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To:
City of San Clemente
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CAA Planning, Inc.

On Behalf of:
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Biological Resources Impact Analysis Report for the Outlets at San Clemente Freeway Facing Signs Project, Located in the City of San Clemente, Orange County, CA

To whom it may concern,

Merkel & Associates, Inc. has prepared the following biological resources impact analysis report for the Outlets at San Clemente Freeway Facing Signs Project. If you have any questions concerning this biological technical report, please do not hesitate to contact me at (858) 560-5465 or gkrantz@merkelinc.com.

Sincerely,

Gina M. Krantz
Project Manager

Keith W. Merkel
Principal Consultant

INTRODUCTION

Merkel & Associates, Inc. (M&A) has prepared this biological resources impact analysis report, for the proposed Outlets at San Clemente Freeway Facing Signs Project (Project), described in more detail below. The purpose of this report is to document the existing biological conditions within the project study area; identify potential impacts to biological resources that could result from implementation of the proposed project; and recommend measures to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate significant impacts pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and applicable federal, state, and local regulations and guidelines, including the Southern Orange County Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) (2007) and the City of San Clemente Municipal Code (1996).

The project site is located on privately owned developed land immediately west of Interstate-5 (I-5), east of Avenida Vista Hermosa, and north of East Avenida Pico (Assessor's Parcel Number 691-422-13) within section 29 and 32 of Township 8 South, Range 7 West of the San Bernardino Base and Meridian, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Dana Point, California 7.5-minute Quadrangle (Figure 1).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project consists of the installation of 36 wall-mounted, freeway-oriented and/or freeway-visible signs at the existing Outlets at San Clemente regional shopping center and planned hotel. The proposed signs include 27 tenant signs and four project identification signs on the shopping center portion of the site, and three primary hotel identification signs and two secondary identification signs on the hotel portion of the site. The proposed primary identification project tower will be located at the southeast corner of the development, adjacent to and facing I-5. In some of the proposed sign locations on the already constructed section of the Outlets, temporary signs have been placed. These temporary signs are proposed to be replaced with permanent raised and backlit signs in the same general location. The remaining signs will be placed on the proposed icon tower and on the approved but yet to be built Phase 2 of the project and hotel. All 36 proposed signs are backlit building and tower mounted signs with metal reverse channel halo-lighting. In addition, all of the proposed project signs would be automatically shut off one hour after the close of business.

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Project Vicinity Map

Outlets at San Clemente

Source: USGS 7.5' Dana Point and San Clemente, CA Quadrangles

Figure 1

METHODS AND SURVEY LIMITATIONS

LITERATURE AND DATA REVIEW

Historical and currently available biological literature and data pertaining to the study area were reviewed prior to initiation of the field investigation. This review included examination of: 1) aerial photography for the project site (Google Earth, 2016) and 2) California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) special status species records for the project vicinity (CDFW 2015 and USFWS 2016, respectively).

PHOTOMETRIC ANALYSIS

For purposes of analyzing the potential effects of the 36 freeway facing signs on the biological resources onsite, Investigative Science and Engineering, Inc. (ISE) modeled project site photometric conditions using the ISE *LightMap v3.2* computer model.4 based on technical information for the proposed 36 freeway facing signs. ISE then provided the proposed increase in lighting condition in footcandles (FC) based on the difference between themodeled ambient/baseline photometric data (and the cumulative photometric data to M&A through correspondence that attached the modeled photometric data (R. Tavares, ISE, personal communication, January 12, 2017)

GENERAL BIOLOGICAL SURVEY

A qualified M&A biologist conducted a general biological survey (Table 1) within the study area. The study area included a buffer area of approximately 1,000 feet from the proposed project freeway facing signs, including an area directly across Interstate 5 to the northeast. The large buffer was established to ensure that the surrounding areas where any potential substantial changes to the proposed lighting conditions were represented. The offsite area across I-5 was surveyed only visually with the aid of binoculars from the project site. The areas generally within the built out shopping center and parking lot located southwest of the proposed signs were not buffered as extensively since no potential biological resources occur in these areas.

Table 1. Summary of Survey Dates, Times, Conditions, and Staff

Date	Time	Weather Conditions [1]	Biologist	Survey
August 15, 2016	0830-1000	Weather:5 0%-20% cc Wind: 0-2 BS Temperature: 72°-72°F	Gina Krantz	General Biological Survey

1 cc = cloud cover; mph = miles per hour; F = Fahrenheit

Existing vegetation types were delineated onto a 1" = 100' scale, color aerial photograph (Google Earth 2016). The vegetation types were classified according to the Holland (1986) code classification system as modified by Oberbauer (2008). A list of detectable flora and fauna species were recorded in a field notebook. Plant identifications were either resolved in the field or later determined through verification of voucher specimens, and wildlife species were determined through direct observation (aided by binoculars), identification of songs, call notes and alarm calls, or by detection of sign (e.g., burrows, tracks, scat, etc.). In addition, directed searches for sensitive species with a potential to occur onsite were conducted within the study area, and any other potential occurrences were assessed in the field based on the existing biological conditions. A raptor nesting survey was also conducted to determine the presence and location of any active nests of raptor species. Photographs of the project study area were taken to record the biological resources present, and data collected from the survey were digitized into current Geographical Information System (GIS) Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) software platforms.

The scientific and common names utilized for the floral and faunal resources were noted according to the following scientific nomenclature: flora, Rebman and Simpson (2006); butterflies, Klein/San Diego Natural History Museum (2002); amphibians and reptiles, Crother et al. (2001 and 2003); birds, American Ornithologists' Union (1998 and 2010); and mammals, San Diego Natural History Museum (undated), which uses Wilson and Reeder (2005) for species names and Hall (1981) for subspecies.

GENERAL SURVEY LIMITATIONS

Biological inventories are generally subject to various survey limitations. Depending on the season and time of day during which field surveys are conducted, some species may not be detected due to temporal species variability. The biological survey conducted for this project was performed during daylight hours in summer, thus, some potential breeding, wintering species or nocturnal species may not have been detected; however, based on the developed and/or disturbed condition of the site, the literature review performed, as well as our professional knowledge of species-specific habitat requirements, it is anticipated that any additional species potentially present on the project site can be fairly accurately predicted, and that the surveys conducted were sufficient in obtaining a thorough review of the biological resources present on the project site.

SURVEY RESULTS

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

The project site is located on privately-owned, developed lands immediately west of Interstate-5, east of Avenida Vista Hermosa, and north of East Avenida Pico, with residential development beyond these roads to the east, north, and south, respectively. An isolated remnant canyon is located partially within the study area and directly adjacent to the northern parking lot for the outlet center and to the south of the hotel portion of the project site. This canyon had been previously impacted and revegetated with native habitat, as evident through the irrigation system running throughout the slopes of the canyon within the study area.

The elevations within the project study area range from approximately 38 feet above mean sea level (MSL) including the adjacent canyon to 142 feet above MSL where the outlet center and parking lot occur.

The soils within the project study area are primarily mapped as Alo clay, 30 to 50 percent slopes and Cropley clay, 2 to 9 percent slopes, with inclusions of Bosanko clay, 9 to 15 percent slopes tin the northern portion of the study area and Calleguis clay loam, 50 to 75 percent slopes in the southern portion (SSURGO 2014). The Alo series consists of moderately deep, well drained soils and the Cropley series consists of very deep, moderately well and well drained soils.

The regional climate is characterized by warm, dry summers and mild winters with most of the annual precipitation falling between December and March.

The project site is located inside Subarea 4 of the Southern Orange County HCP. No USFWS designated critical habitat for any listed species occurs within the project area. The project site (outlet center and planned hotel) is located outside of any Reserve or lands protected under the Southern Orange County HCP; however, the adjacent canyon located in the northwestern portion of the study area is designated as Supplemental Open Space in the Southern Orange County HCP.

Ambient Night Light Conditions

As provided by ISE, the ambient/baseline night light levels within and surrounding the existing regional outlet center where the project freeway-facing signs are proposed, range from as high as approximately 162 FC closest to the outlet center and 107 FC within the northern parking lot to the lower levels between approximately 20 FC and 7 FC within the adjacent canyon located north of the outlet center/ south of the planned hotel.

To put the project site ambient night lighting condition in perspective, comparative illumination measurements are provided in the following table:

Outdoor Condition	Average Illumination in Footcandles (FC)
Overcast Day	100
Dusk	10
Twilight	1.0 - 0.1
Full moon	0.01
Quarter moon	0.001
New moon	0.0001
Overcast night	0.00001

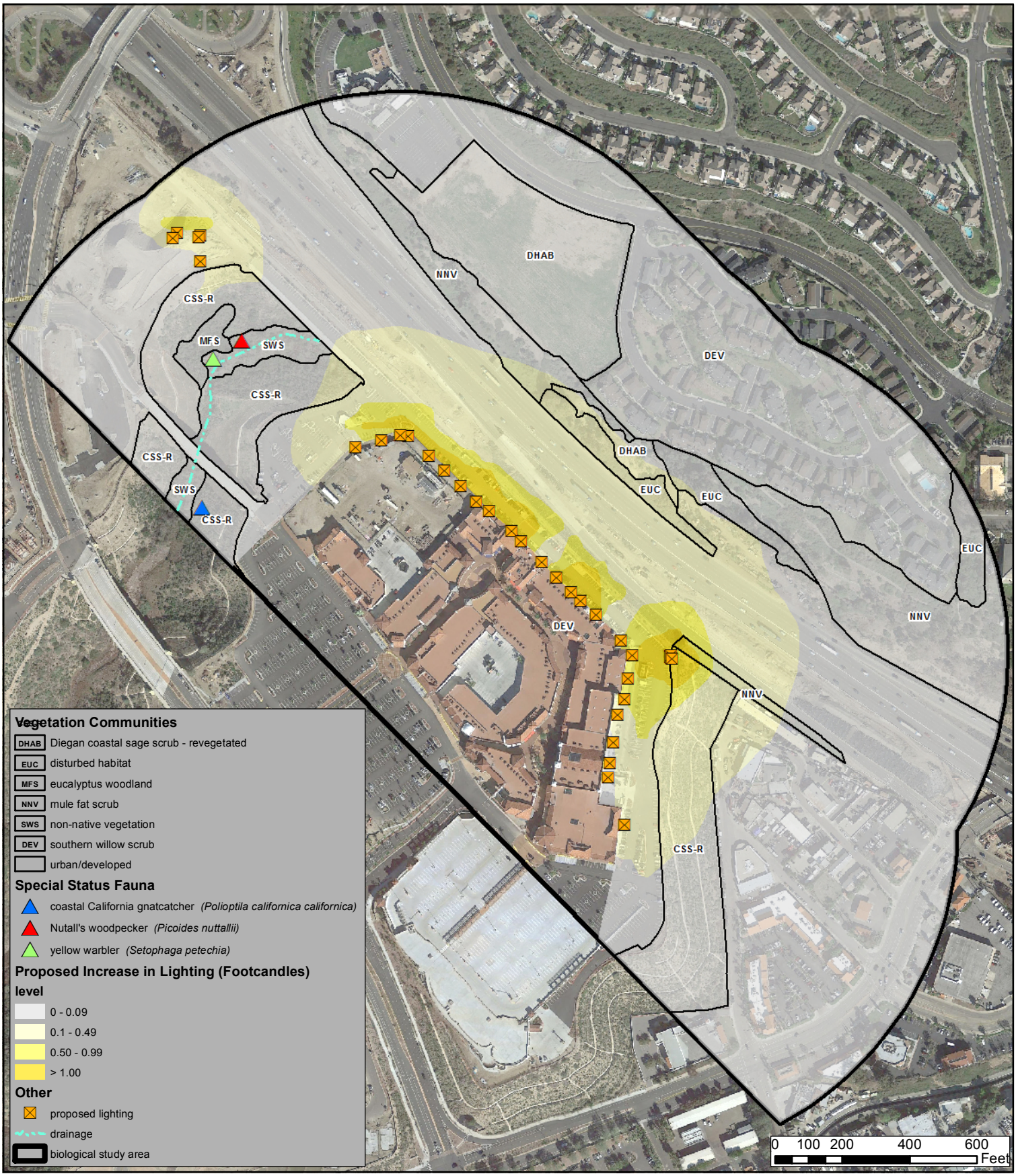
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Botanical Resources-Flora

Seven vegetation types were identified within the project study area during the biological survey (Figure 2; Table 2). These identified vegetation types include conserved and non-conserved vegetation communities as defined by the Southern Orange County HCP. The project site is completely developed; however the surrounding areas within the project study area include remnants of native habitat and/or naturalized vegetation. A complete list of the floral species observed on the project site during the biological survey has been included with this report in Appendix 1.

Table 2. Habitats/Vegetation Communities within Project Study Area

Vegetation Type	Holland/ Oberbauer Code	HCP Habitat Type	Total Area (acres)
Southern willow scrub	63320	Conserved	0.98
Mule fat scrub	63310	Conserved	0.44
Diegan coastal sage scrub- revegetated	32500	Conserved	10.02
Eucalyptus woodland	79100	Non-conserved	2.32
Non-native vegetation	11000	Non-conserved	7.58
Disturbed land	11300	Non-conserved	85.45
Urban/developed	11100	Non-conserved	6.22
		Total:	**113.01**



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Biological Resources/Proposed Lighting Map

Outlets at San Clemente

Figure 2

Southern Willow Scrub

A small patch of southern willow scrub habitat occurs within the bottom of the adjacent canyon along an unnamed drainage. This habitat predominately consists of arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), Goodding's black willow (*Salix gooddingii*), and narrow-leaved willow (*Salix exigua*) with inclusions of mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*).

The southern willow scrub habitat possesses relatively low to moderate habitat values due to the surrounding urban development and lack of connectivity with other larger areas of riparian habitat and intact habitat structure that may provide nesting habitat for urban tolerant birds. Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*) and California towhee (*Melozone crissalis*) are common bird species that were observed in this habitat during the biological survey. Potential mammals include several common species such as raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), and coyote (*Canis latrans cleptucus*), among others. Potential reptiles and amphibians include common species such as the gophersnake (*Pituophis catenifer)* and the Pacific tree frog (*Pseudacris regilla*), respectively.

Mule Fat Scrub

Adjacent to the southern willow scrub to the north is a relatively small patch of mule fat scrub habitat. This habitat is almost completely made up of mule fat and most likely functions like a component of the willow scrub habitat it is contiguous with. The mule fat scrub habitat possesses relatively low habitat values due to the small size, lack of connectivity, and lack of diversity of structure.

Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub - Revegetated

The southeast- and northwest-facing slopes flanking the outlet center parking lots within the study area support revegetated Diegan coastal sage scrub that was previously impacted in association with the surrounding development and planted as part of a revegetation effort. This relatively open habitat is dominated by California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) with inclusions of coastal California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum* var. *fasciculatum*), and coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*). In addition, other species such as laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), lemonadeberry (*Rhus integrifolia*), and white sage (*Salvia apiana*) are present but sparsely distributed.

The Diegan coastal sage scrub within the study area possesses a low habitat value due to the isolated configuration, revegetated habitat on manufactured slopes, surrounding urban development, and remaining human disturbance in the form of revegetation crews entering habitat to maintain the sprinkler system components and/or remove weeds; however, this habitat supports a predominate native plant species composition that provides wildlife habitat. Common and urban tolerant bird species were observed in this habitat during the recent biological survey. The Diegan coastal sage

scrub habitat is also considered suitable nesting habitat for the federally threatened coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*). The gnatcatcher was detected within this habitat during the recent M&A survey and is discussed further in the *Sensitive Fauna* section below. Potential mammals include several of the same common species that potentially occur in the southern willow scrub such as striped skunk and coyote. Potential common reptiles and amphibians present in this habitat include the San Diego alligator lizard (*Elgaria multicarinata webbii*) and garden slender salamander (*Batrachoseps major major*).

Eucalyptus Woodland

A small strip of habitat located north of the Interstate 5 and adjacent to the residential development was identified as eucalyptus woodland. This non-native habitat consists almost exclusively of eucalyptus trees (*Eucalyptus* sp.). This habitat is moderately disturbed due to the close proximity to residential development and the non-native species composition, and may only support common bird species. No active raptor nests or remnants of any raptor nests were observed in the eucalyptus trees. This habitat is likely not suitable for raptor nesting due to the open canopy in many of the trees as well as the heavy disturbance below the trees where I-5 construction equipment is staged.

Non-native Vegetation

The non-native vegetation habitat occurs on either side of the Interstate-5 in the form of landscaping for the purposes of erosion control on manufactured slopes. The areas mapped as non-native vegetation consist almost entirely of cyclops acacia (*Acacia cyclops)* and freeway iceplant (*Carpobrotus edulis*). This habitat has low wildlife value and likely only supports foraging habitat for common bird and butterfly species.

Disturbed and Urban/developed Lands

The areas mapped as disturbed habitat consist of patches of bare ground between the areas mapped as eucalyptus woodland and non-native vegetation east of Interstate-5. This habitat has little to no wildlife value due to its proximity to I-5 and residential development.

Areas mapped as urban/developed lands include the outlet center and surrounding parking lots and access roads, the already graded portions of the site where future approved development is to occur, I-5, and residential homes to the east of the freeway.

ZOOLOGICAL RESOURCES-FAUNA

A total of 8 faunal species were observed and/or detected within the proposed project study area during the M&A 2016 biological survey. The majority of these species are common and widespread species that typically occur within an urban setting; however, three sensitive fauna species were detected and/or observed within the adjacent canyon and are further discussed below. A complete

list of fauna species observed by M&A during the surveys is provided in Appendix 2 and/or included in the habitat descriptions above.

RARE, THREATENED, ENDANGERED, ENDEMIC AND/OR SENSITIVE OR MSCP-COVERED SPECIES

For the purposes of this report, species listed as endangered or threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and California Endangered Species Act (CESA); species designated as California Special Concern species or Fully Protected species by the CDFW, or species designated as Covered Species in the Southern Orange County HCP are considered "sensitive". Species considered rare by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) (2011) or as Special Plants or Animals in the CNDDB (2011a and b), may be considered "sensitive" if they meet the CEQA Guidelines §15380 (Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 20) definition for "endangered, rare or threatened species".

Sensitive Flora

No sensitive flora species were detected onsite. No focused rare plant surveys were conducted onsite since the project does not propose any ground disturbance or habitat impacts. No sensitive flora species have at least a moderate potential to occur within the project study area predominately due to a lack of suitable habitat and/or soils. Appendix 3 provides a complete listing of the sensitive plant species detected or an evaluation of the potential for sensitive floral species to occur within the study area based on suitable habitat, soils, topography, and/or elevation.

Sensitive Fauna

Three sensitive fauna species were observed or detected only in the adjacent canyon in the northern portion of the study area during the M&A biological surveys: coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) (federally-listed threatened, CDFW Species of Special Concern, CNDDB Special Animal, South Orange County Covered Species), yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechia*) (California Species of Special Concern, CNDDB Special Animal), and Nuttall's woodpecker (*Picoides nuttallii*) (CNDDB Special Animal) (Figure 2). One coastal California gnatcatcher was heard in the Diegan coastal sage scrub in the adjacent canyon. Further, the entire adjacent canyon has known records for coastal California gnatcatcher (USFWS 2016). Individual yellow warbler and Nuttall's woodpecker were either observed and/or heard in the southern willow scrub habitat also within the adjacent canyon.

No other potential sensitive faunal species are expected to have at least a moderate potential to occur within the project site. Appendix 3 provides a complete listing of the sensitive wildlife species identified during the biological surveys or evaluated for the potential to occur onsite primarily based on suitable habitat.

WILDLIFE CORRIDORS

Wildlife corridors play an important role in maintaining population viability and preserving biological diversity; fragmented habitats support significantly lower numbers of species and increase the likelihood of extinction for species restricted to small areas (Belovsky *et al.* 1994).

The project site is developed and is surrounded by residential and urban development on all sides except for a remnant canyon located in the northern portion of the study area. This remnant canyon that has been previously impacted and subsequently revegetated ends at North El Camino Real further to the west. This adjacent canyon is isolated and offers no connectivity to large contiguous open habitats. Due to the location within an urban area there is no viable linkage with other larger areas of native habitats and the adjacent canyon is not expected to provide a regional linkage for maintaining population viability and preserving biological diversity for a wide range of wildlife including large mammals with large home ranges (e.g., mountain lion, mule deer); thus, is not expected to function as a regional wildlife corridor.

Only the adjacent canyon in the northwestern portion of the study area supports the topography and wildlife habitat that most likely provides coverage, foraging and breeding opportunities to a variety of common species and a limited number of sensitive bird species, and therefore likely facilitates local wildlife movement for native and migratory wildlife species within the area, provides potential native wildlife nursery sites, and may act as a stepping stone corridor for avian species.

PROJECT IMPACT ANALYSIS

CEQA THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

State CEQA Guidelines §15065 (a) (Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5) states, "A project may have a significant effect on the environment" if:

- "The project has the potential to substantially degrade the quality of the environment; substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species; cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels; threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community; substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare or threatened species; or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory."
- "The project has possible environmental effects which are individually limited but cumulatively considerable."

The following analysis identifies potential impacts to biological resources that could result from implementation of the proposed project.

PROJECT CEQA IMPACTS AND SIGNIFICANCE

Direct Impacts

CEQA guidelines §15358 define a "direct impact or primary effect" as "effects which are caused by the project and occur at the same time and place" that can produce a temporary or permanent biologically significant, "physical change" in the environment.

Vegetation Community Direct Impacts

Since the proposed project is the installation of signs on existing walls or towers associated with an already built out outlet center and already approved but yet to be built future development (on already graded portions of the site), no vegetation community impacts would occur from implementation of the proposed project.

Sensitive Species Direct Impacts

Since the proposed project only consists of the installation of lighted signs on existing walls or towers associated with an already built out outlet center and graded portions of the site) at least 200 feet from the nearest potentially suitable habitat, no direct impacts to sensitive species would occur from implementation of the proposed project.

Jurisdictional Resource Impacts

Although the southern willow scrub and mule fat scrub in the adjacent canyon are presumably jurisdictional resources, they would not be directly impacted by the proposed project; therefore, no proposed project impacts would occur to jurisdictional resources.

Wildlife Corridor Direct Impacts

Due to the nature of the proposed project impacts, the project is not expected to impact a wildlife corridor or alter the local movement of wildlife, and thus would not be considered significant under CEQA.

Indirect Impacts

CEQA guidelines §15358 define an "indirect impact or secondary effect" as "effects which are caused by the project and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonably foreseeable" that can produce a temporary or permanent biologically significant, "physical change" in the environment.

Night Lighting Impact Analysis

The only potential indirect impacts from the proposed project may be from an increase in night lighting condition within sensitive habitat that supports sensitive species and specifically the adjacent canyon in the northwestern portion of the study area. This canyon is occupied by coastal California gnatcatcher. Therefore, the analysis provided below concentrates on the proposed lighting along the northern edge of the outlet center, that faces the adjacent canyon to the north and along the southern edge of the planned hotel that faces the adjacent canyon to the south.

If the modeled proposed night lighting condition in the adjacent canyon is substantial higher than the ambient lighting condition in the canyon, then this change in exposure to artificial lighting conditions in the canyon that supports gnatcatcher may be considered a significant impact under CEQA.

Since the project site is located in an urban setting, the ambient night lighting conditions were expected to be greater than those typical of an undeveloped area at night. Based on the ISE photometric data, the project site ambient/baseline night light condition (photometric data in FC) in the adjacent canyon ranges from 20.56 FC closest to the canyon top of slope closest to the parking lot to 6.69 FC along the northern edge of the canyon furthest from the built out parking lot and outlet center. For a comparison, typical natural darkness in undeveloped areas ranges in orders of magnitude dimmer than 0.1 lux (0.009 FC).

When ISE applied the proposed project photometric data to the baseline data, the cumulative photometric data in the adjacent canyon ranged from 20.63 FC to 6.80 FC at the same photometric data points as the baseline, as described above. . The difference between the modeled baseline photometric data and the cumulative photometric data represents the proposed increase in project night lighting FC level contours. This proposed increase in lighting isoverlaid with the biological resources within the project study area, as shown in Figure 2.

As shown in Figure 2, when the ambient/baseline lighting condition is compared to the cumulative lighting condition in the adjacent canyon, there is little or no difference (i.e., 0.00-0.49 FC) within the canyon that is currently exposed to a certain level of night lighting within a built out/urban setting. Therefore, the adjacent canyon that supports gnatcatcher habitat would not be exposed to a substantial increase or change in artificial night lighting from the proposed project.

Although there are no significance thresholds regarding increases in artificial lighting on sensitive species, it is not expected that the minimal proposed increase in lighting within gnatcatcher habitat within a predominately urban setting would substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of gnatcatcher or adversely affect gnatcatcher; therefore, the proposed lighting into sensitive habitat including occupied gnatcatcher habitat is not expected to be considered significant under CEQA.

Cumulative Impacts

CEQA guidelines §15355 define cumulative impacts as "two or more individual effects which, when considered together, are considerable or which compound or increase other environmental impacts". The Southern Orange County HCP was designed to compensate for the loss of biological resources throughout the program's region; therefore, projects that conform to the HCP would not result in a cumulatively considerable impact for those biological resources adequately covered by the program. The aforementioned potential indirect impacts resulting from the proposed project would therefore not be cumulatively considerable if the project mitigation measures are implemented to ensure conformance to the Southern Orange County HCP.

PROJECT IMPACTS UNDER THE MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT (MBTA)/CDFG CODE

The study area has the potential to be utilized by regionally common migratory birds and raptors that are not designated as special status species under CEQA, but are protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503 and 3513.

Under the MBTA, it is unlawful, except as permitted by the USFWS, to "take, possess, transport, sell, purchase, barter, import, or export all species of birds protected by the MBTA, as well as their feathers, parts, nests, or eggs. Take means to pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or attempt to pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect (50 CFR 10.12)." It is important to note that "take" as defined under the federal MBTA is not synonymous with "take" as defined under the federal ESA. The MBTA definition of "take" lacks a "harm and harassment" clause comparable to "take" under the ESA, thus, the MBTA authority does not extend to activities beyond the nests, eggs, feathers, or specific bird parts (i.e., activities or habitat modification in the vicinity of nesting birds that do not result in "take" as defined under the MBTA are not prohibited).

Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibit the "take, possession, or destruction of bird nests or eggs." Section 3503 states: "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 3513 states: "It is unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird as designated in the MBTA or any part of such migratory nongame bird except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior under provisions of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act."

Based on the nature of the project and the developed condition, it is not expected that the proposed project could result in impacts to active bird and/or raptor nests under the federal MBTA and/or California Fish and Game Code Sections 3503 and 3513.

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APPENDIX 1. FLORA SPECIES OBSERVED ON-SITE

Habitat Types:

S = Southern Willow Scrub
M = Mule Fat Scrub
D = Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub- Revegetated
U = Urban/Developed Lands

OFFSITE
(Across Freeway)
E = Eucalyptus Woodland
H = Disturbed Habitat

* = Denotes non-native flora species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Habitat
DICOTYLEDONS		
Aizoaceae – Fig-Marigold Family		
**Carpobrotus edulis* (L.) N. E. Br.	freeway iceplant	H-OFFSITE
Asteraceae - Sunflower Family		
Artemisia californica Less.	California sagebrush	D
Baccharis pilularis DC.	coyote brush, chaparral broom	D
Baccharis salicifolia (Ruíz Lopez & Pavón) Pers.	mule fat, seep-willow	D,M
Cactaceae - Cactus Family		
Opuntia littoralis (Engelm.) Cockerell	coast prickly-pear	D
Chenopdiaceae – Goosefoot Family		
Atriplex lentiformis (Torrey) S. Watson	quail saltbush, big saltbush	D
Fabaceae - Pea Family		
**Acacia cyclops* G. Don	cyclops acacia	H-OFFSITE
Lamiaceae - Mint Family		
Salvia apiana Jepson	white sage	D
Myrtaceae - Myrtle Family		
**Eucalyptus* sp.	eucalyptus	E-OFFSITE
Polygonaceae - Buckwheat Family		
Eriogonum fasciculatum Benth. var. *fasciculatum*	coastal California buckwheat	D
Salicaceae - Willow Family		
Salix exigua Nutt.	narrow-leaved willow	S
Salix gooddingii C. Ball	Goodding's black willow	S
Salix lasiolepis Benth.	arroyo willow	S

APPENDIX 2. FAUNA SPECIES OBSERVED OR DETECTED ON-SITE

Habitat Types:

S = Southern Willow Scrub
M = Mule Fat Scrub
D = Diegan Coastal Sage Scrub- Revegetated
U = Urban/Developed Lands

OFFSITE
(Across Freeway)
E = Eucalyptus Woodland
H = Disturbed Habitat

* = denotes introduced species

Abundance Codes (birds only):

A = Abundant: Almost always encountered in moderate to large numbers in suitable habitat and the indicated season.

C = Common: Usually encountered in proper habitat at the given season.

U = Uncommon: Infrequently detected in suitable habitat. May occur in small numbers or only locally in the given season.

R = Rare: Applies to species that are found in very low numbers.

"Numbers" indicate the number of individuals observed during the field survey work.

Status Codes (birds only):

M = Migrant: Uses the site for brief periods of time, primarily during the spring and fall months.

R = Year-round resident: Probable breeder on-site or in the vicinity.

S = Spring/summer resident: Probable breeder on-site or in the vicinity unless combined with transient status.

T = Transient: Uses site irregularly in summer but unlikely to breed. Not a true migrant and actual status often poorly known.

W = Winter visitor: Does not breed locally.

V = Casual vagrant: Not expected; out of normal geographic or seasonal range and by definition rare.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Habitat	Abundance	Status
BIRDS				
Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves)				
mourning dove	*Zenaida macroura*	D, S	C	R
Trochilidae (Hummingbirds)				
Anna's hummingbird	*Calypte anna*	S	C	R
Picidae (Woodpeckers and Wrynecks)				
Nuttall's woodpecker	*Picoides nuttallii*	S	C	R
Corvidae (Jays, Magpies, and Crows)				
common raven	*Corvus corax*	FL	C	R
Sylviidae (Sylviid Warblers and Gnatcatchers)				
coastal California gnatcatcher	*Polioptila californica californica*	D	U	R
Parulidae (Warblers)				
yellow warbler	*Dendroica petechia*	S	C	M, S
Emberizidae (Sparrows, Blackbirds and Relatives)				
California towhee	*Melozone crissalis*	D, S	C	R
Fringillidae (Finches)				
house finch	*Haemorhous mexicanus*	D	A	R

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_____. 2014. Fifty-fifth Supplement to the American Ornithologists' Union *Check-list of North American Birds* [Internet]. Auk 131, 2014, pp. Csi-CSxv. Available from: http://www.aou.org/.

APPENDIX 3. OCCURRENCE OR POTENTIAL OF SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES ON THE PROJECT SITE

Key to abbreviations:

Federal Endangered Species Act (ESA)
FE = Federally-listed as Endangered
FT = Federally-listed as Threatened
FPE = Federally proposed for listing as Endangered
FPT = Federally proposed for listing as Threatened
FPD = Federally proposed for delisting
FC = Federal candidate species
SC = Species of concern
Delisted species are monitored for 5 years
BCC = Birds of Conservation Concern

California Endangered Species Act (CESA)
SE = State-listed as Endangered
ST = State-listed as Threatened
SCE = State candidate for listing as Endangered
SCT = State candidate for listing as Threatened
SCD = State candidate for de-listing
SR = California Rare Species

California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB)
SP = Special Plant
SA = Special Animal

California Department of Fish and Game (DFG)
SSC = Species of Special Concern
FP = California fully protected species
WL = Watch List

U.S. Forest Service (USFS)
S = Sensitive

California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)
List 1A = Plants presumed extinct in California
List 1B = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
List 2 = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere
List 3 = Plants about which more information is needed (a review list)
List 4 = Plants of limited distribution (a watch list)
Threat level
0.1-Seriously threatened in California (high degree/immediacy of threat)
0.2-Fairly threatened in California (moderate degree/immediacy of threat)
0.3-Not very threatened in California (low degree/immediacy of threats/ no current threats known)

County of Orange Adaptive Management Plan
CS = Covered Species

Scientific Name **Common Name**	**Sensitivity Codes and Status**[1, 2]	**Habitat Preferences/Requirements**[3]	**Verified On-Site**	**Potential To Occur On-Site**	**Factual Basis forDetermination of Occurrence Potential**
PLANTS					
Atriplex coulteri Coulter's sagebrush	CNDDB: SP CRPR 1B.2	Perennial herb found in alkaline or clay soils on coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; elevation 3-460 meters (10-1,500 ft.); blooming period March-October.	No	Not Expected	This species is not expected; soils onsite are ideal but ideal habitat no longer exists within the project area. Due to the previous disturbance and revegetation of slopes, this species is not expected.
Atriplex pacifica south coast saltscale	CNDDB: SP CRPR 1B.2	Annual herb usually found in Diegan sage scrub dominated by *Artemisia californica* but also in coastal bluff scrub and playas; elevation 0-140 meters (0-460 ft.); blooming period March-October.	No	Not Expected	This species was not detected during the biological surveys of the study area; historic record exists approximately 2 miles south of the project area. Due to the previous disturbance and revegetation of slopes, this species is not expected.
Bergerocactus emoryi golden-spined cereus	CNDDB: SP CRPR 2.2	Perennial stem succulent shrub found in maritime succulent scrub; elevation 3-395 meters (10-1,300 ft.); blooming period May-June.	No	Not Expected	This conspicuous succulent was not detected during the biolocal surveys of the study areas and is not expected within the project area. Due to the previous disturbance and revegetation of slopes, this species is not expected.
Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. *blochmaniae* Blochman's dudleya	CNDDB: SP CRPR 1B.1	Perennial herb found in serpentine outcroppings of coastal bluff scrub, sandy openings in Diegan sage scrub and chaparral, valley and foothill grassland; elevation 5-540 meters (16-1,772 ft.); blooming period April-June.	No	Not Expected	This specis was not detected druing biological survyes of the study area; a historic record exists just west of the study area, but habitat onsite not ideal. Due to the previous disturbance and revegetation of slopes, this species is not expected.
Dudleya multicaulis many-stemmed dudleya	CNDDB: SP CRPR 1B.2	Perennial herb often found in clay soils of chaparral, coastal	No	Not Expected	This species was not detected during the biological surveys

Scientific Name **Common Name**	**Sensitivity Codes and Status[1, 2]**	**Habitat Preferences/Requirements[3]**	**Verified On-Site**	**Potential To Occur On-Site**	**Factual Basis forDetermination of Occurrence Potential**
	County of Orange: CS	scrub, valley and foothill grassland; elevation 15-790 meters (50-2,592 ft.); blooming period April-July.			of the study area; historic records exist one mile north and one mile east of the study area. Due to the previous disturbance and revegetation of slopes, this species is not expected.
Dudleya stolonifera Laguna Beach live-forever	ESA: FT CESA: ST CNDDB: SP	Perennial stoloniferous herb; primarily restricted to weathered sandstone and rocky outcrops on cliffs in microhabitats within coastal sage scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland; elevation 10-260 meters (33-853 ft.); blooming period May-July. Not in SD County.	No	Not Expected	This species was not identified during biological surveys of the study area; soils onsite not ideal. Due to the previous disturbance and revegetation of slopes, this species is not expected.
Hazardia orcuttii Orcutt's hazardia	ESA: FC CESA: ST CNDDB: SP CRPR 1B.1	Perennial evergreen shrub often found in clay soils of maritime chaparral and coastal sage scrub habitat; elevation 85-85 meters (262-280 ft.); blooming period August-October.	No	Not Expected	This conspicuous shrub was not identified during biological surveys of the study area; no records exist within 2 miles of the study area. Due to the previous disturbance and revegetation of slopes, this species is not expected.
Navarretia prostrata prostrate navarretia	CNDDB: SP CRPR 1B.1	Annual herb that prefers mesic areas within coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grassland (alkaline), vernal pools, meadows and seeps; elevation 15-1,210 meters (49-3,970 ft.); blooming period April-July.	No	Not Expected	This species was not identified during biological surveys of the study area; soils onsite not ideal. Due to the previous disturbance and revegetation of slopes, this species is not expected.
Quercus dumosa Nuttall's scrub oak	CNDDB: SP CRPR 1B.1 County of Orange: CS	Native, evergreen shrub that prefers coastal chaparral with a relatively open canopy cover in	No	Not Expected	This conspicuous shrub was not identified during biological surveys of the

Scientific Name **Common Name**	**Sensitivity Codes and Status[1, 2]**	**Habitat Preferences/Requirements[3]**	**Verified On-Site**	**Potential To Occur On-Site**	**Factual Basis forDetermination of Occurrence Potential**
		flat terrain; on north-facing slopes this shrub may grow in dense monotypic stands; blooming period February-April.			study area; no records exist within 2 miles of the study area. Due to the previous disturbance and revegetation of slopes, this species is not expected.
INVERTEBRATES					
Danaus plexippus monarch butterfly	CNDDB: SA	This species occurs throughout North America, and migrates to wintering sites in central Mexico and along the California coast generally from August to October (Opler et al. 2006). This butterfly utilizes open habitats including fields, meadows, weedy areas, marshes, and roadsides. Caterpillar host plants include milkweeds (*Asclepius* sp.), and adult nectaring resources include a variety of flowers. In southern California, this butterfly may breed year round.	No	Low Potential	This species was not identified onsite during the biological surveys; caterpillar host plants not found onsite but species has the potential to nectar onsite.
Streptocephalus woottoni Riverside fairy shrimp	ESA: FE CNDDB: SA County of Orange: CS	Various vernal pools in Western Riverside, Orange and San Diego Counties. Pools are at elevations ranging from 30-415 meters in seasonal grasslands, which may be interspersed among chaparral or coastal sage scrub vegetation.	No	Not Expected	No vernal pool habitat identified onsite and no records exist for the species within 2 miles of the study area.
REPTILES					
Aspidoscelis hyperythra orange-throated whiptail	CNDDB: SA CDFW: WL USFS: S County of Orange: CS	This species is a diurnal reptile from early spring to late summer that prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of	No	Low Potential	This species was not detected during the biological surveys of the study area; potential habitat exists onsite but soils

Scientific Name **Common Name**	**Sensitivity Codes and Status[1, 2]**	**Habitat Preferences/Requirements[3]**	**Verified On-Site**	**Potential To Occur On-Site**	**Factual Basis forDetermination of Occurrence Potential**
		brush and rocks in coastal scrub and chaparral.			are not ideal.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri coastal western whiptail	CNDDB: SA	Primarily diurnal reptile that is most common in and around dense vegetation in a variety of habitats including chaparral, desert scrub, desert wash, alkali scrub, and grasslands.	No	Low Potential	This species was not detected during the biological surveys of the study area; habitat onsite not ideal.
BIRDS					
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	CNDDB[4, 5]: SA CDFW: SSC USFWS: BCC County of Orange: CS	Occurs in open dry grasslands, agricultural, rangelands and desert habitats as well as airports, golf courses, and vacant urban lots.	No	Not Expected	No burrowing owls or potentially suitable burrows were not detected during the biological surveys of the study area. No suitable habitat and/or conditions occur onsite.
Empidonax traillii extimus southwestern willow flycatcher	ESA: FE CESA: SE CNDDB: SA County of Orange: CS	Summer resident, arriving by mid-May and remain through mid-July. This bird is a riparian obligate and primarily occurs in densely vegetated riparian habitats, preferring streamside in areas that have water throughout the spring and summer.	No	Not Expected	This species was not detected onsite during the biological surveys of the study area. No records of this species occur onsite or in the project area. The patch of habitat onsite is not expected to be large enough to sustain breeding and is not connected to other tracts of riparian habitat.
Falco peregrinus anatum peregrine falcon	ESA: Delisted CESA: Delisted CDFW: FP CNDDB[4]: SA USFWS: BCC	Year-round resident and winter visitor; nests along the coast on any high structure or cliff; Most frequent along or near coast around mudflats, shores or ponds where they feed on shorebirds and ducks.	No	Low Potential	Two bridges that could provide potential nesting structures occurs offsite, however, no nests and/or this species were detected during the biologicsl survey. No typical foraging habitat (i.e., mudflats, open water) occurs in the project study area.
Picoides nuttallii	CNDDB[4]: SA	Year-round resident; typically	Yes	Present	This species was detected in

Scientific Name **Common Name**	**Sensitivity Codes and Status[1, 2]**	**Habitat Preferences/Requirements[3]**	**Verified On-Site**	**Potential To Occur On-Site**	**Factual Basis forDetermination of Occurrence Potential**
Nuttall's woodpecker	County of Orange: CS	uses a mix of deciduous riparian and adjacent oak habitats, but is also using urban landscaping. Nests in tree cavities; breeds from late Mar to early July.			the small canyon within the small patch of riparian habitat.
Polioptila californica californica coastal California gnatcatcher	ESA: FT CDFW: SSC CNDDB: SA County of Orange: CS	Year-round resident in coastal areas below 500 m (1,500 ft); prefers coastal sage scrub habitat that is dominated by *Eriogonum fasciculatum* var. *fasciculatum* and *Artemisia californica* as well as open chaparral.	Yes	Present	This species was detected during the biological survey in the small canyon along th revegetated Diegan coastal sage scrub slopes. Numerous known records of gnatcatcher are located throughout this canyon and further to the west.
Setophaga (=V Dendroica) petechia brewsteri yellow warbler	CDFW: SSC CNDDB[4]: SA USFWS: BCC County of Orange: CS	Summer resident but can be found during migration and winter in small numbers; found in mature riparian woodlands; nesting occurs from May through July.	Yes	Present	This species was detected in the small canyon within the small patch of riparian habitat.
Vireo bellii pusillus least Bell's vireo	ESA: FE CESA: SE CNDDB: SA County of Orange: CS	Summer visitor to southern willow scrub habitat and mesquite thickets. Arrives in San Diego County by late March or early April and leaves by the end of September.	No	Not Expected	This species was not detected onsite during the biological surveys of the study area. No records of this species occur onsite or in the project area. The patch of habitat onsite is not expected to be large enough to sustain breeding and is not connected to other tracts of riparian habitat.
MAMMALS					
Choeronycteris mexicana Mexican long-tongued bat	CNDDB: SA CDFW: SSC	Nocturnal species that is known in San Diego County only as a summer resident; roosts in caves, mines and buildings and is primarily a nectar feeder.	No	Low Potential	This species could use the project area for foraging; a historic record for this species occurs approximately 2 miles south of the project area.

Scientific Name **Common Name**	**Sensitivity Codes and Status[1, 2]**	**Habitat Preferences/Requirements[3]**	**Verified On-Site**	**Potential To Occur On-Site**	**Factual Basis forDetermination of Occurrence Potential**
Neotoma lepida intermedia San Diego desert woodrat	CNDDB: SA CDFW: SSC	Mainly nocturnal, but also crepuscular and occasionally diurnal small mammal that is active year-long and prefers coastal scrub or juniper/ sagebrush habitat, with moderate to dense canopies, particularly in areas of rock outcrops and rocky cliffs and slopes; nests are constructed of twigs, sticks, cactus parts, and rocks, dependent on the availability of surrounding building materials, and are usually built against a rock crevice or in the lower branches of trees; prefers to eat the buds, fruits, seeds, bark, leaves, and young shoots of live oak, chamise, and buckwheat, and is dependent on prickly pear for water balance in desert habitats.	No	Not Expected	This species was not detected during the biological surveys, no nests were identified within the project area.

[1]References for Sensitivity Codes and Status: County 1997, Ogden et al. 1998, AMEC 2003a, County 2009b and d, CDFG 2011b-d

[2]California Natural Diversity Database Special Plants/Animals = A general term that refers to all taxa inventoried by the CDFG CNDDB, regardless of their legal or protection status; these taxa include species, subspecies, or varieties that fall into one of the above categories and/or one or more of the following categories: 1) Taxa officially listed or proposed for listing under the federal and/or state ESA; 2) Taxa which meet the criteria for listing, even if not currently included on any list, as described in Section 15380 of the CEQA Guidelines, which may include California Native Plant Society (CNPS) California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) Lists 1 and 2, and some List 3 plants; 3) Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), or U.S. Forest Service (USFS) Sensitive (S) Species; 4) Taxa considered SSC by the CDFG; 5) Taxa listed by the CNPS; 6) Taxa that are biologically rare, very restricted in distribution, declining throughout their range but are not currently threatened with extripation, or have a critical, vulnerable stage in their life cycle that warrants monitoring; 7) Populations in California that may be peripheral to the major portion of a taxon's range, but are threatened with extirpation in California; 8) Taxa closely associated with a habitat that is declining in California at an alarming rate (e.g., wetlands, riparian, old growth forests, desert aquatic systems, native grasslands, valley shrubland habitats, vernal pools, etc.); and 8) In addition to the above taxa, those taxa designated as a special status, sensitive, or declining species by other state or federal agencies, or non-governmental organization (NGO) [e.g., The World Conservation Union (IUCN) Conservation Dependent (CD), Critically Endangered (CR), Data Deficient (DD), Endangered (EN), Least Concern (LC), Near Threatened (NT), Vulnerable (V) species; California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF) Sensitive (S) species; National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) Species of Concern (SC); American Fisheries Society (AFS) Endangered (EN), Threatened (TH), Vulnerable (VU) species; Xerces Society (XERCES) Critically Imperiled (CI), Data Deficient (DD), Imperiled (IM), Vulnerable (VU) invertebrate species; USFWS Birds of

Conservation Concern (BCC); American Bird Conservancy (ABC) U.S. Watch List of Birds of Conservation Concern (WLBCC); Marine Mammal Commission (MMC) Marine Mammal Species of Special Concern (SSC); and The Western Bat Working Group (WBWG) High (H), Low-Medium (LP), Medium (M), Medium-High (MH) Priority species].

[3]References for Habitat Preferences/Requirements: (plants) Reiser 2001, County 2009d, CNPS 2010; (butterflies) Faulkner and Klein 2004, Opler 2006; (amphibians and reptiles) Stebbins 2003, CDFG 2010a; (birds) AOU Birds of North America On-line 2010 and CDFG 2010a; (mammals) CDFG 2010a.

[4]CNDDB only tracks the nesting locations of these bird species; the location of the nest or any indication of breeding (i.e., territorial males, adults carrying nest material, adults carrying food, the presence of newly fledged young, etc.) is acceptable evidence of nesting. County of San Diego listing is for breeding populations only.

[5]CNDDB only tracks the wintering range of these bird species. County of San Diego listing is for wintering populations only