

## **Appendix H**

# **Biological Resources Assessment**

**Biological Impact Report  
for  
Aerie Residential Project**

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# 1.0 Introduction

Provided in this biological impact report is a discussion of existing biological conditions and methods used to evaluate biological resources at the proposed Aerie Residential project site (hereafter referred to as the project site). This report summarizes the terrestrial biological resources and potential impacts associated with development of the project. The following information has been reported in accordance with accepted scientific and technical standards that are consistent with the requirements of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG). Potential impacts to plant and wildlife species and regional guidelines governing project actions will be discussed.

## 1.1 Project Location and Description

The project site is located at 201 – 207 Carnation Avenue (west side of Carnation Avenue at the intersection of Ocean Boulevard) and 101 Bayside Place in the City of Newport Beach, Orange County, California (Appendix A Figure 1). The project site consists of two parcels (Assessor Parcel Numbers (APN) 052-013-12 and 052-013013) and a small portion (584 square feet) of a third parcel (APN 052-013-21). These parcels encompass a total area of 1.4 acres. The site is currently occupied by an existing 14-unit apartment building and single-family residence. Project development includes the demolition of the apartment building and single-family residence and construction of an upscale condominium complex.

The project site is surrounded by single and multi-family residences. West of the project site is the main entrance to Newport Harbor from the Pacific Ocean and the eastern end of the Balboa Peninsula. North of the project site are single-family and multiple-family residences on Carnation Avenue and Bayside Place. The northern side of Carnation Avenue is a developed coastal bluff that is not subject to marine erosion.

The project applicant, Advanced Real Estate Services, Inc., is proposing to develop the 1.4-acre site with an 8-unit condominium development. The Project will consist of a total of six levels including: (a) four above grade floors consisting primarily of living space, but with some parking areas on the first and second floors; and (b) two subterranean common recreation areas, storage and parking levels (the “basement” and, at the lowest level, the “sub-basement”). Three residential levels will be visible from Carnation Avenue above the existing street grade. Four residential levels will be visible when viewed from Newport Bay. In total, the Project will encompass 61,709 square feet and includes living areas, storage areas, parking, and circulation and mechanical areas.

In addition to the residential structure identified and described above, the project applicant is also proposing the replacement of the existing landing/dock facility associated with the subject property.

The structural elements of the existing gangway platform, pier walkway, and floating docks (timber frame, concrete pontoons, and timber deck) are in very poor condition. The City has required the applicant to remove or rebuild the docks due to their deteriorated and unsafe conditions. The new docks will consist of timber docks supported by rotationally molded plastic pontoons, which require less draft (bottom clearance) than concrete floats, allowing the dock system to be located as close to an existing rock outcropping as possible. The six (6) steel dock guidepiles that support the existing docks will be removed and replaced with 19 new guide piles supporting the new dock system. Of these 19 piles, nine (9) will be large diameter piles (approximately two-foot diameter). All guidepiles will be pre-stressed concrete piles set in pre-drilled, augered holes. The existing 20-foot long gangway will be replaced by a 60-foot long gangway.

The pile-supported pier walkway between the existing gangway platform and the existing concrete pad, will be repaired/replaced with a structure in-like-kind (timber-framing system, a 2x timber deck, and timber railings all around). The existing concrete piles supporting the walkway will be repaired in the form of concrete repairs. The gangway platform replacement will include the four (4) steel piles, timber framing with metal connectors, and a 2x timber deck with railings all around. The existing concrete pad, concrete steps, and railing will be repaired and patched as necessary.

## 2.0 Survey Methodologies

### 2.1 Literature Review

Prior to the site visit, biologists from ICF Jones& Stokes conducted a literature review to identify special-status plants, wildlife, and natural communities known to occur in the vicinity of the project site. The California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants* (CNPS 2008), the *California Natural Diversity Data Base* (CNDDB) (CDFG 2008a), and a current List of Special Status Animals (CDFG 2008b) were reviewed prior to the site visit. A list of species considered by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) was requested (FWS-OR-09B0104-09SL0151, December 17, 2008) and reviewed. These Special status species are those known to occur, or have the potential to occur, on or within the vicinity of the project site that have been afforded special recognition by the federal government, the State of California, or the CNPS. Specifically for this report "special status" species are those listed under the federal Endangered Species List as threatened or endangered, or federal candidate for listing; those species listed under the California Endangered Species Act as threatened or endangered, or a state species of special concern; or CNPS List 1A, 1B, and 2. A list of special status plants and animals potentially occurring within the project region has been requested from the USFWS. A preliminary review of site conditions used color aerial photography at an approximate scale of 1 inch = 550 feet.

### 2.2 General Site Assessment

A general assessment of the project site was conducted on October 1, 2008. The purpose of the visit was to assess current site conditions, identify plant and wildlife species present on the project site, map vegetation communities, and evaluate potential of the project site to support sensitive and special-status species. Focused plant and wildlife surveys were not performed for this report.

Plant species were identified in the field or collected for later identification. Taxonomy and nomenclature for plants generally follows Hickman (1993). Taxonomy and nomenclature for wildlife follows Behler (1998) for amphibians and reptiles, American Ornithologist Union (1998) and Sibley (2000) for birds, and Jones *et. al* (1992) for mammals. All wildlife species observed or detected (by sound, tracks and scat) were recorded in field notes. A compendium of species observed at the project site during the site visits is included in Appendix B, Plant Compendium, and Appendix C, Wildlife Compendium.



## 3.0 Existing Biological Resources

### 3.1 Existing Site Conditions

The entire project site encompasses 1.4 acres and is currently occupied by a 14-unit apartment building and one single-family residence, as well as deteriorating gangway platform, pier walkway, and dock facilities. In addition, an on-grade staircase (built prior to 1961) presently exists on the coastal bluff face that connects the apartment building with an existing, irregularly shaped, concrete pad. The existing apartment structure has a total of three levels, including two split levels that are visible above the existing grade from the street. All three levels of the existing building are visible from Newport Bay. Parking for the existing apartments consists of open carports at grade along Carnation Avenue. The lowest extent of existing development from the site's coastal bluff face is 42.3 feet North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) 88. The single-family residence on the project site and two of the units in the existing apartment building are occupied. The site is a steeply sloping coastal bluff and cliff, the west-facing portion of which is subject to marine erosion. A small sandy beach is located at the bottom of the coastal bluff. Representative site photographs are on Appendix A Figures 2 and 3. Carnation Cove is a small ocean cove directly to the west of the sandy beach. Carnation Cove is part of the project site. Biological marine resources and potential impacts to the cove associated with project development have been addressed in the *Marine Biological Impact Assessment for a Dock Renovation Project Located in Carnation Cove 2008* prepared by Coastal Resource Management, Inc.

### 3.2 Soils

A review of the Natural Resources Conservation Services Web Soil Survey (Natural Cooperative Soil Survey) for Orange County, California determined the soils at the project site to be beaches and Myford sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes (National Cooperative Soil Survey, Orange County, California 2008).

### 3.3 Hydrology and Drainage

Impervious surfaces cover the top of the coastal bluff where the apartment building and single-family residence are located. This area is served by the City of Newport Beach storm drain system located in the roadways that surround the site. The project site is not located within the 100-year flood plain. In addition to the City facilities, there is a series of exposed polyvinyl chloride (PVC)

pipes located along the northwest side of the project site extending down the coastal bluff face and terminating at the small sandy beach. These PVC pipes direct minimal surface flows from the patio of the existing apartment building and will be removed during project construction. The surface flows will be rerouted into the new drainage feature included in the project design. This series of PVC pipes can be seen in Appendix A, Figure 2 Photo A and Figure 3 Photo A.

A 24-inch, reinforced corrugated pipe is located at the southeastern corner of the project site and extends partially onto the coastal bluff face. This pipe currently discharges water from Carnation Avenue, including a minimal amount of water generated at the project site. This pipe will remain in place per current project design, and will not be removed, rerouted, or altered in any way.

Vegetation at the outfall of this pipe is dominated by nonnative umbrella sedge (*Cyperus involucratus*). The umbrella sedge covers an area approximately 3 feet by 4 feet at the outfall. Ornamental vegetation was observed growing from the coastal bluff face just below the umbrella sedge.

A jurisdictional delineation of potential water features was not conducted for this report.

## 3.4 Geology

The project site is located in the seismically active southern California region. There are no active faults or fault systems known to exist on or in the immediate vicinity of the project site. In addition, the project site is not within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone as illustrated on the maps issued by the State Geologist for the area (Neblett & Associates, Inc., August 5, 2005). Although there are no active faults or fault systems known to exist on or in the immediate vicinity, the project site is subject to seismic shaking resulting from earthquakes occurring on one or more of the regional faults. The closest active faults within 50 miles of the project site are the Newport-Inglewood, Norwalk, and Raymond Faults. The Newport-Inglewood fault is the only active fault within or immediately adjacent to the City of Newport Beach.

## 3.5 Vegetation

The dominant vegetation type at the project site is ornamental species. However, a remnant southern coastal bluff scrub community exists on the rocky outcrop along the northern project boundary which extends into Newport Bay. The coastal bluff face (located below the existing structures) is densely vegetated with ornamental species and some scattered natives. Vegetation classification for the southern coastal bluff scrub was based on classifications from Holland (1986). Representative site photos are shown in Appendix A, Figures 2 and 3. Plant species observed at the project site were recorded and are listed in Appendix B, Plant Compendium.

### 3.5.1 Southern Coastal Bluff Scrub

Southern coastal bluff scrub is dominated by woody and succulent species. Growth and flowering occur from late winter through spring. Species in this vegetation community and observed at the project site include California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), lemonade berry (*Rhus integrifolia*), coastal goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii*), California encelia (*Encelia californica*), coastal prickly pear (*Opuntia littoralis*), and sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*).

### 3.5.2 Ornamental

The dominant ornamental vegetation species at the project site include English ivy (*Hedera helix*), sweet fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*), umbrella sedge (*Cyperus involucratus*), and fan palm (*Washingtonia filifera*). This is not a complete inventory of the ornamental species at the project site.

## 3.6 Wildlife Inventory

The following sections describe the wildlife species observed or expected to occur at the project site. Appendix C is a compendium of wildlife species observed during the field survey.

### 3.6.1 Amphibians

Amphibians require moisture for at least a portion of their life cycle and many require standing or flowing water for reproduction. Some amphibian species can occur in xeric habitats such as ephemeral drainages. These species are able to survive in dry areas by remaining beneath the soil in burrows or under logs or leaf litter, emerging only when temperatures are low and humidity is high. Many of these species' habitats are associated with water and they emerge to breed once the rainy season begins. Soil moisture conditions can remain high throughout the year within some habitat types depending on factors such as amount of vegetation cover, elevation, and slope aspect (Dixon 1970).

Amphibian species expected to occur at the project site include Pacific tree frog (*Hyla regilla*).

### 3.6.2 Reptiles

Reptilian diversity and abundance typically varies with vegetation type and character. Many species prefer only one or two vegetation types; however, most will forage in a variety of habitats. Most species occurring in open areas use rodent burrows for cover and protection from predators during extreme weather conditions.

Western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*) was observed at the project site during the site visit.

### 3.6.3 Birds

Birds are the most commonly observed vertebrate taxon at the project site. Bird species that are common residents of developed urban areas and observed at the project site include: House sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), House finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), Great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*), Brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*), and Double-crested cormorant (*Phalacrocorax auritus*).

Conditions at the project site do not provide adequate nesting habitat for most raptors (birds of prey). However, some raptor species are adapted to urban conditions. Limited opportunity to forage at the project site exists along the southern coastal bluff, within the ornamental vegetation and on the small beach. Raptor species potentially occurring within the project vicinity include: Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), Red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), Sharp-shinned hawk (*Accipiter striatus*), American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), Barn owl (*Tyto alba*), and Great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*).

### 3.6.4 Mammals

Small ground-dwelling mammals having potential to occur at the project site include the pocket mouse (*Peromyscus* sp.), Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), California ground squirrel (*Spermophilus beecheyi*), and Audubon cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*). Bats occur throughout most of Southern California. Bat species that could potentially occur at the project site are inactive during the winter and either hibernate or migrate, depending on the species. Western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*), Mexican long-tongued bat (*Choeronycteris mexicana*), and Big free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops macrotis*) are not expected to roost or forage at the project site due to lack of suitable habitat conditions. Larger mammals, including both herbivores and carnivores, are not expected to occur at the project site since the site is not adjacent to any undeveloped open space.

Two mammal species, Virginia opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*) and domestic cat (*Felis catus*), were identified at the project site by their tracks.

## 4.0 Habitat Linkages and Corridors

Habitat linkages are areas that provide a genetic link or communication between two or more natural areas, typically larger or superior in quality to the linkage. Habitat linkages, as opposed to wildlife corridors, typically provide substantial long-term habitat resources and movement across a linkage that can span generations of individual organisms. Connected patches also typically have substantially overlapping species inventories and resources. Such linkage sites can be quite small or constrained in some cases, but may be critical to the long-term health and viability of populations within the connected natural areas.

Corridors provide specific opportunities for individual animals to disperse or migrate among other areas. These other areas may be very extensive but otherwise partially or wholly separated regions. Appropriate cover, minimum physical dimensions, and tolerably low levels of disturbance and mortality risk (e.g., limited night lighting and noise, low vehicular traffic levels) are common requirements for corridors. Resources and conditions in corridors may be quite different than in the connected areas, but if used by the wildlife species of interest, the corridor would still function as desired. Corridors adequate for one species may be quite inadequate for others. In evaluating corridors, it is important to consider the biology of those species to be addressed (Beier and Loe 1992).

The project site and adjacent Newport Bay restrict opportunities for terrestrial wildlife movement because of the existing, surrounding development. Migratory birds are visitors to Newport Harbor. The project site provides limited opportunity (i.e., presence of limited southern coastal bluff scrub and existing dock) for migratory birds to roost and forage. Some marine fish species move into and out of the harbor for spawning or for nursery areas (Coastal Resource Management, Inc. 2008). Carnation Cove is directly adjacent to the project site. The cove and potential impacts associated with project development have been addressed in the *Marine Biological Impact Assessment for a Dock Renovation Project Located in Carnation Cove 2008* prepared by Coastal Resource Management, Inc.

## 5.0 Raptor Nesting and Foraging

Southern California supports a relatively high diversity of birds of prey (or “raptors”; orders Falconiformes [hawks, falcons, and eagles] and Strigiformes [owls]) compared to most temperate areas, and many of these species are in regional and/or rangewide decline. For most of the declining species, foraging requirements include extensive open grassland and scrub that is undisturbed or only moderately disturbed and provide an adequate prey base. Nesting site requirements include not only a suitable site for a nest, but limited disturbance, protection from nest predators, and productive foraging habitat that is sufficiently nearby. Both suitable foraging and suitable nest sites have declined severely in the region, especially for specialists such as falcons, eagles, and ground nesting species such as Northern harrier and Burrowing owl. In contrast, ecological generalist raptor species such as Sharp-shinned hawk, Cooper’s hawk, Red-tailed hawk, American kestrel, Great horned owl, and Barn owl have frequently benefited from man’s alteration of the landscape.

The project site encompasses approximately 1.4 acres surrounded by urban development to the north, south, and east and by Newport Harbor on the west. The sparse southern coastal bluff scrub and ornamental vegetation at the project site do not provide extensive foraging or suitable nesting habitat for raptor species. Raptors would likely forage and breed in larger natural open space areas within the vicinity of the project site (e.g., Newport Coast Open Space, Bommer Canyon, Shady Canyon). No raptor species were detected at the project site during the site visits. However, the generalist raptor species mentioned above are known to inhabit urban areas in the region. These species could potentially utilize the ornamental vegetation at the project site for foraging but are not expected to nest or spend an extensive amount of time there because of human disturbance.

## 6.0 Special Status Resources

### 6.1 Special-Status Habitats

Special-status natural communities are those considered to be “depleted” by the California Department Fish and Game (CNDDDB 2003). Special status habitats are typically protected by ordinance, code, or regulation under which conformance typically requires a permit or other discretionary action prior to impacting the habitat. Four depleted natural communities were identified in the literature review as potentially occurring within the project vicinity: Southern coastal salt marsh, Southern cottonwood willow riparian forest, Southern dune scrub, and Southern foredunes. None of these depleted natural communities are present at the project site.

### 6.2 Special Status Plant and Wildlife Species

Plant or wildlife species may be considered to have “special status” due to declining populations, vulnerability to habitat change, or restricted distributions. Special status species are those listed under the federal Endangered Species List as threatened or endangered, or federal candidate for listing; those species listed under the California Endangered Species Act as threatened or endangered, or a state species of special concern; or CNPS List 1A, 1B, and 2.

A total of 82 special status plant and wildlife species are described as potentially occurring in the project region. Of these 82 species, nine plant and one wildlife species have potential to occur due to suitable habitat conditions or was observed at the project site. The remaining plant and wildlife species described in the sensitive species table were determined not to have potential to occur at the project site due to lack of suitable habitat conditions (e.g., soils or vegetation associations) or geographic range. A list of all sensitive plant and wildlife species potentially occurring within the project vicinity, their status, and likelihood of occurrence is found in Appendix D Sensitive Species Table for the Aerie Residential Project Site and Appendix E USFWS Species List.

#### 6.2.1 Special Status Plants

Many special status plant species are known to occur in the project vicinity, nine of which have potential to occur at project site.

## **Aphanisma (*Aphanisma blitoides*)**

Federal Status: None

State Status: None

Other Status: CNPS List 1B

Aphanisma blooms from March through June and is found from Orange, Los Angeles, and Santa Barbara Counties. Typical habitats of this annual herb are Southern coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, and Coastal sage scrub from (1-305meters) 3-1000 feet. Habitat conditions on site are not ideal to support this species but are nonetheless present. Focused surveys performed during the appropriate blooming window would determine presence/absence.

## **South Coast Saltscale (*Atriplex pacifica*)**

Federal Status: None

State Status: None

Other Status: CNPS List 1B

South Coast Saltscale blooms from March through October and is found from Orange, Riverside, and Los Angeles Counties. Typical habitats of this annual herb are Southern coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, and Coastal sage scrub from (0-140 meters) 0-460 feet. Habitat conditions on site are not ideal to support this species but are nonetheless present. Focused surveys performed during the appropriate blooming window would determine presence/absence.

## **San Fernando Valley Spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *fernandina*)**

Federal Status: Candidate

State Status: Endangered

Other Status: CNPS List 1B

San Fernando Valley Spineflower blooms from April through July and is found from Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura Counties. Typical habitats of this annual herb are open, sandy soils, valley and grassland foothills from (30-550 meters) 98-1804 feet. Habitat conditions on site are not ideal to support this species but are nonetheless present. Focused surveys performed during the appropriate blooming window would determine presence/absence.



## **Southern Tarplant (*Centromadia parryi* ssp. *australis*)**

Federal Status: None

State Status: None

Other Status: CNPS List 1B

Southern Tarplant blooms from May through November and is found from Los Angeles, Orange, and Santa Barbara Counties. Typical habitats for this annual herb are marshes, swamps (margins), valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic), and vernal pools from (0-425 meters) 0-1394 feet. Habitat conditions on site are not ideal to support this species but are nonetheless present. Focused surveys performed during the appropriate blooming window would determine presence/absence.

## **Salt Marsh Bird's-Beak (*Cordylanthus maritimus* ssp. *maritimus*)**

Federal Status: Endangered

State Status: Endangered

Other Status: CNPS List 1B

Salt Marsh Bird's-Beak blooms from May through October and is found from Los Angeles and Orange Counties. Typical habitats of this annual herb are coastal dunes, marshes, and coastal salt swamps from (0-30 meters) 0-98 feet. This species is known from coastal bluffs and Newport Back Bay. Focused surveys performed during the appropriate blooming window would determine presence/absence.

## **Many-stemmed Dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*)**

Federal Status: None

State Status: None

Other Status: CNPS List 1B

Many-stemmed Dudleya blooms from April through July and is found from Orange, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties. Typical habitats of this perennial herb are chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands in clay soils from (15-790 meters) 49-2592 feet. Habitat conditions on site are not ideal to support this species, however this species is known from the project region. Focused surveys performed during the appropriate blooming window would determine presence/absence.

## **Laguna Beach Dudleya (*Dudleya stolonifera*)**

Federal Status: Threatened

State Status: Threatened

Other Status: CNPS List 1B

Laguna Beach Dudleya blooms from May through July and is found in Orange County. Typical habitats of this stoloniferous herb are cismontane woodland, chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and rocky substrates from (10-260 meters) 32-853 feet. Habitat conditions on site are not ideal to support this species, however this species is known from the project region. Focused surveys performed during the appropriate blooming window would determine presence/absence.

### **Cliff Spurge(*Euphorbia misera*)**

Federal Status: None

State Status: None

Other Status: CNPS List 2

Cliff Spurge blooms from December through August and is found in Orange, Riverside, and Los Angeles Counties. Typical habitats for this shrub are coastal bluff scrub from (10-500 meters) 32-1640 feet. Habitat conditions on site suitable to support this species. Focused surveys performed during the appropriate blooming window would determine presence/absence.

### **Big-leaved Crownbeard (*Verbesina dissita*)**

Federal Status: Threatened

State Status: Threatened

Other Status: CNPS List 1B

Big-leaved Crownbeard blooms from April through July and is found in Orange County. Typical habitats for this perennial herb are chaparral and coastal sage scrub from (45-205 meters) 147-672 feet. Habitat conditions on site are suitable to support this species. Focused surveys performed during the appropriate blooming window would determine presence/absence.

## **6.2.2 Special Status Wildlife**

Many special status wildlife species are known to occur in the project vicinity, one of which was observed at the project site.

### **Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*)**

Federal Status: Endangered

State Status: Endangered

The brown pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*) is the smallest of the eight species of pelican, although it is a large bird in nearly every other regard. It is 106-137 cm (42-54 in) in length, weighs from 2.75 to 5.5 kg

(6-12 lb) and has a wingspan from 1.83 to 2.5 m (6 to 8.2 ft). This bird is distinguished from the American White Pelican by its brown body and its habit of diving for fish from the air, as opposed to cooperative fishing from the surface. It eats mainly herring-like fish. Groups of Brown Pelicans often travel in single file, flying low over the water's surface. The nest location varies from a simple scrape on the ground on an island to a bulky stick nest in a low tree. These birds nest in colonies, usually on islands.

This species was observed at the project site utilizing the existing dock which extends into Newport Harbor. Brown pelican forages and roosts in Newport Harbor and breeds on the Channel Islands and islands off the coast of Baja California.

## Marine Mammals

Pinnipeds (sea lions and seals) and cetaceans (whales and dolphins) have been recorded inside and outside of Newport Harbor, including California sea lion (*Zalophus californica*), Pacific bottle-nose dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*), and gray whale (*Eschrichtius robustus*) (Coastal Resources Management 2008). The most common marine mammal occurring in the harbor is the California sea lion. California sea lions prefer to haul out near the Pavilion, therefore it is not likely that sea lions would be significantly impacted from project development. Harbor seals are less common than sea lions but individuals can be found sporadically throughout the year. Dolphins are seen occasionally, and sightings of whales are rare. No marine mammal species breed in Newport Harbor. None of the pinnipeds found within the harbor are endangered and none have been observed at the project site. Marine mammals have been addressed in the *Marine Biological Impact Assessment for a Dock Renovation Project Located in Carnation Cove 2008* prepared by Coastal Resource Management, Inc.

## 7.0 Regulatory Framework

This section identifies and describes the federal, state, and local statutes, ordinances, and/or policies that may govern the protection and conservation of biological resources that may be affected with the construction of the proposed project. These regulations must be considered during the decision-making processes for projects that have the potential to affect biological resources managed as sensitive by the regulatory agencies. These laws and regulations are described separately below.

### 7.1 Federal Regulatory Framework

#### 7.1.1 Endangered Species Act

The USFWS is the designated federal agency accountable for administering the Endangered Species Act (ESA) in most habitats. The ESA defines species as endangered or threatened and provides regulatory protection at the federal level.

#### 7.1.2 Section 404 of the Clean Water Act

This section of the Clean Water Act, administered by USACE, regulates the discharge of dredged and fill material into waters of the United States. USACE has established a series of nationwide permits that authorize specific activities within waters of the United States, provided that the proposed activity demonstrates compliance with standard conditions. USACE consults with USFWS regarding permit applications that have the potential to affect threatened or endangered species.

#### 7.1.3 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

Most bird species found within the vicinity of the proposed project area are protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (16 United States Code [USC] 703–711). The MBTA makes it unlawful to take, possess, buy, sell, purchase, or barter any migratory bird listed in 50 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 10, including feathers or other parts, nests, eggs, or products, except as allowed by implementing regulations (50 CFR 21). Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3800 of the California Fish and Game Code similarly prohibit the take, possession, or destruction of native birds, their nests, or eggs. MBTA effectively requires that project-related disturbance at active nesting territories be reduced or eliminated during critical phases of the nesting cycle (February 1 through August 31, annually). Disturbance that causes nest abandonment or loss of reproductive effort (e.g., killing or abandonment of eggs or young) is considered "take" and is potentially punishable by fines and/or imprisonment.

## **7.1.4 Critical Habitat**

Critical habitat is a term defined in the ESA. It refers to specific geographic areas that are essential to the conservation of a threatened or endangered species and which may require special management considerations or protection. The project site is not within any designated critical habitat.

## **7.1.5 Marine Mammal Protection Act**

All marine mammals are protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA enacted October 21, 1972). The MMPA prohibits, with certain exceptions, the “take” of marine mammals in the US “waters” and by US citizens on the high seas, and the importation of marine mammals and marine mammal products into the US. Some marine mammals are also protected by the federal ESA of 1973. Marine mammals are discussed in *the Marine Biological Impact Assessment for a Dock Renovation Project Located in Carnation Cove 2008* prepared by Coastal Resource Management, Inc. Marine mammals will not be discussed further in this report.

## **7.2 State Regulatory Framework**

### **7.2.1 California Endangered Species Act**

This law is similar to the federal ESA and is administered by CDFG. CDFG is authorized to enter into a “memorandum of understanding” with individuals, public agencies, and other institutions to import, export, take, or possess state-listed species for scientific, educational, or management purposes. California Endangered Species Act (CESA) prohibits the take of state-listed species except as otherwise provided in state law. Under related state law, designated Fully Protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time, and no licenses or permits may be issued for their take except for collecting these species for necessary scientific research and relocation.

### **7.2.2 Section 2081 of the State Fish and Game Code**

Under Section 2081 of the California Fish and Game Code, CDFG may authorize by permit the incidental take of a state-listed threatened or endangered species.

### **7.2.3 Lake and Streambed Alteration Program**

Jurisdictional limits under this state program are similar to those of USACE but include riparian habitat supported by a river, stream, or lake regardless of the presence or absence of hydric soils or saturated soil conditions. The limits of CDFG jurisdiction are defined by riparian vegetation and/or the tops of streambanks. CDFG does not take jurisdiction over vernal pools and seeps where defined bed and banks are absent.

## **7.2.4 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)**

This central environmental statute applies to all discretionary projects under state jurisdiction that may have an effect upon the physical environment, with certain statutory and categorical exemptions. CEQA requires evaluation and disclosure of potential environmental impacts, much as does the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), on which CEQA was modeled. However, unlike NEPA, CEQA contains a substantive mandate that public agencies refrain from approving projects with significant environmental effects if there are feasible alternatives or mitigation measures that can be implemented to lessen such effects.

## **7.3 Regional Regulatory Framework**

### **7.3.1 Coastal Commission**

The Coastal Act includes specific policies (see Division 20 of the Public Resources Code) that address issues such as shoreline public access and recreation, lower cost visitor accommodations, terrestrial and marine habitat protection, visual resources, landform alteration, agricultural lands, commercial fisheries, industrial uses, water quality, offshore oil and gas development, transportation, development design, power plants, ports, and public works. The policies of the Coastal Act constitute the statutory standards applied to planning and regulatory decisions made by the Commission and by local governments, pursuant to the Coastal Act.

### **7.3.2 Natural Community Conservation Plans**

Natural Community Conservation Plans (NCCP) resulted from California state legislation in 1991 adopted to protect habitats and species in large-scale ecosystem landscapes, while allowing for planned economic development outside of the protected reserve areas. The NCCP program promotes the development of partnerships to achieve this goal. Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs) came out of an amendment to the federal Endangered Species Act allowing “incidental take” by using a planning process that protects listed species while allowing for lawful activities of landowners in the presence of listed species. The project site is not within a designated NCCP.

## **8.0 Analysis and Determination of Potential Impacts**

### **8.1 Jurisdictional Waters**

At this time, project design features do not include relocation or rerouting of the 24-inch reinforced RCP located on the southwestern coastal bluff at the project site. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated at this time. If this RCP is to be moved, relocated, or rerouted, it is recommended that a wetland delineation and jurisdictional determination be completed. The delineation and determination should take into account CDFG streambed alteration, Clean Water Act of USACE, and wetland determination of the California Coastal Commission. If the delineation determines that there are jurisdictional waters on the project site, then consultation with these agencies will be required.

### **8.2 Vegetation Impacts**

Current project design features avoid the coastal bluff face and rocky outcrop located along the north side of the project site that extends into Newport Harbor. However, within the current development footprint there is potentially suitable habitat for the nine special status plants listed in Section 6.2.1. Focused special status plant surveys were not performed for this report. It is recommended that a botanist with expertise with the nine special status plant species perform a focused survey to determine presence/absence. If any special status plant species are to be impacted by project development this could be considered potentially significant under CEQA. Additionally, project design features change and the southern coastal bluff scrub is impacted, this could be also potentially significant under CEQA.

Ornamental vegetation located directly adjacent to the existing apartment building and along the southern project side will be removed and landscaped for redevelopment of the property. Impacts to ornamental vegetation and redevelopment of the apartment building would not be considered an adverse biological impact to vegetation in the immediate project vicinity. The project site is not within designated critical habitat for any plant species and is not located within an NCCP area.

## 8.3 Wildlife Impacts, Habitat Loss and Wildlife Displacement

Potential impacts for common wildlife species were evaluated by considering the habitat loss for each species occurring or potentially occurring at the project site. Development of the project would not result in significant impacts to common wildlife species currently or potentially utilizing the project site. Temporary disturbance impacts would occur for roosting birds (cormorants, gulls, pelicans) on the existing dock until the new dock is built. Birds utilizing the bay directly adjacent to the project site may experience temporary indirect disturbance while the new dock is being built. Terns, skimmers, and rails are located in Upper Newport Bay and will not be affected by project development.

The proposed project construction activities for the new dock would not result in significant short- or long-term effects on the California brown pelican. The California brown pelican, which does not nest in the harbor, feeds throughout the harbor and often rests on pilings, boat floats, floating docks, and docks. Even if pelicans were temporarily disturbed by proposed project construction/dredging, the proposed project represents an insignificant amount of available feeding area in the harbor. Pelicans have many alternative areas for undisturbed roosting within the harbor. Temporary impacts to California brown pelican would be considered less than significant. Additionally, the project site is not within designated critical habitat for any wildlife species and is not located within an NCCP area.

## 8.4 Noise Impacts

Temporary noise levels at the project site due to project construction would increase over present levels during development of the proposed project. During construction, temporary noise has some potential to affect foraging and roosting activities specifically for birds. This would be considered a temporary and less than significant impact since noise levels would return to preconstruction levels at the completion of the proposed project.

## 8.5 Urban Pollutants

Potential impacts on biological marine resources in the area could occur as a result of changes in water quality. Urban runoff from project development containing petroleum residues and the improper disposal of petroleum and chemical products from construction equipment (temporary) or residential areas (i.e., cars, improper disposal of chemical) could have an adversely affect on water quality and, in turn, affect off-site populations of aquatic species.

Urban runoff from the project site could have the potential to adversely affect water quality and, in turn, affect populations of marine plant and animal species within Carnation Cove. Potential impacts to biological resources directly adjacent to the project site could be minimized to a less than significant impact by implementing Best Management Practices required by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System and Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).



## 8.6 Night Lighting

Night lighting can degrade adjacent natural open space areas for wildlife by increasing predation and deterring animals from using an area. Lighting of the proposed project would result in an indirect effect on the behavior patterns of nocturnal and crepuscular (active at dawn and dusk) birds in the vicinity of the project site. Of greatest concern is the effect on birds that roost at the existing dock and on owls that are specialized night foragers. These impacts, while adverse, would not be expected to reduce any current wildlife population below self-sustaining levels. Therefore the impact caused by night lighting would be considered less than significant.

## 8.7 Human Activity

Increased human disturbance from project development is not expected to significantly disrupt normal foraging behavior of wildlife (e.g. birds) utilizing Newport Bay. The project site is currently occupied and human activity currently occurs along the small beach located at the project site. Development of the project would increase the human activity at the project site by increasing the number of people residing at the project site. This increase in human activity would not be expected to reduce any current wildlife population below self-sustaining levels. Therefore the impact caused by human disturbance would be considered less than significant.

## 9.0 Recommendations

### 9.1 Jurisdictional Determination

Per currently project plans, the 24-inch RCP located at the southeastern corner of the project site is to remain in place and all vegetation surrounding the outfall of the pipe will be left undisturbed. If the RCP is to be relocated or rerouted or the vegetation near the outfall is to be impacted for landscaping, it is recommended that a delineation of potentially jurisdictional water features be performed. Any impacts will require coordination with the California Coastal Commission, USACE, CDFG, and the RWQCB. Project impacts to jurisdictional waters could potentially require a Nationwide 404 permit from the USACE, 1603 Agreement from the CDFG, and a 401 Water quality Certification from the RWQCB.

### 9.2 MBTA Compliance

It is recommended that a qualified biologist conduct a survey for active nests of covered species at least 7 days prior to any habitat disturbance that occurs during the nesting season (February 1 to August 31). If no active nests are found, then no further actions would be required. If nesting activity is observed, the nest site must be protected until nesting activity has ended or as otherwise directed by a qualified biologist in order to ensure compliance with MBTA and the California Fish and Game Code.

### 9.3 Focused Surveys for Special Status Plants

In order to avoid potential significant impacts to special status plants under CEQA and CDFG, it is recommended that a qualified botanist perform focused surveys to determine presence/absence for the nine species determined to have potential to occur at the project site (Section 6.2.1 above). These plant species include: Aphanisma, South Coast saltscale, Southern tarplant, San Fernando Valley spineflower, Salt marsh bird's-beak, Many-stemmed Dudleya, Laguna Beach dudleya, Cliff spurge, and Big-leaved crownbeard. Focused surveys for these plant species should be performed during the appropriate blooming window of each species. Many of the blooming periods for these species overlap. Additionally, it is recommended that the survey methods follow CDFG guidelines. Appendix D Sensitive Species Table gives further habitat requirements and blooming periods for these species. If any State listed threatened or endangered plant species are to be impacted by project development, an incident take permit under Section 2081 of the Fish and Game Code will need to be obtained.

**Certification:** I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this biological and natural resources report, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date: December 19, 2008

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

*Kim Svitenko*

Kim Svitenko  
Senior Biologist/Project Manager  
ICF JONES & STOKES

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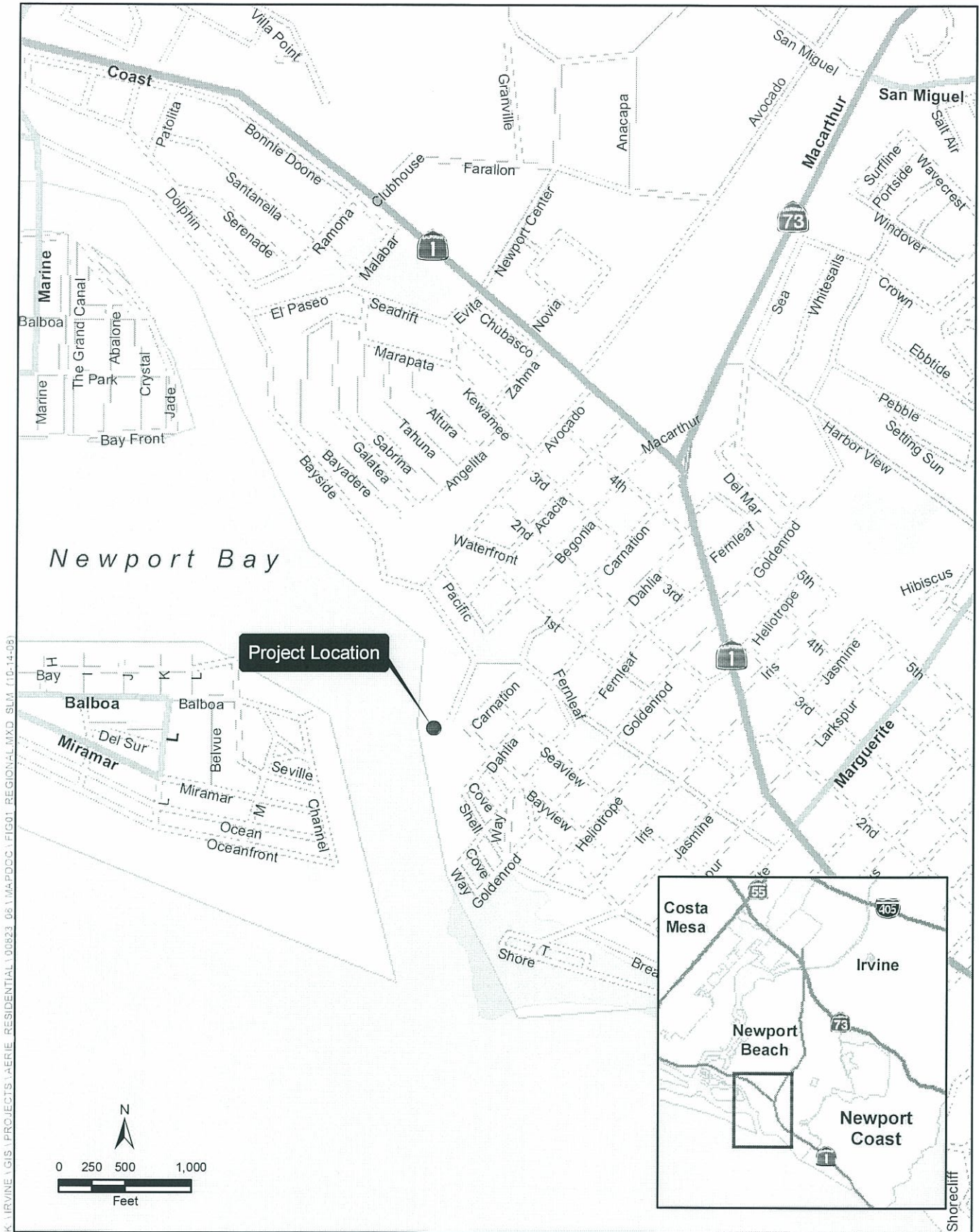
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Appendix A  
**Figures**





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SOURCE: ESRI Streetmap USA (2007)



**Figure 1**  
**Regional and Vicinity Map for**  
**Aerie Residential Project**

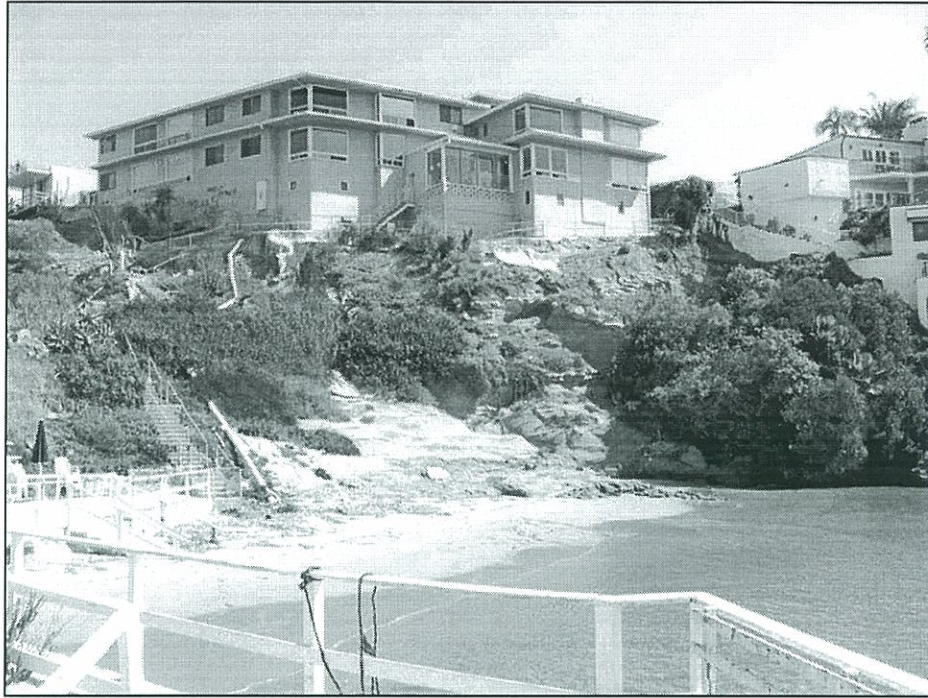


Photo A - Looking east toward existing apartment building. Remnant coastal sage scrub and ornamental vegetation was observed on the slope below the building.



Photo B – Looking south east. Remnant coastal sage scrub and ornamental vegetation on the slope below the building.

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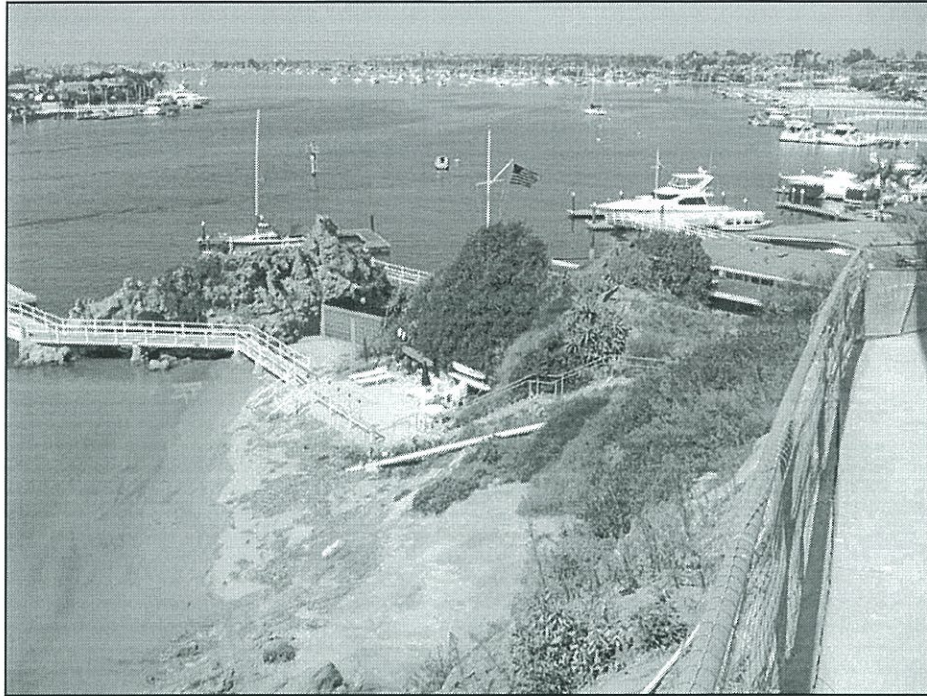


Photo A - Looking west at existing dock and rock outcrop extending into Newport Bay.

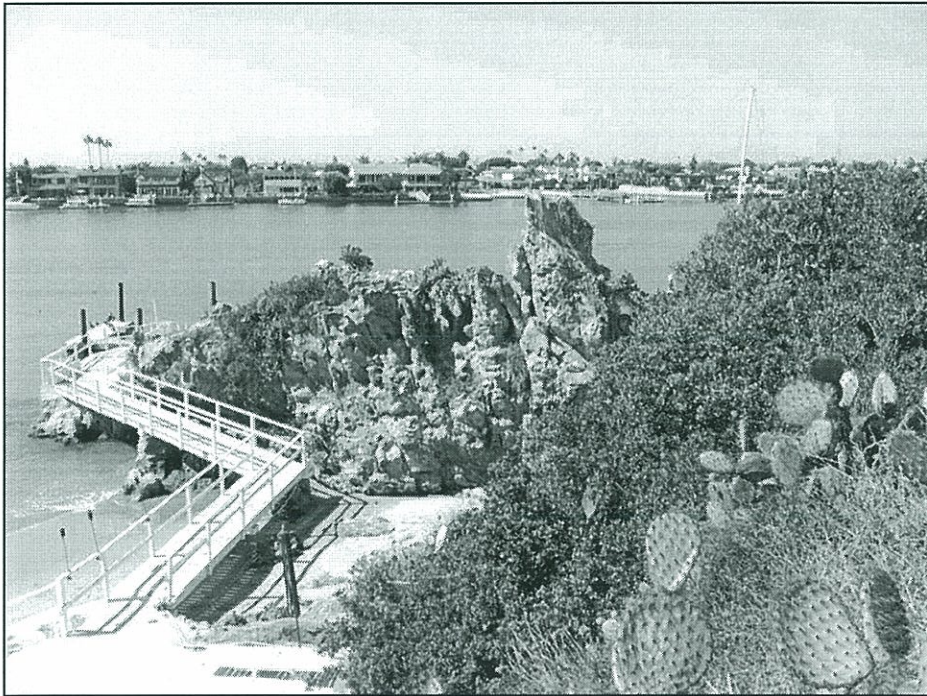


Photo B - Looking west. Close up of rock outcrop showing remnant coastal sage scrub.

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## Appendix B

# Plant Compendium

The following vascular plant species were observed at Aerie Residential Project Site during spring of 2005 and summer of 2008 by ICF Jones & Stokes.

\* Indicates introduced nonnative species.

Species/Scientific Name	Family/Common Name
<b>ANGIOSPERMAE</b>	<b>FLOWERING PLANTS</b>
<b>DICOTYLEDONES</b>	
<i>AIZOACEAE</i>	FIG-MARIGOLD FAMILY
<i>Mesembryanthemum crystallinum</i>	Crystalline iceplant
<i>ANACARDIACEAE</i>	SUMAC FAMILY
<i>Rhus integrifolia</i>	Lemonadeberry
<i>APIACEAE (UMBELLIFERAE)</i>	CARROT FAMILY
<i>Hedera helix</i> *	English ivy
<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i> *	Sweet fennel
<i>ARECACEAE</i>	PALM FAMILY
<i>Washingtonia filifera</i> *	Fan palm
<i>ASTERACEAE (COMPOSITAE)</i>	SUNFLOWER FAMILY
<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	Mule fat
<i>Centaurea melitensis</i> *	Tocalote
<i>Conyza canadensis</i>	Common horseweed
<i>Encelia californica</i>	Bush sunflower
<i>Isocoma menziesii</i>	Coastal goldenbush

Species/Scientific Name	Family/Common Name
<i>BRASSICACEAE (CRUCIFERAE)</i>	MUSTARD FAMILY
<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i> *	Shortpod mustard
<i>CACTACEAE</i>	CACTUS FAMILY
<i>Opuntia littoralis</i>	Coastal prickly pear
<i>Opuntia prolifera</i>	Proliferous prickly pear / coastal cholla
<i>CHENOPODIACEAE</i>	GOOSEFOOT FAMILY
<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	Four-winged saltbush
<i>Atriplex watsonii</i>	Watson's saltbush
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Lamb's quarters
<i>Salsola tragus</i> *	Russian thistle
<i>CRASSULACEAE</i>	STONECROP FAMILY
<i>Dudleya lanceolata</i>	Lance-leaved dudleya
<i>CYPERACEAE</i>	SEDGE FAMILY
<i>Cyperus involucratus</i> *	Umbrella sedge
<i>EUPHORBIACEAE</i>	SPURGE FAMILY
<i>Chamaesyce maculate</i> *	Spotted rattlesnake spurge
<i>Eremocarpus setigerus</i>	Doveweed
<i>Euphorbia glyptosperma</i> *	Ridgeseed spurge
<i>FABACEAE (LEGUMINOSAE)</i>	LEGUME/PEA FAMILY
<i>Acacia redolens</i> *	Prostrate acacia
<i>Caesalpinia gilliesii</i> *	Yellow Bird-of-paradise
<i>Melilotus indica</i> *	Yellow sweet-clover
<i>GERANIACEAE</i>	GERANIUM FAMILY
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> *	Red-stemmed filaree
<i>IRIDACEAE</i>	IRIS FAMILY

<b>Species/Scientific Name</b>	<b>Family/Common Name</b>
<i>Iris missouriensis</i> *	Rocky mountain iris
<i>MYOPORACEAE</i>	MYOPORUM FAMILY
<i>Myoporum laetum</i> *	Myoporum
<i>POACEA</i>	GRASS FAMILY
<i>Arundo donax</i>	Giant reed
<i>PLUMBAGINACEAE</i>	LEADWORT FAMILY
<i>Limonium perezii</i>	Perez's sea-lavender
<i>POLYGONACEAE</i>	BUCKWHEAT FAMILY
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat
<i>ROSACEAE</i>	ROSE FAMILY
<i>Heteromeles arbutifolia</i>	Toyon
<i>SOLANACEAE</i>	NIGHTSHADE FAMILY
<i>Nicotiana glauca</i> *	Tree tobacco
<b>MONOCOTYLEDONES</b>	<b>MONOCOTS</b>
<i>AGAVACEAE</i>	AGAVE FAMILY
<i>Agave</i> sp.	Century Plant
<i>POACEAE</i>	GRASS FAMILY
<i>Avena</i> sp. *	Wild oat
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> *	Soft chess
<i>Bromus madritensis</i> *	Foxtail chess

Floral components identified during surveys were recorded in terms of relative abundance and host habitat type. Floral taxonomy used in this report follows the *Jepson Manual* (Hickman 1993) and, for sensitive species, the *California Native Plant Society Rare Plant Inventory*, 5th Edition (Skinner and Pavlik 1994). Additional common plant names are taken from Munz (1974) and Roberts (2008).

**Note:** This compendium does not include a complete inventory of all ornamental species at the project site.

## Appendix C

# Wildlife Compendium

The following is a list of wildlife species recorded at Aerie Residential project site during spring of 2005 and summer of 2008 by ICF Jones & Stokes. Presence may be noted if a species is seen or heard, or identified by the presence of tracks, scat, or other signs.

\* Introduced species

Scientific Name	Common Name
<b><i>INSECTA</i></b>	
<b>INSECTS</b>	
<hr/>	
<b>LEPIDOPTERA</b>	<b>BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS</b>
<b>Subfamily Pyrginae</b>	<b>Duskywings, Checkered Skippers, etc.</b>
<i>Erymnis funeralis</i>	Funereal duskywing
<i>Pyrgus</i> sp.	Checkered skipper
<hr/>	
<b><i>REPTILIA</i></b>	
<b>REPTILES</b>	
<b><i>Iguanidae</i></b>	<b>Iguanid Lizards</b>
<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	Western Fence lizard
<hr/>	
<b><i>AVES</i></b>	
<b>BIRDS</b>	
<hr/>	
<b><i>Phalacrocoracidae</i></b>	<b>Cormorants</b>
<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	Double-crested cormorant

Scientific Name	Common Name
<b><i>Ardeidae</i></b>	<b>Herons</b>
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Great blue heron
<b><i>Pelecanidae</i></b>	<b>Pelicans</b>
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	Brown pelican
<b><i>Trochilidae</i></b>	<b>Hummingbirds</b>
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird
<b><i>Corvidae</i></b>	<b>Crows and Ravens</b>
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow
<b><i>Aegithalidae</i></b>	<b>Bushtits</b>
<i>Psaltriparus minimus</i>	Bushtit
<b><i>Troglodytidae</i></b>	<b>Wrens</b>
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	House wren
<b><i>Emberizidae</i></b>	<b>Warblers, Sparrows, etc.</b>
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House sparrow
<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>	Hooded oriole
<b><i>Fringillidae</i></b>	<b>Finches</b>
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	House finch

MAMMALIA	MAMMALS
<b><i>Didelphidae</i></b>	<b>Opossum</b>
<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>	Virginia opossum
<b><i>Felidae</i></b>	<b>Cats</b>
<i>Felis catus</i>	Domestic cat

Taxonomy and nomenclature follows Laudenslayer et. al. (1991. A checklist of the amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals of California. California Fish and Game 77:109-141.), and the American Ornithologists' Union (1998. The A.O.U. Checklist of North American Birds, 7<sup>th</sup> Ed. American Ornithologists' Union, Washington D.C.).



Appendix D  
**Sensitive Species Table for  
Aerie Residential Project**

## Status Code Explanations

Status code	Explanation
FE	Federally Endangered
FT	Federally Threatened
FC	Federal Candidate species
SE	State Endangered
ST	State Threatened
SSC	State Species of Special Concern
CNDDDB	Tracked by the California Department of Fish and Game "Natural Diversity Data Base", but with no other special regulatory or management status
1A	California Native Plant Society (CPS) List 1A plant ("Plants presumed extinct in California")
1B	CNPS List 1B plant ("Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California and elsewhere")
2	CNPS List 2 plant ("Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere")
—	No designated state, federal, or locally significant listing.

## Special Status Species Table for Aerie Residential Project

SPECIES / NATURAL COMMUNITIES	SPECIAL STATUS	REQUIREMENTS	STATUS ON SITE
<b>PLANTS</b>			
Chaparral Sand-Verbena ( <i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i> )	1B	Life Form: Annual herb Counties: Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego Veg Comm.: desert dunes; sandy substrates Blooming window: Jan.-Sept. Elevation: 80-1600m (262-5250 ft)	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks sandy dunes typically associated with this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
Aphanisma ( <i>Aphanisma blitoides</i> )	1B	Life Form: annual herb Counties: Orange, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara Counties Veg. Comm.: coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub Blooming window: Mar.-Jun. Elevation: 1-305m (3-1000 ft)	<b>Surveys Recommended.</b> Habitat conditions on site are not ideal to support this species but are nonetheless present. Surveys performed during the appropriate blooming window would determine presence/absence.
Braunton's milk-vetch ( <i>Astragalus brauntonii</i> )	FE	Life Form: Perennial herb Counties: Orange, Los Angeles, Riverside, Ventura Counties Veg. Comm.: Closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and valley foothill grassland. Recent burns or disturbed areas in stiff gravelly clay soils overlying granite or limestone. Blooming window: Jan-Aug. Elevation: 4-640 m (13-2099 ft)	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Site lacks habitat conditions known to be suitable for this species.
Ventura marsh milk-vetch ( <i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>lanosissimus</i> )	FE, SE, 1B	Life Form: Perennial herb Counties: Los Angeles, Orange, Santa Barbara, Ventura Veg. Comm.: coastal dune ponds, moist coastal scrub, marshes and swamps (edges, coastal salt or brackish) Blooming window: Jun.-Oct. Elevation Window: 1-35m (3-114ft)	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Site lacks marshy/-standing water sites required, and not known from Orange Co. (see Roberts 2008, p.207)
Coulter's Saltbush ( <i>Atriplex coulteri</i> )	1B	Life Form: Perennial herb Counties: Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino Veg. Comm.: bogs and fens, marshes and swamps (freshwater) Blooming Window: May- Aug. Elevation Window: 3-170m (10-558 ft)	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks alkaline soils and hydrology typically associated with this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.

SPECIES / NATURAL COMMUNITIES	SPECIAL STATUS	REQUIREMENTS	STATUS ON SITE
South Coast saltscale ( <i>Atriplex pacifica</i> )	1B	Life Form: Annual herb Counties: Orange, Riverside, Los Angeles Veg. Comm.: coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub Blooming window: Mar.-Oct. Elevation Window: 0-140m (0-460 ft)	<b>Surveys Recommended.</b> Habitat conditions on site are suitable to support this species. Surveys performed during the appropriate blooming window would determine presence/absence.
Parish's brittle scale ( <i>Atriplex parishii</i> )	1B	Life Form: Annual herb Counties: Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino Veg. Comm.: chenopod scrub, playas, vernal pools Blooming Window: Jun.-Oct. Elevation Window: 25-1900m (82-6234 ft)	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks chenopod scrub, playas and vernal pools typically associated with this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
Davidson's saltscale ( <i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i> davidsonii</i> )	1B	Life Form: Annual herb Counties: Orange, Riverside, Santa Barbara, Santa Catalina Veg. Comm.: coastal bluff scrub in seasonally moist alkaline soils Blooming window: Apr.-Oct. Elevation window: 10-200m (32-656 ft)	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks alkaline soils and hydrology typically associated with this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
Thread-leaved brodiaea ( <i>Brodiaea filifolia</i> )		Life Form: Bulbiferous herb Counties: Orange, Los Angeles, Riverside Counties Veg. Comm.: Cismontane woodland, coastal sage scrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Usually associated with annual grassland and vernal pools, often surrounded by shrubland habitats. Blooming window: Mar-Jun. Elevation: 25-860m (82-2821 ft)	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site vernal pools and hydrology typically associated with this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
Intermediate mariposa lily ( <i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>intermedius</i> )	1B	Life Form: perennial bulbiferous herb Counties: Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside Veg. Comm.: Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/rocky Blooming Window: May-Jul. Elevation Window: 105-855 m (344-2805 ft)	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks grassland typically associated with this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.

SPECIES / NATURAL COMMUNITIES	SPECIAL STATUS	REQUIREMENTS	STATUS ON SITE
Santa Barbara morning-glory ( <i>Calyptegia sepium</i> ssp. <i>binghamiae</i> )	1B	Life Form: Perennial rhizomatous herb Counties: Los Angeles, Orange, Santa Barbara, Ventura Veg. Comm.: Marshes and swamps (coastal) Blooming window: Apr.-May Elevation window: 0-20m (0-65ft)	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks marshes and swamps typically associated with this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
Southern tarplant ( <i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i> )	1B	Life Form: Annual herb Counties: Los Angeles, Orange, Santa Barbara Veg. Comm.: marshes and swamps (margins), valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic), vernal pools Blooming window: May-Nov. Elevation window: 0-425m (0-1394 ft)	<b>Surveys Recommended.</b> Habitat conditions on site are not ideal to support this species but are nonetheless present. Surveys performed during the appropriate blooming window would determine presence / absence.
Orcutt's pincushion ( <i>Chaenactis glabriuscula</i> var. <i>orcuttiana</i> )	1B	Life Form: Annual herb Counties: Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego Veg. Comm.: sandy coastal bluff scrub and dunes Blooming window: Jan.-Aug. Elevation window: 3-100m (9-328 ft)	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks sandy coastal bluff scrub and dunes typically associated with this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
San Fernando Valley spineflower ( <i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>fernandina</i> )	FC, SE, 1B	Life Form: Annual herb Counties: Los Angeles, Orange, Ventura Veg. Comm.: open, sandy soils, valley and grassland foothills Blooming window: Apr.-Jul. Elevation window: 150-1220m (492-4002ft)	<b>Surveys Recommended.</b> Habitat conditions on site are not ideal to support this species but are nonetheless present. Surveys performed during the appropriate blooming window would determine presence/absence.
Summer holly ( <i>Comarostaphylis diversifolia</i> ssp. <i>diversifolia</i> )	1B	Life Form: evergreen shrub Counties: Orange, San Diego Veg. Comm.: chaparral, cismontane woodland Blooming window: Apr.-Jun. Elevation window: 30-550m (98-1804ft)	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks chaparral and cismontane woodland habitat typically associated with this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
Salt marsh bird's-beak ( <i>Cordylanthus maritimus</i> ssp. <i>maritimus</i> )	FE, SE, 1B	Life Form: Annual herb hemiparasitic Counties: Los Angeles, Orange Veg. Comm.: coastal dunes, marshes and swamps (coastal salt) Blooming Window: May-Oct. Elevation Window: 0-30m (0-98 ft)	<b>Survey Recommended.</b> This species is known from coastal bluffs and Newport Back Bay. Surveys performed during the appropriate blooming window would determine presence/absence.
Many-stemmed Dudleya ( <i>Dudleya multicaulis</i> )	1B	Life Form: Perennial herb Counties: Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino Veg. Comm.: chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, often clay soils Blooming Window: Apr.-Jul. Elevation Window: 15-790m (49-2592 ft)	<b>Surveys Recommended.</b> Habitat conditions on site are not ideal to support this species, however this species is known from the project region. Surveys performed during the appropriate blooming window would determine presence/absence.

SPECIES / NATURAL COMMUNITIES	SPECIAL STATUS	REQUIREMENTS	STATUS ON SITE
Laguna Beach (live-forever) dudleya ( <i>Dudleya stolonifera</i> )	FT, ST, 1B	Life Form: Stoloniferous herb Counties: Orange Veg. Comm.: cismontane woodland, chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland/rocky Blooming Window: May-Jul. Elevation Window: 10-260 m (32-853 ft)	<b>Surveys Recommended.</b> Habitat conditions on site are not ideal to support this species, however this species is known from the project region. Surveys performed during the appropriate blooming window would determine presence/absence.
Santa Ana woollystar ( <i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>sanctorum</i> )	FE, SE, 1B	Life Form: Perennial herb Counties: Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino Veg. Comm.: chaparral, coastal scrub (alluvial fan)/sandy or gravelly Blooming window: May-Sep. Elevation Window: 91-610 m (299-2001 ft)	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks chaparral and alluvial fan soils typically associated with this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
Cliff spurge ( <i>Euphorbia misera</i> )	2	Life Form: Shrub Counties: Orange, Riverside, Los Angeles Veg. Comm.: coastal bluff scrub Blooming window: Dec.-Aug. Elevation Window: 10-500 m (32-1640 ft)	<b>Surveys Recommended.</b> Habitat conditions on site suitable to support this species. Surveys performed during the appropriate blooming window would determine presence/absence.
Los Angeles sunflower ( <i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i> )	1A	Life Form: Perennial rhizomatous herb Counties: Los Angeles, Orange, San Bernardino Veg. Comm.: marshes and swamps (coastal salt and freshwater) Blooming window: Aug.-Oct. Elevation Window: 10-1675m (32-5495 ft)	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks marshes and swamps typically associated with this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
Mesa horkelia ( <i>Horkelia cuneata</i> ssp. <i>puberula</i> )	1B	Life Form: Perennial herb Counties: Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Diego Veg. Comm.: Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub/sandy or gravelly Blooming window: Feb.-Jul. Elevation Window: 70-810m (230-2658 ft)	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks chaparral, cismontane woodland, and sandy soils typically associated with this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
Coulter's goldfields ( <i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i> )	1B	Life Form: Annual /perennial herb Counties: Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside Veg. Comm.: marshes and swamps (coastal salt), playas, vernal pools Blooming window: Feb.-Jun. Elevation Window: 1-1220m (3-4003 ft)	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks marshes, swamps, and vernal pools typically associated with this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.

SPECIES / NATURAL COMMUNITIES	SPECIAL STATUS	REQUIREMENTS	STATUS ON SITE
Mud nama ( <i>Nama stenocarpum</i> )	2	Life Form: Annual herb Counties: Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, Santa Barbara Veg. Comm.: marshes and swamps (coastal salt) Blooming window: Jan.-Jul. Elevation Window: 5-500m (16-1640 ft)	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks marshes and swamps typically associated with this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
Gambel's water cress ( <i>Nasturtium gambelii</i> )	FE, 1B	Life Form: Perennial rhizomatous herb Counties: Los Angeles, Orange, Santa Barbara Veg. Comm.: marshes and swamps (freshwater or brackish) Blooming window: Apr.-Sep. Elevation Window: 5-330m (16-1083 ft)	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks marshes and swamps typically associated with this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
Prostrate vernal pool navarretia ( <i>Navarretia prostrata</i> )	1B	Life Form: Annual herb Counties: Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside Veg. Comm.: meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland(alkaline), vernal pools/mesic Blooming window: Apr.-Jul. Elevation window: 15-700m (49-2296ft)	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks seeps, grassland, and vernal pools typically associated with this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
Coast woolly-heads ( <i>Nemacaulis demidate</i> var. <i>denudata</i> )	1B	Life Form: Annual herb Counties: Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego Veg. Comm.: coastal dunes Blooming window: Apr.-Sep. Elevation window: 0-100m (0-984 ft)	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks coastal dunes typically associated with this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
California orcutt grass ( <i>Orcuttia californica</i> )	FE, SE, 1B	Life Form: Annual herb Counties: Los Angeles, Riverside, San Diego Veg. Comm.: vernal pools Blooming window: Apr.-Aug. Elevation window: 15-660m (49-2165 ft)	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks vernal pools typically associated with this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
Pentachaeta ( <i>Pentachaeta aurea</i> ssp. <i>allenii</i> )	1B	Life Form: Annual herb Counties: Orange, Riverside, San Diego Veg. Comm.: valley and foothill grassland Blooming window: Mar.-Jun. Elevation window: 75-520m (246-1706ft)	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks valley and foothill grassland typically associated with this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
Nuttall's scrub oak ( <i>Quercus dumosa</i> )	1B	Life Form: Evergreen shrub Counties: Orange, San Diego Veg. Comm.: closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral Blooming window: Feb.-Apr. Elevation window: 15-400 (49-1312ft)	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks chaparral and closed-cone coniferous forest typically associated with this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.

SPECIES / NATURAL COMMUNITIES	SPECIAL STATUS	REQUIREMENTS	STATUS ON SITE
Sanford's arrowhead ( <i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i> )	1B	Life Form: rhizomatous herb emergent Counties: Orange, Ventura Veg. Comm.: marshes and swamps Blooming window: May-Oct. Elevation window: 0-650m (0-2132 ft)	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks marshes and swamps typically associated with this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
Chaparral ragwort ( <i>Senecio aphanactis</i> )	2	Life Form: Annual herb Counties: Los Angeles, , Orange, Riverside, Santa Barbara Veg. Comm.: chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub/alkaline Blooming window: Jan.-Apr. Elevation Window: 15-800m (49-2625 ft)	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks chaparral, cismontane woodland, and alkaline soils typically associated with this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
Salt spring checkerbloom ( <i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i> )	2	Life Form: Perennial herb Counties: Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Diego Veg. Comm.: chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, Playas/alkaline, mesic Blooming window: Mar.-Jun. Elevation Window: 15-1530m (49-5020 ft)	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks chaparral, coniferous forest, and soils typically associated with this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
Estuary seablite ( <i>Suaeda esteroa</i> )	1B	Life Form: Perennial herb Counties: Orange, Los Angeles, San Diego Veg. Comm.: marshes and swamps Blooming window: May-Oct. Elevation window: 0-5m (0-16 ft)	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks marshes and swamps typically associated with this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
San Bernardino aster ( <i>Symphoricarichum defoliatum</i> )	1B	Life Form: Perennial rhizomatous herb Counties: Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Diego Veg. Comm.: cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic) Blooming window: Jul.-Nov. Elevation Window: 2-2040m (7-6693 ft)	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks meadows, seeps, marshes, swamps and hydrology typically associated with this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
Big-leaved crown beard ( <i>Verbesina dissita</i> )	FT, ST, 1B	Life Form: Perennial herb Counties: Orange Veg. Comm.: chaparral and coastal sage scrub Blooming window: Apr.-Jul. Elevation Window: 45-205m (147-672ft)	<b>Surveys Recommended.</b> Habitat conditions on site are suitable to support this species. Surveys performed during the appropriate blooming window would determine presence/absence.
WILDLIFE			

SPECIES / NATURAL COMMUNITIES	SPECIAL STATUS	REQUIREMENTS	STATUS ON SITE
Monarch ( <i>Danaus plexippus</i> )	----	. Roosts located in wind protected tree groves (Eucalyptus, Monterey Pine, Cypress) with nectar and water sources nearby. Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Northern Baja, California.	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks large stands of trees typically associated with this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
Quino checkerspot butterfly ( <i>Euphydryas editha quino</i> )	FE	Requires interstitial spaces within chaparral and coastal sage scrub. Prefers hills and mesas with high densities of food plants such as <i>Plantago erecta</i> , <i>Plantago insularis</i> , <i>Orthocarpus purpurescens</i> .	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks food sources. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
San Diego Fairy shrimp ( <i>Branchinecta sandiegonensis</i> )	FE	Limited to a small number of vernal pools, all in Riverside, San Diego, or coastal Orange counties. This small (less than an inch long) shrimp spends late spring and summer as an encysted embryo, lying in the soil left behind when the pools dry up. After the rains of winter arrive, filling the pools again, the larvae emerge and mature into adults, filter feeding on detritus and zooplankton. Tends to be found only in deeper, more dependable pools. Survival of this species is further challenged by its inability to tolerate muddy, salty, or alkaline conditions.	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks vernal pools and appropriate hydrology typically associated with this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
Riverside Fairy Shrimp ( <i>Steptoecephalus woottoni</i> )	FE	Restricted to deep seasonal vernal pools, ephemeral ponds, and stock ponds and other human modified depressions within annual grasslands (may be interspersed w/ chaparral or sage scrub); prefers warm-water pools that have low to moderate dissolved solids, are less predictable, and remain filled for extended periods of time. In Riverside County, found in pools formed over the following soils: Murrieta stony clay loams, Las Posas series, Wyman clay loam, and Willows soils.	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks vernal pools and appropriate hydrology typically associated with this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
Santa Ana sucker ( <i>Catostomus santaanae</i> )	FT, SSC	Native populations are found only in the Los Angeles (extirpated?), San Gabriel, and Santa Ana river systems of southern California; most streams in which Santa Ana Suckers live are fairly small and shallow, with currents ranging from swift to sluggish; all are subject to periodic severe flooding; most abundant where the water is cool and unpolluted, though they can survive in fairly turbid water; boulders, rubble, and sand are the main bottom materials with which they are associated, together with growths of filamentous algae and Chara.	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks appropriate hydrology typically associated with this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.



SPECIES / NATURAL COMMUNITIES	SPECIAL STATUS	REQUIREMENTS	STATUS ON SITE
Southern steelhead ( <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> )	FE	Inhabits Santa Maria River south to southern extent of range which is San Mateo Creek in San Diego County. Needs permanent water source.	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks appropriate hydrology typically associated with this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
Tidewater goby ( <i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> )	FE, SSC	Historically, the Los Angeles basin provided shallow, brackish lagoon habitat suitable for the tidewater goby. Currently, however, this area is a gap between Santa Monica (in western Los Angeles County) and Aliso Creeks (in Orange County) populations.	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks appropriate hydrology typically associated with this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
California red-legged frog ( <i>Rana aurora draytoni</i> )	FT	Inhabits shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation with dense sources of deep water. Needs permanent water source. Occurs in lowlands and foothills in or near permanent water sources.	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks appropriate hydrology typically associated with this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
Arroyo toad ( <i>Bufo californicus</i> )	FE, SSC	Found in foothill canyons and inter-mountain valleys where the river is bordered by low hills and the stream gradient is low. Extreme habitat specialist restricted to riparian environments in the middle reaches of third order streams.	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks appropriate hydrology typically associated with this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
Western spadefoot ( <i>Spea hammondi</i> )	SSC	Range from near Redding, Shasta County, in north central California south into NW Baja California, and entirely west of the Sierra Nevada and deserts; known elevational range is from sea level to about 1363 m (4472 ft); require temporary rain pools with water temperatures between 48° and 86° f. (9° and 30° C) lasting upwards of 3 weeks; disturbance tolerance can be high.	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks appropriate hydrology typically associated with this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
Coast San Diego horned lizard ( <i>Phrynosoma coronatum</i> )( <i>blainvillii</i> population)	SSC	Distributed from just north and west of Ventura County, along the coastal slope southeastward into northern Baja California; variety of vegetation communities, from grasslands and shrublands to woodlands, including coniferous forests. Critical factors are the presence of loose soils with a high sand fraction; an abundance of native ants or other insects, especially harvester ants ( <i>Pogonomyrmex</i> spp.); and the availability of both sunny basking spots and dense cover for refuge.	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks abundance of food source and vegetation community typically associated with this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.

SPECIES / NATURAL COMMUNITIES	SPECIAL STATUS	REQUIREMENTS	STATUS ON SITE
Belding's Orange-throated Whiptail ( <i>Aspidoscelis hyperythrus beldingi</i> )	SSC	It occurs in Orange County, western Riverside (inland to northeast of Aguanga) and San Diego counties, and north to sites in Colton and the west end of the Crofton Hills, both in San Bernardino County. Most California populations occur on or adjacent to floodplains or the terraces of streams, in or by open sage scrub and chaparral communities. The presence of perennial shrubs appears to be important, with the most strongly associated species being California buckwheat ( <i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> ), chamise ( <i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i> ), white sage ( <i>Salvia apiana</i> ), and black sage ( <i>Salvia mellifera</i> ), all regionally abundant species.	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks preferred habitat conditions to support this species (i.e. washes and sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks). No further project action needed.
Silvery legless lizard ( <i>Anniella pulchra pulchra</i> )	—	This species prefers soils with a high moisture content, sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation.	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks preferred habitat conditions to support this species (i.e. moist soils with sparse vegetation). No further project action needed.
Coronado skink ( <i>Eumeces skiltonianus interparietalis</i> )	—	Species prefers early successional stages or open areas found in rocky areas close to streams and on dry hillsides, grassland, chaparral, pinion-juniper and juniper sage woodland, pine-oak, and pine forests in coast ranges of southern California.	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks preferred habitat conditions to support this species. No further project action needed.
Red diamond rattlesnake ( <i>Crotalus ruber ruber</i> )	—	As far north as Puente Hills in Yorba Linda and sw San Bernardino County, and occurs south to Loreto, Baja California, Mexico; known elevational range is sea level to just under 1520 m (5000 ft), but apparently rare above about 1200 m (3940 ft); greatest frequency in areas of heavy brush, such as Chamisal chaparral, but also in open areas at lower densities; boulders and rocky outcrops.	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks preferred habitat conditions to support this species. No further project action needed.
Burrowing Owl ( <i>Athene cunicularia</i> )	SSC	Inhabits open, dry, nearly or quite level, grassland; prairie; desert floor. In coastal So. Ca., a substantial fraction birds are found in microhabitats highly altered by man, including flood control and irrigation basins, dikes, and banks, abandoned fields surrounded by agriculture, and road cuts and margins. Will also occupy man-made niches such as banks and ditches, piles of broken concrete, and even abandoned structures.	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks appropriate habitat conditions to support this species including grassland, open dry areas for foraging. No further project action needed.

SPECIES / NATURAL COMMUNITIES	SPECIAL STATUS	REQUIREMENTS	STATUS ON SITE
Western Snowy plover ( <i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i> )	FT, SSC	This small species of plover is widespread in the northern hemisphere. Habitat requirements include open, relatively flat areas with little or no vegetation. This includes undisturbed beaches, salt flats, playas, dredge spoils, levees, and even river bars. Beaches utilized are usually not backed by Bluffs (Page and Stenzel 1981). Winter distribution is more coastal, and may include sewage treatment ponds and agricultural wastewater sites. Food is virtually all aquatic and terrestrial invertebrates, which is typically captured through active observation, running, and then gleaning from the ground surface.	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks preferred habitat conditions to support this species as the relatively small and isolated beach is backed by bluffs. No further project action needed.
Grasshopper sparrow ( <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> )	SSC	Occurs in California primarily as a summer resident from march to September. Nests on the ground and is found in fallow fields, grasslands, and pastures.	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks grassland and fallow areas preferred by this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
Yellow-breasted chat ( <i>Icteria virens</i> )	SSC	Nests in low thickets in riparian habitats; eats a variety of insects, and has the unusual habit of singing both day and night. It is a local and uncommon breeder and rare migrant across So. Ca. Known elevational range extends from 180 feet (55 m) below sea level to at least 4700 feet (1433 m).	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks dense thickets of riparian vegetation preferred by this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
Coastal cactus wren ( <i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i> )	SSC	Non-migratory, obligate resident within a subset of coastal sage scrub habitats; require the presence of, but are not entirely restricted within, relatively arborescent (over 1 meter tall) stands of several species of cactus ( <i>Opuntia</i> spp.)	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks substantial coastal sage scrub with a cactus component preferred by this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
Coastal California Gnatcatcher ( <i>Poliptila californica californica</i> )	FT, SSC	Year-round resident of sage scrub of several subtypes; within California it is found from the Mexican border north to extreme eastern and southern Los Angeles County with several small, disjunct populations known north to the Moorpark area of Ventura County. It extends east into western San Bernardino County and well across cismontane Riverside County.	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks substantial coastal sage scrub required by this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.

SPECIES / NATURAL COMMUNITIES	SPECIAL STATUS	REQUIREMENTS	STATUS ON SITE
California black rail ( <i>Lateralus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> )	ST	<p>This tiny rail is a year round resident in a variety of marshy habitats, and is primarily restricted to the San Francisco Bay, with smaller numbers in wetlands from the Salton Sea area, Imperial and Riverside counties, through Arizona (Evens et al. 1991). This secretive subspecies is believed to have declined because of loss and degradation of wetland habitats, and it is vulnerable to continued declines. This species also inhabits areas of bulrush (<i>Scirpus californicus</i>). During the non-breeding season, they prefer areas close to upland habitat types.</p> <p>This species is expected to forage within the Newport Harbor. This bird skims along surface coastal waters for fish and can be seen feeding along quiet, protected waters as well as in open nearshore waters. Most commonly seen in the project region during July and August when post-breeding dispersal from larger breeding colonies occurs along the coast.</p>	<p><b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks appropriate wetland habitat conditions typically associated with this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.</p>
Black skimmer ( <i>Rynchops niger</i> )	SSC	<p>This species was common until the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and is now extremely rare off the coast from the west coast of the Aleutian Islands and California. Breeds on islands off southern Japan. Uncommon visitor from nesting grounds in Central Pacific to cold open ocean waters far offshore; most numerous off Alaska.</p>	<p><b>Not expected to occur.</b> This species can potentially forage in the bay but will not be directly affected by the project. No further project action needed.</p>
Short-tailed albatross ( <i>Phoebastria albatrus</i> )	FE	<p>Inhabitant of extensive riparian forests; it has declined from a fairly common, local breeder in much of California. Relatively broad, well-shaded riparian forests are utilized, although it tolerates some disturbance. A specialist to some degree on tent caterpillars, with a remarkably fast development of young covering only 18 - 21 days from incubation to fledging.</p>	<p><b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks preferred habitat conditions to support this species. No further project action needed.</p>
Western yellow-billed cuckoo ( <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> )	FC, SE		<p><b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks appropriate dense riparian habitat required by this species for nesting and foraging. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.</p>

SPECIES / NATURAL COMMUNITIES	SPECIAL STATUS	REQUIREMENTS	STATUS ON SITE
Least Bell's vireo ( <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> )	FE, SE	Breeding distribution extends northwest to Santa Barbara County (rarely to Monterey County and formerly to the northern Sacramento Valley), northeast to Inyo County, south into northern Baja California, Mexico, and east into the edges of the deserts at a few points such as at the Mohave River (USFWS 1998). Nesting elevation ranges from below sea level to at least 4100 feet. Species selects dense vegetation low in riparian zones for nesting; most frequently located in riparian stands between 5 and 10 years old; when mature riparian woodland is selected, vireos nest in areas with a substantial robust understory of willows as well as other plant species (Goldwasser 1981).	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks appropriate riparian habitat required by this species for nesting and foraging. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
Southwestern willow flycatcher ( <i>Empidonax traillii extrimus</i> )	FE	Occurs in riparian habitats along rivers, streams, or other wetlands, where dense growths of willows ( <i>Salix</i> spp.), <i>Baccharis</i> spp., Arrowweed ( <i>Pithecha</i> spp.), buttonbush ( <i>Cephalanthus</i> spp.), tamarisk ( <i>Tamarix</i> spp.) Russian olive ( <i>Eleagnus</i> spp.) or other plants are present, often with a scattered overstory of cottonwood ( <i>Populus</i> spp.).	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks appropriate riparian habitat required by this species for nesting and foraging. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
Loggerhead shrike ( <i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> )	—	Forages in open country of many types (including non-intensive agricultural areas) and nests in small trees and large shrubs, often at the edges of such open areas. Like most birds of prey, Loggerhead Shrikes generally occur at low densities. The species is widely distributed in Southern California, with some seasonal movements evident.	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks preferred habitat conditions to support this species. No further project action needed.
Clark's marsh wren ( <i>Cistothorus palustris clarkae</i> )	—	With agricultural and urban development, this species has been restricted to only a few sites in Los Angeles and Orange counties, but has spread southward to San Diego County. This species is known from Upper Newport Bay. Species restricted to freshwater and brackish marshes dominated by bulrushes or cattails.	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks preferred habitat conditions to support this species. No further project action needed.
Western Yellow warbler ( <i>Dendroica petechia brewsteri</i> )	—	Nests uncommonly in the upper story of riparian habitats in Southern California, especially alder woodland and forest. It is also a common, widespread migrant in spring and fall, occupying a wide variety of habitats at that time. It is extremely rare in winter.	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks preferred habitat conditions to support this species. No further project action needed.

SPECIES / NATURAL COMMUNITIES	SPECIAL STATUS	REQUIREMENTS	STATUS ON SITE
Belding's savannah sparrow ( <i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i> )	SE	<p>This dark subspecies of Savannah Sparrow is a locally common non-migratory resident of coastal saltmarsh. It is distributed from northwestern Baja California north to Santa Barbara County. This subspecies was formerly numerous and widespread within this restricted range, as noted by Willett (1912). Although the majority of its subsistence stems from the saltmarsh and closely adjacent mudflat, individuals, particularly post-breeding birds, can be found foraging in a wide variety of habitats including upper marsh, adjacent ruderal and ornamental vegetation, open beach and mudflat, and even dirt and gravel parking lots.</p>	<p><b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks appropriate saltmarsh or mudflat habitat required by this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.</p>
Light-footed clapper rail ( <i>Rallus longirostris levipes</i> )	FE, SE	<p>This subspecies of the large and widespread Clapper Rail is restricted to the lower elevations of coastal marshes with active tidal flow from Hueneme, Ventura County (formerly to Santa Barbara County), Newport Beach, south to Bahia de San Quintin, Baja California, Mexico. This species is partial to cordgrass with full tidal flushing. No substantial seasonal movements occur, although rare individuals wander away from known breeding locales.</p>	<p><b>Not expected to occur.</b> This species is known from Newport Back Bay. Project site lacks coastal marshes required to support this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.</p>
California least tern ( <i>Sterna antillarum browni</i> )	FE, SE	<p>This subspecies, the only Least Terns on the west coast of North America, historically bred in scattered, mostly small colonies along the coast from Monterey Bay south into Baja California. Today they breed in far fewer colonies, heavily managed to control predators and human disturbance, from San Francisco Bay (Alameda County) south to a few sites along the Pacific Coast of Baja California, Mexico. Nesting habitat occurs in Upper Newport Bay and the Santa Ana River Mouth. This species will forage in nearshore waters of Newport Harbor and Upper Bay channels. The species feeds by diving for small surface fish. Colonies are located near the ocean shoreline (within 0.5 mile [about 800 meters]), typically on nearly flat, loose sandy substrates with lightly scattered short vegetation and debris, although some colonies have been located on hard-packed surfaces, even unused asphalt. Colony sites must provide access to the shoreline for juveniles and must be relatively free of predators.</p>	<p><b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks appropriate habitat conditions to support this species. No further project action needed.</p>

SPECIES / NATURAL COMMUNITIES	SPECIAL STATUS	REQUIREMENTS	STATUS ON SITE
Brown pelican ( <i>Pelecanus occidentalis californicus</i> )	FE, SE	Species uses the Harbor for foraging and roosting only; breeds on the Channel Islands and islands off the coast of Baja California. Species known from Newport Harbor.	<b>Present.</b> This species was observed resting on the existing dock within the project site. Forages and rests in project area. Abundant resting locations are adjacent to the project. No further project action needed.
Northern harrier ( <i>Circus cyaneus</i> )	—	Formerly a fairly common breeder in much of coastal Southern California but now nearly extirpated in this role due to loss of native open habitats, especially marshes. It remains fairly common in open country with low human disturbance during migration and in winter.	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks preferred habitat conditions to support this species. No further project action needed.
Southern California saltmarsh shrew ( <i>Sorex ornatus salicornicus</i> )	SSC	Found in coastal marshes in Los Angeles, Orange and Ventura Counties. Requires dense vegetation and woody debris for cover.	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks coastal marshes and dense vegetation and leaf litter preferred by this species. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
South coast marsh vole ( <i>Microtus californicus stephensi</i> )	SSC	Inhabits tidal marshes in Los Angeles, Orange, and southern Ventura counties.	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks tidal marsh habitat. Habitat conditions on site are not conducive to support this species. No further project action needed.
Pacific pocket mouse ( <i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i> )	FE, SSC	Inhabits the narrow coastal plains from the Mexican border north to El Segundo in distinct locations. Prefer soils of fine alluvial sands near the ocean. Uncommon resident in southeastern San Joaquin Valley & coastal ranges of Monterey County southward through So. Cal. from the coast eastward to the Colorado desert; open arid to semi-arid habitats incl. conifer, deciduous woodlands, grasslands, coastal scrub, chaparral, palm oases, desert scrub, and urban.	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks appropriate habitat conditions to support this species. No further project action needed.
Western mastiff bat ( <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> )	SSC	Feeds on nectar and pollen of night-blooming succulents. Roosts in relatively well-lit caves, in and around buildings.	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks appropriate habitat conditions to support this species. No further project action needed.
Mexican long-tongued bat ( <i>Choeronycteris mexicana</i> )	SSC		<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks appropriate habitat conditions to support this species. No further project action needed.

SPECIES / NATURAL COMMUNITIES	SPECIAL STATUS	REQUIREMENTS	STATUS ON SITE
Big free-tailed bat ( <i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i> )	SSC	Species is nearly restricted to Mexico, with small numbers of incursions recorded into the developed portions of western San Diego County and a few additional records elsewhere in the state. This species roosts in high rock crevices and cliffs, and forages primarily on large moths, especially over water. Habitats are arid, in rough, rocky country.	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks appropriate habitat conditions to support this species. No further project action needed.
American badger ( <i>Taxidea taxus</i> )	SSC	Sighting reports indicate that the greatest badger abundance occurs in the northeastern region of the state and along the south coastal area, and a moderate number occurs in the southeastern desert areas, on the east side of the southern Sierra Nevada, and in the southernmost portion of the San Joaquin Valley.	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks appropriate habitat conditions to support this species. No further project action needed.
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit ( <i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i> )	—	Common throughout state except at high elevations in herbaceous and desert shrub areas, sage scrub, grasslands, open chaparral and woodland/forest areas; relatively disturbance tolerant.	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks preferred habitat conditions to support this species. No further project action needed.
San Diego desert woodrat ( <i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> )	—	Distributed from central California southward well into Baja California, Mexico; locally common in a variety of sunny shrub habitats, frequently in rocky and/or steep terrain and upper drainages; often builds its dens low in cactus or rock crevices, but will use other sites as needed.	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks preferred habitat conditions to support this species. No further project action needed.
Southern sea otter ( <i>Enhydra lutris nereis</i> )	FT	Known from nearshore marine environments from Ano Nuevo San Mateo County to Point Sal, Santa Barbara County. Species required canopies of giant kelp and bull kelp for rafting and feeding. Prefers rocky substrates with abundant invertebrates.	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Project site lacks preferred habitat conditions to support this species. No further project action needed.
California sea lion ( <i>Zalophus californianus</i> )	MMA	Nearshore and open ocean waters	<b>Not expected to occur.</b> Not abundant in Newport Harbor but species is present around the Pavilion. This species is addressed in the Marine Biological Impact Assessment May 2008.
NATURAL COMMUNITIES			
Southern Coastal Salt Marsh	CNDDB		Absent.
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	CNDDB		Absent.
Southern Dune Scrub	CNDDB		Absent.



SPECIES / NATURAL COMMUNITIES	SPECIAL STATUS	REQUIREMENTS	STATUS ON SITE
Southern Foredunes	CNDDDB		Absent.

Appendix E  
**USFWS Species List**



# United States Department of the Interior



FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE  
Ecological Services  
Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office  
6010 Hidden Valley Road, Suite 101  
Carlsbad, California 92011

In Reply Refer To:  
FWS-OR-09B0104-09SL0151

DEC 17 2008

Kimberly Svitenko  
Senior Biologist  
ICG Jones & Stokes  
42145 Lyndie Lane, Suite 200  
Temecula, California 92591

Subject: Request for Species List for the Proposed Aerie Residential Project, City of Corona del Mar, Orange County, California

Dear Ms. Svitenko:

This letter is in response to your electronic mail request, received December 2, 2008, for a list of federally endangered, threatened, and proposed species potentially present in the vicinity of the above referenced project. To assist you in evaluating the potential occurrence of federally listed endangered, threatened, proposed, and candidate species and their critical habitat that may occur in the vicinity of the area identified, we are providing the enclosed list.

The primary mission of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) is to “work with others to conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, and plants and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.” Specifically, the Service administers the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Act), as amended, and provides support to other Federal agencies in accordance with the provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act. Section 9 of the Act prohibits the “take” (e.g., harm, harassment, pursuit, injury, kill) of federally listed wildlife. Take incidental to otherwise lawful activities can be permitted under the provisions of section 7 (Federal consultations) and section 10 (private permits) of the Act.

If a proposed project is authorized, funded, or carried out by a Federal agency and may affect a listed species, then the Federal agency will consult with us on behalf of the applicant, pursuant to section 7 of the Act. In other words, any activity on private land that requires Federal involvement (such as the issuance of a section 404 permit under the Clean Water Act by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) and may affect listed species must be reviewed by us to ensure that the continued existence of the species would not be jeopardized. During the section 7 process, measures to avoid and minimize project effects to listed species and their habitat will be identified and incorporated into a biological opinion that includes an incidental take statement that authorizes incidental take by the Federal agency and applicant.

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If a proposed project does not involve a Federal agency, but is likely to result in the take of a listed animal species, then the landowner or project proponent should apply for an incidental take permit, pursuant to section 10 of the Act. When an application is made for an incidental take permit, measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate for effects to listed species and their habitat will be identified and incorporated into a habitat conservation plan. If the habitat conservation plan and the application for the permit meet the issuance criteria, a permit authorizing incidental take is issued.

We do not have on-the ground site-specific information for this area. Therefore, we recommend that an assessment of the actual potential for direct, indirect, and cumulative impacts likely to result from the proposed study be conducted by a biologist directly familiar with the habitat conditions and associated species in and around the study area.

Please contact the California Department of Fish and Game for State-listed and other sensitive species that may occur in the area of the project. State-listed species are protected under the provisions of the California Endangered Species Act. Rare plant species that may occur in the project area are included in the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) inventory of rare and endangered vascular plants in California. State-listed and CNPS species require full consideration under the California Environmental Quality Act.

Should you have any questions regarding the species list provided, or your responsibilities under the Act, please contact Fish and Wildlife Biologist Jennifer Wise of my staff at (760) 431-9440, extension 276.

Sincerely,



*for* Karen A. Goebel  
Assistant Field Supervisor

Enclosure

**Federally Endangered, Threatened, Proposed, and Candidate Species that May Occur in the  
Vicinity of Orange County, California**

**December 12, 2008**

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Federal Status<sup>1</sup></b>
<b><u>Birds</u></b>		
western snowy plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	threatened, CH
yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	candidate
southwestern willow flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	endangered, CH
brown pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	endangered
Short-tailed albatross	<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>	endangered
coastal California gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	threatened, CH
light-footed clapper rail	<i>Rallus longirostris levipes</i>	endangered
California least tern	<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i>	endangered
least Bell's vireo	<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	endangered, CH
<b><u>Fish</u></b>		
Santa Ana sucker	<i>Catostomus santaanae</i>	threatened, CH
Tidewater goby	<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>	endangered, CH
southern steelhead	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	endangered
<b><u>Amphibians</u></b>		
arroyo toad	<i>Bufo californicus</i>	endangered, CH
California red-legged frog	<i>Rana aurora draytoni</i>	threatened, CH
<b><u>Plants</u></b>		
Braunton's milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>	endangered, CH
Ventura marsh milk-vetch	<i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>lanosissimu</i>	endangered, CH
thread-leaved brodiaea	<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	threatened, CH
San Fernando Valley spineflower	<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>fernandina</i>	candidate
salt marsh bird's beak	<i>Cordylanthus maritime</i> subsp. <i>maritimus</i>	endangered

**Federally Endangered, Threatened, Proposed, and Candidate Species that May Occur in the  
Vicinity of Orange County, California**

**December 12, 2008**

<b>Common Name</b>	<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Federal Status<sup>1</sup></b>
Santa Monica Mountains dudleya	<i>Dudleya cymosa</i> subsp. <i>ovatifolia</i>	threatened
Laguna Beach live-forever	<i>Dudleya stolonifera</i>	threatened
Santa Ana River woolly-star	<i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> subsp. <i>sanctorum</i>	endangered
Gambel's watercress	<i>Rorippa gambellii</i>	endangered
big-leaved crown beard	<i>Verbesina dissita</i>	threatened
<b><u>Invertebrates</u></b>		
San Diego fairy shrimp	<i>Branchinecta sandiegonensis</i>	endangered, CH
Quino checkerspot butterfly	<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>	endangered, PCH
Riverside fairy shrimp	<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>	endangered, CH
<b><u>Mammals</u></b>		
southern sea otter	<i>Enhydra lutris nereis</i>	threatened
Pacific pocket mouse	<i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i>	endangered

<sup>1</sup> CH – designated Critical Habitat  
PCH – proposed Critical Habitat

SOIL

Sampling Point: 1

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix		Redox Features				Texture	Remarks
	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type <sup>1</sup>	Loc <sup>2</sup>		
0-14	10YR 2/1	100	NONE				Loamy Sand	Smells very fresh i.e. good garden soil - no hydric indicators of any kind

<sup>1</sup>Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix. <sup>2</sup>Location: PL=Pore Lining, RC=Root Channel, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)			Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils <sup>3</sup> :		
<input type="checkbox"/> Histosol (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Redox (S5)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR C)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Histic Epipedon (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stripped Matrix (S6)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 cm Muck (A10) (LRR B)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Black Histic (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Reduced Vertic (F18)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Red Parent Material (TF2)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Stratified Layers (A5) (LRR C)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Matrix (F3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1 cm Muck (A9) (LRR D)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Dark Surface (F6)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Depleted Dark Surface (F7)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Thick Dark Surface (A12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Redox Depressions (F8)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Vernal Pools (F9)				
<input type="checkbox"/> Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)		<sup>3</sup> Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present.			

Restrictive Layer (if present):  
 Type: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Depth (inches): \_\_\_\_\_

Hydric Soil Present? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

Remarks:

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:		Secondary Indicators (2 or more required)	
Primary Indicators (any one indicator is sufficient)			
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Salt Crust (B11)	<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Riverine)	
<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Biotic Crust (B12)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Riverine)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Riverine)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres along Living Roots (C3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3) (Nonriverine)	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Plowed Soils (C6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)		<input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)	

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No  Depth (inches): \_\_\_\_\_

Water Table Present? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No  Depth (inches): \_\_\_\_\_

Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe) Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No  Depth (inches): \_\_\_\_\_

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks: