



## 11.2 Habitat Assessment

---



April 21, 2014

JN 137892

**CITY OF NEWPORT BEACH  
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT**

Contact: James Campbell  
100 Civic Center Drive  
Newport Beach, California 92660

**SUBJECT: Habitat Assessment for the Lido House Hotel Located in the City of Newport Beach, Orange County, California.**

**Introduction**

This report contains the findings of RBF Consulting (RBF) habitat assessment for the proposed Lido House Hotel project located in the City of Newport Beach, Orange County California. The proposed Lido House Hotel project is hereinafter referred to as the “project site or site.” The habitat assessment was conducted by RBF biologist, Travis J. McGill, on December 4, 2013 to reconfirm the existing conditions of the habitat on the project site since the last biological study.

The habitat assessment was conducted to characterize existing site conditions and to assess the probability of occurrence of sensitive plant and wildlife species that could pose a constraint to development. Special attention was given to the suitability of the habitat onsite to support sensitive species identified by the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) and other electronic databases as potentially occurring in the vicinity of the project site.

**Project Location**

The project site is generally located south of State Route 1, north of the Pacific Ocean, east of State Route 55, and west of Newport Bay in the City of Newport Beach, Orange County, California (Exhibit 1, *Regional Vicinity*). The project site is depicted on the Newport Beach United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute quadrangle in Section 28 of Township 6 south, Range 10 west. Specifically, the project site is located on the northeast corner of the intersection of Newport Boulevard and 32<sup>nd</sup> Street on the Balboa Peninsula in the Lido Village area of Newport Beach (Exhibit 2, *Project Site*).

**Project Background**

The project site is currently occupied by the former Newport Beach City Hall Complex, which supports approximately 65,000 square feet of administration/office floor area (previously used to support the former City of Newport Beach City Hall) and the existing Newport Beach Fire Department Fire Station No. 2 that is approximately 7,100 square feet. The City relocated City Hall staff from the site to the new Civic Center located at Newport Center in May of 2013, although the City continues limited use of various buildings. Fire Station No. 2 remains staffed and in operation at the project site.

On September 25, 2012, the City Council approved a project description described as the “City Hall

Reuse Project.” Development considerations at this site included amending the General Plan, Coastal Land Use Plan (CLUP), and Zoning Code designations from “Public Facilities” to new “Mixed Use” designations in order to allow for the reuse of the 4.27 (gross) acre property. If approved, these amendments would allow for redevelopment of the former City Hall Complex property with a combination of land uses, including up to 99 market rate multiple-family residential dwelling units (e.g., mid-rise apartment), a hotel with a floor area of up to a maximum of 99,674 square feet, and up to 15,000 square feet of specialty retail uses. The proposed amendments would also establish a 55-foot maximum building height (with architectural features up to 65 feet in height) in order to accommodate four-story buildings. Demolition of the existing buildings, establishment of interim uses, or construction of a specific project was not contemplated at that time. An Initial Study/Negative Declaration (IS/ND) was prepared for the City Hall Reuse Project and brought to the City Council for consideration; however, the IS/ND was not formally adopted.

### **Project Description**

The City plans to lease the majority of the site for the development of a 130-room Lido House Hotel (Exhibit 3, *Conceptual Site Layout*). The proposed hotel would also include meeting rooms, accessory retail spaces, a restaurant, lobby bar, rooftop bar, guest pool and recreational areas, and all required appurtenant facilities including, but not limited to on-site parking, landscaping, utilities, and adjoining public improvements. The hotel would be no larger than 99,625 gross square feet. The project would also provide 143 surface parking spaces and would accommodate additional parking through active parking management including valet parking service.

The proposed architecture is planned to be consistent with the *Lido Village Design Guidelines*. The proposed structures would be approximately four-stories with architectural features up to 58.5-feet in height. The project would also include public open spaces consisting of pedestrian plazas, landscape areas, and other amenities proposed to be located along Newport Boulevard and 32<sup>nd</sup> Street. Landscaping within the public plaza space along Newport Boulevard would include a variation of grasses, shrubs, and trees. This plaza area would also include architectural features such as sea glass and shell paving, reclaimed wood benches, wood decking, a lawn terrace, and a park gateway.

### **Methodology**

A literature review and records search was conducted to determine which sensitive biological resources have the potential to occur on the project site or within the general vicinity. In addition to the literature review, a general habitat assessment of the project site was conducted. The field survey provided information of the existing conditions on the site and potential for sensitive biological resources to occur.

### **Literature Review**

Prior to conducting a field visit, a literature review and records search was conducted for sensitive biological resources potentially occurring on or within the vicinity of the project site. Previously recorded occurrences of special status plant and wildlife species and their proximity to the project site were determined through a query of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) CNDDDB Rarefind 5 software, the California Native Plant Society’s (CNPS) Electronic Inventory of Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants of California, Calflora Database, compendia of special-status species published by the CDFW, and United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) species listings.

### **Habitat Assessment and Field Investigation**

The entire project site was surveyed on foot to document the extent of each plant community, and to assess the presence of suitable habitat for sensitive species. Plant communities were identified on aerial photographs and were ground-truthed by walking meandering transects through the plant communities and along the boundaries between plant communities. All plant and wildlife species

observed, as well as dominant plant species within each plant community, were recorded in a standardized field notebook. Notes were taken during the survey of all plant and wildlife species observed and jurisdictional features were identified, if present. Observations of wildlife species included scat, trails, tracks, burrows, nests, and visual observation. In addition, site characteristics such as soil condition, topography, presence of indicator species, slope, condition of the plant communities, hydrology and evidence of human use of the site were noted.

The plant communities were evaluated for their potential to provide suitable habitat for sensitive plant and wildlife species as well as the identification of corridors and linkages that may support the movement of wildlife through the area. Special attention was paid to sensitive habitats and/or undeveloped, natural areas having a higher potential to support sensitive plant and wildlife species.

### **Existing Site Condition**

The project site is relatively flat with no areas of significant topographic relief at an approximate elevation of 10 feet above mean sea level. According to the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey, surface soils on and adjacent to the project site are mapped as beaches. The project site has been developed and no longer supports native soils.

The project site is bordered by retail and restaurants uses to the north; surface parking, office and institutional uses to the east; a mix of commercial uses to the south; and retail and restaurant uses to the west. The project site is currently occupied by the former Newport Beach City Hall Complex which includes the existing Newport Beach Fire Department Fire Station No. 2. The City relocated City Hall staff from the site to the new Civic Center located at Newport Center in May of 2013. The City continues limited use of various buildings at the former City Hall Complex and Fire Station No. 2 remains staffed and in operation.

### **Vegetation**

The proposed project site contains no natural plant communities and is developed or landscaped with non-native/ornamental vegetation. In addition, the project site is subject to continual disturbances associated with transportation, institutional, residential, and recreational land uses. The project site is characterized by buildings comprising the City Hall Complex and supports only introduced landscaping that complements the existing municipal office development.

Onsite and surrounding land uses have completely eliminated naturally occurring habitats from the proposed project site reducing the suitability of the habitat to support sensitive plant and wildlife species. The proposed project footprint is limited to existing developed areas. No impacts are anticipated to undeveloped land.

### **Wildlife**

Wildlife activity was low during the habitat assessment with a limited number of avian species being observed. Avian species observed during the habitat assessment included American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), house finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), yellow-rumped warbler (*Setophaga coronata*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), and pigeon (*Columba livia*). No reptiles, mammals, fish, or amphibians were observed during the survey. Existing development on the project site and surrounding area has precluded a robust population of wildlife species from inhabiting the project site.

### **Nesting Birds**

No active nests or birds displaying nesting behaviors were observed during the habitat assessment. The ornamental vegetation within the landscaped area has the potential to provide suitable nesting opportunities for avian species.

### **Migratory Corridors and Linkages**

Existing development has removed natural plant communities that once occurred on the project site and in general vicinity of the project site, and as a result, the project site does not support any migratory corridors and linkages. The proposed development will be confined to existing developed areas and will not disrupt or have any adverse effects to migratory corridors or linkages that may occur in the general vicinity of the project site.

### **Jurisdictional Areas**

After conducting the habitat assessment, no drainages or isolated wetland features were observed within the proposed project footprint that would be considered jurisdictional by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), or CDFW. Therefore, the proposed project will not result in any impacts to Corps, RWQCB, or CDFW jurisdictional areas.

### **Sensitive Biological Resources**

The CNDDDB was queried for reported locations of listed and sensitive plant and wildlife species as well as sensitive natural plant communities on the Newport Beach USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle. A search of published records of these species was conducted within this quadrangle using the CNDDDB Rarefind 5 online software. The habitat assessment evaluated the conditions of the habitat(s) within the boundaries of the project site to determine if the existing plant communities at the time of this survey have the potential to provide suitable habitat(s) for sensitive plant and wildlife species.

The literature search identified seventeen (17) sensitive plant species, twenty-six (26) sensitive wildlife species, and four (4) sensitive plant communities as having the potential to occur within the Newport Beach USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle. The CNDDDB identified sensitive plant and wildlife species were evaluated for their potential to occur within the project site based on habitat requirements, availability/quality of suitable habitat, and known distributions. Species determined to have the potential to occur onsite are presented in Attachment C, *Sensitive Habitats and Potentially Occurring Sensitive Plant and Wildlife Species*. Attachment C provides details of the analysis and field surveys regarding the potential occurrence of listed and sensitive plant and wildlife species within the project site.

### **Sensitive Plants**

Seventeen (17) sensitive plant species are known to occur in Newport Beach quadrangle. Since, the project site and surrounding properties have been developed no longer supports native soils or naturally occurring habitats, the project site does not provide suitable habitat for any of the identified sensitive plant species. Based on habitat requirements for specific species, availability and quality of habitats needed by each sensitive plant species, it was determined that the project site does not provide suitable habitat that would support any of these special status plant species.

### **Special Trees**

As documented in the November 2012 IS/ND for the City of Newport Beach City Hall Reuse Project, six "special trees" were identified on the City Hall Complex. The six "special trees" include: two (2) *Ficus microcarpa* (Chinese Banyan) trees located between Newport Boulevard and City Hall buildings, also known as "Landmark Trees"; one (1) *Ficus benjamina* (weeping fig) tree that was dedicated to William Lawrence Covert<sup>1</sup> in 1964; two (2) *Pinus halepensis* (Aleppo pine) trees that were dedicated for Walter Knott<sup>2</sup> and for the California Bicentennial; and one (1) *Harpephyllum caffrum* (wild plum) that was dedicated for the United States Bicentennial in 1976 and it is named "The Freedom Tree."

---

<sup>1</sup> William Covert was a long-time City employee who served as the City's tree superintendent and General Services Director in the 1950s and 1960s

<sup>2</sup> Walter Knott is the co-founder of Knott's Berry Farm.

These six “special trees” are not native and do not have any formal protection under the federal or state endangered species acts. However, these trees have the potential to provide suitable nesting opportunities for avian species and are protected under local ordinances.

### Sensitive Wildlife

Twenty-six (26) sensitive wildlife species are known to occur in Newport Beach quadrangle. Since, the project site and surrounding properties have been developed no longer supports naturally occurring habitats, the project site does not provide suitable habitat for any of the identified sensitive plant species. Based on habitat requirements for specific species, availability and quality of habitats needed by each sensitive wildlife species, it was determined that the project site does not provide suitable habitat that would support any of these special status wildlife species.

### Sensitive Plant Communities

The CNDDDB lists four (4) sensitive plant communities (Southern Coastal Salt Marsh, Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest, Southern Dune Scrub, and Southern Foreduces) as having the potential to occur within the Newport Beach quadrangle. None of these plant communities were observed on the project site during the habitat assessment, and have been precluded from the general area by existing development.

### Orange County NCCP/HCP

The Central and Coastal Orange County Natural Community Conservation Plan and Habitat Conservation Plan (NCCP/HCP) is a comprehensive, multi-jurisdictional habitat conservation plan focusing on conservation of species and their associated habitats in Orange County, primarily protecting coastal sage scrub habitat and the species that utilize this habitat. The NCCP/HCP and its Implementation Agreement cover thirteen (13) cities, including Newport Beach.

As previously discussed, the project site has been developed and no longer supports native habitats. As such, the proposed project site does not support any sensitive plant or wildlife species, or sensitive plant communities subject to the provisions of the NCCP/HCP. All of the vegetation on the subject site is introduced landscape varieties and none are considered to be biologically significant. Demolition of the existing development and redevelopment/reuse of the City Hall Complex property would not result in any impacts to or conflicts with the NCCP/HCP.

### Critical Habitat

Critical Habitat refers to the specific areas within the geographical area of a species, at the time it is listed which include those physical or biological features that are essential to the survival and eventual recovery of a species. Maintenance of these physical and biological features requires special management considerations or protection, regardless of whether individuals or the species are present or not. The project site is not located within federally designated Critical Habitat (Exhibit 6, *Critical Habitat*).

### Conclusion

No sensitive plant or wildlife species were observed on the project site during the habitat assessment, and it was determined that the plant communities onsite do not have the potential to provide suitable habitat for any of the sensitive plant and wildlife species known to occur in the general area. The proposed construction activities will be limited to these existing developed/disturbed areas. Therefore, implementation of the proposed project is not anticipated to have a substantial adverse effect on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status because the subject property is devoid of any native habitat in its developed condition.

The majority of the project site and immediately surrounding areas have converted natural habitats into transportation, institutional, residential, and recreational land uses. The proposed project site contains no natural plant communities, and has been developed and landscaped with non-

native/ornamental vegetation. Based on habitat requirements for specific species, availability and quality of habitats needed by sensitive plant species, it was determined through the course of conducting this habitat assessment that the project site does not provide suitable habitat for sensitive plant and/or wildlife species known to occur within the general area. No special-status plant or wildlife species were observed on the project site and none were determined to have a potential to occur. Additionally, no California Department of Fish and Wildlife sensitive plant communities occur on the project site.

Future redevelopment/reuse of the City Hall Complex property would result in the potential loss of the six “special trees” designated by the City of Newport Beach. Local ordinance Council Policy G-1, *Retention or Removal of City Trees* protects these designated trees. However, Council Policy G-1 designates *Ficus microcarpa* and the *Ficus benjamina* as “problem trees” because of excessive hardscape or utility damage due to its excessive root system. In addition to Council Policy G-1, the Newport Beach Municipal Code (NBMC) Chapter 7.26, *Protection of Natural Habitat for Migratory and Other Waterfowl* also provides guidance for tree maintenance and preservation.

Future development would be subject to compliance with General Plan Policies NR 10.1 and NR 10.3, which would serve to ensure that all future development cooperates with the regulatory framework and complies with applicable policies and programs, as well as all policies specified in GPEIR Section 4.3, *Biological Resources*, which are intended to protect biological resources. Removal of mature trees or vegetation that has the potential to provide suitable nesting opportunities for avian species would be subject to the conditions prescribed in the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) that ensure the protection of avian species during the nesting species.

The ornamental vegetation within the landscaped areas has the potential to provide suitable nesting opportunities for avian species. Construction activities should be conducted outside of the avian breeding season to avoid impacts to nesting birds. However, if construction will occur during the avian breeding season, a pre-construction nesting bird clearance survey should be conducted to ensure no birds are nesting on or within 300 feet of the project site.

## **Recommendations**

### **Pre-Construction Nesting Bird Clearance Survey**

Nesting birds are protected pursuant to the MBTA and CDFW Code (Sections 3503, 3503.3, 3511, and 3513 of the CDFW Code prohibit the take, possession, or destruction of birds, their nests or eggs). In order to protect migratory bird species, nesting bird clearance surveys need to be conducted prior to any vegetation removal or development that may disrupt the birds during the nesting season. Consequently, if avian nesting behaviors are disrupted, such as nest abandonment and/or loss of reproductive effort, it is considered “take” and is potentially punishable by fines and/or imprisonment.

If ground-disturbing activities or removal of any trees, shrubs, or any other potential nesting habitat are scheduled within the avian nesting season (nesting season generally extends from February 1 - August 31, but can vary from year to year based upon seasonal weather conditions), a pre-construction clearance survey for nesting birds, should be conducted within 10 days prior to any ground disturbing activities to ensure that no nesting birds will be disturbed during construction. As long as development does not cause direct take of a bird or egg(s) or disrupt nesting behaviors, immediate protections would not be required. The biologist conducting the clearance survey should document a negative survey with a report indicating that no impacts to active avian nests will occur.

If an active avian nest is discovered during the pre-construction clearance survey, construction activities might have to be rerouted, a no-work buffer<sup>3</sup> might have to be established around the nest,

---

<sup>3</sup> The size of the buffer shall be determined by the biologist in consultation with CDFW, and shall be based on the nesting species, its sensitivity to disturbance, and expected types of disturbance. Typically these buffers range from 250 to 500 feet



or delayed until the young have fledged. It is recommended that a biological monitor be present to delineate the boundaries of the buffer area, if an active nest is observed, and to monitor the active nest to ensure that nesting behavior is not adversely affected by the construction activity. Once the qualified biologist has determined that young birds have successfully fledged, a monitoring report shall be prepared and submitted to the City of Newport Beach for review and approval prior to initiating construction activities within the buffer area. The monitoring report shall summarize the results of the nest monitoring, describe construction restrictions currently in place, and confirm that construction activities can proceed within the buffer area without jeopardizing the survival of the young birds. Construction within the designated buffer area shall not proceed until the written authorization is received by the applicant from CDFW.

#### Special Trees

The following mitigation measures were identified in the November 2012 IS/ND for the City of Newport Beach City Hall Reuse Project based on the recommendations presented in the November 2012 "Special Trees – City Hall Complex" report prepared by the City Arborist.

- MM-1 The City shall locate an existing *Ficus benjamina* tree or other suitable tree into a City park and dedicate the tree in the name of William Lawrence "Billy" Covert. Should an appropriate tree not be found, the City shall attempt to transplant the existing tree or plant a new tree of the same variety at an appropriate location. The re-dedicated tree shall have a permanent marker or plaque. Every effort shall be made to involve the Covert family in this process.
- MM-2 Because the Freedom Tree also cannot be effectively transplanted, the City shall locate an existing tree in a very prominent location within a City park or at the new Civic Center and dedicate it as The Freedom Tree. An appropriate permanent marker or plaque shall be provided and the dedication should be accomplished with community and veterans groups' participation.
- MM-3 Because the Walter Knott Tree and the California Bicentennial Tree cannot be effectively transplanted, the City shall locate an existing tree within a City park and dedicate it in the name of Walter and Cordelia Knott. The City shall also locate an existing tree in a prominent location within a City park or at the new Civic Center and dedicate it in honor of the State of California. The re-dedicated trees shall have permanent markers and every effort shall be made to involve the Knott family and the community in the process.

Please do not hesitate to contact Thomas McGill at (909) 974-4907 or [tmcgill@rbf.com](mailto:tmcgill@rbf.com) or Travis McGill at (909) 974-4904 or [travismcgill@rbf.com](mailto:travismcgill@rbf.com) should you have any questions or require further information.

Sincerely,



Thomas J. McGill, Ph.D.  
Vice President  
Natural Resources



Travis J. McGill  
Biologist  
Natural Resources

Attachments:

- A. *Project Exhibits*
- B. *Site Photographs*
- C. *Suitable Habitat and Potentially Occurring Plant and Wildlife Species*

## **Attachment A**

---

Exhibits





\* - Project Site

NOT TO SCALE

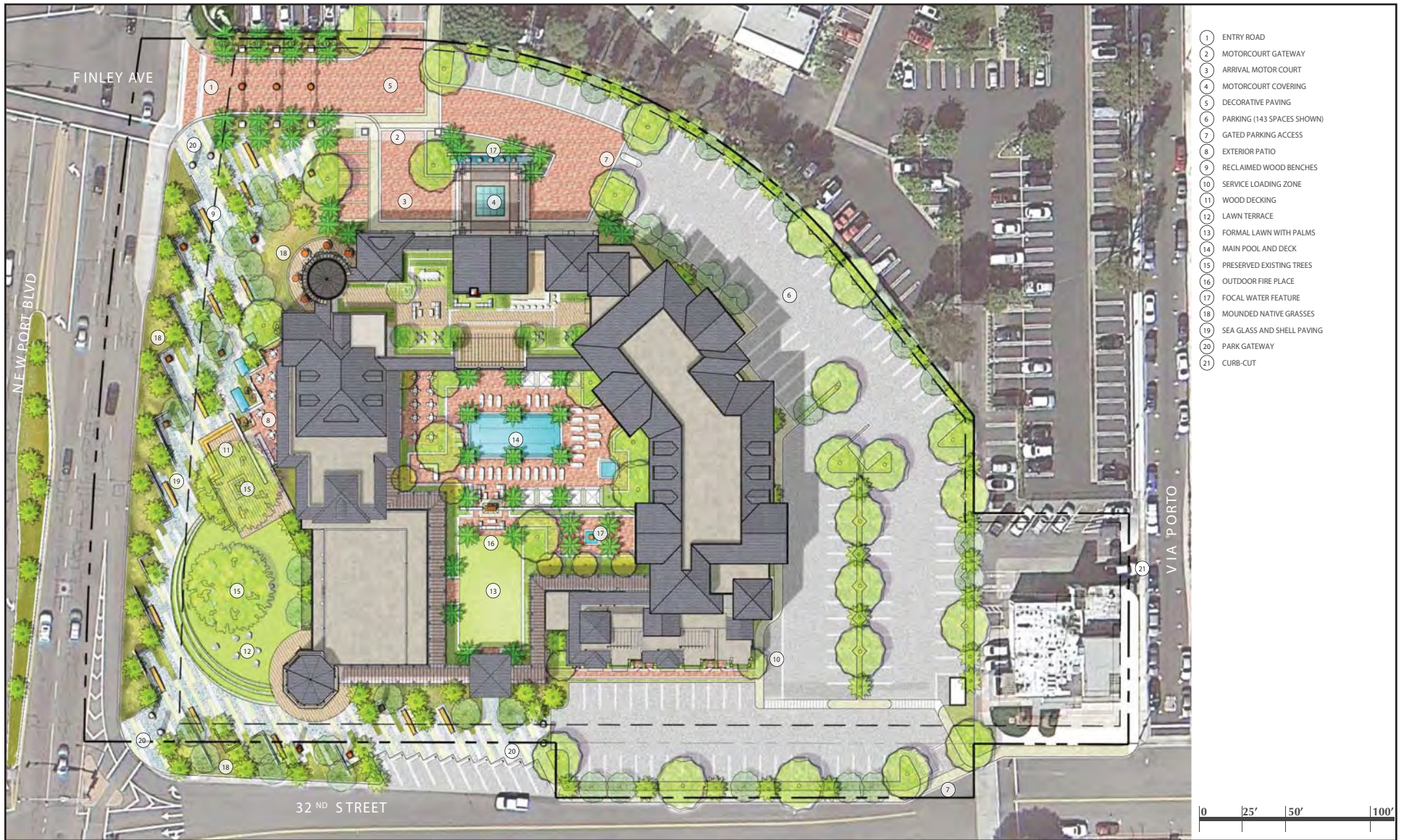


11/13 • JN 137892

LIDO HOUSE HOTEL  
HABITAT ASSESSMENT  
**Regional Vicinity**



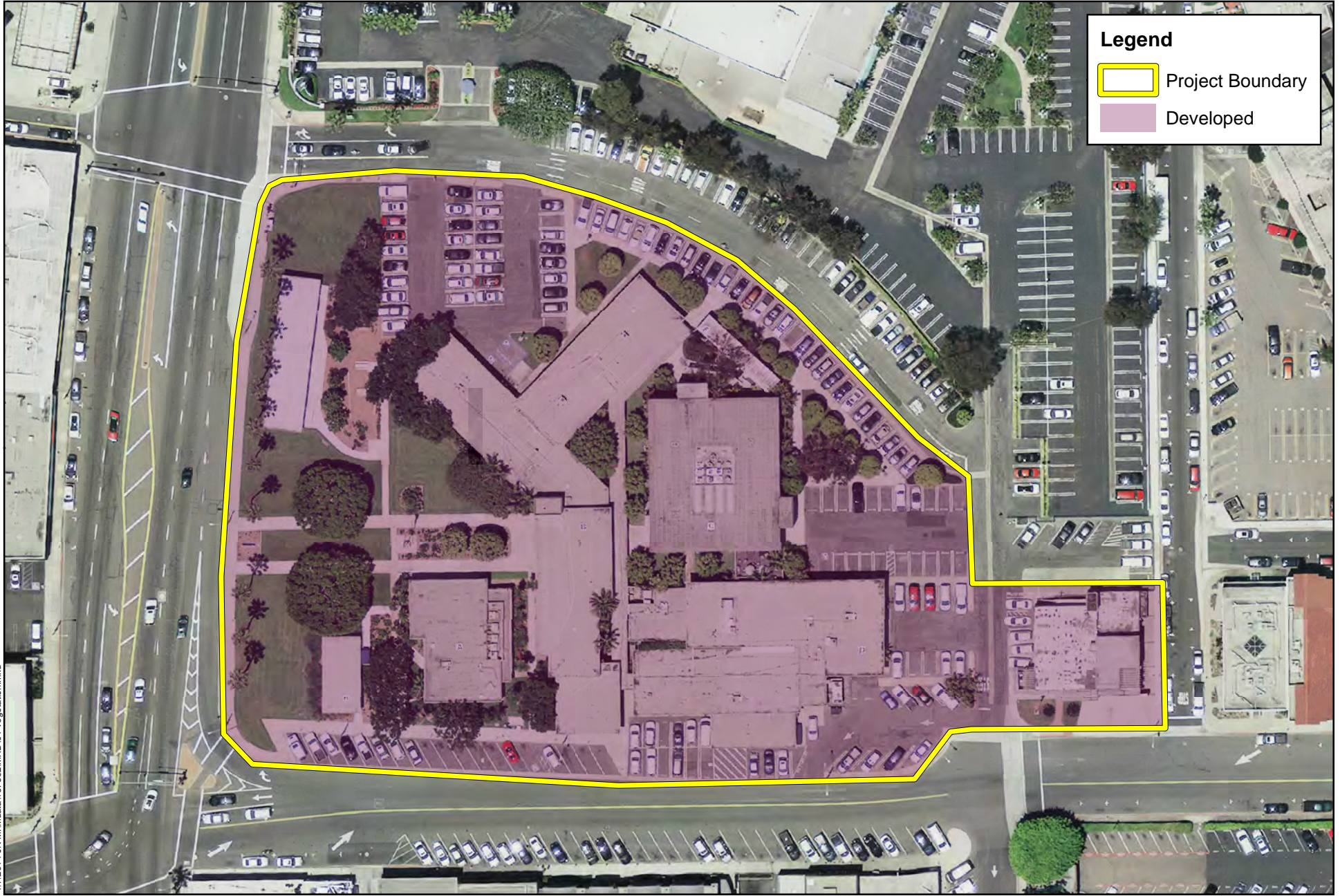
Source: Eagle Aerial Imagery, 2012.





- 1 ENTRY ROAD
- 2 MOTORCOURT GATEWAY
- 3 ARRIVAL MOTOR COURT
- 4 MOTORCOURT COVERING
- 5 DECORATIVE PAVING
- 6 PARKING (143 SPACES SHOWN)
- 7 GATED PARKING ACCESS
- 8 EXTERIOR PATIO
- 9 RECLAIMED WOOD BENCHES
- 10 SERVICE LOADING ZONE
- 11 WOOD DECKING
- 12 LAWN TERRACE
- 13 FORMAL LAWN WITH PALMS
- 14 MAIN POOL AND DECK
- 15 PRESERVED EXISTING TREES
- 16 OUTDOOR FIRE PLACE
- 17 FOCAL WATER FEATURE
- 18 MOUNDED NATIVE GRASSES
- 19 SEA GLASS AND SHELL PAVING
- 20 PARK GATEWAY
- 21 CURB-CUT

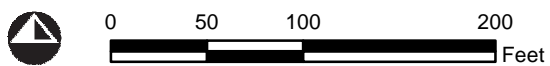
Source: WATG Architecture | Landscape.

1/7/2014 JN M:\Mdata\137892\MXD\04\_Vegetation.mxd



**Legend**

-  Project Boundary
-  Developed

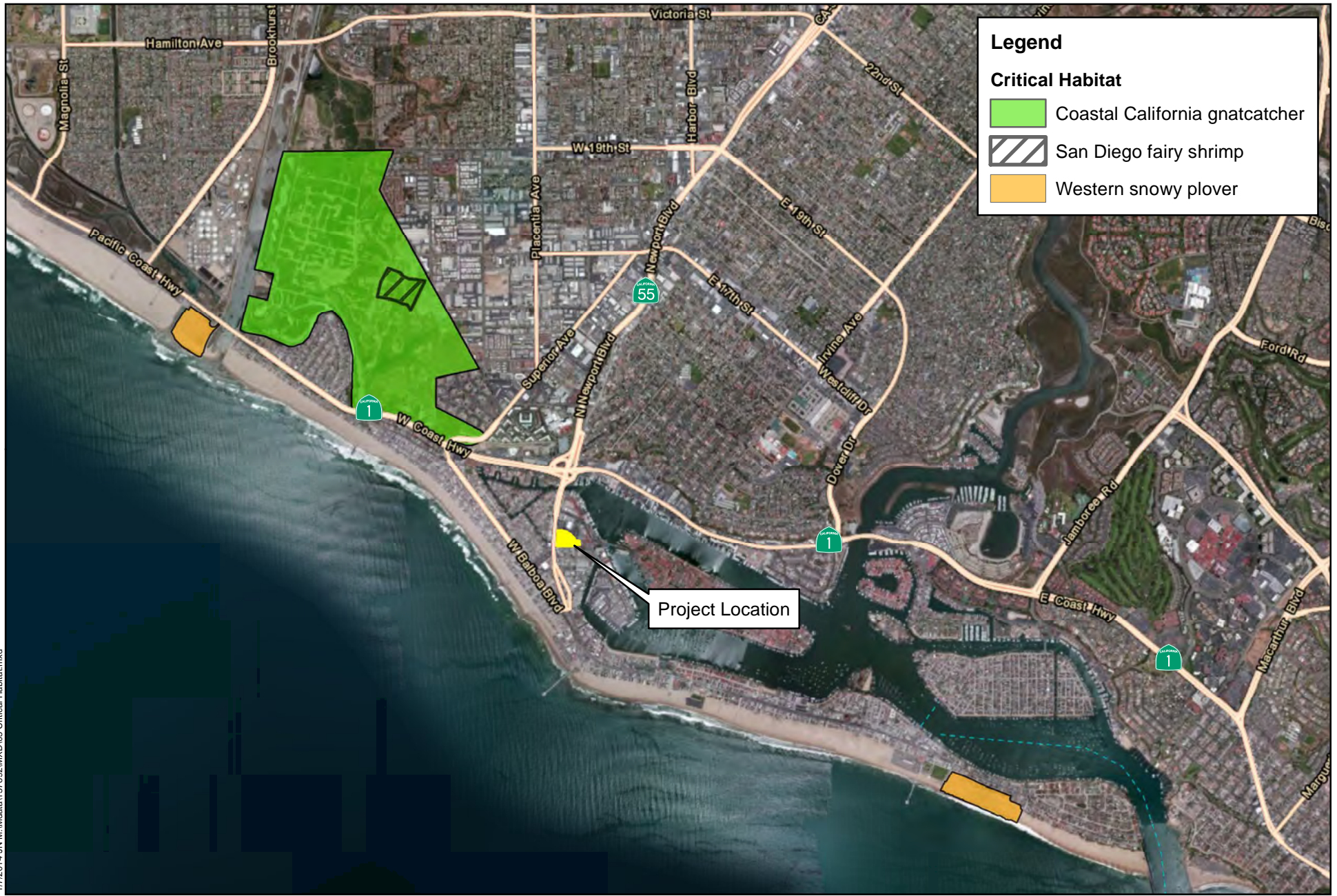


Source: Eagle Aerial 2012

LIDO HOUSE HOTEL  
HABITAT ASSESSMENT  
**Vegetation**



1/7/2014 JN M:\data\137892\MXD\05 Critical Habitat.mxd

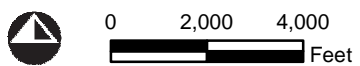


**Legend**

**Critical Habitat**

- Coastal California gnatcatcher
- San Diego fairy shrimp
- Western snowy plover

Project Location



Source: USFWS Critical Habitat Portal, ESRI World Imagery Basemap

LIDO HOUSE HOTEL  
HABITAT ASSESSMENT  
**Critical Habitat**



## **Attachment B**

---

Site Photographs





**Photograph 1-** From the northeast corner of the project site looking northwest at the parking lot and landscaped vegetation on the northern boundary of the project site.



**Photograph 2-** Landscaped vegetation associated with the City Hall Complex.



**Photograph 3-** Landscaped vegetation east of Newport Boulevard. The two *Ficus microcarpa* trees (landmark trees) are located on the right of the photo.



**Photograph 4-** From the northeast corner of the intersection of Newport Boulevard and 32<sup>nd</sup> Street, looking east.

## **Attachment C**

---

Suitable Habitat and Potentially Occurring  
Sensitive Plant and Wildlife Species





## Suitable Habitats and Potentially Occurring Sensitive Plant and Wildlife Species

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<b>Wildlife Species</b>				
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i> orangethroat whiptail	Fed: None CA: CSC	Semi-arid brushy areas typically with loose soil and rocks, including washes, streamsides, rocky hillsides, and coastal chaparral.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occurs in dry, open areas such as grasslands, prairies, savannas, deserts, farmlands, golf courses and other urban areas. Usually nests in old burrow of ground squirrel, or other small mammal.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Branchinecta sandiegonensis</i> San Diego fairy shrimp	Fed: END CA: None	Small, shallow vernal pools, occasionally ditches and road ruts.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i> western snowy plover	Fed: THR CA: CSC	Occurs on sandy beaches, salt pond levees and along the shores of large alkali lakes. Requires sandy or gravelly substrate for nesting.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Cicindela gabbii</i> Western tidal-flat tiger beetle	Fed: None CA: None	Inhabits estuaries and mudflats along the coast of southern California. Found on dark-colored mud in eh lower zone and on dry saline flats of estuaries.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Cicindela hirticollis gravida</i> sandy beach tiger beetle	Fed: None CA: None	Coastal dunes	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Cicindela latesignata latesignata</i> western beach tiger beetle	Fed: None CA: None	Inhabits estuaries and mudflats along the coast of southern California. Found on dark-colored mud in eh lower zone and on dry saline flats of estuaries.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Coelus globosus</i> globose dune beetle	Fed: None CA: None	Coastal dunes	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Danaus plexippus</i> monarch butterfly	Fed: None CA: None	Occurs in open fields and meadows dominated by milkweed. In winter, species can be found on the coast of southern California in Eucalyptus groves and at high altitudes in central Mexico.	No	<b>Low:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> white-tailed kite	Fed: None CA: FP	Occurs in low elevation, open grasslands, savannah-like habitats, agricultural areas, wetlands, and oak woodlands. Uses trees with dense canopies for cover. Important prey item is the California vole.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> western mastiff bat	Fed: None CA: CSC	Primarily a cliff-dwelling species, roost generally under exfoliating rock slabs. Roosts are generally high above the ground, usually allowing a clear vertical drop of at least three meters below the entrance for flight. In California, it is most frequently encountered in broad open areas. Its foraging habitat includes dry desert washes, flood plains, chaparral, oak woodland, open ponderosa pine forest, grassland, and agricultural areas.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Lasiurus cinereus</i> hoary bat	Fed: None CA: None	Prefers open habitats or habitat mosaics, with access to trees for cover and open areas or habitat edges for feeding. Roosts in dense foliage of medium to large	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.

*Attachment C Suitable Habitats and Potentially Occurring Sensitive Plant and Wildlife Species*

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> California black rail	Fed: None CA: THR, FP	trees. Occurs in salt marshes, freshwater marshes, and wet meadows. Requires dense cover of upland vegetation to provide protection from predators.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i> big free-tailed bat	Fed: None CA: CSC	Prefers rugged, rocky terrain and canyons and often roosts in buildings, caves, and occasionally in holes in trees.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i> osprey	Fed: None CA: WL	Associated strictly with large, fish-bearing waters, primarily in ponderosa pine through mixed conifer habitats. Uses large trees, snags, and dead-topped trees in open forest habitats for cover and nesting. Requires open, clear waters for foraging and uses rivers, lakes, reservoirs, bays, estuaries, and surf zones.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Panoquina errans</i> wandering (saltmarsh) skipper	Fed: None CA: None	Found in salt marsh, alkali meadow, and upland habitats.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi</i> Belding's savannah sparrow	Fed: None CA: END	Found in salt marshes, grasslands, tundra, mountain meadows, sandy regions, and short-grass prairies.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i> Pacific pocket mouse	Fed: END CA: CSC	Occurs on loose sandy soils that support sparse coastal sage scrub, grassland, and ruderal habitats.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	Fed: None CA: CSC	Found in a wide variety of vegetation types including coastal sage scrub, annual grassland, chaparral, oak woodland, riparian woodland and coniferous forest. The key elements of such habitats are loose, fine soils with a high sand fraction; an abundance of native ants or other insects; and open areas with limited overstory for basking and low, but relatively dense shrubs for refuge.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i> coastal California gnatcatcher	Fed: THR CA: CSC	Obligate resident of sage scrub habitats that are dominated by California sagebrush ( <i>Artemisia californica</i> ). This species generally occurs below 750 feet elevation in coastal regions and below 1,500 feet inland. It prefers habitat with more low-growing vegetation.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Rallus longirostris levipes</i> light-footed clapper rail	Fed: END CA: END, FP	Occurs in coastal saline emergent wetlands along Southern California. Prefers emergent wetland dominated by pickleweed and cordgrass. Requires shallow water and mudflats for foraging, with adjacent higher vegetation for cover during high water.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Riparia riparia</i> bank swallow	Fed: None CA: THR	Most commonly found around natural bluffs or eroding streamside banks, human-made sites, such as sand and gravel quarries or road cuts. Live in low areas along rivers, streams, ocean coasts, or reservoirs with lowland vegetation types including riparian forests dominated by willows ( <i>Salix</i> spp.) and Fremont cottonwood ( <i>Populus fremontii</i> ), irrigated pastures, and desert shrub habitats. Nesting occurs along vertical	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
		faces of banks and bluffs from sea level at the coastal sites to over 2,000 meters.		
<i>Sorex ornatus salicornicus</i> southern California saltmarsh shrew	Fed: None CA: CSC	Occur in costal salt marshes in Orange, Los Angeles, and Ventura counties.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Sternula antillarum browni</i> California least tern	Fed: <b>END</b> CA: <b>END, FP</b>	Prefers broad, level expanse of open sandy or gravelly beach, dredge spoil and other open shoreline areas, and broad river valley sandbars.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	Fed: None CA: CSC	Primarily occupy grasslands, parklands, farms, tallgrass and shortgrass prairies, meadows, shrub-steppe communities and other treeless areas with sandy loam soils where it can dig more easily for its prey. Occasionally found in open chaparral (with less than 50% plant cover) and riparian zones.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Tryonia imitator</i> mimic tryonia (California brackishwater snail)	Fed: None CA: None	Found in coastal lagoons and areas where creek mouths join tidal marshes.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> least Bell's vireo	Fed: <b>END</b> CA: <b>END</b>	Primarily occupy Riverine riparian habitat that typically feature dense cover within 1 -2 meters of the ground and a dense, stratified canopy. Typically it is associated with southern willow scrub, cottonwood-willow forest, mule fat scrub, sycamore alluvial woodlands, coast live oak riparian forest, arroyo willow riparian forest, or mesquite in desert localities.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<b>Plant Species</b>				
<i>Abronia villosa var. aurita</i> chaparral sand-verbena	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Found on the coastal side of the southern California mountains in chaparral and coastal sage scrub plant communities in areas of full sun and sandy soils.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Aphanisma blitoides</i> aphanisma	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Found on bluffs, coastal sage scrub, cost	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Atriplex coulteri</i> Coulter's saltbush	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal dunes, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Ocean bluffs, ridgetops, as well as alkaline low places.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Atriplex pacifica</i> south coast saltscale	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Occurs on alkali soils in coastal scrub, coastal bluff, and playas.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii</i> Davidson's saltscale	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Occurs in costal bluff scrub and costal scrub on alkaline soils.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Centromadia parryi ssp. australis</i> southern tarplant	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Occurs in disturbed areas near coastal salt marshes, grasslands, vernal pools, and coastal sage scrub habitat.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum</i> salt marsh bird's-beak	Fed: <b>END</b> CA: <b>END</b> CNPS: 1B.2	Upper terraces and higher edges of coastal salt marshes where tidal inundation is periodic.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i> many-stemmed dudleya	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Often occurs on clay soils and around granitic outcrops in chaparral, coastal sage scrub, and grasslands; below 2,500 feet above msl.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Helianthus nuttallii ssp. parishii</i> Los Angeles sunflower	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1A	Occurs in marshes, swamps, and on damp river banks.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Isocoma menziesii var. decumbens</i> decumbent goldenbush	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Occurs in coastal sage scrub and grassland habitat. Prefers clay soils to other closely related varieties.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</i> Coulter's goldfields	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Usually alkaline soils in marshes, playas, vernal pools, and valley and foothill grassland below 4,600 feet elevation.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Nama stenocarpum</i> mud nama	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 2.B2	Grows on the muddy embankments of ponds and lakes. Also reported to utilize river embankments.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Nasturtium gambelii</i> Gambel's water cress	Fed: <b>END</b> CA: <b>THR</b> CNPS: 1B.1	Brackish marsh, freshwater marsh, swamps, and wetlands.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i> prostrate vernal pool navarretia	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.1	Coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Nemacaulis denudata var. denudata</i> coast woolly-heads	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Occurs in coastal dunes and sandy soils.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Suaeda esteroa</i> estuary seablite	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Occurs in costal salt marshes and swamps.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i> San Bernardino aster	Fed: None CA: None CNPS: 1B.2	Grows in grasslands and disturbed areas to about 4,500 feet elevation in the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains and Peninsular Range. Occurs in vernal wet sites including ditches, streams, and springs in many plant communities.	No	<b>Presumed Absent:</b> No suitable habitat on the project site.
<b>Sensitive Habitats</b>				
Southern Coastal Salt Marsh	CDFW Sensitive Habitat	Found in flat, protected waters usually within the protection of a barrier island, estuary, or along low-energy coastlines.	No	<b>Absent</b>
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	CDFW Sensitive Habitat	Dominated by cottonwood ( <i>Populus ssp.</i> ) and willow ( <i>Salix ssp.</i> ) trees and shrubs. Considered to be an early successional stage as both species are known to germinate almost exclusively on recently deposited or exposed alluvial soils.	No	<b>Absent</b>
Southern Dune Scrub	CDFW Sensitive Habitat	Dense costal scrub community of scattered shrubs, subshrubs, and herbs that are generally less than 1 meter in height.	No	<b>Absent</b>
Southern Foredunes	CDFW Sensitive Habitat	Occur within a short distance from the water's edge and is dominated by sea rocket, salgrass, and sand	No	<b>Absent</b>

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat	Observed Onsite	Potential to Occur
		verbena.		

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) - Federal  
 END- Federal Endangered  
 THR- Federal Threatened  
 FCE- Federal Candidate Endangered  
 FSC- Federal Species of Concern

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) - California  
 END- California Endangered  
 THR- California Threatened  
 CCE- California Candidate Endangered  
 CSC- California Species of Concern  
 WL- Watch List  
 FP- Fully Protected  
 Rare

California Native Plant Society (CNPS)  
**California Rare Plant Rank**  
 1A Plants Presumed Extirpated in California and Either Rare or Extinct Elsewhere  
 1B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere  
 2A Plants Presumed Extirpated in California, but More Common Elsewhere  
 2B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but More Common Elsewhere  
 3 Plants About Which More information is Needed – A Review List  
 4 Plants of Limited Distribution – A Review List

**Threat Ranks**  
 0.1- Seriously threatened in California  
 0.2- Moderately threatened in California  
 0.3- Not very threatened in California

