

#### Passerellidae

*Melospiza crissalis*

*Junco hyemalis*

#### Parulidae

*Geothlypis trichas*

*Setophaga coronata*

#### Plovers and Lapwings

Killdeer

#### American Vultures

turkey vulture

#### Kites, Hawks, and Eagles

red-tailed hawk

#### Tyrant Flycatchers

black phoebe

#### Starlings

European starling

#### Finches

house finch

#### New World Sparrows

California towhee

dark-eyed junco

#### Wood Warblers

common yellowthroat

yellow-rumped warbler

### MAMMALS

#### Sciuridae

*Spermophilus beecheyi*

#### Geomyidae

*Thomomys bottae*

#### Leporidae

*Lepus californicus deserticola*

*Sylvilagus audubonii*

#### Vespertilionidae

*Lasiurus cinereus*

#### Molossidae

*Tadarida brasiliensis*

#### Mephitidae

*Mephitis mephitis*

#### Squirrels

California ground squirrel

#### Pocket Gophers

Botta's pocket gopher

#### Rabbits and Hares

Black-tailed jackrabbit

Desert cottontail

#### Evening Bats

Hoary bat

#### Free-tailed bats

Mexican free-tailed bat

#### Skunks

Striped skunk



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## APPENDIX B

### SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES OCCURRENCE PROBABILITY

### SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES OCCURRENCE PROBABILITY

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

### SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES OCCURRENCE PROBABILITY

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

### SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES OCCURRENCE PROBABILITY

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Sample Occurrence Probability
<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i> <b>Quino checkerspot butterfly</b>	US: FE CA: SA	Meadows or openings within coastal sage scrub or chaparral below about 5,000 feet where food plants ( <i>Plantago erecta</i> and/or <i>Orthocarpus purpurascens</i> ) are present. Historically known from Santa Monica Mountains to northwest Baja California; currently known only from southwestern Riverside County, southern San Diego County, and northern Baja California.	January through late April	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
<b>Fish</b>				
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i> <b>Santa Ana sucker</b>	US: FT CA: SSC	The Santa Ana sucker's historical range includes the Los Angeles, San Gabriel, and Santa Ana River drainage systems located in Southern California. An introduced population also occurs in the Santa Clara River drainage system in southern California. Found in shallow, cool, running water.	Year-round	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10</i> <b>Southern steelhead - Southern California DPS</b>	US: FE CA: SA/CE	Federal listing refers to runs in coastal basins from the Santa Maria River, south to the southern extent of the range (presently considered to be Malibu Creek. Proposed rulemaking 12/19/2000 to extend southern portion of the range to San Mateo.	Year-round	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
<i>Spea hammondi</i> <b>Western spadefoot</b>	US: – CA: SSC	Grasslands and occasionally hardwood woodlands; largely terrestrial but requires rain pools or other ponded water persisting at least three weeks for breeding; burrows in loose soils during dry season. Occurs in the Central Valley and adjacent foothills, the non-desert areas of southern California, and Baja California.	October through April (following onset of winter rains)	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
<b>Reptiles</b>				
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i> <b>Southern California legless lizard</b>	US: – CA: SSC	Inhabits sandy or loose loamy soils with high moisture content under sparse vegetation in Southern California.	Nearly year round, at least in southern areas	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i> <b>Orangethroat whiptail</b>	US: – CA: SA	Prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks, in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, juniper woodland, and oak woodland from sea level to 915 meters (3,000 feet) elevation. Perennial plants required. Occurs in Riverside, Orange, San Diego Counties west of the crest of the Peninsular Ranges, in extreme southern San Bernardino County near Colton, and in Baja California.	March through July with reduced activity August through October	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.

### SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES OCCURRENCE PROBABILITY

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Sample Occurrence Probability
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> ( <i>coronatum</i> )  <b>Coast horned lizard</b>	US: – CA: SSC	Primarily in sandy soil in open areas, especially washes and floodplains, in many plant communities. Requires open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and an abundant supply of ants or other insects. Occurs west of the deserts from northern Baja California north to Shasta County below 2,400 meters (8,000 feet) elevation.	April through July with reduced activity August through October	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
<b>Birds</b>				
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> (nesting)  <b>Cooper's hawk</b>	US: – CA: SA	Forages in a wide range of habitats, but primarily in forests and woodlands. These include natural areas as well as human-created habitats such as plantations and ornamental trees in urban landscapes. Usually nests in tall trees (20 to 60 feet) in extensive forested areas (generally woodlots of 4 to 8 hectares with canopy closure of greater than 60 percent). Occasionally nests in isolated trees in more open areas.	Year-round	<b>Low.</b> While there is marginally suitable nesting habitat in the way of non-native trees within the project site, no remnant nests were observed during the November 1, 2024, field survey and no records have been recorded within 2 miles of the project site (CNDDDB 2024).
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> (nesting colony)  <b>Tricolored blackbird</b>	US: – CA: CT/SSC (breeding)	Open country. Forages in grassland and cropland habitats. Nests in large groups near fresh water, preferably in emergent wetland with tall, dense cattails or tules, but also in thickets of willow, blackberry, wild rose, or tall herbs. Seeks cover for roosting in emergent wetland vegetation, especially cattails and tules, and also in trees and shrubs. Occurs in western Oregon, California, and northwestern Baja California.	Year-round	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.

### SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES OCCURRENCE PROBABILITY

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Sample Occurrence Probability
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>  <b>Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow</b>	US: – CA: SA	Steep, rocky coastal sage scrub and open chaparral habitats, particularly scrubby areas mixed with grasslands. From Santa Barbara County to northwestern Baja California.	Year-round, diurnal activity	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
<i>Ardea herodias</i> (nesting colony)  <b>Great blue heron</b>	US: – CA: SA	Usually nests in trees, but also on large bushes, poles, reedbeds, and even on the ground. Frequents a wide range of wetland habitats at other times of year.	February to July at nesting sites; year round elsewhere	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> (nesting)  <b>Swainson’s hawk</b>	US: – CA: CT	Open desert, grassland, or cropland containing scattered, large trees or small groves. Breeds in stands with few trees in juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, and in oak savannah in the Central Valley. Forages in adjacent grasslands or suitable grain or alfalfa fields, or livestock pastures. Breeds and nests in western North America; winters in South America. Uncommon breeding resident and migrant in the Central Valley, Klamath Basin, Northeastern Plateau, Lassen County, and Mojave Desert. Very limited breeding reported from Lanfair Valley, Owens Valley, Fish Lake Valley, and Antelope Valley. In Southern California, now mostly limited to spring and fall transient. Formerly abundant in California with wider breeding range.	Spring and fall (in migration)	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i>  <b>Coastal cactus wren</b>	US: – CA: SSC (year round)	Inhabits coastal sage scrub, nesting almost exclusively in thickets of cholla ( <i>Opuntia prolifera</i> ) and prickly pear ( <i>Opuntia littoralis</i> and <i>Opuntia oricola</i> ), typically below 150 meters (500 feet) elevation. Found in coastal areas of Orange County and San Diego Counties, and extreme northwestern Baja California, Mexico.	Year-round (non-migratory)	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> (nesting)  <b>Western yellow-billed cuckoo</b>	US: FT CA: CE	Breeds and nests in extensive stands of dense cottonwood/willow riparian forest along broad, lower flood bottoms of larger river systems at scattered locales in western North America; winters in South America.	June through September	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.

### SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES OCCURRENCE PROBABILITY

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Sample Occurrence Probability
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> (nesting)  <b>White-tailed kite</b>	US: – CA: CFP	Typically nests in riparian trees such as oaks, willows, and cottonwoods at low elevations. Forages in open country. Found in South America and in southern areas and along the western coast of North America.	Year-round	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i> (nesting)  <b>American peregrine falcon</b>	US: – CA: CFP	Widespread, but scarce and local throughout North America. Wetlands near high cliffs; few known to nest in urban settings on tall buildings.	Year-round	<b>Low.</b> While there is marginally suitable nesting habitat in the way of non-native trees within the project area, no remnant nests were observed during the November 1, 2024, field survey and no occurrences have been recorded within 2 miles of the project site (CNDDDB 2024).
<i>Icteria virens</i> (nesting)  <b>Yellow-breasted chat</b>	US: – CA: SSC (breeding)	Riparian thickets of willow, brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in riparian woodland throughout much of western North America. Winters in Central America.	April through September	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>  <b>California black rail</b>	US: – CA: CT/CFP	Requires shallow water in salt marshes, freshwater marshes, wet meadows, or flooded grassy vegetation. Prefers areas of moist soil vegetated by fine-stemmed emergent plants, rushes, grasses, or sedges, with scattered small pools. Known from coastal California, northwestern Baja California, the lower Imperial Valley, and the lower Colorado River of Arizona and California. Now extirpated from virtually all of coastal Southern California.	Year-round	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.

**SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES OCCURRENCE PROBABILITY**

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Sample Occurrence Probability
<i>Poliioptila californica californica</i> <b>Coastal California gnatcatcher</b>	US: FT CA: SSC	Inhabits coastal sage scrub in low-lying foothills and valleys up to about 500 meters (1,640 feet) elevation in cismontane southwestern California and Baja California.	Year-round	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
<i>Setophagia petechia</i> (nesting) <b>Yellow warbler</b>	US: – CA: SSC (breeding)	Riparian woodland while nesting in the western U.S. and northwestern Baja California; more widespread in brushy areas and woodlands during migration. Occurs from western Mexico to northern South America in winter. Migrants are widespread and common. Three subspecies breed in California: <i>morcomi</i> , <i>brewsteri</i> , and <i>sonorana</i> . (Sonoran yellow warbler nests along the Colorado River.)	Summer, winter, or year-round, depending on locale	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i> (nesting colony) <b>California least tern</b>	US: FE CA: CE/CFP	Nests along the coast from San Francisco Bay south to northern Baja California. Forages in shallow water. Colonial breeder on bare or sparsely vegetated, flat substrates, sand beaches, alkali flats, landfills, or paved areas.	April through October	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> <b>Least Bell’s vireo</b>	US: FE CA: CE	Riparian forests and willow thickets. The most critical structural component of Least Bell’s Vireo habitat in California is a dense shrub layer 2 to 10 feet (0.6–3.0 meter) above ground. Willows usually dominant. Nests from central California to northern Baja California. Winters in southern Baja California.	April through September	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
<b>Mammals</b>				
<i>Choeronycteris mexicana</i> <b>Mexican long-tongued bat</b>	US: - CA: SSC	Occasionally found in San Diego County, which is on the periphery of their range, and very rarely seen in Orange County. Last known Orange County observation was in 1995. Feeds on nectar and pollen of night-blooming succulents and has been observed drinking from hummingbird feeders in suburban and rural settings. Roosts in relatively well-lit caves, and in and around buildings.	Year-round; nocturnal	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> <b>Western mastiff bat</b>	US: – CA: SSC	Occurs in many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc.; roosts in crevices in vertical cliff faces, high buildings, and tunnels, and travels widely when foraging.	Year-round; nocturnal	<b>Absent.</b> Suitable habitat is not present within the project site.



### SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES OCCURRENCE PROBABILITY

Species	Status	Habitat and Distribution	Activity Period	Sample Occurrence Probability
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i> <b>Yuma myotis</b>	US: – CA: SA	Common and widespread in California, ranging generally from sea level to 2,440 meters (8,000 feet). Generally urban-adapted. Roosts in crevices within bridges, buildings, culverts, cliff crevices, caves, mines, and trees, typically near a perennial water source. Also documented roosting in swallow nests.	Year-round; nocturnal	<b>Low.</b> May roost in the crevices behind the exfoliating bark of several trees within the project site.

**US: Federal Classifications**

FE = Listed as Endangered.  
FT = Listed as Threatened.

**CA: State Classifications**

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

**CNPS Designations:**

1A = Plants presumed extinct in California and rare/extinct elsewhere.  
1B.1 = Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.  
1B.2 = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; fairly threatened in California.  
2B.2 = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere; fairly threatened in California.

CA = California  
CNPS = California Native Plant Society  
US = United States