

APPENDIX C

Biological Resources Letter Report

Updated July 23, 2015

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Mr. Jerry Marchbank
Senior Director, Facilities, Planning and Construction
Coast Community College District
1370 Adams Avenue
Costa Mesa, California 92626

Subject: Biological Resources Letter Report for Impacts Associated with the Orange Coast College Project located in Costa Mesa, Orange County, California

Dear Mr. Marchbank:

This letter report provides an analysis of potential biological resource impacts associated with the proposed modifications to the Orange Coast College located in Costa Mesa, central Orange County, California. The Coast Community College District (District) is proposing to update its Facilities Master Plan for all of its Orange County campuses, including the Orange Coast College (OCC). As part of this update, the District is planning a comprehensive improvement of building program to meet enrollment needs; and plans to make upgrades and repairs of existing buildings, as well as to construct new facilities to improve the safety and education experience of those attending the colleges in accordance with Measure M.

This letter report provides an introduction, the project location, the project description, the survey methods, existing biological resources, special-status biological resources, and results/conclusion based on an evaluation of biological resources present within the study area conducted on August 6, 2013. This letter report was updated on July 23, 2015 to account for changes to the project associated with the full recirculation of the original June 2014 Draft Program Environmental Impact Report (PEIR) released by Coast Community College District.. Changes to the proposed project since the original Draft EIR include the following:

- Preservation and reuse of the Neutra-designed Business Education row building and Haley Business Center in the campus core;
- Removal of the OC Fair & Event Center joint use parking structure and location of a new parking structure on campus in the Adams Avenue parking lot;
- A new dance building in the campus core;
- A modified location for the Adaptive PE, Gym, and Pool
- A change in location for the Chemistry and Multidisciplinary buildings
- Clarification of the number of student housing beds (818 beds instead of 1,900 beds);

Mr. Jerry Marchbank

Subject Biological Resources Letter Report for Impacts Associated with the Orange Coast College Project located in Costa Mesa, Orange County, California

- Revision of the traffic impact analysis to incorporate project modifications and to respond to City of Costa Mesa comments
- Revision to the OCC Village to remove a hotel use and clarify that this component would be subject to further CEQA review when a specific development plan is known
- Further development of project alternatives to include more preservation alternatives, including a Significant Reuse, Majority Reuse, Maximum Reuse, and Full Preservation Alternative.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The proposed modifications to the Orange Coast College (OCC) Project (Project) includes upgrades and repairs to existing buildings; construction of new facilities; improvements to various parking, vehicular, and pedestrian circulations; and improvements proposed to increase entrepreneurial activities to attract visitors to the campus through development of new facilities and improvements to existing facilities. The Project activities are planned to occur within the approximately 160-acre OCC site, within the City of Costa Mesa, California. The site is less than one mile south from Interstate 405 (I-405); and approximately one mile southwest and northwest from State Routes 73 and 55 (respectively).

A biological survey of the project site was conducted by a Dudek biologist in late summer 2013 to inventory the existing resources present on site and the report was revised in July 2015 based on project modifications. The purpose of this biological letter report is to describe the biological character for the project site in terms of vegetation, flora, potentially jurisdictional waters and wetlands, wildlife, and wildlife habitats; provide an analysis of impacts to special-status biological resources based on the proposed project scenarios; and analyze the biological significance of the site with respect to regional biological resource planning. The biological survey discussed in this letter report concentrated on identifying biological resources that may be subject to regulation under the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703 et seq.), and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. 668-668d) as administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS); Section 404 of the Clean Water Act as administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE); Section 401 of the Clean Water Act and the Porter Cologne Act as administered by Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB); various Sections of the California Fish and Game Code, including, but not limited to Sections 1600-1603, 3511, 3503, 3503.5, 3505, 3513, 3800, 3801.6, and 2050 et seq., as administered by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW); the

Mr. Jerry Marchbank

Subject Biological Resources Letter Report for Impacts Associated with the Orange Coast College Project located in Costa Mesa, Orange County, California

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) (14 CCR 15000 et seq.); as well as other potential special-status biological resources.

2.0 PROJECT LOCATION

The Project is located in the City of Costa Mesa in Central Orange County, California. Surrounding cities include Santa Ana to the north, Irvine to the east, Newport Beach to the south, and Fountain Valley and Huntington Beach to the west (Figure 1). More specifically, OCC is bound by Adams Avenue to the north, Fairview Road to the east, Merrimac Way to the south, and Harbor Boulevard to the west (Figure 2). High-density residential developments are north of the campus, across Adams Avenue; and low-density residential developments are located south of Merrimac Way. Costa Mesa High School and the Orange County Fairgrounds are located to the east, across Fairview Road; and commercial and residential developments make up the west side of the campus along Harbor Boulevard (Figure 2). The approximate centroid of the project is 33°40'10.39" north latitude, 117°54'40.43" west longitude on the U.S. Geological Service (USGS) 7.5 minute series topographic Newport Beach map. The campus is within minutes of Interstate 405 (I-405) and State Routes 55 and 73.

3.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Based on recommendations provided by the Vision 2020 Facilities Master Plan and an analysis of the evolving student body, the Project consists of renovations to existing buildings, including the Skill Center and Watson Hall. The Project also consists of construction of new facilities including a Language Arts and Social Sciences Building; Chemistry Building; Dance Building; Multidisciplinary Building; Student Union/Bookstore/Culinary Arts/Student Success Center; Adaptive Physical Education, Gymnasium, Pool Facilities, and Division office; student housing (818 beds); and the addition of a parking structure in the Adams Avenue lot. The Project would involve the implementation of various parking, vehicular, and pedestrian circulation improvements (Figure 3). Additionally, the District is proposing to increase entrepreneurial activities and attract visitors to the campus through the development of new facilities and the improvement of programs in place, including the expansion and reconfiguration of the existing recycling center to accommodate increasing public utilization and alleviate traffic congestion; construction of the OCC Village, a mixed-use development including retail, conference, education, and office space on the corner of Merrimac Way and Fairview Road; and construction of a new Planetarium. The Project is scheduled to occur in four separate phases and would involve the demolition of existing structures.. The proposed project will occur within the existing OCC campus boundary.

Mr. Jerry Marchbank

Subject Biological Resources Letter Report for Impacts Associated with the Orange Coast College Project located in Costa Mesa, Orange County, California

Topography and Land Uses

Topography on site is generally flat with elevations ranging from 50 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) along the football field adjacent to the north central end of the OCC campus to 70 feet AMSL along the southern portion of the study area just north of Merrimac Way.

The study area is not within any adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan or other approved local or regional habitat conservation plan areas. The Project is subject to local, state, and federal laws pertaining to biological resources, including the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and State California Fish and Game Codes.

Soils

According to the U.S. Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources Conservation Services (2013), three soil types from two soil series are mapped within the project study area: Cropley clay 2–9% slopes, Myford sandy loam, thick surface, 0–2% slopes, and Myford sandy loam, 2–9% slopes. The majority of the project contains Cropley clay 2–9% slope soils. Myford sandy loam, thick surface, 0–2% slopes makes up the northernmost portion of the project. Only a small occurrence of Myford sandy loam, 2–9% slopes exists along the northwestern portion of the study area (Figure 4).

The Cropley Clay Series is formed in fine textured alluvium from mixed sedimentary rock sources (shale, sandstone, and mudstone) and contains very deep, well drained soils (OSD 2013). These soils are on alluvial fans, floodplains, and in small basins and valley fill, with smooth slopes ranging from 0–9%. These soils contain medium to very high runoff and slow permeability. Cropley clay 2–9% slopes soil profile consists of an A horizon comprised of heavy clay loam, silty clay or clay texture. The A horizon structure ranges from granular to subangular blocky in the upper few inches; and the reaction is neutral to moderately alkaline. The C horizon has a clay, silty clay loam, or clay loam texture with typically an angular blocky structure. When dry the soil cracks (USDA 1978). This soil is typically found where there are irrigated crops and pastures, urban development, or within uncultivated or undeveloped areas associated with annual grasses and forbs with some scattered live oak (OSD 2013).

The Myford Series are deep, moderately well drained soils formed on marine terraces. This soil series is found in Orange County and are nearly level to moderately steep (OSD 2013). Typical soil profiles are comprised of A horizons that range from light brownish gray to pale brown or grayish brown and sandy loam or loam texture. The A horizon structure typically ranges from weak subangular blocky to weak platy (USDA 1978). The texture of the B2t horizon is sandy clay or heavy clay loam ranging from brown or light brown to yellowish brown (USDA 1978).

Mr. Jerry Marchbank

Subject Biological Resources Letter Report for Impacts Associated with the Orange Coast College Project located in Costa Mesa, Orange County, California

Myford sandy loam, thick surface, 0–2% slope soils generally occur on broad level terraces. If this soil is bare, runoff is slow, with minimal erosion. Myford sandy loam, 2–9% slopes occurs on broad terraces with gentle to moderate sloping. If the soil is bare, runoff is medium and the erosion hazard is moderate (USDA 1978). Vegetation associated with this soils series is annual grasses and forbs and scattering low growing brush, though Myford soils are used for citrus, pasture, range, barley, and urban development (OSD 2013).

4.0 METHODS

Data regarding biological and jurisdictional resources present within the study area were obtained through a review of pertinent literature and field reconnaissance; both are described in detail below.

Literature Review

The following data sources were reviewed to assist with the biological and jurisdiction efforts:

- Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) Websoil Survey (U.S. Department of Agriculture) (USDA 2013)
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) (CDFW 2013)
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Database (USFWS 2013)
- California Native Plant Society Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (CNPS 2013)

Field Reconnaissance

The survey was performed by Dudek biologist, Johanna Page, on August 6, 2013 (Table 1). The biological survey included documenting vegetation communities and land covers present within the project study area, an evaluation of potential jurisdictional wetlands or waters, and an evaluation of the potential for special-status species to occur in the study area. The project study area includes the existing 160-acre college campus (south of Adams Avenue and north of Merrimac Way). The project study area is defined as an approximate 160-acre area, and a surrounding 150-foot buffer around the project area.

Mr. Jerry Marchbank

Subject *Biological Resources Letter Report for Impacts Associated with the Orange Coast College Project located in Costa Mesa, Orange County, California*

Table 1
Survey Conditions

Date	Time	Personnel	Survey Conditions
8/6/2013	0830-1045	Johanna Page	70-10% cloud cover; 1-3 miles per hour wind; 68° - 77° Fahrenheit

Resource Mapping

The survey was conducted on foot to visually cover 100% of the project study area and an aerial photograph map with an overlay of the project boundary was utilized to record the vegetation communities and special-status biological resources directly in the field. Observable biological resources including perennial plants and conspicuous wildlife (i.e., birds) commonly accepted as regionally sensitive by CNPSCDFW, or USFWS) were recorded on the field map, when identified. Additionally, an assessment and determination of potential for locally recognized special-status species to occur on site was conducted.

The *Habitat Classification System Natural Resources Geographic Information System* (Gray and Bramlet 1992) was used to describe vegetation community and land cover within the study area. General information regarding vegetation communities and plant species was obtained from Gray and Bramlet (1992), Sawyer et al. (2009), Jones and Stokes (1993), and Hickman (1993).

Flora and Fauna

All plant species encountered during the field survey were identified and recorded directly into a field notebook. Those species that could not be identified immediately were brought into the laboratory for further investigation. A compiled list of plant species observed in the study area is presented in Appendix A.

Wildlife species detected during the field survey by sight, calls, tracks, scat, or other signs were recorded directly onto a field notebook. Binoculars (8.5x42 magnifications) were used to aid in the identification of wildlife. In addition to species actually detected during the surveys, expected wildlife use of the site was determined by known habitat preferences of local species and knowledge of their relative distributions in the area. A list of wildlife species observed in the study area is presented in Appendix A.

Latin and common names of animals follow Crother (2008) for reptiles and amphibians, American Ornithologists' Union (AOU 2012) for birds, Wilson and Reeder (2005) for mammals, and NABA (2001) for butterflies.

Mr. Jerry Marchbank

Subject Biological Resources Letter Report for Impacts Associated with the Orange Coast College Project located in Costa Mesa, Orange County, California

Latin and common names for plant species with a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) (formerly CNPS list) follow the California Native Plant Society On-Line Inventory of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2013). For plant species without a CRPR, Latin names follow the Jepson Interchange List of Currently Accepted Names of Native and Naturalized Plants of California (Jepson Flora Project 2013).

Special-Status Biological Resources

Special-status biological resources are those defined as follows: (1) species that have been given special recognition by federal, state, or local conservation agencies and organizations due to limited, declining, or threatened population sizes; (2) species and habitat types recognized by local and regional resource agencies as sensitive; (3) habitat areas or vegetation communities that are unique, are of relatively limited distribution, or are of particular value to wildlife; (4) wildlife corridors and habitat linkages; and (5) biological resources which may or may not be considered sensitive, but are regulated under local, state, and/or federal laws.

Searches through the California Native Plant Society (CNPS 2013) online inventory database and California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) online inventory were conducted to assist in the determination of special-status plant and animal species potentially present on site (CDFW 2013). Specifically, both a one-quad search and a nine-quad search were conducted. Special-status species with documented occurrence within the project area based on a nine-quad search were individually evaluated in relation to the project site to assist in determining the level of potential to occur on site.

5.0 RESULTS

The quantification of biological resources described herein pertain to the project boundary (i.e., the existing 160-acre college campus).

Land Cover Types

Five land cover types were identified within the project boundary, including: developed land, disturbed habitat, eucalyptus woodland, ornamental plantings, and ruderal habitat. The land cover types observed on site are described in detail below, their acreages are presented in Table 2, and their spatial distributions are shown in Figure 5.

Mr. Jerry Marchbank

Subject Biological Resources Letter Report for Impacts Associated with the Orange Coast College Project located in Costa Mesa, Orange County, California

Table 2
Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types On site

Vegetation Community/Land Cover Type	Acreage
Developed	113.99
Disturbed	5.72
Eucalyptus Woodland	0.70
Ornamental Plantings	35.71
Ruderal	1.78
Total	157.90

Eucalyptus Woodland (8.0) is not recognized as a native plant community by Gray and Bramlet (1992); however, eucalyptus woodland is a distinct “naturalized” vegetation type that is fairly widespread in southern California and is considered a woodland habitat. It typically consists of monotypic stands of introduced Australian eucalyptus trees (*Eucalyptus* spp.). The understory is either depauperate or absent owing to shade and the possible allelopathic (toxic) properties of the eucalyptus leaf litter. Although eucalyptus woodlands are of limited value to most native plants and animals, they frequently provide nesting and perching sites for several raptor species.

Australian eucalyptus trees are found in monotypic stands along the southeastern portion of the proposed project site (along Merrimac Way), north of the recycling center at the northern portion of the project area (Adams Road), and along the southeast corner of the Adams parking lot toward the center of the OCC campus. Where Australian eucalyptus trees are associated with other tree species they have been categorized within the ornamental planting land cover type (see ***Ornamental Plantings*** below). There are approximately 0.70 acres of eucalyptus woodland areas located in the three distinct locations throughout the project area.

Ornamental Plantings (15.5) consists of introduced planting of exotic species as landscaping, including greenbelts, parks, and horticultural plantings throughout the County (Jones and Stokes 1993). Ornamental plantings within the project area are diverse and dominated by pines (*Pinus* spp.), eucalyptus spp., Peruvian peppertree (*Schinus molle*), California fan palm (*Washingtonia filifera*), maidenhair tree (*Ginkgo biloba*), carrotwood (*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*), Italian cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*), blue jacaranda (*Jacaranda mimosifolia*), southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), weeping bottlebrush (*Callistemon citrinus*), rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*), bird-of-paradise (*Strelitzia reginae*), mint (*Menthe* spp.), and regularly maintained lawns and sports fields (e.g., soccer field, baseball field, and football field). Ornamental plantings make up approximately 35.71 acres of the project area and are located throughout the OCC campus area.

Mr. Jerry Marchbank

Subject *Biological Resources Letter Report for Impacts Associated with the Orange Coast College Project located in Costa Mesa, Orange County, California*

Ruderal Habitat (4.6) is not recognized as a native plant community by Gray and Bramlet (1992); and is dominated by weedy introduced species typically associated with disturbed ground. Ruderal habitat is similar to annual grassland in that non-native species predominate over natives and native habitat recovery is unlikely. Ruderal habitat differs from annual grassland in that non-native forbs become more dominant in ruderal habitat, as opposed to grasses. Dominant species associated with ruderal habitat include bromes (*Bromus* spp.), oats (*Avena* spp.), *Centaurea* spp., barley (*Hordeum* spp.), cheeseweed mallow (*Malva parviflora*), *Salsola*, mustard (*Brassica* spp.), California croton (*Croton californicus*), filaree (*Erodium* spp.), goldenaster (*Heterotheca* spp.), and Australian saltbush (*Atriplex semibaccata*). Ruderal habitat was observed near the center of the project site, where the new Language Arts/Social Sciences Building is proposed to be constructed. Ruderal habitat on site totals 1.78 acres and was dominated by filaree, cheeseweed mallow, common Mediterranean grass (*Schismus barbatus*), Canadian horseweed (*Erigeron canadensis*), and Coulter's horseweed (*Laennecia coulteri*). Most of the vegetation had already set seed and was therefore, difficult to determine to species.

Disturbed Habitat (16.1) refers to areas that have been permanently altered by previous human activity, eliminating future biological value of the land for most species. The native or naturalized vegetation is no longer present and the land lacks habitat value for sensitive wildlife, including potential raptor foraging. Typically, vegetation, if present, is nearly exclusively composed of non-native plant species such as ornamentals or ruderal exotic species (i.e., weeds). Disturbed land found within the study area consists primarily of graded storage areas and laydown yards. The project area is comprised of approximately 5.72 acres of disturbed land, including: a staging/laydown yard at the northwestern corner of the campus, south of Adams Avenue; an area used for storing ornamental plants towards the north central portion of campus, south of Adams Avenue; and a graded area within the area proposed for the new Language Arts/Social Sciences Buildings.

Developed (15.0) land refers to areas that have been constructed upon or disturbed so severely that native vegetation is no longer supported. Developed land includes areas with permanent or semi-permanent structures, buildings, pavements, roads, and highways (Gray and Bramlet 1992). Typically, this land cover type is unvegetated or supports a variety of ornamental plants. Developed areas within the study area include buildings, facilities, pedestrian walkways, and parking lots. Development is the dominant land cover type within the project area, totaling 113.99 acres.

Jurisdictional Waters

Hydrology and vegetation were examined throughout the project study area during the site visit to identify potential wetland sites and/or non-wetland waters (i.e., drainages, channels, etc.),

Mr. Jerry Marchbank

Subject Biological Resources Letter Report for Impacts Associated with the Orange Coast College Project located in Costa Mesa, Orange County, California

though an official Jurisdictional Delineation was not performed. No jurisdictional wetlands or non-wetland waters occur within the study area.

Flora and Fauna

A total of 19 species of vascular plants, five native and 14 non-native, were recorded during the reconnaissance survey (Appendix A). The diversity of native plant species is relatively low due to the ornamental plantings within the existing development and urban setting of the study area.

A total of nine wildlife species were recorded in the project area during the survey (Appendix A). Most wildlife species observed are common, disturbance-adapted species typically found in urban and suburban settings, such as house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), and mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*). Additionally, there is suitable habitat for small wildlife species (e.g., invertebrates, reptiles, and small mammals) within the study area. Overall, the diversity of wildlife species in the study area is low due to the existing development and urban setting of the study area.

Special-Status Flora and Fauna

No federally or state listed species or other special-status species were observed within the survey area. A search of CNPS and CNDDDB records was utilized to develop matrices of special-status plant and wildlife species that may have potential to occur on site due to the presence of suitable habitat (taking into consideration vegetation communities, soils, elevation, and geographic range, life form/blooming period, etc.). These two matrices of special-status plant and wildlife species (i.e., federally, state, or locally listed species), their favorable habitat conditions, and their potential to occur on site based on the findings of the field investigations are presented in Appendices B and C, respectively.

None of the plant species presented in Appendix B were detected during the field survey. Additionally, no special-status plant species were determined to have a moderate or high potential to occur within the project area due to the disturbed condition of the site and the surrounding urban environment.

None of the wildlife species presented in Appendix C were detected during the field survey; however, there are three special-status species that are determined to have a moderate potential to occur on site.

One special status invertebrate species has a moderate potential to occur on site. The eucalyptus woodland land cover observed throughout the proposed project site could provide wintering habitat for the monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*) (SA). There is moderate potential for one special status bird species to nest on site, Cooper's hawk (state-listed watch

Mr. Jerry Marchbank

Subject Biological Resources Letter Report for Impacts Associated with the Orange Coast College Project located in Costa Mesa, Orange County, California

list species, MSCP covered) (status defined in Appendix C). This species has become adapted to and more frequently observed within urban areas. The eucalyptus woodland and ornamental trees on site provide suitable nesting habitat for this species. Additionally, one special status mammal species has moderate potential to occur on site (status defined in Appendix C), yuma myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*) (SA). Yuma myotis are known to occur within urban areas. The buildings, eucalyptus woodland, and ornamental trees on site are suitable to support day roosts for this species.

6.0 RELATIONSHIP TO NCCP/HCP

The project is not located within any adopted habitat conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or local or regional habitat conservation plan areas. Additionally, the project is not located within any Non-Reserve Supplemental Habitat Special Linkages and/or Existing Use Areas identified within the Natural Community Conservation Plan and Habitat Conservation Plan for the County of Orange Central and Coastal Subregions (Central-Coastal NCCP/HCP) (County EMA 1996). The nearest Reserve Area is the Upper Newport Bay Regional Park located approximately 2 miles southeast of the project area. Since the project is not located within any approved plan areas, the Project would not impact the goals and objectives of any adopted plans. Additionally, the site is proposed to occur within an existing college campus.

7.0 RESULTS/CONCLUSION

The Project is proposing to incorporate upgrades and repairs to existing buildings; construct new facilities; implement various parking, vehicular, and pedestrian circulating improvements; develop new facilities and improve existing programs within the existing 160-acre OCC campus. OCC is an active college offering day and night courses; and therefore, has a high volume of foot-traffic and human presence throughout the day. Since the proposed project would occur within the college campus modifications would not change the existing conditions and use within the project area. Additionally, this campus is bordered by high- and low- density residential and commercial developments offering minimal suitable habitat to support special-status species. The project area is primarily developed or disturbed. Dominant vegetation on site is comprised of ornamental plantings. Although the ruderal and eucalyptus woodland areas have the potential to support special-status species adapted to urban and disturbed environments, these land cover types are limited within the project area, and combined make up less than 3 acres of the total project site. Native plant communities were not mapped on site.

The Project is not located within or adjacent to any designated conservation plan, natural community conservation plan, or local or regional habitat conservation plan areas; and would therefore not impact the goals and objectives of any adopted plans. Although an official Jurisdictional Delineation was not performed, jurisdictional wetlands or non-wetland waters

Mr. Jerry Marchbank

Subject Biological Resources Letter Report for Impacts Associated with the Orange Coast College Project located in Costa Mesa, Orange County, California

were not identified within the project area. Additionally, riparian habitats were not identified within the project area. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project activities would not result in impacts to state and federally jurisdictional waters (and wetlands) or riparian habitat.

The Project is subject to local, state and federal laws and regulations pertaining to biological resources, including the federal MBTA and California Fish and Game Codes. There are three special-status wildlife species with moderate potential to occur within the project area. No special-status plants are likely to occur within the project area. Potential project impacts to these species are discussed in detail below.

Plants

Special-status plants are not known to occur within the study area; nor do any special-status plant species have a potential to occur within the proposed project area. The project is planned to occur within an existing college campus, surrounded by residential and commercial development. The ruderal habitat mapped within the project area is the only land cover type with any potential, though minimal, to support special-status species. Ruderal habitat on site is found in a single area within the project area, totaling 1.78 acres. Additionally, this land cover appears to be compacted and routinely disturbed. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project is not anticipated to impact special-status plant species.

Avian

Although no special-status avian species are known to occur within the study area, there is potential for one sensitive avian species to occur within the proposed project area; Cooper's hawk (California Watch List species) (nesting only). Cooper's hawk populations have increasingly been observed breeding within urban and suburban areas (Curtis and Rosenfield 2006). In urban areas, Cooper's hawks are known to nest within tall ornamental trees (e.g., eucalyptus spp.) within developed areas (including commercial and industrial areas) (Chiang et al. 2012). Data documented by Chiang (2004) suggest that Cooper's hawks in Southern California appear to be year-round residents and remain close to their nest stands during winter. While the project area contains tall ornamental trees (i.e., eucalyptus and pine species) that provide suitable nesting substrate to support this species, no raptor nests were identified during the field visit. Additionally, Cooper's hawk was not observed during the site visit nor are there any documented occurrences within 5 miles of the project site (CDFW 2013). Therefore, likelihood of this species to nest within the project area is minimal. Impacts to this species are anticipated to be less than significant. Nonetheless, it is recommended that the proposed project activities be planned to occur outside of the general nesting season (February 1 to August 31). If construction activities must occur within the general nesting season, a preconstruction nesting bird survey is recommended, as per the guidelines below.

Mr. Jerry Marchbank

Subject *Biological Resources Letter Report for Impacts Associated with the Orange Coast College Project located in Costa Mesa, Orange County, California*

The eucalyptus woodland, ornamental planting, and ruderal habitat within the project area have the potential to support nesting birds protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and/or California Department of Fish and Game Code (including Cooper's hawk discussed above). If construction activities are scheduled to take place adjacent to potential bird nesting habitat during the general bird breeding season (i.e., February 1 through August 31), it is recommended that a nesting bird survey be conducted by a qualified biologist to determine the presence of nests or nesting birds within 300 feet (500 feet for raptors) (given the level of disturbance associated with the project area) of the construction activities. The nesting bird survey shall be completed no more than 72 hours prior to any construction activities.

The survey will focus on special-status species known to use the area as well as other nesting birds that are protected under the MBTA and California Fish and Game Codes. If an active nest (defined by the presence of eggs or young) is identified, grading or site disturbance within an appropriate buffer (e.g., 500 feet for raptors and 250 feet for other birds) of the nest shall be monitored by a qualified biologist regularly until project activities are no longer occurring within the required avoidance buffer of the nest or until fledglings become independent of the nest. The monitoring biologist may adjust the buffer radius if he or she determines it is necessary. The monitoring biologist shall halt construction activities determined to be disturbing nesting activities. The monitor shall make practicable recommendations to reduce the noise or disturbance in the vicinity of the nest. This may include recommendations such as (1) turning off vehicle engines and other equipment whenever possible to reduce noise, (2) working in other areas until the young have fledged, or (3) placing noise barriers to maintain the noise at the nest to 60 dBA L_{eq} hourly or less or to the preconstruction ambient noise level if that exceeds 60 dBA L_{eq} hourly. The on-site biologist will review and verify compliance with these nesting boundaries and will verify that the nesting effort has finished. Construction activities restricted by this measure can resume when no other active nests are found within the restricted area.

"Nest" is defined as: a structure or site under construction or preparation, constructed or prepared, or being used by a bird for the purpose of incubating eggs or rearing young. Perching sites and screening vegetation are not part of the nest. "Active nest" is defined as: once birds begin constructing, preparing or using a nest for egg-laying. A nest is no longer an "active nest" if abandoned by the adult birds or once nestlings or fledglings are no longer dependent on the nest.

Invertebrates

Monarch butterfly (not state- or federally listed) has a moderate potential to overwinter within the project site; however, impacts are anticipated to be negligible. The eucalyptus woodland and some of the ornamental planting land cover (e.g., *pinus* spp.) provide suitable overwintering habitat for monarchs. Monarch overwintering sites are well known throughout California and overwintering

Mr. Jerry Marchbank

Subject *Biological Resources Letter Report for Impacts Associated with the Orange Coast College Project located in Costa Mesa, Orange County, California*

sites have not been documented within the project area. Therefore, impacts to this species are anticipated to be less than significant.

Mammals

Yuma myotis (not state- or federally listed) is the only special status mammal species with moderate potential to occur on site. The field visit occurred during the day, which is conducive for detecting most of the wildlife expected to occur within the project area, but may not be appropriate for directly detecting wildlife species (such as bats) that are active at night and dormant during the daytime.

Yuma myotis is known to occur within urban areas and is a common species of Orange County (Sea and Sage Audubon Society 2013); however, this species has not been documented to occur within 5 miles of the proposed project area (CDFW 2013). The closest known occurrence of this species is approximately 18 miles northeast of the project area within Santa Ana Canyon (CDFW 2013). Although the building site could provide potential day roosts for this species, the proposed project site does not contain open waters required by Yuma myotis for foraging and as a drinking source (Zeiner et al. 1988). The closest suitable water source is approximately 0.5 mile east of the project site at Te Winkle Park north of Arlington Drive and 0.75 miles west of the project at the Costa Mesa Golf Course; and this species has not been documented in these areas. Additionally, OCC offers a wide array of classes scheduled throughout the day, with classes beginning as early as 7 am and offered until as late as 10:30 pm, so there is a high level of human activity within the project area during most hours of the day. Given the absence of historic occurrences of this species within the project area, lack of suitable foraging habitat, and the high level of human activity within the project area, this species is not anticipated to occur within the project area. Since the proposed project would occur within the existing campus boundary, overall population effects and impacts to this species range are also not anticipated. Impacts to this species are anticipated to be less than significant.

If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact me via telephone at 661.705.8613 or via email at jpage@dudek.com.

Sincerely,



Johanna C. Page
Biologist

Att.: *Figures 1–5*

Appendix A, List of Vascular Plant and Wildlife Species Observed Within the Project Boundary

Mr. Jerry Marchbank

*Subject Biological Resources Letter Report for Impacts Associated with the Orange Coast
College Project located in Costa Mesa, Orange County, California*

Appendix B, Matrix of Special-Status Plant Species and Potential to Occur

Appendix C, Matrix of Special-Status Wildlife Species and Potential to Occur

*cc: Mr. Jerry Marchbank, Coast Community College District, Facilities Division
Rachel Struglia, Dudek
Caitlin Munson, Dudek*

Mr. Jerry Marchbank

Subject *Biological Resources Letter Report for Impacts Associated with the Orange Coast College Project located in Costa Mesa, Orange County, California*

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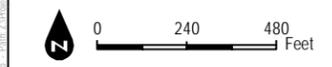


Camp Pendleton
Copyright: © 2014 ESRI



SOURCE: ESRI 2013

FIGURE 1
Regional Location



SOURCE: Bing Imagery, 2015; Coast Community College Vision Plan, 2012; County of Orange.

FIGURE 2
Local Vicinity



Project Boundary

Construction/Renovation Type

- Scheduled Construction/Renovation
- Planned Construction
- Planned Renovation

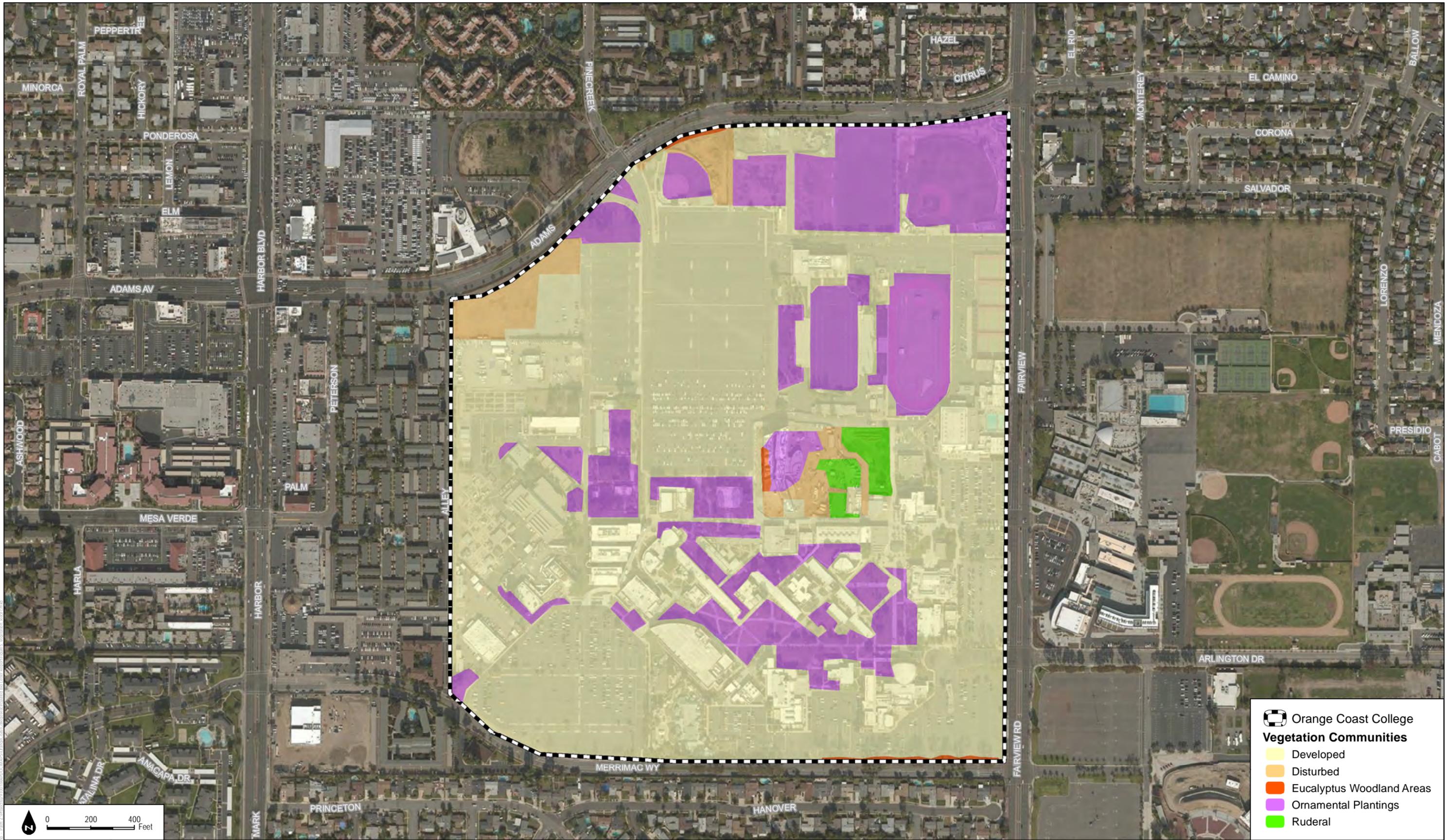
NOTE: Scheduled means buildings approved and/or partially state funded.

- Proposed Campus Land Use**
- 1, Chemistry Building
 - 2, Interdisciplinary Complex Phase 2 (including Language Arts and Business/Math/Computing)/Student Success Center/Academic Senate
 - 3, Recycling Center Expansion
 - 4, Student Housing
 - 5, Planetarium
 - 6, Student Union/Student Services/Administration/Culinary Arts
 - 7, OCC Village (Subject to Future CEQA)
 - 8, Skills Center
 - 9, Adaptive PE, Gym, Pool
 - 9a, Parking Lot
 - 10, Solar Covered Parking
 - 11, Dance
 - 12, Parking Structure
 - 13, Watson Hall Renovation
 - 14, Multidisciplinary Building



SOURCE: Bing Imagery, 2015, Coast Community College Vision Plan 2012, County of Orange.

FIGURE 3
Proposed Campus Land Use



 Orange Coast College
Vegetation Communities

-  Developed
-  Disturbed
-  Eucalyptus Woodland Areas
-  Ornamental Plantings
-  Ruderal

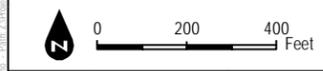


FIGURE 5
Vegetation Map

SOURCE: Bing Imagery, 2015; Coast Community College Vision Plan, 2012; County of Orange.



APPENDIX A

*List of Vascular Plant and Wildlife Species
Observed Within the Project Boundary*

APPENDIX A
List of Vascular Plant and Wildlife Species Observed
within the Project Boundary

VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES

GYMNOSPERMS

GINKGOACEAE – GINKGO FAMILY

- * *Ginkgo biloba* – maidenhair tree

PINACEAE – PINE FAMILY

- Pinus* sp. – pine

ANGIOSPERMS (DICOTS)

ANACARDIACEAE – SUMAC FAMILY

- * *Schinus molle* – Peruvian peppertree

ASTERACEAE – SUNFLOWER FAMILY

- Erigeron canadensis* – Canadian horseweed
- Laennecia coulteri* – Coulter’s horseweed

BIGNONIACEAE – BIGNONIA FAMILY

- * *Jacaranda mimosifolia* – blue jacaranda

CUPRESSACEAE – CYPRESS FAMILY

- * *Cupressus sempervirens* – Italian cypress

GERANIACEAE – GERANIUM FAMILY

- * *Erodium* spp. – filaree

LAMIACEAE – MINT FAMILY

- Mentha* spp. – mint
- * *Rosmarinus officinalis* – rosemary

MAGNOLIACEAE – MAGNOLIA FAMILY

- * *Magnolia grandiflora* – southern magnolia

MALVACEAE – MALLOW FAMILY

- * *Malva parviflora* – cheeseweed mallow

MYRTACEAE – MYRTLE FAMILY

- * *Eucalyptus* sp. – eucalyptus
- * *Callistemon viminalis* – weeping bottlebrush.

APPENDIX A (Continued)

SAPINDACEAE – SOAPBERRY FAMILY

- * *Cupaniopsis anacardioides* – carrotwood

STRELITZIACEAE – STRELITZIA FAMILY

- * *Strelitzia reginae* – bird-of-paradise

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE – CALTROP FAMILY

- * *Tribulus terrestris* – puncturevine

ANGIOSPERMS (MONOCOTS)

ARECACEAE – PALM FAMILY

Washingtonia filifera – California fan palm

POACEAE – GRASS FAMILY

- * *Schismus barbatus* – common Mediterranean grass

WILDLIFE SPECIES – VERTEBRATES

BIRDS

COLUMBIDAE – PIGEONS AND DOVES

Zenaida macroura – mourning dove

CORVIDAE – JAYS AND CROWS

Corvus brachyrhynchos – American crow

FRINGILLIDAE – FINCHES

Carpodacus mexicanus – house finch

HIRUNDINIDAE – SWALLOWS

Tachycineta thalassina – violet-green swallow

ICTERIDAE – BLACKBIRDS AND ORIOLES

Icterus curculatus – hooded oriole

MIMIDAE – THRASHERS

Mimus polyglottos – northern mockingbird

TROCHILIDAE – HUMMINGBIRDS

Calypte anna – Anna’s hummingbird

TYRANNIDAE – TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

Sayornis nigricans – black phoebe

APPENDIX A (Continued)

MAMMALS

***LEPORIDAE* – HARES AND RABBITS**

Sylvilagus audubonii – desert cottontail

* Signifies introduced (non-native) species

APPENDIX B

*Matrix of Vascular Plant Species and
Potential to Occur*

APPENDIX B
Matrix of Special-Status Plant Species and Potential to Occur

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
<i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i>	chaparral sand-verbena	None/ None/ 1B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Desert dunes/sandy/ annual herb/ Jan-Sep/ 246-5249	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Aphanisma blitoides</i>	aphanisma	None/ None/ 1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub/sandy/ annual herb/ Mar-Jun/ 3-1001	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat present within the proposed project site. Closest CNDDDB occurrence is from 1934 approximately 3 miles south of the project site within dry bluffs at Newport Beach (CDFW 2013).
<i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>lanosissimus</i>	Ventura marsh milk-veitch	FE/ SE/ 1B.1	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps (edges, coastal salt or brackish)/ perennial herb/ Jun-Oct/ 3-115	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat on site. No CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the proposed project site (CDFW 2013).
<i>Atriplex coulteri</i>	Coulter's saltbush	None/ None/ 1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/alkaline or clay/ perennial herb/ Mar-Oct/ 10-1509	Not expected to occur. This perennial plant would have been observed during the survey if present. Limited suitable grassland habitat present within the proposed project area.
<i>Atriplex pacifica</i>	South Coast saltscale	None/ None/ 1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Playas/ annual herb/ Mar-Oct/ 0-459	Not expected to occur. The project site is within the known geographic and elevational range for this species; however, this species is known to occur within coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub (Jepson Flora 2013; CDFW 2013). Although species occurrences are near the project site, this habitat does not occur on the project site.
<i>Atriplex parishii</i>	Parish's brittlescale	None/ None/ 1B.1	Chenopod scrub, Playas, Vernal pools/alkaline/ annual herb/ Jun-Oct/ 82-6234	Low potential to occur. The project site is within the known geographic and elevational range for this species; however, this species is known to occur within playas, chenopod scrub, and in vernal pools (Jepson Flora 2013; CNPS 2013). Suitable habitat does not occur on the project site.
<i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i>davidsonii</i>	Davidson's saltscale	None/ None/ 1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub/alkaline/ annual herb/ Apr-Oct/ 33-656	Low potential to occur. The project site is within the known geographic and elevational range for this species; however, this species is known to occur within or adjacent to coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub. The closest known occurrence is approximately 1.75 miles within the Upper Newport Bay Regional Park (Jepson Flora 2013; CDFW 2013). Although species occurrences are near the project site, this habitat does not occur on the project site.

APPENDIX B (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
<i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>intermedius</i>	intermediate mariposa lily	None/ None/ 1B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/rocky, calcareous/ perennial bulbiferous herb/ May-Jul/ 344-2805	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and the limited grassland habitat within the proposed project area is disturbed. The soils on site are not suitable (e.g., rocky or calcareous).
<i>Camissoniopsis</i> <i>lewisii</i>	Lewis' evening- primrose	None/ None/ 3	Coastal bluff scrub, Cismontane woodland, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/sandy or clay/ annual herb/ Mar- May(Jun)/ 0-984	Low potential to occur. The project site is within the known geographic and elevational range for this species. The closest known occurrence dates back to 1932 and is approximately 4.75 miles south of the project site within Peninsula Park (Jepson Flora 2013). Although species occurrences are near the project site, grassland habitat is extremely limited and disturbed within the project site.
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>	southern tarplant	None/ None/ 1B.1	Marshes and swamps (margins), Valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic), Vernal pools/ annual herb/ May-Nov/ 0-1394	Low potential to occur. Project site is within known geographic and elevational range for species, and the project site is located within 5 miles of known occurrences of the species (Jepson Flora 2013; CNDDDB 2013). This species occurs within and immediately adjacent to salt marshes, floodplains, wetlands, and waterways (Jepson Flora 2013; CNDDDB 2013). Although there are species occurrences observed near the project site, no mesic habitat exists on site; therefore, potential to occur is low.
<i>Chaenactis</i> <i>glabriuscula</i> var. <i>orcuttiana</i>	Orcutt's pincushion	None/ None/ 1B.1	Coastal bluff scrub (sandy), Coastal dunes/ annual herb/ Jan-Aug/ 0-328	Not expected to occur. Project site within known geographical and elevational range for this species; however, this species is known to occur within or adjacent to coastal bluff scrub and coastal. This habitat does not occur on the project site. Additionally, the closest known occurrence is approximately 12 miles southeast of the project site in Laguna Beach along the coastline (Jepson Flora 2013; CNDDDB 2013).

APPENDIX B (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i>	salt marsh bird's-beak	FE/ SE/ 1B.2	Coastal dunes, Marshes and swamps (coastal salt)/ annual herb hemiparasitic/ May-Oct/ 0-98	Not expected to occur. This species is associated with coastal dunes and marshes. This habitat is not present within the project site. Closest occurrence is approximately 3 miles southeast of the project site within coastal salt marsh at the Upper Newport Bay Ecological Reserve (CDFW 2013). Although the project site is located within known geographical and elevational range, the habitat on site is not mesic.
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>fernandina</i>	San Fernando Valley spineflower	FC/ SE/ 1B.1	Coastal scrub(sandy), Valley and foothill grassland/ annual herb/ Apr-Jul/ 492-4003	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and the limited grassland vegetation present is disturbed.
<i>Comarostaphylis diversifolia</i> ssp. <i>diversifolia</i>	summer holly	None/ None/ 1B.2	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland/ perennial evergreen shrub/ Apr-Jun/ 98-2592	Low potential to occur. This perennial plant would have been observed during the survey if present. Closest known occurrence is approximately 17 miles southeast of the proposed project site within Moulton Meadows Park (Jepson Flora 2013). Low potential to occur onsite unless planted as an ornamental.
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	many-stemmed dudleya	None/ None/ 1B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/often clay/ perennial herb/ Apr-Jul/ 49-2592	Not expected to occur. The limited grassland vegetation on site is ruderal. This perennial plant would have been observed during the survey if present.
<i>Dudleya stolonifera</i>	Laguna Beach dudleya	FT/ ST/ 1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/rocky/ perennial stoloniferous herb/ May-Jul/ 33-853	Not expected to occur. The limited grassland vegetation on site is ruderal. This perennial plant would have been observed during the survey if present.
<i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>sanctorum</i>	Santa Ana River woollystar	FE/ SE/ 1B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub(alluvial fan)/sandy or gravelly/ perennial herb/ Apr-Sep/ 299-2001	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present.
<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	San Diego button-celery	FE/ SE/ 1B.1	Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools/mesic/ annual/perennial herb/ Apr-Jun/ 66-2034	Not expected to occur. The project site is outside of the geographic range for this species. This perennial plant would have been observed during the survey if present. Mesic habitat does not occur within the proposed project area.
<i>Euphorbia misera</i>	cliff spurge	None/ None/ 2.2	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub/rocky/ perennial shrub/ Dec-Aug/ 33-	Not expected to occur. This perennial plant would have been observed during the survey if present.

APPENDIX B (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
			1640	
<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>	Los Angeles sunflower	None/ None/ 1A	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt and freshwater)/ perennial rhizomatous herb/ Aug-Oct/ 33-5495	Low potential to occur. Project site within known elevational range of species, and the project site is located within 5 miles of known occurrences of this species. Jepson Flora (2013) shows this species as occurring within coastal plains and basins within Newport Lagoon and the Los Angeles Basin. Although species is near project site, suitable habitat (e.g., marshes and swamps) does not occur within the project site, thus low potential for occurrence.
<i>Hordeum</i> <i>intercedens</i>	vernal barley	None/ None/ 3.2	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland (saline flats and depressions), Vernal pools/ annual herb/ Mar-Jun/ 16-3281	Low potential to occur. Project site within known elevational range of species. The closest known occurrence is near Corona del Mar, approximately 6 miles southeast of the proposed project (Jepson Flora 2013). Jepson (2013) shows this species as occurring within vernal pools, dry, saline streambeds and alkaline flats Although species is near the project site, suitable habitat (e.g., coastal scrub and vernal pools) does not occur within the project site, thus low potential for occurrence.
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i>	mesa horkelia	None/ None/ 1B.1	Chaparral(maritime), Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub/sandy or gravelly/ perennial herb/ Feb-Jul(Sep),/ 230-2657	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable vegetation present.
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i> var. <i>decumbens</i>	decumbent goldenbush	None/ None/ 1B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub (sandy, often in disturbed areas)/ perennial shrub/ Apr-Nov/ 33-443	Low potential to occur. This perennial plant would have been observed during the survey if present. There is a single occurrence documented for this species within coastal bluffs of the Pacific Ocean drainage area, dating back to 1946 (Jepson Flora 2013). Suitable habitat is not present within the project area.

APPENDIX B (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>	Coulter's goldfields	None/ None/ 1B.1	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt), Playas, Vernal pools/ annual herb/ Feb-Jun/ 3-4003	Low potential to occur. This species is associated with alkali flats typical of marshes and swamps, playas, and vernal pools. Suitable soils and habitat are not present within the project site. A species occurrence dating back to 1965 overlaps with the proposed project site, and is now thought to be extirpated due to development in the area (CDFW 2013). Although the project site is located within the species' known geographical and elevational range, there is no suitable habitat on site; therefore, potential for occurrence is low.
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>	Robinson's pepper- grass	None/ None/ 1B.2	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/ annual herb/ Jan-Jul/ 3- 2904	Low potential to occur. Project site within known elevational range of species. The closest known occurrence is within an open space preserve near UC Irvine, approximately 4.3 miles southeast of the proposed project (Jepson Flora 2013; CDFW 2013). Jepson (2013) shows this species as occurring within coastal sage scrub. Although this species has been recorded near the project site, suitable habitat (e.g., coastal scrub) does not occur within the project site, thus low potential for occurrence.
<i>Nama stenocarpum</i>	mud nama	None/ None/ 2.2	Marshes and swamps (lake margins, riverbanks)/ annual/perennial herb/ Jan-Jul/ 16-1640	Low potential to occur. This species is associated with marshes and swamps. There is a species occurrence within dry vernal pool habitat found in 1936 at Fairview Park, a quarter mile southwest of the proposed project site (CDFW 2013). Although the project site is located within the species' known geographical and elevational range, the habitat on site is not appropriate; therefore, potential for occurrence is low.
<i>Nasturtium gambelii</i>	Gambel's water cress	FE/ ST/ 1B.1	Marshes and swamps(freshwater or brackish)/ perennial rhizomatous herb/ Apr-Oct/ 16-1083	Not expected to occur. This perennial plant would have been observed during the survey if present. No suitable marsh or swamp vegetation present.

APPENDIX B (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	None/ None/ 1B.1	Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland (alkaline), Vernal pools/Mesic/ annual herb/ Apr-Jul/ 49-3970	Low potential to occur. This species is associated with vernal pools and moist environments. There is a species occurrence associated with the bottom of a vernal pool at Fairview Park, approximately 2 miles southwest of the proposed project site (CDFW 2013). Although the project site is located within the species' known geographical and elevational range, suitable mesic habitat (e.g., coastal scrub or meadows and seeps) does not occur within the project site, thus low potential for occurrence.
<i>Nemacaulis denudata</i> var. <i>denudata</i>	coast woolly-heads	None/ None/ 1B.2	Coastal dunes/ annual herb/ Apr-Sep/ 0-328	Not expected to occur. No suitable coastal dune habitat present within the project area. All species occurrences are documented along the coastline.
<i>Orcuttia californica</i>	California Orcutt grass	FE/ SE/ 1B.1	Vernal pools/ annual herb/ Apr-Aug/ 49-2165	Not expected to occur. This species is associated with vernal pools and is outside of the known geographical range of the species (approximately 30 miles northwest of project site) (Jepson 2013).
<i>Pentachaeta aurea</i> ssp. <i>allenii</i>	Allen's pentachaeta	None/ None/ 1B.1	Coastal scrub (openings), Valley and foothill grassland/ annual herb/ Mar-Jun/ 246-1706	Not expected to occur. The site is outside of the species' known elevation range.
<i>Phacelia ramosissima</i> var. <i>austrolitoralis</i>	south coast branching phacelia	None/ None/ 3.2	Chaparral, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps(coastal salt)/sandy, sometimes rocky/ perennial herb/ Mar-Aug/ 16-984	Low potential to occur. Project site within known elevational range of species. Species associated with alluvial soils; therefore, suitable soils present on site; however there is no suitable vegetation (e.g., chaparral, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, or coastal salt marsh). The closest known occurrence is near Newport Bay, approximately 2 miles southeast of the proposed project (Jepson Flora 2013). This perennial plant would have been observed during the survey if present.
<i>Quercus dumosa</i>	Nuttall's scrub oak	None/ None/ 1B.1	Closed-cone coniferous forest, Chaparral, Coastal scrub/sandy, clay loam/ perennial evergreen shrub/ Feb-Apr(Aug),/ 49-1312	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat (e.g., coniferous forest, chaparral, or coastal scrub) present on the proposed project site. This perennial evergreen shrub would have been observed during the survey if present.

APPENDIX B (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i>	Sanford's arrowhead	None/ None/ 1B.2	Marshes and swamps (assorted shallow freshwater)/ perennial rhizomatous herb emergent/ May-Oct/ 0-2133	Not expected to occur. This species is associated with shallow freshwater marshes and swamps, which do not occur on site, and is outside of the known geographical range of the species (approximately 30 miles northeast of project site) (Jepson 2013).
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	chaparral ragwort	None/ None/ 2.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub/sometimes alkaline/ annual herb/ Jan-Apr/ 49-2625	Low potential to occur. The project site is within the known elevational range of species. Species associated with alkaline soils which are present on site; however, there is no suitable vegetation present within the proposed project area. The closest known occurrence is within the UC Irvine Ecological Reserve, approximately 4.6 miles southeast of the proposed project (Jepson Flora 2013).
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	salt spring checkerbloom	None/ None/ 2.2	Alkali playas, brackish marshes, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub/alkaline, mesic/ perennial herb/ Mar-Jun/ 49-5020	Low potential to occur. This species is generally associated with mesic, alkaline areas in playas, marshes, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and Mojavean desert scrub, which do not occur on site. Although the project site is located within the species' known geographical and elevational range, there is no suitable habitat on site; therefore, potential for occurrence is low.
<i>Suaeda californica</i>	California seablite	FE/ None/ 1B.1	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt)/ perennial evergreen shrub/ Jul-Oct/ 0-49	Not expected to occur. This species is associated with marshes and swamps. Suitable habitat not present within the proposed project site. This perennial evergreen shrub would have been observed during the survey if present.
<i>Suaeda esteroa</i>	estuary seablite	None/ None/ 1B.2	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt)/ perennial herb/ May-Oct (Jan),/ 0-16	Not expected to occur. This species is associated with marshes and swamps. Suitable habitat not present within the proposed project site. This perennial herb would have been observed during the survey if present.

APPENDIX B (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR)	Primary Habitat Associations/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur
<i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i>	San Bernardino aster	None/ None/ 1B.2	Cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Marshes and swamps, Valley and foothill grassland(vernally mesic) /near ditches, streams, springs/ perennial rhizomatous herb/ Jul-Nov/ 7-6693	Low potential to occur. This species is associated with ditches, streams, and springs. Suitable habitat not present within the proposed project site. The closest known extant occurrence was documented in 1933 within Upper Newport Bay Regional Park (CDFW 2013). Although the project site is within the species' known elevational range, no suitable water sources exist within the project area.
<i>Verbesina dissita</i>	big-leaved crownbeard	FT/ ST/ 1B.1	Chaparral(maritime), Coastal scrub/ perennial herb/ Apr-Jul/ 148-673	Not expected to occur. Elevation range on site is between 50 to 70 feet above mean seal level (AMSL) and is well outside of the species' known elevation range. Additionally, no suitable chaparral or coastal scrub on the proposed project site.

APPENDIX C

Matrix of Wildlife Species and Potential to Occur

APPENDIX C

Matrix of Special-Status Wildlife Species and Potential to Occur

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/State	Primary Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
<i>Amphibians</i>				
<i>Spea</i> [=Scaphiopus] <i>hammondi</i>	Western spadefoot	None/ CSC	Most common in grasslands, coastal sage scrub near rain pools or vernal pools; riparian habitat	Absent. No suitable water sources within the project area. No CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the proposed project site (CDFW 2013).
<i>Reptiles</i>				
<i>Actinemys</i> [=Emys] <i>marmorata pallida</i>	Southwestern pond turtle	None/ CSC	Slow-moving permanent or intermittent streams, ponds, small lakes, reservoirs with emergent basking sites; adjacent uplands used during winter	Low. Project area lacks suitable water source and aquatic habitat required by this species. CNDDDB occurrence within 5 miles of proposed project site (CDFW 2013).
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i> [= <i>Cnemidophorus hyperythrus</i>]	Orange-throated whiptail	None/ CSC	Coastal sage scrub, chaparral, grassland, juniper and oak woodland	Absent. Lack of suitable habitat within the proposed project area and adjacent areas. No CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the proposed project site (CDFW 2013).
<i>Charina</i> [<i>Lichanura</i>] <i>trivirgata rosseofusca</i>	Coastal rosy boa	None/ None	Rocky chaparral, coastal sage scrub, oak woodlands, desert and semi-desert scrub; common in riparian areas	Absent. Lack of suitable habitat within the proposed project area and adjacent areas. No CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the proposed project site (CDFW 2013).
<i>Chelonia mydas</i>	Green turtle	FT/None	Warm marine waters near shorelines such as lagoons and bays with beds of eelgrass and seaweed;nests on sandy beaches	Absent. Lack of suitable habitat within the proposed project area. No CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the proposed project site (CDFW 2013).
<i>Crotalus ruber ruber</i>	Northern red-diamond rattlesnake	None/ CSC	Variety of shrub habitats where there is heavy brush, large rocks, or boulders	Low. Limited suitable habitat present within the project site. No CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the proposed project site (CDFW 2013).
<i>Phrynosoma coronatum</i> (<i>blainvillei</i> population)	Coast (San Diego) horned lizard	None/ CSC	Coastal sage scrub, annual grassland, chaparral, oak and riparian woodland, coniferous forest	Absent. No suitable habitat present within the project site. No CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the proposed project site (CDFW 2013).

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/State	Primary Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
<i>Birds</i>				
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> (nesting)	Cooper's hawk	None/ CSC	Riparian and oak woodlands, montane canyons	Moderate (nesting). Suitable habitat is limited to ornamental trees comprised of pine and eucalyptus on site. This species is known to occur in urban areas. No CNDDDB occurrence within 5 miles of the proposed project area (CDFW 2013).
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Tricolored blackbird	BCC, USBC/ CSC	Nests near fresh water, emergent wetland with cattails or tules; forages in grasslands, woodland, agriculture pastures, rice fields, feedlots, dairies , and occasionally riparian scrub and marsh borders	Low. Proposed project site lacks suitable aquatic sources and emergent wetland vegetation required for nesting. Suitable foraging potential within the proposed project area is extremely limited. No CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the proposed project site (CDFW 2013).
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i> (nesting and foraging)	Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	None/ CSC	Grass-covered hillsides, coastal sage scrub, chaparral with boulders and outcrops	Low (nesting and foraging). Lack of suitable nesting and foraging habitat within the proposed project site. No CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the proposed project site (CDFW2013).
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	Grasshopper sparrow	None/CSC	Dense, dry or well-drained annual and native grasslands with mix of grasses and forbs; fallow agricultural fields	Low. Lack of suitable nesting and foraging habitat within the proposed project site. Closest CNDDDB occurrence approximately 3.5 miles southeast of proposed project site within habitat containing coastal sage scrub (CDFW 2013).
<i>Ardea herodias</i> (rookery)	Great blue heron	None/ None	Variety of habitats, but primarily wetlands; lakes, rivers, marshes, mudflats, estuaries, saltmarsh, riparian habitats	Absent. No suitable water sources within the project area. No CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the proposed project site (CDFW 2013).

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/State	Primary Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> (burrow sites)	Burrowing owl	BCC/ CSC	Grassland, lowland scrub, agriculture, coastal dunes and other artificial open areas	Low. No burrows or suitable habitat present to support this species. Species was not observed during the site visit. Closest CNDDDB occurrence approximately 1.6 miles southwest of the proposed project site within non-native grasses and mustard 10 feet of the trailhead to Fariview Park (CDFW 2013). Very few burrowing owls are known to occur in Orange County; mostly wintering birds. Project area is developed, with minimal habitat of poor quality. Based on this and the lack of suitable foraging habitat in the project area, this species is unlikely to occur within the project area.
<i>Buteo regalis</i> (wintering)	Ferruginous hawk	BCC/ CSC	Open, dry country, grasslands, open fields, agriculture	Low. Lack of open habitats suitable for wintering within the proposed project site. No CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the proposed project site (CDFW 2013).
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i>	Coastal (San Diego) cactus wren	BCC/ CSC	Southern cactus scrub, maritime succulent scrub, cactus thickets in coastal sage scrub	Absent. Lack of suitable habitat within the proposed project site or adjacent areas No CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the proposed project site (CDFW 2013).
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	Western snowy plover (coastal population)	FT, BCC, USBC/ CSC	Nests primarily on coastal beaches, in flat open areas, with sandy or saline substrates; less commonly in salt pans, dredged spoil disposal sites, dry salt ponds and levees	Absent. Lack of suitable aquatic habitat (e.g., coastal beaches or saline substrates) required for nesting within the proposed project area. CNDDDB occurrences just within 5 miles of the proposed project site along Huntington State Beach (CDFW 2013).
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> (nesting)	Western yellow-billed cuckoo	FC, BCC/ SE	Dense, wide riparian woodlands and forest with well-developed understories	Absent. Lack of suitable aquatic habitat required for nesting within the proposed project area. No CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the proposed project site (CDFW 2013).

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/State	Primary Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> (nesting)	White-tailed kite	None/ FP	Open grasslands, savanna-like habitats, agriculture, wetlands, oak woodlands, riparian	Low. Lack of suitable open grassland habitat for foraging and riparian habitat suitable for nesting within the proposed project site and adjacent areas. Closest CNDDDB occurrence approximately 2.5 miles southeast of the proposed project site in the vicinity of Upper Newport Bay Regional Park (CDFW 2013).
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	California horned lark	None/ CSC	Open habitats, grassland, rangeland, shortgrass prairie, montane meadows, coastal plains, fallow grain fields	Absent. Suitable open habitats required for nesting and foraging not present within the proposed project site or within adjacent areas. No CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the proposed project site (CDFW 2013).
<i>Icteria virens</i> (nesting)	Yellow-breasted chat	None/ CSC	Dense, relatively wide riparian woodlands and thickets of willows, vine tangles and dense brush.	Absent. Suitable aquatic habitat (e.g., riparian woodlands) required for nesting and foraging not present within the proposed project site or adjacent areas. Closest CNDDDB occurrence approximately 3.8 miles southeast of the proposed project site within riparian scrub dominated by willow trees (CDFW 2013).
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>	California black rail	ST, BCC, USBC/ FP	Saline, brackish, and fresh emergent wetlands	Absent. Suitable aquatic habitat required for nesting and foraging not present within the proposed project site or adjacent areas. CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the proposed project site, with the closest occurrence within southern coastal salt marsh habitat at Upper Newport Bay Regional Park approximately 1.8 miles southeast of the project site (CDFW 2013).
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> (nesting)	Osprey	None/ CSC	Large waters (lakes, reservoirs, rivers) supporting fish; usually near forest habitats, but widely observed along the coast	Absent. Suitable aquatic habitat required for nesting and foraging not present within the proposed project site or adjacent areas. No CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the proposed project site (CDFW 2013).

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/State	Primary Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i>	Belding's savannah sparrow	None/ SE	Saltmarsh, pickleweed	Absent. Suitable aquatic wetland habitat required for nesting and foraging not present within the proposed project site or adjacent areas. CNDDDB occurrence just within 5 miles of the proposed project site within a Newport slough area near the mouth of the Santa Ana River (CDFW 2013).
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	Coastal California gnatcatcher	FT, USBC/ CSC	Coastal sage scrub, coastal sage scrub-chaparral mix, coastal sage scrub-grassland ecotone, riparian in late summer	Low. Suitable habitat (e.g., coastal sage scrub) required for nesting and foraging not present within the proposed project site or adjacent areas. Closest CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 1.75 miles southeast of the project site, just north of Upper Newport Bay Regional Park. (CDFW 2013).
<i>Rallus longirostris levipes</i>	Light-footed clapper rail	FE, USBC/ SE, P	Coastal saltmarsh	Absent. Suitable coastal saltmarsh habitat not present within the proposed project site or adjacent areas. CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the proposed project site, with the closest occurrence within southern coastal salt marsh habitat at Upper Newport Bay Regional Park approximately 1.8 miles southeast of the project site (CDFW 2013).
<i>Riparia riparia</i> (nesting)	Bank swallow	None/ ST	Typically occur along rivers, lakes, oceans, stream, and reservoirs with vertical banks or cliffs; nest in lowland country with soft banks or bluffs; mostly forage over water in riparian areas, various aquatic habitats, and wet croplads, occasionally forage in neighboring brush	Low. Lack of suitable aquatic habitats required for nesting and foraging within the proposed project area. CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the proposed project site (CDFW 2013).
<i>Rynchops niger</i> (wintering)	Black skimmer	WL/CSC	Alkali playa; sand shore; beaches; estuarine sand bars	Absent. Suitable habitat not present within the proposed project area. No CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the proposed project site (CDFW 2013).

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/State	Primary Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
<i>Sterna antillarum browni</i> (nesting colony)	California least tern	FE, USBC/ SE,F P	Nests along the coast from San Francisco Bay south to northern Baja California	Low. Suitable habitat not present within the proposed project area. Closest CNDDDB occurrence approximately 2.65 miles southeast of the proposed project site within Upper Newport Bay Ecological Reserve (CDFW 2013).
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> (nesting)	Least Bell's vireo	FE, BCC, USBC/ SE	Nests in southern willow scrub with dense cover within 1-2 meters of the ground; habitat includes willows, cottonwoods, baccharis, wild blackberry or mesquite on desert areas	Low. Suitable aquatic habitat not present within the proposed project area or adjacent areas. CNDDDB occurrences just within 5 miles of the proposed project site near the Bonita Canyon Reservoir Dam in Newport Beach (CDFW 2013).
<i>Mammals</i>				
<i>Choeronycteris mexicana</i>	Mexican long-tongued bat	None/ CSC	Desert and montane riparian, desert succulent scrub, desert scrub, and pinyon-juniper woodland; roosts in caves, mines, and buildings	Low. Lack of suitable foraging habitat present within the proposed project site. CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the proposed project site (CDFW 2013).
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	Western mastiff bat	None/ CSC	Open, semi-arid to arid habitats including, conifer and deciduous woodland, coastal scrub, annual and perennial grasslands, palm oases, chaparral, desert scrub, and urban; prefer low elevations in the coastal basins of southern California; generally roost in small colonies in cracks and small holes within rugged, rocky areas, also roost within man-made structures	Low. No suitable foraging habitat within the proposed project site. CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the proposed project site, with the closest CNDDDB occurrence approximately 2.75 miles east of the proposed project site within the San Joaquin Reserve (CDFW 2013).
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>	Silver-haired bat	None/ SA	Coastal & montane forest, roosts in hollow trees, beneath exfoliating bark, abandoned woodpecker holes, and rarely under rocks.	Low. Roost in cavities of living or dead trees. Suitable habitat not present within the proposed project site. CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the proposed project (CDFW 2013).

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/State	Primary Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	Hoary bat	None/ SA	Broad-leaved upland forest, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and north coast coniferous forest; usually roost at edge of coniferous and deciduous tree clearings; less commonly roost in cavities, caves, or man-made structures	Low. Suitable roosting habitat (e.g., trees) present within the proposed project site, but this species is seldomly found in urban settings. CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the proposed project site (CDFW 2013). Closest CNDDDB occurrence is 3.8 miles south of the project site adjacent to Newport Harbor (CDFW 2013).
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	Western yellow bat	None/ SA	Desert and montane riparian, desert succulent scrub, desert scrub, and pinyon-juniper woodland; roosts in trees, particularly palms within urban areas; forages over water and among trees	Low. Suitable roosting habitat (e.g., palm trees) present within the proposed project site. No CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the proposed project site (CDFW 2013).
<i>Microtus californicus stephensi</i>	South coast marsh vole	None/CSC	Tidal marshes in Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura Counties.	Absent. Suitable habitat (e.g., tidal marshes) not present within the proposed project area or adjacent areas. No CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the proposed project site (CDFW 2013).
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma myotis	None/ SA	Closely tied to open water which is used for foraging; open forests and woodlands are optimal habitat; roosts in natural and artificial structures (caves, mines, trees, bridges, and buildings)	Moderate. Suitable roosting habitat (e.g., buildings and trees) and known to occur within urban areas. Open waters required for foraging not present within the proposed project site. No CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the proposed project site (CDFW 2013).
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	Big free-tailed bat	None/ CSC	Rugged, rocky canyons; roosts in crevices of high cliffs, outcroppings, buildings, caves, and occasionally in tree cavities	Low. Suitable roosting habitat (e.g., buildings) present within proposed project site, but prefer rugged, rocky terrain not present within the project site. No CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the proposed project site (CDFW 2013).
<i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i>	Pacific pocket mouse	FE/ CSC	Grassland, coastal sage scrub with sandy soils; along immediate coast	Absent. Suitable habitat and soils not present within the proposed project site. Only three known occurrences of this species. Species is common within the immediate vicinity of the Pacific Ocean, within one mile of the coast. The proposed project site is approximately 4.75 miles from the coastline. No CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the proposed project site (CDFW 2013).

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/State	Primary Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
<i>Sorex ornatus salicornicus</i>	Southern California saltmarsh shrew	None/ CSC	Coastal marshes and Valley foothill and montane riparian optimal (prefers moist soil); also woodland, chaparral, grassland, and emergent wetland. Nests in wood, shrubs, and burrows.	Low. Suitable habitat (e.g., shrubs or burrows) not present within the proposed project site. Closest CNDDDB occurrence is approximately 1.3 miles south of the proposed project site within the vicinity of the Newport Lagoon (CDFW 2013).
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	None/ CSC	Dry, open treeless areas, grasslands, coastal sage scrub	Low. Limited and fragmented suitable habitat within the proposed project site. Closest CNDDDB occurrence approximately 3.5 miles southwest of the proposed project site within the vicinity of disturbed non-native grassland habitat in Newport Beach (CDFW 2013). Individual was identified dead in the road.
<i>Invertebrates</i>				
<i>Branchinecta sandiegonensis</i>	San Diego fairy shrimp	FE/ None	Small, shallow vernal pools, occasionally ditches and road ruts	Low. The proposed project site is mostly developed. Soils are well drained with minimal potential for ponding or pooling water on site. Closest CNDDDB occurrence approximately 1.8 miles west of the proposed project site within vernal pool habitat (CDFW 2013).
<i>Cicindela gabbii</i>	Gabb's tiger beetle	None/ SA	Estuaries and mudflats; generally on dark-colored mud; occasional on dry saline flats of estuaries.	Absent. Suitable habitat (e.g., estuaries) not present within the proposed project area or adjacent areas. Closest CNDDDB occurrence approximately 4 miles south of the proposed project site along Newport Beach (CDFW 2013).
<i>Cicindela hirticollis gravida</i>	Sandy beach tiger beetle	None/ SA	Sandy areas adjacent to non-brackish water along California coast; found in dry sand in upper zone	Absent. Suitable habitat (e.g., non-brackish waters and sands) not present within the proposed project area or adjacent areas. CNDDDB occurrences just within 5 miles of the proposed project site along Newport Beach (CDFW 2013).
<i>Cicindela latesignata latesignata</i>	Western beach tiger beetle	None/ SA	Estuary, mud shore/flats	Absent. Suitable habitat not present within the proposed project area or adjacent areas. Closest CNDDDB occurrence approximately 4 miles south of the proposed project site along Newport Beach (CDFW 2013).

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/State	Primary Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
<i>Cicindela senilis frosti</i>	Tiger beetle	None/ SA	Salt marshes	Absent. Suitable habitat not present within the proposed project area or adjacent areas. No CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the proposed project site (CDFW 2013).
<i>Coelus globosus</i>	Globose dune beetle	None/ SA	Coastal dunes	Absent. Suitable habitat not present within the proposed project area or adjacent areas. Closest CNDDDB occurrence approximately 4 miles south of the proposed project site along Newport Beach (CDFW 2013).
<i>Danaus plexippus</i> (wintering sites)	Monarch butterfly	None/ SA	Overwinters in eucalyptus groves	Moderate. <i>Eucalyptus</i> spp. observed throughout the proposed project site could provide wintering habitat; however, this species was not observed during the site visit. No CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the proposed project site (CDFW 2013).
<i>Panoquina errans</i>	Wandering (= saltmarsh) skipper	None/ SA	Salt marsh from Los Angeles to Baja, Mexico	Low. Suitable habitat not present within the proposed project site. CNDDDB occurrences just within 5 miles of the proposed project site within wetland and salt marsh habitats along Huntington Beach (CDFW 2013).
<i>Trigonoscuta dorothea dorothea</i>	Dorothy's El Segundo Dune weevil	None/ SA	Coastal dunes	Absent. Suitable habitat not present within the proposed project site. No CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the proposed project site (CDFW 2013).
<i>Tryonia imitator</i>	Mimic tryonia, California brackishwater snail	None/ SA	Coastal lagoons, estuaries and salt marshes	Absent. Suitable aquatic habitat not present within the proposed project site. Closest CNDDDB occurrence approximately 1.75 miles southeast of the proposed project site within an outlet of San Diego Creek (CDFW 2013).

APPENDIX C (Continued)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status Federal/State	Primary Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur
<i>Fish</i>				
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i>	Santa Ana sucker	FT/ CSC	Small, shallow, cool, clear streams less than 7 meters in width and a few centimeters to more than a meter in depth; substrates are generally coarse gravel, rubble and boulder	Absent. No suitable water sources within the proposed project site.
<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>	Tidewater goby	FE/ CSC	Low-salinity waters in coastal wetlands	Absent. No suitable water sources within the proposed project site.

Federal Designations:

- BCC Fish and Wildlife Service: Birds of Conservation Concern
- FC Candidate for federal listing as threatened or endangered
- (FD) Federally-delisted; monitored for five years
- FE Federally-listed Endangered
- FT Federally-listed as Threatened
- MNBMC Fish and Wildlife Service Migratory Nongame Birds of Management Concern
- USBC United States Bird Conservation Watch List

State Designations:

- CSC California Special Concern Species
- FP California Department of Fish and Game Protected and Fully Protected Species
- SA Special Animal List
- SE State-listed as Endangered
- ST State-listed as Threatened
- WL State Watch List Species