



July 29, 2021

West Pointe Homes, Inc.
26500 West Agoura Road, #652
Calabasas, CA 91301

Subj: Biological Resources Technical Report Update
Moorpark 67 / North Ranch Residential Development Project, City of Moorpark

Dear Ms. Rasmussen:

This letter report provides an update to the Biological Resources Technical Report prepared for the Baher Property: A.P.N. 5110-190-285 & - 305 (prepared by LDC Environmental, dated March 2009). In accordance with the peer review comments provided by the City of Moorpark in October 2020, this letter report provides updates associated with the current onsite vegetation communities and focused surveys for specific special-status plant and wildlife species, as well as an evaluation of potential impacts of the project on biological resources based on **Attachment 1, Conceptual Grading, Drainage, & Utility Plan** (prepared by Delane Engineering, dated May 31, 2020). Information that has not changed since the 2009 report will not be discussed in this report, including project location, project description, regional overview, non-biotic characteristics of the site, and wildlife movement corridors and habitat linkages. Reports addressing protected trees, jurisdictional waters and habitat, and coastal California Gnatcatcher surveys will be provided under separate cover.

METHODS

A literature review was performed that included information available in standard references and relevant lists and databases pertaining to the status and known occurrences of sensitive and special-status biological resources. Other sources of information included aerial photographs, topographic maps, soil survey maps, climatic data, relevant policy and planning documents, and previous biological studies of the site, if available. The following sources were among those reviewed in preparation for field surveys, or that were consulted during preparation of this report. For a complete list, please refer to the References section of this report.

- *Biogeographic Information and Observation System ("BIOS")*, California Department of Fish and Wildlife ("CDFW"), data accessed on June 14, 2021;
- *California Natural Diversity Database ("CNDDDB") Rarefind 5* report for the 7.5' USGS Moorpark quadrangle and the eight surrounding quadrangles, CDFW, data accessed on June 14, 2021;
- *California Native Plant Society ("CNPS") Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California* for the 7.5' USGS Moorpark quadrangle and the eight surrounding quadrangles, CDFW, data accessed on June 14, 2021;
- *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special-Status Native Plant Populations and Natural Communities*, CDFW, March 10, 2018



- *FWS Critical Habitat Mapper for Threatened and Endangered Species*, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (“USFWS”), data accessed on June 14, 2021.
- *Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List*, CDFW, January 2021;
- *Vegetation Classification of the Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area and Environs in Ventura and Los Angeles Counties*, CNPS & CDFW, January 2006; and
- *Special Animals List*, CDFW, November 2020.

Lists generated from the CNDDDB and the CNPS literature searches are provided as **Attachment 2, CNDDDB and CNPS Database Results - June 14, 2021.**

Envicom Corporation biologist Erin Roberts conducted the biological survey and vegetation community mapping of the property boundary and those areas outside the property boundary where grading activities will occur (“Study Area”) over the course of three (3) days between June 16, 2021 and July 14, 2021. These surveys were conducted per the following times and conditions:

- June 16, 2021 between the hours of 7:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. in warm conditions (mid-60s to mid-80s °F) with partially cloudy to clear skies and light winds (1-7 m.p.h.);
- June 17, 2021 between the hours of 6:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. in in warm conditions (mid-60s to high-80s °F) with clear skies and light winds (1-3 m.p.h.);
- July 14, 2021 between the hours 9:00 a.m. and 11:00 a.m. in warm conditions (mid-60s to high-70s °F) with clear skies and light wind (2-5 m.p.h.).

Data collected during the June 16th and 17th surveys included an inventory of all vascular plants, vertebrate wildlife species, plant communities. Vascular plants were identified to the taxonomic level necessary to determine applicable protection status and species determinations were made using the *Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, 2nd Edition* (Baldwin B. et al. 2012). Vertebrate wildlife species were identified by direct observation, sign, (e.g. tracks, scat, or burrows), or vocalization and species identification relied upon Reid (2006), Sibley (2016), and Stebbins (2003). Plant communities were mapped using orthorectified, high-resolution aerial imagery from 2020 which was representative of the current conditions of those areas within Survey Area. The surveys were performed by slowly walking transects across the Survey Area and investigating particular areas as thoroughly as necessary. As all these areas were accessible by foot, this survey methodology resulted in an investigation of all plant communities and habitats growing within the Study Area.

Per the City of Moorpark’s peer review comments, the June 17th and July 14th surveys included focused surveys for white rabbit-tobacco (*Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*), Plummer’s mariposa lily (*Calochortus plummerae*), coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*)¹ and coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*). The surveys were performed by slowly walking transects across the Study Area and investigating particular areas that support the habitat requirements specific to these species.

¹ Since the preparation of the 2009 report, the standardized naming for the *Phrynosoma coronatum* complex has been updated, resulting in *Phrynosoma blainvillii* as the only coast horn lizard identified in the current CNDDDB Rarefind 5 report.

RESULTS

Vegetation Communities

The vegetation growing within the Study Area generally consists of ruderal grassland habitat, coastal scrub habitat, mulefat scrub habitat, and landscaping. The vegetation within the Study Area was correlated with the *Vegetation Classification of the Santa Monica Mountains Natural Recreation Area and Environs in Ventura and Los Angeles Counties, California* (CDFW/CNPS, January 2006) and the *California Natural Communities List* (CDFW, September 9, 2020). These documents provide lists of plant communities occurring in the Santa Monica Mountains and the environs and in the State of California, respectively. The latter provides the current conservation status rank (also known as “rarity rank”), which is used to determine the sensitivity of the plant community. Plant communities with global or state status ranks of G1 through G3, or S1 through S3 respectively, are sensitive and are referred to as “natural communities of special concern.” Plant communities are classified based on plant species composition and abundance, as well as the underlying abiotic conditions of the stand, such as slope, aspect, or soil type.

All nine (9) of the vegetation communities mapped and described in the 2009 report were recorded within the project site. For consistency purposes, the community descriptions provided in the prior report for Ruderal Grasslands, Landscaping, Ruderal Grasslands with CSS, Ruderal Grasslands with Landscaping, CSS with Ruderal Grassland, and Developed have not been updated and will not be reiterated in this report. However, the total acreages of each of these communities within the Study Area have been updated and are provided below in **Table 1, Vegetation Communities and Other Land Cover within the Study Area**. Further, one (1) additional coastal scrub vegetation community predominately comprising California Brittle Bush (*Encelia californica*) was mapped in the northwestern portion of the Study Area. The description of this community is provided below. The map of the vegetation communities recorded within the Study Area is provided as **Attachment 3, Biological Resources & Project Impacts Map** and representative photographs of these vegetation communities are provided as **Attachment 4A and 4B, Representative Photos of Onsite Vegetation Communities**. No Sensitive Plant Communities/Habitats identified in the CNDDDB Rarefind 5 application generated for the Moorpark quadrangle and the eight surrounding quadrangles were observed within the Study Area. A list of these communities is provided in Attachment 2.

Table 1
Vegetation Communities and Other Land Cover within the Study Area

Habitat Class	Vegetation Community or Land Cover ²	Conservation Status Rank ³	Acres
Coastal Scrub	California Brittle Bush (<i>Encelia californica</i>) Scrub Alliance [32.050.00]	G3S3	2.18
	California Sagebrush (<i>Artemisia californica</i>) Scrub Association [32.010.01]	G4S4	3.98
Herbaceous	Ruderal Grassland	Not ranked	11.21
	Landscaping	Not ranked	1.81
	Ruderal Grassland with CSS & Landscaping	Not ranked	3.43
	CSS with Ruderal Grassland	Not ranked	4.03
	Ruderal Grassland with CSS	Not ranked	40.55
Scrub Shrubland	Mulefat Scrub (<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>) [63.510.01]	G5S5	0.83
	Scalebroom Scrub (<i>Lepidospartum squamatum</i>) [32.070.00]	G3S3	0.20
Other Landcover	Developed	Not ranked	3.63
TOTAL ACREAGE			71.85
*Number is approximate due to rounding			

Coastal Scrub

Coastal scrub comprises approximately 6.16 acres (8.58 percent) of the vegetation within the Study Area. Vegetation mapping per the State Vegetation Classification yields two (2) types of coastal scrub vegetation communities within the Study Area, including California Brittle Bush (*Encelia californica*) Scrub Alliance and California Sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) Scrub Association.

California Brittle Bush Scrub Alliance [G3S3]

This scrub alliance is found in the northwestern portion of the Study Area, on a gentle to moderate southwest-facing slope, comprising approximately 2.18 acres (3.03 percent) of the Study Area. The shrub layer is predominately continuous and is characterized by a strong dominance of California brittle bush (greater than 70 percent relative cover) with a scattered distribution of giant wild rye (*Elymus codensatus*), California sagebrush, and coastal prickly pear (*Opuntia littoralis*), as well as

² Numbers in brackets are unique codes for each plant community, as provided in the *California Natural Communities List* (CDFW, November 8, 2019).

³ A conservation status rank (also known as “rarity rank”) or a “high inventory priority” designation is used to determine the significance of project impacts to plant communities. The conservation status ranking system consists of a geographic scale (G=Global; S=State) and a degree of threat (1=critically imperiled; 2=imperiled; 3=vulnerable to extirpation or extinction; 4=apparently secure; and 5=demonstrably widespread, abundant, or secure). Plant community alliances with global or state conservation status ranks of G1 through G3, or S1 through S3, respectively, are rare or sensitive and are considered to be “natural communities of special concern.”

scattered non-native brome grasses and hoary mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*) in the herbaceous layer. In addition, blue elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* ssp. *caerulea*) are sparsely distributed throughout the emergent layer. The California Brittle Bush Scrub Alliance is considered rare or sensitive by the State of California.

California Sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) Scrub Association [G4S4]

This scrub association is found in the northwestern and eastern edge of the Study Area, on gentle to moderate slopes of variable aspect, comprising approximately 3.98 acres (5.54 percent) of the Study Area. The shrub layer is relatively continuous and is characterized by a strong dominance of California sagebrush (greater than 60 percent relative cover) and a scattered, mostly non-native herbaceous layer. Also present in varying covers are purple sage (*Salvia leucophylla*), deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), and coyote bush (*Baccharis pilularis*). The California Sagebrush Association is not considered rare or sensitive by the State of California.

Scrub Shubland

Mulefat Scrub [G5S5]

Mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) Scrub is growing in the central portion of the Study Area and appears to be associated with an ephemeral drainage/ditch that traverses the property in a north to south direction. This vegetation community comprises approximately 0.83 acre (1.16 percent) of the site and supports an open to intermittent shrub layer dominated by a mix of mulefat and blue elderberry. The herbaceous layer is disturbed and comprises a mix of non-native grasses and herbaceous species, including red brome (*Bromus madritensis*), ripgut (*Bromus diandrus*), tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*), and black mustard (*Brassica nigra*). This vegetation community is not considered rare or sensitive by the State of California.

Scalebroom Scrub [G3S3]

Scalebroom Scrub (*Lepidospartum squamatum*) is growing within the portion of the unnamed blueline stream that passes through the northwesternmost corner of the Study Area. This vegetation community comprises 0.20 acre (0.28 percent) of the site and primarily consists of two (2) large patches of giant reed (*Arundo donax*) surrounded by patches of scalebroom, mulefat, and coyote bush. Scalebroom Scrub is considered rare or sensitive by the State of California.

Plant Communities / Habitats Listed in CNDDDB

A review of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's Natural Diversity Database ("CNDDDB") Rarefind 5 application reported that 11 Sensitive Plant Communities/Habitats have been recorded by other observers in the Moorpark Quadrangle, or within the adjacent quadrangles, including:

- California Walnut Woodland;
- Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest;
- Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest;
- Southern Mixed Riparian Forest;

- Southern Riparian Forest;
- Southern Riparian Scrub;
- Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland;
- Southern Willow Scrub;
- Valley Needlegrass Grassland;
- Valley Oak Woodland; and
- Walnut Forest.

None of these CNDDDB-listed communities were observed within the Study Area during the June 2021 surveys.

Plant Species Observed

A total of 66 vascular plant taxa were identified within the Study Area, including three (3) gymnosperms, 55 dicots and eight (8) monocots. A total of 32 plants were native species and 34 were non-native or introduced, representing a relatively equal proportion of natives to non-natives. A complete list of vascular plant species observed within the Study Area is provided as **Attachment 5, Vascular Plants Observed - June 16 & 17, 2021 and July 14, 2021**.

Special-Status Plant Species

An evaluation of the potential for occurrence at the site for special-status plant species known to occur in the region was undertaken through a search of the CNPS Online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants, 8th ed. (CNPS 2021) and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) Rarefind 5 application (CDFW 2021) for sensitive "elements" reported within the Moorpark quadrangle, and eight (8) others that surround it, namely Thousand Oaks, Santa Paula, Simi, Camarillo, Santa Paula Peak, Fillmore, Piru, and Newbury Park. The CNDDDB/CNPS derived lists are provided as Attachment 2. Plants with a CRPR of 4 were not included in this analysis as they are not rare, but rather are on a "watch list" of species with limited distribution and cannot be called "rare" from a statewide perspective.

Most special-status plant species known to occur in the region were precluded from occurring at the site due to the lack of suitable habitat and the disturbed nature of the site. Further, given the intensity and timing of the field surveys, several species for which the site provides suitable habitat can be confirmed as absent or the potential for occurrence of these species has been reduced. See **Attachment 6, Potential for Occurrence of Special-Status Plant Species** for additional information.

Per the peer review comments provided by the City of Moorpark in October 2020, focused surveys were conducted on June 17, 2021 and July 14, 2021 for white rabbit-tobacco (*Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*) and Plummer's mariposa lily (*Calochortus plummerae*), as well as for those species with low potential for occurrence, namely Gerry's curly-leaved monardella and Ojai navarretia. Two (2) individual white rabbit-tobacco plants were found adjacent to the alluvial wash that runs through the northwest corner of the Study Area, outside the development footprint. The location of this small population is provided on Attachment 3. No Plummer's mariposa lily's,

Gerry's curly-leaved monardella, or Ojai navarretia were found within the Study Area. Based on no recorded CNDDDB Rarefind 5 occurrences within the site and the intensity and correct timing of the June and July surveys to allow reliable detection, these species can be confirmed as absent. Further, it should be noted that since the March 2009 report was written, Plummer's mariposa lily is no longer a rare or sensitive species, as it has been down-listed from a CRPR of 1B.2 to a CRPR listing of 4.2.

Wildlife Species Observed

Wildlife observed during the biological surveys were primarily species that are common or relatively common to the region. A list of wildlife species observed during the field surveys is provided as **Attachment 7, Wildlife Species Observed - June 16 & 17, 2021 and July 14, 2021**. The species observed represent only a fraction of the wildlife species that can be expected to utilize the site for cover, foraging, and reproduction. Furthermore, species observed include those that are more easily detected during daytime surveys. Several species (e.g. reptiles, birds, small mammals) likely occur at the site, and a wide range of larger mobile species can be expected to utilize the site's resources routinely, such as foraging raptors, and medium- to large-sized mammals, such as coyotes, deer, bobcats, and skunks. Several holes that appear to be potential coyote dens were found at the site. Bird species observed during the surveys consisted primarily of year-round and summer residents, and potential migrants. Several species of birds can be expected to nest at the site in any given year.

Special-Status Wildlife Species

No special-status wildlife species considered to be rare, threatened, or endangered were observed during the 2021 surveys, although there is potential for some special-status wildlife species that were not observed to occur at the site and the vicinity of the site, even if in some cases only infrequently, in transit, or on a temporary basis. An analysis of the potential for occurrence of special-status wildlife at the site is provided as **Attachment 8, Potential for Occurrence of Special-Status Plant Species**. The potential for occurrence analysis was undertaken through research of the CDFW Natural Diversity Database (CDFW 2021) using the Rarefind 5 application for special-status "elements" on the USGS 7.5' Moorpark quadrangle and the eight (8) adjacent quadrangles. The potential for occurrence analysis provides a assessment of the potential for the occurrence of special-status animals based on their known distribution and habitat requirements. The following 10 special-status animals, including one (1) amphibian, four (4) reptiles, three (3) birds, and two (2) mammals were determined to have at least some probability to occur at the site with varying probabilities ranging from low to high:

Amphibians

- Western spadefoot (*Spea hammondi*) [SSC]

Reptiles

- California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentalis*) [SSC]
- Coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*) [SSC]

- Coast patch-nosed snake (*Salvadora hexalepis virgulata*) [SSC]
- Coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*) [SSC]

Birds

- Coastal California Gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila californica californica*) [FT/SSC]
- Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) [FP]
- White-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*) [CFP]

Mammals

- Pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*) [SSC]
- Western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*) [SSC]

The potential presence of these species was ranked from low potential (western spadefoot, coast patch-nosed snake, golden eagle, and the bat species), to moderate potential (California glossy snake, coastal California gnatcatcher, white-tailed kite), to high potential (coastal California gnatcatcher, coast horned lizard, coastal whiptail). The golden eagle, white-tailed kite, and all the bat species would only potentially forage at the site and would not roost and/or reproduce at the site. These species are highly mobile and able to escape capture or trampling.

The site contains potentially suitable habitat for the coastal California Gnatcatcher and CNDDB database reports several observations within close proximity of the Study Area. For this reason and given the relatively large project footprint, protocol surveys for the coastal California gnatcatcher are recommended.

Per the peer review comments provided by the City of Moorpark in October 2020, focused surveys for coastal whiptail and coast horned lizard were performed on July 14, 2021. Also, due to the presence of suitable habitat, the focused survey was expanded to include the California glossy snake and the coast patch-nosed snake. This survey focused on recording the presence and absence of these species as determined by visual observation and potential burrows, as well as the availability of the food and microhabitat requirements of these four (4) special-status species. During this survey habitat and food resources required by these species was documented; however, none of these special-status species were observed.

IMPACTS ANALYSIS

The project proposes development of 138 residential lots within a relatively undeveloped site. To determine impacts to biological resources related to this development, this impact analysis relies on the Conceptual Grading, Drainage, & Utility Plan prepared by Delane Engineering, dated May 31, 2020 (Attachment 1). The proposed limits of grading and anticipated fuel modification activities based on the standard Ventura County requirements of at least 100-feet from structures (Ventura County Fire Protection District Fire Prevention Bureau, Standard 515, Chapter 1.4) are shown overlaid on the site's biological resources on Figure 3. Based on this requirement, it is anticipated that most of the potential fuel modification clearing activities will occur within the limits of grading, with only a small 0.06 acre section in the northwest portion of the Study Area that could be potentially impacted by fuel modification activities. The plant communities that

would be impacted by project grading and potential fuel modification activities are summarized below in **Table 2, Impacts to Plant Communities**.

Table 2
Impacts to Vegetation Communities

Habitat Class	Vegetation Community	Status Rank	Total Onsite (Acres)	Grading Impacts		Additional Impacts from Fuel Modification		Total Impacted Acres	Total Percent Impacted
				Acres Impacted	Percent Impacted	Acres Impacted	Percent Impacted		
Coastal Scrub	California Brittle Bush (<i>Encelia californica</i>) Scrub Alliance [32.050.00]	G3S3	2.18	0.71	32.57%	0.03	1.38%	0.74	33.94%
	California Sagebrush (<i>Artemisia californica</i>) Scrub Association [32.010.01]	G4S4	3.98	0.45	11.31%	0.00	0.00%	0.45	11.31%
Herbaceous	Ruderal Grassland	Not ranked	11.21	8.07	72.00%	0.00	0.00%	8.07	72.00%
	Landscaping	Not ranked	1.81	0.66	36.46%	0.00	0.00%	0.66	36.46%
	Ruderal Grassland with CSS & Landscaping	Not ranked	3.43	3.43	100.00%	0.00	0.00%	3.43	100.00%
	CSS with Ruderal Grassland	Not ranked	4.03	2.04	50.62%	0.03	0.74%	2.07	51.36%
	Ruderal Grassland with CSS	Not ranked	40.55	36.97	91.17%	0.00	0.00%	36.97	91.17%

Habitat Class	Vegetation Community	Status Rank	Total Onsite (Acres)	Grading Impacts		Additional Impacts from Fuel Modification		Total Impacted Acres	Total Percent Impacted
				Acres Impacted	Percent Impacted	Acres Impacted	Percent Impacted		
Scrub Shrubland	Mulefat Scrub (<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>) [63.510.01]	G5S5	0.83	0.60	72.29%	0.00	0.00%	0.60	72.29%
	Scalebroom Scrub (<i>Lepidospartum squamatum</i>) [32.070.00]	G3S3	0.20	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	0.00	0.00%
Other Landcover	Developed	Not ranked	3.63	2.43	66.94%	0.00	0.00%	2.43	66.94%
TOTALS								55.42	77.05%

Impacts to Sensitive Natural Plant Communities

Impacts to California Brittlebush Coastal Scrub

Grading for the proposed project would result in the removal of approximately 0.71 acre of California Brittle Bush Scrub Alliance, which is considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW. Also, fuel modification for the proposed project would potentially impact approximately 0.03 acre of the California Brittle Bush Scrub Alliance, depending on site-specific fuel modification requirements, which are to the discretion of the Ventura County Fire Department (“VCFD”). Grading of the California Brittle Bush Scrub Alliance would be a significant, but mitigable impact. No additional impacts to onsite natural sensitive plant communities are anticipated as a result of this project.

Impacts to Special-Status Plants

The white rabbit-tobacco is growing in the northwestern corner of the Study Area, approximately 300 feet outside the anticipated development footprint. No other special-status plant species were found within the Study Area. As previously discussed in the potential for occurrence analysis for special-status plant species, many of the special-status species known to occur in the region are presumed to be absent from the site due to lack of suitable habitat or confirmation via appropriately timed springtime rare plant surveys. Therefore, Project impacts to special-status wildlife species are considered less than significant.

Impacts to Special-Status Wildlife

Many of the special-status wildlife species that may potentially occur at the site are capable of escaping harm during project development (e.g. non-nesting birds and foraging bats), while others are vulnerable to direct impacts, including injury and mortality. In this case, the special-status

species that could be directly impacted include potentially occurring land dwelling animals, including the California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentalis*) [SSC], coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*) [SSC], coast patch-nosed snake (*Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*) [SSC], and the coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*) [SSC]; the burrowing western spadefoot (*Spea hammondi*) [SSC] species; and the two (2) bat species, pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*) [SSC], and western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*) [SSC], which could roost in trees at the site. Direct loss or injury to individuals of a special-status wildlife species would be a significant but mitigable impact. Although there is potential that several individuals of these species could be impacted, if present, the habitat loss associated with the project would not significantly impact a population of these species, given the acreage of habitat that would be affected and the amount of remaining suitable habitat in the surrounding area. Impacts to nesting birds, including nesting special-status bird species, are addressed under the Impacts to Nesting Birds section below.

Impacts to Nesting Birds

Ground and vegetation disturbing activities including but not limited to grading and fuel modification, if conducted during the nesting bird season (February 1 to August 31), would have the potential to result in removal or disturbance to trees and shrubs that could contain active bird nests. In addition, these activities would also affect herbaceous vegetation that could support and conceal ground-nesting species. Project activities that result in the loss of bird nests, eggs, and young would be in violation of one or more of California Fish and Game Code sections 3503 (any bird nest), 3503.5 (birds-of-prey), or 3511 (Fully Protected birds). In addition, removal or destruction of one or more active nests of any other birds listed by the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA), whether nest damage was due to vegetation removal or to other construction activities, would be considered a violation of the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code Section 3511. The potential for loss of protected bird nests, eggs, or young due to project activities would be a significant but mitigable impact.

MITIGATION MEASURES

The 2009 report provided several mitigation measures addressing potential significant impacts resulting from project development. Several of these measures are still applicable, while others have been updated to account for current CEQA guidelines, current site conditions, and updates to the sensitivity of species. These are discussed in detail below. The mitigation measures provided in the 2009 report that remain relevant and have not been updated are as follows:

- Mitigation Measure 1a
- Mitigation Measure 1b
- Mitigation Measure 1d
- Mitigation Measure 2
- Mitigation Measure 3a
- Mitigation Measure 3b
- Mitigation Measure 3c
- Mitigation Measure 5a
- Mitigation Measure 5b

- Mitigation Measure 5c
- Mitigation Measure 6a
- Mitigation Measure 6b
- Mitigation Measure 7a
- Mitigation Measure 7b
- Mitigation Measure 9a
- Mitigation Measure 9b
- Mitigation Measure 10a
- Mitigation Measure 10b
- Mitigation Measure 11

It is our recommendation that Mitigation Measure 1c not be a requirement of the project because it is not necessary to offset a sensitive vegetation and those protections provided under this measure are encapsulated in Mitigation 1a. Mitigation Measure 1a and 1c reads as follows:

MM 1a In order for any remaining unmodified natural open space within or adjacent to the project site to continue to function as a natural part of the regional ecosystem to the greatest extent possible, the applicant shall develop a management plan for the protection and maintenance of remaining onsite open space areas. The plan shall be incorporated into the CC & R's for the tract and shall contain at least the following elements:

- Goals and Objectives
- Permitted and Prohibited Uses
- Exotic Plant and Animal Management
- Litter Management
- Responsible Parties
- Funding
- Enforcement and Penalties
- Trespass Remediation
- Contingencies

The project's Homeowners Association is expected to be the long-term owner of the any remaining unmodified natural open space and would be responsible for any necessary maintenance.

MM 1c Any coastal sage scrub that is remaining after full project development will be preserved and enhanced. Any natural open space areas (excluding areas of mule fat scrub and southern alluvial fan scrub) and not affected by fuel modification requirements will be used for the creation of coastal sage scrub. Details of the proposed restoration and creation efforts and success criteria shall be described in a Mitigation and Monitoring Plan that is to be approved by CDFG prior to implementation.

Mitigation Measure Updates

The following mitigation measure has been added to the prior measures required to mitigate for “Impacts to Vegetation Communities & Habitats”:

MM 1(e) Restoration of California Brittle Bush Scrub

Grading and fuel modification impacts to the California brittle bush scrub plant community shall be compensated by restoration of in-kind habitat in an area(s) to be preserved as permanent open space. To the extent possible, this shall be accomplished by the on-site restoration of disturbed habitats (e.g., non-native grassland) in-kind habitats. Restoration should be implemented only where suitable conditions exist to support viable in-kind habitats. If on-site restoration is not possible, compensation for the loss or modification of the California brittle bush scrub communities may be accomplished by off-site restoration of in-kind habitat or by a contribution to an in-lieu fee program approved by the City of Moorpark.

A Mitigation and Monitoring Plan shall be developed by a qualified biologist, restoration ecologist, or resource specialist, and approved by the City of Moorpark prior to issuance of the grading permit for the Project. In broad terms, the plan shall at a minimum include:

- Description of the project/impact and mitigation sites
- Specific objectives
- Success criteria
- Plant palettes
- Implementation plan
- Maintenance activities
- Monitoring plan
- Contingency measures/adaptive management

Success criteria shall at a minimum be evaluated based on percent cover of planted native species, as well as control of invasive plant species within the restoration area.

The performance standards for the Mitigation and Monitoring Plan shall be at a minimum the following:

- Within five years after introducing the native plants to the mitigation site, the acreage of restored California brittle bush scrub shall be no less than the acreage lost to project construction.
- Within five years after introducing the native plants to the mitigation site, the absolute cover of native species shall be no less than 80% within the restoration area.

- Non-native species in the treated area shall be less than 15% relative cover by the end of the third year of treatment and less than 5% relative cover by the end of the fifth year of treatment; and,
- Restoration will be considered successful after the success criteria have been met for a period of at least 2 years without any maintenance or remediation activities other than invasive species control.

The restoration project shall be initiated prior to development of the project, and shall be implemented over a five-year period. The restoration project shall incorporate an iterative process of annual monitoring and evaluation of progress, and allow for adjustments to the restoration plan, as necessary, to achieve desired outcomes and meet success criteria. Annual reports discussing the implementation, monitoring, and management of the restoration project shall be submitted to the City of Moorpark. Five years after Project start, a final report shall be submitted to the City, which shall at a minimum discuss the implementation, monitoring, and management of the restoration project over the five-year period, and indicate whether the restoration project has been successful based on established success criteria. The annual reports and the final report shall include as-built plans submitted as an appendix to the report. The project shall be extended if success criteria have not been met at the end of the five-year period to the satisfaction of the City.

If impacts to the California brittle bush scrub are to be mitigated by a contribution of an in-lieu fee, the applicant shall provide evidence of payment of the in-lieu fee prior to issuance of the grading permit. The fee shall be based on the cost per acre to restore or create in-kind habitat and the acreage of the plant community impacted. In-lieu fees shall be used for the restoration of in-kind habitat.

The following mitigation measure has been updated to address changes in the nomenclature of the horned lizard (*Phrynosoma* sp.) and current special-status species, as well to account for the pre-project focused surveys that were conducted in 2021:

MM 8(a) Pre-construction Survey for Special-Status Wildlife Species

Prior to the commencement of ground disturbance or vegetation removal activities, including but not limited to grubbing, grading, and fuel modification, two (2) pre-construction surveys for special-status wildlife species, including coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*), coastal western whiptail, California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentalis*), Coast patch-nosed snake (*Salvadora hexalepis virgulata*), and western spadefoot (*Spea hammondi*), by a qualified biologist(s) to determine presence/absence of these species at the site. The first survey shall be conducted within 14 days and the second survey shall be conducted within three (3) days of commencement of ground or vegetation disturbing activities. These surveys should coincide with weather conditions that are conducive for each species; sunny late-spring or summer days with above-average temperatures for,

coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*), coastal western whiptail (Stebbins 2003) California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentalis*) and the Coast patch-nosed snake (*Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*) and after substantial rainfall events in the winter and spring for western spadefoot (Ervin and Cass 2007). If the any of the four (4) species are found to occur onsite during the additional, then Mitigation Measure-8b shall be instituted.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Erin Roberts", with a long, sweeping underline.

Erin Roberts
Biologist / Restoration Ecologist

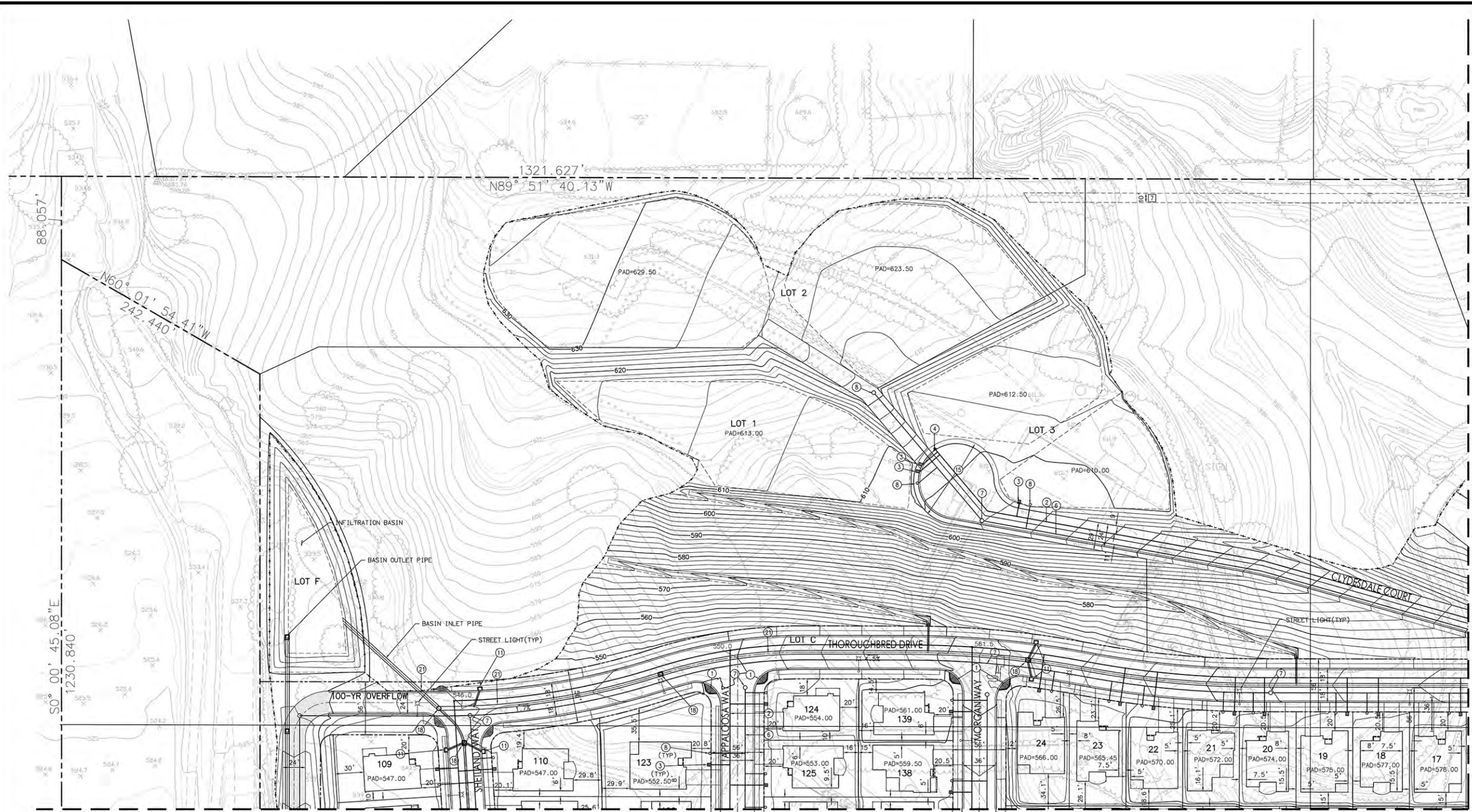
ATTACHMENTS:

- Attachment 1 – Conceptual Grading, Drainage, & Utility Plan
- Attachment 2 - CNDDDB & CNPS Database Results
- Attachment 3 - Biological Resources & Project Impacts Map
- Attachment 4A - Representative Photos of the Study Area
- Attachment 4B - Representative Photos of Onsite Vegetation Communities
- Attachment 5 - Vascular Plants Observed - June 16 & 17, 2021 and July 14, 2021
- Attachment 6 - Potential for Occurrence of Special-Status Plant Species
- Attachment 7 - Wildlife Species Observed - June 16 & 17, 2021
- Attachment 8 - Potential for Occurrence of Special-Status Wildlife Species

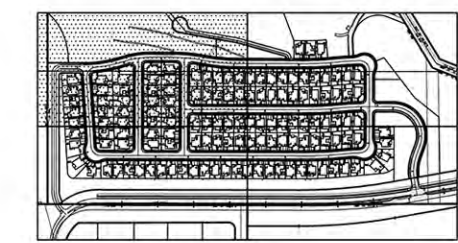
Attachment 1
Conceptual Grading, Drainage, & Utility Plan

SEE SHEET 3

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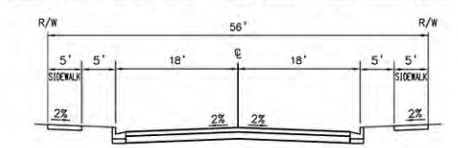


- CONSTRUCTION NOTES**
- 1 ACCESSIBLE RAMP PER SPPWC STANDARD PLANS 111-5
 - 2 WATER LINE PER VCWMD STD PLATE NO 1
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 - 7 SEWER MANHOLE PER SPPWC STD PLAN 200-1
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 - 16 CUL-DE-SAC PER VENTURA COUNTY ROADWAY STD TYPE 1
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 - 22 GRATED INLET
 - 23 RAISED LANDSCAPED MEDIAN
 - 24 STORM DRAIN OUTLET STRUCTURE PER SPPWC STD PLAN 384-3

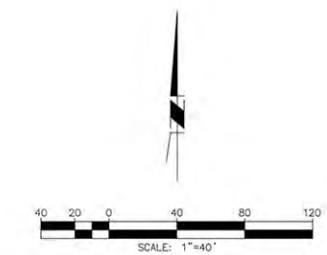


KEY MAP
NTS

SEE SHEET 4

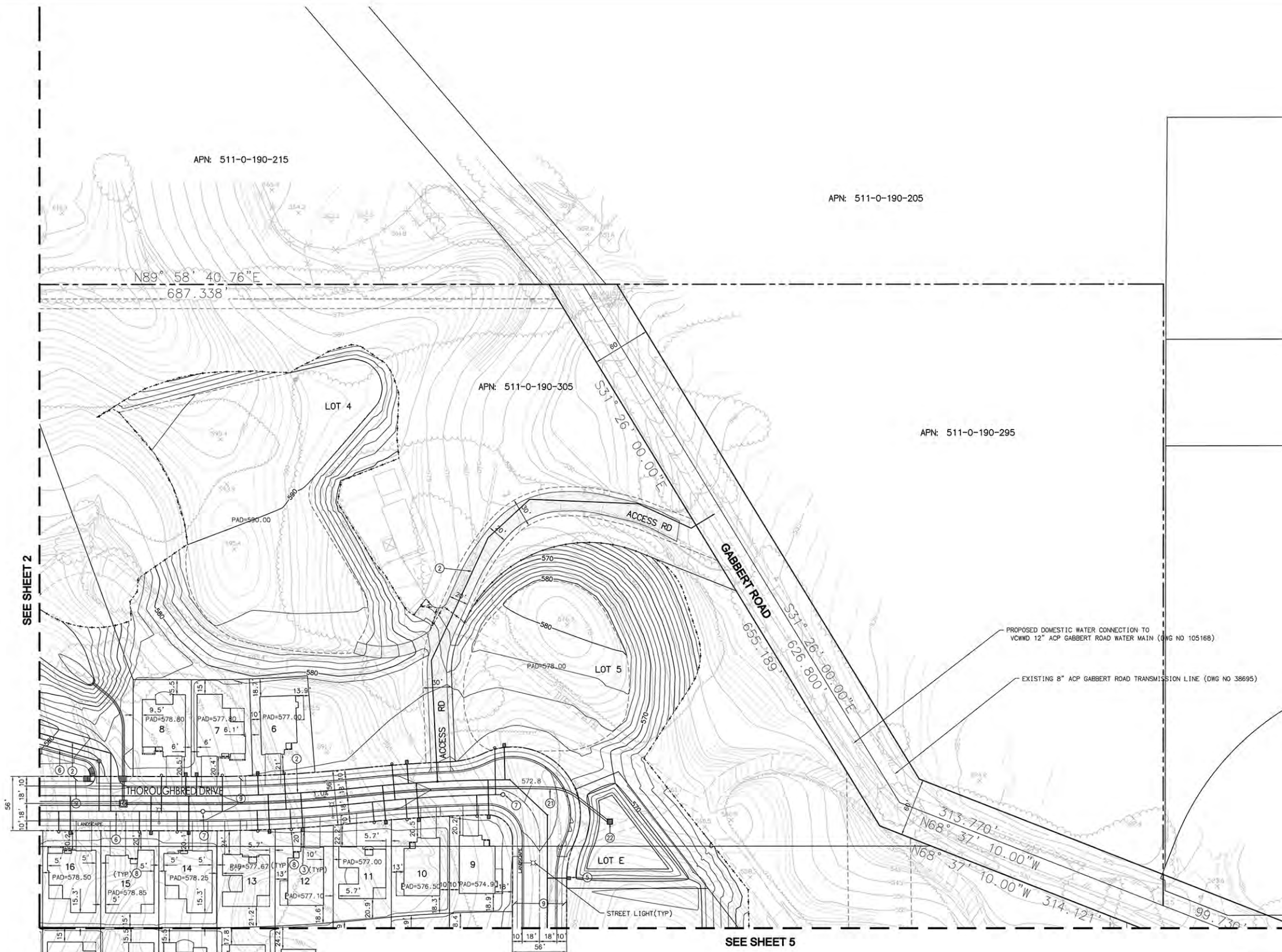


TYPICAL INTERIOR STREETS
NTS
PRIVATE STREETS - LOT C

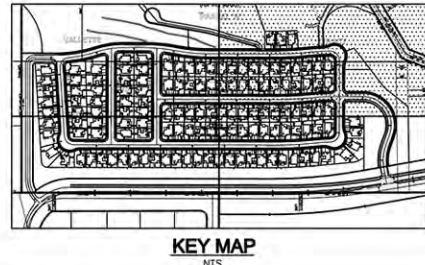


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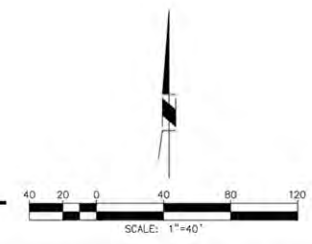
VESTING TENTATIVE TRACT MAP	
VTTM NO. 5847 CONCEPTUAL GRADING, DRAINAGE & UTILITY PLAN	
OWNER/SUBDIVIDER WEST POINTE HOMES RASMUSSEN DEVELOPMENT 26500 WEST AGOURA ROAD #652 CALABASAS, CA 91302 OFFICE: 805.370.0075 FAX: 805.370.0165 JAMES RASMUSSEN	SHEET 2 OF 8 SHEETS



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KEY MAP
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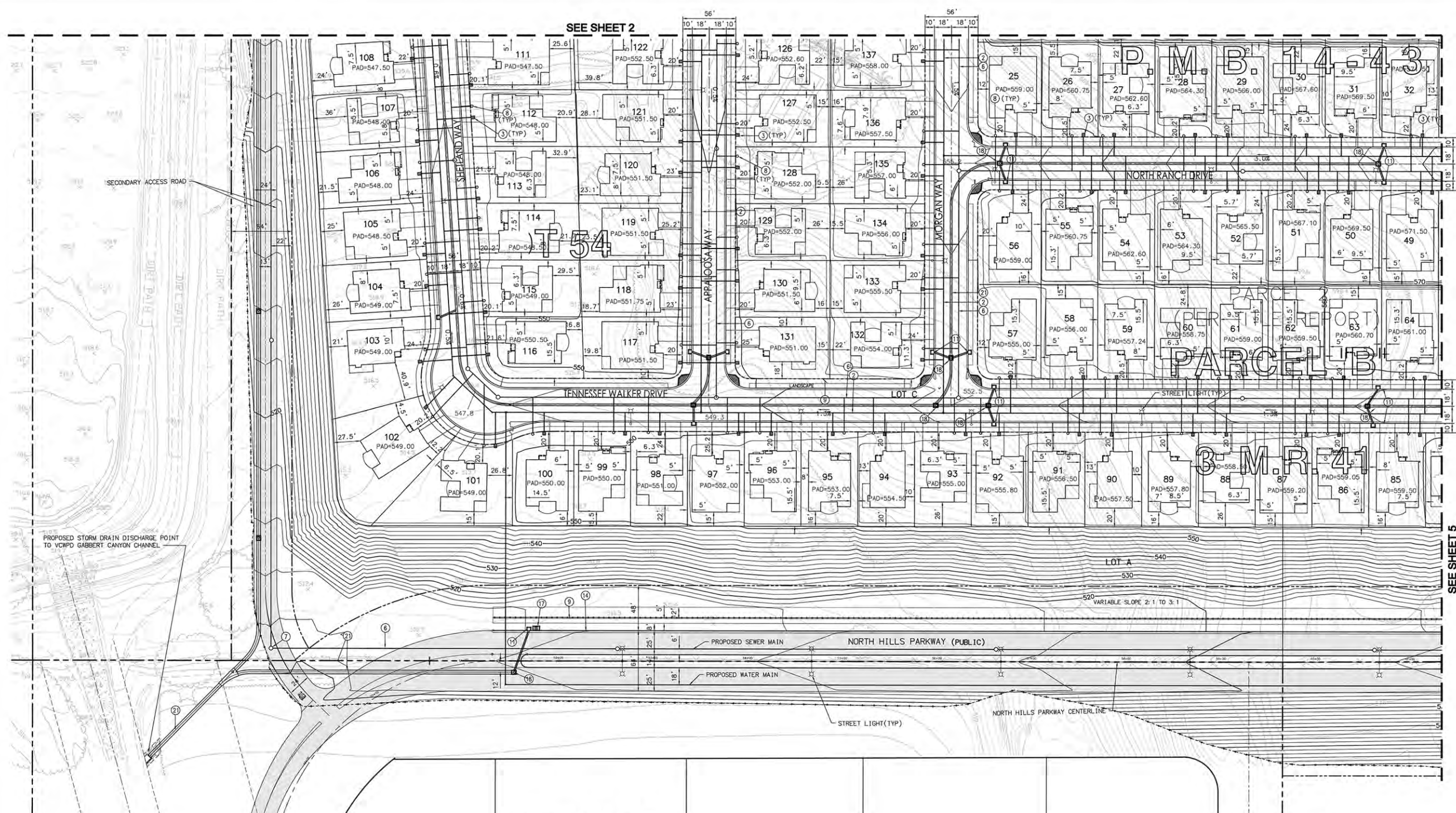
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VTM NO. 5847	
CONCEPTUAL GRADING, DRAINAGE & UTILITY PLAN	
OWNER/SUBDIVIDER	SHEET
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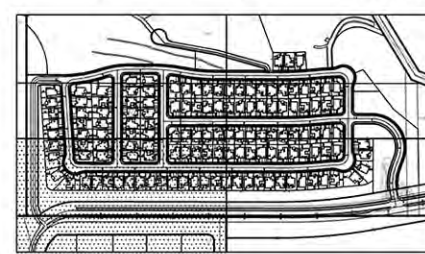
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No. C 72391
CIVIL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

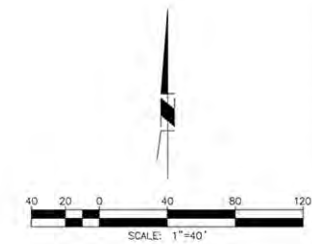


PROPOSED STORM DRAIN DISCHARGE POINT TO VCMFD GABBERT CANYON CHANNEL

24' WIDE ACCESS ROAD

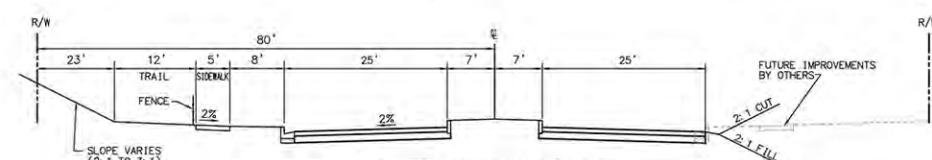


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CONSTRUCTION NOTES

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NORTH HILLS PARKWAY
STA 51+30 TO 68+65
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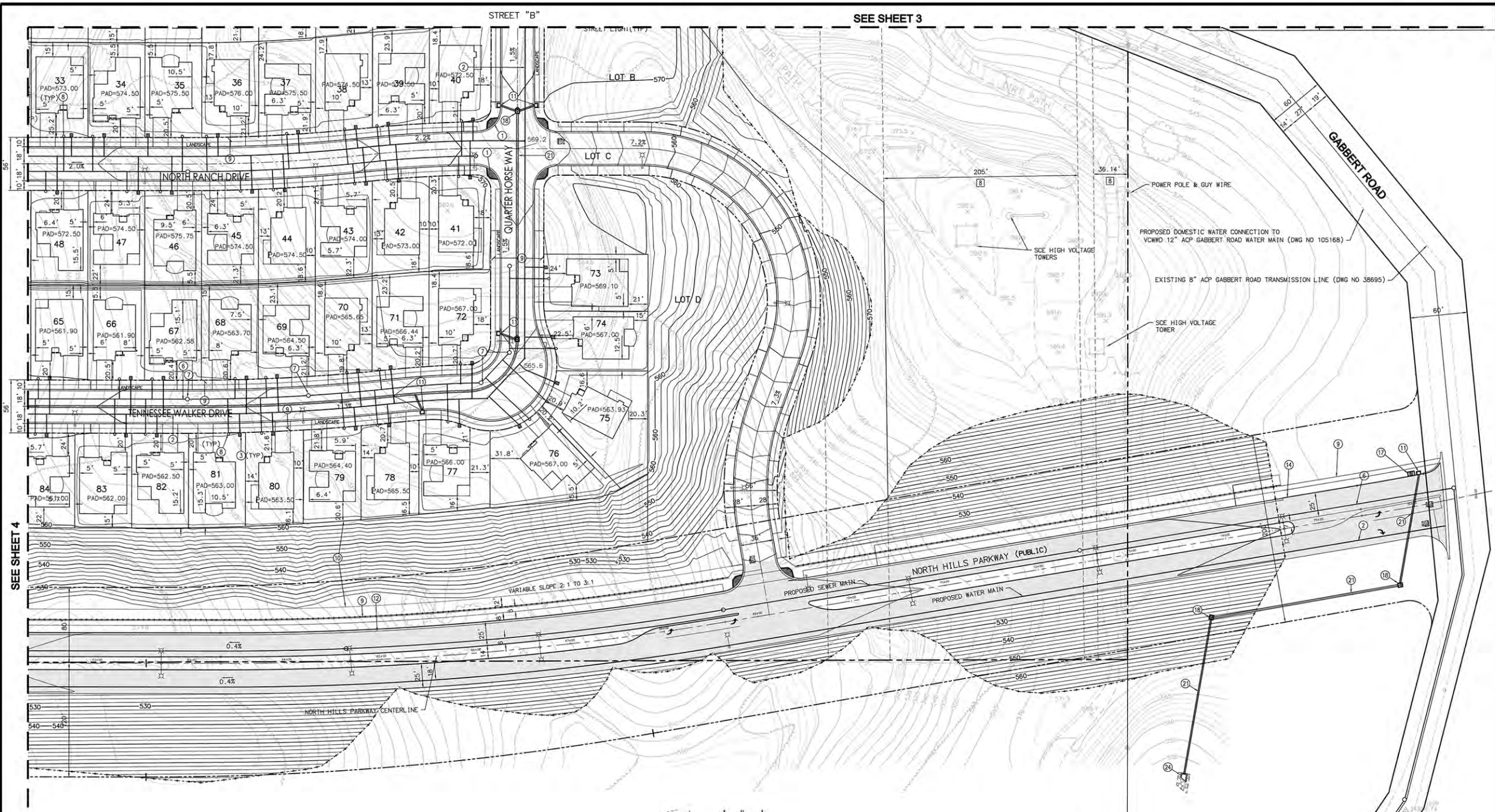
VESTING TENTATIVE TRACT MAP

VTTM NO. 5847
**CONCEPTUAL GRADING,
DRAINAGE & UTILITY PLAN**

OWNER/SUBDIVIDER
**WEST POINTE HOMES
RASMUSSEN DEVELOPMENT**
26500 WEST AGOURA ROAD #652
CALABASAS, CA 91302 OFFICE:
805.370.0075 FAX:
805.370.0169
JAMES RASMUSSEN

SHEET
4
OF 8 SHEETS

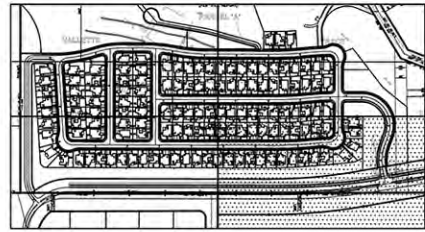
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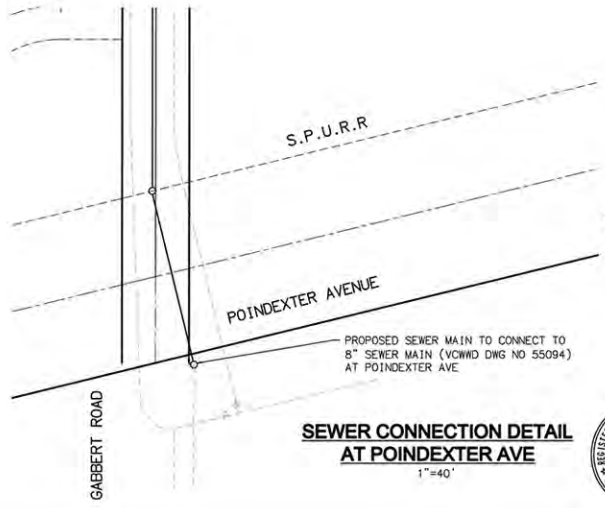
SEE SHEET 4

SEE SHEET 3

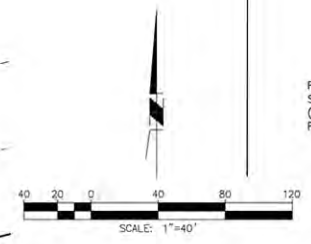
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KEY MAP
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SEWER CONNECTION DETAIL
AT POINDEXTER AVE
1"=40'



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VESTING TENTATIVE TRACT MAP	
VTTM NO. 5847 CONCEPTUAL GRADING, DRAINAGE & UTILITY PLAN	
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	OF 8 SHEETS

Attachment 2
CNDDB and CNPS Database Results



Selected Elements by Common Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad IS (Moorpark (3411838) OR Simi (3411837) OR Santa Paula (3411931) OR Santa Paula Peak (3411941) OR Fillmore (3411848) OR Piru (3411847) OR Camarillo (3411921) OR Newbury Park (3411828) OR Thousand Oaks (3411827))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Agoura Hills dudleya <i>Dudleya cymosa ssp. agourensis</i>	PDCRA040A7	Threatened	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2
American badger <i>Taxidea taxus</i>	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
arroyo chub <i>Gila orcuttii</i>	AFCJB13120	None	None	G2	S2	SSC
bank swallow <i>Riparia riparia</i>	ABPAU08010	None	Threatened	G5	S2	
Bell's sage sparrow <i>Artemisiospiza belli belli</i>	ABPBX97021	None	None	G5T2T3	S3	WL
Blochman's dudleya <i>Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae</i>	PDCRA04051	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
Braunton's milk-vetch <i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>	PDFAB0F1G0	Endangered	None	G2	S2	1B.1
burrowing owl <i>Athene cunicularia</i>	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
California condor <i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	ABNKA03010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	FP
California glossy snake <i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	ARADB01017	None	None	G5T2	S2	SSC
California horned lark <i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	ABPAT02011	None	None	G5T4Q	S4	WL
California legless lizard <i>Anniella spp.</i>	ARACC01070	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
California linderiella <i>Linderiella occidentalis</i>	ICBRA06010	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	
California Orcutt grass <i>Orcuttia californica</i>	PMPOA4G010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
California Walnut Woodland <i>California Walnut Woodland</i>	CTT71210CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
chaparral nolina <i>Nolina cismontana</i>	PMAGA080E0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
chaparral ragwort <i>Senecio aphanactis</i>	PDAST8H060	None	None	G3	S2	2B.2
coast horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	ARACF12100	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC



Selected Elements by Common Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
coast patch-nosed snake <i>Salvadora hexalepis virgulata</i>	ARADB30033	None	None	G5T4	S2S3	SSC
coastal California gnatcatcher <i>Poliophtila californica californica</i>	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	G4G5T3Q	S2	SSC
coastal whiptail <i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	ARACJ02143	None	None	G5T5	S3	SSC
conejo buckwheat <i>Eriogonum crocatum</i>	PDPGN081G0	None	Rare	G1	S1	1B.2
Conejo dudleya <i>Dudleya parva</i>	PDCRA04016	Threatened	None	G1	S1	1B.2
Crotch bumble bee <i>Bombus crotchii</i>	IIHYM24480	None	Candidate Endangered	G3G4	S1S2	
dune larkspur <i>Delphinium parryi ssp. blochmaniae</i>	PDRAN0B1B1	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.2
foothill yellow-legged frog <i>Rana boylei</i>	AAABH01050	None	Endangered	G3	S3	SSC
Gerry's curly-leaved monardella <i>Monardella sinuata ssp. gerryi</i>	PDLAM18163	None	None	G3T1	S1	1B.1
golden eagle <i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	ABNKC22010	None	None	G5	S3	FP
Greata's aster <i>Symphyotrichum greatae</i>	PDASTE80U0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.3
hoary bat <i>Lasiurus cinereus</i>	AMACC05030	None	None	G3G4	S4	
late-flowered mariposa-lily <i>Calochortus fimbriatus</i>	PMLIL0D1J2	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
least Bell's vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S2	
Lyon's pentachaeta <i>Pentachaeta lyonii</i>	PDAST6X060	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Malibu baccharis <i>Baccharis malibuensis</i>	PDAST0W0W0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
marcescent dudleya <i>Dudleya cymosa ssp. marcescens</i>	PDCRA040A3	Threatened	Rare	G5T2	S2	1B.2
mesa horkelia <i>Horkelia cuneata var. puberula</i>	PDROS0W045	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
Nuttall's scrub oak <i>Quercus dumosa</i>	PDFAG050D0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.1
Ojai fritillary <i>Fritillaria ojaiensis</i>	PMLIL0V0N0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
Ojai navarretia <i>Navarretia ojaiensis</i>	PDPLM0C130	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1



Selected Elements by Common Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
pallid bat <i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	AMACC10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Payne's bush lupine <i>Lupinus paynei</i>	PDFAB2B580	None	None	G1Q	S1	1B.1
Plummer's mariposa-lily <i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	PMLIL0D150	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
Riverside fairy shrimp <i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>	ICBRA07010	Endangered	None	G1G2	S1S2	
Ross' pitcher sage <i>Lepechinia rossii</i>	PDLAM0V060	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
San Bernardino ringneck snake <i>Diadophis punctatus modestus</i>	ARADB10015	None	None	G5T2T3	S2?	
San Diego desert woodrat <i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	AMAFF08041	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
Santa Ana sucker <i>Catostomus santaanae</i>	AFCJC02190	Threatened	None	G1	S1	
Santa Monica grasshopper <i>Trimerotropis occidentiloides</i>	IIORT36300	None	None	G1G2	S1S2	
Santa Susana tarplant <i>Deinandra minthornii</i>	PDAST4R0J0	None	Rare	G2	S2	1B.2
slender mariposa-lily <i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	PMLIL0D096	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	1B.2
south coast gartersnake <i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i> pop. 1	ARADB3613F	None	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	SSC
Southern California legless lizard <i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	ARACC01060	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
southern California rufous-crowned sparrow <i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	ABPBX91091	None	None	G5T3	S3	WL
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest <i>Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest</i>	CTT61310CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest <i>Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest</i>	CTT61330CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
Southern Mixed Riparian Forest <i>Southern Mixed Riparian Forest</i>	CTT61340CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
Southern Riparian Forest <i>Southern Riparian Forest</i>	CTT61300CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Southern Riparian Scrub <i>Southern Riparian Scrub</i>	CTT63300CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland <i>Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland</i>	CTT62400CA	None	None	G4	S4	
southern tarplant <i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>	PDAST4R0P4	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1



Selected Elements by Common Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Southern Willow Scrub <i>Southern Willow Scrub</i>	CTT63320CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
southwestern willow flycatcher <i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>	ABPAE33043	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S1	
steelhead - southern California DPS <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10</i>	AFCHA0209J	Endangered	None	G5T1Q	S1	
tricolored blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S1S2	SSC
two-striped gartersnake <i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	ARADB36160	None	None	G4	S3S4	SSC
umbrella larkspur <i>Delphinium umbraculorum</i>	PDRAN0B1W0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
unarmored threespine stickleback <i>Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni</i>	AFCPA03011	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1	S1	FP
Valley Needlegrass Grassland <i>Valley Needlegrass Grassland</i>	CTT42110CA	None	None	G3	S3.1	
Valley Oak Woodland <i>Valley Oak Woodland</i>	CTT71130CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
Verity's dudleya <i>Dudleya verityi</i>	PDCRA040U0	Threatened	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Walnut Forest <i>Walnut Forest</i>	CTT81600CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
western mastiff bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	AMACD02011	None	None	G4G5T4	S3S4	SSC
western pond turtle <i>Emys marmorata</i>	ARAAD02030	None	None	G3G4	S3	SSC
western small-footed myotis <i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	AMACC01140	None	None	G5	S3	
western spadefoot <i>Spea hammondi</i>	AAABF02020	None	None	G2G3	S3	SSC
western yellow-billed cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	
white rabbit-tobacco <i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i>	PDAST440C0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
white-tailed kite <i>Elanus leucurus</i>	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3S4	FP
white-veined monardella <i>Monardella hypoleuca ssp. hypoleuca</i>	PDLAM180A5	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.3
woven-spored lichen <i>Texosporium sancti-jacobi</i>	NLTEST7980	None	None	G3	S2	3
yellow warbler <i>Setophaga petechia</i>	ABPBX03010	None	None	G5	S3S4	SSC

Record Count: 81

Attachment 3
Biological Resources & Project Impacts Map



Aerial Source: Valtus Imagery Services: Hexagon Imagery Program (HxIP), 2020.

Legend

- Property Boundary
- - - Fuel Modification Zone (100-Ft.)

 Grading Footprint

Ec California Brittle Bush Scrub (*Encelia californica*)

Ac California Sagebrush Scrub (*Artemisia californica*)

RG Ruderal Grassland

L Landscaping

RCL Ruderal Grassland with CSS and Landscaping

CR CSS with Ruderal Grassland

RC Ruderal Grassland with CSS

Bs Mulefat Scrub (*Baccharis salicifolia*)

Ls Scalebroom Scrub (*Lepidospartum squamatum*)

D Developed

Special-Status Plant Species

● White rabbit-tabacco (*Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*) [CRPR 2B.2]



Attachment 4
Representative Photos of the Study Area



Photo 1: Representative photo of the California Brittle Bush Shrubland Alliance growing in the northwestern portion of the Survey Area.



Photo 2: Representative photo of the California Sagebrush Shrubland Alliance growing in the eastern portion of the Survey Area.



Photo 3: Representative photo of the California Sagebrush Shrubland Alliance growing in the eastern portion of the Survey Area.



Photo 4: Representative photo of the Landscaping within the Survey Area.



Photo 5: Representative photo of the Ruderal Grassland with CSS and Landscaping growing around the developed portions of the Survey Area.



Photo 6: Representative photo of the CSS with Ruderal Grassland growing within the Survey Area.



Photo 7: Representative photo of the Ruderal Grassland with CSS growing within the Survey Area.



Photo 8: Representative photo of the Mulefat scrub growing in the central portion of the Survey Area.



Photo 9: Representative photo of the Scalebroom Scrub growing in the northeastern-most edge of the Survey Area.

Attachment 5

Vascular Plants Observed - June 16 & 17, 2021 and July 14, 2021

GROUP	Family	Common Name
	<i>Scientific Name</i>	
GYMNOSPERMS		
	Pinaceae	
	* <i>Pinus canariensis</i>	Canary Island pine
	* <i>Pinus halpensis</i>	Aleppo pine
	* <i>Pinus pinea</i>	stone pine
FLOWERING PLANTS - DICOTS		
	Adoxaceae	
	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> ssp. <i>caerulea</i>	blue elderberry
	Aizoaceae	
	* <i>Carpobrotus</i> sp.	sea fig
	Anacardiaceae	
	* <i>Schinus molle</i>	Peruvian pepper tree
	<i>Malosma laurina</i>	laurel sumac
	Apiaceae	
	* <i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	sweet fennel
	Apocynaceae	
	<i>Asclepias fascicularis</i>	narrowleaf milkweed
	<i>Asclepias californica</i>	California milkweed
	Asteraceae	
	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	western ragweed
	<i>Artemisia californica</i>	California sagebrush
	<i>Artemisia douglasiana</i>	mugwort
	<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	coyote bush
	<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	mulefat
	* <i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	toocalote
	<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i>	woolly aster
	<i>Encelia californica</i>	California brittlebush
	<i>Ericameria linearifolia</i>	slender-leaved goldenbush
	<i>Ericameria palmeri</i>	Palmer's goldenbush
	<i>Hazardia squarrosa</i>	sawtooth goldenbush
	<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	telegraph weed
	* <i>Lactuca serriola</i>	prickly lettuce
	* <i>Hypochaeris glabra</i>	annual cat's ear
	<i>Pseudognaphalium californicum</i>	California everlasting
	* <i>Sonchus asper</i>	prickly sowthistle
	<i>Stephanomeria exigua</i>	whiteplume wirelettuce
	Boraginaceae	
	<i>Phacelia cicutaria</i>	caterpillar phacelia
	Brassicaceae	
	* <i>Brassica nigra</i>	black mustard
	* <i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	hoary mustard
	Cactaceae	
	<i>Opuntia littoralis</i>	coastal prickly pear
	Chenopodiaceae	
	* <i>Atriplex semibaccata</i>	creeping saltbush
	* <i>Salsola</i> sp.	Russian thistle

GROUP	Common Name
Family	
Scientific Name	
Cucurbitaceae	
<i>Cucurbita foetidissima</i>	coyote gourd
<i>Marah macrocarpa</i>	wild cucumber
Euphorbiaceae	
<i>Croton setigerus</i>	dove weed
<i>Euphorbia polycarpa</i>	prostrate spurge
<i>*Ricinus communis</i>	castor bean
Fabaceae	
<i>Acmispon glaber</i>	deerweed
<i>*Melilotus indicus</i>	yellow sweet clover
Fagaceae	
<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>	coast live oak
Geraniaceae	
<i>*Erodium botrys</i>	longbeak stork's bill filaree
<i>*Erodium cicutarium</i>	red-stemmed filaree
Lamiaceae	
<i>*Marrubium vulgare</i>	white horehound
<i>Salvia apiana</i>	white sage
<i>Salvia leucophylla</i>	purple sage
Oleaceae	
<i>*Fraxinus uhdei</i>	evergreen ash
Polygonaceae	
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	California buckwheat
Phrymaceae	
<i>Mimulus aurantiacus</i>	bush monkey flower
Proteaceae	
<i>*Grevillea robusta</i>	silk oak
Sapindaceae	
<i>*Cupaniopsis anacardiodes</i>	carrotwood tree
Solanaceae	
<i>Datura wrightii</i>	western jimsonweed
<i>*Nicotiana glauca</i>	tobacco tree
Scrophulariaceae	
<i>*Myoporum laetum</i>	myoporum
FLOWERING PLANTS-MONOCOTS	
Agavaceae	
<i>*Agave americana</i>	century plant
<i>Hesperoyucca whipplei</i>	chaparral yucca
Arecaceae	
<i>*Syagrus romanzoffiana</i>	queen palm
<i>*Washingtonia robusta</i>	Mexican fan palm
Poaceae	
<i>*Arundo donax</i>	giant reed
<i>*Avena barbata</i>	slender oat grass
<i>*Avena fatua</i>	common wild oat grass
<i>*Bromus diandrus</i>	ripgut grass
<i>*Bromus hordeaceus</i>	soft brome
<i>*Bromus madritensis ssp. rubens</i>	red brome

GROUP	
Family	Common Name
<i>Scientific Name</i>	
<i>Elymus codensatus</i>	giant wild rye
* <i>Stipa miliacea</i>	smilo grass

Attachment 6
Potential for Occurrence of Special-Status Plant Species

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Form	Common Blooming Period	Primary Habitat Association	Status (Federal/State/CNPS)	Potential to Occur (Observed, High, Moderate, Low, None)
Agoura Hills dudleya (<i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>agourensis</i>)	perennial herb	May - June	Rocky, volcanic breccia in chaparral and cismontane woodland at elevations between 260 to 460 meter.	FT/1B.2	None. Suitable habitats are absent.
Blochman's dudleya (<i>Dudleya blochmaniae</i> ssp. <i>blochmaniae</i>)	perennial herb	April - June	Open, rocky slopes, often in shallow clays over serpentine or rocky areas with little soils in coastal sage scrub, coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland at elevations between 5 to 290 meters.	1B.1	None. Suitable habitats are absent.
Braunton's milk vetch (<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i>)	perennial herb	January - August	Recent burn or disturbed areas, usually on sandstone with carbonate layers in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland at elevations between 3 and 640 meters. A soil specialist in saline, somewhat alkaline soils high in calcium, manganese, with some potassium.	FE/1B.1	None. Absence of live or dead plants. Also, suitable calcareous soils appear to be absent, so unlikely to occur as dormant seedbank.
California Orcutt grass (<i>Orcuttia californica</i>)	annual herb	April - August	Vernal pools at elevations between 10 and 660 meters.	FE /CE/ 1B.1	None. Suitable vernal pool habitats are absent.

Common Name (<i>Scientific Name</i>)	Form	Common Blooming Period	Primary Habitat Association	Status (Federal/State/CNPS)	Potential to Occur (Observed, High, Moderate, Low, None)
chaparral nolina (<i>Nolina cismontane</i>)	perennial evergreen shrub	May - July	Primarily on sandstone, shale, and gabbro substrate in chaparral and coastal scrub at elevations between 140 and 1100 meters.	1B.2	None. Suitable sandstone, shale, and gabbro substrates are absent. Also, absence of this perennial species confirmed by field survey.
chaparral ragwort (<i>Senecio aphanactis</i>)	annual herb	January – April	Drying alkaline flats in chaparral, cismontane woodland and coastal scrub at elevations between 20-1020 meters.	2B.2	None. Drying alkaline flats are absent at the site.
conejo buckwheat (<i>Eriogonum crocatum</i>)	perennial herb	April - July	Conejo volcanic outcrops and rocky sites in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland at elevations between 90 and 580 meters.	CR/1B.2	None. Conejo volcanic outcrops and rocky sites absent. Also, absence of this perennial species confirmed by field survey.
conejo dudleya (<i>Dudleya parva</i>)	perennial herb	May - June	Clay or volcanic soils on rocky slopes and grassy hillsides at elevations between 90 and 380 meters.	FT/1B.2	None. Suitable volcanic rock outcrops are absent.
dune larkspur (<i>Delphinium parryi</i> ssp. <i>blochmaniae</i>)	perennial herb	April - June	Rocky areas and dunes in chaparral (maritime) and coastal dunes at elevations between 0 to 200 meters.	1B.2	None. Site lacks suitable habitats.

Common Name (<i>Scientific Name</i>)	Form	Common Blooming Period	Primary Habitat Association	Status (Federal/State/CNPS)	Potential to Occur (Observed, High, Moderate, Low, None)
Gerry's curly-leaved monardella (<i>Monardella sinuata</i> ssp. <i>gerryi</i>)	annual herb	April - June	Sandy openings in coastal scrub at elevations between 150 to 245 meters.	1B.1	Low. Suitable habitat is potentially present within the site. However, this species was not observed during surveys performed in during blooming season.
Greata's aster (<i>Symphyotrichum greatae</i>)	perennial rhizomatous herb	June - October	Mesic canyons in chaparral, cismontane woodland, broadleaved upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian woodlands at elevations between 335 to 2,015 meters.	1B.3	None. Site lacks suitable habitats.
late-flowered mariposa-lily (<i>Calochortus fimbriatus</i>)	perennial bulbiferous herb	June - August	Serpentine soils in dry, open coastal woodland, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and riparian woodland at elevations between 275 and 1,905 meters.	1B.3	None. Site lacks suitable serpentine soils.
Lyon's pentachaeta (<i>Pentachaeta lyonii</i>)	annual herb	March - August	Rocky, clay substrates in coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and openings in chaparral, usually at the ecotone between grassland and chaparral or edges of firebreaks,	FE / CE / 1B.1	None. Suitable habitats absent.

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Form	Common Blooming Period	Primary Habitat Association	Status (Federal/State/CNPS)	Potential to Occur (Observed, High, Moderate, Low, None)
			at elevations between 30 and 690 meters.		
Malibu baccharis (<i>Baccharis malibuensis</i>)	perennial deciduous shrub	August	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland at elevations between 150 to 305 meters.	1B.1	None. Absence of perennial species confirmed by field survey.
marcescent duleya (<i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>marcescens</i>)	perennial herb	April - July	On sheer rock surfaces and rocky volcanic cliffs in chaparral at elevations between 150 and 520 meters.	FT/CR/1B.2	None. Suitable habitat not present. Also, absence of perennial species confirmed by field survey.
mesa horkelia (<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i>)	perennial herb	February – July	Sandy or gravelly sites in maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub at elevations between 70 and 810 meters.	1B.1	None. Absence of perennial species confirmed by field survey.
Nuttall's scrub oak (<i>Quercus dumosa</i>)	perennial evergreen shrub	February - April	Sandy, clay, loam soils in closed-cone coniferous forest, chaparral, and coastal scrub at elevations between 15 and 400 meters.	1B.1	None. Absence of perennial species confirmed by field survey.
Ojai fritillary (<i>Fritillaria ojaiensis</i>)	perennial bulbifero us herb	February - May	Rocky sites, as well as sometimes on serpentine and roadsides, in broadleaved upland	1B.2	None. Suitable habitats absent.

Common Name (<i>Scientific Name</i>)	Form	Common Blooming Period	Primary Habitat Association	Status (Federal/State/CNPS)	Potential to Occur (Observed, High, Moderate, Low, None)
			forests, chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forests at elevations between 95 and 1,140 meters.		
Ojai navarretia (<i>Navarretia ojaiensis</i>)	annual herb	May - July	Valley and foothill grassland and openings in chaparral and coastal scrub at elevations between 275 and 620 meters.	1B.1	Low. Not observed during field survey performed during blooming season. Potentially occurring in the less disturbed portions of the onsite coastal sage communities.
Payne's bush lupine (<i>Lupinus paynei</i>)	perennial shrub	March – April	Sandy areas within coastal scrub, riparian scrub, and valley and foothill grassland at elevations between 220 and 420 meters.	1B.1	None. Perennial shrub confirmed absent with field survey.
Ross' pitcher sage (<i>Lepechinia rossii</i>)	perennial shrub	May - September	Chaparral habitats in soil derived from fine-grained, reddish sedimentary rock at elevations between 670 and 915 meters.	1B.2	None. Suitable habitat absent. Absence confirmed by field survey.
Santa Monica dudleya (<i>Dudleya cymosa ssp. ovatifolia</i>)	perennial herb	March - June	In canyons on north-facing slopes on volcanic or sedimentary substrates in chaparral and coastal scrub at elevations between 150 and 1675 meters.	FT/1B.1	None. Suitable habitat absent. Absence confirmed by field survey.

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Form	Common Blooming Period	Primary Habitat Association	Status (Federal/State/CNPS)	Potential to Occur (Observed, High, Moderate, Low, None)
Santa Susana tarplant (<i>Deinandra minthornii</i>)	perennial deciduous shrub	July - November	Rocky sites in chaparral and coastal scrub.	CR/1B.2	None. Suitable rocky sites absent. Absence confirmed by field survey.
slender mariposa-lily (<i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>)	perennial bulbifero us herb	March – June	Shaded foothill canyons in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland at elevations between 320 and 1,000 meters.	1B.2	None. Shaded foothill canyons are absent at site.
southern tarplant (<i>Centromadia parryi</i> ssp. <i>australis</i>)	annual herb	May - November	Marsh and swamp margins, vernal mesic valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools at elevations between 0 and 480 meters.	1B.1	None. Suitable habitats absent.
umbrella larkspur (<i>Delphinium umbraculorum</i>)	perennial herb	April - June	Mesic sites in cismontane woodland and chaparral habitats at elevations between 215 and 2,075 meters.	1B.3	None. Suitable habitats absent. Absence confirmed by field survey.
Verity's dudleya (<i>Dudleya verityi</i>)	perennial herb	May - June	Rocky, volcanic sites in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub.	FT/1B.1	None. Suitable habitats absent. Absence confirmed by field survey.
vernal barley (<i>Hordeum intercedens</i>)	annual herb	March - June	Coastal dunes, coastal scrub, vernal pools, and saline flats and depressions at elevations between 5 and 1,000 meters.	CRPR 3.2	None. Suitable habitats absent.

Common Name (<i>Scientific Name</i>)	Form	Common Blooming Period	Primary Habitat Association	Status (Federal/State/CNPS)	Potential to Occur (Observed, High, Moderate, Low, None)
white rabbit-tobacco (<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i>)	perennial herb	August - November	Sandy, gravelly sites in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland habitats at elevations between 35 and 515 meters.	2B.2	Observed. Two (2) individual plants were found growing in the alluvial wash in the northwestern edge of the Survey Area, outside the anticipated limits of grading.
white-veined monardella (<i>Monardella hypoleuca</i> ssp. <i>hypoleuca</i>)	perennial herb	May – August	Dry slopes in chaparral and cismontane woodland at elevations between 50 and 1,525 meters.	1B.3	None. Suitable habitats absent. Absence confirmed by field survey.
woven-spored lichen (<i>Texosporium sancti-jacobi</i>)	crustose lichen	N/A	Open sites in chaparral with <i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i> , <i>Eriogonum</i> , <i>Selaginella</i> found on soil, small mammal pellets, and dead twigs at elevations between 60 and 870 meters.	3	None. Suitable habitats absent. Absence confirmed by field survey.

Attachment 7

Wildlife Species Observed - June 16 & 17, 2021

Common Name	Scientific Name
REPTILES	
side-blotched lizard	<i>Uta stansburiana elegans</i>
western fence lizard	<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>
BIRDS	
Allen's hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus sasin</i>
American crow	<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>
barn owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>
black phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>
bushtit	<i>Psaltiriparus minimus</i>
California quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>
California scrubjay	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>
California thrasher	<i>Toxostoma redivivum</i>
California towhee	<i>Melospiza crissalis</i>
common raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>
Cooper's hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>
greater roadrunner	<i>Geococcyx californianus</i>
hooded oriole	<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>
house finch	<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>
Hutton's vireo	<i>Vireo huttoni</i>
lesser goldfinch	<i>Spinus psaltria</i>
mourning dove	<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>
northern flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>
northern mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>
northern rough-winged swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>
phainopepla	<i>Phainopepla nitens</i>
red-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>
rock pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>
spotted towhee	<i>Pipilo maculatus</i>
turkey vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
western kingbird	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>
MAMMALS	
Botta's pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys bottae</i>
California ground squirrel	<i>Spermophilus beecheyi</i>
coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>
desert cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>
mule deer	<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>
*Virginia opossum	<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>

Attachment 8

Potential for Occurrence of Special-Status Wildlife Species

Common Name (<i>Scientific Name</i>)	Status (Federal / State)	Primary Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur (Observed, Potentially Present, Presumed Absent, Absent)
Invertebrates			
There is no potential for occurrence of special-status invertebrates due to lack of suitable habitat.			
Fish			
No species of fish have potential to occur due to lack of permanent water at the site.			
Amphibians			
western spadefoot (<i>Spea hammondi</i>)	--/SSC	Almost completely terrestrial, entering water only to breed. Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying.	Potentially Present. The unnamed wash traveling through the northwest corner of the site could provide breeding habitat.
Reptiles			
California glossy snake (<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>)	--/SSC	Patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay, southern San Joaquin Valley, and the Coast, Transverse, and Peninsular ranges, south to Baja California. Generalist reported from a range of scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils.	Potentially Present.
coast horned lizard (<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>)	--/SSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	Potentially Present. Suitable habitat and food resources exist within the Study Area.
coast patch-nosed snake (<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i>)	--/SSC	Requires small animal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites in brushy or shrubby vegetation in coastal Southern California.	Potentially Present. Suitable habitat exists within the Study Area.

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status (Federal / State)	Primary Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur (Observed, Potentially Present, Presumed Absent, Absent)
coastal whiptail (<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>)	--/SSC	Found in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland & riparian areas. Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.	Potentially Present. Suitable habitat exists within the Study Area. Species is highly mobile and easily escapes capture or trampling.
foothill yellow-legged frog (<i>Rana boylii</i>)	CE/SSC	Partly shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats.	Presumed Absent. No shallow streams within Study Area.
Southern California legless lizard / California legless lizard (<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i> / <i>Anniella</i> sp.)	--/SSC	Sandy areas within other habitats; also in litter under live oaks. Soil moisture is essential.	Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat within Study Area.
south coast garter snake (<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>)	--/SSC	Marsh and upland habitats near permanent water with good strips of vegetation.	Presumed Absent. No permanent water within Study Area.
two-striped gartersnake (<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>)	--/SSC	Coastal California from vicinity of Salinas to northwest Baja California. From sea to about 7,000 ft elevation. Highly aquatic, found in or near permanent fresh water. Often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth.	Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat within Study Area.
western pond turtle (<i>Emys marmorata</i>)	--/SSC	Inhabits permanently or nearly permanent bodies of water in many habitat types, below 6000 ft elevation. Requires basking sites, such as partially submerged logs, vegetation mats, or open mud banks. Needs suitable nesting sites with a proper thermal and hydric environment for incubation of the eggs. Nest sites are typically located on relatively dry, exposed slopes.	Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat within Study Area.

Common Name (Scientific Name)	Status (Federal / State)	Primary Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur (Observed, Potentially Present, Presumed Absent, Absent)
Birds			
bank swallow (<i>Riparia riparia</i>)	--/CT	Colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert. Requires vertical banks/cliffs with fine-textured/sandy soils near streams, rivers, lakes, ocean to dig nesting hole.	Presumed Absent. Study Area lacks suitable habitat.
burrowing owl (<i>Athene cunicularia</i>)	--/SSC	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	Presumed Absent. Species was not observed in Study Area and nesting habitat that is typically associated with this species does not occur onsite.
California condor (<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>)	FP	Requires vast expanses of open savannah, grasslands, and foothill chaparral in mountain ranges of moderate altitude. Nests are built in deep canyons containing clefts in the rocky walls.	Presumed Absent. Species was not observed in Study Area and nesting habitat that is typically associated with this species does not occur onsite.
coastal California gnatcatcher (<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>)	FT/SSC	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal scrub below 2,500 ft in southern California. Low, coastal scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes.	Potentially Present. Study Area provides suitable habitat and this species has been recorded within close proximity of the Study Area.
golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>)	None / CFP	Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert. Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas.	Potentially Present. Potentially foraging occasionally over Study Area, but no potential to nest at this site.
least Bell's vireo (<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>) (nesting)	FE/CE	Rare and local summer resident in lowland riparian woodlands, breeding in willow thickets and other dense, low riparian growth in lowlands and the lower portions of the canyons, generally along permanent or semi-permanent streams.	Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat within the Study Area.

Common Name (<i>Scientific Name</i>)	Status (Federal / State)	Primary Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur (Observed, Potentially Present, Presumed Absent, Absent)
southwestern willow flycatcher (<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>)	FE/CE	Fairly common and widespread migrant from mid-May to early June, and again from August to early October. Formerly bred in wet willow thickets, but breeders are virtually gone from the L.A region and endangered over most of the southwest. Most often occurs in broad, open river valleys or large mountain meadows with lush growth of shrubby willows (Zeiner et al., 1990b).	Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat within Study Area.
tricolored blackbird (<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>)	--/SSC	Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley & vicinity. Largely endemic to California. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few km of the colony.	Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat within Study Area.
western yellow-billed cuckoo (<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>)	FT/CE	Riparian forest nester, along broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems. Nests in riparian jungles of willow, often mixed with cottonwoods, with understory of blackberry, nettles, or wild grape. Presumed extirpated throughout much of the L.A County region.	Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat within Study Area.
white-tailed kite (<i>Elanus leucurus</i>)	--/CFP	Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks & river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	Potentially Present. Potentially foraging occasionally over Study Area, but no potential to nest at this site.
yellow warbler (<i>Setophaga petechia</i>)	--/SSC	Riparian plant associations near water. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants.	Presumed Absent. Study Area lacks suitable habitat.

Common Name (<i>Scientific Name</i>)	Status (Federal / State)	Primary Habitat Associations	Potential to Occur (Observed, Potentially Present, Presumed Absent, Absent)
Mammals			
American badger (<i>Taxidea taxus</i>)	--/SSC	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents. Digs burrows.	Presumed Absent. The species and its diagnostic signs (e.g. burrows and dugout rodent burrows) were not observed in the Study Area.
pallid bat (<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>)	--/SSC	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	Potentially Present. Limited potential to forage within the Study Area, but no potential to roost, reproduce or hibernate.
San Diego desert woodrat (<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>)	--/SSC	Coastal scrub of Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. Moderate to dense canopies preferred. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops, rocky cliffs, and slopes.	Presumed Absent. The species commonly builds their nests among rocky areas, which were not found within the Study Area.
western mastiff bat (<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>)	None / SSC	Many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer & deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees and tunnels.	Potentially Present. Potential to forage over the Study Area, and low potential to roost, reproduce or hibernate within the trees at the site.