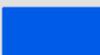
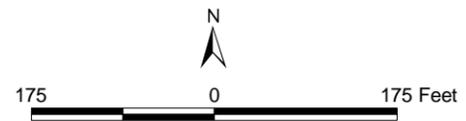




	Project Boundary
	Hydrological Connection
	ACOE/RWQCB Jurisdiction (0.203 ac)
	Wetland (0.013 ac)
	CDFG Jurisdiction (4.102 ac)



Source: Google Earth, 2006; PCR Services Corporation, 2007.

Figure 7  
Site D  
Jurisdictional Features

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Table 3

## Jurisdictional Features

Feature	Length (feet)	Width (feet)		Area (acres)		Nature
		ACOE/ RWQCB	CDFG	ACOE/ RWQCB <sup>a</sup>	CDFG	
Drainage A	1,397	2-10	15-60	0.13 (0.01)	2.84	Intermittent
Drainage A1	579	5	40	0.07	1.26	Intermittent
Drainage A2	149	1	15	<0.01	-- c	Ephemeral
<b>Total <sup>b</sup></b>	<b>2,125</b>			<b>0.20 (0.01)</b>	<b>4.10</b>	

<sup>a</sup> Acreage in parentheses represents the portion of ACOE/RWQCB jurisdiction that meets the three-parameter definition of a wetland.

<sup>b</sup> Jurisdictional acreages often overlap and are therefore not additive (e.g., ACOE acreages are often included in the total RWQCB and CDFG jurisdictional acreages).

<sup>c</sup> CDFG jurisdictional acreage for Tributary A2 is included in the acreage for Drainage A.

Source: PCR Services Corporation, 2005, 2007.

area is provided below. A complete copy of the *Investigation of Jurisdictional Wetlands and "Waters of the U.S."* (PCR 2007b) can be found under separate cover.

### Drainage A

Drainage A is an intermittent, earthen wash located in the southern portion of the study area and appears to originate immediately off-site. Its upper terminus is a very well-defined, steeply-sloped ridgeline. PCR identified an approximately two to ten foot wide OHWM along the length of the drainage. The variation in width was dependent on slope, material comprising the streambed, and the extent of man-made modifications to the channel. The channel flows generally from east to west, taking two nearly 90-degree turns along its length. For discussion purposes, these two bends delineate three reaches within the drainage. The upper two reaches of the Drainage A are densely vegetated with a canopy of black walnut, oak, and willow species and an understory including cattail, poison oak, mule fat, and other non-native grass and forb species. A small wetland occurs just upstream from the first bend near the confluence with tributary Drainage A1. This wetland is contained entirely within the ACOE OHWM and is dominated by a monotypic cattail stand. Throughout the length of the drainage, its banks were generally very well defined, often nearly vertical. The downstream reach is clearly a graded channel and is dominated with a mix of non-native grassland species.

Drainage A contains approximately 0.13 acre of ACOE/RWQCB jurisdictional "waters of the U.S./waters of the State", of which 0.01 acre is wetland, and approximately 2.84 acres of CDFG jurisdictional streambed and associated riparian habitat.

### **Drainage A1**

Drainage A1, the primary tributary to Drainage A, is an intermittent, earthen stream located in the southeastern and central portions of the study area that appears to originate immediately off-site along the southeastern study area boundary. Similar to Drainage A its upper terminus is a very well defined, steeply-sloped ridgeline. The drainage supports California walnut woodland and mule fat scrub. The OHWM averages five feet wide, and the streambed throughout the length of the drainage is comprised of unconsolidated sands.

The lowest segment of Drainage A1, just above the confluence with Drainage A, is a very disturbed area with extensive past earthwork. This area is not jurisdictional due to a lack of an OHWM or any evidence of flowing water. While no defined flow channel occurs within this area, it is considered a hydrologic connection between Drainage A1 and Drainage A. The lack of a distinct flow channel allows incoming waters to spread over a broad area, prior to flowing into Drainage A, via poorly defined sheet flow.

Drainage A1 contains approximately 0.07 acre of ACOE/RWQCB jurisdictional non-wetland “waters of the U.S./waters of the State”, and approximately 1.26 acres of CDFG jurisdictional streambed and associated riparian habitat .

### **Drainage A2**

Drainage A2 is a small, ephemeral drainage that appears to be an excavated farm ditch, tributary to Drainage A, that transports surface water from a small sub-watershed to Drainage A. Vegetation within the ditch is typically non-native grasses and forb species. The earthen channel is approximately one foot wide and approximately one to two feet deep.

Drainage A2 contains less than 0.01 acre of ACOE/RWQCB jurisdictional non-wetland “waters of the U.S./waters of the State” and 2.84 acres of CDFG jurisdictional streambed.

## **3.7 SENSITIVE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

The following discussion describes the plant and wildlife species present, or potentially present, within the study area that have been afforded special recognition by federal (USFWS), state (CDFG), or local (CNPS) resource conservation agencies and organizations, principally due to the species’ declining or limited population sizes, usually resulting from habitat loss. Also discussed are habitats that are unique, of relatively limited distribution, or of particular value to wildlife. Protected sensitive species are classified by either state or federal resource management agencies, or both, as threatened or endangered, under provisions of the State and Federal Endangered Species Acts.

### 3.7.1 Sensitive Resource Classification

#### Federal Protection and Classifications

The Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (FESA) defines an “endangered” species as “any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range”. A “threatened” species is defined as “any species which is likely to become an Endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range”. Under provisions of Section 9(a)(1)(B) of the FESA it is unlawful to “take” any listed species. “Take” is defined in Section 3(18) of FESA as to: “harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.” Further, the USFWS, through regulation, has interpreted the terms “harm” and “harass” to include certain types of habitat modification as forms of “take”. These interpretations, however, are generally considered and applied on a case-by-case basis and often vary from species to species. In a case where a property owner seeks permission from a federal agency for an action that could affect a federally-listed plant or animal species, the property owner and agency are required to consult with USFWS. Section 9 (a) (2) (b) of the FESA addresses the protections afforded to listed plants.

The USFWS instituted changes in the listing status of candidate species and abandoned the C1/C2 model. Former C1 candidate species are now considered Federal candidate species (FC). Some USFWS field offices (e.g., Sacramento) maintain lists of Federal Species of Concern (FSC). These species receive no legal protection and the use of the term does not mean that they will eventually be proposed for listing ([http://sacramento.fws.gov/es/spp\\_concern.htm](http://sacramento.fws.gov/es/spp_concern.htm)). The Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office do not maintain such a list for their jurisdiction, which includes Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, Imperial, and San Diego Counties. All references to federally protected species in this report include the most current published status to which each species has been assigned by USFWS.

For purposes of this assessment the following acronyms are used for Federal status species:

- 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 (former Category 1 candidates).

## State of California Protection and Classifications

California's Endangered Species Act (CESA) defines an endangered species as "a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease." The State defines a Threatened species as "a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management efforts required by this chapter. Any animal determined by the commission as rare on or before January 1, 1985 is a Threatened species." Candidate species are defined as "a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that the commission has formally noticed as being under review by the department for addition to either the list of Endangered species or the list of Threatened species, or a species for which the commission has published a notice of proposed regulation to add the species to either list." Candidate species may be afforded temporary protection as though they were already listed as threatened or endangered at the discretion of the Fish and Game Commission. Unlike the FESA, CESA does not include listing provisions for invertebrate species.

Article 3, Sections 2080 through 2085, of the CESA addresses the taking of Threatened or Endangered species by stating "No person shall import into this state, export out of this state, or take, possess, purchase, or sell within this state, any species, or any part or product thereof, that the commission determines to be an endangered species or a threatened species, or attempt any of those acts, except as otherwise provided." Under the CESA, "take" is defined as "hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill." Exceptions authorized by the state to allow, "take" require permits or memoranda of understanding and can be authorized for "Endangered species, Threatened species, or candidate species for scientific, educational, or management purposes." Sections 1901 and 1913 of the California Fish and Game Code provide that notification is required prior to disturbance.

Additionally, some sensitive mammals and birds are protected by the State as Fully Protected Mammals or Fully Protected Birds, as described in the California Fish and Game Code, Sections 4700 and 3511, respectively. California Species of Special Concern are species designated as vulnerable to extinction due to declining population levels, limited ranges, and/or continuing threats. This list is primarily a working document for the CDFG's CNDDDB project. Informally listed taxa are not protected per se, but warrant consideration in the preparation of biotic assessments. For some species, the CNDDDB is only concerned with specific portions of the life history, such as roosts, rookeries, or nest sites.

For the purposes of this assessment, the following acronyms are used for state status species:

- SE State listed as Endangered;
- ST State listed as Threatened;
- SR State listed as Rare;
- SCE State candidate for listing as Endangered;
- SCT State candidate for listing as Threatened;
- SFP State Fully Protected;
- CSC California Species of Special Concern.

### **California Native Plant Society**

The CNPS is a private plant conservation organization dedicated to the monitoring and protection of sensitive species in California. CNPS has compiled an inventory comprised of the information focusing on geographic distribution and qualitative characterization of rare, threatened, or endangered plant species of California (CNPS 2001). CNPS has developed five categories of rarity:

- List 1A Presumed extinct in California;
- List 1B Rare or Endangered in California and elsewhere;
- List 2 Rare or Endangered in California, more common elsewhere;
- List 3 Plants about which we need more information before rarity can be determined – Review list;
- List 4 Plants of limited distribution in California (i.e., naturally rare in the wild), but whose existence does not appear to be susceptible to threat– Watch list.

The CNPS recently added “threat ranks” which parallel the ranks used by the CNDDDB. These ranks are added as a decimal code after the CNPS List (e.g., List 1B.1). The threat codes are as follows:

- .1 – Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat);
- .2 – Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened);

- .3 – Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known).

The identification of sensitive species in this biological resources assessment that occur or potentially could occur within the study area is based on one or more of the following: (1) the direct observation of the species within the study area during one of the biological surveys; (2) a record reported in the CNDDDB; and (3) the study area is within the known distribution of a species and contains appropriate habitat.

### **3.7.2 Sensitive Plant Communities**

The majority of the study area supports disturbed/ruderal areas due to routine disking and human activities. However, two plant communities observed within the study area, California walnut woodland and southern willow scrub are considered high priority for inventory in the CNDDDB and are therefore considered sensitive. Approximately 1.5 acres of California walnut woodland, 0.6 acre of California walnut woodland/disturbed, and 0.3 acre of southern willow scrub were mapped within the study area. In addition, southern California black walnut, the component species of California walnut woodland is a CNPS List 4.2 species, as described further in Section 3.7.3.

### **3.7.3 Sensitive Plant Species**

Sensitive plants include those listed, or candidates for listing, by the USFWS and CDFG, and species considered sensitive by the CNPS (particularly Lists 1A, 1B, and 2). Several sensitive plant species were reported in the CNDDDB from the vicinity with potential to occur within the study area due to suitable habitat. A discussion of each sensitive species observed, as well as those potentially present on the property, is presented in Table 4, *Sensitive Plant Species*, beginning on page 34.

One sensitive plant species was observed within the study area, southern California black walnut. A total of 75 individual southern California black walnut trees meeting the size requirements of the tree ordinance were mapped during the tree survey. However, additional individuals that did not meet the tree ordinance size criteria also occur within the study area. The locations of the southern California black walnut trees meeting the size requirements of the tree ordinance are included in Figure 6, *Tree Location Map*. No other sensitive plant species were observed within the study area or are expected to occur based on the lack of suitable habitat and negative results of focused surveys.

### **3.7.4 Sensitive Wildlife Species**

Sensitive wildlife species include those species listed as endangered or threatened under FESA or CESA, candidates for listing by USFWS or CDFG, and species of special concern to CDFG.

**Table 4**  
**Sensitive Plant Species**

<b>VASCULAR PLANTS</b>								
<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Flowering Period</b>	<b>Federal</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>CNPS List</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Preferred Habitat</b>	<b>Occurrence within the Study Area</b>
<b>GYMNOSPERMS</b>								
<b>Cupressaceae</b>	<b>Cypress Family</b>							
<i>Cupressus forbesii</i>	Tecate cypress	N/A	NONE	NONE	1B.1	NONE	Chaparral, closed cone coniferous forest.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Tecate cypress is reported in the CNDDDB and CNPS Online Inventory as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								
<b>ANGIOSPERMS (DICOTYLEDONS)</b>								
<b>Asteraceae</b>	<b>Sunflower Family</b>							
<i>Baccharis malibuensis</i>	Malibu baccharis	Aug.	NONE	NONE	1B.1	NONE	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Malibu baccharis is reported in the CNDDDB and CNPS Online Inventory as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species was not observed during focused surveys; therefore, is not expected to occur within the study area.								
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>	southern tarplant	May-Nov.	NONE	NONE	1B.1	NONE	Marshes and swamps (margins), valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic), vernal pools.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Southern tarplant is reported in the CNDDDB and CNPS Online Inventory as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								
<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>	smooth tarplant	Apr.-Sep.	NONE	NONE	1B.1	NONE	Chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland; alkaline.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Smooth tarplant is reported in the CNPS Online Inventory as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>	Coulter's goldfields	Feb.-Jun.	NONE	NONE	1B.1	NONE	Marshes and swamps, playas, vernal pools.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Coulter's goldfields is reported in the CNDDDB and CNPS Online Inventory as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								

OB = Observed; P = Species has the potential to occur on-site; NE = Species not expected to occur on-site due to the lack of suitable habitat or the negative results of focused surveys; F = For raptor species: if present, would utilize the site for foraging only; N = For raptor species: if present, would utilize the site for nesting only; B = For raptor species: if present, would utilize the site for both foraging and nesting.

Table 4 (Continued)

## Sensitive Plant Species

VASCULAR PLANTS								
Scientific Name	Common Name	Flowering Period	Federal	State	CNPS List	Other	Preferred Habitat	Occurrence within the Study Area
<i>Microseris douglasii</i> ssp. <i>platycarpa</i>	small-flowered microseris	Mar.-May	NONE	NONE	4.2	NONE	Cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools; clay.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Small-flowered microseris is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i>	white rabbit-tobacco	Aug.-Nov.	NONE	NONE	2.2	NONE	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, riparian woodland; sandy, gravelly.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> White rabbit-tobacco is reported in the CNPS Online Inventory as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species was not observed during focused surveys; therefore, is not expected to occur within the study area.								
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	rayless ragwort	Jan.-Apr.	NONE	NONE	2.2	NONE	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub; sometimes alkaline.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Rayless ragwort is reported in the CNDDDB and CNPS Online Inventory as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								
<i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i>	San Bernardino aster	Jul.-Nov.	NONE	NONE	1B.2	NONE	Cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic)/near ditches, streams, springs.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> San Bernardino aster is reported in the CNDDDB and CNPS Online Inventory as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species was not observed during focused surveys; therefore, is not expected to occur within the study area.								
<b>Berberidaceae</b>	<b>Barberry Family</b>							
<i>Berberis nevinii</i>	Nevin's barberry	Mar.-Jun.	FE	SE	1B.1	NONE	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub; sandy or gravelly.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Nevin's barberry was not observed during focused surveys; therefore, is not expected to occur within the study area.								

OB = Observed; P = Species has the potential to occur on-site; NE = Species not expected to occur on-site due to the lack of suitable habitat or the negative results of focused surveys; F = For raptor species: if present, would utilize the site for foraging only; N = For raptor species: if present, would utilize the site for nesting only; B = For raptor species: if present, would utilize the site for both foraging and nesting.

Table 4 (Continued)

## Sensitive Plant Species

VASCULAR PLANTS								
Scientific Name	Common Name	Flowering Period	Federal	State	CNPS List	Other	Preferred Habitat	Occurrence within the Study Area
<b>Boraginaceae</b>	<b>Borage Family</b>							
<i>Harpagonella palmeri</i>	Palmer's grapplinghook	Mar.-May	NONE	NONE	4.2	NONE	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; clay.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Palmer's grapplinghook was not observed during focused surveys; therefore, is not expected to occur within the study area.								
<b>Brassicaceae</b>	<b>Mustard Family</b>							
<i>Caulanthus simulans</i>	Payson's jewel-flower	Mar.-May	NONE	NONE	4.2	NONE	Chaparral, coastal scrub; sandy, granitic.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Payson's jewel-flower is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								
<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>	Robinson's pepper-grass	Jan.-Jul.	NONE	NONE	1B.2	NONE	Chaparral and coastal scrub.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Robinson's pepper-grass is reported in the CNPS Online Inventory as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								
<b>Chenopodiaceae</b>	<b>Goosefoot Family</b>							
<i>Atriplex coulteri</i>	Coulter's saltbush	Mar.-Oct.	NONE	NONE	1B.2	NONE	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; alkaline or clay.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Coulter's saltbush is reported in the CNDDDB and CNPS Online Inventory as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								
<i>Atriplex parishii</i>	Parish's brittlescale	Jun.-Oct.	NONE	NONE	1B.1	NONE	Chenopod scrub, playas, and vernal pools.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Parish's brittlescale is reported in the CNPS Online Inventory as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								

OB = Observed; P = Species has the potential to occur on-site; NE = Species not expected to occur on-site due to the lack of suitable habitat or the negative results of focused surveys; F = For raptor species: if present, would utilize the site for foraging only; N = For raptor species: if present, would utilize the site for nesting only; B = For raptor species: if present, would utilize the site for both foraging and nesting.

Table 4 (Continued)

## Sensitive Plant Species

VASCULAR PLANTS								
Scientific Name	Common Name	Flowering Period	Federal	State	CNPS List	Other	Preferred Habitat	Occurrence within the Study Area
<i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i> davidsonii</i>	Davidson's saltscale	Apr.-Oct.	NONE	NONE	1B.2	NONE	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub; alkaline.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Davidson's saltscale is reported in the CNDDDB and CNPS Online Inventory as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								
<b>Convolvaceae</b>	<b>Morning-glory Family</b>							
<i>Calystegia peirsonii</i>	Peirson's morning-glory	Apr.-Jun.	NONE	NONE	4.2	NONE	Chaparral, chenopod scrub, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Peirson's morning-glory is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								
<i>Convolvulus simulans</i>	small-flowered morning-glory	Mar.-Jul.	NONE	NONE	4.2	NONE	Chaparral (openings), coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; clay, serpentinite seeps.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> small-flowered morning-glory was not observed during focused surveys; therefore, is not expected to occur within the study area.								
<b>Crassulaceae</b>	<b>Stonecrop Family</b>							
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	many-stemmed dudleya	Apr.-Jul.	NONE	NONE	1B.2	NONE	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; often clay.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Many-stemmed dudleya is reported in the CNDDDB and CNPS Online Inventory as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species was not observed during focused surveys; therefore, is not expected to occur within the study area.								
<b>Fabaceae</b>	<b>Pea Family</b>							
<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>	Braunton's milk-vetch	Feb.-Jul.	FE	NONE	1B.1	NONE	Sage scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, closed cone coniferous forest; carbonate soils, recent burns, and disturbed areas.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Braunton's milk-vetch is reported in the CNDDDB and CNPS Online Inventory as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species was not observed during focused surveys; therefore, is not expected to occur within the study area.								

OB = Observed; P = Species has the potential to occur on-site; NE = Species not expected to occur on-site due to the lack of suitable habitat or the negative results of focused surveys; F = For raptor species: if present, would utilize the site for foraging only; N = For raptor species: if present, would utilize the site for nesting only; B = For raptor species: if present, would utilize the site for both foraging and nesting.

Table 4 (Continued)

## Sensitive Plant Species

VASCULAR PLANTS								
Scientific Name	Common Name	Flowering Period	Federal	State	CNPS List	Other	Preferred Habitat	Occurrence within the Study Area
<b>Fagaceae</b>	<b>Oak Family</b>							
<i>Quercus engelmannii</i>	Engelmann oak	Mar.-Jun.	NONE	NONE	4.2	NONE	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland, valley and foothill grassland.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Engelmann oak is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat. In addition, this species was not observed during the tree survey conducted within the study area.								
<b>Geraniaceae</b>	<b>Geranium Family</b>							
<i>Erodium macrophyllum</i>	round-leaved filaree	Mar.-May	NONE	NONE	1B.1	NONE	Cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland; clay.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Round-leaved filaree is reported in the CNDDDB and CNPS Online Inventory as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species was not observed during focused surveys; therefore, is not expected to occur within the study area.								
<b>Grossulariaceae</b>	<b>Gooseberry Family</b>							
<i>Ribes divaricatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	Parish's gooseberry	Feb.-Apr.	NONE	NONE	1A	NONE	Riparian woodland.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Parish's gooseberry was not observed during focused surveys; therefore, is not expected to occur within the study area.								
<b>Hydrophyllaceae</b>	<b>Waterleaf Family</b>							
<i>Phacelia stellaris</i>	Brand's phacelia	Mar.-Jun.	FC	NONE	1B.1	NONE	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Brand's phacelia is reported in the CNDDDB as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								
<b>Juglandaceae</b>	<b>Walnut Family</b>							
<i>Juglans californica</i> var. <i>californica</i>	southern California black walnut	Mar.-May	NONE	NONE	4.2	NONE	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub; alluvial.	OB
<b>Comments:</b> A total of 75 individual southern California black walnut trees meeting the size requirements of the tree ordinance were mapped during the tree survey. However, additional individuals that did not meet the tree ordinance size criteria also occur within the study area. The locations of the southern California black walnut trees meeting the size requirements of the tree ordinance are included in Figure 6, <i>Tree Location Map</i> .								

OB = Observed; P = Species has the potential to occur on-site; NE = Species not expected to occur on-site due to the lack of suitable habitat or the negative results of focused surveys; F = For raptor species: if present, would utilize the site for foraging only; N = For raptor species: if present, would utilize the site for nesting only; B = For raptor species: if present, would utilize the site for both foraging and nesting.

Table 4 (Continued)

## Sensitive Plant Species

VASCULAR PLANTS								
Scientific Name	Common Name	Flowering Period	Federal	State	CNPS List	Other	Preferred Habitat	Occurrence within the Study Area
<b>Lamiaceae</b>	<b>Mint Family</b>							
<i>Lepechinia cardiophylla</i>	heart-leaved pitcher sage	Apr.-Jul.	NONE	NONE	1B.2	NONE	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Heart-leaved pitcher sage is reported in the CNDDDB and CNPS Online Inventory as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								
<i>Monardella hypoleuca</i> ssp. <i>lanata</i>	felt-leaved monardella	Jun.-Aug.	NONE	NONE	1B.2	NONE	Chaparral and cismontane woodland.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Felt-leaved monardella is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								
<i>Scutellaria bolanderi</i> ssp. <i>austromontana</i>	southern skullcap	Jun.-Aug.	NONE	NONE	1B.2	NONE	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest/mesic.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Southern skullcap is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								
<b>Malvaceae</b>	<b>Mallow Family</b>							
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	salt spring checkerbloom	Mar.-Jun.	NONE	NONE	2.2	NONE	Alkali playas, brackish marshes, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub; alkali springs and marshes.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Salt spring checkerbloom is reported in the CNDDDB and CNPS Online Inventory as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								
<b>Nyctaginaceae</b>	<b>Four O'Clock Family</b>							
<i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i>	chaparral sand-verbena	Jan.-Aug.	NONE	NONE	1B.1	NONE	Coastal scrub and chaparral habitats.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Chaparral sand-verbena is reported in the CNDDDB and CNPS Online Inventory as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								

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Table 4 (Continued)

## Sensitive Plant Species

VASCULAR PLANTS								
Scientific Name	Common Name	Flowering Period	Federal	State	CNPS List	Other	Preferred Habitat	Occurrence within the Study Area
<b>Papaveraceae</b>	<b>Poppy Family</b>							
<i>Romneya coulteri</i>	Coulter's matilija poppy	Mar.-Jul.	NONE	NONE	4.2	NONE	Chaparral, coastal scrub/often in burns.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Coulter's matilija poppy is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								
<b>Polemoniaceae</b>	<b>Phlox Family</b>							
<i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>sanctorum</i>	Santa Ana River woollystar	Jun.-Sep.	FE	SE	1B.1	NONE	Chaparral, coastal scrub (alluvial fan); sandy or gravelly.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Santa Ana River woollystar is reported in the CNDDDB and CNPS Online Inventory as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	prostrate navarretia	Apr.-Jul.	NONE	NONE	1B.1	NONE	Coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland (alkaline), vernal pools; mesic.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Prostrate navarretia is reported in the CNPS Online Inventory as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								
<b>Polygalaceae</b>	<b>Milkwort Family</b>							
<i>Polygala cornuta</i> var. <i>fishiae</i>	Fish's milkwort	May-Aug.	NONE	NONE	4.3	NONE	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Fish's milkwort was not observed during focused surveys; therefore, is not expected to occur within the study area.								
<b>Polygonaceae</b>	<b>Buckwheat Family</b>							
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>fernandina</i>	San Fernando Valley spineflower	Apr.-Jul.	FC	SE	1B.1	NONE	Coastal scrub; sandy.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> San Fernando Valley spineflower is reported in the CNDDDB and CNPS Online Inventory as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								

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Table 4 (Continued)

## Sensitive Plant Species

VASCULAR PLANTS								
Scientific Name	Common Name	Flowering Period	Federal	State	CNPS List	Other	Preferred Habitat	Occurrence within the Study Area
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>	Parry's spineflower	Apr.-Jun.	NONE	NONE	3.2	NONE	Openings/clearings in coastal or desert sage scrub, chaparral or interface; dry slopes or flat ground; sandy soils.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Parry's spineflower is reported in the CNPS Online Inventory as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								
<i>Chorizanthe polygonoides</i> var. <i>longispina</i>	long-spined spineflower	Apr.-Jun.	NONE	NONE	1B.2	NONE	Primarily associated with clay soils but also found on sandy or gravelly soils within open areas of chaparral, sage scrub, or needlegrass grassland.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Long-spined spineflower is reported in the CNDDDB and CNPS Online Inventory as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species was not observed during focused surveys; therefore, is not expected to occur within the study area.								
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	slender-horned spineflower	Apr.-Jun.	FE	SE	1B.1	NONE	Associated with chaparral, cismontane woodland and coastal scrub in alluvial fan areas.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Slender-horned spineflower is reported in the CNPS Online Inventory as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								
<i>Mucronea californica</i>	California spineflower	Mar.-Jul.	NONE	NONE	4.2	NONE	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; sandy.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> California spineflower is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								
<b>Rosaceae</b>	<b>Rose Family</b>							
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> ssp. <i>puberula</i>	mesa horkelia	Feb.-Jul.	NONE	NONE	1B.1	NONE	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub; sandy or gravelly.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Mesa horkelia is reported in the CNDDDB and CNPS Online Inventory as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								
<b>Sterculiaceae</b>	<b>Cacao Family</b>							
<i>Fremontodendron mexicanum</i>	Mexican flannelbush	Mar.-Jun.	FE	SR	1B.1	NONE	Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland; gabbroic, metavolcanic, or serpentinite.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Mexican flannelbush is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								

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**Table 4 (Continued)**  
**Sensitive Plant Species**

<b>VASCULAR PLANTS</b>								
<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Flowering Period</b>	<b>Federal</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>CNPS List</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Preferred Habitat</b>	<b>Occurrence within the Study Area</b>
<b>ANGIOSPERMS (MONOCOTYLEDONS)</b>								
<b>Cyperaceae</b>	<b>Sedge Family</b>							
<i>Cladium californicum</i>	California sawgrass	Jun.-Sep.	NONE	NONE	2.2	NONE	Meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps; alkaline or freshwater.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> California sawgrass is reported in the CNPS Online Inventory as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								
<b>Liliaceae</b>	<b>Lily Family</b>							
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	thread-leaved brodiaea	Mar.-Jun.	FT	SE	1B.1	NONE	Sage scrub, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland; vernal pools (clay soils).	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Thread-leaved brodiaea is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								
<i>Calochortus catalinae</i>	Catalina mariposa lily	Mar.-Jun.	NONE	NONE	4.2	NONE	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Catalina mariposa lily is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	Plummer's mariposa lily	May-Jul.	NONE	NONE	1B.2	NONE	Chaparral (openings), cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, granitic/rocky.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Plummer's mariposa lily is reported in the CNDDDB and CNPS Online Inventory as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. Plummer's mariposa lily is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								
<i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>intermedius</i>	intermediate mariposa lily	May-Jul.	NONE	NONE	1B.2	NONE	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland; rocky.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Intermediate mariposa lily is reported in the CNDDDB and CNPS Online Inventory as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								
<i>Nolina cismontana</i>	chaparral nolina	May-Jul.	NONE	NONE	1B.2	NONE	Chaparral, coastal scrub; sandstone or gabbro.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> Chaparral nolina is reported in the CNDDDB and CNPS Online Inventory as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.								

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Table 4 (Continued)

## Sensitive Plant Species

VASCULAR PLANTS																																						
Scientific Name	Common Name	Flowering Period	Federal	State	CNPS List	Other	Preferred Habitat	Occurrence within the Study Area																														
<b>Poaceae</b>	<b>Grass Family</b>																																					
<i>Hordeum intercedens</i>	vernal barley	Feb.-Jul.	NONE	NONE	1B.1	NONE	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland (saline flats and depressions), and vernal pools.	NE																														
<b>Comments:</b> Vernal barley is reported in the CNPS Online Inventory as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.																																						
<i>Muhlenbergia californica</i>	California muhly	Jun.-Sep.	NONE	NONE	4.3	NONE	Chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps/mesic, seeps and streambanks.	NE																														
<b>Comments:</b> California muhly was not observed during focused surveys; therefore, is not expected to occur within the study area.																																						
<p><b>Key to Species Listing Status Codes</b></p> <table> <tr> <td>FE</td> <td>Federally Listed as Endangered</td> <td>FC</td> <td>Federal Candidate Species</td> <td>SCT</td> <td>State Candidate for Threatened</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FT</td> <td>Federally Listed as Threatened</td> <td>SE</td> <td>State Listed as Endangered</td> <td>SFP</td> <td>State Fully Protected</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FPE</td> <td>Federally Proposed as Endangered</td> <td>ST</td> <td>State Listed as Threatened</td> <td>SR</td> <td>State Rare</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FPT</td> <td>Federally Proposed as Threatened</td> <td>SCE</td> <td>State Candidate for Endangered</td> <td>CSC</td> <td>California Special Concern Species</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FPD</td> <td>Federally Proposed for Delisting</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p><b>California Native Plant Society (CNPS)</b></p> <p>List 1A: Presumed extinct in California.</p> <p>List 1B: Rare, threatened, or endangered throughout their range.</p> <p>List 2: Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common in other states.</p> <p>List 3: Plant species for which additional information is needed before rarity can be determined.</p> <p>List 4: Species of limited distribution in California (i.e., naturally rare in the wild), but whose existence does not appear to be susceptible to threat.</p>									FE	Federally Listed as Endangered	FC	Federal Candidate Species	SCT	State Candidate for Threatened	FT	Federally Listed as Threatened	SE	State Listed as Endangered	SFP	State Fully Protected	FPE	Federally Proposed as Endangered	ST	State Listed as Threatened	SR	State Rare	FPT	Federally Proposed as Threatened	SCE	State Candidate for Endangered	CSC	California Special Concern Species	FPD	Federally Proposed for Delisting				
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**Table 4 (Continued)**

**Sensitive Plant Species**

<b>VASCULAR PLANTS</b>								
<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Flowering Period</b>	<b>Federal</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>CNPS List</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Preferred Habitat</b>	<b>Occurrence within the Study Area</b>
<i>CNPS threat codes:</i>								
.1 – <i>Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat)</i>								
.2 – <i>Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened)</i>								
.3 – <i>Not very endangered in California (&lt;20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known)</i>								
<i>Source: PCR Services Corporation 2007</i>								

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A number of sensitive wildlife species were reported in the CNDDDB and are known to occur within the region, some of which have potential to occur within the study area. One sensitive wildlife species was observed within the study area, the Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), and several additional species have the potential to occur. A discussion of the Cooper's hawk and each sensitive wildlife species potentially present within the study area is presented in Table 5, *Sensitive Wildlife Species*, on page 46.

**Table 5**  
**Sensitive Wildlife Species**

<b>INVERTEBRATES</b>						
<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Federal</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Preferred Habitat</b>	<b>Occurrence within the Study Area</b>
<b>CRUSTACEA – CRUSTACEANS</b>						
<b>Anostraca</b>	<b>Fairy Shrimp</b>					
<i>Branchinecta sandiegonensis</i>	San Diego fairy shrimp	FE	NONE	NONE	Vernal pools/swales.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> The San Diego fairy shrimp is reported in the CNDDDB as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.						

<b>VERTEBRATES</b>						
<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Federal</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Preferred Habitat</b>	<b>Occurrence within the Study Area</b>
<b>FISH</b>						
<b>Catostomidae</b>	<b>Suckers</b>					
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i>	Santa Ana sucker	FT	CSC	NONE	Small, shallow streams that are subject to periodic, severe flooding.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> The Santa Ana sucker is reported in the CNDDDB as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.						
<b>AMPHIBIANS</b>						
<b>Salamandridae</b>	<b>Newts</b>					
<i>Taricha torosa torosa</i>	coast range newt	NONE	CSC	NONE	Lives in terrestrial habitats and migrates to breed in ponds, reservoirs, and slow-moving streams.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> The coast range newt is reported in the CNDDDB as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.						
<b>Pelobatidae</b>	<b>Spadefoot Toads</b>					
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	western spadefoot	NONE	CSC	NONE	Prefers burrow sites within relatively open areas in lowland grasslands, chaparral, and pine-oak woodlands, areas of sandy or gravelly soil in alluvial fans, washes, and floodplains. Requires temporary pools for reproduction.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> The western spadefoot is reported in the CNDDDB as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.						

**Table 5 (Continued)**  
**Sensitive Wildlife Species**

<b>VERTEBRATES</b>						
<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Federal</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Preferred Habitat</b>	<b>Occurrence within the Study Area</b>
<b>REPTILES</b>						
<b>Emydidae</b>	<b>Box and Water Turtles</b>					
<i>Clemmys marmorata pallida</i>	southwestern pond turtle	NONE	CSC	NONE	Ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, irrigation ditches.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> The southwestern pond turtle is reported in the CNDDDB as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.						
<b>Phrynosomatidae</b>	<b>Iguanid Lizards</b>					
<i>Phrynosoma coronatum</i>	coast horned lizard	NONE	CSC	NONE	Valley-foothill hardwood, conifer, and riparian habitats, pine-cypress, juniper and annual grassland habitats below 6,000 feet, open country, especially sandy areas, washes, flood plains, and windblown deposits.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> The coast horned lizard is reported in the CNDDDB as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.						
<b>Teiidae</b>	<b>Whiptails</b>					
<i>Cnemidophorus hyperythrus</i>	orange-throated whiptail	NONE	CSC	NONE	Valley-foothill hardwood forests, valley-foothill/hardwood conifer, mixed conifer, and desert scrub habitats.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> The orange-throated whiptail is reported in the CNDDDB as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.						
<b>Colubridae</b>	<b>Colubrid Snakes</b>					
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i>	coast patch-nosed snake	NONE	CSC	NONE	Desert and rocky areas in chaparral covered hillsides and canyons.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> The coast patch-nosed snake is reported in the CNDDDB as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.						
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	two-striped garter snake	NONE	CSC	NONE	Riparian and freshwater marshes with perennial water.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> The two-striped garter snake is reported in the CNDDDB as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.						
<b>Viperidae</b>	<b>Vipers</b>					

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**Table 5 (Continued)**  
**Sensitive Wildlife Species**

<b>VERTEBRATES</b>						
<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Federal</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Preferred Habitat</b>	<b>Occurrence within the Study Area</b>
<i>Crotalus ruber ruber</i>	northern red rattlesnake	NONE	CSC	NONE	Chaparral, woodland, and arid desert habitats in rocky areas with dense vegetation.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> The northern red rattlesnake is reported in the CNDDDB as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.						
<b>BIRDS</b>						
<b>Accipitridae</b>	<b>Hawks, Kites, Harriers and Eagles</b>					
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	white-tailed kite	NONE	SFP	NONE	Low-elevation, open grasslands, savannah-like habitats, agricultural areas, wetlands, and oak woodlands.	P, F
<b>Comments:</b> The white-tailed kite was not observed within the study area; however, there is a low potential for it to forage over the study area.						
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	northern harrier	NONE	CSC	NONE	Coastal salt marshes, freshwater marshes, grasslands, and agricultural fields; occasionally forages over open desert and brushlands.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> The northern harrier was not observed within the study area and is not expected to occur due to the lack of suitable habitat.						
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	sharp-shinned hawk	NONE	CSC	NONE	Woodlands; forages over chaparral and other scrublands; prefers riparian habitats and north-facing slopes with plucking perch sites.	P, F
<b>Comments:</b> The sharp-shinned hawk was not observed within the study area; however, may occur for foraging.						
<i>Accipiter cooperi</i>	Cooper's hawk	NONE	CSC	NONE	Open woodlands especially riparian woodland.	OB
<b>Comments:</b> The Cooper's hawk is reported in the CNDDDB as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species was observed within the study area and may utilize the study area for breeding and/or foraging.						
<i>Buteo regalis</i>	ferruginous hawk	NONE	CSC	NONE	Open treeless areas including grasslands, desert scrub, and sagebrush flats. Rivers, lakes, and coasts; grasslands and agricultural areas during winter.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> The ferruginous hawk is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.						

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**Table 5 (Continued)**  
**Sensitive Wildlife Species**

<b>VERTEBRATES</b>						
<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Federal</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Preferred Habitat</b>	<b>Occurrence within the Study Area</b>
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	golden eagle	NONE	CSC	NONE	Mountains, deserts, and open country; prefer to forage over grasslands, deserts, savannahs, and early successional stages of forest and shrub habitats. Nests in secluded cliffs with overhanging ledges or in large trees.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> The golden eagle is reported in the CNDDDB as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species was not observed within the study area and is not expected to occur due to the lack of suitable habitat.						
<b>Falconidae</b>		<b>Falcons</b>				
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	merlin	NONE	CSC	NONE	Coastlines, wetlands, woodlands, agricultural fields, and grasslands	NE
<b>Comments:</b> The merlin was not observed within the study area and is not expected to occur due to the lack of suitable habitat.						
<i>Falco mexicanus</i>	prairie falcon	NONE	CSC	NONE	Grasslands, savannahs, rangeland, agricultural fields, and desert scrub; often uses sheltered cliff ledges for cover.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> The prairie falcon was not observed within the study area and is not expected to occur due to the lack of suitable habitat.						
<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>	American peregrine falcon	Delisted	SE, SFP	NONE	Open country, cliffs (mountains to coasts).	NE
<b>Comments:</b> The American peregrine falcon was not observed within the study area and is not expected to occur due to the lack of suitable habitat.						
<b>Cuculidae</b>		<b>Cuckoos and Roadrunners</b>				
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	western yellow-billed cuckoo	FE	CSC	NONE	Deciduous riparian thickets or forests with dense, low-level or understory foliage; abut on slow-moving watercourses, backwaters, or seeps; willows a dominant component of the vegetation.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> The western yellow-billed cuckoo is reported in the CNDDDB as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species was not observed and is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.						

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**Table 5 (Continued)**  
**Sensitive Wildlife Species**

<b>VERTEBRATES</b>						
<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Federal</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Preferred Habitat</b>	<b>Occurrence within the Study Area</b>
<b>Strigidae</b>	<b>True Owls</b>					
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	burrowing owl	NONE	CSC	NONE	Dry grasslands, desert habitats, open-pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine woodlands below 5,300 feet elevation. Prefers berms, ditches, and grasslands adjacent to rivers, agricultural, and scrub areas.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> The burrowing owl is reported in the CNDDDB as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species was not observed within the study area and is not expected to occur due to the lack of suitable habitat.						
<i>Asio otus</i>	long-eared owl	NONE	CSC	NONE	Dense riparian areas, thickets, woodlands, and forest.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> The long-eared owl is reported in the CNDDDB as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species was not observed within the study area and is not expected to occur due to the lack of suitable habitat.						
<b>Tyrannidae</b>	<b>Tyrant Flycatchers</b>					
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	southwestern willow flycatcher	FE	SE	NONE	Wet meadows, riparian woodlands that contain water and low growing willow thickets.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> The southwestern willow flycatcher is reported in the CNDDDB as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species was not observed within the study area and is not expected to occur due to the lack of suitable habitat. Although the study area supports 0.3 acre of southern willow scrub, it is not extensive enough to support this species.						
<b>Alaudidae</b>	<b>Lark Family</b>					
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	California horned lark	NONE	CSC	NONE	Open habitats, grasslands along the coast, deserts near sea level to alpine dwarf shrub habitat, uncommonly in coniferous and chaparral habitats.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> The California horned lark was not observed within the study area and is not expected to occur due to the lack of suitable habitat.						
<b>Troglodytidae</b>	<b>Wrens</b>					
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i>	coastal cactus wren	NONE	CSC	NONE	Coastal sage scrub, vegetation with thickets of prickly pear or cholla cactus.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> The coastal cactus wren is reported in the CNDDDB as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species was not observed within the study area and is not expected to occur due to the lack of suitable habitat.						

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**Table 5 (Continued)**  
**Sensitive Wildlife Species**

<b>VERTEBRATES</b>						
<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Federal</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Preferred Habitat</b>	<b>Occurrence within the Study Area</b>
<b>Sylviidae</b>	<b>Old World Warblers, Gnatcatchers</b>					
<i>Poliophtila californica californica</i>	coastal California gnatcatcher	FT	CSC	NONE	Coastal sage scrub vegetation below 2,500 feet elevation in Riverside County and generally below 1,000 feet elevation along the coastal slope; generally avoids steep slopes and dense vegetation for nesting.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> The coastal California gnatcatcher is reported in the CNDDDB as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species was not observed within the study area and is not expected to occur due to the lack of suitable habitat.						
<b>Laniidae</b>	<b>Shrikes</b>					
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	loggerhead shrike	NONE	CSC	NONE	Open habitats with scattered shrubs, trees, posts, fences, utility lines, or other perches.	P
<b>Comments:</b> The loggerhead shrike was not observed within the study area but may occur due to the presence of suitable habitat.						
<b>Vireonidae</b>	<b>Vireos</b>					
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	least Bell's vireo	FE	SE	NONE	Perennial and intermittent streams with low, dense riparian scrub and riparian woodland habitats below 2,000 feet elevation; nests primarily in willows and forages in the riparian and occasionally in adjoining upland habitats. Associated with willow, cottonwood, and mule fat.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> The least Bell's vireo is reported in the CNDDDB as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species was not observed within the study area and is not expected to occur due to the lack of suitable habitat. Although the study area supports 0.3 acre of southern willow scrub, the study area is fragmented (i.e., surrounded by development in all directions) and the habitat it is not extensive enough to support this species.						
<b>Parulidae</b>	<b>Wood Warblers</b>					
<i>Icteria virens</i>	yellow-breasted chat	NONE	CSC	NONE	Riparian woodlands with a thick understory.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> The yellow-breasted chat is reported in the CNDDDB as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species was not observed within the study area and is not expected to occur due to the lack of suitable habitat.						

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**Table 5 (Continued)**  
**Sensitive Wildlife Species**

<b>VERTEBRATES</b>						
<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Federal</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Preferred Habitat</b>	<b>Occurrence within the Study Area</b>
<b>Emberizidae</b>	<b>Emberizids</b>					
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	NONE	CSC	NONE	Generally, steep, rocky areas within coastal sage scrub and chaparral, often with scattered bunches of grass; prefers relatively recently burned areas.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> The southern California rufous-crowned sparrow is reported in the CNDDDB as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species was not observed within the study area and is not expected to occur due to the lack of suitable habitat.						
<i>Amphispiza belli belli</i>	Bell's sage sparrow	NONE	CSC	NONE	Dense, dry chamise chaparral and coastal slopes of coastal sage scrub.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> The Bell's sage sparrow was not observed within the study area and is not expected to occur due to the lack of suitable habitat.						
<b>Icteridae</b>	<b>Blackbirds</b>					
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	tricolored blackbird	NONE	CSC	NONE	Freshwater marshes and riparian scrub.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> The tricolored blackbird is reported in the CNDDDB as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species was not observed within the study area and is not expected to occur due to the lack of suitable habitat.						
<b>MAMMALS</b>						
<b>Phyllostomidae</b>	<b>Leaf-nosed Bats</b>					
<i>Choeronycteris Mexicana</i>	Mexican long-tongued bat	NONE	CSC	NONE	Desert and montane riparian, desert succulent scrub, desert scrub, pinyon juniper, and urban habitats. Roosts in caves, mines, and possibly buildings. Occurs in San Diego County.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> The Mexican long-tongued bat is reported in the CNDDDB as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. However this species is not expected to occur due to the study area's location outside of the species range.						
<b>Vespertilionidae</b>	<b>Evening Bats</b>					
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	pallid bat	NONE	CSC	NONE	Nests in dry, rocky habitats/caves, crevices in rocks, arid habitats including deserts, chaparral, and scrublands.	P
<b>Comments:</b> The pallid bat is reported in the CNDDDB as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species has the potential to forage within the study area.						

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Table 5 (Continued)

## Sensitive Wildlife Species

VERTEBRATES						
Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal	State	Other	Preferred Habitat	Occurrence within the Study Area
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	hoary bat	NONE	CSC	NONE	Found primarily in forested habitats but also occurs in riparian zones and park/garden settings in urban areas.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> The hoary bat is reported in the CNDDDB as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.						
<b>Molossidae</b>	<b>Free-tailed Bats</b>					
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	pocketed free-tailed bat	NONE	CSC	NONE	Arid lowland areas and desert canyons; mixed conifer forest.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> The pocketed free-tailed bat is reported in the CNDDDB as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.						
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	big free-tailed bat	NONE	CSC	NONE	Rocky areas; typically low elevation arroyo, scrub, and woodland habitats.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> The big free-tailed bat is reported in the CNDDDB as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.						
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	western mastiff bat	NONE	CSC	NONE	Primarily arid lowlands, especially deserts. Open, semiarid to arid habitats including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, annual and perennial grasslands, palm oases, chaparral, desert scrub, and urban.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> The western mastiff bat is reported in the CNDDDB as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species is not expected to occur within the study area due to the lack of suitable habitat.						
<b>Leporidae</b>	<b>Hares and Rabbits</b>					
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	NONE	CSC	NONE	Open brushlands and scrub habitats between sea level and 4,000 feet elevation.	NE
<b>Comments:</b> The San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit is reported in the CNDDDB as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species was not observed within the study area and is not expected to occur due to the lack of suitable habitat.						

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**Table 5 (Continued)**  
**Sensitive Wildlife Species**

<b>VERTEBRATES</b>																																				
<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Federal</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Preferred Habitat</b>	<b>Occurrence within the Study Area</b>																														
<b>Heteromyidae</b>	<b>Pocket Mice and Kangaroo Rats</b>																																			
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	NONE	CSC	NONE	Sandy herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel, sagebrush scrub, annual grassland, chaparral, and desert scrubs	P																														
<b>Comments:</b> The northwestern San Diego pocket mouse was not observed within the study area but has the potential to occur due to the presence of suitable habitat.																																				
<b>Muridae</b>	<b>Mice, Rats, and Voles</b>																																			
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	San Diego desert woodrat	NONE	CSC	NONE	Chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and pinyon-juniper woodland.	P																														
<b>Comments:</b> The San Diego desert woodrat was not observed; however, may occur within the study area.																																				
<b>Mustelidae</b>	<b>Weasels, Skunks, and Otters</b>																																			
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	NONE	CSC	NONE	Grasslands, desert areas, especially scrub with friable soils.	NE																														
<b>Comments:</b> The American badger is reported in the CNDDDB as occurring within the nine-quadrangle area surrounding (and including) the Yorba Linda quadrangle. This species was not observed within the study area and is not expected to occur due to the lack of suitable habitat.																																				
<p><b>Key to Species Listing Status Codes</b></p> <table> <tr> <td>FE</td> <td><i>Federally Listed as Endangered</i></td> <td>SE</td> <td><i>State Listed as Endangered</i></td> <td>CSC</td> <td><i>California Special Concern Species</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FT</td> <td><i>Federally Listed as Threatened</i></td> <td>ST</td> <td><i>State Listed as Threatened</i></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FPE</td> <td><i>Federally Proposed as Endangered</i></td> <td>SCE</td> <td><i>State Candidate for Endangered</i></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FPT</td> <td><i>Federally Proposed as Threatened</i></td> <td>SCT</td> <td><i>State Candidate for Threatened</i></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>FPD</td> <td><i>Federally Proposed for Delisting</i></td> <td>SFP</td> <td><i>State Fully Protected</i></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Source: PCR Services Corporation 2007</p>							FE	<i>Federally Listed as Endangered</i>	SE	<i>State Listed as Endangered</i>	CSC	<i>California Special Concern Species</i>	FT	<i>Federally Listed as Threatened</i>	ST	<i>State Listed as Threatened</i>			FPE	<i>Federally Proposed as Endangered</i>	SCE	<i>State Candidate for Endangered</i>			FPT	<i>Federally Proposed as Threatened</i>	SCT	<i>State Candidate for Threatened</i>			FPD	<i>Federally Proposed for Delisting</i>	SFP	<i>State Fully Protected</i>		
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## 4.0 PROJECT RELATED IMPACTS

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### 4.1 APPROACH TO THE ANALYSIS

The following discussion examines the potential impacts to plant and wildlife resources that may occur as a result of implementation of the proposed project. For the purpose of this assessment, project-related impacts take two forms: direct and indirect. Direct impacts are considered to be those that involve the loss, modification or disturbance of natural habitats (i.e., vegetation or plant communities), which in turn, directly affect plant and wildlife species dependent on that habitat. Direct impacts also include the destruction of individual plants or wildlife, which is typically the case in species of low mobility (i.e., plants, amphibians, reptiles, and small mammals). The collective loss of individuals in these manners may also directly affect regional population numbers of a species or result in the physical isolation of populations thereby reducing genetic diversity and, hence, population stability.

Indirect impacts are considered to be those that involve the effects of increases in ambient levels of sensory stimuli (e.g., noise, light), unnatural predators (e.g., domestic cats and other non-native animals), and competitors (e.g., exotic plants, non-native animals). Indirect impacts may be associated with the construction and/or eventual habitation/operation of a project; therefore, these impacts may be both short-term and long-term in their duration. These impacts are commonly referred to as “edge effects” and may result in changes in the behavioral patterns of wildlife and reduced wildlife diversity and abundance in habitats adjacent to the study area.

The determination of impacts in this analysis is based on both the features of the proposed project and the biological values of the habitat and/or sensitivity of plant and wildlife species to be affected. Relevant project features (e.g., limits of grading and fuel modification) were supplied by the project engineer. Much of this information was supplied in digital format and impacts were calculated using GIS technology in order to maximize the accuracy of the assessment. Project design features that avoid, preserve, or restore biological resources are taken into consideration and specifically described below prior to the assessment of potential adverse impacts.

The biological values of resources within, adjacent to, and outside the project site to be affected by the proposed project were determined by consideration of several factors. These included the overall size of habitats to be affected, the previous land uses and disturbance history on the project site, the project site’s surrounding environment and regional context, the biological diversity and abundance within the project site, the presence of sensitive and special-status plant and wildlife species, the project site’s importance to regional populations of these

species, and the degree to which habitats within the project site are limited or restricted in distribution on a regional basis and, therefore, are considered sensitive in themselves. Whereas this assessment is comprehensive, the focus is on sensitive plant communities/habitats, resources that play an important role in the regional biological systems, and special-status species.

## 4.2 THRESHOLDS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The environmental impacts relative to biological resources are assessed using impact significance threshold criteria, which mirror the policy statement contained in CEQA, Section 21001(c) of the California Public Resources Code. Accordingly, the State Legislature has established it to be the policy of the State to:

*“Prevent the elimination of fish or wildlife species due to man’s activities, ensure that fish and wildlife populations do not drop below self-perpetuating levels, and preserve for future generations representations of all plant and animal communities...”*

Determining whether a project may have a significant effect, or impact, plays a critical role in the CEQA process. According to CEQA, Section 15064.7, Thresholds of Significance, each public agency is encouraged to develop and adopt (by ordinance, resolution, rule, or regulation) thresholds of significance that the agency uses in the determination of the significance of environmental effects. A threshold of significance is an identifiable quantitative, qualitative or performance level of a particular environmental effect, non-compliance with which means the effect will normally be determined to be significant by the agency and compliance with which means the effect normally will be determined to be less than significant. In the development of thresholds of significance for impacts to biological resources CEQA provides guidance primarily in Section 15065, Mandatory Findings of Significance, and the CEQA Guidelines, Appendix G, Environmental Checklist Form. Section 15065(a) states that a project may have a significant effect where:

*“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 wildlife community, substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened species, ...”*

Section 15065(b)(2) of the CEQA Guidelines states that where a proposed project has the potential to substantially reduce the number or restrict the range of an endangered, rare, or threatened species, the lead agency need not prepare an EIR solely because of such an effect, if the project proponent is bound to implement mitigation requirements relating to such species and habitat pursuant to an approved HCP and the mitigation measures either avoid any net loss of

habitat and net reduction in number of the affected species or the mitigation measures preserve, restore, or enhance sufficient habitat to mitigate the reduction in habitat and number of the affected species to below a level of significance.

Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines is more specific in addressing biological resources and encompasses a broader range of resources to be considered, including: candidate, sensitive, or special status species; riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities; Federally protected wetlands; fish and wildlife movement corridors; local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources; and, adopted HCPs. This is done in the form of a checklist of questions to be answered during the Initial Study leading to the preparation of the appropriate environmental documentation for a project. Because these questions are derived from standards in other laws, regulations, and other commonly used thresholds, it is reasonable to use these standards as a basis for defining significance thresholds. Therefore, for the purpose of this analysis, impacts to biological resources are considered potentially significant (before considering offsetting mitigation measures) if one or more of the following conditions would result from implementation of the proposed project.

- Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Wildlife Service?
- Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service?
- Have a substantial adverse effect on Federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?
- Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?
- Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?
- Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or State habitat conservation plan?

For the purposes of this impact analysis the following definitions apply:

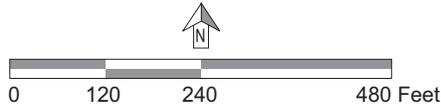
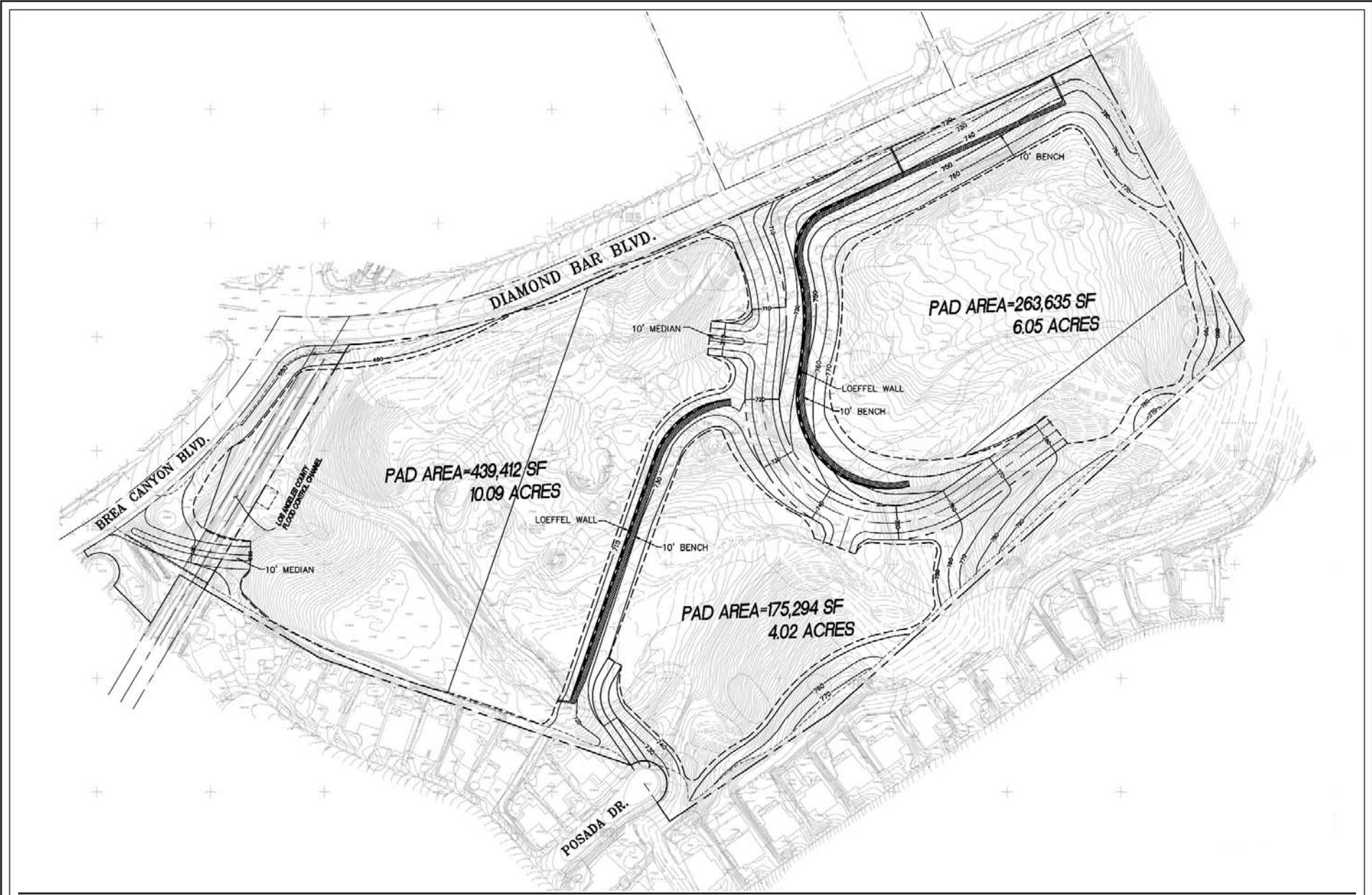
- “Substantial adverse effect” means loss or harm of a magnitude which, based on current scientific data and knowledge would: (1) substantially reduce population numbers of a listed, candidate, sensitive, rare, or otherwise special status species; (2) substantially reduce the distribution of a sensitive natural community/habitat type; or (3) eliminate or substantially impair the functions and values of a biological resource (e.g., streams, wetlands, or woodlands) in a geographical area defined by interrelated biological components and systems. In the case of this analysis the prescribed geographical area is considered to be the region including the greater Chino Hills area defined by State Route 60 on the north, State Route 91 on the south, State Route 71 on the east, and State Route 57 on the west.
- “Conflict” means contradiction of a magnitude, which based on foreseeable circumstances, would preclude or prevent substantial compliance.
- “Rare” means: (1) that although not presently threatened with extinction, the species is existing in such small numbers throughout all or a significant portion of its range that it may become endangered if its environment worsens; or (2) the species is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range and may be considered “threatened” as that term is used in the FESA [CEQA Guidelines 15380(b)(2)].

### **4.3 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The proposed project consists of the grading and development of the entire 30.4-acre study area for residential and commercial use as shown in Figure 8, *Proposed Limits of Grading*, on page 61. The residential portion of the study area will include the construction of approximately 202 dwelling units on 10.1 acres of the study area including bike and pedestrian trails, walks, and recreational facilities. The commercial component will include 153,985 square feet of commercial development on 10.1 acres. The remainder of the study area will include associated infrastructure including manufactured slopes, roadways, commercial parking, and detention basins.

### **4.4 STANDARD CONDITIONS**

As part of the proposed project’s review and approval, a number of performance criteria and standard conditions must be met. Among these are those that relate to federal and State regulating agencies for impacts to wetlands, riparian habitats, and stream courses.



Source: Penco Engineering, Inc., 2007.

Figure 8  
 Site D  
 Proposed Limits of Grading