

ATTACHMENT A

Air Quality Emission Calculations

ATTACHMENT B

Special Status Species and Communities within the Dana Point, Laguna Beach and San Juan Capistrano Quadrangles

ATTACHMENT B

SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES AND COMMUNITIES WITHIN THE DANA POINT, LAGUNA BEACH, AND SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO QUADRANGLES

Resource	Status ¹⁷			Habitat and Distribution	Activity/ Bloom Period	Occurrence Probability
	Fed	CA	CNPS			
Plants						
Laguna Beach dudleya <i>Dudleya stolonifera</i>	T	T	1B.1	Found on weathered sandstone rock outcrops on cliffs within coastal sage scrub or chaparral communities. Laguna Beach dudleya can be found on weathered sandstone rock outcrops on cliffs within coastal sage scrub or chaparral communities.	May - Jul	Low. May occur on cliff faces that remain undisturbed from development.
Big-leaved crownbeard <i>Verbesina dissita</i>	T	T	1B.1	Habitats include maritime chaparral and coastal scrub.	Apr - Jul	Low. May occur in maritime chaparral and coastal scrub.
Thread-leaved brodiaea <i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	T	E	1B.1	Typically occurs on gentle hillsides, valleys and floodplains in mesic, southern needlegrass grassland and alkali grassland plant communities in association with clay, loamy sand, or alkaline silty-clay soils. Sites occupied by this species are frequently intermixed with, or near, vernal pool complexes.	Mar - Jun	Low. May be found on gentle hillsides, valleys and floodplains in mesic, southern needlegrass grassland and alkali grassland plant communities in association with clay, loamy sand, or alkaline silty-clay soils.
Fish						
Arroyo chub <i>Gila orcuttii</i>	None	SC		Found in slow moving mud or sand bottomed sections of streams	Year-round	Low. May be found in slow moving streams having mud or sand bottom sections.
Tidewater goby <i>Eucyclogobius newberryi</i>	E	SC		Occupy coastal lagoons and estuaries that in most cases are separated from each other by the open ocean. Prefer sandy bottoms with depths of 20-100 cm near emergent vegetation beds since they breed in the open areas and winter over in the vegetation.	Year-round	Low. May occupy coastal lagoons and estuaries that in most cases are separated from each other by the open ocean.
Amphibians/Reptiles						
Coast (San Diego) horned lizard <i>Phrynosoma coronatum (blainvillii population)</i>	None	SC		Inhabits open areas of sandy soil and low vegetation in valleys, foothills and semiarid mountains from sea level to 8,000 ft. (2,438 m) in elevation. Found in grasslands, coniferous forests, woodlands, and chaparral, with open areas and patches of loose soil. Often found in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered shrubs and along dirt roads, and frequently found near ant hills.	Mar - Sept	Low. May occur in sandy soil and low vegetation in valleys, foothills and semiarid mountains.

ATTACHMENT B

Resource	Status ¹⁷			Habitat and Distribution	Activity/ Bloom Period	Occurrence Probability
	Fed	CA	CNPS			
Northern red-diamond rattlesnake <i>Crotalus ruber ruber</i>	None	SC		Inhabits arid scrub, coastal chaparral, oak and pine woodlands, rocky grassland, and cultivated areas. On the desert slopes of the mountains, it ranges into rocky desert flats.	Mid-spring through mid-fall	Low. May occur in arid scrub, coastal chaparral, , oak and pine woodlands, rocky grassland, and cultivated areas.
Orange-throated whiptail <i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i>	None	SC		Washes and other sandy areas where there are rocks and patches of brush and rocky hillsides: coastal chaparral, thornscrub, and streamside growth. This species often occupies open spaces between clumps of vegetation on loose, fine-grained soils, such as rocky hillsides bordering arroyos or the lower slopes of foothills.	Mid-spring through mid-fall. Juveniles active through fall, even to December.	Low. May occur on rocky hillsides bordering arroyos or the lower slopes of foothills.
Southwestern pond turtle <i>Actinemys marmorata pallida</i>	None	SC		Found in ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, marshes, and irrigation ditches, with abundant vegetation, and either rocky or muddy bottoms, in woodland, forest, and grassland. In streams, prefers pools to shallower areas. Logs, rocks, cattail mats, and exposed banks are required for basking. May enter brackish water and even seawater.	Year-round	Low. May occur in ponds, lakes rivers, streams, marshes and irrigation ditches, with abundant vegetation.
Two-striped garter snake <i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	None	SC		Generally found around pools, creeks, cattle tanks, and other water sources, often in rocky areas, in oak woodland, chaparral, brushland, and coniferous forest.	Jan - Nov	Low. May occur in pools, creeks, cattle tanks, and other water sources, often in rocky areas, in oak woodland, chaparral, brushland, and coniferous forest.
Western spadefoot <i>Spea hammondi</i>	None	SC		Prefers open areas with sandy or gravelly soils, in a variety of habitats including mixed woodlands, grasslands, chaparral, sandy washes, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains. Rainpools which do not contain bullfrogs, fish, or crayfish are necessary for breeding.	Oct - May	Low. May occur in sandy or gravelly soils, in a variety of habitats including mixed woodlands, grasslands, chaparral, sandy washes, lowlands, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains.
Birds						
Western snowy plover <i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>	T	SC		Prefers to breed on coastal beaches from southern Washington to southern Baja California, Mexico. The population breeds above the high tide line on coastal beaches, sand spits, dune-backed beaches, sparsely-vegetated dunes, beaches at creek and river mouths and salt pans at lagoons and estuaries.	Year-round	Low. May occur along shoreline or beach front areas.

ATTACHMENT B

Resource	Status ¹⁷			Habitat and Distribution	Activity/ Bloom Period	Occurrence Probability
	Fed	CA	CNPS			
Coastal California gnatcatcher <i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	T	SC		Variety of arid-scrub vegetation types. Within its limited U.S. distribution, best known as an obligate resident of coastal sage scrub. Species more likely to occur in coastal sage scrub located near grassland areas than scrub which interdigitates with chaparral. Exists in south coastal CA to the tip of Baja, Mexico.	Year-round	Low. This species may be found on the hillside slopes containing coastal sage scrub in undeveloped areas.
Coastal cactus wren <i>Camphylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i>	None	SC		Coastal sage scrub from south Orange County, CA south through San Diego county to extreme NW. Baja California.	Year-round	Low. This species may be found on the hillside slopes containing Coastal Sage Scrub and cacti stands in undeveloped areas.
Grasshopper sparrow <i>Ammodramus savannarum</i>	None	SC		Generally prefers moderately open grasslands and prairies with patchy bare ground. Occupies lush areas with shrub cover in arid grasslands of Southwest and West.	Breeding only May - Oct	Low. May occur in grassland habitat.
Least Bell's vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	E	E		Dense, low, shrubby vegetation, generally early successional stages in riparian areas, brushy fields, young second-growth forest or woodland, scrub oak, coastal chaparral, and mesquite brushlands, often near water in arid regions. Most critical structural component of Least Bell's Vireo habitat in California is a dense shrub layer 0.6-3.0 m above ground.	Breeding only Apr - Aug	Low. May occur in riparian habitat.
Mammals						
Dulzura pocket mouse <i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i>	None	SC		Occupies a wide variety of habitats year-round within its range in the Upper Sonoran and Transition life zones. These include montane hardwood, valley foothill hardwood-conifer, valley foothill hardwood, annual grassland, sagebrush, chamise-redshank and montane chaparral, and coastal scrub. <i>C. californicus</i> occurs in greatest abundance in habitats where grassland and chaparral are in close proximity.	Year-round	Low. May occur in grassland or chaparral habitat.
Mexican long-tongued bat <i>Choeronycteris mexicana</i>	None	SC		This bat occurs in a variety of habitats, including thorn scrub, paloverde-saguaro desert, semi-desert grassland, oak woodland and tropical deciduous forests. Although most frequently found in desert canyons, they have been observed in oak and ponderosa pine habitat (up to 6,200 feet). In the United States, it occurs primarily in southern California (the San Diego area).	Mar – Oct Breeding only	Low. May occur in semi-desert grassland, oak woodland.

ATTACHMENT B

Resource	Status ¹⁷			Habitat and Distribution	Activity/ Bloom Period	Occurrence Probability
	Fed	CA	CNPS			
Pacific pocket mouse <i>Perognathus longimembris pacificus</i>	E	SC		The Pacific pocket mouse was known to inhabit coastal strand, coastal dunes, river alluvium, and coastal sage scrub growing on marine terraces; recent survey efforts, however, have found the subspecies in sandy substrates within coastal sage scrub.	Year-round	Low. May occur in coastal strand, coastal dunes and coastal sage scrub.
San Diego woodrat <i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	None	SC		Found in a variety of shrub and desert habitats , primarily associated with rock outcroppings, boulders , cacti, or areas of dense undergrowth	Year-round	Low. May occur in shrub habitats.
Western mastiff bat <i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	None	SC		Most frequently encountered in broad open areas among a variety of habitats: dry washes, flood plains, chaparral, oak woodland, grasslands, meadows, agricultural areas.	Year-round	Low. May be found closer to natural areas where drinking sites are available.
Big free-tailed bat <i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	None	SC		Roosts in buildings, caves, and occasionally in holes in trees. Probably does not breed in California. In other areas, small nursery colonies are formed in rocky crevices in high cliffs.	May – Oct Breeding only	Low. May be found in crevices and high cliffs.
Habitats/Vegetation Communities						
Coastal Sage Scrub	None	None		Dense native shrubs on dry slopes along the coast below 3000 ft. Plants in this dry environment are desert like and not tolerant to frost. This habitat is known to support endangered species like the California Gnatcatcher.	Year-round	Low. May be found along dry slopes in undeveloped areas.
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	None	None		Open to locally dense evergreen sclerophyllous riparian woodlands dominated by <i>Quercus agrifolia</i> . This type appears to be richer in herbs and poorer in understory shrubs than other riparian communities. Can be found Canyons and valleys of coastal southern California, mostly south of Pt. Conception.	Year-round	Low. May occur in riparian habitat.
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	None	None		Tall, open, broadleafed winter-deciduous riparian forests dominated by <i>Populus fremontii</i> , <i>Populus trichocarpa</i> , and several tree willows. Similar to Central Coast Cottonwood-Sycamore Riparian Forest. Understories usually are shrubby willows.	Year-round	Low. May occur in riparian habitat.
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	None	None		A tall, open, broadleafed, winter-deciduous streamside woodland dominated by <i>Platanus racemosa</i> (and often also <i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>). These stands seldom form closed canopy forests, and even may appear as trees scattered in a shrubby thicket of sclerophyllous and deciduous species. Can be found in Transverse and Peninsular ranges from Point Conception south into Baja California Norte.	Year-round	Low. May occur in riparian habitat.

ATTACHMENT B

Resource	Status ¹⁷			Habitat and Distribution	Activity/ Bloom Period	Occurrence Probability
	Fed	CA	CNPS			
Valley Needlegrass Grassland	None	None		A mid-height (to 2 feet) grassland dominated by perennial, tussock-forming <i>Nassella pulchra</i> . Native and introduced annuals occur between the perennials, often actually exceeding the bunchgrasses in cover. Formerly extensive around the Sacramento, San Joaquin, and Salinas Valleys, as well as the Los Angeles Basin, but now much reduced.	Year-round	Low. May occur in open land areas.

Definitions and terms:

Status:

E = Endangered

T = Threatened

R = Rare

SC = Species of Concern

PE = Proposed Endangered

C = Candidate

N = None

State Rankings:

S1 - less than 6 element occurrences, or less than 1,000 individuals, or less than 2,000 acres

S2 - 6 to 20 element occurrences, or between 1,000 and 3,000 individuals, or between 2,000 and 10,000 acres

S3 - 21 to 100 element occurrences, or between 3,000 and 10,000 individuals, or between 10,000 and 50,000 acres

S4 - No Threat Rank

S5 - No Threat Rank

.1 - very threatened

.2 - threatened

.3 - no current threats known

CNPS Plant Rankings:

1A- presumed extinct in California

1B - Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California and elsewhere

2 - Rare, Threatened or Endangered in California but more common elsewhere

3 - Plants for which more information is needed

4 - Plants with a limited distribution