April 9, 2018
Project 1132.04

Paso County Farms, LLC
C/O: Justin Borba
1027 Walnut Street, Apt A
San Luis Obispo, CA 93401

Re: Biological Resource Assessment for Paso County Farms, 5790 Rocky Canyon Road, Creston, San Luis Obispo County

Dear Mr. Justin Borba:

This report provides the results of a reconnaissance level biological survey conducted for an approximately 37-acre Property. The southern boundary of the Property borders Rocky Canyon at 5790 Rocky Canyon Road in Creston, California (Attachment C, Figure 1). The Property is located within the Santa Margarita USGS 7.5’ topographic quadrangle and includes assessor’s parcel number (APN) 043-211-037. This survey was conducted to provide baseline biological information and an assessment of potential special status plant and animal species that could occur on the Property or be affected by the proposed project (Project), a Cannabis Cultivation Minor Use Permit on approximately 3.8 acres (Project Area) of the Property (see Attachment C, Figure 2). The Project is near Creston, within the permitting jurisdiction of the County of San Luis Obispo.

The proposed cannabis cultivation project would consist of 3.5 acres of greenhouse and hoop house cultivation, with an additional 5,000 square feet dedicated to drying and packaging facilities (2,500 square feet each). The proposed greenhouse and hoop houses will be above-ground structures consisting of a dirt floor with concrete reinforcements at footings. Multiple proposed structures will be added throughout the Property to act as material storage and processing facilities, totaling 6,344 square feet. These facilities will include two secure shipping containers (totaling 360 square feet), a prefabricated metal building (5,000 square feet), and approximately 984 square feet of small storage containers positioned throughout the Phase One and Two grow areas. An additional 8,427 square feet will be dedicated to parking and deliveries; however, there are no plans to improve the access road driveway near the entrance. An automatic chainlink fence rolling gate is proposed for installation at the entrance to the Project Area (approximately 260 feet north of entrance to Property), with a key pad to be installed at the front gate to the Property. There are no plans to change the existing residential home, barn, and agricultural storage shed that are currently functioning for non-cannabis use.

A Site Plan is provided which shows areas of current operation and areas intended for future expansion of the facility (refer to Attachment C).
Methods

The Property was surveyed for biological resources on October 30 and December 12, 2018 by Althouse and Meade, Inc. Biologist Kristen Andersen. The October 30 survey consisted of a reconnaissance level walking survey of the Property. The survey method included meandering transects with an emphasis on identifying plants and animals within the Property boundary. Transects were also utilized to describe general conditions and dominant species, compile species lists, and evaluate potential habitat for special status species. Photographs were taken throughout the Property (Attachment B). All habitats on the Property were mapped (Attachment C, Figure 3). Identification of botanical resources included field observations and laboratory analysis of collected material. The botanical survey was conducted too late in the season to qualify as a full season survey, however it was appropriately timed for select late season special status species (refer to Attachment D, Table 1). Botanical nomenclature used in this document follows the Jepson Manual, Second Edition (Baldwin et al. 2012). A list of plants observed on the Property and surrounding area was compiled (Attachment E).

Wildlife documentation included observations of animal presence and other wildlife sign. Observations of wildlife were recorded throughout the Property. Birds were identified by sight or by vocalizations. A list of animals observed on the Property was compiled (Attachment F).

The California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB; October 2018 data) and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) On-line Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California were reviewed for special status species known to occur in the nine USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles surrounding the site, including: Atascadero, Creston, Lopez Mountain, San Luis Obispo, Santa Margarita, Santa Margarita Lake, Shedd Canyon, Templeton, and Wilson Corner. Tables of potential special status plants and animals are provided in Attachment D.

Existing Conditions

The Property consists of an agriculturally zoned parcel located just north of West Branch Huerhuero Creek and east of Highway 229 in the town of Creston, California in San Luis Obispo County. The Property is located approximately 700 feet from where Rocky Canyon Road branches and heads west from Highway 229 at an elevation of approximately 1,250 feet. A dirt road leads north approximately 260 feet to the southern boundary of the Project Area from the entrance at Rocky Canyon Road. Bare hoop frames are present in the central portion of the Property where a new grow area is proposed (Phase One, Photo 1). The Phase One grow area is comprised of annual grassland which was recently mowed and displayed newly senesced grasses. Further north within the Property, annual grassland continues and is dotted with blue oaks at the base of low rolling hills to the north (Photo 2). An existing grow area is located in the southern portion of the Property, just north of a large barn structure and northeast of a residential house located along the western boundary of the Property (Photo 3). East of this existing grow area, the Property extends into fallow cropland that is currently fenced off and is intended for the Phase Two above-ground greenhouse structure (Photos 4 and 5). The southernmost boundary of the Property incorporates Huerhuero Creek, which runs parallel to Rocky Canyon Road (Photo 6). The access road crosses the creek at the entrance where a culvert is currently in place. The Property is surrounded by agriculturally zoned rural properties on all sides with rolling hills increasing to the north.
Results

Potential special status species

The CNDDDB and CNPS On-line Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California listed 73 special status plant species, subspecies, and varieties and 41 special status animal species reported to occur in the vicinity of the Property. The Property has potential to support two special status plants and one special status animal (Attachment D, Tables 1 and 2). Special status species were not detected in October or December 2018. Below we discuss potential special status plants and animals, describe habitat, range restrictions, known occurrences, and survey results for the Property.

A. Special Status Plants. The Project vicinity is known to support numerous special status plant species in a variety of microhabitats (CNDDDB 2018). Two special status plant species, dwarf calycadenia (*Calycadenia villosa*) and shining navarretia (*Navarretia nigelliformis* subsp. *radians*), have low potential to occur on the Property (Attachment D, Table 1). Dwarf calycadenia was documented approximately three miles northeast of the Property (CCH #UC572578) in 1937; however, more recent occurrences have been reported more than 16 miles southeast along dry, rocky ridges and roadsides. Shining navarretia was documented on a grassy slope along Rocky Canyon Road approximately three miles southeast of the Property (CNDDDB #45) in 2003. It is not known to occur in fallow cropland. Annual grassland habitat is present on the Property which could potentially support these special status species; however, due to the agricultural land use directly within the Property, the majority of grassland habitat has been fairly disturbed by tilling or mowing and is of low quality to support these species. Special status plants were not observed during our 2018 surveys.

B. American Badger (*Taxidea taxus*) is a California Species of Special Concern known from open grassland habitats throughout San Luis Obispo County and elsewhere in California. The Property is within the known range of the American badger, and numerous occurrences are reported (CNDDDB 2018). Badgers are residents of grassland areas, but also forage in croplands on occasion in areas where California ground squirrels have become established. They are highly mobile and could be present anywhere in the region where suitable prey base is found. American badgers have moderate potential to occur on the Property. Badgers or their sign (dens, scat, tracks) were not detected on the Property during our 2018 surveys.

Botanical survey results

The October and December 2018 site visits included a late season botanical survey which identified 27 species and subspecies of vascular plants on the Property (Attachment E, Table 3). The botanical survey effort did not include early or mid-season coverage and therefore is not considered a protocol level survey. The plant list includes 13 species native to California, and 14 introduced (naturalized or planted) species. Special status plant species were not detected on the Property.

Wildlife survey results

Wildlife species detected on the Property include eight birds and two mammals. Special status wildlife species were not detected on the Property. The few blue oak trees in the very northern portion of the Property and various trees in the southern portion of the Property could provide suitable nesting habitat for several bird species, but nests were not observed during our October
and December 2018 surveys. Several common bird species were observed foraging on and/or flying through the Property (refer to Attachment F, Table 4).

Small mammal trapping studies were beyond the scope of this study; however, several common small mammal species are likely to occur.

Impacts and Mitigation

The proposed Project would occupy approximately 3.8 acres of the Property when all phases of the Project are complete, including the 3.5 acres of cultivation canopy and the approximately 15,000 square feet of building and cannabis canopy structures, along with proposed delivery and parking areas (refer to Site Plan in Attachment C). Two special status plants and one special status animal species have potential to occur on the Property. A potentially jurisdictional stream channel is present at the south end of the Property. The following sections provide mitigation information and recommendations designed to reduce potential effects of the Project to a less than significant level.

Special status plants

Special status plants were not detected in the Property during our October and December 2018 site surveys, however there is low potential for dwarf calycadenia and shining navarretia to occur. An appropriately timed spring botanical survey of the Property should be conducted prior to disturbance of grassland habitat, with a report submitted to the County prior to start of work. The survey should cover blooming periods for the special status species with potential to occur on the Property, identified in Attachment D, Table 1. Should special status plants be identified during spring surveys, the survey report should include recommendations for avoidance, protection and/or mitigation.

American Badger

American badger was not present on the Property during our October or December 2018 site surveys. American badgers are known to occur in the area and could occupy the site or move through the site at any time. To reduce the potential for construction impacts to badgers to a less than significant level the following measure is recommended.

BR-1. A pre-construction survey shall be conducted within thirty days of beginning work on the site to identify if badgers are using the site. The results of the survey shall be sent to the project manager and the County of San Luis Obispo. If the pre-construction survey finds potential badger dens, they shall be inspected to determine whether they are occupied. The survey shall cover the entire property and shall examine both old and new dens. If potential badger dens are too long to completely inspect from the entrance, a fiber optic scope shall be used to examine the den to the end. Inactive dens may be excavated by hand with a shovel to prevent re-use of dens during construction. If badgers are found in dens on the property between February and July, nursing young may be present. To avoid disturbance and the possibility of direct take of adults and nursing young, and to prevent badgers from becoming trapped in burrows during construction activity, no grading shall occur within 100 feet of active badger dens between February and July. Between July 1st and February 1st all potential badger dens shall be inspected to determine if badgers are present. During the winter badgers do not truly hibernate but are inactive and asleep in
their dens for several days at a time. Because they can be torpid during the winter, they are vulnerable to disturbances that may collapse their dens before they rouse and emerge. Therefore, surveys shall be conducted for badger dens throughout the year. If badger dens are found on the property during the pre-construction survey, the CDFG wildlife biologist for the area shall be contacted to review current allowable management practices.

**Nesting birds**

Migratory non-game native bird species are protected by international treaty under the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (50 C.F.R. Section 10.13). Sections 3503, 3503.5 and 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibit take (as defined therein) of all native birds and their active nests, including raptors and other migratory non-game birds (as listed under the Federal MBTA).

**BR-2.** Within one week of ground disturbance or tree removal/trimming activities, if work occurs between March 15 and August 15, nesting bird surveys shall be conducted. If surveys do not locate nesting birds, construction activities may commence. If nesting birds are located, no construction activities shall occur within a distance specified by a qualified biologist, until chicks are fledged, or the nest fails. Buffer radius shall be specified according to special status rank of the nesting bird, intensity of construction activity or impact (i.e. high decibel levels or heavy ground disturbance) and where local, state, and federal regulations apply. A preconstruction survey report shall be submitted to the lead agency immediately upon completion of the survey. The report shall detail appropriate fencing or flagging of the buffer zone and make recommendations on additional monitoring requirements. A map of the Project site and nest locations shall be included with the report. The qualified biologist conducting the nesting survey shall have the authority to reduce or increase the recommended buffer depending upon site conditions.
Jurisdictional drainages and wetlands
The California Department of Fish and Wildlife regulates activities that divert or obstruct the natural flow of, or substantially change or use any material from the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake.

One drainage feature is located at the south end of the Property, and is considered Riverine habitat, classified as R4SBAx (Riverine (R), Intermittent (4), Streambed (SB), Temporary Flooded (A), Excavated (x)) according to the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI 2005). The drainage feature may be subject to regulation under Fish and Game code 1600, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Clean Water Act section 404) and the Regional Water Quality Control Board (Clean Water Act section 401).

The proposed Project would not have any direct or indirect impacts to potentially jurisdictional drainages. No permits would be required under Clean Water Act sections 404 or 401.

CDFW has initiated a Cannabis cultivation permitting program that requires all applicants obtaining an Annual License from the California Department of Food and Agriculture to have a Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement or written verification that one is not needed. If all Project components are set outside the 1600 jurisdiction a Self-Certification can be submitted online. More information about the CDFW Cannabis program and permitting can be found at https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Cannabis/Permitting.

Thank you for allowing us to be of assistance. If you have any questions or concerns, please call our office at (805) 237-9626.

Sincerely,

Jason Dart
Principal Biologist

Attachments:
- Attachment A. References
- Attachment B. Photographs
- Attachment C. Figures 1-5 and Site Plan
- Attachment D. CNDDDB/CNPS Special Status Species Lists
- Attachment E. Plant List
- Attachment F. Wildlife List
Attachment A. References


Attachment B. Photographs


Photo 2. View north of proposed grow area and grassland habitat in the northeast portion of the Property. October 30, 2018.
Photo 3. View west from center of proposed nursery area with existing grow area west of fenced area and entrance driveway. October 30, 2018.

Photo 4. View south of fallow cropland at Phase Two proposed above-ground nursery area in southeast portion of the Property. October 30, 2018.

Photo 6. View south of existing driveway at entrance to the Property crossing over West Branch Huerhuero Creek. October 30, 2018.
Attachment C. Figures

- Figure 1. USGS Topographic Map
- Figure 2. Aerial Photograph
- Figure 3. Biological Resources Map
- Figure 4. CNDDB Plant Records
- Figure 5. CNDDB Animal and Critical Habitat Records
- Site Plan for 5790 Rocky Canyon Road (Hamrick Associates, Inc. 12/11/18)
Figure 1. United States Geological Survey Topographic Map

Legend

- Project Location

Map Updated: December 18, 2018 08:54 AM by JBB

Paso County Farms
Rocky Canyon
APN: 043-211-037
Map Center: 120.54697°W 35.49123°N
Creston, San Luis Obispo County
USGS Quadrangle: Santa Margarita
Figure 2. Aerial Photograph

Legend

- Property Boundary

0 100 200 300 400 500 Feet

Paso County Farms
Rocky Canyon
APN: 043-211-037
Map Center: 120.54471°W 35.49439°N
Creston, San Luis Obispo County
Imagery Date: 09/28/2016

Map Updated:
December 18, 2018 01:21 PM by JBB
Figure 4. California Natural Diversity Database Plant Records

Label | Common Name
--- | ---
1 | Brewer's spineflower
2 | Chaparral ragwort
3 | Dwarf calycadenia
4 | Hardham's evening-primrose
5 | La Panza mariposa-lily
6 | Miles' milk-vetch
7 | Pale-yellow layia
8 | San Luis Obispo owl's-clover
9 | Shining navarretia
10 | Spreading navarretia
11 | Straight-awned spineflower
12 | Yellow-flowered eriastrum

Legend

- **Project Location**
- **5-Mile Radius**

Paso County Farms
Rocky Canyon
APN: 043-211-037
Map Center: 120.54568°W 35.49499°N
Creston, San Luis Obispo County

CNDDB GIS Data Last Updated: October 2018

Map Updated:
December 18, 2018 08:57 AM by JBB
Figure 5. CNDDDB Animal Records and USFWS Critical Habitat

Label | Common Name                      
------|----------------------------------
 1    | California glossy snake         
 2    | Crotch bumble bee               
 3    | Northern California legless lizard 
 4    | San Joaquin kit fox             
 5    | Tricolored blackbird            
 6    | Vernal pool fairy shrimp        
 7    | Western pond turtle             
 8    | Western spadefoot               

Legend

- Project Location
- 5-Mile Radius
- Critical Habitat

- Steelhead
- California red-legged frog

Paso County Farms
Rocky Canyon
APN: 043-211-037
Map Center: 120.54534°W 35.49405°N
Creston, San Luis Obispo County

CNDDB GIS Data Last Updated: October 2018

Map Updated:
December 19, 2018 08:48 AM by JBB
Attachment D. CNDDDB/CNPS Special Status Species Lists

Potential Special Status Plant List
Table 1 lists two special status plant species reported from the region with potential to occur. Federal status, California State status, and CNPS ranking for each species are given. Typical blooming period, habitat preference, potential to occur on site, and whether or not the species was observed in the Property are also provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Fed/State Status</th>
<th>Blooming Period</th>
<th>Habitat Preference</th>
<th>Potential to Occur</th>
<th>Detected Within Property?</th>
<th>Effect of Proposed Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Dwarf Calycadenia</td>
<td><em>Calycadenia villosa</em></td>
<td>None/None</td>
<td>May - September</td>
<td>Dry, rocky hills, ridges, grassland, openings in foothill woodland; 250-850 m.</td>
<td>Low. Disturbed grassland habitat is present on the</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No Effect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Shining Navarretia</td>
<td><em>Navarretia nigelliformis</em> subsp. <em>radians</em></td>
<td>None/None</td>
<td>May - July</td>
<td>Vernal pools, clay depressions, dry grasslands, foothill woodlands; 150-1000 m.</td>
<td>Low. Disturbed grassland habitat is present on the</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No Effect</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Habitat characteristics are from the Jepson Manual and the CDNNB.

Habitat Preference Abbreviations:
- SCoR: South Coast Ranges
- SCoRO: Outer South Coast Ranges

California Rare Plant Ranks:
- CRPR 1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere

CRPR Threat Ranks:
- 0.1 - Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
- 0.2 - Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
Potential Special Status Animals List

Table 2 lists one special status animal species reported from the region with potential to occur in the Property. Federal status, California State status, and CDFW listing status for each species are given. Typical nesting or breeding period, habitat preference, to occur, and whether or not the species was observed in the Property are also provided.

**Table 2. Special Status Animal List.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Fed/State Status Global/State Rank CDFW Rank</th>
<th>Nesting-Breeding Period</th>
<th>Habitat Preference</th>
<th>Potential to Occur</th>
<th>Detected Within Property?</th>
<th>Effect of Proposed Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. American Badger</td>
<td><em>Taxidea taxus</em></td>
<td>None/None G5/S3 SSC</td>
<td>February – May</td>
<td>Needs friable soils in open ground with abundant food source such as California</td>
<td>Moderate. Suitable soils and open</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Potential Adverse Effect Can be Mitigated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ground squirrels.</td>
<td>grassland habitat are present in the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Property.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Abbreviations:**
SSC: CDFW Species of Special Concern
# Attachment E. Plant List

## TABLE 3. PLANT LIST.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Special Status</th>
<th>Origin</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Trees - 4 Species</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ailanthus altissima</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
<td>Tree of heaven</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Populus fremontii subsp. fremontii</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>Fremont cottonwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus douglasii</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>Blue oak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quercus lobata</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>Valley oak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Shrubs - 1 Species</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baccharis pilularis</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>Coyote brush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Forbs - 16 Species</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acmispon americanus var. americanus</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>American bird's foot trefoil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asclepias eriocarpa</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>Indian milkweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asclepias fascicularis</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>Narrow-leaf milkweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brassica nigra</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
<td>Black mustard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis sativa</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
<td>Hemp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centaurea melitensis</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
<td>Tocalote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centaurea solstitialis</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
<td>Yellow star-thistle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croton setigerus</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>Turkey-mullein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deinandra fasciculata</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>Clustered tarweed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heliotropium curassavicum var. oculatum</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>Seaside heliotrope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hirschfeldia incana</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
<td>Short podded mustard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lactuca serriola</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
<td>Prickly lettuce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marrubium vulgare</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
<td>Horehound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumex crispus</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
<td>Curly dock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trichostema lanceolatum</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>Vinegar weed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbena lasiostachys</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>Common verbena</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grasses - 6 Species</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avena fatua</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
<td>Wild oat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromus diandrus</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
<td>Ripgut grass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromus hordeaceus</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
<td>Soft chess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bromus madritensis subsp. rubens</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
<td>Red brome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hordeum murinum</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Introduced</td>
<td>Wall barley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stipa cernua</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Native</td>
<td>Nodding needle grass</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Attachment F. Wildlife List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Special Status</th>
<th>Habitat Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Birds – 8 Species</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-billed Magpie</td>
<td><em>Pica nuttali</em></td>
<td>WL</td>
<td>Open woodlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Towhee</td>
<td><em>Melozone crissalis</em></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Scrub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-crowned Sparrow</td>
<td><em>Zonotrichia leucophrys</em></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Scrub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House Finch</td>
<td><em>Haemorhous mexicanus</em></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Towns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Finch</td>
<td><em>Corvus corax</em></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Forests, grasslands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Western Bluebird</td>
<td><em>Sialia mexicana</em></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Open woodlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Kestrel</td>
<td><em>Falco sparverius</em></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Grasslands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mourning Dove</td>
<td><em>Zenaida macroura</em></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Open woodlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mammals – 2 Species</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mule Deer</td>
<td><em>Odocoileus hemionus</em></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Grasslands, woodlands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California Ground Squirrel</td>
<td><em>Otospermophilus beecheyi</em></td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Grasslands</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>