

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT

4455 ALMOND DRIVE RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT TEMPLETON, CALIFORNIA

Project No. 2102-3681

Prepared for:

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DECEMBER 2021



Authenticity and Signature Page



**Padre Associates, Inc.
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Padre Associates, Inc. hereby certifies that all statements furnished in the following Biological Resources Assessment Report and all supporting information acquired for this biological assessment 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.



Christina Santala
Project Biologist



Alyssa Berry
Senior Biologist

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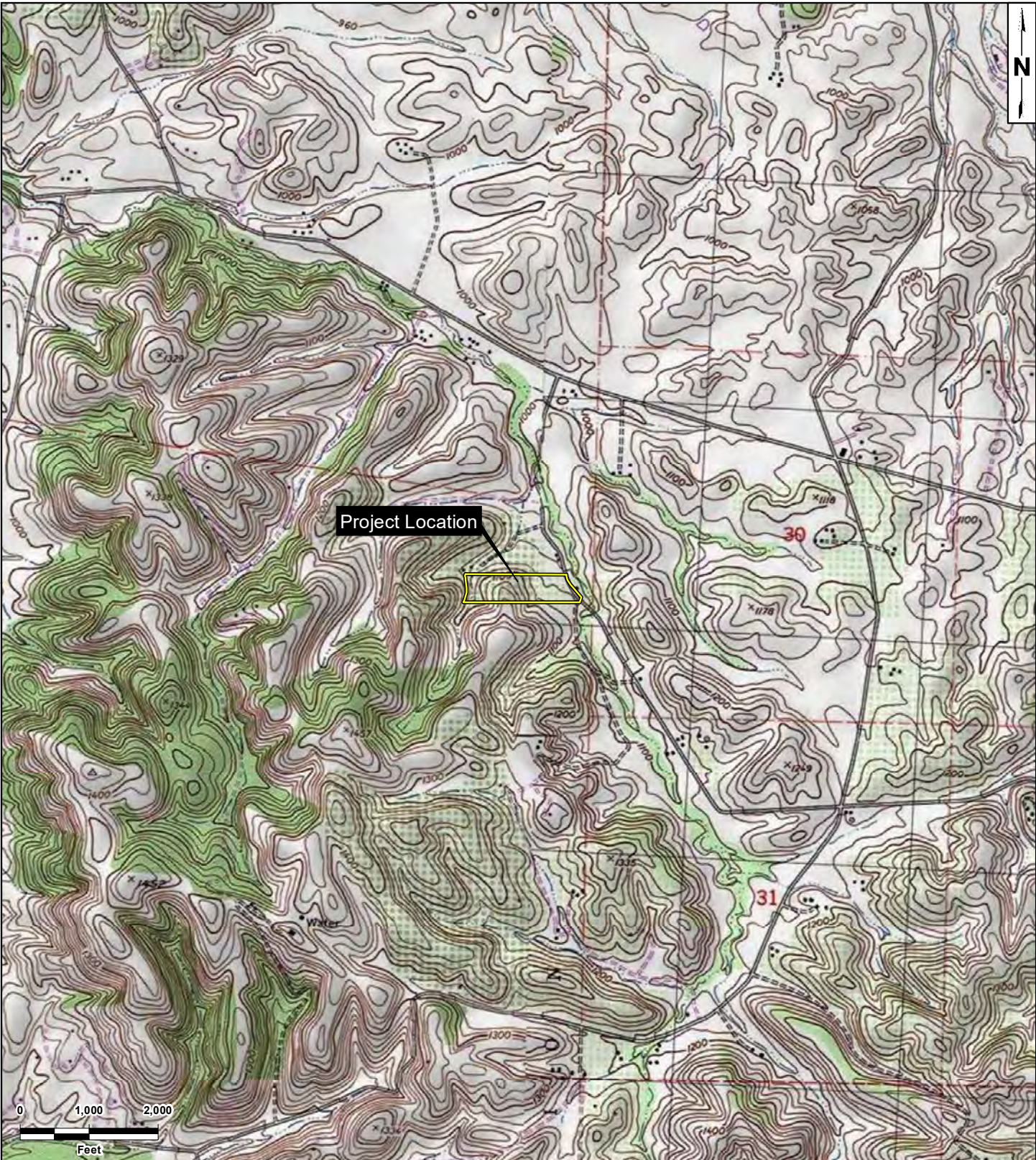
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Padre Associates, Inc. (Padre) has prepared this Biological Resources Assessment Report (Report) on behalf of Gary and Catherine Miller (Client) to document the results of a biological resources assessment completed in support of a Conditional Use Permit for the construction of a new residential development (Project) at 4455 Almond Drive in Templeton, San Luis Obispo County, California; Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 033-281-041 (Project Site) (Figure 1-1 – Project Location). The Client proposes to construct an approximately 5,395 square foot (sf) primary residence, and an accessory dwelling unit, barn, covered patio, driveway, and associated utilities for a total disturbance area of 4.22 acres (Project footprint) within the approximately 14.5-acre parcel. This Report documents the results of a desktop review and field survey, and includes a discussion of existing biological resources, special-status biological resources that have the potential to occur within the proposed Project Site, potential Project impacts to these resources, and recommendations for impact avoidance and minimization measures.



LEGEND:

 Project Boundary

MAP EXTENT:



Source: Esri Online USGS Topo Basemap
 Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet
 Notes: This map was created for informational and display purposes only.



PROJECT NAME: 4455 ALMOND DR BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY, CA	
PROJECT NUMBER: 2102-3681	DATE: December 2021

PROJECT LOCATION

**FIGURE
1-1**

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2.0 REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The regulatory framework identifies policies and plans administered by resource agencies pertaining to biological resources that are known to exist and/or have the potential to occur within the Project region.

2.1 FEDERAL REGULATIONS

2.1.1 Endangered Species Act of 1972.

The Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA), administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), provides protection to species listed as Threatened or Endangered, and critical habitat designated for the protection of such species. The FESA prohibits “take” of Threatened and Endangered species (including plants) except under certain circumstances and only with authorization from the USFWS through a permit under sections 4(d), 7, or 10(a) of the FESA. Under the FESA, take is defined as to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct.

Critical Habitat is defined in Section 3(5)(A) of the FESA as: (1) specific areas within the geographical area occupied by the species at the time of listing, on which are found those physical or biological features that are essential to the conservation of the listed species and that may require special management considerations or protection; and (2) specific areas outside the geographical area occupied by the species at the time of listing that are essential for the conservation of a listed species.

The FESA also provides protection to those species proposed to be listed under FESA or critical habitats proposed to be designated for such species. In addition to the listed species, the federal government also maintains lists of species that are neither formally listed nor proposed but could potentially be listed in the future. These federal candidate species include taxa for which substantial information on biological vulnerability and potential threats exist and are maintained to support the appropriateness of proposing to list the taxa as an Endangered or Threatened species.

2.1.2 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The USFWS also administers the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 (16 USC 703-711). Under the MBTA, it is unlawful to take, possess, buy, sell, purchase, or barter any migratory bird listed in 50 CFR 10, including feathers or other parts of birds, nests, eggs or products, except as allowed by implementing regulations (50 CFR 21). In 2017, Solicitor of the Department of the Interior issued a legal opinion (M-37050 or M-Opinion) stating that “The Migratory Bird Treaty Act Does Not Prohibit Incidental Take” which in effect revoked take protections under the MBTA. On January 5, 2021, the USFWS published a final rule that defined the scope of the MBTA stating that incidental take of birds resulting from an activity is not prohibited when the underlying purpose of that activity is not to take birds. On May 6, 2021, the USFWS announced a proposed rule to revoke the January 7 final regulation that limited the scope of the MBTA, in an effort to reinstate federal MBTA protections. The proposed rule is pending as of June 2021.

In the interim, migratory birds are protected (for take) through AB 454 California Migratory Bird Protection Act (California Fish and Game Code 3513).

2.2 STATE REGULATIONS

2.2.1 California Fish and Game Code.

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) administers a number of laws and programs designed to protect plants, fish, and wildlife resources. Principal of these is the California Endangered Species Act of 1984 (CESA - Fish and Game Code Section 2050) that regulates the listing and take of State Endangered and Threatened species. CDFW also maintains lists of Candidate-Endangered species and Candidate-Threatened species. California candidate species are afforded the same level of protection as listed species. CDFW manages the California Native Plant Protection Act of 1977 (Fish and Game Code Section 1900, *et seq.*), which was enacted to identify, designate, and protect rare plants. The California Native Plant Society (CNPS) operates under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the CDFW which outlines broad cooperation in rare plant assessment and protection and formalizes cooperative ventures such as data sharing and production of complementary information sources for rare plants.

2.3 LOCAL REGULATIONS

San Luis Obispo County (County) incorporates all USFWS, CDFW, RWQCB, and ACOE standards when assessing project impacts to vegetation, wildlife, and wetland habitats, as well as the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) evaluation process, when applicable. The County has developed a framework of land use policies and recommendations intended to reduce impacts to sensitive biological resources.

3.0 METHODS

Methods to collect biological resources information included a desktop review and field survey of the Biological Study Area (BSA), which encompassed the entire Project Site.

3.1 DESKTOP REVIEW

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

The Project Site is located within both the Templeton and Creston 7.5-minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) quadrangles, and the CNDDDB search was focused on these and seven adjacent quadrangles within approximately five miles of the BSA, including Santa Margarita, Atascadero, Morro Bay North, York Mountain, Adelaida, Paso Robles, and Estrella. The USFWS Critical Habitat database was also investigated to identify critical habitat for federally listed species within the BSA or surrounding region. In addition, the USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) was accessed to identify previously documented wetlands within the BSA or surrounding area.

3.2 FIELD SURVEYS

On November 2, 2021, Padre Biologist, Christina Santala completed a field survey within the BSA focused on the existing biological resources, presence/absence of special-status plant and wildlife species and habitats, as well as the suitability of habitat to support these species within the BSA.

Field survey methods consisted of walking paths of opportunity 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 vegetation communities/habitats were also recorded. Field surveys were conducted in November, outside the typical blooming for many plant species and as such, a follow-up spring botanical survey will be conducted focused on the presence of potentially occurring special-status plant species documented to occur in similar habitats in the Project region.

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), or described as site-specific vegetation and/or land use cover types not treated in the MCV2 (i.e., ruderal). All identifiable plant species observed within the BSA were documented. Plant specimens that were not positively identified in the field were further examined using appropriate botanical keys, including *The Jepson Manual Vascular Plants of California* (Baldwin et. al., 2012).

4.0 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. Supporting documentation includes Figure 4-1 – Biological Resources Assessment Results, Figure 4-2 – Regional Special-Status Biological Resources, Appendix A – Site Photographs, Appendix B – Plant List, Appendix C – Wildlife List, and Appendix D – CNDDDB Results.

4.1 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project Site is located on Almond Drive, approximately five miles east of Highway 101 in rural Templeton, San Luis Obispo County, California, in the eastern portion of the Santa Lucia Mountain Range. The topography of the region consists of rolling hills. Surrounding properties contain rural residential structures and infrastructure, paved roads, vineyards, and open space supporting grassland, shrubland, woodland, and riparian habitats. The Project Site extends across a hill with moderate to steep slopes, and there is a drainage supporting riparian woodland just outside the eastern property boundary along Almond Drive.

4.2 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

4.2.1 Botanical

A list of plant species identified in the BSA during the November 2021 field survey is provided in Appendix B – Plant List. Vegetation communities documented to occur within the Parcel are described in the following paragraphs.

Wild oats and annual brome grassland (*Avena* spp. – *Bromus* spp. Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance). The Wild oats and annual brome grassland alliance occurs in all topographic settings in foothills, waste places, rangelands, and openings in woodlands. This alliance is characterized by presence of slender wild oat (*Avena barbata*), wild oats (*Avena fatua*), false brome (*Brachypodium distachyon*), rattlesnake grass (*Briza maxima*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), soft chess (*Bromus hordeaceus*) and/or foxtail barley (*Hordeum murinum*) as dominant or co-dominant with other non-natives in the herbaceous layer; cover is open to continuous (Sawyer et. al., 2009). As observed during the field survey, this alliance occurred throughout the BSA, and appeared to be recently mowed; species were identifiable. Dominant to co-dominant species included slender wild oats, wild oats, ripgut grass, filaree (*Erodium* spp.), fiddleneck (*Amsinckia* sp.), turkey mullein (*Croton setiger*), and scattered occurrences of coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), and walnut (*Juglans* sp.). This alliance is not considered sensitive by the CDFW and is not protected under CEQA.

Orchard. Orchard is a site-specific vegetation classification that describes the areas of the Project Site that have been planted with trees for agricultural purposes. As observed during the field survey, this cover type occurred on level to steep slopes throughout the BSA. Tree species consisted of mature cultivated almond (*Prunus* sp.), walnut (*Juglans* sp.), and newly planted olive (*Olea europaeae*). The trees were generally healthy, and understory vegetation was comprised of remnant annual grassland, duff, and/or bare ground.

Ornamental. Ornamental is a site-specific vegetation classification that primarily consisted of a row of oleander (*Nerium oleander*) planted on the eastern and western boundaries of the Project Site for landscaping purposes. Ornamental vegetation may provide suitable foraging and nesting habitat for fauna.

Ruderal. Within this report, Ruderal is a term used to describe the unpaved access roads, staging, and parking areas within the BSA. Disturbed areas that are not paved can support vegetative cover consisting primarily of disturbance adapted plant species (ruderal species). As observed during the field survey, ruderal vegetation ranged from very sparse to moderate cover comprised of non-native species including remnant wild oats (*Avena* spp.), ripgut grass, and filaree.

4.2.2 Wildlife

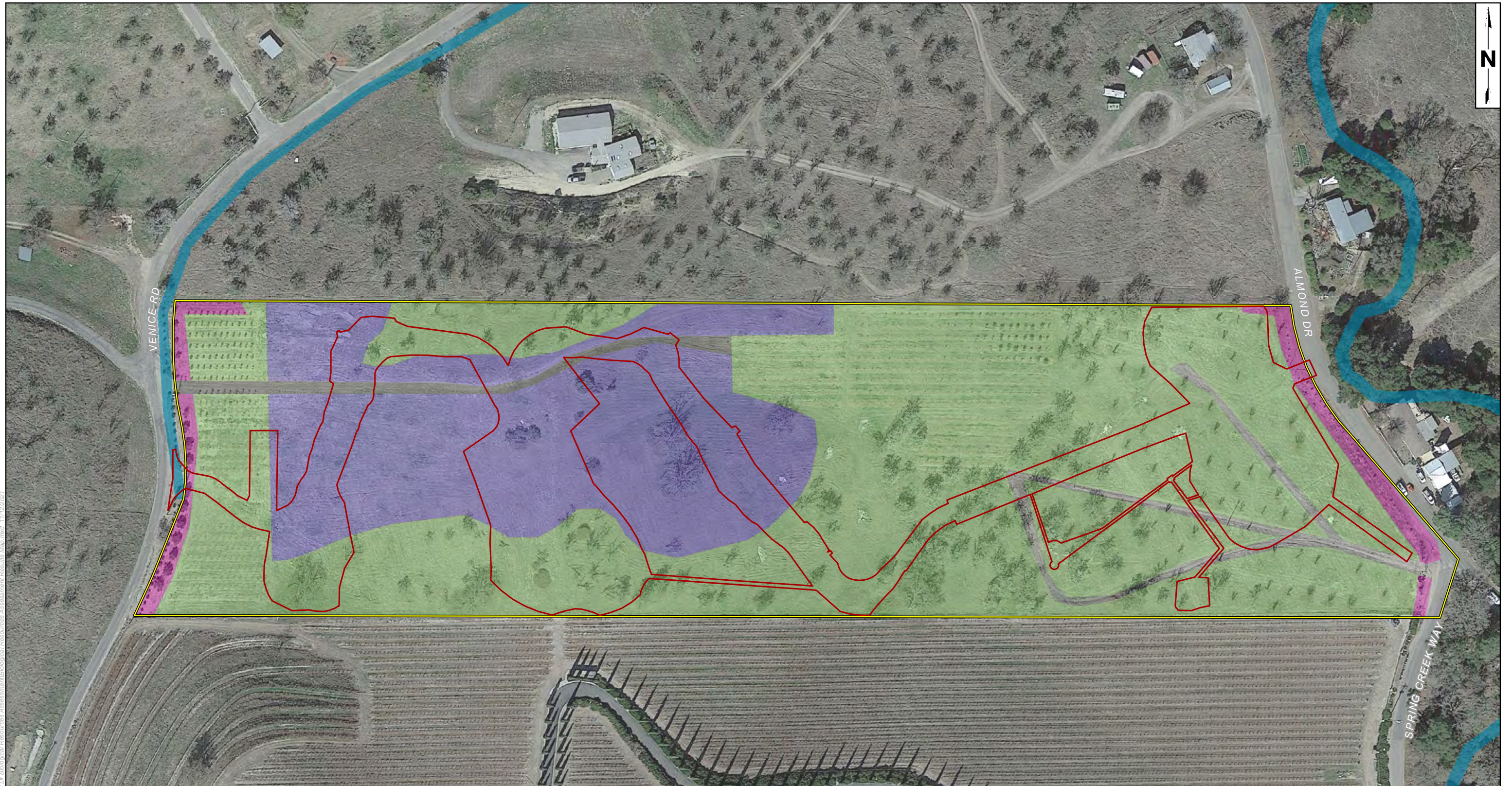
Wildlife was identified during the survey through indirect sign and direct observations of individuals. Species observed and detected included western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), western scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), and ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*). A complete list of observed wildlife species can be found in Appendix C – Wildlife Species Observed within the BSA.

4.2.3 Aquatic Resources

Based on the results of the desktop review and field observations, no aquatic resources were identified within the BSA, however, several aquatic features were identified within one mile outside of the BSA. There are two NWI recorded Riverine features adjacent to the eastern and western boundaries, two Freshwater Ponds approximately 0.2 miles north, and a Freshwater Emergent Wetland approximately 0.5 miles northeast of the BSA (USFWS, 2021b). As observed during the November 2021 survey, the eastern Riverine feature was a dry drainage that supported moderate to dense riparian habitat and meandered through adjacent rural properties, situated approximately 45 feet east of the parcel boundary. The western drainage was not visible and appeared to have been altered by an existing paved road and past and current agricultural and residential land uses.

4.3 SPECIAL-STATUS BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Results of the nine quadrangle (approximately ten miles surrounding the Project Site) CNDDDB query for regional occurrences of special-status plant and wildlife species, and sensitive vegetation communities can be found in Appendix D (CDFW, 2021a). This Report focuses on the special-status plants and wildlife biological resources within five miles of the BSA (Project region) that have a greater potential to occur within the Project Site based on proximity of documented occurrences. Figure 4-2 depicts CNDDDB occurrences and USFWS Critical Habitat within five miles of the Project Site.



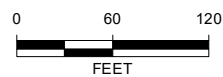
LEGEND:
 [Yellow Outline] Project Site Limit
 [Red Outline] Limits of Disturbance

Vegetation Communities
 [Green] Orchard - Almond / Walnut / Olive
 [Pink] Ornamental

[Grey] Ruderal / Developed
 [Purple] Wild oats and annual brome grassland

NWI Wetland Type
 [Blue] Riverine

MAP EXTENT:



Source: Google Earth Pro Imagery February 2021, County of San Luis Obispo, NWI 2020, Above Grade Engineering July 2021
 Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California V FIPS 0405 Feet
 Notes: This map was created for informational and display purposes only.



PROJECT NAME: 4455 ALMOND DR
 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT
 SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY, CA
 PROJECT NUMBER: 2102-3681
 DATE: December 2021

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT RESULTS MAP

FIGURE 4-1

FIG 4-1 Biological Resources Assessment Results Map.mxd 11/12/2021

4.3.1 Special-Status Habitats

No USFWS-Designated Critical Habitat overlapped the BSA. The nearest occurrence was vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*) USFWS-Designated Critical Habitat approximately 3.5 miles northeast of the BSA (USFWS, 2021a).

No sensitive natural communities as defined by CDFW were documented within five miles of the BSA. The nearest occurrence was Valley Oak Woodland, approximately eleven miles northeast of the BSA (CDFW, 2021a).

4.3.2 Special-Status Botanical

Special-status plants are either listed as Endangered or Threatened under FESA or CESA, considered Rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act, or considered rare (but not legally listed) by resources agencies, professional organizations, and the scientific community under the following categories:

1. Plants listed or proposed for listing as Threatened or Endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act (50 CFR 17.12 for listed plants and various notices in the Federal Register for proposed species,).
2. Plants that are candidates for possible future listing as Threatened or Endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act (Federal Register October 10, 2019).
3. Plants that meet the definitions of rare or endangered species under the CEQA (State CEQA Guidelines, Section 15380).
4. Plants considered by the CNPS to be "Rare, Threatened, or Endangered" in California (Ranks 1B and 2 in CNPS, 2020).
5. Plants listed by CNPS as plants about which we need more information and plants of limited distribution (Ranks 3 and 4 in CNPS, 2020).
6. Plants listed or proposed for listing by the State of California as Threatened or Endangered under the California Endangered Species Act (14 CCR 670.5).
7. Plants listed under the California Native Plant Protection Act (California Fish and Game Code 1900 et seq.).
8. Plants considered sensitive by other Federal agencies (i.e., U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management), state and local agencies or jurisdictions.
9. Plants considered sensitive or unique by the scientific community or occurring at the limits of their natural range (State CEQA Guidelines).

Based on the CNDDDB query completed as part of the desktop review, there were 45 special-status plant species documented within approximately ten miles of the BSA (Appendix D). Of these species, seven have a greater potential to occur within the Project Site based on proximity of documented occurrences (less than five miles). Special-status plant species that have been documented within a five-mile radius include Miles' milk-vetch (*Astragalus didymocarpus* var. *milesianus*), yellow-flowered eriastrum (*Eriastrum luteum*), Eastwood's larkspur (*Delphinium parryi* ssp. *eastwoodiae*), mesa horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*), and La Panza

mariposa-lily (*Calochortus simulans*), Santa Lucia dwarf rush (*Juncus luciensis*), and shining navarretia (*Navarretia nigelliformis* ssp. *radians*).

No special-status plant species were observed during the November 2021 field survey, and no vernal pools or potential vernal pool habitat suitable for shining navarretia was observed. However, the survey was conducted outside of the typical blooming period for potentially occurring special-status plant species of the region and as such, would not be identifiable in November. Padre will conduct a follow-up spring botanical survey in between April and June 2022 to capture the blooming period of the potentially occurring special-status plant species. The results of the survey will be summarized in a letter report format.

4.3.3 Special-Status Wildlife

Special-status wildlife species are either listed as Endangered or Threatened under FESA or CESA, or considered rare (but not formally listed) by resources agencies, professional organizations, and the scientific community under the following categories:

- Animals listed or proposed for listing as Threatened or Endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act (50 CFR 17.11 for listed animals and various notices in the Federal Register for proposed species).
- Animals that are candidates for possible future listing as Threatened or Endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act (Federal Register October 10, 2019).
- Animals that meet the definitions of rare or endangered species under the CEQA (*State CEQA Guidelines*, Section 15380)
- Animal considered Species of Special Concern (SSC) by CDFW (Shuford and Gardali, 2008 for birds; Williams, 1986 for mammals; Moyle et al., 2015 for fish; and Thomson et al., 2016 for amphibians and reptiles).
- Animals listed or proposed for listing by the State of California as Threatened and Endangered under the California Endangered Species Act (14 CCR 670.5).
- Animal species that are fully protected in California (California Fish and Game Code, Section 3511 [birds], 4700 [mammals], and 5050 [reptiles and amphibians]).
- Animal species protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act (as amended in 1994).
- Birds of Conservation Concern. Migratory and nonmigratory bird species (beyond those already designated as federally Threatened or Endangered) that represent the USFWS highest conservation priorities in effort to draw attention to species in need of conservation action (Shuford and Gardali, 2008).
- Birds on the CDFW Watch List include “Taxa to Watch” (Shuford and Gardali, 2008) 1) not on the current Special Concern list but were on previous lists and they have not been state listed under CESA; 2) were previously state or federally listed and now are on neither list; or 3) are on the list of “Fully Protected” species.

Based on the CNDDDB query completed as part of the desktop review, there were 38 special-status wildlife species documented within approximately ten miles of the BSA. Of those

38, there are eight special-status wildlife species with the potential to occur within the Project Site based on suitable habitat and regional documented occurrences. These species include, crotch bumblebee (*Bombus crotchii*), Atascadero June beetle (*Polyphylla nubila*), western spadefoot (*Spea hammondi*), California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*), Northern California legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra*), western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*), tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), and American badger (*Taxidea taxus*). The nearest documented kit fox occurrence was approximately eight miles north of the BSA.

No special-status wildlife species were observed during the November 2021 field survey. However, the Project Site may provide suitable habitat to support several special-status wildlife species that are documented to occur in the Project region. The following sections provide an overview of the general habitat requirements for these species and further detail on the potential for each of these species to occur in the Project Site.

4.3.3.1 Invertebrates

Crotch bumble bee is a candidate to become listed as State Endangered. This species primarily occurs within California and generally inhabits open grassland and scrub habitats (Williams et al., 2014). Crotch bumble bees primarily nest underground and although literature about their overwintering behavior is limited, most bumble bee species prefer loose soil, leaf litter, or other debris for overwintering sites (Williams et al., 2014). This species was not observed during the November 2021 field survey; however, suitable grassland habitat for Crotch bumble bee is present within the Project Site. Due to presence of suitable habitat, regional occurrences, and the transitory nature of bumble bees, this species has a potential to occur within the Project Site.

Atascadero June beetle is considered a Special Animal by CDFW (CDFW, 2021b). This species is known to occur only on inland sand dunes in San Luis Obispo County and was last seen in 1991. The Project Site does not contain suitable dune habitat and is not likely to support Atascadero June beetle

4.3.3.2 Amphibians and Reptiles

Western spadefoot toad (SSC), western pond turtle (SSC), and California red-legged frog (FT) are semi-aquatic species that utilize both wetland and upland habitats for their life/reproductive cycles (Stebbins, 2003). The annual grassland, leaf litter, areas of loose soils, and small mammal burrows within the Project Site, and adjacent drainage (outside the Project Site) provide suitable upland habitat for these species. Western spadefoot toad, western pond turtle, and California red-legged frog were not observed during the November 2021 survey but have the potential to migrate through or utilize the Project Site for upland refugia. Western pond turtle has the potential to nest in the Project Site, only if the drainage contains suitable aquatic habitat. The unnamed drainage located approximately 50 feet from the eastern boundary of the parcel, may provide suitable aquatic breeding habitat for western spadefoot and California red-legged frog when flowing water and/or pools are present and consistent. During the planned spring botanical in spring 2022, Padre will further evaluate the offsite drainage for the potential to support western pond turtle and amphibian breeding.

Northern legless lizard is a predominantly subterranean lizard that occupies moist, warm, and loose soils with vegetative cover (Stebbins, 2003). It has the potential to utilize areas of the Project Site that have dense leaf litter.

4.3.3.3 Birds

Tricolored blackbird is a CDFW Species of Special Concern and permanent resident of California. Historically tricolored blackbirds nested in wetlands with cattails, bulrushes, and willows, but as wetlands were converted to agricultural fields, towns, and business parks they started nesting in agricultural fields. Foraging habitats include cultivated fields, feedlots associated with dairy farms, and wetlands. No tricolored blackbirds were observed during the November 2021 field survey. The Project Site contains orchard and grasslands that may provide marginal foraging habitat, and there are several documented NWI wetland features less than one mile away, therefore there is a low potential for tricolored blackbird to occur within the Project Site.

No evidence of prior bird nesting was observed within the BSA during the November 2021 field survey. Vegetation and other substrates (e.g., areas of open ground, fences, trees, etc.) present within or adjacent to the Project 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. Nesting bird season generally occurs between February 1 and August 31. Refer to Section 6.0 for recommended mitigation measures for protection of potentially nesting birds during Project activities.

4.3.3.4 Mammals

American badger is a CDFW Species of Special Concern and San Joaquin kit fox is listed as Federally Endangered and State Threatened. The annual grassland habitat, and presence of small mammal (ground squirrel) burrows indicate that conditions within the Project Site are suitable for both species. No large burrows or sign (i.e., scat, tracks, prey remains, etc.) were identified during the November 2021 survey. However, based on presence of suitable habitat and documented occurrences in the region (less than five miles for American badger, greater than five miles but less than ten miles for San Joaquin kit fox) there is a potential for these species to occur within the Project Site.

5.0 POTENTIAL IMPACTS

The proposed Project includes construction of a residence and installation of associated utilities and access road/driveway within the parcel. Grading and construction activities have the potential to impact biological resources that were observed during the November 2021 field survey and potentially occurring special-status biological resources within the BSA.

Potential impacts to special-status biological resources are construction-related, including mortality or injury from equipment operations, vehicle traffic, and loss of habitat. Project-related noise also has the potential to negatively affect nesting bird activity within or adjacent to the Project Site. Refer to Section 6.0 for recommended mitigation measures to avoid and/or minimize impacts to special-status biological resources.

6.0 RECOMMENDED MITIGATION MEASURES

Implementation of the following avoidance and minimization measures are recommended to protect sensitive biological resources to the greatest extent feasible during proposed Project activities:

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. Pre-Activity Nesting Bird Survey. If vegetation removal (i.e., tree trimming/removal activities) is 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;
5. Pre-Activity Spring Botanical Survey. A botanical survey will be scheduled during the typical blooming period (April through June) for the potentially occurring special-status plant species known to occur in the Project region. The results will be submitted to the County in a letter-report. If special-status plants are observed during the spring botanical survey, plants/populations shall be mapped and incorporated into Project plans. Special-status plants shall be avoided, if feasible. If impacts are unavoidable, the plants may be salvaged, transplanted, or seed could be collected for planting and/or seeding elsewhere within the Project Site.
6. Pre-Activity San Joaquin Kit Fox (SJKF) and American Badger Survey. Within 30 days of the start of construction, qualified biologists shall conduct a pre-activity survey of the Project disturbance footprint and a 150-foot buffer for signs of SJKF and/or badger, including tracks, scat, or suitable burrows (burrows four inches or greater in diameter). Potential dens shall be tracked for a minimum of four nights with motion-activated cameras to determine if the burrow is actively being used by SJKF or badger. All potential dens shall be avoided by a minimum of 50 feet until they have been determined to be inactive. In the event SJKF is identified within the Project Site, the USFWS, CDFW, and all other appropriate agencies/government entities shall be contacted for further consultation.
7. 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.

7.0 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A

Site Photographs



Photo 1. Representative view of orchard trees and understory within the BSA (aspect northwest; 11/2/21).



Photo 2. View from highest point of the BSA, annual grassland, orchards, and adjacent vineyard visible (aspect east; 11/2/21).



Photo 3. Project footprint area at highest point of the BSA, annual grassland and loose gravelly soils visible (aspect northeast; 11/2/21).



Photo 4. Ornamental landscape plantings, western boundary of the BSA (aspect south; 11/2/21).



Photo 5. Representative view annual grassland and scattered walnut trees (aspect west; 11/2/21).



Photo 6. Unnamed drainage and riparian woodland outside of eastern boundary of the BSA along Almond Drive (aspect east; 11/2/21).

APPENDIX B

Plant List

**List of Plants Observed within the BSA
4455 Almond Drive, Templeton, CA**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Habit	Wetland Indicator Status	Native Status	Family	Cal-IPC Rating	Listing Status
<i>Acmispon americanus</i>	Spanish lotus	AH	-	N	Fabaceae		
<i>Agoseris grandiflora</i>	Agoseris	PH	-	N	Asteraceae		
<i>Amsinckia</i> sp.	Fiddleneck	AH	-	N	Boraginaceae		
<i>Asclepias fascicularis</i>	Narrow-leaf milkweed	PH	FAC	N	Apocynaceae		
<i>Avena barbata</i>	Slender wild oats	AG	-		Poaceae	Moderate	
<i>Avena fatua</i>	Wild oats	AG	-		Poaceae	Moderate	
<i>Baccharis pilularis</i>	Coyote brush	S	-	N	Asteraceae		
<i>Brassica nigra</i>	Black mustard	AH	-		Brassicaceae	Moderate	
<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Ripgut grass	AG	-		Poaceae	Moderate	
<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Italian thistle	AH	-		Asteraceae	Moderate	
<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	Yellow star-thistle	AH	-		Asteraceae	High	
<i>Croton setiger</i>	Turkey mullein	AH	-	N	Euphorbiaceae		
<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i>	Willow herb	AH	-	N	Onagraceae		
<i>Erodium</i> sp.	Filaree	AH			Geraniaceae		
<i>Hemizonia congesta</i>	Hayfield tar-weed	AH	-	N	Asteraceae		
<i>Juglans</i> sp.	California walnut	T	FACU	N	Juglandaceae		
<i>Juglans regia</i>	English walnut	T	-		Juglandaceae		
<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Prickly wild lettuce	AH	FACU		Asteraceae		
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i>	Horehound	PH	FACU		Lamiaceae	Limited	
<i>Nerium oleander</i>	Oleander	T	-		Apocynaceae		
<i>Olea europaea</i>	Olive	T	-		Oleaceae	Limited	
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Prostrate knotweed	A/PH	FAC		Polygonaceae		
<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cultivated almond	T	-		Rosaceae		
<i>Quercus douglasii</i>	Blue oak	T	-	N	Fagaceae		
<i>Stephanomeria virgata</i> ssp. <i>pleurocarpa</i>	Tall stephanomeria	AH	-	N	Asteraceae		
<i>Toxicodendron diversilobum</i>	Poison oak	S	FACU	N	Anacardiaceae		
<i>Verbena lasiostachys</i>	Western vervain	PH	FAC	N	Verbenaceae		

Notes:

Scientific nomenclature follows Baldwin (2012).

N - Native species

Habit definitions:

AG - Annual grass.

AH - Annual herb.

F - Fern

PG - Perennial grass.

PH - Perennial herb.

**List of Plants Observed within the BSA
4455 Almond Drive, Templeton, CA**

PV - Perennial vine.

S - Shrub

T - Tree

Wetland indicator status (Lichvar and Kartesz, 2016):

OBL (Obligate Wetland Plants) - Almost always occur in wetlands.

FACW (Facultative Wetland Plants) - Usually occur in wetland, but may occur in non-wetlands.

FAC (Facultative Wetland Plants) - Occur in wetlands and non-wetlands.

FACU (Facultative Upland Plants) - Usually occur in non-wetlands, but may occur in wetlands.

UPL (Upland Plants) - Almost always occur in non-wetlands.

Cal-IPC (California Invasive Plant Council) Ratings:

High - These species have severe ecological impacts on physical processes, plant and animal communities, and vegetation structure. Most are widely distributed

Moderate - These species have substantial and apparent-but generally not severe-ecological impacts on physical processes, plant and animal communities, and

Limited - These species are invasive but their ecological impacts are minor on a statewide level or there was not enough information to justify a higher score.

CNPS (California Native Plant Society) Ranking System; CRPR (California Rare Plant Rank):

1A - Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere

1B - Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere

2A - Plants presumed extirpated in California, but common elsewhere

2B - Plants, rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

3 - Plants about which more information is needed – a review list

4 - Plant of limited distribution – a watch list

CRPR Threat Ranks:

0.1 - Seriously threatened in California

0.2 - Moderately threatened in California

0.3 - Not very threatened in California

APPENDIX C

Wildlife List

**Wildlife Species Observed within the BSA
4455 Almond Drive, Templeton, California**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Residence Status	Protected Status	Habitat
Reptiles				
Western fence lizard	<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	R	--	G, D, P, S, M
Birds				
Brewer's blackbird	<i>Euphagus cyanocephalus</i>	R	M	R, W, G
Red-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	R	M	G, P, M
Western scrub-jay	<i>Aphelocoma californica</i>	R	M	R, G, P
White crowned sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	R	M	G, M
Mammals				
Botta's pocket gopher	<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	R	--	R, G, P
California ground squirrel	<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>	R	--	G, D, M
Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>	R	--	M

Notes:

Fauna observed by visualizations, indirect signs (tracks, scat, skeletal remains, burros, etc.), and/or auditory cues.

Residence Status

R - Permanent resident
W - Winter resident
B - Summer resident

Protected Status

FE - Federal
FT - Federal threatened species
FC - Federal candidate species
M - Migratory Bird Treaty Act
SE - State endangered species
ST - State threatened species
CS - Candidate species for CESA
CSC - California Species of Special Concern
CFP - California Fully Protected Species
BCC - Bird of Conservation Concern (USFWS)

Typical Habitat

A - Aquatic
D - Developed areas
G - Grassland
M - Multiple habitats
P - Woodland
R - Riparian
W - Wetland
C - Coastal lagoons, shores, oceans
O - Rock outcrops
S - Scrub

APPENDIX D

CNDDDB Results



Summary Table Report

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad< IS < (Templeton (3512056)< OR < Creston (3512055)< OR < Santa Margarita (3512045)< OR < Atascadero (3512046)< OR < Morro Bay North (3512047)< OR < York Mountain (3512057)< OR < Adelaida (3512067)< OR < Paso Robles (3512066)< OR < Estrella (3512065))< AND < Taxonomic Group< IS < (Dune< OR < Scrub< OR < Herbaceous< OR < Marsh< OR < Riparian< OR < Woodland< OR < Forest< OR < Alpine< OR < Inland Waters< OR < Marine< OR < Estuarine< OR < Riverine< OR < Palustrine< OR < Fish< OR < Amphibians< OR < Reptiles< OR < Birds< OR < Mammals< OR < Mollusks< OR < Arachnids< OR < Crustaceans< OR < Insects< OR < Ferns< OR < Gymnosperms< OR < Monocots< OR < Dicots< OR < Lichens< OR < Bryophytes< OR < Fungi)

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.
<i>Abies bracteata</i> bristlecone fir	G2G3 S2S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.3 IUCN_NT-Near Threatened SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive		80 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	G1G2 S1S2	None Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_EN-Endangered NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	684 1,036	955 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	3	0	0
<i>Agrostis hooveri</i> Hoover's bent grass	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	1,000 1,000	31 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Ammodramus savannarum</i> grasshopper sparrow	G5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	984 984	27 S:1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Anniella pulchra</i> Northern California legless lizard	G3 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern USFS_S-Sensitive	80 1,263	378 S:10	0	1	0	0	0	9	9	1	10	0	0
<i>Antirrhinum ovatum</i> oval-leaved snapdragon	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 4.2	720 720	16 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0



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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.
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i> pallid bat	G4 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive WBWG_H-High Priority	175 1,050	420 S:2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> golden eagle	G5 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDF_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	720 1,340	324 S:2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
<i>Arctostaphylos luciana</i> Santa Lucia manzanita	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz USFS_S-Sensitive	2,700 2,700	10 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Arctostaphylos pilosula</i> Santa Margarita manzanita	G2? S2?	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	955 1,400	58 S:4	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	4	0	0
<i>Ardea herodias</i> great blue heron	G5 S4	None None	CDF_S-Sensitive IUCN_LC-Least Concern	996 996	156 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Astragalus didymocarpus var. milesianus</i> Miles' milk-vetch	G5T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	1,250 1,250	16 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0
<i>Atractelmis wawona</i> Wawona riffle beetle	G3 S1S2	None None		231 231	80 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Batrachoseps minor</i> lesser slender salamander	G1 S1	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_DD-Data Deficient USFS_S-Sensitive	895 1,376	8 S:7	0	0	0	0	0	7	1	6	7	0	0



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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.
<i>Bombus caliginosus</i> obscure bumble bee	G4? S1S2	None None	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	1,200 1,200	181 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch bumble bee	G3G4 S1S2	None None		900 1,300	437 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> vernal pool fairy shrimp	G3 S3	Threatened None	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	725 1,125	795 S:6	0	2	3	1	0	0	4	2	6	0	0
<i>Buteo regalis</i> ferruginous hawk	G4 S3S4	None None	CDFW_WL-Watch List IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	995 995	107 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Calochortus obispoensis</i> San Luis mariposa-lily	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	1,300 1,700	46 S:3	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3	3	0	0
<i>Calochortus simulans</i> La Panza mariposa-lily	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.3 SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	1,000 1,600	109 S:14	0	5	2	3	0	4	4	10	14	0	0
<i>Calycadenia villosa</i> dwarf calycadenia	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	984 1,130	59 S:4	0	2	0	0	0	2	4	0	4	0	0
<i>Camissoniopsis hardhamiae</i> Hardham's evening-primrose	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	1,100 1,600	22 S:7	3	3	0	0	0	1	6	1	7	0	0
<i>Carex comosa</i> bristly sedge	G5 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.1 IUCN_LC-Least Concern	27 27	32 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0



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						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Carex obispoensis</i> San Luis Obispo sedge	G3? S3?	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	1,600 2,500	29 S:3	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	3	0	0
<i>Castilleja densiflora var. obispoensis</i> San Luis Obispo owl's-clover	G5T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	75 1,580	69 S:7	0	1	2	0	0	4	3	4	7	0	0
<i>Caulanthus lemmonii</i> Lemmon's jewelflower	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	1,000 1,000	91 S:4	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	0
<i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i> western snowy plover	G3T3 S2	Threatened None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern NABCI_RWL-Red Watch List USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	10 10	138 S:2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
<i>Chorizanthe breweri</i> Brewer's spineflower	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.3 BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	1,000 2,500	45 S:7	2	0	0	0	0	5	4	3	7	0	0
<i>Chorizanthe rectispina</i> straight-awned spineflower	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.3 BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	1,000 1,900	38 S:10	2	1	1	0	0	6	7	3	10	0	0
<i>Cicindela hirticollis gravida</i> sandy beach tiger beetle	G5T2 S2	None None		10 10	34 S:2	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	1
<i>Cirsium fontinale var. obispoense</i> Chorro Creek bog thistle	G2T2 S2	Endangered Endangered	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	1,000 1,000	22 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Cirsium occidentale var. lucianum</i> Cuesta Ridge thistle	G3G4T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2		9 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Coelus globosus</i> globose dune beetle	G1G2 S1S2	None None	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	10 10	50 S:2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0



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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.
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsend's big-eared bat	G4 S2	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFS_S-Sensitive WBWG_H-High Priority	1,000 1,000	635 S:1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Danaus plexippus pop. 1</i> monarch - California overwintering population	G4T2T3 S2S3	Candidate None	USFS_S-Sensitive	15 40	383 S:2	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
<i>Delphinium parryi ssp. blochmaniae</i> dune larkspur	G4T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2		27 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Delphinium parryi ssp. eastwoodiae</i> Eastwood's larkspur	G4T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2	900 900	15 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Delphinium umbracolorum</i> umbrella larkspur	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.3 BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive		95 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0
<i>Dudleya abramsii ssp. bettinae</i> Betty's dudleya	G4T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	170 820	14 S:7	0	3	1	1	0	2	4	3	7	0	0
<i>Dudleya abramsii ssp. murina</i> mouse-gray dudleya	G4T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.3 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	330 1,600	36 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	3	0	0
<i>Dudleya blochmaniae ssp. blochmaniae</i> Blochman's dudleya	G3T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	30 562	81 S:8	0	1	0	0	0	7	3	5	8	0	0
<i>Elanus leucurus</i> white-tailed kite	G5 S3S4	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_FP-Fully Protected IUCN_LC-Least Concern	1,165 1,240	180 S:2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0



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California Natural Diversity Database



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.
<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	G3G4 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_VU-Vulnerable USFS_S-Sensitive	10 1,464	1398 S:27	2	14	4	0	0	7	10	17	27	0	0
<i>Eriastrum luteum</i> yellow-flowered eriastrum	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	860 1,900	34 S:12	3	1	1	0	0	7	6	6	12	0	0
<i>Erigeron blochmaniae</i> Blochman's leafy daisy	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	15 15	36 S:1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i> tidewater goby	G3 S3	Endangered None	AFS_EN-Endangered IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	20 20	127 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Extriplex joaquinana</i> San Joaquin spearscale	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden		127 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Fritillaria ojaiensis</i> Ojai fritillary	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	1,200 1,200	49 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Fritillaria viridea</i> San Benito fritillary	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	1,200 1,200	24 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Helminthoglypta walkeriana</i> Morro shoulderband (=banded dune) snail	G1 S1S2	Endangered None	IUCN_CR-Critically Endangered	10 10	14 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Horkelia cuneata var. puberula</i> mesa horkelia	G4T1 S1	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 USFS_S-Sensitive	820 875	103 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0
<i>Horkelia cuneata var. sericea</i> Kellogg's horkelia	G4T1? S1?	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_UCSC-UC Santa Cruz USFS_S-Sensitive	600 1,140	58 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0
<i>Juncus luciensis</i> Santa Lucia dwarf rush	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	984 984	37 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0



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						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
<i>Layia jonesii</i> Jones' layia	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 USFS_S-Sensitive	200 522	25 S:8	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	5	8	0	0
<i>Lepidium jaredii ssp. jaredii</i> Jared's pepper-grass	G2G3T1T2 S1S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden		12 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Linderiella occidentalis</i> California linderiella	G2G3 S2S3	None None	IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	968 1,076	508 S:5	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	5	5	0	0
<i>Malacothamnus palmeri var. palmeri</i> Santa Lucia bush-mallow	G3T2Q S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	850 1,000	10 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Meconella oregana</i> Oregon meconella	G2G3 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1	1,200 1,200	9 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Monardella palmeri</i> Palmer's monardella	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive USFS_S-Sensitive	1,600 1,600	24 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Monolopia gracilens</i> woodland woollythreads	G3 S3	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2		68 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Navarretia fossalis</i> spreading navarretia	G2 S2	Threatened None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank	1,100 1,100	82 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Navarretia nigelliformis ssp. radians</i> shining navarretia	G4T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 BLM_S-Sensitive	700 1,571	102 S:12	0	0	5	0	0	7	6	6	12	0	0
<i>Neotoma macrotis luciana</i> Monterey dusky-footed woodrat	G5T3 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_DD-Data Deficient	988 1,700	8 S:3	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	3	0	0



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<i>Northern Interior Cypress Forest</i> Northern Interior Cypress Forest	G2 S2.2	None None		2,400 2,400	22 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 9</i> steelhead - south-central California coast DPS	G5T2Q S2	Threatened None	AFS_TH-Threatened	200 400	41 S:3	0	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	3	0	0
<i>Perognathus inornatus psammophilus</i> Salinas pocket mouse	G2G3T2? S1	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	1,220 1,225	9 S:3	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	3	0	0
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	G3G4 S3S4	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	25 25	784 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Plagiobothrys uncinatus</i> hooked popcornflower	G2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 USFS_S-Sensitive	1,780 1,780	14 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Plebejus icarioides moroensis</i> Morro Bay blue butterfly	G5T2 S2	None None		25 80	12 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Polyphylla nubila</i> Atascadero June beetle	G1 S1	None None		800 900	4 S:3	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0
<i>Progne subis</i> purple martin	G5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	915 915	71 S:1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Pyrgulopsis taylori</i> San Luis Obispo pyrg	G1 S1	None None		880 880	5 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
<i>Rana boylei</i> foothill yellow-legged frog	G3 S3	None Endangered	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened USFS_S-Sensitive	1,010 1,010	2476 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	G2G3 S2S3	Threatened None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	10 1,684	1664 S:21	4	10	1	3	1	2	10	11	20	1	0



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<i>Senecio aphanactis</i> chaparral ragwort	G3 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 2B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank	536 536	98 S:1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Sidalcea hickmanii ssp. anomala</i> Cuesta Pass checkerbloom	G3T1 S1	None Rare	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden USFS_S-Sensitive	2,500 2,500	4 S:1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Spea hammondi</i> western spadefoot	G2G3 S3	None None	BLM_S-Sensitive CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	764 1,591	1422 S:21	2	4	9	2	0	4	8	13	21	0	0
<i>Streptanthus albidus ssp. peramoenus</i> most beautiful jewelflower	G2T2 S2	None None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.2 SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden SB_UCBG-UC Botanical Garden at Berkeley USFS_S-Sensitive		103 S:2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0
<i>Suaeda californica</i> California seablite	G1 S1	Endangered None	Rare Plant Rank - 1B.1		18 S:1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
<i>Taricha torosa</i> Coast Range newt	G4 S4	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	965 1,700	88 S:9	1	3	0	1	0	4	3	6	9	0	0
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	G5 S3	None None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern	670 1,055	594 S:16	14	2	0	0	0	0	14	2	16	0	0
<i>Trimerotropis occulens</i> Lompoc grasshopper	G1G2 S1S2	None None	IUCN_EN-Endangered	900 900	8 S:1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0



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						A	B	C	D	X	U	Historic > 20 yr	Recent <= 20 yr	Extant	Poss. Extirp.	Extirp.
Valley Oak Woodland Valley Oak Woodland	G3 S2.1	None None		1,060 2,000	91 S:6	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	0	6	0	0
Vireo bellii pusillus least Bell's vireo	G5T2 S2	Endangered Endangered	IUCN_NT-Near Threatened NABCI_YWL-Yellow Watch List	660 710	503 S:2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0
Vulpes macrotis mutica San Joaquin kit fox	G4T2 S2	Endangered Threatened		658 1,049	1020 S:17	2	0	0	1	0	14	16	1	17	0	0