BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT

BAR BB LANE CANNABIS OPERATIONS PROJECT SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Project No. 1902-3461

Prepared for:

William Buckingham
10150 Bar BB Lane.
Arroyo Grande, California 93420

Prepared by:

Padre Associates, Inc.
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SEPTEMBER 2019

padre associates, inc.
ENGINEERS, GEOLOGISTS & ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTISTS

Authenticity and Signature Page

Padre Associates, Inc.
369 Pacific Street
San Luis Obispo, California 93401

Padre Associates, Inc. hereby certifies that all statements furnished in the following Biological Resources Assessment Report and all supporting information acquired for this biological evaluation are true and correct to the best of our knowledge and belief. Further, we certify that the field survey associated with this report was performed by Padre and that the report accurately represents all information retained from the field visit.

Katie Tyree

Katie Tyree
Staff Biologist

Alyssa Berry
Senior Biologist

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Padre Associates, Inc. (Padre) has prepared this Biological Resources Assessment Report (Report) on behalf of Mr. William Buckingham (Client), to document the results of a desktop review and field survey for a proposed cannabis operations project (Project), located at 10150 Bar BB Lane Road, Arroyo Grande, San Luis Obispo County (County), California, Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 085-012-054 (Project Site). This Report was prepared in support of permit acquisition for the proposed cannabis cultivation.

This Report documents the results of the field survey and desktop review, including a discussion of existing biological resources and the potential Project impacts to these resources, as well as impact avoidance recommendations.

2.0 METHODS

Methods to collect biological resources information included a desktop review and field survey of the Biological Survey Area (BSA), which encompassed the proposed disturbance footprints and surrounding landscape within the Project Site.

2.1 DESKTOP REVIEW

Prior to conducting the field survey, a query of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) was conducted to identify documented occurrences of special-status plant and wildlife species, and sensitive habitats within the vicinity of the Project Site. The CNDDB is a continually refined and updated computerized inventory of location information on the rare animals, plants, and natural communities in California, including species that are listed as federally and/or state endangered/threatened. All wildlife taxa listed with the CNDDB are considered "special animals" in which the CDFW is interested in tracking, regardless of their legal protection status.

The Project Site is located within the Huasna Peak 7.5-minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangle, and the CNDDB search was focused on this and three other adjacent quadrangles that are located within five miles of the Project Site, including Creston, Wilson Corner, and Santa Margarita (CNDDB, 2019). The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Critical Habitat database was also investigated to identify critical habitat for federally listed species within the Project Site or surrounding region (USFWS, 2019a). In addition, the USFWS National Wetlands Inventory was checked to identify any wetlands within the Project Site or surrounding area (USFWS, 2019b).

2.2 FIELD SURVEY

On September 20, 2019, Padre Biologists, Alyssa Berry and Katie Tyree, completed a field survey focused on the presence/absence of special-status plant and wildlife species, as well as the suitability of habitat to support these species within the BSA. In addition, an evaluation of potential oak tree impacts was conducted.

Field survey methods consisted of walking paths of opportunity and driving (i.e., access road) throughout the BSA and recording wildlife species observed by visual observation using binoculars, indirect signs (e.g., tracks, scat, skeletal remains, and burrows), and/or auditory cues (i.e., calls and songs). Field notes on botanical resources and plant communities/habitats were also recorded. Vegetation within the BSA was divided and classified into vegetation types based on *A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition* (MCV2) (Sawyer, et. al., 2009).

3.0 FINDINGS

The following discussion of biological resources includes those that were observed within the BSA, those identified in the desktop review, and resources that have the potential to occur based on the presence of suitable habitat (Figure 1 – Biological Resources and Appendix A – Site Photographs).

3.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project Site is located within Huasna Valley, approximately 14 miles east of the city of Arroyo Grande and 1.4 miles south of Huasna, San Luis Obispo County, California. The Project Site lies within the southern extent of the Central Valley Coast Ranges ecoregion, which encompasses an area from Santa Maria to Livermore. Topography within the Project Site is generally flat with a gentle slope toward the south, ranging from 720 to 750 feet in elevation. The Sierra Madre Mountain Range borders the site to the west and the La Panza Range borders the site to the east. Land uses in surrounding areas can generally be classified as agriculture and low density residential, with interspersed parcels that are either undeveloped or used for livestock grazing.

The Project Site is bordered on the west by a National Wetland Inventory (NWI) Riverine feature. Two Freshwater Ponds are located within 400 feet of the Project Site, to the northwest and southeast. The Riverine feature along the western border connects the two Freshwater Ponds with downstream Riverine features and Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland habitat, including Huasna Creek and Huasna River. Huasna River is a tributary of the Cuyama River, upstream of the Twitchell Reservoir (USFWS, 2019b).

3.2 EXISTING BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

3.2.1 Botanical

A list of plant species identified in the BSA during the September 20, 2019 field survey is provided in Appendix B – Vascular Plant List. All scientific nomenclature is based on *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, Second Edition* (Baldwin, et. al., 2012). Based on species composition and life form, the vegetation within the BSA was divided and classified into vegetation types based on *A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition* (MCV2) (Sawyer, et. al., 2009) including *Brassica nigra* Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance and *Quercus lobata* Woodland Alliance.

***Brassica nigra* Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance.** This alliance is found in disturbed areas and is characterized by ruderal forbs as dominant in the herbaceous layer of vegetation (Sawyer, et. Al., 2009). As observed within the BSA, this alliance consisted of an assemblage of non-native grasses (brome [*Bromus* sp.], Harding grass [*Phalaris* sp.], annual beard grass [*Polypogon monspeliensis*], and wild oats [*Avena* spp.]) and forbs (black mustard [*Brassica nigra*], horehound [*Marrubium vulgare*], telegraph weed [*Heterotheca grandiflora*], and vinegarweed [*Trichostema lanceolatum*]) that transitioned in dominance throughout the BSA. Within the Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance, there were patches of native perennial grasses ([creeping wildrye [*Elymus triticoides*] and needle grass [*Stipa* sp.]), native annual forbs (grassland tarweed [*Deinandra increscens* ssp. *increscens*], straight-awned spineflower [*Chorizanthe rectispina*], turkey mullein [*Croton setiger*], and Spanish lotus [*Acmispon americanus*]) and native perennial

forbs (common sandaster [*Corethrogyne filaginifolia*] and western vervain [*Verbena lasiostachys*]).

***Quercus lobata* Woodland Alliance (Valley Oak Woodland).** Valley Oak Woodland is found in valley bottoms, seasonally saturated soils that may intermittently flood lower slopes and summit valleys. This alliance is characterized by valley oak woodland as dominant or co-dominant in the tree canopy and canopy is open to continuous (Sawyer, et. al., 2009). As observed, there was a stand of Valley Oak Woodland in the western portion of the BSA, that followed an ephemeral drainage. The canopy was dominated by valley oaks and intermixed with coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*). All oaks were healthy, mature and estimated to be larger than 12 inches in diameter at breast height. The understory was predominantly leaf litter with sparse herbaceous cover similar to the Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance and naturally recruiting oak seedlings.

LEGEND:

— Area of Operations

Vegetation Type
- Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance
- Valley Oak Woodland

NWI Wetland Type
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Riverine

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PROJECT NAME:		
10150 BAR BB LANE BRA SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY, CA	BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES	FIGURE 1
PROJECT NUMBER: 1902-3461	DATE: September 2019	

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3.2.2 Wildlife

Wildlife observed during the survey included indirect signs of fossorial mammals such as California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*) and pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), and several resident bird species, including Acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), California scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), and Western bluebird (*Sialia mexicana*). A complete list of observed wildlife species can be found in Appendix C – Wildlife Observed List.

3.3 SENSITIVE BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Results of the CNDDB query for occurrences of special-status plant and wildlife species within the CNDDB quadrangle search can be found in Appendix D. Figure 2 - CNDDB Occurrences depicts the CNDDB occurrences within five miles of the Project Site.

3.3.1 Special-Status Plants and Communities

The desktop review identified seven special-status plant species, no special-status plant communities and no USFWS-designated critical habitat within or in the vicinity of the Project. Special-status plant species for which there was suitable habitat observed within the Project Site include Hoover's bent grass (*Agrostis hooveri*), Mile's milkvetch (*Astragalus didymocarpus* var*. milesianus*), straight-awned spineflower, and mesa horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata* var*. puberula*).

The field survey took place on September 20, which does not overlap the blooming period of these special-status species. Padre biologists did observe remnants of straight-awned spineflower which could be identified based on the involucre and habit. Straight-awned spineflower was mostly observed along the eastern fence line and associated with sandstone outcroppings. Perennial grasses were identified within the BSA but not all were identified to species because of phenology. No plants that could have been mesa horkelia were identified during the field surveys. Given that field surveys were conducted outside of the appropriate blooming period, there is potential for other special-status plants to be present within the Project Site. Recommended mitigation measures for special-status plants are provided in Section 5.0.

3.3.2 Special-Status Wildlife

Padre biologists did not observe special-status wildlife species directly during the field survey. California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*) and prairie falcon (*Falco mexicanus*) have been documented within five miles of the Project Site.

Suitable breeding habitat for California red-legged frog is not located within the Project Site but is located nearby (within 400 feet) to the northwest and southeast. There is the potential for individuals to disperse through the Project Site during migration periods and to seek refuge in burrows or leaf litter within the Valley Oak Woodland (CNDDB, 2019).

The Project Site provides suitable nesting and foraging habitat for special-status raptor species and migratory birds, including prairie falcon. A raptor nest was identified within a valley oak along the ephemeral drainage (see Appendix A). Several species of migratory birds were observed during field surveys which may utilize the Project Site for nesting and foraging. Although no nesting bird activity was observed within the BSA during the field survey, vegetation and other substrates (e.g., bare soil areas) present within the site provide suitable nesting habitat for a

variety of bird species. Nesting birds and their nests/eggs are protected under the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 and California Fish and Game Code. Refer to Section 5.0 for recommended mitigation measures for protection of potentially occurring special-status wildlife and nesting birds during Project activities.

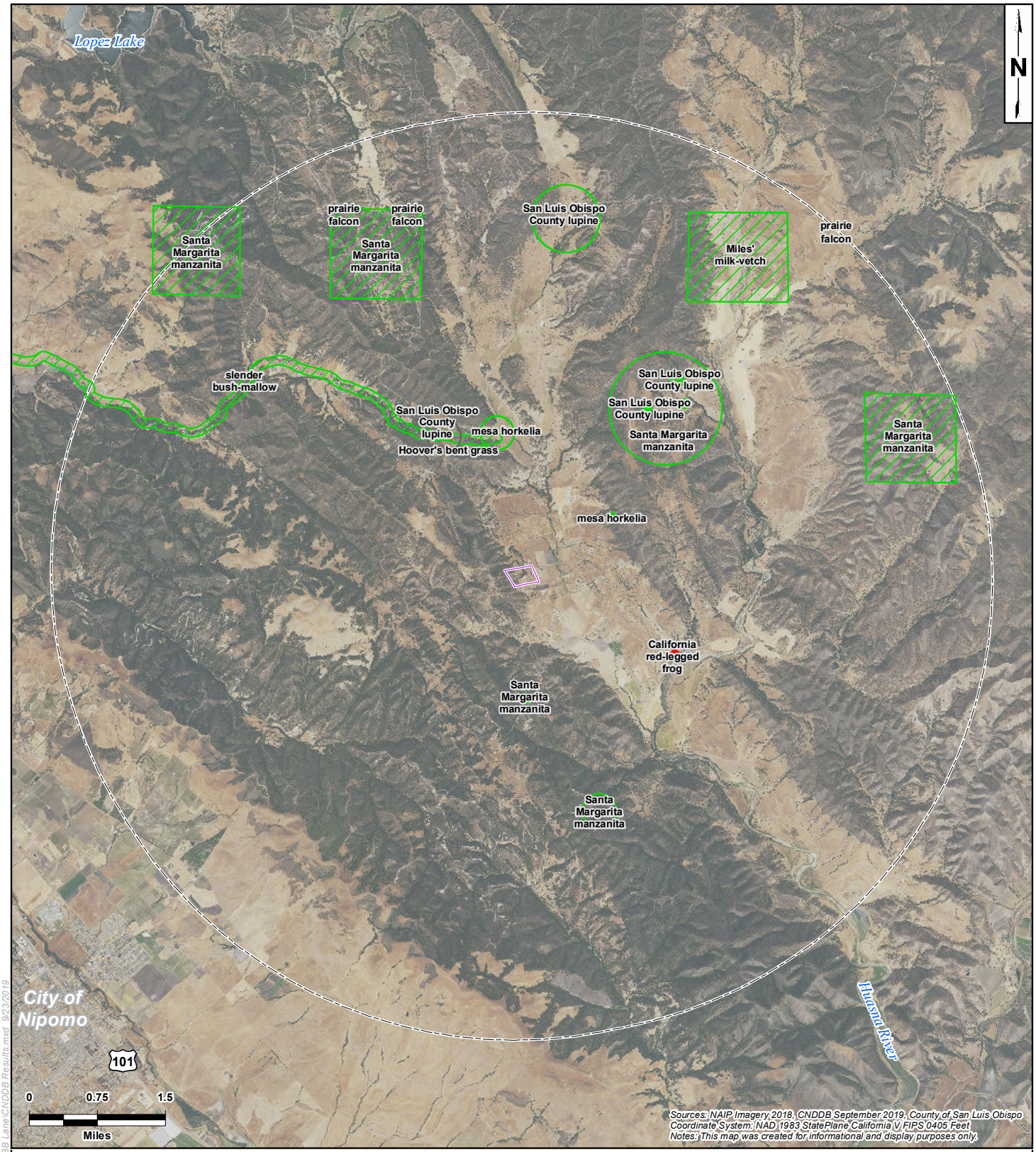
Man-made ponds and small ephemeral drainages in the vicinity of the Project Site may also provide suitable habitat for aquatic and semi-aquatic special-status species such as southwestern pond turtle (*Emys marmorata pallida*) and western spadefoot (*Spea hammondii*). If present nearby, these species have the potential to utilize upland habitat within the Project Site for migration and/or refugia, however, they have not been documented within five miles of the Project Site (CNDDB, 2019).

3.4 OAK TREES

Valley oak trees and coast live oak trees were present along the ephemeral drainage within the BSA. Oak trees are protected under Chapters 22.56 and 22.58 of the County Land Use Ordinance and require impact mitigation should they be impacted by construction and/or right of way improvements (County, 2019a; 2019b).

3.5 AQUATIC RESOURCES

Freshwater Ponds and Riverine habitat were observed within 400 feet of the Project Site, as determined by the NWI query results. The Riverine habitat follows the western border of the Project Site and connects two freshwater ponds. During field surveys, the Riverine habitat was dry but had clear field indicators of bed and bank, indicating seasonal flow. The Freshwater Pond located north of the Project Site was dry during field surveys. A freshwater pond located directly off Bar BB Lane (not depicted by the NWI) was observed with water during field surveys. Appendix A presents overview photographs of the ephemeral drainage and freshwater ponds. Activities within these aquatic features may be regulated by CDFW, the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, and the Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE). These aquatic resources have the potential to support aquatic and semi-aquatic wildlife, such as, southwestern pond turtle, California red-legged frog, and Western spadefoot.



LEGEND:

- Project Site
- Project Site Buffer (5 miles)

CNDDB Occurrences

- Plant (80m)
- Plant (specific)
- Plant (non-specific)
- Plant (circular)
- Animal (80m)
- Multiple (circular)

MAP EXTENT:

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PROJECT NAME:		
10150 BAR BB LANE BRA SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY, CA		CNDDB RESULTS
PROJECT NUMBER: 1902-3461	DATE: September 2019	FIGURE 2

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4.0 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The proposed Project's cannabis cultivation includes deconstruction of a barn structure and construction of seven greenhouses and one storage structure. The proposed Project would encompass 22,185 square feet (sq. ft.) of indoor use and 25,415 sq. ft. of outdoor use for a total of 47,600 sq. ft. of the 40.7 acre parcel. Each structure would have a height of 16 ft. Grading and construction activities will avoid the ephemeral drainage and oak trees within the parcel. Project activities have the potential to impact special-status wildlife and plant species that could occur within the Project Site. The applicant proposes to avoid impacts to oak trees such as removal or trimming (including damage to roots) during Project activities.

Potential impacts to special-status wildlife are construction-related and include animal mortality or injury from equipment operations, vehicle traffic, accidental entombment from collapse of burrows, and loss of habitat. Project-related noise also has the potential to negatively affect nesting bird activity. In addition, grading activities have the potential to disturb and impact special-status plant species that could be present within the Project Site. Indirect impacts to special-status species may occur during Project operation if pesticides or rodenticides are used or non-native invasive species are introduced at the Project Site. Special-status wildlife that have the potential to occur within or adjacent to the Project Site based on the presence of suitable habitat and nearby documented occurrences include California red-legged frog, raptors, and nesting birds. In addition, based on suitable habitat and species range, southwestern pond turtle and western spadefoot may also utilize the Project Site. Southwestern pond turtle may use the Project Site for nesting or migration. Western spadefoot may disperse through the Project Site or burrow underground at the Project Site during the dry season. Please refer to Section 5.0 for recommended mitigation recommendations.

Special-status plant species may be impacted by grading activities and construction of structures. Due to the timing of field surveys, a complete inventory of potentially occurring special-status plants is not available, however, one California Native Plant Society California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) list 1B.3 species was observed at the site (CNPS, 2019). Project activities would directly impact straight-awned spineflower habitat and individuals during grading and construction. Although several oak tree canopies overlap the proposed Project footprint, the applicant has stated that these tree canopies will be avoided during construction and operations. Mitigation measures for special-status plant species impact and contingency measures for unanticipated oak tree impacts are provided in Section 5.0.

Direct impacts to aquatic resources are not proposed. Indirect impacts to aquatic resources may result from changes to water quality, runoff, and drainage during grading, construction, and operations. Increased sedimentation during grading may impact water quality following significant rain events. Erosion potential may be increased by runoff from impermeable structures during regular operations.

5.0 RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES

Padre recommends that the following measures be implemented prior to and/or during proposed Project activities to avoid and or minimize impacts to biological resources:

1. Work Timing. All work activities shall be completed during daylight hours (between sunrise and sunset) and outside of rain events;
2. Work Limits. The Project impact area shall be clearly marked or delineated with stakes, flagging, tape, or signage prior to work. Areas outside of work limits shall be considered environmentally sensitive and shall not be disturbed;
3. Vehicles and Equipment. All equipment and vehicles shall be checked and maintained daily to prevent spills of fuel, oil, and other hazardous materials. A designated staging area shall be established for vehicle/equipment parking and storage of fuel, lubricants, and solvents. All fueling and maintenance activities shall take place in the staging area;
4. Biological Monitoring. Biological monitoring shall be completed by a qualified biologist for all initial ground disturbance (e.g., grading/excavation activities). For this task, the biologist shall survey/clear undisturbed work areas prior to start of work and then monitor the area while initial grading activities are completed. Any wildlife observed during monitoring shall be allowed to move out of work limits of their own volition or shall be captured and relocated to nearby suitable habitat by the biologist, as necessary and in compliance with state and federal Endangered Species Act regulations.
5. California red-legged Frog. To avoid impacts to California red-legged frog, grading or ground disturbing activities should not be conducted during a period of 48 hours following a rain event of 0.25 inches or more in a 24-hour period.
6. Special-Status Plants. Botanical resource surveys shall be completed by a qualified botanist during the appropriate blooming period for potentially occurring special-status plant species. Special-status plant species observed within the Project Site will be avoid to the maximum extent feasible. Special-status plants that cannot be avoided will be mitigated through seed collection, topsoil salvage, and/or transplanting;
7. Nesting Bird Surveys. In the event vegetation removal (i.e., tree trimming/removal activities) are scheduled between February 1 and August 31 (general nesting bird season), nesting bird surveys shall be completed by a qualified biologist within 48 hours prior to start of work. If any active nests are discovered within or adjacent to work limits, an appropriate buffer (i.e., 500 feet for raptors and 250 feet for other birds, or at the discretion of a qualified biologist based on biological or ecological reasons) shall be established to protect the nest until a qualified biologist has determined that the nest is no longer active and/or the young have fledged; and
8. Oak Tree Mitigation. Several oak tree canopies overlap the disturbance footprint but the applicant intends to avoid impacts to these trees. If impact to oak trees becomes necessary at any point during the Project, the following measures shall be implemented:

- No oak tree shall be removed without prior County approval;
- Trees within 20 feet of grading or trenching shall be protected by placement of protective fencing at least one foot outside the dripline;
- Trenching and excavation within the tree driplines shall be hand-dug or bored to minimize root disturbance. Any root encountered on inch diameter or greater, shall be hand cut and appropriately treated;
- Pruning of lower limbs in the construction area shall occur prior to construction activities to minimize damage; and
- An oak tree replacement plan will be prepared and submitted to the County for approval, and a certified arborist shall be contracted to provide guidance on trimming and/or removal of oak trees in the field.

9. Erosion Control. A Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for all activities conducted within the Project limits shall be implemented. Erosion and sediment controls (e.g., silt fences, straw wattles) shall be installed properly to increase effectiveness and shall be maintained regularly. Other Best Management Practices (BMPs) shall also be implemented as necessary and/or as required by Project permits, such as avoid washing, refueling, and maintenance of equipment within 50 feet (unless otherwise noted in Project-specific permits) from stream channels, regardless if water is present or absent in the channel.

6.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1. Representative overview of Project area; aspect: southwest. Photo taken 9/20/19.

Photo 2. Representative overview of Project area; aspect: south. Photo taken 9/20/19.

Photo 3. View of ephemeral drainage along the western Project area; aspect: south. Photo taken 9/20/19.

Photo 4. View of riparian corridor along the western Project area; aspect: southeast. Photo taken 9/20/19.

Photo 5. Raptor nest in oak tree along drainage; aspect: west. Photo taken 9/20/19.

Photo 6. View of sandstone outcropping with post-reproductive straight-awned spineflower; aspect: east. Photo taken 9/20/19.

Photo 7. View of barn planned for removal. Photo taken 9/20/19.

Photo 8. View of dry freshwater pond; aspect: north. Photo taken 9/20/19.

Photo 9. View of freshwater pond east of property; aspect: southwest. Photo taken 9/20/19.

APPENDIX B

VASCULAR PLANT LIST

Vascular Plant List

Scientific Name	Common Name	Habit	Indicator Status	Family
Acmispon americanus	Spanish lotus	AH	.	Fabaceae
Ambrosia psilostachya	Western ragweed	AH	.	Asteraceae
Avena sp.*	Wild oat	AG	.	Poaceae
*Brassica nigra**	Black mustard	AH	.	Brassicaceae
Bromus sp.	Brome	AG	.	Poaceae
*Bromus hordeaceus**	Soft chess brome	AG	.	Poaceae
*Bromus madritensis**	Brome	AG	.	Poaceae
*Carduus pycnocephalus**	Italian thistle	AH	.	Asteraceae
*Centaurea solstitialis**	Yellow starthistle	AH	.	Asteraceae
*Chenopodium album**	Lamb's quarters	AH	.	Chenopodiaceae
Chorizanthe rectispina	Straight-awned spineflower	AH	.	Polygonaceae
*Cirsium vulgare**	Bull thistle	PH	.	Asteraceae
Corethrogne filaginifolia	common sandaster	PH	.	Asteraceae
Croton setiger	Turkey mullein	AH		Euphorbaceae
Deinandra increscens ssp. *increscens*	Grassland tarweed	AH	.	Asteraceae
Elymus triticoides	beardless wild rye	PG	FAC	Poaceae
*Festuca myuros**	Rattail grass	AG	.	Poaceae
Fragula californica	Coffeeberry	S	.	Rhamnaceae
Heterotheca grandiflora	Telegraph weed	AH	.	Asteraceae
Leymus condensatus	Giant wild rye	PG	FACU	Poaceae
*Lysimachia arvensis**	Scarlet pimpernel	AH	.	Primulaceae
*Marrubium vulgare**	Horehound	AH	.	Lamiaceae
Navarretia sp.	Navarretia	AH	.	Polemonianceae
Phalaris sp.*	Harding grass	AG	FACU	Poaceae
*Polygonum aviculare**	Prostrate knotweed	AH	FAC	Polygonaceae
*Polypogon monspeliensis**	Annual beard grass	AG	FACW	Poaceae
Pseudognaphalium californicum	California everlasting	AH	FAC	Asteraceae
Quercus agrifolia	Coast live oak	T	.	Fagaceae
Quercus lobata	Valley oak	T	FACU	Fagaceae
Rumex sp.*	Dock	AH	.	Polygonaceae
Sambucus nigra	Black elderberry	S	.	Adoxaceae
*Silybum marianum**	Milk thistle	AH	.	Asteraceae
*Sonchus oleraceus**	Common sow thistle	AH	.	Asteraceae
*Stellaria media**	Chickweed	AH	FACU	Caryophyllaceae
Stipa sp.	Needle grass			
Toxicodendron diversilobum	Poison Oak	AH		Anacardiaceae
*Trifolium hirtum**	Rose clover	AH	.	Fabaceae
Tricholostema lanceolatum	Vinegarweed	A	.	Lamiaceae
*Urtica urens**	Dwarf stinging nettle	AH	.	Urticaceae
Verbena lasiostachys	Western vervain	PH	.	Verbenaceae

Notes: Scientific nomenclature follows Baldwin (2012).
An "*" indicates non-native species which have become naturalized or persist without cultivation.

Habit definitions:
- AF = annual fern or fern ally.
- AG = annual grass.
- AH = annual herb.
- BH = biennial herb.
- PF = perennial fern or fern ally.
- PG = perennial grass.
- PH = perennial herb.
- PV = perennial vine.
- S = shrub.
- T = tree.

Wetland indicator status (Lichvar and Kartesz, 2016):
- OBL = Obligate Wetland , almost always is a hydrophyte, rarely in uplands.
- FACW = Facultative Wetland, usually is a hydrophyte but occasionally found in uplands.
- FAC = Facultative, commonly occurs as either a hydrophyte or non-hydrophyte.
- FACU = Facultative Upland, occasionally is a hydrophyte but usually occurs in uplands.
- UPL= Upland, rarely is a hydrophyte, almost always in uplands.

APPENDIX C

WILDLIFE LIST

WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED WITHIN THE BIOLOGICAL SURVEY AREA

Common Name	*Scientific Name*	Residence Status	Protected Status	Habitat
Invertebrates				
Grasshopper	*Orthoptera*		---	M
Amphibians				
None				
Reptiles				
Side-blotched lizard	*Uta stansburiana*	R	---	M
Birds				
Acorn woodpecker	*Melanerpes formicivorus*	R	M	P, R
Brewer's blackbird	*Euphagus cyanocephalus*	R	M	M
California quail	*Callipepla californica*	R	M	M
California scrub-jay	*Aphelocoma californica*	R	M	G
Lesser goldfinch	*Spinus psaltria*	R	M	M
Nuttall's woodpecker	*Picoides nuttallii*	R	M	G
Red-tailed hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*	R	M	M
Turkey vulture	*Cathartes aura*	R	M	M
Western bluebird	*Sialia mexicana*	R	M	P, R
Western kingbird	*Tyrannus verticalis*	R	M	M
White-crowned sparrow	*Zonotrichia leucophrys*	R	M	M
Wrentit	*Chamaeae fasciata*	R	M	M
Mammals				
Botta's pocket gopher	*Thomomys bottae*	R	---	M
California ground squirrel	*Otospermophilus beecheyi*	R	---	M
domestic horse	*Equus caballus*	I	---	M

Note: Wildlife observed by visualizations, indirect signs (tracks, scat, skeletal remains, burrows, ect.) and/or auditory cues.

Residence Status

R = Permanent resident

W = Winter resident

B = Summer resident

I = Introduced

Protected Status

FE – Federal endangered species

FT -- Federal threatened species

FC – Federal candidate species

M – Migratory Bird Treaty Act

SE – State endangered species

ST – State threatened species

CSC – California Species of Special Concern Species

Act

Typical Habitat

A – Aquatic

D – Developed areas

G – Grassland

M – Multiple habitats

P – Woodland

R – Riparian

W - Wetland

C - Coastal lagoons, shorelines and oceans

APPENDIX D

CNDDB Results

Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (Huasna Peak (3512013))

Name (Scientific/Common)	CNDDB Ranks	Listing Status (Fed/State)	Other Lists	Elev. Range (ft.)	Total EO's	Element Occ. Ranks						Population Status		Presence		
						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Anniella pulchra	G3	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	698	375	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
northern California legless lizard	S3	None	USFS_S-Sensitive	698	S:1											
Arctostaphylos pilosula	G2?	None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	750	59	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
Santa Margarita manzanita	S2?	None	BLM_S-Sensitive SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	1,120	S:2											
Chorizanthe rectispina	G2	None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.3	725	38	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
straight-awned spineflower	S2	None	BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	725	S:1											
Emys marmorata	G3G4	None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_VU-Vulnerable USFS_S-Sensitive	600	1376	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
western pond turtle	S3	None		600	S:1											
Malacothamnus gracilis	G1Q	None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	1,000	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
slender bush-mallow	S1	None		1,000	S:1											
Rana boylii	G3	None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened USFS_S-Sensitive	661	2467	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
foothill yellow-legged frog	S3	Candidate Threatened		661	S:1											
Rana draytonii	G2G3	Threatened	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	665	1531	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
California red-legged frog	S2S3	None		665	S:1											
Taxidea taxus	G5	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	731	590	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
American badger	S3	None		800	S:2											