BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT FOR THE SUPERIOR AVENUE PEDESTRIAN AND BICYCLE BRIDGE AND PARKING LOT PROJECT, NEWPORT BEACH, CALIFORNIA

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SUMMARY

The City of Newport Beach (City) proposes the construction of a pedestrian and bicycle bridge spanning Superior Avenue to connect a new, larger parking lot to Sunset Ridge Park. The new asphalt parking lot will be located at the corner of West Coast Highway and Superior Avenue. In addition, the City proposes the construction of a fenced dog park adjacent to the new parking lot.

The proposed Project footprint is highly disturbed with non-native invasive plants due to the presence of development and human activity directly adjacent to and within the vicinity of the proposed Project. As a result, there are no natural communities of concern located within the proposed Project footprint.

None of the 32 sensitive plant species from the literature search that are either California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) List 1 or 2 species, or that are federal- or State-listed as threatened or endangered species, have the potential to occur within the proposed Project footprint.

The *Artemisia californica-Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland community and disturbed habitat provide low quality foraging and nesting habitat for two sensitive bird species: the coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*), a federally listed threatened species and a California Species of Special Concern; and the burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), a California Species of Special Concern. Due to the level of human activity directly adjacent to the habitat, no focused surveys were conducted for the burrowing owl. A protocol level survey was completed for the coastal California gnatcatcher because a portion of the proposed Project site has been designated as a critical habitat area by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the species. A separate report will be prepared to discuss the results of the survey.

SECTION 1.0 – INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

West Coast Highway and Superior Avenue are major arterials with a high volume of vehicular traffic. The purpose of the bridge is to improve safety and access to Sunset Ridge Park and to improve the vehicular efficiency of the Superior Avenue/West Coast Highway intersection. Specifically, the objectives of the Project include:

- To improve safety and access to Sunset Ridge Park for pedestrians and bicyclists by eliminating the need to cross Superior Avenue via the existing at-grade crosswalk.
- To provide additional parking spaces to better serve both passive uses and organized sporting events (mostly youth) at Sunset Ridge Park in an area where parking is limited.
- To reduce traffic signal wait times by shifting pedestrian and bicycle traffic from the at-grade crosswalk to the bridge.
- To expand recreational options in this part of the City by developing a small dog park just below Sunset View Park, adjacent to the expanded parking lot.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The City proposes the construction of a pedestrian and bicycle bridge overcrossing Superior Avenue, a new larger parking lot and a fenced dog park. Individual project components are outlined below.

1.2.1 Superior Avenue Pedestrian and Bicycle Bridge

The proposed pedestrian and bicycle bridge will span Superior Avenue and will be approximately 240 to 280 feet long and approximately 12 to 16 feet wide. The superstructure will be approximately 8 to 16 feet tall. The bottom of the superstructure will be approximately 17 to 25 feet above the asphalt surface of Superior Avenue. Depending on the structure type selection, the bridge may either be a single-span structure or a 3-span structure. Two intermediate bridge supports on Superior Avenue will be required if a 3-span structure is selected. Deep foundations with concrete or steel piles are anticipated to structurally support the superstructure.

A new staircase will provide access to the parking lot and bridge from the north side of West Coast Highway. Additionally, the proposed Project would include the construction of a new sidewalk/bike path from the modified parking lot entrance to the proposed bridge. Access to the bridge from Sunset Ridge Park will be from the southeastern edge of the park, adjacent to the intersection of the path from Superior Avenue to the park and the bike/pedestrian path surrounding the park. The bridge access from the Sunset Ridge Park side will be approximately 145 from the intersection of Coast Highway and Superior Avenue. Due to the installation of the bridge, the location of the traffic signal at the intersection of West Coast Highway and Superior Avenue will need to be moved in order to provide proper height and visibility.

The proposed bridge would help facilitate movement of pedestrians and bicyclists across Superior Avenue. The bridge is being designed to be mindful of view lines and the potential for visual obstruction. The two options being considered for the bridge design include either a steel truss bridge or a reinforced concrete bridge as shown in the images below.

1.2.2 Superior Parking Lot

Following construction of the proposed Project the proposed bridge would connect Sunset Ridge Park to a new, larger asphalt parking lot with a range of 100 to 128 parking spaces. The total area of impervious surface will include the parking lot and sidewalks, which totals approximately 65,000 square feet. Additional lighting would be provided within the parking lot to provide security lighting. The security lighting would be down-shielded to prevent light scatter. Drought tolerant landscaping will be provided, and new trees will be planted.

The construction of the proposed parking lot will require demolition of the existing parking lot and significant grading and earthwork. Excavation would be greatest (up to 27 feet) at the east side of the existing parking lot. The construction of the new parking lot would also require installation of several retaining walls with a height of up to 25 feet on the southern border of the Project site along West Coast Highway. The existing Project site is on a relatively steep slope with ground elevations ranging from approximately 10 feet by West Coast Highway to approximately 75 feet by Sunset View Park per NVAD 88. Construction of the parking lot may include a bicycle fix-it station and a water fountain.

Optional Road Extension to Adjacent Property

The City is currently working with the adjacent land owner (Hoag) to determine the feasibility with extending an access road through the redeveloped parking lot to connect to the lower campus of Hoag Memorial Hospital. If this option is to be exercised, the entrance from Superior Avenue will be extended to connect with the existing parking lot within Hoag Memorial Hospital.

1.2.3 Dog Park

Construction of the proposed Project would also include the installation of a fenced dog park, separating large and small dogs, which may include benches and trash cans. The dog park will be 0.2 to 0.3 acres in size.

Legend

Project Location

N

0 200 400 800

Feet

Figure 1

Project Location Map

Name: 21169 Location & Vicinity.Mxd
Print Date: 5/20/2019, Author: esimmons

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SECTION 2.0 – STUDY METHODS

2.1 REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

The following federal/State and local regulatory requirements are listed in this section because they are relevant to the proposed Project. The proposed Project has the potential to impact waterways and/or special status habitats or species, or the proposed Project must comply with the regulations based on the proposed Project description and proposed activities.

2.1.1 Federal and State Regulations

Clean Water Act

Proposed Project impacts on wetlands or waters of the United States (U.S.) may require an individual or nationwide permit pursuant to Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). In addition, a Water Quality Certification or waiver pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA may be required if a Section 404 permit is required; this certification is issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). The definition of waters of the United States includes rivers, streams, estuaries, the territorial seas, ponds, lakes, and wetlands.

Porter-Cologne Act

The Porter-Cologne Act provides the State and/or RWQCB to regulate "waters of the State," which are defined as any surface water or groundwater, including isolated and/or saline waters.

Federal and California Endangered Species Acts

Both the federal and California Endangered Species Acts, as well as Section 2081 of the California Fish and Game Code, require consultation with the regulatory agencies (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS] and California Department of Fish and Wildlife [CDFW]) for projects that could result in the take of a federally or State listed threatened or endangered species.

California Fish and Game Code

Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code requires that a Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA) be submitted to CDFW for "any activity that may substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow, or substantially change the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake, deposit or dispose of debris, waste, or other material containing crumbled, flaked, or ground pavement where it may pass into any river, stream, or lake."

Section 3503 of the California Fish and Game Code states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation made pursuant thereto. Section 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code further states that it is unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders *Falconiformes* or *Strigiformes* (birds of prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (amended 1972) prohibits the taking of migratory birds (including birds of prey), their nests, or their eggs.

2.2 STUDIES REQUIRED

Studies conducted for the proposed Project included a literature review and biological field reconnaissance-level survey. The study area which includes the entirety of the proposed Project footprint comprise 3.45 acres (Figure 2).

2.2.1 Literature Search

Prior to performing the biological reconnaissance-level field survey, Chambers Group biologists reviewed existing documentation relevant to the proposed Project site. This literature review consisted of examining the Trust Resource Report generated through USFWS Information for Planning and Conservation (IPaC) for critical habitat on or within the proposed Project vicinity and federally listed species identified as potentially occurring in or near the proposed Project area (USFWS 2019). The most recent records in the California Natural Diversity Database (CDFW 2019) and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Electronic Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (CNPS 2019) for the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute *Newport Beach OE S, Laguna Beach, Tustin,* and *Seal Beach,* California, topographic quadrangles were examined. These records contain reported occurrences of federally and state listed endangered or threatened species, California Species of Special Concern, or otherwise documented sensitive species or habitats that may occur in the vicinity of the proposed Project. All critical habitat units and federally and/or State listed and special status species occurrences that either overlap the proposed Project or that exist within 5 miles of the study area were mapped (see Figure 2: Project Biological Study Area

Figure 3: Designated Habitat and Species Occurrences Map). Species lists generated from the literature search are included as Appendix A.

2.2.2 Field Reviews

A biological field reconnaissance study was conducted within the study area for the proposed Project.

Legend

Biological Study Area

N

0 50 100 200

Feet

Figure 2

Superior Avenue Pedestrian and Bicycle Bridge and Parking Lot Project Study Area

Name: 21169 BIO Fig 2 Location.Mxd
Print Date: 6/19/2019, Author: pcarlos

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Figure 3

Superior Avenue Pedestrian and Bicycle Bridge and Parking Lot Project
Habitat Designations and Species Occurrences

Legend

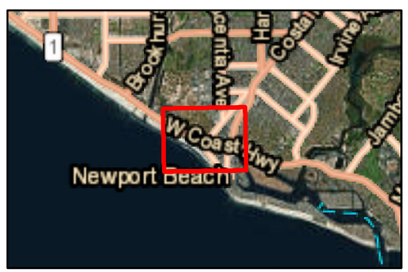
- Biological Study Area
- Half Mile Buffer

CNDDB Documented Occurrence

- Plant (80m)
- Animal (non-specific)
- Animal (circular)
- Multiple (non-specific)
- Multiple (circular)
- USFWS Critical Habitat

N

0 250 500 1,000
Feet



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Name: 21169 BIO Fig 3 Desig Habitats & Species Occ.Mxd
Print Date: 6/19/2019, Author: pcarlos

Survey Methods

The field general reconnaissance survey was conducted on foot within the study area, to identify vegetation communities present and the potential for occurrence of sensitive plant and wildlife species. The proposed Project site was also assessed for the presence of wetlands, riparian/riverine areas, vernal pools, and drainage features. During the survey, the biologists identified and mapped all vegetation communities found within the study area onto aerial photographs and documented all plant and wildlife species observed. Plant communities were determined in accordance with the categories set forth in Sawyer et al. (2009), Holland (1986), or Gray and Bramlet (1992). Plant nomenclature follows *The Jepson Manual: Second Edition* (Baldwin et al. 2012). Photographs were taken of the study area to document current site conditions (Appendix B). Lists of plant and wildlife species observed on site were noted during the survey and are presented in Appendix C.

Personnel Survey Dates and Qualifications

Chambers Group biologists Heather Franklin and Christiana Conser conducted the biological field reconnaissance survey within the study area on June 4, 2019.

Heather Franklin is a Biologist/Project Manager with more than nine years of experience as a biologist providing project management on large and small projects, and coordinating with agencies, conducting field studies, data analysis, regulatory compliance, mitigation, and reporting. She is familiar with the identification of common plant and wildlife species as well as major vegetation communities. She has performed field studies including biological reconnaissance-level surveys, habitat assessments, focused surveys for special-status plant and wildlife species, nesting bird surveys, vegetation community mapping, and jurisdictional delineations.

Christiana Conser has more than twenty years of experience as a botanist with expertise in habitat restoration and invasive plant science. She is familiar with the identification of native and non-native plant and wildlife species and vegetation communities, conducting botanical and wildlife surveys (reconnaissance and focused), biological monitoring, vegetation community mapping, and jurisdictional delineations. She also has experience in project development and planning, permitting and regulatory compliance, funding and budgeting, project management, habitat design for specific outcomes (habitat enhancement, endangered species recovery, water management, etc.), project implementation, development of performance metrics and site monitoring, data management and analysis, stakeholder outreach, and public education and engagement.

2.2.3 Agency Coordination and Professional Contacts

To date, agencies have not been contacted or coordinated with for the proposed Project.

2.2.4 Limitations That May Influence Results

The results presented in this Biological Resources Technical Report are based on the literature search and biological reconnaissance-level survey. No limitations or constraints have occurred during the biological study process. Weather conditions during the biological field reconnaissance level survey were typical for the time of year and location. In addition, there were no access issues during the field survey.

SECTION 3.0 – RESULTS: ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

3.1 DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING BIOLOGICAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITIONS

3.1.1 Physical Conditions

Topography

The proposed Project is located in a highly urbanized portion of Newport Beach within the County of Orange. Currently, an existing City-owned parking lot with 64 parking stalls is located at the northeast corner of the proposed Project site. Directly east of the existing parking lot, up a slight slope, is the proposed location of the new parking lot and dog park, which consists of disturbed vegetation on flat ground. To the south of the new parking lot and dog park is an undeveloped piece of land with steep slopes and some existing vegetation. Further east of the Project site is Sunset View Park, Villa Balboa residential community, and the lower campus of Hoag Hospital.

Soils

The proposed Project is located within the Orange County (CA678) United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)-Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey area. Based on a CA678 database query, no soil types were identified to occur within and/or adjacent to the study area (Soil Survey Staff 2019). Based on soil conditions observed during the survey, the eastern portion consisted primarily of highly compacted and rocky soils and the western portion consisted primarily of loose sandy soils.

Hydrology

Two cement-lined v-ditches are located within the proposed Project site. The v-ditch running along the lower portion of Sunset Ridge Park on the west side of Superior Avenue does flow in to a historically mapped blue-line feature to the west of the Project site. However, the surrounding area has been heavily developed and the historically mapped blue-line feature no longer exists adjacent to the Project site. The v-ditch located along the eastern portion of Superior Avenue and along Pacific Coast Highway flows into a drain above the sidewalk along Pacific Coast Highway where it then flows underground with all other run-off from Pacific Coast Highway. Both v-ditches appear to facilitate flow from nuisance water from grass fields in Sunset Ridge Park and the surrounding residential areas.

3.2 BIOLOGICAL CONDITIONS IN THE STUDY AREA

The study area is located in the City of Newport Beach and ranges from approximately 11 to 37 feet amsl in elevation (Figure 1). The study area is located along existing paved roads with high vehicular and human activity; therefore, a high level of disturbance exists adjacent to the roads due to the presence of non-native invasive plants (Figure 2). Vegetation within the study area consists of areas with planted non-native ornamental landscaping, planted native vegetation communities, and disturbed ruderal vegetation with a high percentage of non-native weedy species. Residential homes and commercial businesses are located within and adjacent to (within 500 feet of) the study area.

Four vegetation communities and other areas were observed within the study area (Table 1 and Figure 4).

Table 1: Vegetation Communities and Other Areas within the Study Area and Proposed Project Footprint

Vegetation Community/Other Area	Dominated by Native Species?	Within the Study Area and Proposed Project Footprint (Acre)
Native Habitat		
Restored *Artemisia californica-Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance	Yes	0.01
Other Habitats/Communities		
Ornamental Landscaping	No	1.19
Disturbed/Ruderal	No	1.16
Developed	--	1.09
Total		**3.45**

Legend

- Biological Study Area (3.4 acres)

Vegetation Community/Other Areas

- Ornamental Landscaping(1.19 acres)
- Developed (1.09 acres)
- Restored *Artemisia californica-Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance (0.01 acre)
- Disturbed/Ruderal (1.16 acres)

N

0 50 100 200

Feet

Figure 4

Superior Avenue Pedestrian and Bicycle Bridge and Parking Lot Project Vegetation Communities

Name: 21169 BIO Fig 4 Vegetation Map.Mxd
Print Date: 6/19/2019, Author: pcarlos

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3.2.1 Coastal Sage Scrub

Restored *Artemisia californica-Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance

Artemisia californica-Eriogonum fasciculatum Shrubland Alliance, as described by Sawyer et al. (2009), is dominated by California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) and California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), forming an intermittent to continuous, two-tiered canopy of shrubs 6 to 15 feet in height, with a seasonal herbaceous layer. This series occurs across cismontane California usually on steep, south-facing slopes between elevations of 750 to 2,850 feet amsl. Soils are usually colluvium derived. The floristic composition of this vegetation community matches the Diegan coastal sage scrub described by Holland (1986). This vegetation type is composed of a mix of facultative drought-deciduous shrubs that are active in winter and early spring (Holland 1986).

The Restored *Artemisia californica-Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance was planted as part of a habitat restoration project in Sunset Ridge Park on the northwest side of Superior Avenue and West Coast Highway. There is 0.01 acre of Restored *Artemisia californica-Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance within the study area.

In addition to California sagebrush and California buckwheat, other native plant species observed in the study area within this community included: coast goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii*), giant wild rye (*Elymus condensatus*), lemonadeberry (*Rhus integrifolia*), coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), coastal prickly pear (*Opuntia littoralis*), California bush sunflower (*Encelia californica*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), broom baccharis (*Baccharis sarothroides*), and toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*). The non-native species slender-leaved iceplant (*Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum*) was also observed in scattered patches.

3.2.2 Other Habitats/Communities

A Manual of California Vegetation was used to describe the vegetation communities listed above; however, because the manual focuses on native vegetation communities, the vegetation and non-vegetation areas listed below were based on site conditions or other vegetation classifications systems, as referenced in the descriptions.

Ornamental Landscaping

Ornamental Landscaping includes areas where the vegetation is dominated by non-native horticultural plants. Typically, the species composition consists of introduced trees, shrubs, flowers, and turf grass (Gray and Bramlet 1992).

Ornamental Landscaping is present within the study area surrounding the driveway and existing parking lot on the southwest side of Superior Avenue and West Coast Highway. There is also a manicured lawn area on the corner of Superior Avenue and West Coast Highway and ornamental shrubs planted along the northern and eastern edges of the study area. There are 1.19 acres of Ornamental Landscaping within the study area.

The plants found within the study area associated with Ornamental Landscaping areas included non-native acacia (*Acacia* sp.), natal plum (*Carissa macrocarpa*), Indian hawthorn (*Rhaphiolepis indica*), coral aloe (*Aloe striata*), and annual bluegrass (*Poa annua*). The invasive non-native species in the landscaping areas were red gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*), Bermuda

grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), red-stemmed filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), foxtail chess (*Bromus madritensis* subsp. *rubens*), and white clover (*Trifolium repens*).

Disturbed/Ruderal

Disturbed/Ruderal communities are mostly devoid of vegetation due to recent disturbances. The small amount of vegetation that begins to reclaim the soil is dominated by non-native, weedy species that are adapted to frequent disturbances. Soils in Disturbed/Ruderal areas are also typically characterized as heavily compacted. The vegetation within the area east of the existing parking lot is Disturbed/Ruderal, comprising 1.16 acres of the study area.

This community was dominated by the non-native slender-leaved iceplant, and native fascicled tarweed (*Deinandra fasciculata*) and telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*). Native species in this community included deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*), annual bur-sage (*Ambrosia acanthicarpa*), horseweed (*Erigeron canadensis*), California buckwheat, and coast goldenbush. Invasive non-native species included Australian saltbush (*Atriplex semibaccata*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), foxtail chess, freeway iceplant (*Carpobrotus edulis*), tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*), red-stemmed filaree, red gum, short-pod mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), sourclover (*Melilotus indicus*), fountain grass (*Pennisetum setaceum*), annual beard grass (*Polypogon monspeliensis*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and prickly sow thistle (*Sonchus asper* subsp. *asper*).

Developed

Developed areas are human-made structures such as houses, sidewalks, paved roads, buildings, or parks. There are 1.09 acres of the study area classified as Developed, mainly dominated by the existing parking lot and driveway. There is also a pedestrian sidewalk from West Coast Highway connecting to the parking lot as well as the proposed bridge that are classified as Developed areas.

3.2.3 Habitat Connectivity

A small portion of the study area is within Sunset Ridge Park. The park forms part of a riparian habitat corridor that stretches from Fairview Park in Costa Mesa to Sunset Ridge Park, Banning Ranch, and the Santa Ana River at the West Coast Highway in Newport Beach. This corridor provides habitat for terrestrial wildlife as well as a way to travel within the wildland urban interface. West Coast Highway, however, runs the width of the corridor and will discourage some wildlife from crossing. Wildlife can pass under the West Coast Highway in the Santa Ana River Channel, approximately 2 miles northwest of Sunset Ridge Park.

3.3 REGIONAL SPECIES AND HABITATS AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES OF CONCERN

The literature review resulted in a total of four natural communities of concern, 32 sensitive plant species, and 34 sensitive wildlife species that have been known to occur in the vicinity (i.e., 5 miles) of the study area (within the California USGS 7.5-minute *Newport Beach, Laguna Beach, Tustin,* and *Seal Beach* quadrangles). Based on current conditions of the study area, there were no special status or regional sensitive plants species with the potential to occur. Of the 34 special status wildlife species with known records of occurrences in the study area, two regional sensitive wildlife species have a potential to occur within the proposed Project footprint. A list of the species with a potential to occur within the study area and any sensitive species on the USFWS species list (IPaC 2019), their general habitat requirements, and their potential to occur within the proposed Project footprint and the rationale is

outlined in Table 2. A complete list of all those species returned from the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), CNPS Electronic Inventory, and the USFWS database is found in Appendix A.

Four sensitive vegetation communities were identified in the literature search as being present within 5 miles of the study area (CDFW 2019). These four communities include Southern Dune Scrub, Southern Foredunes, Southern Coastal Salt Marsh, and Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest. None of these communities occur within the study area. Vegetation community descriptions follow the naming conventions found in Holland (1986).

3.3.1 Southern Dune Scrub

Southern Dune Scrub is of special concern because the community contains habitat requirements for special-status plant and wildlife species and is therefore considered valuable to the ecosystem. This community is a dense, coastal scrub community of scattered shrubs, subshrubs, and herbs, generally less than 3 feet in height and often developing considerable cover. Plant species characteristic of this community include sea scale (*Atriplex leucophylla*), California croton (*Croton californicus*), desert tea (*Ephedra californica*), heather goldenbush (*Ericameria ericoides*), coastal goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii* var. *vernonioides*), beach blue lupine (*Lupinus chamissonis*), common desert thorn (*Lycium brevipes* var. *brevipes*), coastal prickly pear, lemonadeberry, jojoba (*Simmondsia chinensis*), and the non-native invasive crystalline iceplant (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*). The community is considered sensitive by CDFW due to the almost complete loss of habitat from coastal development.

3.3.2 Southern Foredunes

Southern Foredunes is of special concern because the community contains habitat requirements for special-status plant and wildlife species and is therefore, considered valuable to the ecosystem. This community consists of low, often succulent herbs ad subshrubs, with scattered to continuous cover. Plant species characteristic of this community include beach sand verbena (*Abronia maritima* and *A. umbellata*), beach-bur (*Ambrosia chamissonis*), sea scale, seashore morning-glory (*Calystegia soldanella*), beach evening primrose (*Camissoniopsis cheiranthifolia*), saltgrass (*Distichlis spicata*), and the invasive non-native sea rocket (*Cakile maritima*) and highway iceplant. The community is considered sensitive by CDFW due to habitat loss from coastal development.

3.3.3 Southern Coastal Salt Marsh

Southern Coastal Salt Marsh is of special concern because the community contains habitat requirements for special-status plant and wildlife species and is therefore, considered valuable to the ecosystem. This plant community is comprised of highly productive, herbaceous and suffrutescent, salt-tolerant hydrophytes that form a moderate to dense cover up to 3 feet in height. Most plant species within this community are dormant during the winter and active in the summer. Plant species characteristic of this community include California cord grass (*Spartina foliosa*) growing near the water; Parish's pickleweed (*Arthrocnemum subterminale*), common pickleweed (*Salicornia pacifica*), and saltwort (*Batis maritima*) growing in the middle elevations; and alkali heath (*Frankenia salina*), estuary seablite (*Suaeda esteroa*) growing on the landward edges of the marsh. The community is considered sensitive by CDFW due to habitat loss and fragmentation from coastal development.

3.3.4 Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest

Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest is of special concern because the community contains habitat requirements for special-status plant and wildlife species and is therefore, considered valuable to the ecosystem. This community is a tall, open, broadleaved, winter-deciduous riparian forest dominated by cottonwood (*Populus fremontii* and *P. trichocarpa*) and several tree willows (*Salix* spp.) with an understory of dense thickets of shrubby willows, coyote brush, and stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*). This community occurs in sub-irrigated and floodplains of rivers and streams. Other plant species, characteristic of this community, include California sagebrush, wild cucumber (*Marah macrocarpa*), western sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), black willow (*Salix gooddingii*), shining willow (*S. lasiandra*), and arroyo willow (*S. lasiolepis*). The community is considered sensitive by CDFW due to the due to habitat loss and fragmentation from development and water infrastructure.

Table 2: Species with Potential Habitat Present within the Proposed Project Footprint

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Status[1-4]	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent[5]	Rationale
PLANTS					
chaparral sand-verbena	*Abronia villosa* var. *aurita*	CRPR 1B.1	Sandy soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, and desert dunes between 225 and 4,800 feet amsl. Blooms from March to September, but sometimes beginning as early as January.	A	Known occurrences are documented within 3 miles of the study area. This species was not observed during the survey conducted when this species would be in bloom; therefore, this species is considered absent from the study area.
aphanisma	*Aphanisma blitoides*	CRPR 1B.2	Sandy or gravelly soils in coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, and coastal dunes between 3 to 915 feet amsl. Blooms from February to June.	A	Known occurrences are documented within 5 miles of the study area. This species was not observed during the survey conducted when this species would be in bloom; therefore, this species is considered absent from the study area.
Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	*Astragalus pycnostachyus* var. *lanosissimus*	**FE**, **SE**, CRPR 1B.1	Coastal scrub, coastal dunes, and marshes and swamps between 3 to 105 feet amsl. Blooms from August to October, but sometimes as early as June.	A	No known occurrences are documented within 5 miles of the study area. This species was not observed during the survey conducted when leaves of this species would be conspicuous; therefore, this species is considered absent from the study area.

Table 2: Species with Potential Habitat Present within the Proposed Project Footprint

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Status[1-4]	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent[5]	Rationale
Coulter's saltbush	*Atriplex coulteri*	CRPR 1B.2	Alkaline or clay soils in coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, coastal dunes, and valley and foothill grasslands between 9 to 1,380 feet amsl. Blooms from March to October.	A	Known occurrences are documented within 2.5 miles of the study area. This species was not observed during the survey conducted when this species would be in bloom; therefore, this species is considered absent from the study area.
south coast saltscale	*Atriplex pacifica*	CRPR 1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, coastal dunes, and playas up to 420 feet amsl. Blooms from March to October.	A	Known occurrences are documented within 2.5 miles of the study area. This species was not observed during the survey conducted when this species would be in bloom; therefore, this species is considered absent from the study area.
Parish's brittlescale	*Atriplex parishii*	CRPR 1B.1	Alkaline soils in chenopod scrub, playas, and vernal pools between 75 to 5,700 feet amsl. Blooms from June to October.	A	Habitat is not present within the proposed Project footprint. No known occurrences are documented within 5 miles of the study area. Due to the absence of habitat, this species is considered absent within the proposed Project footprint.
Davidson's saltscale	*Atriplex serenana* var. *davidsonii*	CRPR 1B.2	Alkaline soils in coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub between 30 to 600 feet amsl. Blooms from April to October.	A	Known occurrences are documented within 2.5 miles of the study area. This species was not observed during the survey conducted when this species would be in bloom; therefore, this species is considered absent from the study area.

Table 2: Species with Potential Habitat Present within the Proposed Project Footprint

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Status[1-4]	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent[5]	Rationale
intermediate mariposa-lily	*Calochortus weedii* var. *intermedius*	CRPR 1B.2	Rocky and calcareous soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands between 315 to 2,565 feet amsl. Blooms from May to July.	A	No known occurrences are documented within 5 miles of the study area. This species was not observed during the survey conducted when this species would be in bloom; therefore, this species is considered absent from the study area.
southern tarplant	*Centromadia parryi* subsp. *australis*	CRPR 1B.1	Marshes and swamp margins, valley and foothill grasslands (vernally mesic), and vernal pools up to 1,440 feet amsl in elevation. Blooms from May to November.	A	Habitat is not present within the study area. Known occurrences are documented within 0.5 mile of the study area. Due to the absence of habitat, this species is considered absent from the study area.
Orcutt's pincushion	*Chaenactis glabriuscula* var. *orcuttiana*	CRPR 1B.1	Sandy soils in coastal bluff scrub and coastal dunes up to 300 feet amsl in elevation. Blooms from January to August.	A	No known occurrences are documented within 5 miles of the study area. This species was not observed during the survey conducted when this species would be in bloom; therefore, this species is considered absent from the study area.
salt marsh bird's-beak	*Chloropyron maritimum* subsp. *maritimum*	**FE**, **SE**, CRPR 1B.2	Coastal dunes and coastal salt marshes and swamps up to 90 feet amsl in elevation. Blooms from May to October, sometimes as late as November.	A	Known occurrences are documented within 2.5 miles of the study area. This species was not observed during the survey conducted when this species would be in bloom; therefore, this species is considered absent from the study area.

Table 2: Species with Potential Habitat Present within the Proposed Project Footprint

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Status[1-4]	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent[5]	Rationale
summer holly	*Comarostaphylis diversifolia* subsp. *diversifolia*	CRPR 1B.2	Chaparral and cismontane woodland between 90 and 2,370 feet amsl. Blooms from April to June.	A	Habitat is not present within the study area. No known occurrences are documented within 5 miles of the study area. Due to the absence of habitat, this species is considered absent from the study area.
many-stemmed dudleya	*Dudleya multicaulis*	CRPR 1B.2	Clay soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands between 45 to 2,437 feet amsl. Blooms from April to July.	A	Clay soils are not present within the study area. Known occurrences are documented within 4.75 miles of the study area. Due to the absence of suitable habitat, this species is considered absent within the study area.
Laguna Beach dudleya	*Dudleya stolonifera*	**FT**, **ST**, CRPR 1B.1	Rocky soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands between 30 to 780 feet amsl. Blooms from May to July.	A	Suitable soils are not present within the study area. No known occurrences are documented within 5 miles of the study area. Due to the absence of suitable habitat, this species is considered absent within the study area.
San Diego button-celery	*Eryngium aristulatum* var. *parishii*	**FE**, **SE**, CRPR 1B.1	Mesic habitats in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools between 60 to 1,860 feet amsl. Blooms from April to June.	A	Suitable habitat is not present within the study area. One known occurrence was documented within 2.25 miles of the study area. Due to the absence of habitat, this species is considered absent from the study area.

Table 2: Species with Potential Habitat Present within the Proposed Project Footprint

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Status[1-4]	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent[5]	Rationale
cliff spurge	*Euphorbia misera*	CRPR 2B.2	Rocky soils in coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, and Mojavean desert scrub between 30 to 1,500 feet amsl. Blooms from December to August, sometimes as late as October.	A	Suitable habitat is not present within the study area. One known occurrence was documented within 4.25 miles of the study area. Due to the absence of habitat, this species is considered absent from the study area.
mesa horkelia	*Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*	CRPR 1B.1	Sandy or gravelly soils in maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub, between 210 to 2,430 feet amsl. Blooms from February to July, sometimes as late as September.	A	No known occurrences are documented within 5 miles of the study area. This species was not observed during the survey conducted when this species would be in bloom; therefore, this species is considered absent from the study area.
decumbent goldenbush	*Isocoma menziesii* var. *decumbens*	CRPR 1B.2	Chaparral and sandy (often disturbed) coastal scrub, between 30 to 405 feet amsl. Blooms from April to November.	A	Known occurrences are documented within 3.25 miles of the study area. This species was not observed during the survey conducted when this species would be in bloom; therefore, this species is considered absent from the study area.
Coulter's goldfields	*Lasthenia glabrata* subsp. *coulteri*	CRPR 1B.1	Coastal salt marshes and swamps, playas, and vernal pools between 3 to 3,660 feet amsl. Blooms from February to June.	A	Habitat is not present within the study area. One known occurrence was documented within 1.75 miles of the study area. Due to the absence of suitable habitat, this species is considered absent from the study area.

Table 2: Species with Potential Habitat Present within the Proposed Project Footprint

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Status[1-4]	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent[5]	Rationale
mud nama	*Nama stenocarpa*	CRPR 2B.2	Fresh water marshes and swamps between 15 to 1,500 feet amsl. Blooms from January to July.	A	Habitat is not present within the study area. One known occurrence was documented within 2 miles of the study area. Due to the absence of habitat, this species is considered absent from the study area.
Gambel's water cress	*Nasturtium gambelii*	**FE**, **ST**, CRPR 1B.1	Fresh water and brackish marshes and swamps between 15 to 990 feet amsl. Blooms from April to October.	A	Habitat is not present within the study area. One known occurrence was documented within 3.5 miles of the study area, but the population has likely been extirpated. Due to the absence of habitat, this species is considered absent from the study area.
prostrate vernal pool navarretia	*Navarretia prostrata*	CRPR 1B.1	Mesic habitats in coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grasslands with alkaline soils, and vernal pools between 9 to 3,630 feet amsl. Blooms from April to July.	A	Habitat is not present within the study area. One known occurrence was documented within 2.25 miles of the study area. Due to the absence of habitat, this species is considered absent from the study area.
coast woolly-heads	*Nemacaulis denudata* var. *denudata*	CRPR 1B.2	Coastal dunes up to 300 feet amsl in elevation. Blooms from April to September.	A	Known occurrences are documented within 3.5 miles of the study area. This species was not observed during the survey conducted when this species would be in bloom; therefore, this species is considered absent from the study area.

Table 2: Species with Potential Habitat Present within the Proposed Project Footprint

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Status[1-4]	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent[5]	Rationale
California Orcutt grass	*Orcuttia californica*	**FE**, **SE**, CRPR 1B.1	Vernal pools between 45 and 1,980 feet amsl. Blooms from April to August.	A	Habitat is not present within the study area. One known occurrence was documented within 2.5 miles of the study area. Due to the absence of habitat, this species is considered absent from the study area.
Allen's pentachaeta	*Pentachaeta aurea* subsp. *allenii*	CRPR 1B.1	Openings in coastal scrub and valley and foothill grasslands between 225 to 1,560 feet amsl. Blooms from March to June.	A	Habitat is not present within the study area. No known occurrences are documented within 5 miles of the study area. Due to the absence of habitat, this species is considered absent from the study area.
Nuttall's scrub oak	*Quercus dumosa*	CRPR 1B.1	Sandy, clay loam soils in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, and coastal scrub, between 45 to 1,200 feet amsl. Blooms from February to April, sometimes as late as May to August.	A	Habitat is not present within the study area. No known occurrences are documented within 5 miles of the study area. Due to the absence of suitable habitat, this species is considered absent from the study area.
Sanford's arrowhead	*Sagittaria sanfordii*	CRPR 1B.2	Shallow fresh water marshes and swamps up to 1,950 feet amsl in elevation. Blooms from May to October, sometimes as late as November.	A	Habitat is not present within the study area. No known occurrences are documented within 5 miles of the study area. Due to the absence of suitable habitat, this species is considered absent from the study area.

Table 2: Species with Potential Habitat Present within the Proposed Project Footprint

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Status[1-4]	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent[5]	Rationale
chaparral ragwort	*Senecio aphanactis*	CRPR 2B.2	Sometimes on alkaline soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub, between 45 to 2,400 feet amsl. Blooms from January to April, sometimes as late as May.	A	Habitat is not present within the study area. No known occurrences are documented within 5 miles of the study area. Due to the absence of suitable soils and habitat, this species is considered absent from the study area.
salt spring checkerbloom	*Sidalcea neomexicana*	CRPR 2B.2	Mesic habitats, alkaline soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, and playas between 45 to 4,590 feet amsl. Blooms from March to June.	A	Habitat is not present within the study area. No known occurrences are documented within 5 miles of the study area. Due to the absence of suitable habitat, this species is considered absent from the study area.
estuary seablite	*Suaeda esteroa*	CRPR 1B.2	Coastal salt water marshes and swamps up to 15 feet amsl. Blooms from July to October, sometimes as early as May and as late as January.	A	Habitat is not present within the study area. Known occurrences are documented within 0.5 mile of the study area. Due to the absence of suitable habitat, this species is considered absent from the study area.
San Bernardino aster	*Symphyotrichum defoliatum*	CRPR 1B.2	Near ditches, streams, and springs in cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, and valley and foothill grasslands between 6 to 6,120 feet amsl. Blooms from July to November, sometimes as late as December.	A	Habitat is not present within the study area. One known occurrence was documented within 2 miles of the study area. Due to the absence of suitable habitat, this species is considered absent from the study area.

Table 2: Species with Potential Habitat Present within the Proposed Project Footprint

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Status[1-4]	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent[5]	Rationale
big-leaved crownbeard	*Verbesina dissita*	**FT**, **ST**, CRPR 1B.1	Maritime chaparral and coastal scrub, between 135 to 615 feet amsl. Blooms from April to July, sometimes as early as March.	A	Habitat is not present within the study area. No known occurrences are documented within 5 miles of the study area. Due to the absence of suitable habitat, this species is considered absent from the study area.

Table 2: Species with Potential Habitat Present within the Proposed Project Footprint

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Status[1-4]	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent[5]	Rationale
WILDLIFE					
Crustaceans					
Riverside fairy shrimp	*Streptocephalus woottoni*	**FE**	Generally, occur in vernal pool complexes (5 to 50 pools, but may only have two pools). Restricted to vernal pools and other non-vegetated ephemeral pools greater than 12 inches in depth. Not all cysts will hatch, but those that do hatch within seven to eight weeks of rainfall. Known to occur within Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, and Ventura counties and in Mexico.	A	The study area lacks the habitat required by this species. No pools or potential pools were observed within the study area; therefore, this species is considered absent from the proposed Project.
San Diego fairy shrimp	*Branchinecta sandiegonensis*	**FT**	This species is restricted to vernal pools of five to 30 centimeters in depth below 2,300 feet in elevation and 40 miles of the Pacific Ocean. Pools must be 50-68 degrees, are only present in deep pools.	A	The study area lacks the habitat required by this species. No pools or potential pools were observed within the study area; therefore, this species is considered absent from the proposed Project.
Fish					
tidewater goby	*Eucyclogobius newberryi*	**FE**, SSC	This species inhabits brackish water habitats, such as shallow lagoons and lower stream reaches, along the California coast from the Agua Hedionda Lagoon in San Diego County to the mouth of the Smith River.	A	The study area lacks any bodies of water and no habitat is present; therefore, this species is considered absent from the proposed Project.

Table 2: Species with Potential Habitat Present within the Proposed Project Footprint

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Status[1-4]	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent[5]	Rationale
southern steelhead	*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus* pop. 10	**FE**	This species migrates from marine environments into freshwater streams and rivers to mate and spawn. Higher-elevation headwaters are primary spawning and rearing areas	A	The study area lacks any bodies of water and no habitat is present; therefore, this species is considered absent from the proposed Project.
Amphibians					
western spadefoot	*Spea hammondii*	SSC	This species occurs in mixed woodland, grassland, coastal sage scrub, and chaparral habitats, and also in sandy washes, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains. This species can be found in habitats around 4,462 feet in elevation and prefers lowlands of open areas or sparsely vegetated areas with sandy or gravelly soils	A	Habitat, including breeding pools, is not present within the study area; therefore, this species is considered absent from the proposed Project.
Reptiles					
southern California legless lizard	*Anniella stebbinsi*	SSC	This species is found in chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, riparian woodlands, sandy washes, stream terraces with oaks, and cottonwoods and also on beaches from sea level to around 5,900 feet.	A	The study area lacks the vegetation communities and habitat required by this species; therefore, this species is considered absent from the proposed Project.

Table 2: Species with Potential Habitat Present within the Proposed Project Footprint

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Status[1-4]	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent[5]	Rationale
green turtle	*Chelonia mydas*	**FT**	This species is globally distributed and generally found in tropical and subtropical waters along continental coasts and islands. Green turtles primarily use three types of habitat: oceanic beaches (for nesting), convergence zones in the open ocean, and benthic feeding grounds in coastal areas	A	The study area lacks the habitat required for this species. The Pacific Ocean is not located within or adjacent to the study area. Therefore, this species is considered absent from the proposed Project.
red-diamond rattlesnake	*Crotalus ruber*	SSC	This species occurs in habitats with heavy brush associated with large rocks or boulders. This species is found in chamise and red shank-dominated associations, as well as coastal sage scrub, grassland, woodland, and desert slope scrub associations	A	The study area lacks the dense vegetation and large rocks and boulders associated with this species. In addition, no occurrences of this species have been recorded within 5 miles of the study area. Therefore, this species is considered absent from the proposed Project.
western pond turtle	*Emys marmorata*	SSC	It inhabits permanent or nearly permanent bodies of water in many habitat types including ponds, marshes, rivers, and streams that typically have a rocky or muddy bottom and extensive aquatic vegetation along water body margins and requires basking sites such as partially submerged logs, vegetation mats, or open mud banks.	A	The study area does not contain any bodies of water and lacks the habitat required for this species. Therefore, this species is considered absent from the proposed Project.

Table 2: Species with Potential Habitat Present within the Proposed Project Footprint

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Status[1-4]	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent[5]	Rationale
coast horned lizard	*Phrynosoma blainvillii*	SSC	This species requires loose, fine soils with a high sand fraction, abundance of native ants or other insects, open areas with limited overstory for basking and areas with low, dense shrubs for refuge. Elevation range is 30 to 6,990 ft amsl.	HP (poor quality)	Low quality habitat for this species is present within the restored *Artemisia californica-Eriogonum fasciculatum*. However, no known occurrences within 5 miles of the study area. Therefore, this species is considered absent from the proposed Project.
Birds					
tricolored blackbird	*Agelaius tricolor*	SSC	Tricolored blackbirds forage on the ground in croplands, grassy fields, flooded land, and along edges of ponds This species breeds near fresh water, often in emergent wetlands with tall, dense cattails or tules, but also in thickets of willow, blackberry, wild rose, or tall, dense forbs.	A	No agricultural fields or flooded land occurs within or adjacent to the study area. In addition, no freshwater occurs within the study area. Therefore, this species is considered absent from the proposed Project.
burrowing owl	*Athene cunicularia*	SSC	This species inhabits dry, open, native or non-native grasslands, deserts, and other arid environments with low-growing and low-density vegetation. It may occupy golf courses, cemeteries, road rights-of way, airstrips, abandoned buildings, irrigation ditches, and vacant lots with holes or cracks suitable for use as burrows.	HP (poor quality)	Low quality habitat is present within the eastern portion of the study area. In addition, this species has been recorded within 3 miles of the study area. Therefore, this species has a low potential to occur within the proposed Project.

Table 2: Species with Potential Habitat Present within the Proposed Project Footprint

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Status[1-4]	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent[5]	Rationale
coastal cactus wren	*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis*	SSC	This species occurs in coastal sage scrub interlaced with patches of opuntia cactus, which it uses almost exclusively for the construction of nests.	A	The study area lacks the cactus species required by this species. Therefore, this species is considered absent from the proposed Project.
grasshopper sparrow	*Ammodramus savannarum*	SSC	This species occurs is areas composed of dense grasslands on rolling hills, lowland plains, and in valleys and on hillsides on lower mountain slopes and prefers native grasslands with a mix of grasses, forbs and scattered shrubs	A	The study area lacks any native or dense grasslands required by this species. Therefore, this species is considered absent from the proposed Project.
western snowy plover	*Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*	SSC	The western snowy plover nests on barren to sparsely vegetated sand beaches, dry salt flats in lagoons, dredge spoils deposited on beach or dune habitats, levees and flats at salt-evaporation ponds, and in river bars. In California, most breeding occurs on dune-backed beaches, barrier beaches, and salt-evaporation ponds and infrequently on bluff-backed beaches	A	No habitat for this species occurs within or adjacent to the study area. The study area lacks any beaches, dune habitat, or river bars. Therefore, this species is considered absent from the proposed Project.
western yellow-billed cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	**FT, SE**	This species primarily inhabits mature, open riparian woodlands along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Habitat features usually include some relatively open patches and intermixed low, dense, scrubby vegetation typical of these watercourses.	A	The study area lacks the riparian habitat required by this species. Therefore, this species is considered absent from the proposed Project.

Table 2: Species with Potential Habitat Present within the Proposed Project Footprint

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Status[1-4]	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent[5]	Rationale
yellow rail	*Coturnicops noveboracensis*	SSC	This species occurs in freshwater marsh habitats or large wet meadows containing dense areas of cattails or tall vegetation.	A	The study area lacks any freshwater marsh habitat or wet meadows. Therefore, this species is considered absent from the proposed Project.
yellow-breasted chat	*Icteria virens*	SSC	This species occurs in habitats including swamplands, riparian willow thickets and other dense brush, often near watercourses.	A	The study area lacks any riparian habitat and no bodies of water are located within the study area. Therefore, this species is considered absent from the proposed Project.
California black rail	*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*	**ST**	This species inhabits salt, freshwater, and brackish marshes composed of pickleweed, cattails, tule, saltgrass, and/or bulrush at low elevations throughout its range. Black rails nest in dead or emergent vegetation over shallow water.	A	No salt or freshwater marshes are present within the study area. Therefore, this species is considered absent from the proposed Project.
Belding's savannah sparrow	*Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi*	**SE**	Suitable habitat includes coastal salt marshes with dense pickleweed.	A	No salt marshes occur within the study area. Therefore, this species is considered absent from the proposed Project.

Table 2: Species with Potential Habitat Present within the Proposed Project Footprint

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Status[1-4]	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent[5]	Rationale
coastal California gnatcatcher	*Polioptila californica californica*	**FT**, SSC	This species ia a permanent resident of coastal sage scrub where California sagebrush is usually a dominant or codominant plant species. Abundant in mature sage scrub stands where woody perennial plant canopy cover is generally greater than 40 to 50 percent, and at less than 820 ft in elevation.	HP (poor quality)	Poor quality habitat is present within the restored *Artemisia californica-Eriogonum fasciculatum* within the study area. A small portion of the western edge of the study area occurs within designated critical habitat for this species. In addition, known occurrences are within 1 mile of the study area; however, the portion of the study area that falls within critical habitat consists of low quality nesting habitat, and the habitat directly adjacent to the study area is of low quality. Therefore, this species has a low potential to occur on the proposed Project.
bank swallow	*Riparia riparia*	**ST**	This species inhabits open and partly open areas and is frequently found near flowing water. The bank swallow primarily nests inside tunnels that it builds in steep sand or gravel banks or cliffs of river banks or quarries near water.	A	The study area lacks flowing water and no tunnels, banks, or cliffs occur within or adjacent to the study area. Therefore, this species is considered absent from the proposed Project.
light-footed Ridgway's rail	*Rallus obsoletus levipes*	**FE, SE**	This species occurs in salt marshes traversed by tidal sloughs, where cordgrass and pickleweed are the dominant vegetation.	A	No salt marshes occur within the study area. Therefore, this species is considered absent from the proposed Project.

Table 2: Species with Potential Habitat Present within the Proposed Project Footprint

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Status[1-4]	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent[5]	Rationale
black skimmer	*Rynchops niger*	SSC	The black skimmer is known to frequent coastal estuaries and river mouths. This species typically nests in open, low sandbars near the edge of large water bodies.	A	The study area lacks large sandbars and is not located adjacent to any estuaries or other bodies of water. Therefore, this species is considered absent from the proposed Project.
yellow warbler	*Setophaga petechia*	SSC	This species occurs in habitats including wet areas, such as riparian woodlands, orchards, gardens, swamp edges, and willow thickets.	A	No riparian habitat occurs within or adjacent to the study area. Therefore, this species is considered absent from the proposed Project.
least Bell's vireo	*Vireo bellii pusillus*	**FE, SE**	Habitats include willow woodlands, dense mule fat, and other riparian habitat with dense early successional understories.	A	The study area lacks any riparian habitat; therefore, this species is considered absent from the proposed Project.
California least tern	*Sternula antillarum browni*	**FE, SE**	This species lives and breeds in shallow marine and estuarine shores. Nesting usually occurs in colonies on bare ground (sand or gravel) with sparse vegetation near the water in relatively undisturbed areas.	A	The study area lacks any estuarine shores and is highly disturbed. Therefore, this species is considered absent from the proposed Project.
tricolored blackbird	*Agelaius tricolor*	SSC	Tricolored blackbirds forage on the ground in croplands, grassy fields, flooded land, and along edges of ponds This species breeds near fresh water, often in emergent wetlands with tall, dense cattails or tules, but also in thickets of willow, blackberry, wild rose, or tall, dense forbs.	A	No agricultural fields or flooded land occurs within or adjacent to the study area. In addition, no freshwater occurs within the study area. Therefore, this species is considered absent from the proposed Project.

Table 2: Species with Potential Habitat Present within the Proposed Project Footprint

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Status[1-4]	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent[5]	Rationale
Mammals					
Mexican long-tongued bat	*Choeronycteris mexicana*	SSC	This species primarily occurs in montane riparian, desert succulent scrub, and pinyon-juniper habitats. It is known to roost in mines, caves, and buildings and may occur solitarily or in small groups	A	The study area mines, caves, and other buildings required for roosting. Therefore, this species is considered absent from the proposed Project.
western mastiff bat	*Eumops perotis californicus*	SSC	This species is found in a wide variety of habitats, including desert scrub, chaparral, woodlands, floodplains, and grasslands. It roosts in primarily natural substrates such as cliff faces, large boulders, and exfoliating rock surfaces. It is less commonly found in artificial structures such as buildings and roof tiles.	A	The study area lacks cliff faces, large boulders, and exfoliating rock surfaces required for roosting. Therefore, this species is considered absent from the proposed Project.
south coast marsh vole	*Microtus californicus stephensi*	SSC	The south coast marsh vole occurs primarily in tidal marshes in Los Angeles, Orange and southern Ventura counties.	A	No tidal marshes occur within or adjacent to the study area. Therefore, this species is considered absent from the proposed Project.
big free-tailed bat	*Nyctinomops macrotis*	SSC	This species can be found in a wide variety of habitats, including various woodland, desert, and scrub associations. It is a colonial rooster that prefers rugged cliff faces, slopes, and outcrops.	A	The study area lacks the cliff faces, steep slopes, and outcrops required for roosting for this species. Therefore, this species is considered absent from the proposed Project.

Table 2: Species with Potential Habitat Present within the Proposed Project Footprint

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Status[1-4]	General Habitat Description	Habitat Present/ Absent[5]	Rationale
pacific pocket mouse	*Perognathus longimembris pacificus*	**FE**, SSC	This subspecies occurs within coastal strand, coastal dune, river alluvial sand, and coastal sage scrub communities, as of 2010, only four populations were known to exist (one on the Dana Point Headlands and three within Camp Pendleton).	A	The study area lacks quality habitat required for this species. In addition, this species has not been recorded within 5 miles of the study area since 1971 and is presumed extirpated from the area. Therefore, this species is considered absent from the proposed Project.
southern California saltmarsh shrew	*Sorex ornatus salicornicus*	SSC	The saltmarsh shrew is confined to the coastal salt marshes of Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura Counties. The Southern California saltmarsh shrew's habitat is dominated by pickleweed marshes that consists of dense stands of pickleweed, salt grass, dense willow, and bulrush.	A	There are no saltmarshes occurring within or adjacent to the study area. Therefore, this species is considered absent from the proposed Project.

Notes:

[1] Federal Status:
FE - Federally listed as endangered
FT - Federally listed as threatened
FPE - Federally proposed (Endangered)
FPT - Federally proposed (Threatened)
FC - Federal Candidate
FSS – Forest Service Sensitive

[2] State Status:
SE - State listed as endangered
ST - State listed as threatened

SR - State-listed as rare
SCE - State Candidate for listing as Endangered
SCT - State Candidate for listing as Threatened
SSC - CDFW Species of Special Concern[3] Forest Service Status:
FSS - Forest Service Sensitive Species
WL – Watch List

[4] California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) List:
List 1A - Plants presumed extinct in California.
List 1B - Plants rare and endangered in California and throughout their range.
List 2 - Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California but more common elsewhere in their range.
List 3 - Plants about which we need more information; a review list.
List 4 - Plants of limited distribution; a watch list.
Threat Rank:
0.1 - Seriously threatened in California (greater than 80 percent of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat).
0.2 - Fairly threatened in California (20-80 percent occurrences threatened).
0.3 - Not very threatened in California (less than 20 percent of occurrences threatened)

[5] Habitat Present/Absent:
Absent [A] - No habitat present and no further work needed.
Habitat Present [HP] - Habitat is, or may be, present. The species may be present.
Present [P] - Species is present.
Critical Habitat [CH] - Project footprint is located within a designated critical habitat unit, but that does not necessarily mean that appropriate habitat is present.

SECTION 4.0 – RESULTS: BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES, DISCUSSION OF IMPACTS & MITIGATION

4.1 HABITATS AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES OF CONCERN

4.1.1 Discussion of Natural Communities of Concern

Southern Dune Scrub

There is no Southern Dune Scrub habitat located within the study area. No permanent or temporary impacts to Southern Dune Scrub are proposed.

Southern Foredunes

There is no Southern Foredunes habitat located within the study area. No permanent or temporary impacts to Southern Foredunes are proposed.

Southern Coastal Salt Marsh

There is no Southern Coastal Salt Marsh habitat located within the study area. No permanent or temporary impacts to Southern Coastal Salt Marsh are proposed.

Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest

There is no Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest habitat located within the study area. No permanent or temporary impacts to Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest are proposed.

Waters of the United States and State

Two cement lined v-ditches occur within the proposed Project site. However, both v-ditches have been artificially placed and appear to primarily facilitate nuisance water from the nearby park and surrounding residential neighborhoods only. No waters of the United States or waters of the State are present within the study area.

Coastal California Gnatcatcher Critical Habitat

Critical habitat that has been designated in areas of Newport Beach for the coastal California gnatcatcher (USFWS 2011) and is located within the western portion of the study area; however, the habitat within the proposed Project site is low quality and provides low quality nesting habitat.

4.1.2 Survey Results

None of the natural communities of concern described above are located within the study area. Coastal California gnatcatcher critical habitat occurs within the study area; however, the habitat present within the study area is of low quality, and low quality nesting habitat occurs within the study area. No waters of the United States or waters of the State are present within the study area.

4.1.3 Project Impacts

No permanent or temporary impacts to natural communities of concern are proposed.

Permanent impacts will occur to 0.01 acre of Restored *Artemisia californica-Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance, 1.16 acres of Disturbed/Ruderal habitat, and approximately 0.5 acre of Ornamental Landscaping as a result of the proposed Project activities.

4.1.4 Avoidance and Minimization Efforts

The following Avoidance/Minimization Measures (MMs) are proposed for the proposed Project in order to mitigate for potential indirect impacts that may occur to natural communities located adjacent to the proposed Project footprint (Figure 4) as a result of proposed Project construction activities.

- MM-1: Project-related activities likely to have the potential to disturb suitable bird nesting habitat shall be prohibited from February 15 through August 31, unless a Project Biologist acceptable to the City of Newport Beach surveys the Project area prior to disturbance to confirm the absence of active nests. Disturbance shall be defined as any activity that physically removes and/or damages vegetation or habitat or any action that may cause disruption of nesting behavior such as loud noise from equipment and/or artificial night lighting. Surveys shall be conducted weekly, beginning no earlier than 30 days and ending no later than 3 days prior to the commencement of disturbance. If an active nest is discovered, disturbance within a particular buffer shall be prohibited until nesting is complete; the buffer distance shall be determined by the Biologist in consideration of species sensitivity and existing nest site conditions. Limits of avoidance shall be demarcated with flagging or fencing. The Biologist shall record the results of the recommended protective measures described above and shall submit a memo summarizing any nest avoidance measures to the City of Newport Beach to document compliance with applicable State and federal laws pertaining to the protection of native birds. Similarly, for preserved vegetation that occurs within 50 to 100 feet of construction activities, if construction is occurring during the nesting season, preserved vegetation shall be surveyed for the presence of nesting birds.

- MM-2: Flag or install construction fencing or silt fencing along the proposed Project boundaries to delineate construction limits and to prevent encroachment into adjacent natural communities.

- MM-3: Gravel bags should be placed along the tops of the v-ditches in order to minimize erosion and to prevent construction debris and potentially hazardous materials from entering the waterway during a rain event.

4.1.5 Compensatory Mitigation

None of the natural communities of concern are located within the study area. The study area is highly disturbed, containing at least 25 percent cover of non-native weed species, and is low quality with little to no potential for sensitive native plants or native plants and wildlife species in general. Therefore, it is not anticipated that compensatory mitigation for natural communities would be required for the proposed Project.

4.1.6 Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects consider the effects of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects that are reasonably certain to occur in the proposed Project area. The 0.01 acre of proposed permanent impacts to Restored *Artemisia californica-Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance will not result in

significant effects to coastal California gnatcatcher. No additional work associated with the proposed Project or work in the area is anticipated at this time.

4.2 SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES

Based on current conditions of the proposed Project footprint, of the 33 special status plant species with records of occurrences within the vicinity of the study area, there are no regional sensitive plant species that have a potential to be present within the proposed Project footprint.

4.2.1 Survey Results

There was one restored native community located within the study area, *Artemisia californica-Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance, which will be impacted by the construction of the bridge footings north of Superior Avenue. However, this habitat was previously disturbed and likely contains altered, fill soils. The vegetation present has been installed as part of a restoration effort; therefore, the likelihood of supporting sensitive plant species is very low. The Ruderal/Disturbed area was adjacent to the existing parking lot and road and is highly disturbed due to development and human activity in the area, and as a result, a high percentage (greater than 25 percent) of non-native weedy plant species were observed within this natural community. There are no natural communities of concern located within the study area.

No sensitive plant species were found during the survey. Therefore, of the 32 special status plant species with records of occurrences within the vicinity of the study area, there are no regional sensitive plant species that have a potential to be present within the study area. No additional focused surveys are recommended.

4.2.2 Critical Habitat

No critical habitat for sensitive plant species is present within the proposed Project footprint.

4.2.3 Project Impacts

There are no project impacts anticipated to special status plant species due to proposed Project construction activities.

4.2.4 Avoidance and Minimization Efforts

Indirect impacts to habitat for sensitive plant species or to sensitive plant species that may be present within natural communities located adjacent to the proposed Project footprint will be avoided. As no sensitive plant species have a potential to grow in the proposed Project footprint, impacts to sensitive plant species are not anticipated and therefore, minimization measures are not necessary.

4.2.5 Compensatory Mitigation

Currently, the proposed Project is not anticipated to require compensatory mitigation for sensitive plant species.

4.2.6 Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects consider the effects of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects that are reasonably certain to occur in the proposed Project area. The Restored *Artemisia californica-Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance vegetation present within the proposed Project area likely already represents mitigation for impacts to native coastal sage scrub habitat. The area is being maintained as native habitat through weed control and is currently serving as foraging habitat for native wildlife species. The 0.01 acre of proposed permanent impacts to Restored *Artemisia californica-Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance is minimal and will not result in significant effects to native plant or wildlife species populations in the vicinity of the proposed Project. No additional work associated with the proposed Project or work in the area is anticipated at this time.

4.3 SPECIAL STATUS ANIMAL SPECIES OCCURRENCES

4.3.1 Discussion of Animal Species

Based on current conditions of the proposed Project footprint, of the 34 special status wildlife species with known records of occurrences in the study area, two regional sensitive wildlife species have a potential to be present within the proposed Project footprint.

Coastal California Gnatcatcher

The coastal California gnatcatcher is a federally listed threatened species and a California Species of Special Concern. The historic range of this species extended from the coast and foothills of Ventura County; south through Los Angeles; southwestern San Bernardino; western Riverside, Orange, and San Diego counties of California; and into northwestern Baja California, Mexico. Populations have since become increasingly fragmented. It is a permanent resident of Diegan, Riversidian, and Venturan sage scrub sub-associations found from sea level to 2,500 feet in elevation. Within its range, it associates strongly with California sagebrush-dominant habitats and also occurs in mixed scrub habitats with lesser percentages of California sagebrush. Other plant species important for the nesting and foraging of the coastal California gnatcatcher include California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), and chaparral broom (*Baccharis sarothroides*). Chamise habitats may also support breeding pairs, especially where coastal sage scrub may occur nearby, or form a component (Bontrager 1991). This insectivorous bird nests and forages in moderately dense stands along gentle slopes, arid hillsides, mesas, foothills, and alluvial washes (ERCE 1990). Most studies with large numbers of individually marked gnatcatchers have found home range sizes in excess of 4 hectares (10 acres). Non-breeding season home ranges may be approximately 80 percent larger than breeding season home ranges (Preston et al. 1998). Known occurrences of this species are within one mile of the study area; however, the habitat within and directly surrounding the proposed Project footprint is sparesly vegetated and is composed of open, low lying shrubs providing poor quality nesting habitat for this species. Therefore, this species has a low potential to occur within the proposed Project site.

Burrowing Owl

The burrowing owl is a California Species of Special Concern. It is broadly distributed across the western United States, with populations in Florida and Central and South America. The burrowing owl breeds in open plains from western Canada and the western United States, Mexico through Central America and into South America south to Argentina (Klute 2003). This species inhabits dry, open, native or non-native grasslands, deserts, and other arid environments with low-growing and low-density vegetation (Ehrlich

1988). It may occupy golf courses, cemeteries, road rights-of way, airstrips, abandoned buildings, irrigation ditches, and vacant lots with holes or cracks suitable for use as burrows (TLMA 2006). Burrowing owls typically use burrows made by mammals such as California ground squirrels (Spermophilus beecheyi), foxes, or badgers (Trulio 1997). When burrows are scarce, the burrowing owl may use man-made structures such as openings beneath cement or asphalt pavement, pipes, culverts, and nest boxes (TLMA 2006). Burrowing owls often are found within, under, or in close proximity to man-made structures. Prey sources for this species include small rodents; arthropods such as spiders, crickets, centipedes, and grasshoppers; smaller birds; amphibians; reptiles; and carrion. Threats to the burrowing owl include loss of nesting burrows, habitat loss, and mortality from motor vehicles. Low quality habitat occurs within the eastern portion of the proposed Project footprint; however, the proposed Project site lacks connectivity to additional suitable habitat for this species. Therefore, this species has a low potential to occur within the proposed Project footprint.

4.3.2 Survey Results

Only one natural community, *Artemisia californica-Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance, is located within the proposed Project footprint. Of the 34 special status wildlife species with records of occurrences within the vicinity of the study area, two regional sensitive wildlife species have a potential to be present within the *Artemisia californica-Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland and the disturbed habitat within the proposed Project footprint. *Artemisia californica-Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance is present within the southwestern corner of the proposed Project site, within the western portion of the pedestrian bridge (Figure 4) and provides low quality habitat for the California gnatcatcher. The hillside located in the southeastern portion of the proposed Project site provides low quality habitat for the burrowing owl. Although low quality habitat is present within the proposed Project footprint for these species, based on the current site conditions, it is unlikely that these wildlife species would be present within the proposed Project footprint. A protocol level survey was completed for the California gnatcatcher because a portion of the proposed Project site has been designated as a critical habitat area for the species by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. A separate report will be prepared to discuss the results of the survey.

4.3.3 Project Impacts

Approximately 0.01 acre of *Artemisia californica-Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland will result in direct permanent impacts due to proposed Project construction activities. Due to the level of disturbance in the area of the proposed Project and the high level of human activity directly adjacent to the *Artemisia californica-Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland, the sensitive wildlife species with a potential to occur are not expected on the proposed Project footprint; therefore, no Project impacts to the species are expected.

4.3.4 Avoidance and Minimization Efforts

Direct and indirect impacts to habitat for sensitive wildlife species or to sensitive wildlife species that may be present within natural communities located adjacent to the proposed Project footprint will be avoided or minimized with the implementation of the minimization measures proposed for natural communities (MM-1, MM-2 and MM-3). Direct impacts that may occur to sensitive plant species that may be present within the proposed Project footprint are listed below.

- MM-4: *Artemisia californica-Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland located within the proposed Project footprint should be avoided to the greatest extent feasible.

    - *Artemisia californica-Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland located within the proposed Project footprint, that may be avoided, shall be flagged or construction or silt fencing should be installed along the avoidable vegetation to delineate construction limits and to prevent encroachment into adjacent natural communities.

4.3.5 Compensatory Mitigation

Currently, the proposed Project is not anticipated to require compensatory mitigation for sensitive wildlife species.

4.3.6 Cumulative Effects

Cumulative effects consider the effects of past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future projects that are reasonably certain to occur in the proposed Project area. The proposed work will not result in significant effects to California gnatcatcher or burrowing owl. No additional work associated with the proposed Project or work in the area is anticipated at this time.

SECTION 5.0 – CONCLUSIONS & REGULATORY DETERMINATION

5.1 FEDERAL ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT CONSULTATION SUMMARY

Federal Section 7 consultation has not occurred for this proposed Project, as impacts to federal listed species or critical habitat are not expected to occur.

The Trust Resource Report generated through USFWS IPaC for critical habitat on or within the proposed Project vicinity and federally listed species identified as potentially occurring in or near the proposed Project area was generated on June 3, 2019. Federally designated critical habitat for coastal California gnatcatcher is present within the proposed Project footprint; however, no impacts to this species are anticipated to occur as a result of proposed Project activities.

5.2 ESSENTIAL FISH HABITAT CONSULTATION SUMMARY

Essential fish habitat is not present within the proposed Project footprint.

5.3 WETLANDS AND OTHER WATERS COORDINATION SUMMARY

The proposed Project has been designed to avoid impacts to wetlands, riparian/riverine areas, vernal pools, or waters of the United States or State present within the proposed Project footprint.

5.4 INVASIVE SPECIES

Executive Order 13112 established a council that is responsible for aiding local public agencies toward the goal of preventing the introduction of invasive species. This order requires responsible parties to provide for the control of invasive species and to minimize the economic, ecological, and human health impacts associated with invasive species. No federal action may cause or promote the spread or introduction of invasive species. Invasive plant species, as defined by the California Invasive Plant Council, exist within the study area. These species have evolved highly efficient mechanisms for seed dispersal and for colonization in disturbed areas. Complete eradication from the study area may not be feasible, particularly for non-native grasses.

Initial clearing and grubbing for the proposed Project would remove the invasive species currently supported within the Project footprint, thus eliminating the potential for continued seed dispersal into nearby habitat areas in the future. Conversely, in the process of vegetation removal and soil disturbance associated with the proposed Project, weed seeds may become entangled on equipment, which has the capacity to transport weed seeds to other locations or other portions of the proposed Project area. Furthermore, ground-disturbing activities can leave areas of bare soil that may be colonized by invasive plant species. These invasive plant species can then out-compete native vegetation and spread into adjacent native habitats if allowed to persist. Once invasive species colonize an area, native plants have limited reestablishment success. To prevent new invasive species from being imported to the site or being dispersed from the site, the proposed Project will follow applicable invasive species control measures as required by the CDFW.

5.5 MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT

All migratory, non-game native bird species are protected by international treaty under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (USFWS 2013). Pursuant to the MBTA, it is unlawful to "take" (i.e., capture, kill, pursue, or possess) migratory birds or their nests. Virtually all native bird species are covered by the MBTA.

To avoid impacts to other birds protected by the MBTA, ground disturbance or removal of vegetation should be done outside the breeding season. If ground disturbance or vegetation removal will take place during the breeding season (generally February 15 through September 1), then, to minimize impacts, a qualified biologist will conduct a nesting bird survey within the proposed Project footprint at least two weeks prior to construction with a buffer at a minimum of 300 feet around the Project footprint and again within three days of construction activities. If a nest is found within the proposed Project footprint, minimization measures will be implemented under the direction of the qualified biologist. These measures may include a no-work zone around the nest, noise minimization measures, and biological monitoring of the nest to assess if the breeding birds are being disturbed by construction.

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APPENDIX A – USFWS, CDFW, AND CNPS SPECIES LIST RESULTS

IPaC Information for Planning and Consultation **U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service**

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 species[1] 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 Fisheries[2]).

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:

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Pacific Pocket Mouse Perognathus longimembris pacificus No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8080	Endangered

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Coastal California Gnatcatcher Polioptila californica californica There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location overlaps the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8178	Threatened
Light-footed Clapper Rail Rallus longirostris levipes No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6035	Endangered
Western Snowy Plover Charadrius nivosus nivosus There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location is outside the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8035	Threatened

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Salt Marsh Bird's-beak Cordylanthus maritimus ssp. maritimus No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6447	Endangered

Critical habitats

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

This location overlaps the critical habitat for the following species:

NAME	TYPE

Coastal California Gnatcatcher	Polioptila californica californica	Final

https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8178#crithab

Migratory birds

Certain birds are protected under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act[1] and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act[2].

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

MIGRATORY BIRD INFORMATION IS NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME

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 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.

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

This location overlaps the following wetlands:

RIVERINE
R4SBAr

A full description for each wetland code can be found at the National Wetlands Inventory website

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 tuberficid 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.

Selected Elements by Common Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (Newport Beach (3311768) OR Laguna Beach (3311757) OR Tustin (3311767) OR Seal Beach (3311861))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Allen's pentachaeta *Pentachaeta aurea ssp. allenii*	PDAST6X021	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
American badger *Taxidea taxus*	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
aphanisma *Aphanisma blitoides*	PDCHE02010	None	None	G3G4	S2	1B.2
bank swallow *Riparia riparia*	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S2	
Belding's savannah sparrow *Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi*	ABPBX99015	None	Endangered	G5T3	S3	
big free-tailed bat *Nyctinomops macrotis*	AMACD04020	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
big-leaved crownbeard *Verbesina dissita*	PDAST9R050	Threatened	Threatened	G1G2	S1	1B.1
black skimmer *Rynchops niger*	ABNNM14010	None	None	G5	S2	SSC
burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia*	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
California black rail *Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*	ABNME03041	None	Threatened	G3G4T1	S1	FP
California horned lark *Eremophila alpestris actia*	ABPAT02011	None	None	G5T4Q	S4	WL
California least tern *Sternula antillarum browni*	ABNNM08103	Endangered	Endangered	G4T2T3Q	S2	FP
California Orcutt grass *Orcuttia californica*	PMPOA4G010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
chaparral ragwort *Senecio aphanactis*	PDAST8H060	None	None	G3	S2	2B.2
chaparral sand-verbena *Abronia villosa var. aurita*	PDNYC010P1	None	None	G5T2?	S2	1B.1
cliff spurge *Euphorbia misera*	PDEUP0Q1B0	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2
coast horned lizard *Phrynosoma blainvillii*	ARACF12100	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
coast woolly-heads *Nemacaulis denudata var. denudata*	PDPGN0G011	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.2
coastal cactus wren *Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis*	ABPBG02095	None	None	G5T3Q	S3	SSC

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
coastal California gnatcatcher *Polioptila californica californica*	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	G4G5T2Q	S2	SSC
Cooper's hawk *Accipiter cooperii*	ABNKC12040	None	None	G5	S4	WL
Coulter's goldfields *Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri*	PDAST5L0A1	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1
Coulter's saltbush *Atriplex coulteri*	PDCHE040E0	None	None	G3	S1S2	1B.2
Crotch bumble bee *Bombus crotchii*	IIHYM24480	None	None	G3G4	S1S2	
Davidson's saltscale *Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii*	PDCHE041T1	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2
decumbent goldenbush *Isocoma menziesii var. decumbens*	PDAST57091	None	None	G3G5T2T3	S2	1B.2
Dorothy's El Segundo Dune weevil *Trigonoscuta dorothea dorothea*	IICOL51021	None	None	G1T1	S1	
estuary seablite *Suaeda esteroa*	PDCHE0P0D0	None	None	G3	S2	1B.2
Gambel's water cress *Nasturtium gambelii*	PDBRA270V0	Endangered	Threatened	G1	S1	1B.1
globose dune beetle *Coelus globosus*	IICOL4A010	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
grasshopper sparrow *Ammodramus savannarum*	ABPBXA0020	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
green turtle *Chelonia mydas*	ARAAA02010	Threatened	None	G3	S1	
hoary bat *Lasiurus cinereus*	AMACC05030	None	None	G5	S4	
intermediate mariposa-lily *Calochortus weedii var. intermedius*	PMLIL0D1J1	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.2
Laguna Beach dudleya *Dudleya stolonifera*	PDCRA040P0	Threatened	Threatened	G1	S1	1B.1
least Bell's vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus*	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S2	
light-footed Ridgway's rail *Rallus obsoletus levipes*	ABNME05014	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1T2	S1	FP
Los Angeles sunflower *Helianthus nuttallii ssp. parishii*	PDAST4N102	None	None	G5TH	SH	1A
many-stemmed dudleya *Dudleya multicaulis*	PDCRA040H0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
mesa horkelia *Horkelia cuneata var. puberula*	PDROS0W045	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Mexican long-tongued bat *Choeronycteris mexicana*	AMACB02010	None	None	G4	S1	SSC
mimic tryonia (=California brackishwater snail) *Tryonia imitator*	IMGASJ7040	None	None	G2	S2	
monarch - California overwintering population *Danaus plexippus pop. 1*	IILEPP2012	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	
mud nama *Nama stenocarpa*	PDHYD0A0H0	None	None	G4G5	S1S2	2B.2
Nuttall's scrub oak *Quercus dumosa*	PDFAG050D0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.1
orange-throated whiptail *Aspidoscelis hyperythra*	ARACJ02060	None	None	G5	S2S3	WL
Orcutt's pincushion *Chaenactis glabriuscula var. orcuttiana*	PDAST20095	None	None	G5T1T2	S1	1B.1
osprey *Pandion haliaetus*	ABNKC01010	None	None	G5	S4	WL
Pacific pocket mouse *Perognathus longimembris pacificus*	AMAFD01042	Endangered	None	G5T1	S1	SSC
Parish's brittlescale *Atriplex parishii*	PDCHE041D0	None	None	G1G2	S1	1B.1
prostrate vernal pool navarretia *Navarretia prostrata*	PDPLM0C0Q0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
red-diamond rattlesnake *Crotalus ruber*	ARADE02090	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Riverside fairy shrimp *Streptocephalus woottoni*	ICBRA07010	Endangered	None	G1G2	S1S2	
Robinson's pepper-grass *Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii*	PDBRA1M114	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3
salt marsh bird's-beak *Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum*	PDSCR0J0C2	Endangered	Endangered	G4?T1	S1	1B.2
salt spring checkerbloom *Sidalcea neomexicana*	PDMAL110J0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
San Bernardino aster *Symphyotrichum defoliatum*	PDASTE80C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
San Diego button-celery *Eryngium aristulatum var. parishii*	PDAPI0Z042	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1	S1	1B.1
San Diego fairy shrimp *Branchinecta sandiegonensis*	ICBRA03060	Endangered	None	G2	S2	
sandy beach tiger beetle *Cicindela hirticollis gravida*	IICOL02101	None	None	G5T2	S2	
senile tiger beetle *Cicindela senilis frosti*	IICOL02121	None	None	G2G3T1T3	S1	

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
south coast marsh vole *Microtus californicus stephensi*	AMAFF11035	None	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	SSC
south coast saltscale *Atriplex pacifica*	PDCHE041C0	None	None	G4	S2	1B.2
southern California legless lizard *Anniella stebbinsi*	ARACC01060	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
southern California rufous-crowned sparrow *Aimophila ruficeps canescens*	ABPBX91091	None	None	G5T3	S3	WL
southern California saltmarsh shrew *Sorex ornatus salicornicus*	AMABA01104	None	None	G5T1?	S1	SSC
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 Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland *Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland*	CTT62400CA	None	None	G4	S4	
southern tarplant *Centromadia parryi ssp. australis*	PDAST4R0P4	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
steelhead - southern California DPS *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10*	AFCHA0209J	Endangered	None	G5T1Q	S1	
summer holly *Comarostaphylis diversifolia ssp. diversifolia*	PDERI0B011	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2
tidewater goby *Eucyclogobius newberryi*	AFCQN04010	Endangered	None	G3	S3	SSC
tricolored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G2G3	S1S2	SSC
Valley Needlegrass Grassland *Valley Needlegrass Grassland*	CTT42110CA	None	None	G3	S3.1	
Ventura Marsh milk-vetch *Astragalus pycnostachyus var. lanosissimus*	PDFAB0F7B1	Endangered	Endangered	G2T1	S1	1B.1
wandering (=saltmarsh) skipper *Panoquina errans*	IILEP84030	None	None	G4G5	S2	
western beach tiger beetle *Cicindela latesignata latesignata*	IICOL02113	None	None	G2G4T1T2	S1	
western mastiff bat *Eumops perotis californicus*	AMACD02011	None	None	G5T4	S3S4	SSC

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
western pond turtle *Emys marmorata*	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
western snowy plover *Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus*	ABNNB03031	Threatened	None	G3T3	S2S3	SSC
western spadefoot *Spea hammondii*	AAABF02020	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
western tidal-flat tiger beetle *Cicindela gabbii*	IICOL02080	None	None	G2G4	S1	
western yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	
white-tailed kite *Elanus leucurus*	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3S4	FP
yellow rail *Coturnicops noveboracensis*	ABNME01010	None	None	G4	S1S2	SSC
yellow warbler *Setophaga petechia*	ABPBX03010	None	None	G5	S3S4	SSC
yellow-breasted chat *Icteria virens*	ABPBX24010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC

Record Count: 91

APPENDIX B – SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

APPENDIX B: SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1.

Intersection of Superior Avenue and West Coast Highway and proposed location of the new pedestrian bridge from the existing parking lot along the east side of Superior Avenue. Photo is facing west.

Photo 2.

Western portion of the Project site and the proposed location of the west side of the pedestrian bridge. Photo shows the restored native vegetation present within the Project footprint. Photo is facing northeast.

Photo 3.

Cement lined v-ditch located along the western portion of the Project site. The v-ditch is located along the west side of Superior Avenue and turns to follow West Coast Highway. Photo is facing southwest.

Photo 4.

Proposed location of the new parking lot and dog park. The area is composed of disturbed/ruderal vegetation. Photo is facing west.

Photo 5.

Photo showing the steep hillside and cement lined v-ditch located along West Coast Highway in the southeast portion of the Project site. Photo is facing southwest.

APPENDIX C – PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED/DETECTED WITHIN THE PROJECT STUDY AREA

Table 1: Plant Species Observed

Scientific Name	Common Name
ANGIOSPERMS (EUDICOTS)	
AIZOACEAE	**FIG-MARIGOLD FAMILY**
*Carpobrotus edulis**	freeway iceplant
*Mesembryanthemum nodiflorum**	slender-leaved iceplant
ANACARDIACEAE	**SUMAC OR CASHEW FAMILY**
Rhus integrifolia	lemonadeberry
APOCYNACEAE	**DOGBANE FAMILY**
Carissa macrocarpa+	natal plum
ASTERACEAE	**SUNFLOWER FAMILY**
Ambrosia acanthicarpa	annual bur-sage
Artemisia californica	California sagebrush
Baccharis pilularis	coyote brush
Baccharis sarothroides	broom baccharis
*Centaurea melitensis**	tocalote
Deinandra fasciculata	fascicled tarweed
Encelia californica	California bush sunflower
Erigeron canadensis	horseweed
Heterotheca grandiflora	telegraph weed
Isocoma menziesii	coast goldenbush
Sonchus asper subsp. *asper**	prickly sow thistle
BORAGINACEAE	**BORAGE FAMILY**
Heliotropium curassavicum var. *oculatum*	salt heliotrope
BRASSICACEAE	**MUSTARD FAMILY**
*Hirschfeldia incana**	shortpod mustard
CACTACEAE	**CACTUS FAMILY**
Opuntia littoralis	coastal prickly pear
CHENOPODIACEAE	**GOOSEFOOT FAMILY**
Atriplex lentiformis	big saltbush
*Atriplex semibaccata**	Australian saltbush
*Salsola tragus**	Russian thistle
FABACEAE	**LEGUME FAMILY**
Acacia sp.*	acacia
Acmispon glaber	deerweed
*Melilotus indicus**	Indian sweetclover
*Trifolium repens**	white clover
GERANIACEAE	**GERANIUM FAMILY**
*Erodium cicutarium**	red-stemmed filaree

LAMIACEAE	**MINT FAMILY**
Salvia apiana	white sage
MYRTACEAE	**MYRTLE FAMILY**
*Eucalyptus camaldulensis**	red gum
POLYGONACEAE	**BUCKWHEAT FAMILY**
Eriogonum fasciculatum	California buckwheat
ROSACEAE	**ROSE FAMILY**
Heteromeles arbutifolia	toyon
*Rhaphiolepis indica**	Indian hawthorn
SCROPHULARIACEAE	**FIGWORT FAMILY**
*Myoporum parviflorum**	myoporum
TAMARICACEAE	**TAMARISK FAMILY**
*Tamarix ramosissima**	Mediterranean tamarisk
ANGIOSPERMS (MONOCOTS)	
ARECACEAE	**PALM FAMILY**
*Washingtonia robusta**	Mexican fan palm
ASPHODELACEAE	**ASPHODEL FAMILY**
*Aloe striata**	coral aloe
POACEAE	**GRASS FAMILY**
*Bromus diandrus**	ripgut grass
*Cynodon dactylon**	Bermuda grass
Elymus condensatus	giant wild rye
Muhlenbergia rigens	deergrass
*Pennisetum setaceum**	fountain grass
*Poa annua**	annual bluegrass
*Polypogon monspeliensis**	annual beard grass
TYPHACEAE	**CATTAIL FAMILY**
Typha sp.	cattail

*Non-Native Species, +Ornamental, Unlikely to be Invasive

Table 2: Wildlife Species Observed

Scientific Name	Common Name
CLASS AVES	**BIRDS**
SYLVIIDAE	**OLD WORLD WARBLERS**
Chamaea fasciata	wrentit
CORVIDAE	**JAYS & CROWS**
Corvus brachyrhynchos	American crow
Corvus corax	common raven
COLUMBIDAE	**PIGEONS & DOVES**
Columba livia	rock pigeon
EMBERIZIDAE	**EMBERIZIDS**
Melozone crissalis	California towhee
MIMIDAE	**MOCKINGBIRDS, THRASHERS**
Mimus polyglottos	northern mockingbird
TROCHILIDAE	**HUMMINGBIRD**
Calypte anna	Anna's hummingbird
FRINGILLIDAE	**FINCHES**
Carpodacus mexicanus	house finch
CLASS MAMMALIA	**MAMMALS**
SCIURIDAE	**Squirrels**
Spermophilus beecheyi	California ground squirrel