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SUBJECT: Biological Resources Assessment for the 841 Patricia Drive Project (ARCH-0040-2021; APN 052-520-063), City of San Luis Obispo, CA

David Wolff Environmental (DWE) is pleased to submit this Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) for the 841 Patricia Drive residential development project (proposed project) in the City of San Luis Obispo, CA (APN 052-520-063; ARCH-0040-2021). This BRA has been prepared to establish existing conditions of the proposed project site based on field surveys and the review of project plans provided by the project team.

1.0 INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

The proposed project on an infill parcel flag lot includes construction of a residence, accessory dwelling unit, storage shed, and a span bridge creek crossing to connect the two buildable areas of the 1.41-acre property. The property is accessed from a gravel driveway off of Patricia Drive. DWE Principal Ecologist David Wolff reviewed available background data and conducted biological resources field surveys of the proposed project site. The purpose of this biological resources assessment is to document existing conditions of the proposed project site and to evaluate the potential for any direct or indirect significant impacts on biological, wetland or riparian resources, or adverse effects on any rare, threatened, or endangered plant or wildlife species (special-status species).

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project includes construction of a new 4,900 square foot single family residence on 0.36-acre allowable building area, a new 825 square foot accessory dwelling unit (ADU) on 0.09-acre allowable building area, and a 128 square foot detached accessory building (storage shed) on an undeveloped flag lot within an infill parcel of an existing subdivision near the western edge of the City of San Luis Obispo (City). The site is bisected by a drainageway (creek) and riparian corridor with required setbacks (0.78 acre) that separates the two allowable buildable areas of the property. See attached Figures 1 and 2. An

approximately 55-foot long by 12-foot-wide span vehicle bridge is proposed for access to the ADU and storage shed from the primary residence driveway and Patricia Drive. The applicant proposes to plant ten 5 to 15-gallon coast live oak trees within the riparian corridor setback to enhance the habitat and provide replacement for the minor tree removal and pruning required to place the span bridge.

3.0 METHODS

DWE conducted a review of available background information including aerial photography of the project area (Google Earth), the Natural Resources Conservation Service soil survey, and the results of the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) for the San Luis Obispo USGS quadrangle map. The CNDDDB provided a list of special-status plant and wildlife species, and natural communities of special concern that have been recorded in the region of the project site. The CNDDDB records help to focus the field survey efforts and evaluation of potential project effects on specific species or habitats. It is noted that the CNDDDB does not necessarily include all special-status species potentially occurring onsite or in the region, but rather only those that have been recorded by the CNDDDB.

DWE Principal ecologist David Wolff conducted biological resources reconnaissance and floristic inventory and rare plant survey on April 22, 2021 at a time of peak expression of the onsite botanical resources. Surveys were conducted by walking the entirety of the proposed project site recording plant and wildlife species observed and general site characteristics and those of the immediate surrounding area. Conditions for the site survey were conducive to the purpose of documenting plant and wildlife habitat to establish existing conditions. The purpose of the field surveys was to document existing conditions in terms of habitat for plant and wildlife species, presence/absence for special-status plant species, suitability of habitat for special-status wildlife, and the potential to support wetland and/or riparian habitats and/or waters of the U.S./State. The field surveys were conducted to include a complete floristic inventory and rare plant survey as they were conducted during the peak 2021 growing season and full expression of the onsite flora. The study area habitat types were described by the aggregation of plants and wildlife based on the composition and structure of the dominant vegetation observed at the time the field reconnaissance was conducted.

DWE Principal Ecologist David Wolff reviewed the available background information and available aerial photography, conducted the field surveys, and is the primary author and principal in charge of report preparation. The survey data collected on plant and wildlife species and conclusions presented in this biological and wetland assessment are based on the methods and field reconnaissance conducted over the project site as described above.

4.0 EXISTING CONDITIONS AND REGULATORY SETTING

This section established the existing conditions of the proposed project site and regulatory setting for the residential development project. Plant communities are described by the assemblages of plant species that occur together in the same area forming habitat types. Community alliance used in this report follow *A manual of California vegetation, 2nd edition* (Sawyer et al. 2009). Plant names used in this report follow the 2012 *Jepson Manual, Vascular Plants of California, Second Edition Thoroughly Revised and Expanded*.

The USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS; Soil Conservation Service, 1977) has identified one soil series mapping unit within the project site, Cropley clay, 2 to 9 percent slopes (128). This is a very deep moderately well drained, soil with slow permeability, occurring on alluvial fans and plains formed in alluvium weathered from sedimentary rocks. Typical surface layer is dark gray, very dark gray and light brownish gray clay about 36 inches thick. The underlying material is brown silty clay loam to a depth of 60 inches or more. The west side of the property (proposed primary residence area) appeared to be compacted fill leading to the slope down to the creek. Deep surface cracks were observed on the east side of the creek that appeared more typical of the Cropley clay soil surface characteristics.

4.1 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES EXISTING CONDITIONS

The proposed project site supports two plant communities, disturbed non-native annual grassland on each side of the arroyo willow riparian habitat along the drainage that bisects the site. Attached Figure 3 provides a project area habitat map showing the location and extent of the habitat on the proposed project site. Figure 4 includes a set of onsite representative photographs. A complete list of plant species observed during the floristic inventory and rare plant survey is attached as Table 1.

BOTANICAL RESOURCES

The east and west sides of the proposed project site are composed of disturbed non-native annual grassland habitat, or semi-natural annual brome grassland alliance (CDFW CA Code: 42.026.00), that is typically dominated by non-native annual grasses and herbaceous broadleaf plant species, along with a few native forbs and wildflowers. The non-native annual grassland on the compacted level area of the western side was observed to be relatively low in species diversity and dominated by non-native oats (*Avena* sp.), filarees (*Erodium botrys*, *E. cicutarium*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), smooth cat's ear (*Hypochaeris glabra*), and abundant scattering of non-native treasureflower (*Gazania* sp.) groundcover. The slope down to the riparian area had a dense cover of field mustard (*Brassica rapa*) and crete weed (*Hedypnois cretica*). Integrated as a component of the non-native dominated grassland on the west were a few purple needlegrass (*Stipa pulchra*) along with very few San Luis Obispo (Cambria) morning glory (*Calystegia subacaulis* ssp. *episcopalis*). The grassland habitat on the west side of the riparian corridor totals 0.57 acre.

The eastern project area grassland (0.31 acre) was similar in composition to the west side dominated by a dense cover of oats and landscape escaped treasureflower, but without the stand of field mustard and crete weed. The eastern grassland flat had more abundant purple needlegrass that is integrated into the non-native grassland habitat along with more San Luis Obispo morning glory. From a habitat perspective it still constitutes a non-native annual grassland and not a purple needlegrass grassland habitat.

The drainage (creek) riparian corridor (0.53 acre) bisecting the site supports arroyo willow thicket habitat, *Salix lasiolepis* Woodland Alliance (CDFW: 61.201.00, CNDDDB CTT63200CA). This alliance is dominated by arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), which is characterized as a tall shrub or tree-like growth habit that may reach up to eight meters in height. Large and small coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) trees occur throughout the corridor, along with a big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), and planted sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*). There is little native understory vegetation limited to scattered landscape escapes.

The City has depicted the creek riparian corridor as a wildlife corridor in the Conservation and Open Space Element (COSE) with supporting policies in the Land Use Element and COSE for the protection and enhancement of creeks and wildlife habitat and corridors. The creek emanates from a large culvert and small culvert under Patricia Drive from Bishop Peak runoff and likely stormwater runoff from the residential neighborhood. The small culvert from the north end of the site is an open swale with creeping spikerush (*Eleocharis macrostachya*), curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), and iris-leaved rush (*Juncus xiphioides*) leading to the main drainageway from the large culvert under the woody riparian vegetation. The creek bottom has narrow braided low flow channels along the flow path with likely unconsolidated sheet flow across the drainage bottom during heavy rain events. The open channel and riparian corridor continue offsite downstream to the backyards of houses along Westmont Avenue where it appears to go underground through the residential development.

WILDLIFE RESOURCES

The project site is a remnant isolated patch of grassland and riparian habitat within the residential urbanized landscape at the outer edge of the City at the base of Bishop Peak. The site can provide habitat for a variety of wildlife species that have become adapted to the urban environment such as raccoons, opossums, skunks, with evidence of deer, gopher, and ground squirrels observed. Even in urbanized areas, riparian corridors and trees can provide habitat for a variety of wildlife species that have become adapted to the urban environment, but in particular to resident and migratory birds. Common birds observed during DWE field survey included the northern mockingbird, house finch, Anna's hummingbird, California towhee, California quail, Wilson's warbler, Hutton's vireo, and black-headed grosbeak. Given the small infill site is surrounded by urban development, other wildlife use is likely

limited with generally low wildlife values. While depicted by the City as a wildlife corridor, the project site does not represent any specific migratory or movement corridor for wildlife amongst the dense surrounding residential development as the riparian corridor ends abruptly near Westmont Avenue.

4.2 SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES

Special-status species are those plants and animals listed, proposed for listing, or candidates for listing as threatened or endangered by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) under the federal Endangered Species Act (FESA); those listed or proposed for listing as rare, threatened, or endangered by the CDFW under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA); animals designated as “Species of Special Concern” by the CDFW; and plants occurring on lists 1B, 2, and 4 of the CNPS *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California*. Natural Communities of Special Concern are habitat types considered rare and worthy of tracking in the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) by the CNPS and CDFW because of their limited distribution or historic loss over time.

The search and review of the CNDDB revealed 58 historic and extant (presumed existing) occurrences of special-status plant and wildlife species, and two natural communities of special concern within the San Luis Obispo USGS quadrangle map with potential to occur on the project site. This quadrangle map CNDDB search was used because of the urbanized landscape surrounding the proposed project site. Attached Table 2 is a list of the CNDDB special-status plant and wildlife species with recorded occurrences used for project evaluation. The following briefly describes or summarizes the special-status species issues and observations or potential for occurrence on the project site.

Special-Status Botanical Resources

The CNDDB search revealed the recorded occurrences of 34 special-status plant species and two natural communities of special concern with the potential to occur on the project site. No natural communities of special concern occur on the project site. Purple needlegrass dominated grasslands can be considered a *valley needlegrass grassland* natural community of special concern, however, the onsite occurrence of purple needlegrass is only a component of the non-native oats dominated annual grassland habitat and does not constitute a natural community of special concern.

While the CNDDB list of special-status plant species is exhaustive, most of the species and natural communities are associated with undisturbed lands and specific soil types, such as serpentine outcrops or specific habitat characteristics such as seasonal wetlands. The DWE field survey was conducted during the spring 2021 at peak floristic expression and represents a thorough floristic inventory and rare plant survey for this somewhat disturbed infill site. The botanical survey resulted in observation of one CNPS List 4.B (a watch list) San Luis

Obispo (Cambria) morning glory that is a species of limited distribution but has current distribution from San Luis Obispo County to northwestern Santa Barbara County, with historic herbaria records as far north as Sonoma County. Recent observations in the record have found it throughout coastal and inland San Luis Obispo County reducing the significance of its occurrence and local rarity at any one location. No other rare, threatened, or endangered plant species or remnants thereof were observed within the project area during the DWE appropriately timed 2021 floristic inventory and rare plant survey. While only one survey was conducted, the grassland project areas were at peak expression of grasses and broadleaf forbs that adequately captured the flora for the purposes of project evaluation and assessment of potential rare plant impacts.

Special-Status Wildlife

The CNDDDB search revealed the recorded occurrences of 24 special-status wildlife in the region of the project site (see Table 2). Special-status wildlife species known from the region evaluated for this study have specific habitat use requirements (i.e., specific soils, terrestrial or aquatic). Given the infill urban setting with a limited diversity of the non-native grassland species, no associated special-status grassland wildlife species area expected to occur. The willow riparian creek corridor habitat has a low potential for several riparian associated species, but the lack of understory shrub and natural debris limits the suitability for any special-status wildlife species. This conclusion is discussed further below.

Riparian/Aquatic Species – The CNDDDB has recorded occurrences of the steelhead, California red-legged frog, foothill yellow-legged frog, coast range newt, San Luis Obispo pyrg (a freshwater snail), and western pond turtle. These are all highly aquatic species for all or a significant portion of their lifecycle and suitable habitat is not represented in the seasonal creek running through the project site. The lesser slender salamander and two-striped garter snake can occur in riparian habitat. The lack of accumulated cover (vegetation and debris) and likely sheet flows throughout the bottom of the corridor does not represent suitable habitat for these two species. Vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*) require static seasonal pools that do not occur within the project site. Tricolored blackbirds require tule/cattail stands or thickets for nesting that do not occur on the project site. The yellow-breasted chat, loggerhead shrike, and Cooper's hawk have a low potential to use the onsite riparian corridor for nesting or foraging. The Monterey dusky footed woodrat can occur in riparian areas, however, no woodrat middens (nests) were observed onsite.

Upland Species – The compacted and heavy clay soils are unsuitable habitat for the American badger, coast horned lizard, or northern California (silvery) legless lizard that need sandy friable soils. No evidence of these species or suitable soils were observed during DWE field surveys. The burrowing owl can winter in the San Luis Obispo area but nests further inland, however, the site lacks sufficient grassland and ground squirrel burrow habitat. The Crotch bumblebee (*Bombus crotchii*) ranges throughout California to Baja typically found in

wildflower rich grasslands. The project site is low in wildflower diversity and no bumblebee nests were observed during DWE field surveys. The monarch butterfly uses forests and tree stands typically near the coast for fall and winter roosts. The onsite low stature riparian habitat does not represent suitable monarch butterfly winter roost habitat. The CNDDDB has recorded occurrences of four bat species that are known from forest and woodland habitats, but use caves, mines, buildings, trees and rock crevices for maternity colonies and roosts. No suitable roost structure occurs within the project site, so these species are not expected to occur. The American badger is known from grasslands in the region with abundant small mammal prey base. No evidence of badger dens was observed on the project site during DWE field surveys.

4.3 REGULATORY SETTING

The remnant open creek channel and riparian corridor may represent jurisdictional waters of the U.S./State pursuant to the Federal Clean Water Act Section 404, California Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Act, and California Fish and Game Code Section 1600 Lake and Streambed Program. Depending on the location of project impacts into the riparian corridor or active creek bottom, project elements encroaching into the riparian corridor such as the proposed bridge may need permits or authorizations from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and/or the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). Current bridge design indicates the proposed span bridge footings would be constructed above the 100-year water surface elevation and fall well above the active creek channel with only minor impacts from riparian tree removal and trimming. As such, no fill would be placed in the Corps waters of the U.S. jurisdiction and no permit would be required by the Corps. However, the RWQCB and CDFW may still require permits for the work through the riparian corridor.

The CDFW Fish and Game Code of California Sections 3503 and 3503.1 (raptors specifically) prohibits the destruction of active nests of birds. Active bird's nests must be avoided from destruction and protected from nest failure during project activities as there is no permit available for destruction of an active nest.

5.0 PROJECT IMPACTS AND RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES

The proposed project would develop non-native annual grassland habitat for the residence allowable building area of 0.36 acre and ADU building area of 0.09 acre, while preserving the riparian corridor and required setbacks of 0.78 acre. Construction of the bridge across the riparian corridor connecting the west and east building areas would require removal of one multi-trunk willow (mostly horizontal laying trunks with numerous small vertical shoots) and one small coast live oak (less than 4" dbh) (see Tree Survey Plan Sheet C2). Other willow canopy may be trimmed for placement of the span bridge on the footings. The bridge location has been sighted in an open area of the riparian corridor to minimize impacts on riparian vegetation.

The proposed project preservation of the riparian corridor with required setbacks totaling 0.78 acre of the 1.41-acre site would be consistent with the COSE and Land Use Element policies to maintain an open channel, respect natural features, and protect and enhance creeks and wildlife habitat and corridors.

IMPACT 1: NESTING BIRDS

The proposed conversion of the disturbed annual grassland habitat and tree removal/trimming in the riparian corridor for the proposed bridge may impact ground nesting and/or tree nesting bird species if activities are conducted during the nesting season typically February 1st to August 31st. To reduce potential impacts to nesting birds to a less than significant level, the following mitigation measures are recommended:

MM BIO-1: Vegetation removal and initial site disturbance for any project elements shall be conducted between September 1st and January 31st outside of the nesting season for birds. If vegetation removal is planned for the bird nesting season (February 1st to August 31st), then preconstruction nesting bird surveys shall be required to determine if any active nests would be impacted by project construction. If no active nests are found, then no further mitigation shall be required.

If any active nests are found that would be impacted by construction, then the nest sites shall be avoided with the establishment of a non-disturbance buffer zone around active nests as determined by a qualified biologist. Nest sites shall be avoided and protected with the non-disturbance buffer zone until the adults and young of the year are no longer reliant on the nest site for survival as determined by a qualified biologist. As such, avoiding disturbance or take of an active nest would reduce potential impacts on nesting birds to a less-than-significant level.

IMPACT 2: RIPARIAN HABITAT IMPACTS

The proposed bridge has been located in a relatively open area of the onsite riparian habitat. However, some willow and small oak tree removal, and other willow tree pruning may be required to construct footings and place a clear span bridge structure over the creek on the footings. Ten 5 to 15-gallon coast live oak trees will be planted in riparian setback as part of the project to offset tree removal/trimming impacts. The bridge structure construction may result in fill of waters of the U.S./State (current plans show bridge work above Corps jurisdiction) and removal of riparian habitat that may require regulatory compliance from federal and state agencies. Impacts resulting in fill of waters of the U.S./State would be considered a potentially significant impact. To affirm acceptable regulatory compliance to reduce potential impacts on waters of the U.S./State to a less than significant level, the following mitigation measures are recommended:

MM BIO-2: The applicant shall obtain Clean Water Act (CWA) regulatory compliance in the form of a permit from the Corps or written documentation from the Corps that no permit would be required for the proposed road crossing. Should a permit be required, the applicant shall implement all the terms and conditions of the permit to the satisfaction of the Corps. Corps permits and authorizations require applicants to demonstrate that the proposed project has been designed and will be implemented in a manner that avoids and minimizes impacts on aquatic resources to the extent practicable. Compliance with Corps permitting would also include obtaining and CWA 401 Water Quality Certification from the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). Absent a Corps permit, the applicant may be required to obtain waste discharger requirements (WDRs) from RWQCB for riparian habitat waters of the State impacts. As such, Corps and/pr RWQCB regulatory compliance would reduce potential impacts on waters of the U.S./State to a less-than-significant level.

MM BIO-3: The applicant shall obtain compliance with Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code (Streambed Alteration Agreements) in the form of a completed Streambed Alteration Agreement Notification or written documentation from the CDFW that no agreement would be required for the proposed span bridge crossing through the riparian habitat. Should an agreement be required, the property owners shall implement all the terms and conditions of the agreement to the satisfaction of the CDFG. The CDFG Streambed Alteration Agreement process encourages applicants to demonstrate that the proposed project has been designed and will be implemented in a manner that avoids and minimizes impacts in the stream zone. As such, regulatory compliance would reduce potential impacts on waters of the State to a less-than-significant level.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings described above establishing the existing conditions of biological resources and regulatory setting within the project site, and incorporation of the recommended mitigation measures, implementation of the proposed project would not result in any substantial adverse effects on biological, botanical, or riparian habitat resources. Therefore, with mitigation measures incorporated into the project, direct and indirect project impacts on biological resources would be considered to be less than significant.

David Wolff Environmental, LLC841 PATRICIA DRIVE RESIDENTIAL PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT | **10**

Thank you for the opportunity to provide biological resources consulting services for this project.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "David K. Wolff". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "David" and last name "Wolff" clearly legible.

David K. Wolff
DWE Principal Ecologist

ATTACHMENTS:

- TABLE 1 – PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED
- TABLE 2 – CNDDDB SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES
- FIGURE 1 – REGIONAL LOCATION AERIAL MAP
- FIGURE 2 – VICINITY LOCATION AERIAL MAP
- FIGURE 3 – PROJECT HABITAT MAP
- FIGURE 4 – REPRESENTATIVE PHOTOGRAPHS

TABLE 1 PLANT SPECIES OBSERVED (4/22/2021)	
Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Bigleaf maple
<i>Avena sp.</i>	Oats
<i>Brassica rapa</i>	Field mustard
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Ripgut grass
<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	Soft chess brome
<i>Calystegia subacaulis ssp. episcopalis</i>	Cambria morning glory
<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Field bind weed
<i>Eleocharis macrostachya</i>	Creeping spikerush
<i>Erodium botrys</i>	Storksbill
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Redstem filaree
<i>Gazania sp.</i>	Treasureflower
<i>Geranium dissectum</i>	Wild geranium
<i>Hedypnois cretica</i>	Crete weed
<i>Hordeum murinum ssp. leporinum</i>	Foxtail barley
<i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	Smooth cat's ear
<i>Juncus xiphiodes</i>	Iris-leaved rush
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	Trefoil
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	English Plantain
<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	Sycamore
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	Coast live oak
<i>Rumex crispus</i>	Curly dock
<i>Salix lasiolepis</i>	Arroyo willow
<i>Sisyrinchium bellum</i>	Blue eyed grass
<i>Sonchus asper</i>	Spiny sowthistle
<i>Stipa pulchra</i>	Purple needlegrass
<i>Trifolium sp.</i>	Clover
<i>Vicia sativa</i>	Common vetch

TABLE 2 CNNDB SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES WITH POTENTIAL TO OCCUR				
SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS	CNPS RANK	HABITAT SUITABILITY POTENTIAL OCCURRENCE
WILDLIFE				
<i>Batrachoseps minor</i> lesser slender salamander	None	SSC	-	Low potential in riparian area because of high water sheet flows.
<i>Rana boylii</i> foothill yellow-legged frog	None	Endangered	-	No suitable perennial aquatic habitat.
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	Threatened	SSC	-	No suitable perennial aquatic habitat.
<i>Taricha torosa</i> Coast Range newt	None	SSC	-	No suitable perennial aquatic habitat.
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	None	WL	-	Low potential in remnant small patch of riparian habitat.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> white-tailed kite	None	FP	-	Low potential in remnant small patch of riparian habitat.
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	None	Threatened	-	No suitable wetland habitat.
<i>Icteria virens</i> yellow-breasted chat	None	SSC	-	Low potential in remnant small patch of riparian habitat.
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> loggerhead shrike	None	SSC	-	Low potential in remnant small patch of riparian habitat.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	None	None	-	No sufficient grassland habitat with enough squirrel burrows.
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> vernal pool fairy shrimp	Threatened	None	-	No suitable vernal pool habitat.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> steelhead	Threatened	None	-	No suitable perennial aquatic habitat.
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch bumble bee	None	None	-	No suitable wildflower rich grassland habitat.
<i>Danaus plexippus</i> monarch winter roosts	Candidate	None	-	No suitable roost sites.
<i>Neotoma macrotis luciana</i> Monterey dusky-footed woodrat	None	SSC	-	Low potential in riparian habitat. No woodrat nests observed.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> western mastiff bat	None	SSC	-	No suitable roost habitat.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	None	SSC	-	No potential burrows observed.
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	None	SSC	-	No suitable roost habitat.
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsend's big-eared bat	None	SSC	-	No suitable roost habitat.
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i> Yuma myotis	None	None	-	No suitable roost habitat.

TABLE 2 CENNDB SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES WITH POTENTIAL TO OCCUR				
SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS	CNPS RANK	HABITAT SUITABILITY POTENTIAL OCCURRENCE
<i>Anniella pulchra</i> northern California legless lizard	None	SSC	-	No suitable sandy soils or shrub cover onsite.
<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	None	SSC	-	No suitable perennial aquatic habitat.
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i> two-striped gartersnake	None	SSC	-	No suitable aquatic habitat.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	None	SSC	-	No suitable sandy soils or shrub cover onsite.
NATURAL COMMUNITIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN				
Coastal & Valley Freshwater Marsh	None	None	-	Not observed onsite.
Serpentine Bunchgrass	None	None	-	Not observed onsite.
PLANTS				
<i>Chlorogalum pomeridianum</i> var. <i>minus</i> dwarf soaproot	None	None	1B.2	Not observed. No serpentine chaparral onsite.
<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>hooveri</i> Hoover's button-celery	None	None	1B.1	Not Observed. No seasonal wetlands onsite.
<i>Lomatium parvifolium</i> small-leaved lomatium	None	None	4.2	Not observed. No chaparral onsite.
<i>Perideridia pringlei</i> adobe yampah	None	None	4.3	Not observed. No scrub, chaparral, woodland onsite.
<i>Sanicula hoffmannii</i> Hoffmann's sanicle	None	None	4.3	Not observed. No scrub, chaparral, woodland onsite.
<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>congdonii</i> Congdon's tarplant	None	None	1B.1	Not Observed. No mesic (moist) grassland areas onsite.
<i>Cirsium fontinale</i> var. <i>obispoense</i> Chorro Creek bog thistle	Endangered	Endangered	1B.2	Not observed. No serpentine wetland seeps onsite.
<i>Cirsium occidentale</i> var. <i>lucianum</i> Cuesta Ridge thistle	None	None	1B.2	Not observed.
<i>Deinandra paniculata</i> paniculate tarplant	None	None	4.2	Not observed.
<i>Layia jonesii</i> Jones' layia	None	None	1B.2	Not observed.
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i> chaparral ragwort	None	None	2B.2	Not observed. No scrub, chaparral, woodland onsite.
<i>Plagiobothrys uncinatus</i> hooked popcornflower	None	None	1B.2	Not observed.
<i>Streptanthus albidus</i> ssp. <i>peramoenus</i>	None	None	1B.2	Not observed.

TABLE 2 CNNDDB SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES WITH POTENTIAL TO OCCUR				
SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS	CNPS RANK	HABITAT SUITABILITY POTENTIAL OCCURRENCE
most beautiful jewelflower				
<i>Calystegia subacaulis</i> ssp. <i>episcopalis</i> San Luis Obispo (Cambria) morning-glory	None	None	4.2	Observed.
<i>Dudleya abramsii</i> ssp. <i>bettinae</i> Betty's dudleya	None	None	1B.2	Not observed. No scrub or chapparral onsite.
<i>Dudleya abramsii</i> ssp. <i>murina</i> mouse-gray dudleya	None	None	1B.3	Not observed. No chapparral or woodland onsite.
<i>Dudleya blochmaniae</i> ssp. <i>blochmaniae</i> Blochman's dudleya	None	None	1B.1	Not observed.
<i>Carex obispoensis</i> San Luis Obispo sedge	None	None	1B.2	Not observed. No wetlands onsite.
<i>Arctostaphylos luciana</i> Santa Lucia manzanita	None	None	1B.2	Not observed.
<i>Arctostaphylos pechoensis</i> Pecho manzanita	None	None	1B.2	Not observed.
<i>Arctostaphylos pilosula</i> Santa Margarita manzanita	None	None	1B.2	Not observed.
<i>Astragalus didymocarpus</i> var. <i>milesianus</i> Miles' milk-vetch	None	None	1B.2	Not observed.
<i>Ribes sericeum</i> Santa Lucia gooseberry	None	None	4.3	Not observed. No coastal scrub onsite.
<i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>clavatus</i> club-haired mariposa-lily	None	None	4.3	Not observed.
<i>Calochortus obispoensis</i> San Luis mariposa-lily	None	None	1B.2	Not observed.
<i>Calochortus simulans</i> La Panza mariposa-lily	None	None	1B.3	Not observed.
<i>Fritillaria agrestis</i> stinkbells	None	None	4.2	Not observed.
<i>Castilleja densiflora</i> var. <i>obispoensis</i> San Luis Obispo owl's-clover	None	None	1B.2	Not observed.
<i>Muhlenbergia utilis</i> aparejo grass	None	None	2B.2	Not observed. No wetlands onsite.
<i>Chorizanthe aphanantha</i> Irish Hills spineflower	None	None	1B.1	Not observed.
<i>Chorizanthe breweri</i> Brewer's spineflower	None	None	1B.3	Not observed

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TABLE 2 CNNDB SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES WITH POTENTIAL TO OCCUR				
SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS	CNPS RANK	HABITAT SUITABILITY POTENTIAL OCCURRENCE
<i>Chorizanthe palmeri</i> Palmer's spineflower	None	None	4.2	Not observed.
<i>Delphinium parryi ssp. eastwoodiae</i> Eastwood's larkspur	None	None	1B.2	Not observed.
<i>Horkelia cuneata var. puberula</i> mesa horkelia	None	None	1B.1	Not observed.

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FIGURE 1 – REGIONAL LOCATION MAP

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FIGURE 2 – VICINITY LOCATION MAP

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FIGURE 3 – PROJECT HABITAT MAP



Photo 1: View west along flag lot driveway access from Patricia Drive. 4/22/2021



Photo 2: View northeast at residence site non-native annual grassland. Field mustard (yellow flowers) at top of slope down to riparian corridor (tree line). 4/22/2021



Photo 3: View south along field mustard and crete weed covered slope down to willow riparian corridor along creek. 4/22/2021



Photo 4: View east across proposed bridge creek/riparian crossing (arrow) in open area of riparian canopy. 4/22/2021

 <p>Photo 5: View north (upstream) at low-flow "channel" scour and willows across the broad creek bottom. Shows landscape escapes and lack of native understory. 4/22/2021</p>	 <p>Photo 6: View northwest at large culvert outfall under Patricia Drive to creek bottom and landscape escapes and lack of native understory. 4/22/2021</p>
 <p>Photo 7: View at northwest corner of the site at swale from small culvert outfall under Patricia Drive. 4/22/2021</p>	 <p>Photo 8: View north at accessory dwelling unit location on east side non-native annual grassland and willow riparian corridor along creek. 4/22/2021</p>