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Biological Resource Assessment for Parma Park

City of Santa Barbara Hazardous Fuels Mitigation Project

To: The City of Santa Barbara
Parks & Recreation Department

By: SummitWest Environmental, Inc.

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Table of Contents

Project Summary....4
1.0 Introduction....4
1.1 Project Location and Setting....4
Figure 1. Regional Location Map....5
Figure 2. Parma Park Survey Area Map....6
1.2 Project Description....7
2.0 Regulatory Overview....8
2.1 Federal Regulations....8
Federal Endangered Species Act....8
Migratory Bird Treaty Act....9
Bald and Gold Eagle Protection Act....10
Clean Water Act....10
2.2 State and Local Regulations....11
California Endangered Species Act....11
California Fish and Game Code....12
Regional Water Quality Control Board for the Central Coastal Basin....13
California Environmental Quality Act....13
City of Santa Barbara General Plan....14
City of Santa Barbara Local Coastal Program Coastal Land Use Plan....15
City of Santa Barbara Urban Forest Management Plan....15
3.0 Methods....16
3.1 Literature Review....16
3.2 Reference Site Checks....16
3.3 Biological Reconnaissance Surveys....17
3.4 Focused Surveys....17
4.0 Results....18
4.1 Literature Review....18
4.2 Reference Site Checks....18
4.3 Biological Reconnaissance Survey....18
Rare Plant Species....19
Figure 3. Parma Park Rare Plant Map....20
Special Status Wildlife Species and Habitat....20

Figure 4. Parma Park Sensitive Wildlife and Habitat Map (1 of 2)..... 21
Figure 5. Parma Park Sensitive Wildlife and Habitat Map (2 of 2)..... 22
Vegetation Communities..... 22
Figure 6. Parma Park Vegetation Community and Native Grassland Map..... 26
Invasive Plant Species..... 27
Figure 7. Parma Park Invasive Plant Map..... 28
Figure 8. Parma Park Invasive Plant Target Removal Map..... 29
4.4 Water Resources..... 29
Figure 9. Parma Park Water Resources Map..... 30
4.5 Wildlife Movement..... 31
4.6 Habitat Conservation Plan..... 31
5.0 Impact Analysis and Avoidance and Mitigation Measures..... 31
5.1 Special Status Species..... 31
5.2 Water Resources..... 35
5.3 Wildlife Movement..... 37
5.4 Habitat Conservation Plan..... 37
6.0 References..... 38
Appendix A- Representative Photographs..... 41
Appendix B- Botanical Species Compendium..... 49
Appendix C- Wildlife Species Compendium..... 56
Appendix D- Potential to Occur Tables..... 59
Appendix E- CNDDB Submissions..... 76

Project Summary

SummitWest Environmental Inc. (SummitWest) completed biological surveys for rare plant species, special status wildlife species and habitats, vegetation communities and native grasslands, invasive plant species, and conducted coarse waters mapping, in support of the City of Santa Barbara's Hazardous Fuels Mitigation Project (Project). These surveys were completed across approximately 594 acres comprising seven parks; this Biological Resources Assessment (BRA), and the associated geospatial database, detail the findings for Parma Park.

In Parma Park, seven special status plant species, one special status wildlife species, nine special status wildlife species' suitable habitats, 12 vegetation communities (including two sensitive communities), 33 invasive plant species, and several channels leading into one creek were mapped. Survey results and impact analysis and avoidance and mitigation measures are detailed below.

1.0 Introduction

The City of Santa Barbara Hazardous Fuels Mitigation Project (Project) aims to implement a comprehensive and sustainable approach to reducing hazardous fuels in the High Fire Hazard Areas of the City, in accordance with the objectives stated in the City's 2021 Community Wildfire Protection Plan (CWPP; City, 2021), and vegetation management goals in open space parks. The work area is approximately 594 total acres spread across seven open space parks: Parma Park, Honda Valley Park, Elings Park, Douglas Family Preserve, Stevens Park, Franceschi Park, and Hale Park. SummitWest conducted concurrent rare plant surveys, invasive plant surveys, vegetation community and native grassland mapping, and wildlife habitat assessments to identify resources that may be affected by Project activities. All Project activities are contingent on compliance with various local, state, and federal legislation.

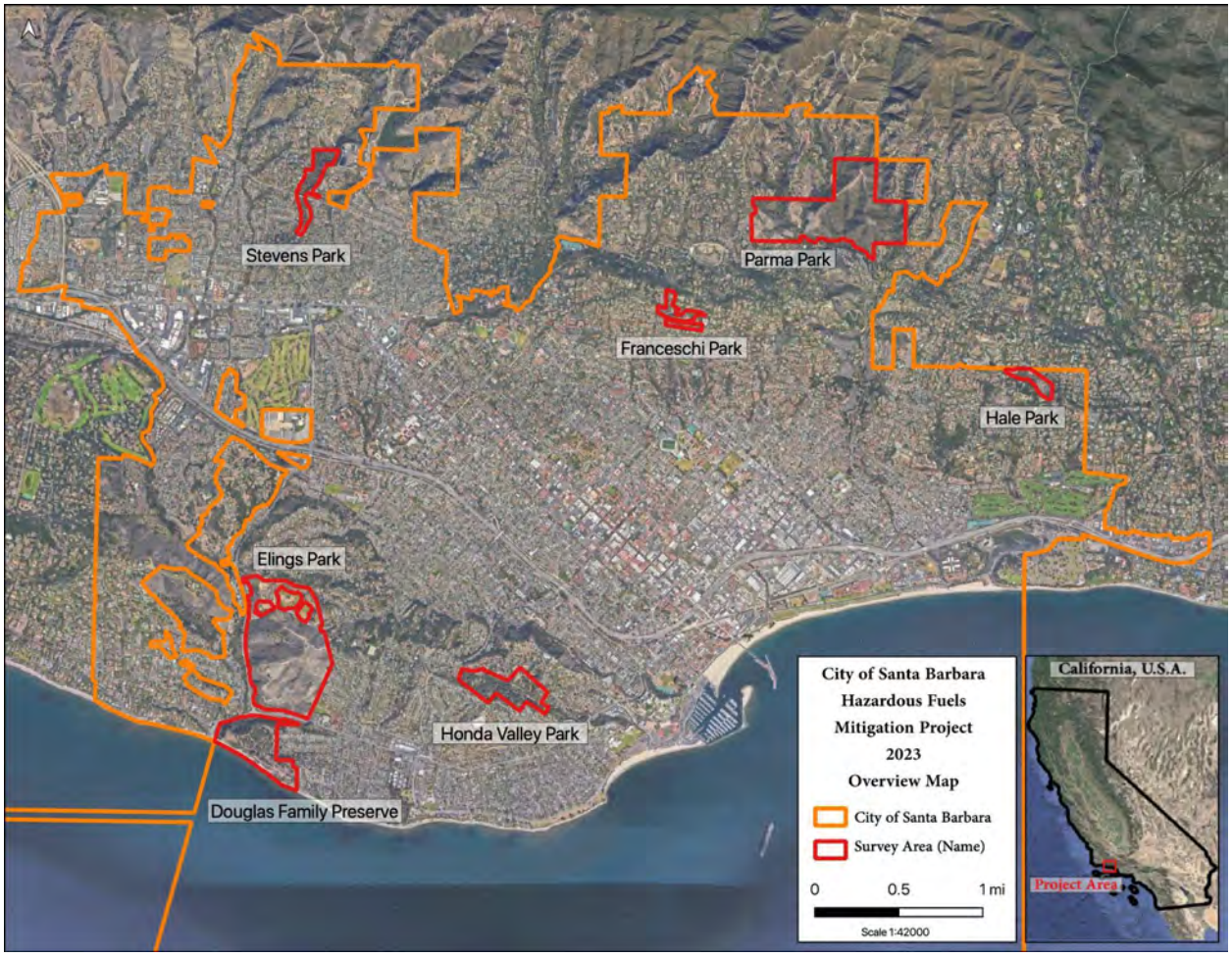
1.1 Project Location and Setting

Parma Park is regionally located within the City of Santa Barbara on the southern coast of California. Santa Barbara is nestled between the Santa Ynez Mountains and the Pacific Ocean, resulting in a diverse topography of hills, valleys, and coastal plains (Figure 1). The Mediterranean climate of the City is characterized by mild, wet winters and warm, dry

summers. Frequent marine layers are present throughout the summer due to proximity to the ocean. Average temperatures are around 60°F in winter to the mid-70s°F in summer (NOAA, 1994; Western Regional Climate Center, 2023).

The City of Santa Barbara prioritizes sustainable development and land management, and promotes growth of natural resources as well as historic preservation. Key land uses within the City include residential, parks and open space (including Goleta Slough Natural Reserve and Shoreline), commercial, institutional, and industrial (County, 2011; County, 2021).

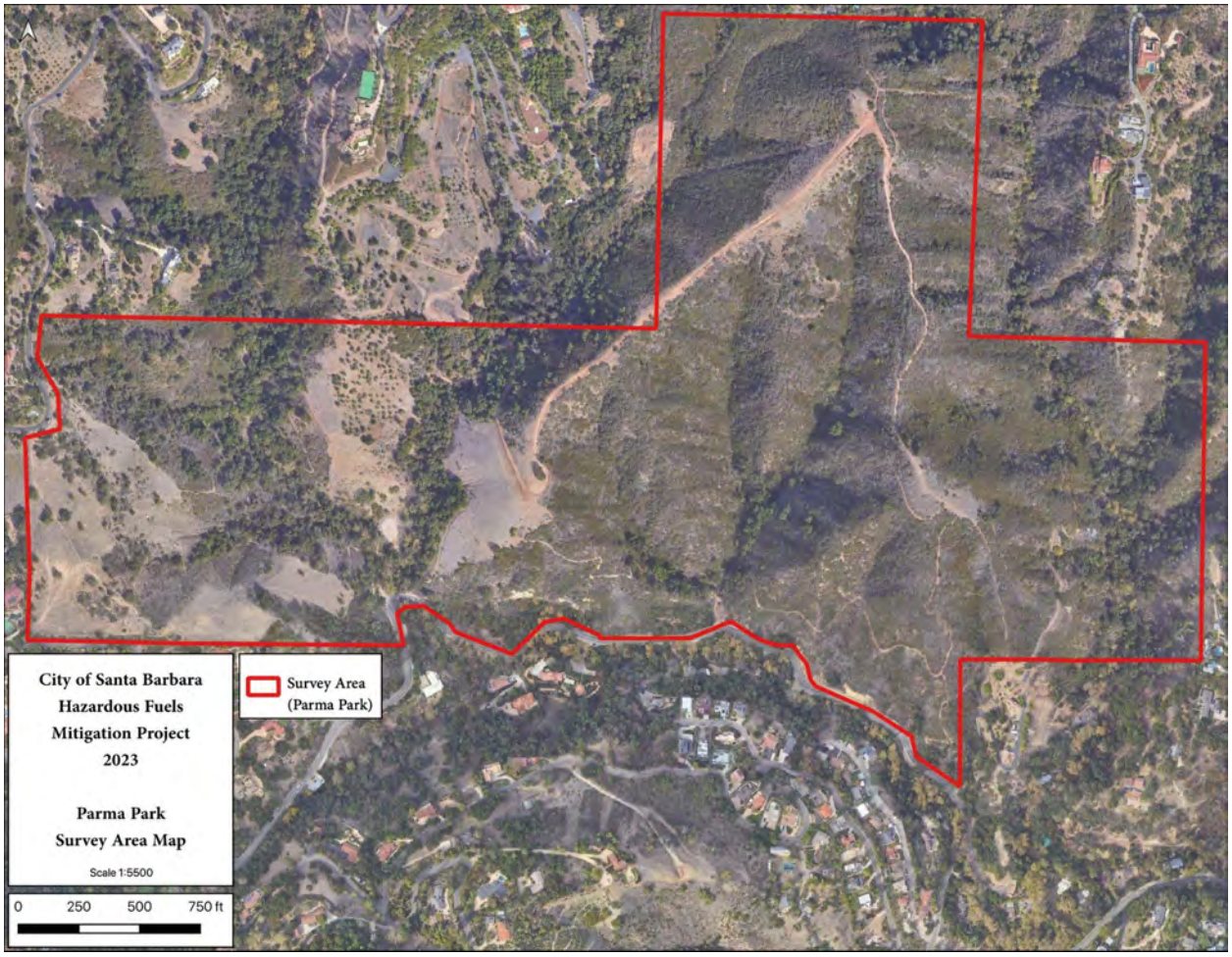
Figure 1. Regional Location Map



Parma Park totals 200 acres and is located in the extreme foothill zone of the High Fire Hazard Area in the City of Santa Barbara, roughly bordered by State Route 192 to the south (Figure 2). The Park is bordered by Coyote Road to the east and West Mountain Drive

turning into El Cielito Road to the west. Land uses of the surrounding area include residential developments. Parma Park is located within the United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Santa Barbara topographic quadrangle in Section 11 of Township 4 North and Range 27 West, and Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 012-120-005, 021-120-006, 021-130-001, 021-130-002, 021-130-003, and 021-050-013. Parma Park is centered at approximately 34.448376 latitude and -119.680529 longitude, and elevation of the park ranges from 300 to 700 feet above mean sea level (msl). The majority of Parma Park soil is made up of Lodo-Sespe complex 50-75% slopes (somewhat excessively drained and derived from Residuum weathered from sandstone and shale), Todos-Lodo complex 30-50% slopes (well drained and derived from Residuum weathered from sandstone and shale), and Gaviota-Rock outcrop complex 50-75% slopes (well drained and Residuum weathered from sandstone) (USDA, 2023).

Figure 2. Parma Park Survey Area Map



1.2 *Project Description*

The City of Santa Barbara Fire Department is responsible for implementing the objectives stated in the CWPP. The Fire Department and the Parks and Recreation Department have not had the resources available to closely manage and maintain the High Fire Hazard Areas and specified Vegetation Management Units (VMUs) identified in the CWPP. Therefore, the Departments jointly secured a Wildfire Resilience Grant Application offered by the California State Coastal Conservancy (Conservancy) resulting in the Hazardous Fuels Mitigation Project which funded this BRA.

Recognized CWPP VMUs have unique hazards, include or are adjacent to resources threatened by wildfire, have the potential for extreme fire behavior, and pose various challenges for fire protection. Before receiving the Conservancy Grant referenced herein, City fire crews respond to management needs on a short-term, as needed/quick response basis, without the necessary resources in place for a comprehensive response. Although the Parks and Recreation Department conducts vegetation management activities to meet defensible space requirements, a comprehensive, sustainable approach is needed.

The Hazardous Fuels Mitigation Project aims to reduce fire risk while avoiding disruption of the natural ecosystem via (1) maintaining defensible space around adjacent homes, (2) maintaining and improving the necessary fire access roads/fuel breaks to access High Fire Hazard Areas, (3) vegetation management targeted at high-fire risk invasive species removal and associated native plant restoration efforts, (4) fuel load reduction in at-risk areas, and (5) community outreach and education around fuels management. Site specific biological planning documents need to be in place before the aforementioned Project work can occur.

Vegetation management methods will be implemented on a site-specific basis, including but not limited to: vegetation lifting via hand cutting, weed whipping, tree removal focused on hazardous deadwood and high-fire risk invasive species, chipping, grazing, cutting of mosaic patterns to change the fuels continuity, active restoration (planting of container plants and/or seed application), and passive restoration (promoting the natural succession and recolonization by native/fire resilient species via selective maintenance).

2.0 Regulatory Overview

For the objectives of this Biological Resources Assessment, special status botanical or wildlife species are those that are:

- Listed as threatened or endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA)
- Listed as rare, threatened, endangered, or candidates for listing under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA)
- Designated as Fully Protected (FP), Species of Special Concern (SSC), or Watch List (WL) by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)
- Designated as locally important by the City of Santa Barbara

Additionally, the evaluation of potential impacts on biological resources within the Project will be determined by considering the following legislation:

- FESA (USFWS, 1973)
- Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA; USFWS, 1918)
- The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA; USC, 1940)
- Clean Water Act (CWA; USC, 1972)
- CESA (CDFW, 1984)
- California Fish and Game Code (CFGC; CDFW, 1984)
- Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB, 2019)
- Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (California Water Code, 1969)
- California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA, 1970)
- County of Santa Barbara General Plan (County, 2011)
- City of Santa Barbara Local Coastal Program Coastal Land Use Plan (City, 2019)
- City of Santa Barbara Urban Forest Management Plan (City, 2014)

2.1 Federal Regulations

Federal Endangered Species Act

The FESA (16 USC § 153 et seq.) safeguards flora and fauna that have been designated as endangered or threatened by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS). According to Section 9 of the FESA, it is forbidden to engage in any activities that harm or cause "take" of endangered wildlife. "Take" encompasses actions such as to "harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap,

capture, collect, or attempt to engage in such conduct" (50 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 17.3). Harm as listed also encompasses habitat modification. Regarding botanical species, this law regulates actions such as removing, possessing, maliciously damaging, or destroying endangered plants on federal land, as well as removing, cutting, digging up, damaging, or destroying endangered plants on non-federal land, in deliberate defiance of state law (16 U.S. Code [USC] 1538).

Federal agencies are obligated to consult with the USFWS if their activities, inclusive of providing funding or approving permits, could negatively impact any listed or proposed listed plant or wildlife species or critical habitat (Section 7 of the FESA). With discourse and provision of a biological opinion, the USFWS has the authority to grant an incidental "take" permit (ITP), sanctioning the incidental "take" of a sensitive species or its habitat as a result of an otherwise authorized activity, as long as it will not endanger the species' continued survival. Section 10 of the ESA defines the procedure for issuing an ITP in cases where no other federal actions are required, as long as a habitat conservation plan (HCP) is established. Verification of whether the Project will affect sensitive species or their habitat depends on a thorough literature review of the Project area and/or field inspection by a qualified biologist.

No "take" of federally listed endangered or threatened species is proposed as part of this Hazardous Fuels Mitigation Project.

Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The MBTA, outlined in Section 703-711 of the 16 USC, is implemented by the USFWS. This Act administers international agreements between the United States and other countries created to safeguard migratory birds and their body parts, eggs, and nests from actions such as hunting, pursuing, capturing, killing, selling, and shipping. These actions are prohibited unless specifically allowed through regulations or obtained permits. The law currently applies to more than 1,000 species, including most native birds, and covers the destruction or removal of active nests of those species. The USFWS has the authority to grant permits for specific activities, including falconry, raptor propagation, scientific collecting, special purposes (rehabilitation, education, migratory game bird propagation, and salvage), "take" of depredating birds, taxidermy, and waterfowl sale and disposal (50 CFR 13 and 50 CFR 21).

Bald and Gold Eagle Protection Act

The BGEPA, as specified in Section 668 of 16 USC, is implemented by the USFWS. The BGEPA is aimed as safeguarding both bald and golden eagles, and creates legal consequences for individuals who "take, possess, sell, purchase, barter, offer to sell, purchase or barter, transport, export or import, at any time or any manner, any bald eagle [or any golden eagle], alive or dead, or any part, nest, or egg thereof." In the context of the BGEPA, "take" includes the activities to "pursue, shoot, shoot at, poison, wound, kill, capture, trap, collect, molest or disturb."

Clean Water Act

The CWA (Title 33 USC Sections 1251-1376) offers direction for restoration and preservation of the "chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters," which included oceans, bays, rivers, perennial and non-perennial streams, lakes, ponds, and seasonal and perennial wetlands. Section 404 of the CWA forbids the discharge of dredged or fill material into Waters of the United States (U.S.) unless a permit is administered by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The term "fill material" denotes any substance mainly used to replace an aquatic area with dry land or to modify the bottom elevation of a water body. The phrase "Waters of the U.S." encompasses rivers, streams, estuaries, the territorial seas, ponds, lakes, and wetlands. Perennial and intermittent creeks are considered Waters of the U.S. if they are hydrologically connected to other navigable, jurisdictional waters.

The USACE also enforces Executive Order 11990, which is a federal policy aimed at ensuring there is no overall reduction of wetland value or acreage. In support of the CWA, the USACE strives to prevent negative impacts and mitigate unavoidable negative impacts on existing aquatic resources. Any release of dredged or fill material into wetlands and waterways that impact Waters of the U.S. necessitates a permit from the USACE prior to commencing work. Achieving the goal of no overall reduction of wetland value or acreage is accomplished through avoidance and minimization measures to the utmost extent possible, as well as through compensatory mitigation measures that will generate or amplify similar habitats.

The USACE has the authority to grant an individual permit or a general permit. Significant effects to wetlands may necessitate obtaining an individual permit; however, projects with

only minimal effects on wetlands may satisfy the criteria of one of the preexisting Nationwide Permits. Activities that necessitate a Section 404 permit require a Section 401 Water Quality Certification or waiver prior to receiving the Section 404 permit. This certification confirms compliance with state water quality standards, including beneficial uses (23 CCR § 3830, et seq), and is administered by the State Water Quality Control Board (SWQCB) and by each of nine California RWQCB.

2.2 State and Local Regulations

California Endangered Species Act

CESA closely aligns with the statutes of the FESA, but CESA also applies "take" prohibitions to species that are state candidates for listing. CESA states that "all native species of fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals, invertebrates, and plants, and their habitats, threatened with extinction and those experiencing a significant decline which, if not halted, would lead to a threatened or endangered designation, will be protected or preserved." Additionally, under CESA, "take" is defined as "to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill" an individual of a species, but this description does not include indirect impacts to species such as "harm" or "harass," like the FESA does. CDFW is responsible for administration of CESA, and is dedicated to collaborating with individuals, agencies, and institutions to safeguard and conserve special status species and their habitats. CDFW has created lists of species categorized as California endangered, threatened, and candidate, and there is some overlap with the FESA lists.

CDFW has the authority to grant an ITP (CFGC section 2080.1), sanctioning the incidental "take" of a sensitive species as a result of an otherwise authorized activity, as long as it will not endanger the species' continued survival. Additionally, applying for an ITP involves prerequisites such as outlining measures to minimize potential "take", as well as detailing strategies for mitigating "take" of listed species. CESA stresses the importance of early discourse to prevent potential impacts on rare, endangered, and threatened species, and to create suitable mitigation measures to offset any loss of listed species caused by Project activities. Verification of whether the Project will affect sensitive species depends on a thorough literature review of the Project area and/or field inspection by a qualified biologist.

Another type of special status species designated by the CDFW is "Species of Special Concern" (SSC), which is a classification for species that act as indicators of regional habitat alterations or have potential to become future protected species. SSC are not granted any specific legal standing, other than distinct Sections of CFGC described below. Classification as SSC is helpful for management because it allows CDFW to consider these species when making decisions regarding the development of natural landscapes.

CDFW's California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB, 2023) is a resource that tracks all species of concern, referred to as "special status species" regardless of their specific protection status. CDFW regards the species on this list as requiring the highest level of conservation.

No "take" of state listed endangered or threatened species or candidate species is proposed as part of this Hazardous Fuels Mitigation Project.

California Fish and Game Code

- The Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) (CFGC §§ 1900-1913) was established to determine which plant species qualify for state listing. Qualified species include those with a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) of 1A, 1B, and 2, which fulfill the requirements of sections 1901, Chapter 10 (NPPA) or sections 2062 and 2067 (CESA) of the CFGC. CDFW administers the NPPA and defines the standards that designate a species, subspecies, or variety of native plant as endangered or rare.
- Sections 1600-1616 of the CFGC regulate activities that may alter any part of "waters of the state", which includes the flow, bed, banks, channel, or associated riparian areas of a river, stream, or lake. Specifically, Section 1602 of the CFGC necessitates that a Notification of Lake and Streambed Alteration shall be presented to CDFW for "any activity that may substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow or substantially change the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake." This may include activities that will affect the edge of riparian vegetation connected to the banks. After reviewing the proposed Project activities, CDFW may submit measures for the Project to implement that are required to safeguard aquatic species and biological resources that may be impacted by the Project activities. The final resulting mutual agreement between CDFW and the Project applicant is a Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA). Frequently, projects requiring an SAA from

CDFW will also require a CWA Section 404 Permit from the USACE, and the components of both may overlap.

- The CDFW ensures the safeguarding of nongame native birds in CFGC Sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3800. Additionally, Section 3513 of the CFGC forbids the ownership or "take" of birds listed under the MBTA. Together, these Sections sanction the preservation of almost all California nongame native birds, not exclusively special status birds, as well as their nests, eggs, and parts.
- CFGC Sections 3511 4700, 5050, and 5515 safeguard Fully Protected (FP) bird, mammal, reptile, amphibian, and fish species, and forbid any harm, possession, or "take" of any of these species. An ITP may not be obtained from CDFW for FP species, so any Project activities that could impact FP species must be entirely avoided.

Regional Water Quality Control Board for the Central Coastal Basin

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1967 (California Water Code § 13000 et seq.) requires the SWQCB and the nine RWQCBs to establish water quality standards to preserve Waters of the State. These standards include defining beneficial uses, formulating descriptive and numerical water quality criteria, and outlining administrative strategies. For each RWQCB, specific water quality control plans are developed, delineating policies, objectives, and water management practices that align with the Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Act. As mentioned in the Federal CWA section above, the RWQCB also issues Water Quality Certifications in accordance with Section 401 for all waters under federal authority. The SWQCB manages discharges and safeguards water quality of "isolated" Waters of the State through Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) (USC, 1972).

California Environmental Quality Act

The following guidelines derived from the Initial Study checklist within Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines were used to determine the degree of environmental impact imposed by the Project. Based on these standards, significant impact to biological resources can be assumed if the Project would:

- have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by CDFW or USFWS;

- have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive vegetation community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the CDFW or USFWS;
- have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, and coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means;
- interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites;
- conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance; and
- conflict with the provisions of an adopted HCP, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state HCP.

When assessing whether there will be significant impact on a biological resource, it is crucial to consider both the resource and its role within the broader local or regional environment. A significant impact includes any impact that reduces or causes loss of a biological resource, or is inconsistent with any local, state, or federal mandates, objectives, or conservation plans. Occasionally, an impact may be locally significant due to negative modification of existing environments, but not significant per CEQA due to lack of considerable reduction or indefinite loss of that resource on a population- or region-wide basis.

City of Santa Barbara General Plan

The main purpose of the General Plan is to aid the City in becoming more sustainable, and to “enhance and preserve the City’s critical ecological resources in order to provide a high quality environment necessary to sustain the City’s ecosystem.” The General Plan helps City officials, planners, and residents make informed decisions that ensures they are “efficiently and effectively managing and protecting…natural and physical resources.” Environmental protection goals include initiatives to: create a climate change action plan; protect native trees (especially oaks); protect, maintain, and expand diverse native plant and wildlife habitats; and protect and restore creeks and riparian corridors. Specifically, biological resource policies include:

- 1.0 A set of land use suitability guidelines shall be developed for use in land planning and the environmental review process.

- 2.0 Redevelopment and renovation of the central City shall be encouraged in order to preserve existing resources.
- 3.0 Goleta Slough shall be preserved and restored as a coastal wetland ecosystem.
- 4.0 Remaining Coastal Perennial Grasslands and Southern Oak Woodlands shall be preserved, where feasible.
- 5.0 The habitats of rare and endangered species shall be preserved.
- 6.0 Intertidal and marine resources shall be maintained or enhanced.
- 7.0 Prime agricultural lands shall be conserved wherever possible and expansion of agricultural uses shall be allowed subject to maximizing compatibility with adjacent land uses and restricting effects on the environment.
- 8.0 The use of City-owned vacant properties for community gardens shall be encouraged.
- 9.0 The biotic resources of the Harbor shall be maintained, so far as possible within the framework of the Local Coastal Program (LCP) and other Harbor Restoration plans.
- 10.0 Programs shall be developed to maintain a productive urban biotic community.
- 11.0 Where Biological Resources policies conflict, the policy most protective of the natural environment shall prevail.

City of Santa Barbara Local Coastal Program Coastal Land Use Plan

The City of Santa Barbara Local Coastal Program (LCP) Coastal Land Use Plan (CLUP) describes the developmental and land use management standards within the coastal areas throughout the City of Santa Barbara. The LCP is the planning framework required by the California Coastal Act to equalize development with resource protection along the coast. The CLUP ensures responsible and sustainable land use while preserving the environment and its natural resources. Regulations for development activities and/or land uses and implementation measures that aid in protection of resources within the coastal zone are included within the CLUP.

City of Santa Barbara Urban Forest Management Plan

The main purpose of the City of Santa Barbara Urban Forest Management Plan (Plan) is to preserve, manage, and enhance urban forests throughout the City. The Plan can have the greatest influence on the approximately 20% of urban forest that exists on City property.

Together with the Parks and Recreation Department, Public Works Department, Community Development Department, and Fire Department, the City is able to adequately manage urban forest landscapes. Municipal codes and Objectives within the Plan describe protective and implementation measures that promote maintenance and mitigation of impact to urban forests.

3.0 Methods

3.1 Literature Review

Prior to conducting fieldwork, SummitWest biologists performed a literature review of the project areas using a 6-quad search of CDFW's Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS) and California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB; CDFW, 2023a; CDFW, 2023b) and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants and Vegetation Alliance Manual (CNPS, 2023a; CNPS, 2023b). Other resources investigated during the literature review include A Manual of California Vegetation, 2nd edition (Sawyer et al., 2009), Calflora (2023), Special Animals List (CDFW, 2023c), and State and Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Animals of California (CDFW, 2023d). These searches identified special status species and vegetative communities, notable water resources, and critical habitat with potential to occur in the Survey Area. Results of this review directed the scope and details of field surveys.

3.2 Reference Site Checks

In preparation for field surveys, SummitWest botanist Keir Morse conducted two reference site checks to determine plant species' bloom windows, characteristics, and site-specific phenology. On April 3, 2023, Mr. Morse visited four different sites known to contain the target species (34.457648, -119.692198; 34.458679, -119.764113; 34.513800, -119.804190; 34.402906, -119.741831) to obtain visual confirmation of the species and their associated habitats, and confirm the correct time of year to begin surveying for early- to mid-season blooming species. On July 24, 2023, Mr. Morse visited four different sites known to contain the target species (34.434004, -119.553300; 34.513800, -119.804190; 34.510545, -119.772226; 34.416926, -119.883417) to obtain visual confirmation of the species and their associated habitats, and confirm the correct time of year to begin surveying for late-season blooming species.

3.3 Biological Reconnaissance Surveys

Biological reconnaissance surveys were completed by walking parallel and meandering transects ranging from 30 to 60 feet apart depending on terrain and visibility, to ensure comprehensive coverage of Parma Park. Botanists mapped all observed invasive plant species, rare plant species, and vegetation alliances observed utilizing existing protocols (CNPS, 2001; USFWS, 2000; CDFW, 2018). Ubiquitous and common invasives that have little likelihood of being controlled were generally not mapped unless there was extra time. Weed mapping focused on emergent threats and smaller stands of weeds that could possibly be controlled. Some of the weeds mapped are surrounded by larger areas of ubiquitous invasive weeds that are not mapped. Obvious ornamental plantings were not included in the plant lists and not mapped as weeds unless known to be invasive. After surveys were completed, botanists determined and mapped areas recommended for invasive plant removal. Species noted as Group 1 for removal are those that are easily controlled and are either early or not yet established infestations or aggressive spreaders with high invasiveness. Species noted as Group 2 for removal are those that are either somewhat established or a single occurrence, and can be controlled fairly easily. The remaining invasive species that were mapped as present but not mapped as recommended for treatment are those that are either not easily controlled and well established, or would require significant effort to be treated and controlled. Wildlife biologists mapped all observed sensitive species and their suitable habitat. Water resources observed were coarsely mapped when present, but jurisdictional delineations were not completed. All mapped occurrences and representative photographs were recorded utilizing ESRI Field Maps, with each species identified to the lowest taxonomic level possible. Percent of individuals in each life stage was recorded for special-status plant populations.

SummitWest wildlife biologists David Tafoya and Michael Schwanhausser surveyed the site on April 25 and 26, 2023, and SummitWest botanists Keir Morse, Zach Kinman, and Michael Schwanhausser surveyed the site on April 25 - 28, 2023 and July 31, 2023. Areas with limited access, dense poison oak populations, or dangerous terrain were surveyed utilizing binoculars instead of walking pedestrian transects.

3.4 Focused Surveys

SummitWest did not conduct any protocol-level follow-up surveys for sensitive species.

4.0 Results

4.1 Literature Review

The comprehensive literature review revealed 71 special status wildlife and 54 special status plants with potential to occur throughout the Project or surrounding areas (Appendix D). Additionally, 237 invasive plant species were determined to have the potential to occur throughout the Project or surrounding areas. Sensitive vegetation alliances have not been previously mapped within the Project Area.

4.2 Reference Site Checks

During the first reference site check at four sites on April 3, 2023, five target species were observed in vegetative states, and two target species were observed in flowering states. The lead botanist determined that botany surveys should commence in mid-May to ensure the highest probability of identifying all target species. During the second reference site check at four different sites on July 24, 2023, seven target species were observed flowering, and the lead botanist determined that botany surveys for late-blooming species should begin in early August to ensure the highest probability of identifying all target species. Representative photographs can be found in Appendix A.

4.3 Biological Reconnaissance Survey

Federal, state, and local agencies necessitate an on-site evaluation of special status species presence or potential to occur before any Project activities may commence. Below SummitWest describes all special status and sensitive species and resources observed on the Project site. All determinations for potential occurrence were based on results of the literature review and results of the reconnaissance surveys, and are described in detail in Appendix D. The following categories were utilized to determine the potential for each special status species to occur in the Project area:

- **Present/Occurs:** Species or positive sign has been observed on-site during reconnaissance surveys.
- **Likely:** Suitable habitat for the species is present on-site and the site is within the geographic range of the species, implying the species is highly likely to be present on site; and/or the species has been recorded on-site or within a two-mile (plants) or

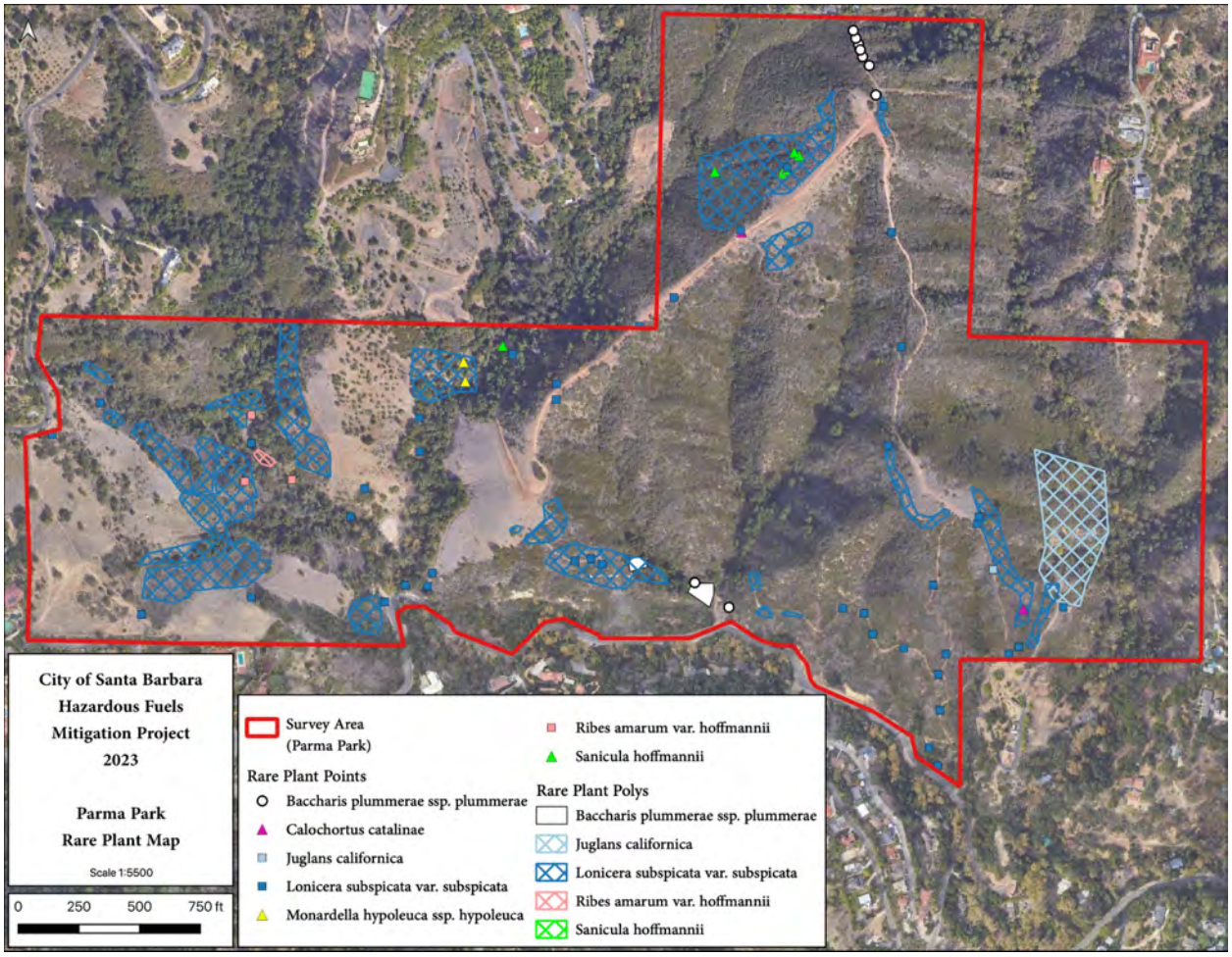
five-mile (wildlife) radius within the last twenty years (CDFW 2023a, CDFW 2023b, and CNPS 2023a, CNPS 2023b).

- **Unlikely:** Site may be within geographic range of the species, but suitable habitat for the species is minimal and/or the species has not been recorded on-site within the last twenty years (CDFW 2023a, CDFW 2023b, and CNPS 2023a, CNPS 2023b)
- **Does not Occur:** Species has not been observed on-site during reconnaissance surveys and suitable habitat for the species is not present on-site. Site is outside of geographical and elevational ranges of species.

Rare Plant Species

Although 54 special status plant species were revealed in the literature review as having potential to occur within the Project area (Appendix D), only seven special status plant species were observed and are considered to be Present/Occurs within the Survey Area (Figure 3). Approximately 78 Plummer's Baccharis (*Baccharis plummerae ssp. plummerae*; CRPR 4.3; G3T3, S3), 6 Catalina mariposa lily (*Calochortus catalinae*; CRPR 4.2), 26 Southern California black walnut *(Juglans californica*; CRPR 4.2; G3, S3, wetland status FACU), 2,038 Santa Barbara honeysuckle (*Lonicera subspicta ssp. Subspicata*; CRPR 1B.2), 15 white-veined monardella (*Monardella hypoleuca ssp. Hypoleuca*; CRPR 1B.3), 22 bitter gooseberry (*Ribes amarum var. Hoffmannii*; CRPR 3), and 45 Hoffmann's sanicle (*Sanicula hoffmannii*; CRPR 4.3) individuals were observed and mapped within the Survey Area (Figure 3). A compendium of all plant species observed during reconnaissance surveys can be found in Appendix B.

Figure 3. Parma Park Rare Plant Map



Special Status Wildlife Species and Habitat

Although 71 special status wildlife species were revealed in the literature review as having potential to occur within the Project area (Appendix D), only one special status wildlife species, Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) was observed and is considered to be Present/Occurs within the Survey Area (Figure 4). The Cooper's hawk individual was observed perching on a snag and flying over grassland habitat.

The Survey Area provides adequate habitat for nesting birds, and a house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*) nest was observed under the awning of the park map at the picnic area during the reconnaissance survey (Figure 4).

Suitable habitat was also mapped for eight species, which are considered likely to occur in the Survey Area (Figures 4-5; Appendix D): Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*), Crotch's bumblebee (*bombus crotchii*), olive-sided flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*), willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii*), southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), merlin (*Falco columbarius*), American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*), and western red bat (*Lasiurus frantzii*). A comprehensive species compendium of all wildlife observed during reconnaissance surveys can be found in Appendix C.

Figure 4. Parma Park Sensitive Wildlife and Habitat Map (1 of 2)

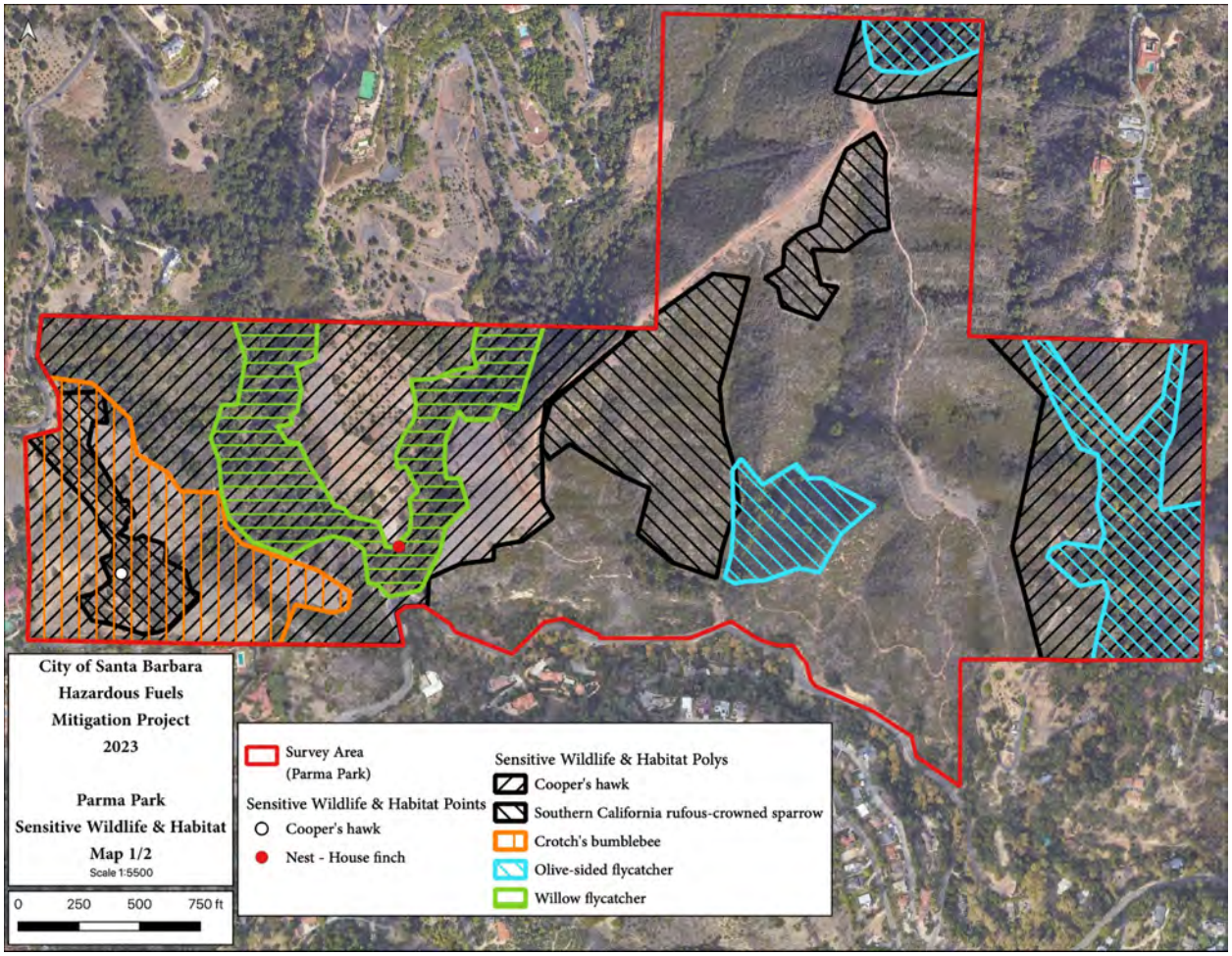
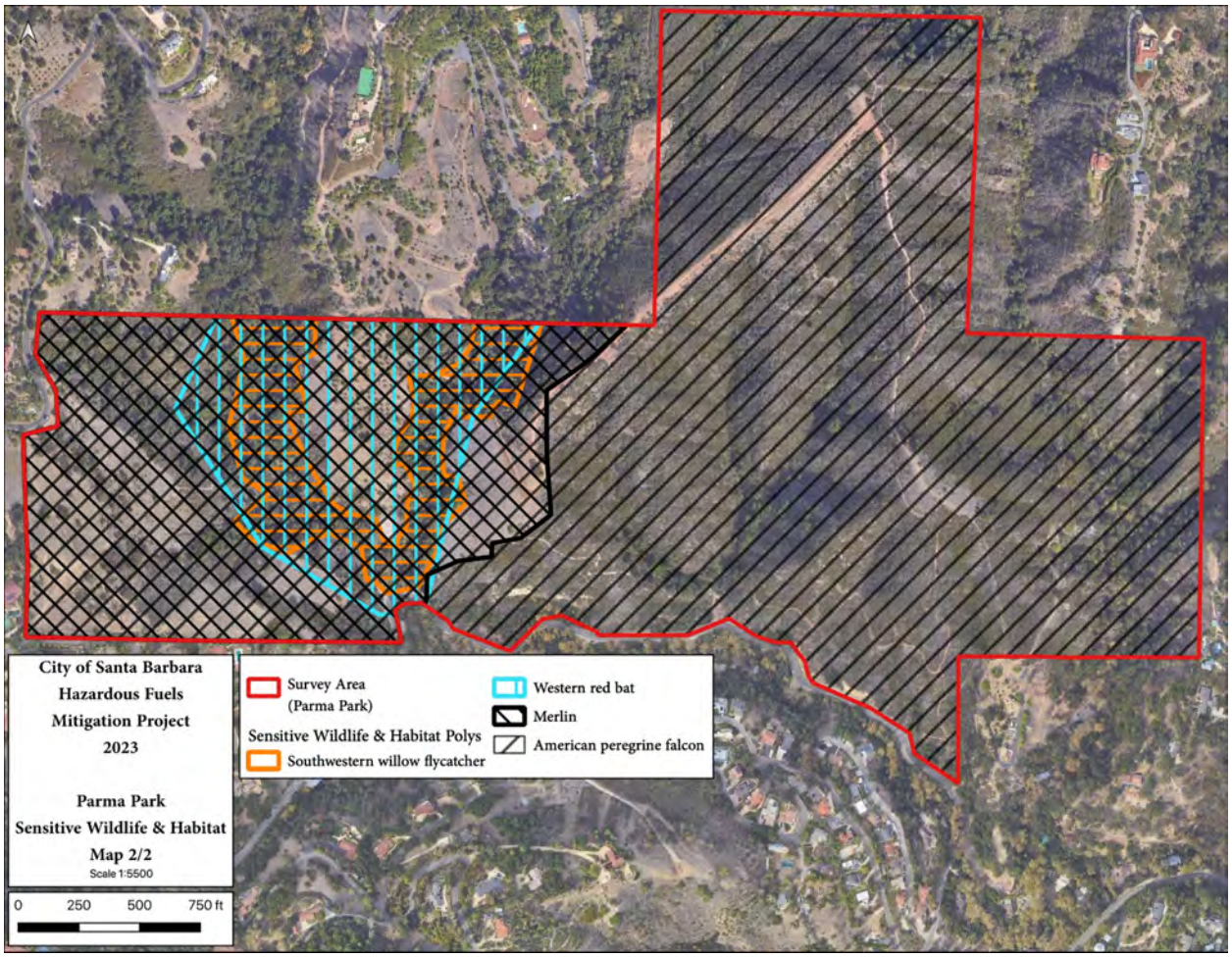


Figure 5. Parma Park Sensitive Wildlife and Habitat Map (2 of 2)



Vegetation Communities

Twelve different vegetation alliances and three other land covers were observed within the Survey Area (Figure 6). Two of these vegetation alliances, *Nassella sp. - Melica sp.* (Needle grass - Melic grass) Herbaceous Alliance and *Platanus racemosa - Quercus agrifolia* (California sycamore - coast live oak riparian woodlands) Woodland Alliance, are considered sensitive communities. Vegetation communities follow nomenclature of Sawyer et al. (2009), as updated by CDFW VegCAMP and the online edition hosted by CNPS (CNPS, 2023a).

***Artemisia californica - (Salvia leucophylla)* (California sagebrush - (purple sage) scrub) Shrubland Alliance**

California sagebrush - (purple sage) scrub shrubland covers approximately 8.38 acres of the Survey Area (Figure 6). The canopy is intermittent to continuous, and the shrubland is dominated by *Artemisia californica* and/or *Salvia leucophylla.* The only special status species observed within this alliance in the Survey Area was *Lonicera subspicata* ssp. *subspicata.*

***Avena* spp. - *Bromus sp*. (Wild oats and annual brome grasslands) Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance**

The wild oats and annual brome grassland herbaceous semi-natural alliance covers approximately 9.75 acres of the Survey Area (Figure 6). The canopy is open, with greater than 80% herbaceous understory comprised of many typical nonnative grassland species including *Avena sp*., *Brachypodium distachyon, Briza maxima, Bromus sp*., and/or *Hordeum murinum* as dominant or codominant with other nonnative grasses and forbs. This alliance may include scattered shrubs and trees at low cover. Typical topography includes foothills, rangelands, and openings in woodlands. Within this alliance in the Survey Area, common species include: *Avena sp*., *Brachypodium distachyon, Brassica sp., Bromus* sp., *Carduus pycnocephalus, Festuca myuros, Erodium sp., Helminthotheca echioides, Hordeum murinum, Medicago polymorpha,* and *Raphanus sativus.*

***Baccharis pilularis* (Coyote brush scrub) Shrubland Alliance**

Coyote brush scrub covers approximately 2.95 acres of the Survey Area (Figure 6). Within Parma Park, coyote brush scrub is somewhat transitional in species composition and cover between grassland and California sagebrush - (purple sage) scrub, with *Baccharis pilularis* as a codominant shrub. This may be a result of past disturbance and natural succession.

***Ceanothus megacarpus* (Bigpod ceanothus chaparral) Shrubland Alliance**

Bigpod ceanothus chaparral covers approximately 104.50 acres of the Survey Area (Figure 6). This alliance is a patchwork of species that occur together in different frequencies with variation somewhat related to slope aspect. *Ceanothus megacarpus* itself is not always dominant and may even be absent from parts of stands, but it is dominant or codominant when assessing stands as a whole. Within this alliance in the Survey Area, common species include: *Ceanothus megacarpus*, *Ceanothus spinosus*, *Cercocarpus betuloides*, *Malosma laurina*, *Quercus berberidifolia*, *Lonicera subspicata* ssp. *subspicata*, and *Malacothamnus fasciculatus* var. *nuttallii*; occasionally with significant *Encelia californica* and *Salvias*. Special

status species observed within this alliance in the Survey Area were *Baccharis plummerae ssp. plummerae, Calochortus catalinae, Juglans californica, Lonicera subspicata ssp. subspicata,* and *Sanicula hoffmanii*.

***Hazardia squarrosa - Lonicera subspicata var. subspicata* (Saw toothed goldenbush - Santa Barbara honeysuckle) Provisional Alliance**

Saw toothed goldenbush - Santa Barbara honeysuckle Provisional Alliance covers approximately 1.04 acres of the Survey Area (Figure 6). There is a single stand of this provisional vegetation alliance within Parma Park where *Hazardia squarrosa* is codominant with the only special status taxon present: *Lonicera subspicata var. subspicata*.

***Juncus bufonius* (Toad rush) Provisional Alliance**

Toad rush Provisional Alliance covers approximately 0.21 acres of the Survey Area, with only a single stand mapped (Figure 6). This area stands out in being dominated by J*uncus bufonius*, which may indicate the soil there is wetter for a longer period than surrounding areas, and could guide choices in restoration plantings. No special status plants were found in this community.

***Lupinus succulentus* (Arroyo lupine) Provisional Alliance**

Arroyo lupine Provisional Alliance covers approximately 1.82 acres of the Survey Area (Figure 6). This Alliance has a single stand that is identical to nearby nonnative grasslands with the exception that it has relatively high cover of the native *Lupinus succulentus*.

***Malacothamnus fasciculatus - Malacothamnus sp.* (Bushmallow scrub) Shrubland Alliance**

Bushmallow scrub covers approximately 3.11 acres of the Survey Area (Figure 6). This Alliance is typically an early successional stage of many other vegetation alliances; Malacothamnus sp. are fire-followers and occasionally come up after other types of disturbance. Within the Survey Area, this alliance is dominated by *Malacothamnus fasciculatus var. nuttallii*, and contains the special status species *Lonicera subspicata var. subspicata*.

***Nassella sp. - Melica sp.* (Needle grass - Melic grass) Herbaceous Alliance**

Needle grass - Melic grass grassland covers approximately 0.94 acres of the Survey Area, with only a single stand mapped (Figure 6). This particular stand has a high cover of *Stipa*

pulchra with mostly nonnative associates. This Alliance is a sensitive community with a status of G3G4 S3S4. Status G3 represents a global rank of vulnerable and status S3 represents a state rank of vulnerable. In both cases, the alliance is at moderate risk of extinction or elimination due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation. Status G4 represents a global rank of apparently secure and status S4 represents a state rank of apparently secure. In both cases, the alliance is at fairly low risk of extinction or elimination, but has some cause for concern due to recent declines and threats. The combination range rank of G3G4 S3S4 indicates a range of uncertainty about the ecosystem.

***Platanus racemosa - Quercus agrifolia* (California sycamore - coast live oak riparian woodlands) Woodland Alliance**

The California sycamore - coast live oak riparian woodland alliance covers approximately 9.17 acres of the Survey Area (Figure 6). *Platanus racemosa* and/or *Quercus agrifolia* is dominant or co-dominant in the tree canopy in riparian habitats. The canopy and shrub layer are open to intermittent, with a sparse herbaceous layer. Special status species observed were *Juglans californica* and *Lonicera subspicata var. subspicata*. This woodland alliance is a sensitive community with a status of G3S3. Status G3 represents a global rank of vulnerable and status S3 represents a state rank of vulnerable. In both cases, the alliance is at moderate risk of extinction or elimination due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation.

***Quercus agrifolia* (Coast live oak woodland and forest) Woodland Alliance**

The coast live oak woodland and forest alliance covers approximately 30.01 acres of the Survey Area (Figure 6). The canopy is open with trees greater than 30 meters tall and a sparse shrub and herbaceous layer. Typical topography includes canyon bottoms, slopes, and flats. California live oak (*Quercus agrifolia var. agrifolia*) is the dominant species with >10% total cover in the stand and > 50% relative cover in the tree canopy. Special status species observed within this alliance in the Survey Area were *Baccharis plummerae ssp. plummerae*, *Lonicera subspicata* var. *subspicata*, *Monardella hypoleuca ssp. hypoleuca*, and *Ribes amarum* var. *hoffmanii.*

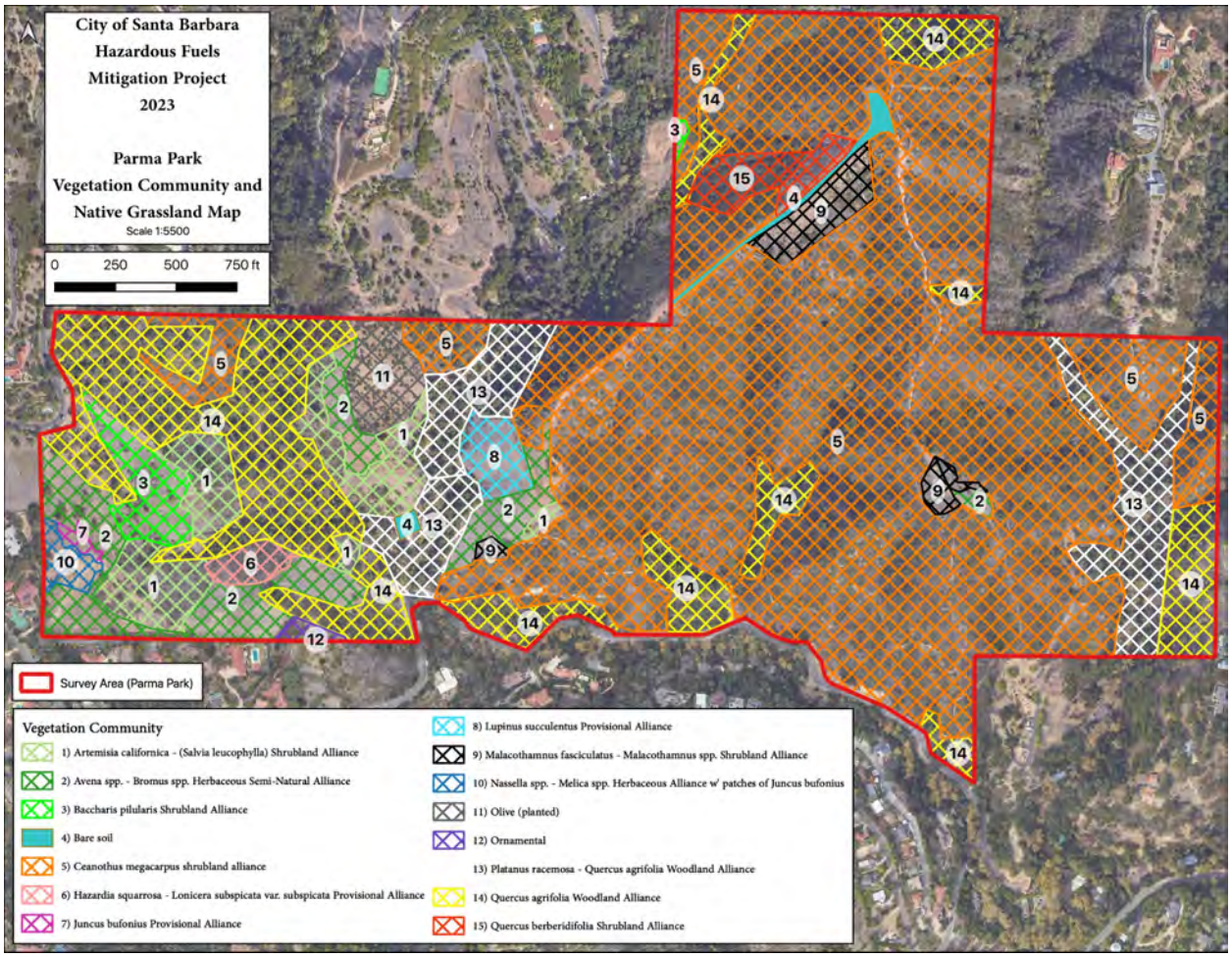
***Quercus berberidifolia* (Scrub oak chaparral) Shrubland Alliance**

Scrub oak chaparral covers approximately 2.32 acres of the Survey Area (Figure 6). In scrub oak chaparral, *Quercus berberidifolia* is dominant or codominant with other shrub species. Typical topography includes primarily north-facing, steep slopes at elevations from 300-1,700 meters. Special status species observed within this alliance in the Survey Area were *Lonicera subspicata* var. *Subspicata* and *Sanicula hoffmanii*.

Other Land Covers

Three other land covers were also observed within Parma Park (Figure 6). These include bare soil including a parking area (1.13 acres), a planted olive orchard dominated by nonnative olives (2.71 acres), and an area dominated by ornamental plants (0.28 acres).

Figure 6. Parma Park Vegetation Community and Native Grassland Map



Invasive Plant Species

The literature review revealed that 237 invasive plant species have potential to occur throughout the Project area. During surveys at Parma Park, 33 invasive plant species were identified and mapped (Figure 7). These species include:

- Silver wattle (*Acacia dealbata*)- 1 point (2 [30 ft. tall] individuals)
- American century plant (*Agave americana*)- 1 point (20 individuals)
- Sticky snakeroot (*Ageratina adenophora*)- 3 points (7 individuals)
- African asparagus fern (*Asparagus asparagoides*)- 3 points (5 individuals)
- Asphodel (*Asphodelus fistulosus*)- 17 points (671 individuals)
- India mustard (*Brassica juncea*)- 2 points (200 individuals)
- Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus ssp. pycnocephalus*)- 17 points (4,035 individuals)
- African cornflag (*Chasmanthe floribunda*)- 2 points (17 individuals)
- Poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*)- 4 points (105 individuals)
- Silverleaf cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster pannosus*)- 3 points (3 individuals)
- Jade plant (*Crassula ovata*)- 1 point (10 individuals)
- Cape ivy (*Delairea odorata*)- 4 points (172 individuals)
- Trailing african daisy (*Dimorphotheca fruticosa*)- 1 point (2 individuals)
- Pride of Madeira (*Echium candicans*)- 4 points (10 individuals)
- Red gum (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*)- 4 points (9 individuals)
- Geraldton carnation weed (*Euphorbia terracina*)- 3 points (12 individuals)
- Fennel (*Foeniculum vulgare*)- 2 polygons (80 individuals); 25 points (171 individuals)
- French broom (*Genista monspessulana*)- 2 points (12 individuals)
- Canary Island st. johnswort (*Hypericum canariense*)- 3 points (13 individuals)
- Northern California black walnut (*Juglans hindsii*; or hybrid)- 1 point (1 individual)
- Peppergrass (*Lepidium* sp.)- 3 points (120 individuals)
- Tree tobacco (*Nicotiana glauca*)- 2 points (2 individuals)
- Olive (*Olea europaea*)- 1 polygon (200 individuals); 28 points (39 individuals)
- Prickly pear cactus (*Opuntia sp.*)- 2 points (2 individuals)
- Crimson fountaingrass (*Pennisetum setaceum*)- 1 point (1 individual)
- Canary Island palm (*Phoenix canariensis*)- 3 point (3 individuals)
- Pine (*Pinus sp.*)- 2 points (2 individuals)
- Castor bean (*Ricinus communis*)- 3 polygons (33 individuals), 1 point (1 individuals)
- Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus molle*)- 6 points (8 individuals)

- Blessed milkthistle (*Silybum marianum*)- 6 points (1,133 individuals)
- Garden nasturtium (*Tropaeolum majus*)- 1 polygon (10 individuals), 3 points (55 individuals)
- Bigleaf periwinkle (*Vinca major*)- 4 points (41 individuals)

Invasive species recommended as first priority (Group 1) and second priority (Group 2) for treatment were identified and mapped (Figure 8). A comprehensive species compendium of all plants observed during reconnaissance surveys can be found in Appendix B.

Figure 7. Parma Park Invasive Plant Map

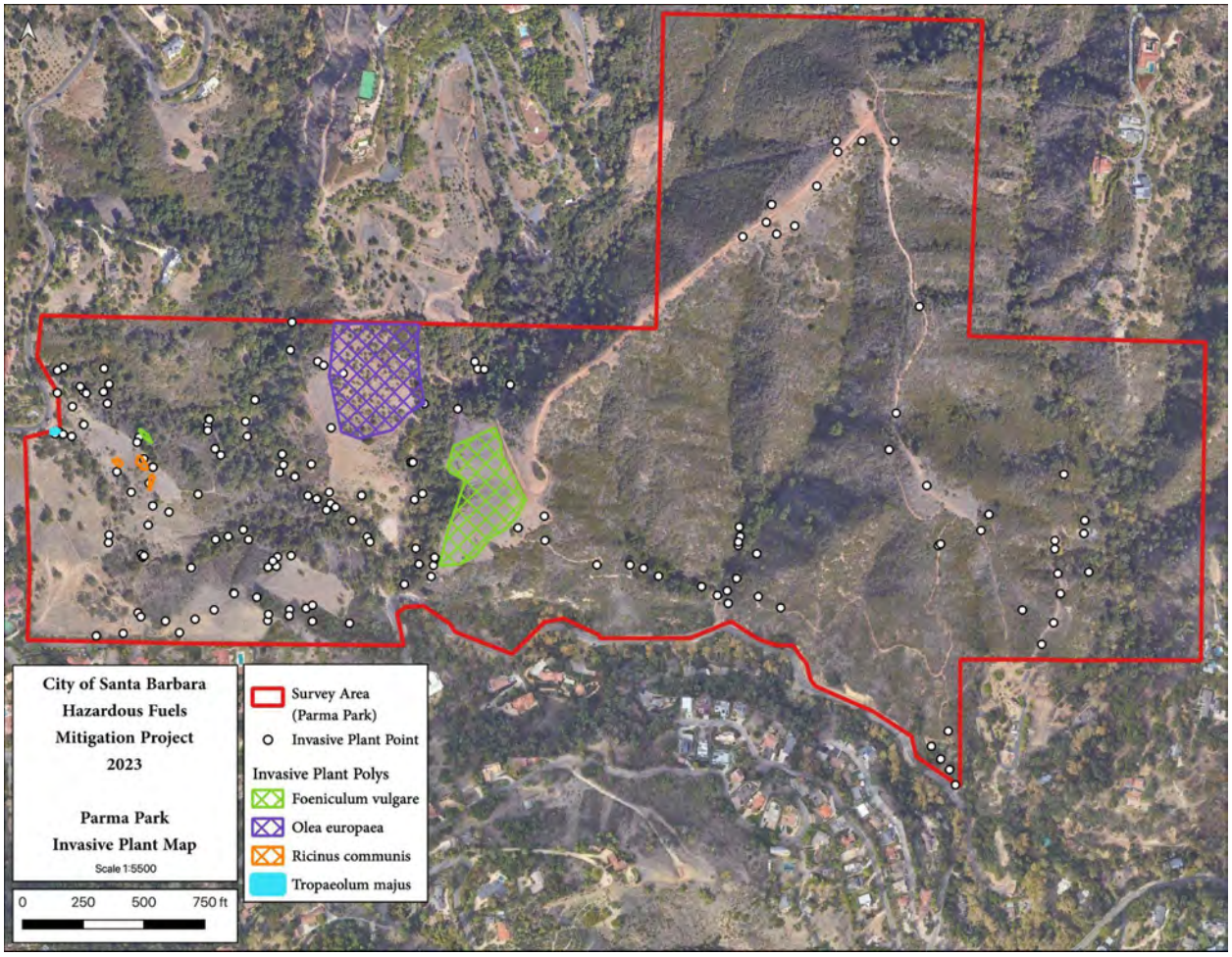
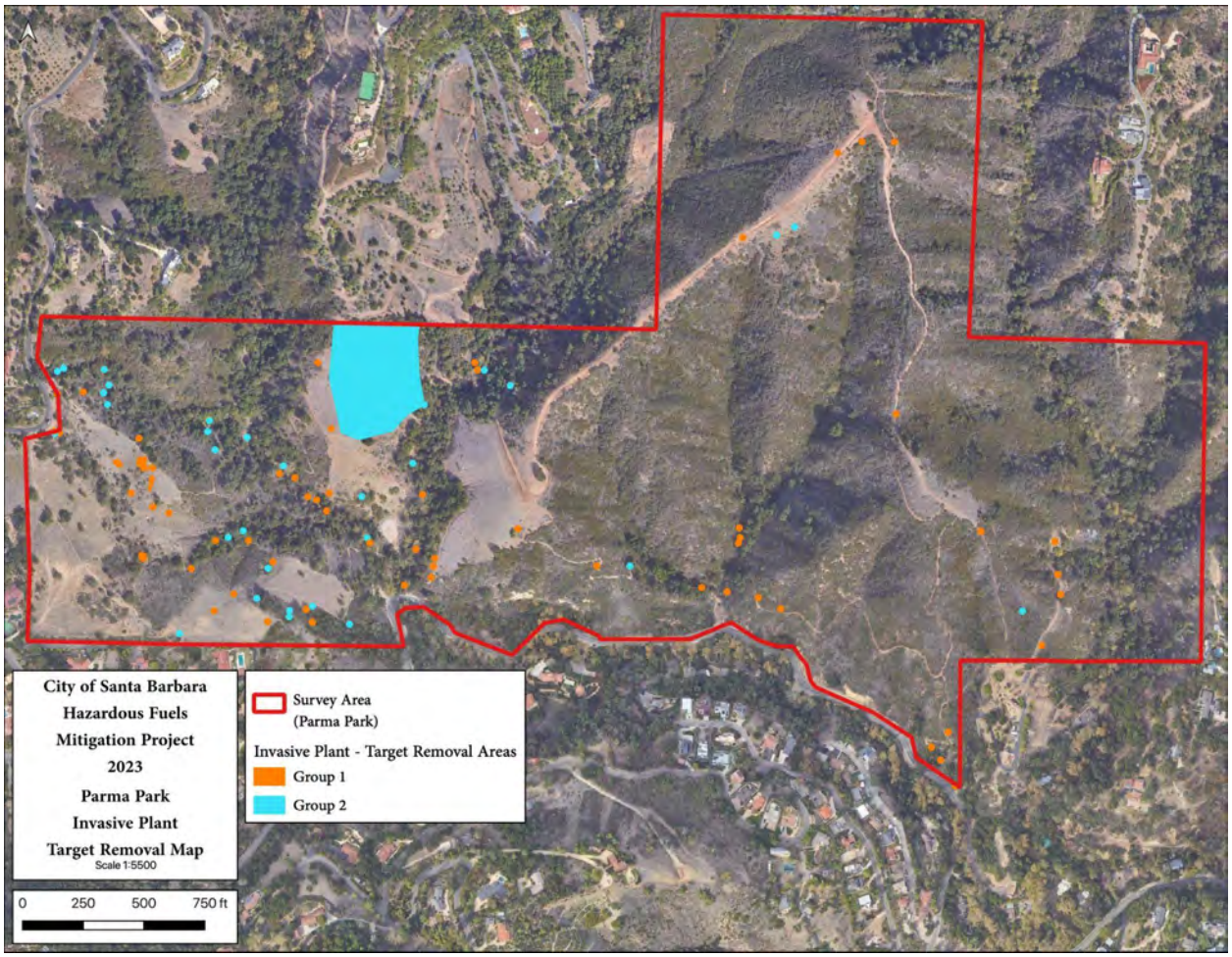


Figure 8. Parma Park Invasive Plant Target Removal Map



4.4 Water Resources

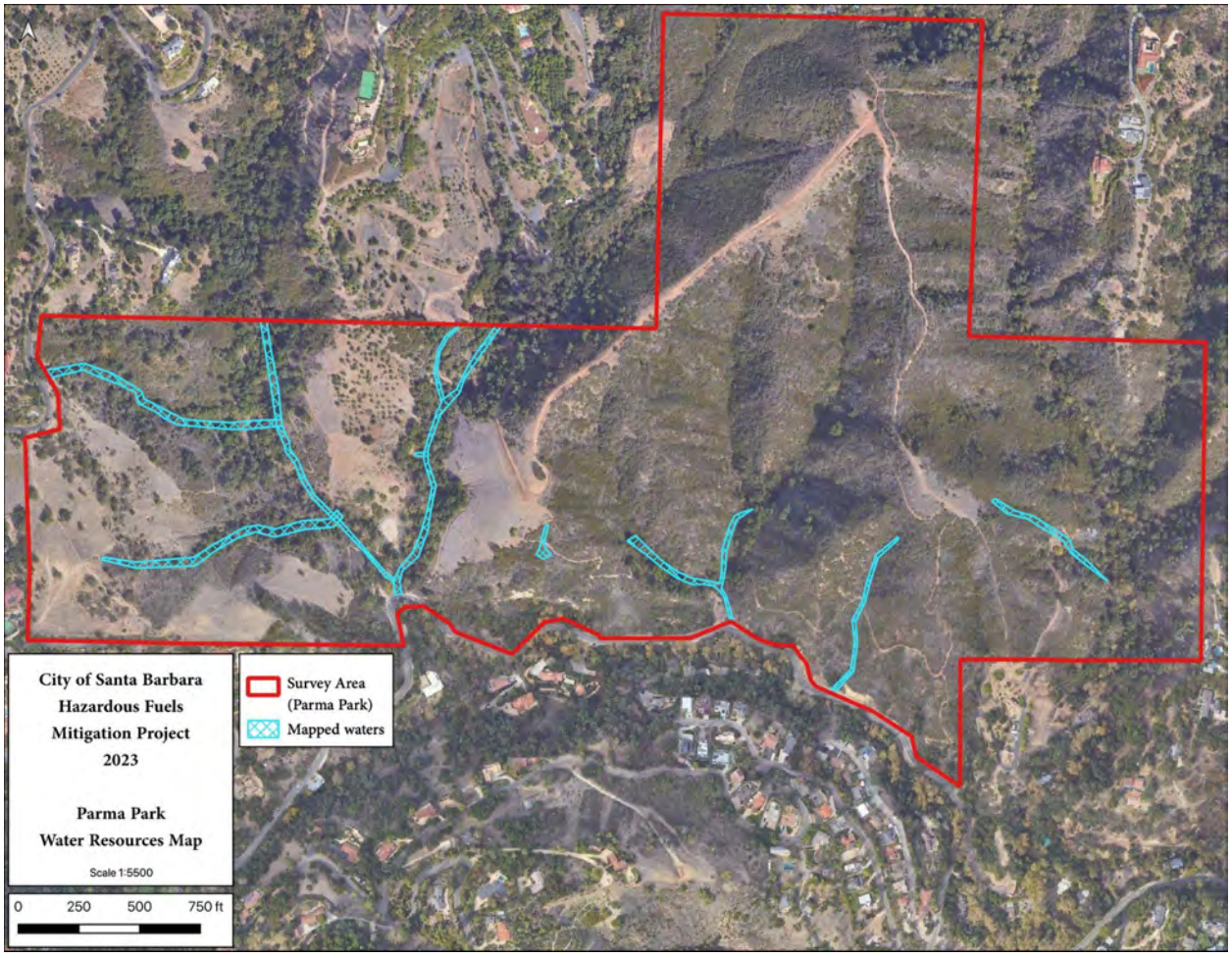
There are a number of stream channels across Parma Park that flow generally southward (Figure 9). These channels, along with several branching ephemeral channels, are associated with the Sycamore Creek Watershed (within the Santa Barbara Coastal Watershed Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) 18060013), which generally flows from the Santa Ynez Mountains to the north, through Parma Park and the Riviera neighborhoods, and continues south reaching the ocean (USGS, 2023).

The main channels are rocky, with sandy and gravelly soil. Generally, slow moving water flows in these streams semi-regularly throughout the year. The vegetation is characterized as riparian, with a dense canopy formed by mostly oak trees and other mixed deciduous

trees. The understory is generally open in most areas, and disturbance is generally low. Surveyors observed wildlife sign including auditory detections of chorus frogs and indications of many bird species.

Ephemeral channels that branch out across Parma Park differ from the semi-permanent streams in their vegetation structure, characterized as scrub, and flow patterns. Substrate in the ephemeral channels is rocky and sandy, and disturbance is generally low. The water that flows in these ephemeral channels comes from occasional runoff from rain events, but the channels are dry the majority of the year.

Figure 9. Parma Park Water Resources Map



4.5 Wildlife Movement

While Parma Park is not located within any known wildlife corridor or linkage, wildlife habitat connectivity on a local scale is associated with man-made structures aiding the flow of water from the Santa Ynez mountains in the north, through Parma Park, surrounding neighborhoods, and continuing south as Sycamore Creek. Water flows through the crowded City development and reaches the ocean along East Beach. A series of culverts and overpasses allow for some wildlife to potentially move freely north and south along the waterway. Wildlife that utilize the City's creeks and associated natural habitats, such as Parma Park, experience connectivity and related benefits such as increased genetic diversity (City, 2021).

4.6 Habitat Conservation Plan

No Habitat Conservation Plan or Natural Community Conservation Plan exists for this Site.

5.0 Impact Analysis and Avoidance and Mitigation Measures

5.1 Special Status Species

Any activities involving vegetation removal such as grazing, chain and hand saws, hand pushed or small riding mowers, and weed whips in rare plant or sensitive vegetation communities would have a significant negative impact on rare plant species and on the sensitive vegetation communities *Nassella sp. - Melica sp.* Herbaceous Alliance (G3G4 S3S4) and *Platanus racemosa - Quercus agrifolia* Woodland Alliance (G3S3). Additionally, activities involving Project equipment movement and noise, or removal of special status wildlife habitat or Environmentally Sensitive Habitat Areas (ESHA) would have a significant negative impact on special status wildlife species. To mitigate any potential impacts, the following mitigation and avoidance measures are recommended:

1. A Project-specific Worker Environmental Awareness Prevention (WEAP) Training shall be prepared by a biologist familiar with the Project and presented to all persons working on the Project. The WEAP will inform workers on all special status wildlife and plant species that may be present in the Project Area, and explain all mitigation and avoidance measures required to prevent and/or lessen impact. Instructions will also be given on how to proceed if an accidental injury occurs to a

special status wildlife species or if damage occurs to an ESHA or special status plant species. A record of all personnel who attend the training will be maintained.

2. A general pre-activity survey for all special status wildlife and plant species must be completed within 10 days of Project work commencement.
3. Use of Best Management Practices (BMPs) during any Project activity, including but not limited to:
    a. All equipment used on site shall be properly maintained such that no leaks of oil, fuel, or residues will occur. Additionally, supplies shall be on-hand to remedy any accidental spills in both the terrestrial and marine environments.
    b. All equipment used on site shall be properly operated to prevent extraneous dust or runoff.
    c. Food waste and other Project related trash shall be contained in secured waste bins and regularly removed from the Project site to prevent attraction of special status species.
    d. All Project equipment shall be thoroughly cleaned before entering and before leaving the site to prevent the spread of invasive species that may displace native wildlife or native plant species.
    e. A speed limit of 10 miles per hour (mph) shall be maintained by all vehicles and equipment to prevent direct strikes of special status species.
    f. Only designated areas shall be utilized for staging of equipment.
    g. The Work Area shall be delineated by the crew, and work shall not occur outside of these boundaries.
    h. Feeding of wildlife is prohibited.
    i. Firearms and pets are prohibited within the Project Area.
4. All Project activities shall occur within Project limits.
5. Any pesticides or herbicides necessary for Project activities shall only be used after an exemption from the City's Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Advisory Committee is obtained.
6. During the Nesting Bird Season (February 1-September 30):
    a. Ideally, vegetation removal and disturbance shall occur outside of the nesting bird season.
    b. If work must occur during the nesting bird season, a survey for nesting birds within 500 feet of the Project must be completed within 72 hours of Project activities by a qualified biologist.

i. All nests observed shall have a no-disturbance buffer placed at the appropriate distance for the species (300 feet for passerines and 500 feet for raptors, unless otherwise designated by the qualified biologist) until all young have fledged (are independent of the nest).
ii. If nests are present, a weekly spot check shall be conducted by a qualified biologist to ensure avoidance and update fledge status.

7. A qualified entomologist familiar with Crotch's bumblebee behavior and life history shall conduct surveys within 72 hours of Project activities within suitable habitat during flying season (March 1 to September 1) to determine the presence/absence of Crotch's bumblebees and their nests when the species is most likely to be detected above ground.
    a. If "take" or adverse impacts to Crotch's bumblebee cannot be avoided either during Project activities or over the life of the Project, the client must consult CDFW to determine if a CESA incidental take permit is required (pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 2080 et seq.).
    b. If mowing activities will occur within potential habitat that has been identified by the Project-specific biological resources evaluation to be suitable for the Crotch's bumblebee, mowing shall occur outside of Crotch's bumble bee flight season (March 1 through September 1). Mowing activities should be completed at the highest cutting height possible, or at a minimum of 12 inches, to prevent disturbance of established nests or overwintering queen hibernacula.
    c. Within identified Crotch's bumblebee habitat, the Project shall maintain a sustained nectar source for foraging bees, such as one or more patches (as large as possible) of meadow, lawn, or edge habitat unmowed for the entire year in order to create a mosaic of patches with structurally different vegetation.
    d. Within Crotch's bumblebee habitat, grazing activities from March 1 through September 1 should focus on live vegetation and avoid removal of debris that could be suitable for Crotch's bumblebee nesting or overwintering. Crotch's bumblebee habitat that is grazed should be subdivided into units and grazed rotationally.
    e. The use of heavy machinery such as tractors or skid steers should be avoided within suitable Crotch's bumblebee habitat year-round to avoid disturbance to nests and overwintering hibernating queens in shallow burrows.

8. A daytime survey for bat roosts must be completed within 10 days of Project work.
    a. Within the peak season (maternity season April 15-August 14), when bats are present, all potential roosting habitat shall endure exclusion or humane eviction procedures, implemented by a qualified bat biologist.
    b. If bat roosts are confirmed to be present within the Project area:
        i. And non-breeding or migratory bats are identified from February 15-April 14 or August 15-October 31 within a tree or structure that will be impacted by Project activities, the bats shall be passively excluded by a qualified bat biologist. Generally one-way doors or exclusion materials may be implemented. All bats must be confirmed to have departed the roost prior to work commencement.
        ii. And an occupied maternity roost is identified from April 15-August 14 and/or an occupied hibernation roost is identified from November 1-February 14, a no-disturbance buffer of an appropriate distance shall be implemented by the qualified bat biologist until the site is no longer occupied or Project activities in the area are completed.
            1. If the work must be completed within the no-disturbance buffer during these dates, a biological monitor must be present for activities occurring within the buffer to ensure bats are not impacted by Project activities, including noise.
9. All open-ended Project materials such as pipes shall be capped to prevent wildlife entrapment or breeding.
10. If a special status wildlife species needs to be relocated out of the Project Area, a biologist qualified to handle and relocate that species must create and implement a relocation plan before work may continue in that area.
11. To the extent feasible, control invasive, non-native vegetation that threatens native trees in riparian areas and open space parks.
12. Any landscaping shall prevent the spread of invasive species and will prioritize planting of native species.
13. For tree pruning, follow guidelines set forth in the Urban Forest Management Plan (City, 2014).
14. Adhere to Biological Resource Policies ER11 and ER12.1 in the General Plan (County, 2011), and defensible space requirements and/or vegetation management plans in the CWPP (City, 2021).
15. All Project activities shall avoid removal of mapped special status plant species.

   a. If avoidance of removal cannot be achieved, additional measures such as seed collection and/or translocation will be required.
   b. If avoidance of removal of native tree species cannot be achieved, additional measures such as compensatory planting and/or a restoration/mitigation plan will be required.
   c. A biological monitor shall be present for any mechanical activity (i.e mowing, masticating, felling, yarding) within 50 feet of a sensitive plant species.
16. All Project activities shall avoid trees and sensitive species within mapped sensitive vegetation communities by at least 50 feet.
   a. A biological monitor shall be present for any mechanical activity (i.e mowing, masticating, felling, yarding) within 50 feet of a sensitive plant species within mapped sensitive vegetation communities.
   b. If avoidance of direct impacts cannot be achieved, additional measures such as habitat creation, restoration, and/or enhancement activities will be required at a 4:1 ratio (area restored to area impacted) for permanent impacts or at a 1:1 ratio for temporary impacts. All mitigation sites shall be monitored for a period of no less than five years following completion.
      i. As outlined in Coastal Act Section 30240, Policy 4.1-13, "Where mature native trees (four inches [4"] in diameter or greater at four feet six inches [4'-6"] above grade in height) are substantially impacted or removed, they should be replaced at a minimum 10:1 ratio for oak trees and a minimum 5:1 ratio for all other native trees or other trees providing habitat for sensitive species." (City, 2019).
17. No Project activities shall occur within restoration planting sites.
18. Follow-up rare plant surveys by a qualified botanist are required if Project activities are not completed within 5 years of the initial surveys.
19. Ideally, grazing or other restoration activities would occur outside of the flowering or seeding window to maintain the seed source of habitats with a preponderance of desirable native plants (e.g. *Lupinus succulentus* (Arroyo lupine) Provisional Alliance).

5.2 Water Resources

Sycamore Creek and the associated ephemeral channels located within Parma Park are considered Other Waters of the U.S. under the jurisdiction of USACE and RWQCB under the CWA as well as a streambed per CDFW Fish and Game Code Sections 1600-1616. Full avoidance of the Creek and all associated channels is recommended during all Project

activities aside from removing dead and downed materials when water is not flowing, which will not impact the banks or channel of the drainage. If the Project will impact this Creek or any associated channels, a Section 404 CWA permit and formal Jurisdictional Delineation for wetlands and Waters of the U.S. will need to be submitted to the USACE. Additionally, a Streambed Alteration Agreement will be required from CDFW. If the Project requires general vegetation management within the drainage, the following measures shall be followed:

A. To the extent feasible, all work near a creek shall be conducted when surface water is absent.
B. Vegetation shall not be thinned, removed, or pruned, nor shall dead wood be removed, within 50 feet of a creek channel when flowing water is present.
C. The only plants that can be removed from a creek bed (that is, below the line of the ordinary high water mark) are live or dead eucalyptus trees and dead native shrubs/trees that are deemed to be a fire hazard, and invasive exotics (including, but not limited to giant reed).
D. Cut stems, tree trunks or other vegetative debris shall not be dragged across a creek bed that contains riparian vegetation, wetlands, or surface water.
E. No trees shall be felled across a creek while there is flowing water.
F. No eucalyptus chipping or cut stems shall be left on the creek banks or any upper stream terrace, when present.
G. Chipped vegetation shall not be placed on creek banks, unless a qualified biologist determines that placement of the chipping would provide needed erosion protection without an adverse impact on aquatic habitats and water quality in the creek. Plant chippings can be spread outside the top of the bank.
H. Entities performing vegetation management activities within a stream and/or within 50 feet of the stream or its associated channels shall notify the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 1600 et seq. and shall obtain a Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement (LSAA) if determined to be necessary prior to initiating work within CDFW's jurisdiction. If not already completed, a jurisdictional delineation will be necessary to determine which areas fall under CDFW's jurisdiction.
    a. Any activity that would alter the banks or channel, aside from vegetation removal as described above in Section 5.2.C, within 50 feet of the Creek banks or channel may not occur until a Jurisdictional Delineation determines if an LSAA is necessary.

5.3 Wildlife Movement

Any impacts associated with wildlife movement within the Creek and associated channels can be mitigated or avoided by following all measures listed in section 5.2 above.

5.4 Habitat Conservation Plan

Because Project activities within Parma Park will not occur within a Habitat Conservation Plan, no associated mitigation or avoidance measures are suggested.

6.0 References

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Appendix A- Representative Photographs

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Photo 1. Santa Barbara honeysuckle (*Lonicera subspicta ssp. subspicata*; CRPR 1B.2) observed during first reference site check on April 3, 2023.

Photo 2. Late-flowered mariposa-lily (*Calochortus fimbriatus;* CRPR 1B.3) observed during second reference site check on July 24, 2023.

Photo 3. Plummer's Baccharis (*Baccharis plummerae ssp. plummerae*; CRPR 4.3; G3T3, S3) observed during reconnaissance surveys on April 28, 2023.

Photo 4. Southern California black walnut *(Juglans californica*; CRPR 4.2; G3, S3,) observed during reconnaissance surveys on April 28, 2023.

Photo 5. Santa Barbara honeysuckle (*Lonicera subspicta ssp. subspicata*; CRPR 1B.2) observed during reconnaissance surveys on April 25, 2023.

Photo 6. Bitter gooseberry (*Ribes amarum* var. *hoffmannii*; CRPR 3) observed during reconnaissance surveys on April 26, 2023.

Photo 7. Catalina mariposa lily (*Calochortus catalinae*; CRPR 4.2) observed during reconnaissance surveys on April 28, 2023.

Photo 8. White-veined monardella (*Monardella hypoleuca ssp. hypoleuca*; CRPR 1B.3) observed during reconnaissance surveys on July 31, 2023.

Photo 9. Hoffmann's sanicle (*Sanicula hoffmannii*; CRPR 4.3) observed during reconnaissance surveys on April 27, 2023.

Photo 10. Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*; WL) observed in tree snag during reconnaissance surveys on April 25, 2023.

Photo 11. Crotch's bumblebee suitable habitat in Parma Park observed during reconnaissance survey on August 24, 2023.

Photo 12. *Platanus racemosa - Quercus agrifolia* (California sycamore - coast live oak riparian woodlands) Woodland Alliance (G3S3) observed during reconnaissance surveys on April 27, 2023.

Photo 13. *Nassella sp. - Melica sp*. (Needle grass - Melic grass) Herbaceous Alliance (G3G4 S3S4) observed during reconnaissance surveys on April 25, 2023.

Photo 14. Ephemeral offshoot of Sycamore Creek observed in Parma Park during reconnaissance surveys on April 26, 2023.

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Appendix B- Botanical Species Compendium

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Scientific Name	Common Name
Acacia dealbata	Silver wattle
*Achillea millefolium**	Common yarrow
*Acmispon americanus var. americanus**	American bird's foot trefoil
*Acmispon glaber var. glaber**	Deerweed
*Acmispon maritimus**	Coastal lotus
*Acourtia microcephala**	Sacapellote
*Adenostoma fasciculatum var. fasciculatum**	Chamise
Agave americana	American century plant
Ageratina adenophora	Sticky snakeroot
*Ambrosia psilostachya**	Western ragweed
*Apiastrum angustifolium**	Mock parsley
*Artemisia californica**	California sagebrush
*Artemisia douglasiana**	California mugwort
Asparagus asparagoides	African asparagus fern
Asphodelus fistulosus	Asphodel
Avena barbata	Slender wild oat
Avena fatua	Wild oat
*Baccharis pilularis ssp. consanguinea**	Coyote brush
*Baccharis plummerae ssp. plummerae**[1]	Plummer's baccharis
Brachypodium distachyon	False brome
Brassica juncea	India mustard
Brassica nigra	Black mustard
*Brickellia californica**	California brickellbush
Bromus catharticus var. catharticus	Rescue grass
Bromus diandrus	Ripgut grass
Bromus hordeaceus	Soft brome
Bromus madritensis ssp. rubens	Red brome
*Bromus carinatus var. carinatus**	California brome
*Calochortus catalinae**[2]	Catalina mariposa lily
*Calystegia macrostegia**	Island false bindweed
*Camissoniopsis intermedia**	Intermediate sun cups
Carduus pycnocephalus ssp. pycnocephalus	Italian thistle
*Castilleja exserta ssp. exserta**	Purple owl's clover
*Ceanothus megacarpus var. megacarpus**	Bigpod ceanothus

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Scientific Name	Common Name
*Ceanothus spinosus**	Greenbark ceanothus
Centaurea melitensis	Tocalote
Cerastium glomeratum	Large mouse ears
*Cercocarpus betuloides var. betuloides**	Birch leaf mountain mahogany
Chasmanthe floribunda	African cornflag
*Chlorogalum pomeridianum var. pomeridianum**	Common soaproot
*Claytonia perfoliata**	Miner's lettuce
*Clematis lasiantha**	Chaparral clematis
*Clematis ligusticifolia**	Creek clematis
Conium maculatum	Poison hemlock
*Cordylanthus rigidus ssp. rigidus**	Rigid bird's beak
*Corethrogyne filaginifolia**	Common sandaster
Cotoneaster pannosus	Silverleaf cotoneaster
Cotula australis	Australian brass buttons
*Crassula connata**	Pigmy weed
Crassula ovata	Jade plant
*Cryptantha microstachys**	Popcorn flower
*Cryptantha muricata var. muricata**	Showy prickly-nut cryptantha
*Cuscuta subinclusa**	Canyon dodder
*Daucus pusillus**	American wild carrot
*Deinandra fasciculata**	Clustered tarweed
*Deinandra sp.**	Tarweed
Delairea odorata	Cape ivy
*Dichelostemma capitatum ssp. capitatum**	Blue dicks
Dimorphotheca fruticosa	Trailing african daisy
*Diplacus longiflorus**	Sticky monkeyflower
*Drymocallis glandulosa var. glandulosa**	Sticky cinquefoil
*Dryopteris arguta**	California wood fern
Echium candicans	Pride of Madeira
*Elymus condensatus**	Giant wild rye
*Encelia californica**	Bush sunflower
*Erigeron foliosus var. foliosus**	Leafy fleabane
*Eriophyllum confertiflorum var. confertiflorum**	Golden yarrow
Erodium botrys	Broad leaf filaree
Erodium cicutarium	Redstem filaree

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Scientific Name	Common Name
Erodium moschatum	Greenstem filaree
Eucalyptus camaldulensis	Red gum
Eucalyptus sp.	Eucalyptus gum tree
*Eucrypta chrysanthemifolia var. chrysanthemifolia**	Common eucrypta
Euphorbia peplus	Petty spurge
Euphorbia terracina	Geraldton carnation weed
Festuca myuros	Rattail sixweeks grass
Foeniculum vulgare	Fennel
Fraxinus sp.	Ash
*Galium aparine**	Cleavers goose grass
*Galium californicum**	California bedstraw
*Galium porrigens var. porrigens**	Climbing bedstraw
Genista monspessulana	French broom
Geranium dissectum	Cranesbill
*Hazardia squarrosa**	Saw toothed goldenbush
Hedypnois rhagadioloides	Crete weed
Helminthotheca echioides	Bristly ox-tongue
*Heteromeles arbutifolia**	Christmas berry
Hirschfeldia incana	Mediterranean hoary mustard
Hordeum murinum	Farmer's foxtail
Hypericum canariense	Canary Island st. johnswort
Hypochaeris glabra	Smooth cat's ear
Juglans californica[2]	Southern California black walnut
*Juglans hindsii**	Northern California black walnut
*Juncus bufonius**	Toad rush
Juncus sp.	Rush
*Keckiella cordifolia**	Climbing penstemon
Lamarckia aurea	Goldentop grass
*Lepechinia calycina**	White pitcher sage
*Lepidium strictum**	Peppergrass
Lepidium sp.	Peppergrass
*Logfia filaginoides**	California cottonrose
Logfia gallica	Narrowleaf cottonrose
*Lonicera subspicata var. subspicata**[3]	Santa Barbara honeysuckle
*Lupinus bicolor**	Annual lupine

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Scientific Name	Common Name
*Lupinus succulentus**	Arroyo lupine
*Lupinus truncatus**	Blunt leaved lupine
Lysimachia arvensis	Scarlet pimpernel
*Madia gracilis**	Grassy tarweed
*Malacothamnus fasciculatus var. nuttallii**	Santa Cruz Island bush mallow
*Malosma laurina**	Laurel sumac
Malva pseudolavatera	Cretan mallow
*Marah fabacea**	California man-root
*Marah macrocarpa**	Chilicothe
*Matricaria discoidea**	Pineapple weed
Medicago polymorpha	California burclover
*Melica imperfecta**	California melica
Melilotus indicus	Annual yellow sweetclover
*Mirabilis laevis var. crassifolia**	California four o'clock
*Monardella hypoleuca ssp. hypoleuca**[4]	White leaf monardella
*Navarretia atractyloides**	Hollyleaf pincushionplant
Nicotiana glauca	Tree tobacco
*Nuttallanthus texanus**	Blue toadflax
*Oenothera suffrutescens**	Wild honeysuckle
Olea europaea	Olive
Opuntia sp.	Prickly pear cactus
Oxalis pes-caprae	Bermuda buttercup
*Oxalis pilosa**	Hairy wood sorrel
*Paeonia californica**	California peony
Pennisetum setaceum	Crimson fountaingrass
*Pentagramma triangularis**	Gold back fern
*Peritoma arborea var. arborea**	Bladderpod
*Phacelia cicutaria var. hispida**	Caterpillar phacelia
*Phacelia ramosissima**	Branching phacelia
*Phacelia viscida var. albiflora**	Sticky phacelia
Phoenix canariensis	Canary Island palm
*Pholistoma auritum var. auritum**	Blue fiesta flower
Pinus sp.	Pine
*Plagiobothrys nothofulvus**	Rusty haired popcorn flower
*Plantago erecta**	California plantain

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Scientific Name	Common Name
Plantago lanceolata	English plantain
*Platanus racemosa**	California sycamore
Poa annua	Annual blue grass
Polycarpon tetraphyllum var. tetraphyllum	Four leaved allseed
Polygonum aviculare	Prostrate knotweed
*Polypodium californicum**	California polypody
*Primula clevelandii**	Padre's shooting star
*Prunus ilicifolia ssp. ilicifolia**	Islay holly-leafed cherry
*Pseudognaphalium biolettii**	Two-color rabbit-tobacco
*Pseudognaphalium californicum**	Ladies' tobacco
*Pseudognaphalium microcephalum**	Wright's cudweed
*Pseudognaphalium ramosissimum**	Pink cudweed
*Quercus agrifolia var. agrifolia**	California live oak
*Quercus berberidifolia**	Inland scrub oak
*Rafinesquia californica**	California chicory
*Ranunculus californicus var. californicus**	Common buttercup
*Ranunculus californicus**	California buttercup
Raphanus sativus	Cultivated radish
*Rhamnus crocea**	Redberry buckthorn
*Rhus integrifolia**	Lemonade berry
*Ribes amarum**	Bitter gooseberry
*Ribes malvaceum**	Chaparral currant
*Ribes speciosum**	Fuchsia flowered gooseberry
Ricinus communis	Castor bean
*Rosa californica**	California wild rose
*Rubus ursinus**	California blackberry
Rumex conglomeratus	Clustered dock
Rumex crispus	Curly dock
*Salix exigua**	Narrow leaved willow
*Salix lasiolepis**	Arroyo willow
*Salvia leucophylla**	San luis purple sage
*Salvia mellifera**	Black sage
*Salvia spathacea**	Hummingbird sage
*Sambucus nigra ssp. caerulea**	Blue elderberry
*Sanicula crassicaulis**	Gamble weed
*Sanicula hoffmannii**[1]	Hoffmann's blacksnakeroot

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Scientific Name	Common Name
Schinus molle	Peruvian pepper tree
*Scrophularia californica**	California bee plant
Senecio vulgaris	Common groundsel
Sidalcea sp.	Checkerbloom
Silene gallica	Common catchfly
*Silene laciniata subsp. laciniata**	Mexican pink
Silybum marianum	Blessed milkthistle
Sisymbrium officinale	Hedge mustard
*Sisyrinchium bellum**	Western blue eyed grass
*Solanum xanti**	Chaparral nightshade
*Solidago velutina ssp. californica**	California goldenrod
Sonchus asper ssp. asper	Prickly sow thistle
Sonchus oleraceus	Common sow thistle
Spergula arvensis	Corn spurry
*Stachys bullata**	California hedge nettle
*Stipa lepida**	Foothill needle grass
Stipa miliacea var. miliacea	Smilo grass
*Stipa pulchra**	Purple needle grass
*Symphoricarpos mollis**	Creeping snowberry
Taraxacum officinale	Common dandelion
*Thalictrum fendleri**	Fendler's meadow rue
Torilis arvensis	Field hedge parsley
*Toxicodendron diversilobum**	Poison oak
*Trifolium gracilentum**	Pinpoint clover
Tropaeolum majus	Garden nasturtium
*Umbellularia californica**	Bay laurel
Urospermum picroides	Bristly tail seed
*Venegasia carpesioides**	Canyon sunflower
*Verbena lasiostachys var. lasiostachys**	Vervain
Vicia sativa ssp. sativa	Spring vetch
Vinca major	Bigleaf periwinkle

** - native*
1- CRPR 4.3
2 - CRPR 4.2
3 - CRPR 1B.2
4 - CRPR 1B.3

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Appendix C- Wildlife Species Compendium

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Scientific Name	Common Name
*Accipiter cooperii** [1]	Cooper's hawk
*Anthocharis sara**	sara orangetip
*Aphelocoma californica**	California scrub-jay
*Baeolophus inornatus**	oak titmouse
*Bombus melanopygus**	black-tailed bumble bee
*Buteo jamaicensis**	red-tailed hawk
*Buteo lineatus**	red-shouldered hawk
*Callipepla californica**	California quail
*Calypte anna**	Anna's hummingbird
*Cardellina pusilla**	Wilson's warbler
*Cathartes aura**	turkey vulture
*Chamaea fasciata**	wrentit
*Colaptes auratus**	northern flicker
*Corvus brachyrhynchos**	American crow
*Dryobates nuttallii**	Nuttall's woodpecker
*Eleodes osculans**	woolly darkling beetle
*Elgaria multicarinata webbii**	San Diego alligator lizard
*Empidonax difficilis**	Pacific-slope flycatcher
*Geothlypis trichas**	common yellowthroat
*Haemorhous mexicanus**	house finch
*Icterus bullockii**	Bullock's oriole
*Icterus cucullatus**	hooded oriole
*Junco hyemalis**	dark-eyed junco
*Junonia grisea**	gray buckeye
*Lampropeltis californiae**	California kingsnake
*Leiothlypis celata**	orange-crowned warbler
Lonchura punctulata	scaly-breasted munia
*Melanerpes formicivorus**	acorn woodpecker
*Melospiza melodia**	song sparrow

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Scientific Name	Common Name
*Melozone crissalis**	California towhee
*Myiarchus cinerascens**	ash-throated flycatcher
*Neotamias merriami**	Merriam's Chipmunk
*Neotoma sp.**	woodrat
*Odocoileus hemionus ssp. californicus**	California mule deer
*Patagioenas fasciata**	band-tailed pigeon
*Peromyscus gambelii**	Gambel's deer mouse
*Pheucticus melanocephalus**	black-headed grosbeak
*Picoides pubescens**	downy woodpecker
*Pipilo maculatus**	spotted towhee
*Pituophis catenifer ssp. catenifer**	Pacific gophersnake
*Plestiodon skiltonianus skiltonianus**	Skiltin's skink
*Polioptila caerulea**	blue-gray gnatcatcher
*Psaltriparus minimus**	bushtit
*Sceloporus occidentalis bocourtii**	coast range fence lizard
*Selasphorus sasin**	Allen's hummingbird
*Sialia mexicana**	western bluebird
*Sitta carolinensis**	white-breasted nuthatch
*Spinus psaltria**	lesser goldfinch
Streptopelia decaocto	Eurasian collared-dove
*Sylvilagus bachmani**	brush rabbit
*Thryomanes bewickii**	Bewick's wren
*Toxostoma redivivum**	California thrasher
*Troglodytes aedon**	house wren
*Tyrannus vociferans**	Cassin's kingbird
*Uta stansburiana**	common side-blotched lizard
*Zenaida macroura**	mourning dove
* - Native 1- Watchlist	

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Appendix D- Potential to Occur Tables

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Table 1- Occurrence Potential for Sensitive Status Plants within Parma Park

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1]	Habitat	Bloom Window	Potential to Occur/Rationale
Abronia maritima	red sand-verbena	CRPR 4.2	Coastal dunes. 0–330 feet.	Feb-Dec	**Does not Occur.** Suitable habitat does not occur in the Project area.
Amsinckia douglasiana	Douglas' fiddleneck	CRPR 4.2	Unstable shaley sedimentary slopes in cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grasslands. 0–6400 feet.	Mar-May	**Unlikely.** No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat is borderline and minimal. Closest historic observation ~5 miles away is from >20 years ago.
Anomobryum julaceum	slender silver moss	CRPR 4.2	Damp rock and soil on outcrops, usually on roadcuts, in broadleaf and conifer forests. 330–3280 feet.	N/A	**Unlikely.** No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat is borderline and minimal. Closest observation from ~10 miles away and 17 years ago.
Arctostaphylos refugioensis	Refugio manzanita	CRPR 1B.2	Sandstone outcrops in chaparral. 900–2690 feet.	Dec-Mar	**Does not Occur.** No plants found during surveys. Site is below the known elevation range of the species.
Astragalus didymocarpus var. milesianus	Miles' milkvetch	CRPR 1B.2	Grassy areas near coast, coastal scrub with clay soils. 65–295 feet.	Mar-Jun	**Unlikely.** No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat exists on site. Closest occurrence to site ~6 miles away and from >20 years ago.
Atriplex coulteri	Coulter's saltbush	CRPR 1B.2	Alkaline or clay soils, open sites, scrub, coastal bluff scrub. 10–1510 feet.	Mar-Oct	**Unlikely.** No plants found during surveys. Borderline suitable habitat exists on site. Only nearby occurrences document <20 years ago ~10 miles away.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1]	Habitat	Bloom Window	Potential to Occur/Rationale
Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii	Davidson's saltscale	CRPR 1B.2	Coastal bluff scrub and coastal scrub. 35–655 feet.	Apr-Oct	**Unlikely.** No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat exists on site. Closest occurrence to site ~4 miles away and from >20 years ago.
Baccharis plummerae ssp. plummerae	Plummer's baccharis	CRPR 4.3	Broadleaved upland forests, cismontane woodlands, chaparral, and coastal scrub. 15–1395 feet.	May-Oct	**Present.** Species mapped during surveys.
Calandrinia breweri	Brewer's calandrinia	CRPR 4.2	Sandy to loamy soil, disturbed sites and burns in chaparral and coastal scrub. 35–4005 feet.	Mar-Jun	**Unlikely**. No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat exists. May germinate after fires. Historic observation within 2 miles >20 years old.
Calochortus catalinae	Catalina mariposa lily	CRPR 4.2	Heavy soils in grasslands or open coastal scrub, chaparral, and cismontane woodlands. 50–2295 feet.	Mar-Jun	**Present.** Species mapped during surveys.
Calochortus fimbriatus	late-flowered mariposa-lily	CRPR 1B.3	Dry, open coastal woodlands and chaparral. 900–6250 feet.	Jun-Aug	**Unlikely.** No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat exists on the site. Nearest historic observation < 2 miles away but >20 years old. Observation from previous year ~1.5 miles away but ~3000 ft higher in elevation.
Calochortus palmeri var. palmeri	Palmer's mariposa-lily	CRPR 1B.2	Meadows and vernally moist places in yellow-pine forest and chaparral. 2330–7840 feet.	Apr-Jul	**Does not Occur.** No plants found during surveys. Site well outside elevation range for the species.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1]	Habitat	Bloom Window	Potential to Occur/Rationale
Calystegia sepium ssp. binghamiae	Santa Barbara morning-glory	CRPR 1A	Coastal marshes and riverbanks. 15–15 feet.	Aug	**Does not Occur.** No plants found during surveys. Marginal suitable habitat. Presumed extinct.
Centromadia parryi ssp. australis	southern tarplant	CRPR 1B.1	Salt marshes, vernal pools, and vernally mesic coastal scrub and grasslands. 0–1575 feet.	May-Nov	**Unlikely**. No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat exists on site. Nearest observation ~3 miles away and observed this year.
Cercocarpus betuloides var. blancheae	island mountain mahogany	CRPR 4.3	Chaparral. 100–1970 feet.	Feb-May	**Does not Occur.** No plants found during surveys. No suitable habitat on site.
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum	salt marsh bird's-beak	FE, SE, CRPR 1B.2	Coastal salt marsh. 0–100 feet.	May-Oct	**Does not Occur.** No plants found during surveys. No suitable habitat on site. Only a single historic observation from this area, which is presumably misidentified.
Chorizanthe palmeri	Palmer's spineflower	CRPR 4.2	Serpentine in grasslands, chaparral, and cismontane woodlands. 180–3100 feet.	Apr-Aug	**Does not Occur.** No plants found during surveys. No suitable habitat on site. Only a single historic observation from this area, which is presumably misidentified.
Clinopodium mimuloides	monkey-flower savory	CRPR 4.2	Moist places and streambanks in chaparral and woodlands. 1000–5905 feet.	Jun-Oct	**Unlikely**. No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat exists on site. Nearest observation ~12 miles away and observed >20 years ago.
Convolvulus simulans	small-flowered morning-glory	CRPR 4.2	Clay substrates in annual grassland, coastal-sage scrub, and chaparral. 100–2430 feet.	Mar-Jul	**Unlikely**. No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat exists on site. Nearest observation ~9 miles away and observed >20 years ago.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1]	Habitat	Bloom Window	Potential to Occur/Rationale
Cryptantha rattanii	Rattan's cryptantha	CRPR 4.3	Rocky, gravelly slopes (often granitic) in grassland, coastal scrub, chaparral, and foothill woodlands. 805–3000 feet.	Apr-Jul	**Unlikely**. No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat exists on site. Nearest observation ~13 miles away and observed >20 years ago.
Deinandra paniculata	paniculate tarplant	CRPR 4.2	Grassland, open chaparral and woodlands, and disturbed areas, often in sandy soils. 80–3085 feet.	Apr-Nov	**Unlikely.** No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat exists on site. Only a single observation known from the Santa Barbara area ~2 miles away and >20 years old.
Delphinium umbraculorum	umbrella larkspur	CRPR 1B.3	Moist oak forest and chaparral. 1310–5250 feet.	Apr-Jun	**Does not Occur.** No plants found during surveys. Site well outside elevation range for the species.
Erigeron sanctarum	saints daisy	CRPR 4.2	Sandy sites in coastal scrub and woodland. 245–1150 feet.	Mar-Jul	**Unlikely**. No plants found during surveys. Marginal habitat exists on site. Nearest observation ~4 miles away and observed >20 years ago.
Fritillaria ojaiensis	Ojai fritillary	CRPR 1B.2	Rocky slopes and river basins in chaparral, forests, and woodlands. 740–3275 feet.	Feb-May	**Unlikely**. No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat exists on site. Nearest observation ~4 miles away and observed 7 years ago.
Galium cliftonsmithii	Santa Barbara bedstraw	CRPR 4.3	Coastal canyons, dry banks, chaparral, and cismontane woodlands. 655–4005 feet.	May-Jul	**Likely**. No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat exists on site. Nearest observation ~2 miles away and observed 5 years ago.
Gilia ochroleuca ssp. lanosa	Sisquoc gilia	CRPR 4.3	Sandy soils (rarely gravel) within in chaparral, oak woodlands, and openings in pinyon pine forests. 1475–4855 feet.	Mar-Aug	**Does not Occur.** No plants found during surveys. Site well outside elevation range for the species.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1]	Habitat	Bloom Window	Potential to Occur/Rationale
Hordeum intercedens	vernal barley	CRPR 3.2	Dry saline streambeds, alkaline flats, and vernal pools. 15–3280 feet.	Mar-Jun	**Does not Occur.** No plants found during surveys. No suitable habitat on site.
Horkelia cuneata var. puberula	mesa horkelia	CRPR 1B.1	Dry, sandy, coastal chaparral, coastal scrub, and cismontane woodlands. 230–2660 feet.	Feb-Jul	**Unlikely.** No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat on site. Nearest observation ~3 miles away and observed > 20 years ago.
Juglans californica	Southern California black walnut	CRPR 4.2	Coastal scrub, chaparral, and woodlands. 165–2955 feet.	Mar-Jun	**Present.** Species mapped during surveys.
Juncus acutus ssp. leopoldii	southwestern spiny rush	CRPR 4.2	Moist saline places, salt marshes, and alkaline seeps. 10–2955 feet.	May-Jun	**Does not Occur.** No plants found during surveys. No suitable habitat on site.
Juncus luciensis	Santa Lucia dwarf rush	CRPR 1B.2	Wet, sandy soils of seeps, meadows, vernal pools, streams, and roadsides. 985–6695 feet.	Apr-Jul	**Unlikely.** No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat on site. Nearest observation ~9 miles away and observed > 20 years ago.
Lasthenia conjugens	Contra Costa goldfields	FE, CRPR 1B.1	Vernal pools and wet meadows. 0–1540 feet.	Mar-Jun	**Unlikely.** No plants found during surveys. Marginal habitat on site. Nearest observation ~10 miles away and observed > 20 years ago.
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri	Coulter's goldfields	CRPR 1B.1	Saline places and vernal pools. 5–4005 feet.	Feb-Jun	**Does not Occur.** No plants found during surveys. No suitable habitat on site.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1]	Habitat	Bloom Window	Potential to Occur/Rationale
Layia heterotricha	pale-yellow layia	CRPR 1B.1	Open clayey or sandy soil in grasslands, coastal scrub, cismontane woodlands, and pinyon and juniper woodlands. 985–5595 feet.	Mar-Jun	**Unlikely.** No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat on site. Nearest observation ~10 miles away and observed > 20 years ago.
Lepechinia fragrans	fragrant pitcher sage	CRPR 4.2	Chaparral. 65–4300 feet.	Mar-Oct	**Unlikely.** No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat on site. Nearest observation ~8 miles away and observed 3 years ago.
Lilium humboldtii ssp. ocellatum	ocellated Humboldt's lily	CRPR 4.2	Oak canyons, chaparral, and yellow-pine forest. 100–5905 feet.	Mar-Jul	**Unlikely.** No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat on site. Nearest observation ~1 mile away and >20 years old.
Lonicera subspicata var. subspicata	Santa Barbara honeysuckle	CRPR 1B.2	Chaparral. 35–3280 feet.	May-Aug	**Present.** Species mapped during surveys.
Malacothrix saxatilis var. arachnoidea	Carmel Valley malacothrix	CRPR 1B.2	Rocky, open banks, shale outcrops, and cliff faces in coastal scrub and chaparral. 80–3400 feet.	Jun-Dec	**Unlikely.** No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat on site. Nearest observation ~10 miles away and 5 years old.
Malacothrix saxatilis var. saxatilis	Cliff malacothrix	CRPR 4.2	On flats or in crevices on coastal bluff. 10–655 feet.	Mar-Dec	**Does not Occur.** No plants found during surveys. No suitable habitat on site.
Monardella hypoleuca ssp. hypoleuca	white-veined monardella	CRPR 1B.3	Oak woodlands and chaparral. 165–5005 feet.	Jun-Aug	**Present.** Species mapped during surveys.
Mucronea californica	California spineflower	CRPR 4.2	Sandy areas in dunes, chaparral, coastal scrub, grasslands, and cismontane woodlands. 0–4595 feet.	Mar-Jul	**Unlikely.** No plants found during surveys. Marginal habitat on site. Nearest observation ~4 miles away and >20 years old.

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PO Box 1499, Bend OR 97709

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1]	Habitat	Bloom Window	Potential to Occur/Rationale
Nasturtium gambelii	Gambel's water cress	FE, ST, CRPR 1B.1	Marshes, streambanks, and lake margins. 15–1085 feet.	Apr-Oct	**Unlikely.** No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat on site. Not documented near Santa Barbara since the 1800s.
Pelazoneuron puberulum var. sonorensis	Sonoran maiden fern	CRPR 2B.2	Along streams and seepage areas. 165–2000 feet.	N/A	**Likely.** No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat on site. Nearest observation ~2 miles away and 3 years old.
Phacelia hubbyi	Hubby's phacelia	CRPR 4.2	Open, gravelly or rocky slopes in chaparral, coastal scrub, and grasslands. 0–3280 feet.	Apr-Jun	**Likely.** No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat on site. Nearest observation ~2 miles away and 3 years old.
Piperia michaelii	Michael's rein orchid	CRPR 4.2	Generally dry sites in coastal scrub, woodlands, and mixed-evergreen or closed-cone-pine forests. 10–3000 feet.	Apr-Aug	**Likely.** No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat on site. Nearest recent observation ~1 mile away and 3 years old. Historically collected near park.
Pleuridium mexicanum	Mexican earthmoss	CRPR 2B.1	Sandstone in chaparral. 1445–1445 feet.	N/A	**Does not Occur.** No plants found during surveys. Site well outside elevation range for where the species is known in CA.
Quercus dumosa	Nuttall's scrub oak	CRPR 1B.1	Generally sandy soils near the coast and on sandstone in chaparral and coastal-sage scrub. 50–1310 feet.	Feb-Mar	**Inconclusive.** No plants found during surveys. Suitable habitat on site. Taxonomically problematic and with hybrids. Purportedly found in park by previous surveyors. All plants examined better fit Q. berberidifolia or hybrids than Q. dumosa. Note. Q. berberidifolia has been included within Q. dumosa in the past.

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Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1]	Habitat	Bloom Window	Potential to Occur/Rationale
Ribes amarum var. hoffmannii	Hoffmann's bitter gooseberry	CRPR 3	Chaparral and riparian woodlands. 15–3905 feet.	Mar-Apr	**Present.** Species mapped during surveys.
Sanicula hoffmannii	Hoffmann's sanicle	CRPR 4.3	Coastal scrub, coastal bluff scrub, chaparral, woodlands, and forests. 100–985 feet.	Mar-May	**Present.** Species mapped during surveys.
Scrophularia atrata	black-flowered figwort	CRPR 1B.2	Calcium- and diatom-rich soils in coastal dunes, coastal scrub, riparian scrub, chaparral, and closed-cone coniferous forests. 35–1640 feet.	Mar-Jul	**Does not Occur.** No plants found during surveys. No suitable habitat on site. CNNDB notes IDs of specimens from the Santa Barbara area are questionable and need to be checked. *S. californica* found in park.
Senecio astephanus	San Gabriel ragwort	CRPR 4.3	Steep rocky slopes in chaparral, coastal-sage scrub, and oak woodlands. 1310–4920 feet.	May-Jul	**Does not Occur.** No plants found during surveys. Site well outside elevation range for the species.
Suaeda esteroa	estuary seablite	CRPR 1B.2	Coastal salt marshes. 0–15 feet.	May-Oct	**Does not Occur.** No plants found during surveys. No suitable habitat on site.
Suaeda taxifolia	Woolly seablite	CRPR 4.2	Coastal bluffs and margins of salt marshes. 0–165 feet.	Jan-Dec	**Does not Occur.** No plants found during surveys. No suitable habitat on site.
Thermopsis macrophylla	Santa Ynez false lupine	CRPR 1B.3	Disturbed, granitic, and sandy areas in chaparral. 1395–4595 feet.	Apr-Jun	**Does not Occur.** No plants found during surveys. Site well outside elevation range for the species.

[1]FE- Federally Endangered; FT- Federally Threatened; SE- State Endangered; ST- State Threatened
California Rare Plant Ranking (CRPR):
1A- Presumed extinct in California and rare/extinct elsewhere

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PO Box 1499, Bend OR 97709

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[1]	Habitat	Bloom Window	Potential to Occur/Rationale
1B.1- Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; seriously threatened in California *1B.2- Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; fairly threatened in California* *1B.3- Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere; not very threatened in California* *2B.1- Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere; seriously threatened in California* *3.2- Need more information; fairly threatened in California* *4.2- Limited distribution; fairly threatened in California* *4.3- Limited distribution; not very threatened in California*					

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PO Box 1499, Bend OR 97709

Table 2. Occurence Potential for Sensitive Status Wildlife Species within Parma Park

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[2]	Potential to Occur and Rationale
Birds			
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk	WL	**Present** –Suitable habitat, wooded area in a suburban setting, with a lot of edge habitat.
Accipiter striatus	sharp-shinned hawk	WL	**Unlikely** – Suitable habitat is minimal, prefers relatively more densely wooded habitat. Might show up briefly during winter. Breeds mostly in more coniferous habitats.
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	ST, SSC	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present.
Aimophila ruficeps canescens	Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	WL	**Likely** – Some potentially suitable habitat, relatively less dense scrub habitat hillsides.
Ammodramus savannarum	grasshopper sparrow	SSC	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present; only one small patch of habitat that is mostly grass but very small and surrounded by trees. Needs more open grasslands. No CNDDB records.
Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	FP, WL	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present; nests in steep rocky canyons, forages in more open habitat.
Artemisiospiza belli belli	Bell's sparrow	WL	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present.
Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	SSC	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present.
Branta bernicla	brant	SSC	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present.
Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's hawk	ST	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present; would only be a flyover.
Cerorhinca monocerata	rhinoceros auklet	WL	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[2]	Potential to Occur and Rationale
Chaetura vauxi	Vaux's swift	SSC	**Unlikely** – No breeding habitat, would only potentially be foraging over park as it migrates through.
Charadrius nivosus nivosus	western snowy plover	FT, SSC	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present.
Circus hudsonius	northern harrier	SSC	**Does Not Occur** – No suitable habitat present.
Cistothorus palustris clarkae	Clark's marsh wren	SSC	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present.
Contopus cooperi	olive-sided flycatcher	SSC	**Likely –** Some potentially suitable habitat in the tall eucalyptus and other trees; nearby records.
Coturnicops noveboracensis	yellow rail	SSC	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present.
Elanus leucurus	white-tailed kite	FP	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present.
Empidonax traillii	willow flycatcher	SE	**Likely** – Potentially suitable habitat, some areas of more dense riparian habitat with willows and thicket understory.
Empidonax traillii extimus	southwestern willow flycatcher	FE, SE	**Likely** – Potentially suitable habitat, some areas of more dense riparian habitat with willows and thicket understory.
Eremophila alpestris actia	California horned lark	WL	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present.
Falco columbarius	merlin	WL	**Likely –** Some potentially suitable habitat in the wooded areas.
Falco mexicanus	prairie falcon	WL	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present.
Falco peregrinus anatum	American peregrine falcon	FD, SD, FP	**Likely** – Potentially suitable habitat, with wooded riparian habitat near the coast, may use tall trees to perch; known to occur and breed within 5 miles.
Gavia immer	common loon	SSC	**Does Not Occur -** No suitable habitat present.
Gymnogyps californianus	California condor	FE, SE, FP	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[2]	Potential to Occur and Rationale
Icteria virens	yellow-breasted chat	SSC	**Unlikely –** Potential habitat is minimal.
Larus californicus	California gull	WL	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present.
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus	California black rail	ST, FP	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present.
Nannopterum auritum	double-crested cormorant	WL	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present.
Numenius americanus	long-billed curlew	WL	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present.
Pandion haliaetus	osprey	WL	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present; would only be a flyover.
Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi	Belding's savannah sparrow	SE	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present.
Pelecanus occidentalis californicus	California brown pelican	FD, SD, FP	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present.
Plegadis chihi	white-faced ibis	WL	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present.
Rallus obsoletus levipes	light-footed Ridgway's rail	FE, SE, FP	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present.
Riparia riparia	bank swallow	ST	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present.
Rynchops niger	black skimmer	SSC	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present.
Sternula antillarum browni	California least tern	FE, SE, FP	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present.
Strix occidentalis occidentalis	California spotted owl	SSC	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present.
Thalasseus elegans	elegant tern	WL	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[2]	Potential to Occur and Rationale
Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	FE, SE	**Unlikely** – Suitable habitat is minimal/not present; riparian habitat in the park is not dense enough.
Amphibians			
Anaxyrus californicus	arroyo toad	FE, SSC	**Does Not Occur** – No suitable habitat present.
Rana boylii pop. 6	foothill yellow-legged frog - south coast DPS	FPE, SE	**Unlikely** – Suitable habitat is limited to main stream; prefers larger streams and more permanent wetlands.
Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	FT, SSC	**Does Not Occur** – No suitable habitat present.
Spea hammondii	western spadefoot	SSC	**Does Not Occur** – No suitable habitat present.
Taricha torosa	Coast Range newt	SSC	**Unlikely** – Suitable habitat is limited. Prefers areas in and around larger, more permanent streams with pools.
Reptiles			
Anniella pulchra	Northern California legless lizard	SSC	**Unlikely** - Potential habitat minimal/not present; soils generally compacted with not enough debris/leaf litter.
Anniella spp.	California legless lizard	SSC	**Unlikely** - Potential habitat minimal/not present; soils generally compacted with not enough debris/leaf litter.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri	coastal whiptail	SSC	**Unlikely –** Suitable habitat is limited, some scrub, but highly disturbed and dense shrub cover, prefers more sparsely vegetated habitats in more arid regions.
Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	SSC	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[2]	Potential to Occur and Rationale
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	SSC	**Unlikely –** Suitable habitat is limited, some scrub, but highly disturbed and dense shrub cover, prefers more sparsely vegetated habitats in more arid regions.
Salvadora hexalepis virgultea	coast patch-nosed snake	SSC	**Unlikely –** Suitable habitat is limited, some scrub, but highly disturbed and dense shrub cover, prefers more sparsely vegetated habitats in more arid regions.
Thamnophis hammondii	two-striped gartersnake	SSC	**Unlikely –** Suitable habitat is limited. Prefers more wetland habitats and permanent riparian habitat.
Thamnophis sirtalis pop. 1	south coast gartersnake	SSC	**Unlikely –** Restricted to marsh and upland habitats near permanent water with dense riparian habitat.
Invertebrates			
Bombus caliginosus	obscure bumble bee	IUCN: VU	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat, prefers coastal grasslands with substantial *Asteraceae, Fabaceae*.
Bombus crotchii	Crotch's bumble bee	SCE	**Likely** – Suitable habitat, grasslands and scrub, with substantial *Asteraceae, Fabaceae, Lamiaceae*
Bombus pensylvanicus	American bumble bee	IUCN: VU	**Unlikely** – Suitable habitat minimal, prefers grasslands and scrub, with substantial *Asteraceae, Fabaceae, Lamiaceae*
Coelus globosus	globose dune beetle	IUCN: VU	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present.
Danaus plexippus plexippus pop. 1	monarch - California overwintering population	FC	**Unlikely.** Suitable habitat is minimal/not present; potential overwintering habitat in the few individual eucalyptus.
Haliotis kamtschatkana	pinto abalone	IUCN: EN	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present
Fish			

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[2]	Potential to Occur and Rationale
Eucyclogobius newberryi	tidewater goby	FE	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present.
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10	steelhead - southern California DPS	FE, SC	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present.
Mammals			
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	SSC	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present.
Bassariscus astutus octavus	southern California ringtail	FP	**Unlikely** – Potentially suitable habitat limited, relatively dense brush and riparian rocky habitat .
Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's big-eared bat	SSC	**Unlikely** – Suitable habitat is limited. Use a variety of habitats but usually found in arid desert scrub or pine forests and near caves or other roosting structures.
Enhydra lutris nereis	southern sea otter	FT, FP	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present.
Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	SSC	**Unlikely** – Prefers more open areas in a variety of habitats.
Lasiurus frantzii	western red bat	SSC	**Likely -** Roosts in tree foliage of broadleaf trees such as: oaks, cottonwoods, etc.
Neotoma lepida intermedia	San Diego desert woodrat	SSC	**Does Not Occur** – Some potential habitat for woodrat and potential middens observed, but range of this subspecies is not extended to Santa Barbara, based on current limited information.
Nyctinomops macrotis	big free-tailed bat	SSC	**Does Not Occur –** No suitable habitat present. Typically inhabits rocky habitats in arid landscapes.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status[2]	Potential to Occur and Rationale

[2]FE- Federally Endangered; FT- Federally Threatened; FD- Federally Delisted; FC- Federally Candidate; FPE- Federally Proposed Endangered;
SE- State Endangered; ST- State Threatened; SD- State Delisted; SC- State Candidate;
SSC- California Department of Fish and Wildlife Species of Special Concern; WL- Watchlist; FP- Fully Protected;
IUCN: VU- International Union for the Conservation of Nature Vulnerable; IUCN: EN- International Union for the Conservation of Nature Endangered

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Appendix E- CNDDB Submissions

CNDDB Online Field Survey Form Report

California Natural Diversity Database
Department of Fish and Wildlife
1416 9th Street, Suite 1266
Sacramento, CA 95814
Fax: 916.324.0475
cnddb@wildlife.ca.gov
www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/cnddb/

This data has been reported to the CNDDB, but may not have been evaluated by the CNDDB staff

Source code KIN23F0012
Quad code 3411946
Occ. no. _____
EO index no. _____
Map index no. _____

Scientific name: *Lonicera subspicata var. subspicata*

Common name: Santa Barbara honeysuckle

Date of field work (mm-dd-yyyy): 04-28-2023

Comment about field work date(s): Field Work occurred from 04/25/2023-08/02/2023. These observations were made 04/28/2023.

OBSERVER INFORMATION

Observer: Zach Kinman

Affiliation: SummitWest Environmental

Address:

Email: Zach@summitwestenv.com

Phone: (805) 714-3725

Other observers: Keir Morse

DETERMINATION

Keyed in: Baldwin, B. G. et. al. 2012. The Jepson Manual Vascular Plants of California

Compared w/ specimen at:

Compared w/ image in:

By another person:

Other:

Identification explanation:

Identification confidence: Very confident

Species found: Yes **If not found, why not?**

Level of survey effort:

Total number of individuals: 223

Collection? No **Collection number:**

Museum/Herbarium:

PLANT INFORMATION

Phenology:

100 %	0 %	0 %
vegetative	**flowering**	**fruiting**

SITE INFORMATION

Habitat description:

Slope:

Land owner/manager:

Aspect:

Site condition + population viability:

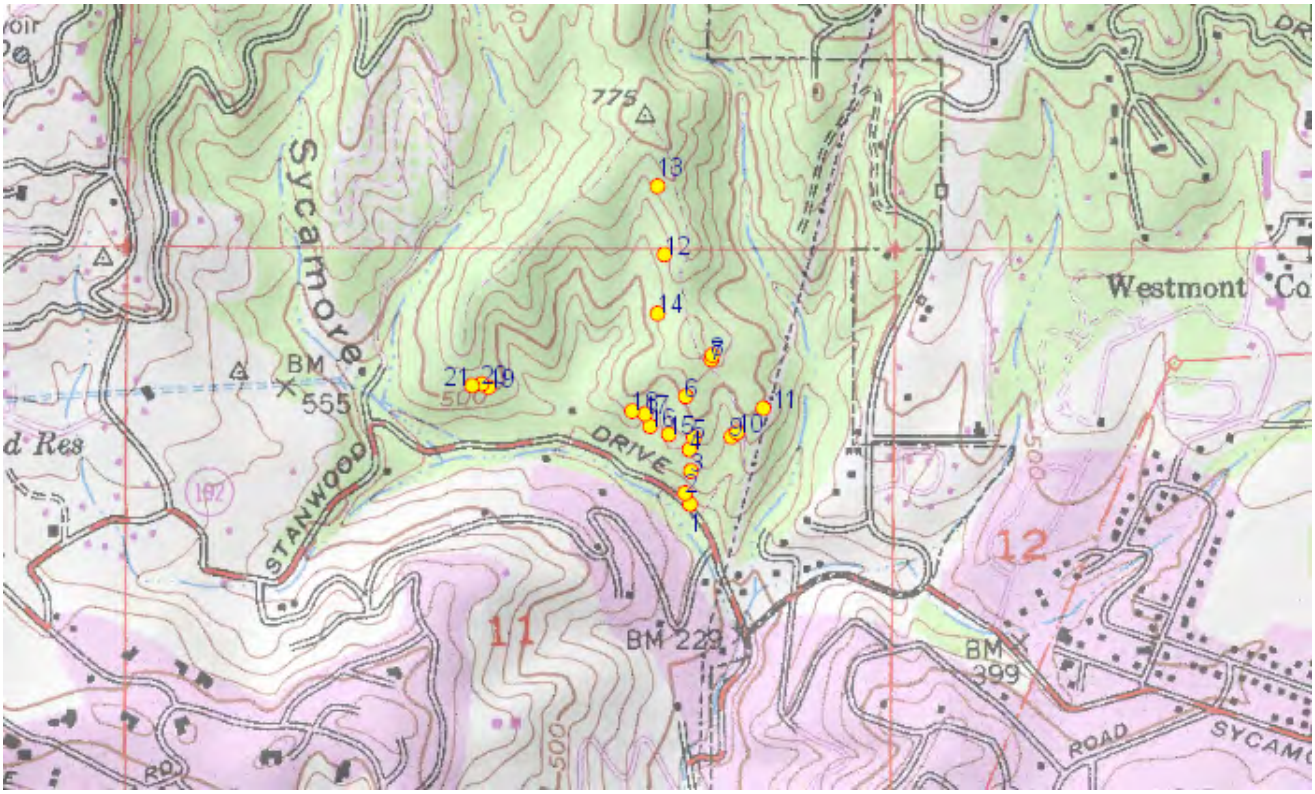
Immediate & surrounding land use:

Visible disturbances:

Threats:

General comments:

MAP INFORMATION



ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	297	34.44541	-119.67568	254171	3814792	11
1	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 11	5 plants						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	321	34.44562	-119.67580	254161	3814816	11
2	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 11	10 plants						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	395	34.44603	-119.67566	254175	3814862	11
3	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 11	10 plants						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	444	34.44644	-119.67569	254173	3814907	11
4	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 11	50 plants						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	466	34.44667	-119.67559	254183	3814932	11
5	Public Land Survey	Feature Comment						
	S T04N R27W 11	5 plants						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	544	34.44745	-119.67578	254168	3815019	11
6	Public Land Survey	Feature Comment						
	S T04N R27W 11	5 plants						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	568	34.44815	-119.67519	254224	3815095	11
7	Public Land Survey	Feature Comment						
	S T04N R27W 11	10 plants						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	569	34.44823	-119.67517	254226	3815104	11
8	Public Land Survey	Feature Comment						
	S T04N R27W 11	1 plant						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	446	34.44668	-119.67473	254262	3814931	11
9	Public Land Survey	Feature Comment						
	S T04N R27W 11	3 plants						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	469	34.44677	-119.67460	254275	3814940	11
10	Public Land Survey	Feature Comment						
	S T04N R27W 11	15 plants						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	460	34.44722	-119.67400	254331	3814989	11
11	Public Land Survey	Feature Comment						
	S T04N R27W 11	8 plants						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	641	34.45013	-119.67627	254131	3815318	11
12	Public Land Survey	Feature Comment						
	S T04N R27W 11	10 plants						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	693	34.45142	-119.67642	254120	3815461	11
13	Public Land Survey	Feature Comment						
	S T04N R27W 2	15 plants						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	604	34.44901	-119.67642	254113	3815194	11
14	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 11	5 plants						
ID	**County**	**24K Quadrangle**	**Elev. (ft)**	**Latitude NAD83**	**Longitude NAD83**	**UTM E NAD83**	**UTM N NAD83**	**UTM Zone**
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	431	34.44673	-119.67616	254131	3814940	11
15	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 11	5 plants						
ID	**County**	**24K Quadrangle**	**Elev. (ft)**	**Latitude NAD83**	**Longitude NAD83**	**UTM E NAD83**	**UTM N NAD83**	**UTM Zone**
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	404	34.44688	-119.67659	254092	3814958	11
16	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 11	10 plants						
ID	**County**	**24K Quadrangle**	**Elev. (ft)**	**Latitude NAD83**	**Longitude NAD83**	**UTM E NAD83**	**UTM N NAD83**	**UTM Zone**
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	389	34.44711	-119.67671	254081	3814984	11
17	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 11	50 plants						
ID	**County**	**24K Quadrangle**	**Elev. (ft)**	**Latitude NAD83**	**Longitude NAD83**	**UTM E NAD83**	**UTM N NAD83**	**UTM Zone**
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	408	34.44717	-119.67701	254054	3814991	11
18	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 11	5 plants						
ID	**County**	**24K Quadrangle**	**Elev. (ft)**	**Latitude NAD83**	**Longitude NAD83**	**UTM E NAD83**	**UTM N NAD83**	**UTM Zone**
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	490	34.44762	-119.68031	253752	3815049	11
19	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 11	15 plants						
ID	**County**	**24K Quadrangle**	**Elev. (ft)**	**Latitude NAD83**	**Longitude NAD83**	**UTM E NAD83**	**UTM N NAD83**	**UTM Zone**
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	509	34.44768	-119.68046	253738	3815056	11
20	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 11	1 plant						
ID	**County**	**24K Quadrangle**	**Elev. (ft)**	**Latitude NAD83**	**Longitude NAD83**	**UTM E NAD83**	**UTM N NAD83**	**UTM Zone**
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	517	34.44765	-119.68068	253718	3815053	11
21	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 11	3 plants						

The mapped feature is accurate within: 10 m

Source of mapped feature: GPS, horizontal accuracy 10 meters.

Mapping notes:

Location/directions comments:

Attachment(s): Lonicera subspicata var. subspicata (1).jpeg, Photo of Lonicera subspicata var. subspicata.

CNDDB Online Field Survey Form Report

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Source code KIN23F0013
Quad code 3411946
Occ. no. _____
EO index no. _____
Map index no. _____

Scientific name: *Juglans californica*

Common name: southern California black walnut

Date of field work (mm-dd-yyyy): 04-28-2023

Comment about field work date(s): Field work occurred from 04/25/2023-08/02/2023. This observation was made on 04/28/2023.

OBSERVER INFORMATION

Observer: Zach Kinman

Affiliation: SummitWest Environmental

Address:

Email: Zach@summitwestenv.com

Phone: (805) 714-3725

Other observers: Keir Morse

DETERMINATION

Keyed in: Baldwin, B. G. et. al. 2012. The Jepson Manual Vascular Plants of California

Compared w/ specimen at:

Compared w/ image in:

By another person:

Other:

Identification explanation:

Identification confidence: Very confident

Species found: Yes **If not found, why not?**

Level of survey effort:

Total number of individuals: 1

Collection? No **Collection number:**

Museum/Herbarium:

PLANT INFORMATION

Phenology:

vegetative	flowering	fruiting
100 %	0 %	0 %

SITE INFORMATION

Habitat description:

Slope:

Aspect:

Site condition + population viability:

Immediate & surrounding land use:

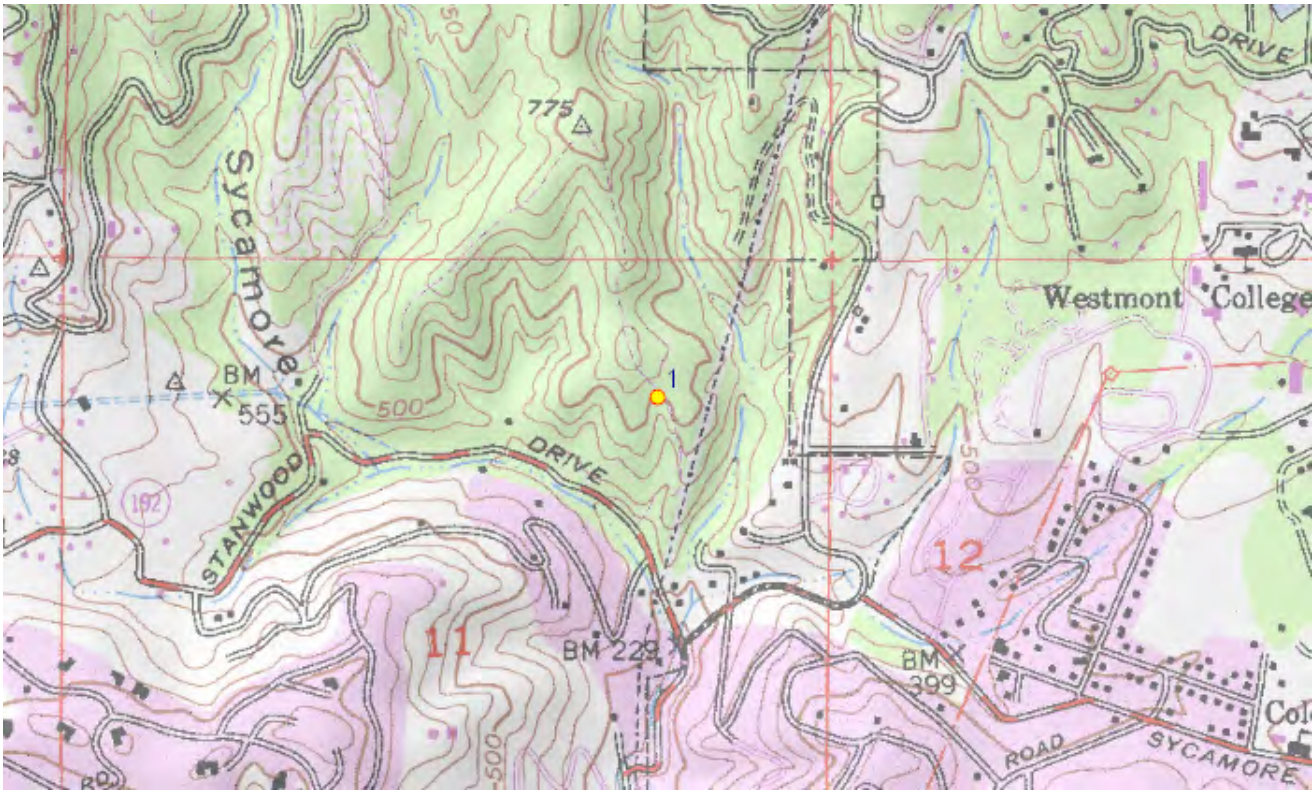
Land owner/manager:

Visible disturbances:

Threats:

General comments:

MAP INFORMATION



ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	520	34.44763	-119.67496	254244	3815038	11
1	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 11	1 plant						

The mapped feature is accurate within: 10 m

Source of mapped feature: GPS, horizontal accuracy 10 meters.

Mapping notes:

Location/directions comments:

Attachment(s): Juglans californica (1).jpeg, Photo of Juglans californica.

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Source code KIN23F0014
Quad code 3411946
Occ. no. _____
EO index no. _____
Map index no. _____

Scientific name: *Baccharis plummerae ssp. plummerae*

Common name: Plummer's baccharis

Date of field work (mm-dd-yyyy): 04-28-2023

Comment about field work date(s): Field work occurred 04/25/2023-08/02/2023. This observation occurred on 04/28/2023.

OBSERVER INFORMATION

Observer: Zach Kinman

Affiliation: SummitWest Environmental

Address:

Email: Zach@summitwestenv.com

Phone: (805) 714-3725

Other observers:

DETERMINATION

Keyed in: Baldwin, B. G., et. al. 2012. The Jepson Manual Vascular Plants of California, 2nd Edition.

Compared w/ specimen at:

Compared w/ image in:

By another person:

Other:

Identification explanation:

Identification confidence: Very confident

Species found: Yes **If not found, why not?**

Level of survey effort:

Total number of individuals: 5

Collection? No **Collection number:**

Museum/Herbarium:

PLANT INFORMATION

Phenology:

100 %	0 %	0 %
vegetative	**flowering**	**fruiting**

SITE INFORMATION

Habitat description:

Slope: Land owner/manager:

Aspect:

Site condition + population viability:

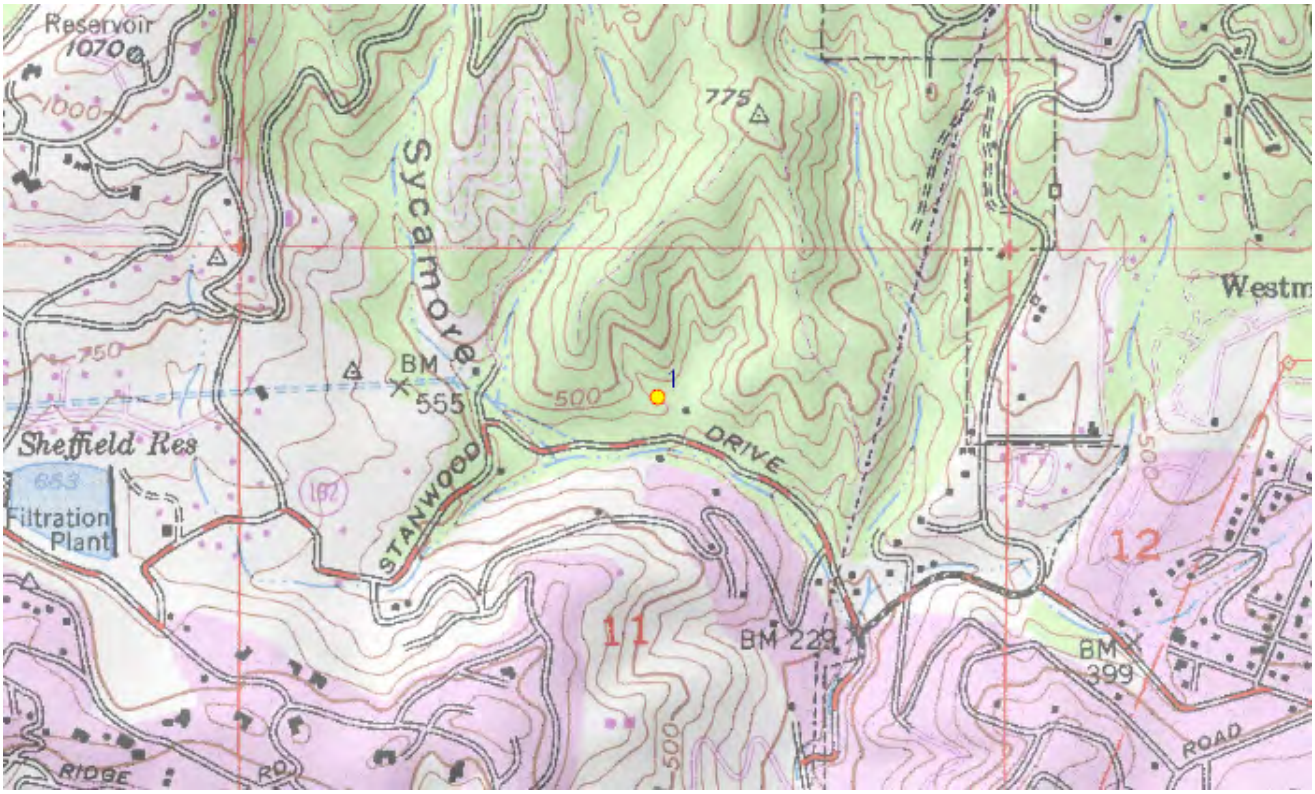
Immediate & surrounding land use:

Visible disturbances:

Threats:

General comments:

MAP INFORMATION



ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	346	34.44743	-119.67904	253869	3815025	11
1	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 11	5 plants						

The mapped feature is accurate within: 10 m

Source of mapped feature: GPS, horizontal accuracy 10 meters.

Mapping notes:

Location/directions comments:

Attachment(s): Baccharis plummerae ssp. plummerae (1).jpeg, Photo of Baccharis plummerae ssp. plummerae

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Source code KIN23F0015
Quad code 3411946
Occ. no. _____
EO index no. _____
Map index no. _____

Scientific name: *Lonicera subspicata var. subspicata*

Common name: Santa Barbara honeysuckle

Date of field work (mm-dd-yyyy): 04-27-2023

Comment about field work date(s): Field work occurred from 04/25/2023-08/02/2023. These observations occurred on 04/27/2023.

OBSERVER INFORMATION

Observer: Zach Kinman

Affiliation: SummitWest Environmental

Address:

Email: Zach@summitwestenv.com

Phone: (805) 714-3725

Other observers: Keir Morse

DETERMINATION

Keyed in: Baldwin, B. G., et. al. 2012. The Jepson Manual Vascular Plants of California, 2nd Edition.

Compared w/ specimen at:

Compared w/ image in:

By another person:

Other:

Identification explanation:

Identification confidence: Very confident

Species found: Yes **If not found, why not?**

Level of survey effort:

Total number of individuals: 108

Collection? No **Collection number:**

Museum/Herbarium:

PLANT INFORMATION

Phenology:	100 %	0 %	0 %
	vegetative	**flowering**	**fruiting**

SITE INFORMATION

Habitat description:

Slope:

Land owner/manager:

Aspect:

Site condition + population viability:

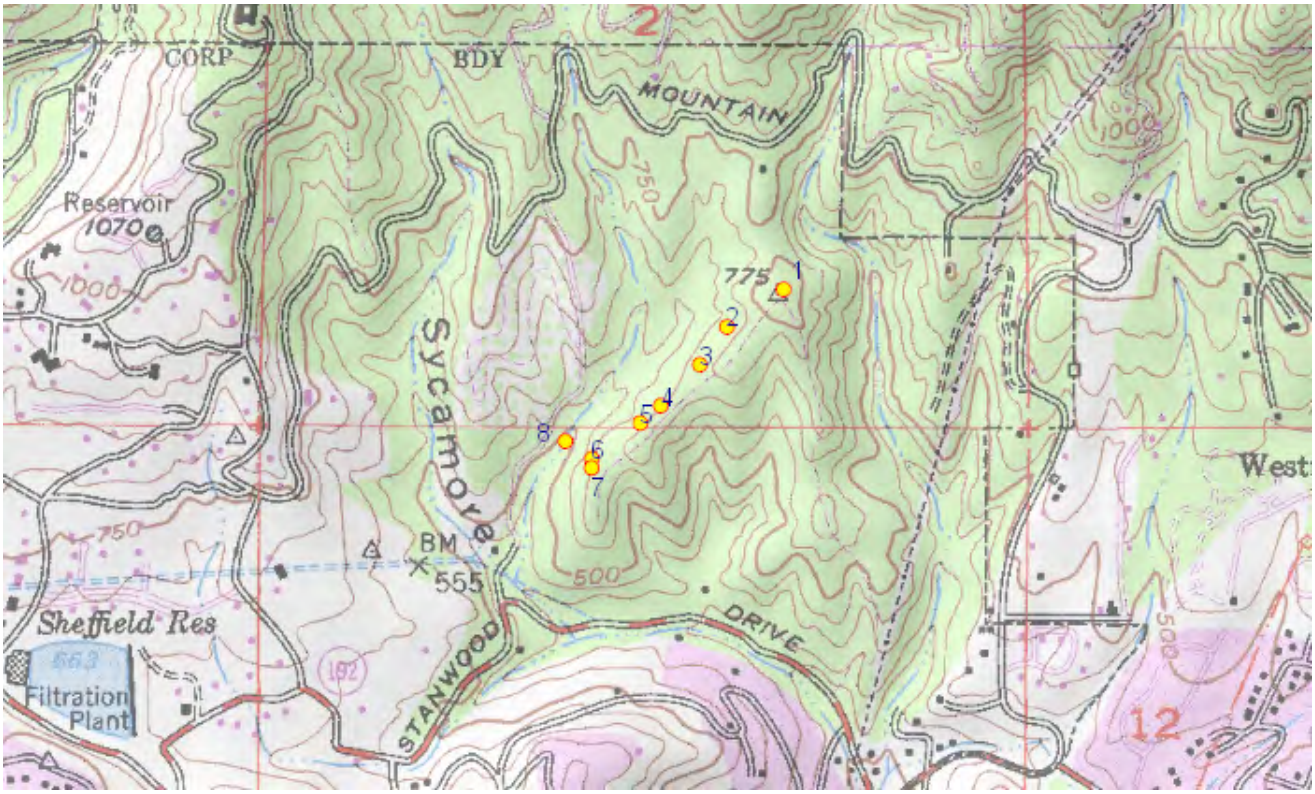
Immediate & surrounding land use:

Visible disturbances:

Threats:

General comments:

MAP INFORMATION



ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	784	34.45284	-119.67657	254111	3815619	11
1	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 2	5 plants						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	711	34.45214	-119.67787	253990	3815544	11
2	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 2	15 plants						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	716	34.45142	-119.67849	253931	3815466	11
3	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 2	10 plants						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	670	34.45065	-119.67939	253846	3815382	11
4	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 2	20 plants						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	680	34.45032	-119.67986	253802	3815347	11
5	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 2	20 plants						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	655	34.44965	-119.68097	253698	3815275	11
6	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 11	10 plants						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	660	34.44947	-119.68097	253697	3815256	11
7	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 11	25 plants						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	542	34.44998	-119.68157	253643	3815313	11
8	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 11	2 plants						

The mapped feature is accurate within: 10 m

Source of mapped feature: GPS, horizontal accuracy 10 meters.

Mapping notes:

Location/directions comments:

Attachment(s): Lonicera subspicata var. subspicata (3).jpeg, Photo of Lonicera subspicata var. subspicata

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Source code KIN23F0016
Quad code 3411946
Occ. no. _____
EO index no. _____
Map index no. _____

Scientific name: *Calochortus catalinae*

Common name: Catalina mariposa-lily

Date of field work (mm-dd-yyyy): 04-27-2023

Comment about field work date(s): Field work occurred 04/25/2023-08/02/2023. This observation occurred 04/27/2023.

OBSERVER INFORMATION

Observer: Zach Kinman

Affiliation: SummitWest Environmental

Address:

Email: Zach@summitwestenv.com

Phone: (805) 714-3725

Other observers:

DETERMINATION

Keyed in: Baldwin, B. G., et. al. 2012. The Jepson Manual Vascular Plants of California, 2nd Edition.

Compared w/ specimen at:

Compared w/ image in:

By another person:

Other:

Identification explanation:

Identification confidence: Very confident

Species found: Yes **If not found, why not?**

Level of survey effort:

Total number of individuals: 1

Collection? No **Collection number:**

Museum/Herbarium:

PLANT INFORMATION

Phenology:

vegetative	flowering	fruiting
0 %	100 %	0 %

SITE INFORMATION

Habitat description:

Slope:

Aspect:

Site condition + population viability:

Immediate & surrounding land use:

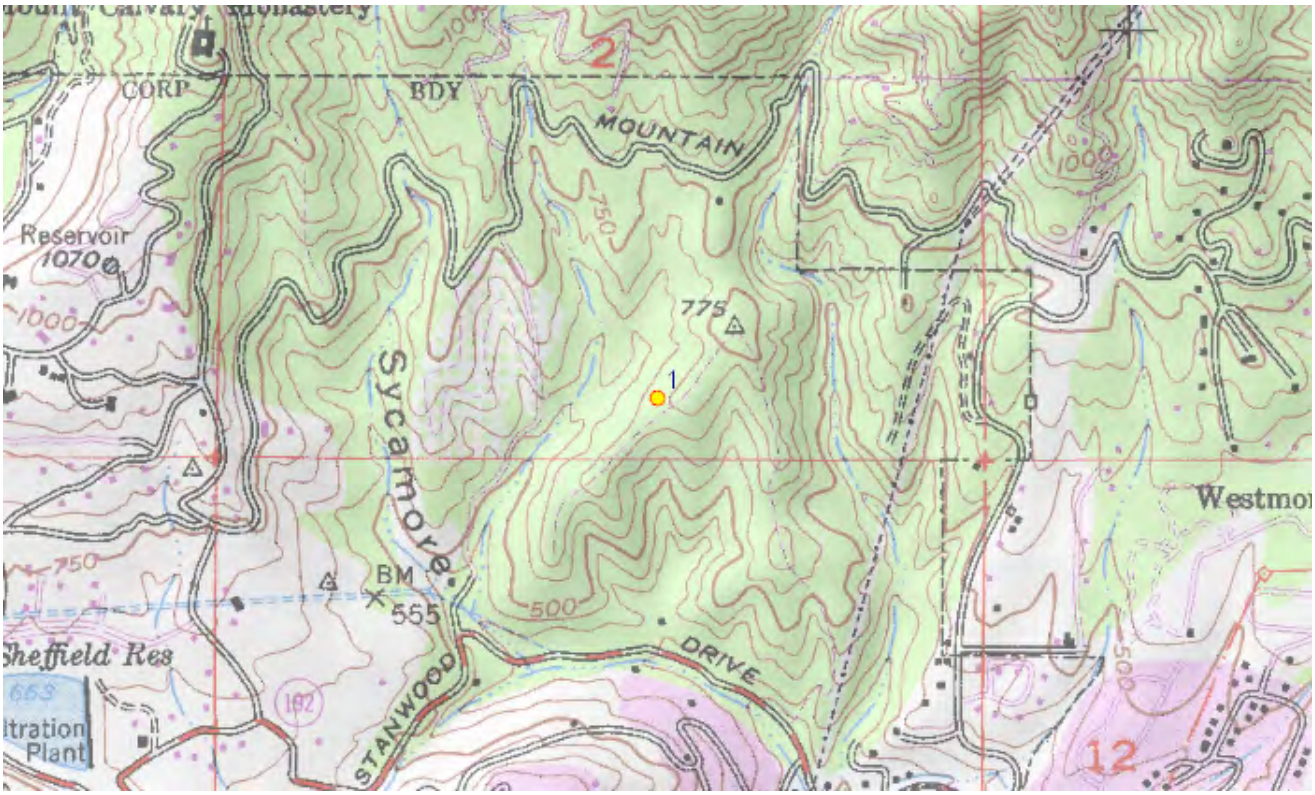
Visible disturbances:

Land owner/manager:

Threats:

General comments:

MAP INFORMATION



ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	716	34.45140	-119.67848	253932	3815464	11
1	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 2	1 plant						

The mapped feature is accurate within: 10 m

Source of mapped feature: GPS, horizontal accuracy 10 meters.

Mapping notes:

Location/directions comments:

Attachment(s): Calochortus catalinae (3).jpeg, Photo of Calochortus catalinae flowering

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Source code KIN23F0017
Quad code 3411946
Occ. no. _____
EO index no. _____
Map index no. _____

Scientific name: *Ribes amarum var. hoffmannii*

Common name: Hoffmann's bitter gooseberry

Date of field work (mm-dd-yyyy): 04-26-2023

Comment about field work date(s): Field work occurred from 04/25/2023-08/02/2023. These observations occurred on 04/26/2023.

OBSERVER INFORMATION

Observer: Zach Kinman

Affiliation: SummitWest Environmental

Address:

Email: Zach@summitwestenv.com

Phone: (805) 714-3725

Other observers: Keir Morse

DETERMINATION

Keyed in: Baldwin, B. G., et. al. 2012. The Jepson Manual Vascular Plants of California, 2nd Edition.

Compared w/ specimen at:

Compared w/ image in:

By another person:

Other:

Identification explanation:

Identification confidence: Very confident

Species found: Yes **If not found, why not?**

Level of survey effort:

Total number of individuals: 7

Collection? No **Collection number:**

Museum/Herbarium:

PLANT INFORMATION

Phenology:

50 %	0 %	50 %
vegetative	**flowering**	**fruiting**

SITE INFORMATION

Habitat description:

Slope: Land owner/manager:

Aspect:

Site condition + population viability:

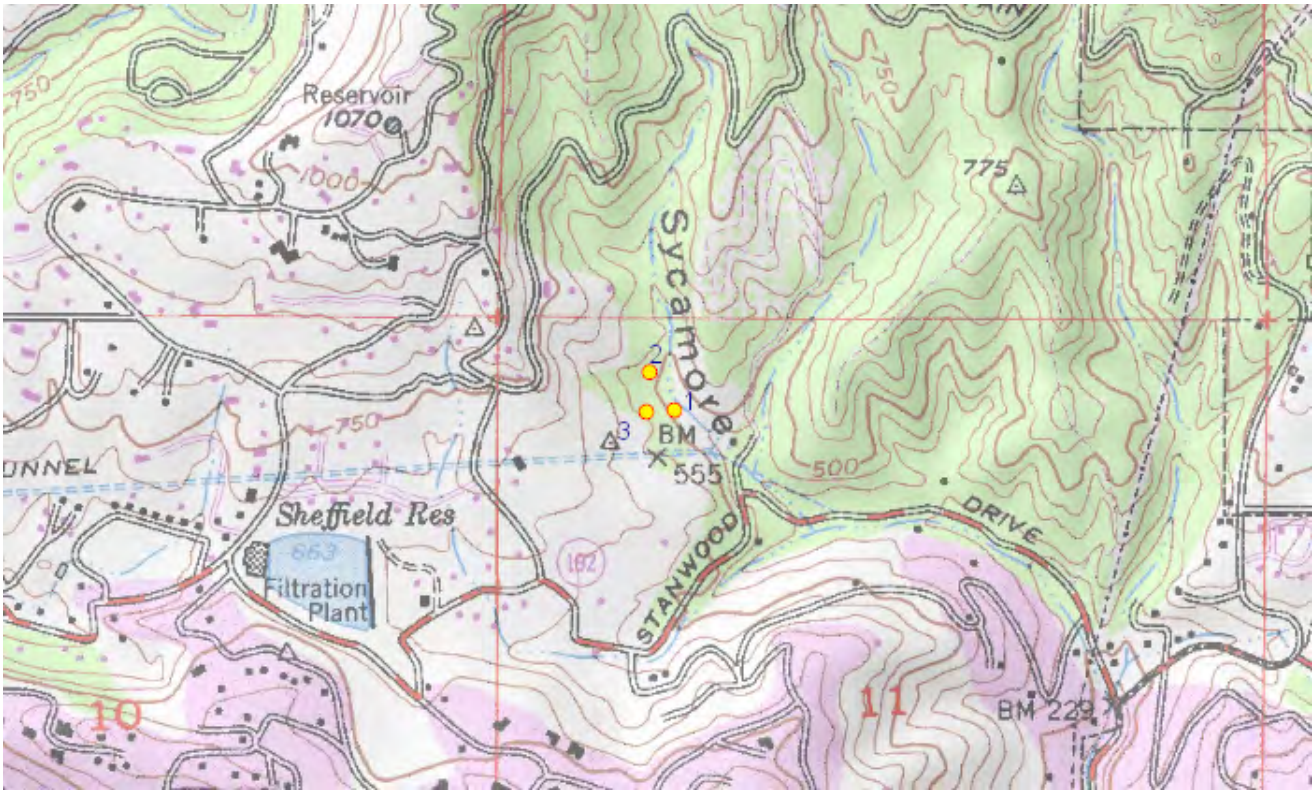
Immediate & surrounding land use:

Visible disturbances:

Threats:

General comments:

MAP INFORMATION



ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	473	34.44852	-119.68456	253364	3815159	11
1	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 11	5 plants						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	513	34.44924	-119.68513	253314	3815240	11
2	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 11	1 plant						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	539	34.44849	-119.68521	253305	3815157	11
3	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 11	1 plant						

The mapped feature is accurate within: 10 m

Source of mapped feature: GPS, horizontal accuracy 10 meters.

Mapping notes:

Location/directions comments:

Attachment(s): Ribes amarum var. hoffmannii (5).jpeg, Photo of Ribes amarum var. hoffmannii

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Source code MOR23F0030
Quad code 3411946
Occ. no. _____
EO index no. _____
Map index no. _____

Scientific name: *Calochortus catalinae*

Common name: Catalina mariposa-lily

Date of field work (mm-dd-yyyy): 04-28-2023

Comment about field work date(s): Field work occurred from 04/25/2023-08/02/2023. These observations were made on 04/28/2023

OBSERVER INFORMATION

Observer: Keir Morse

Affiliation: SummitWest Environmental

Address:

Email: Keir@summitwestenv.com

Phone: (858) 472-2907

Other observers:

DETERMINATION

Keyed in: Baldwin, B. G., et. al. 2012. The Jepson Manual Vascular Plants of California, 2nd Edition.

Compared w/ specimen at:

Compared w/ image in:

By another person:

Other:

Identification explanation:

Identification confidence: Very confident

Species found: Yes **If not found, why not?**

Level of survey effort:

Total number of individuals: 5

Collection? No **Collection number:**

Museum/Herbarium:

PLANT INFORMATION

Phenology:	0 %	100 %	20 %
	vegetative	**flowering**	**fruiting**

SITE INFORMATION

Habitat description:

Slope: Land owner/manager:

Aspect:

Site condition + population viability:

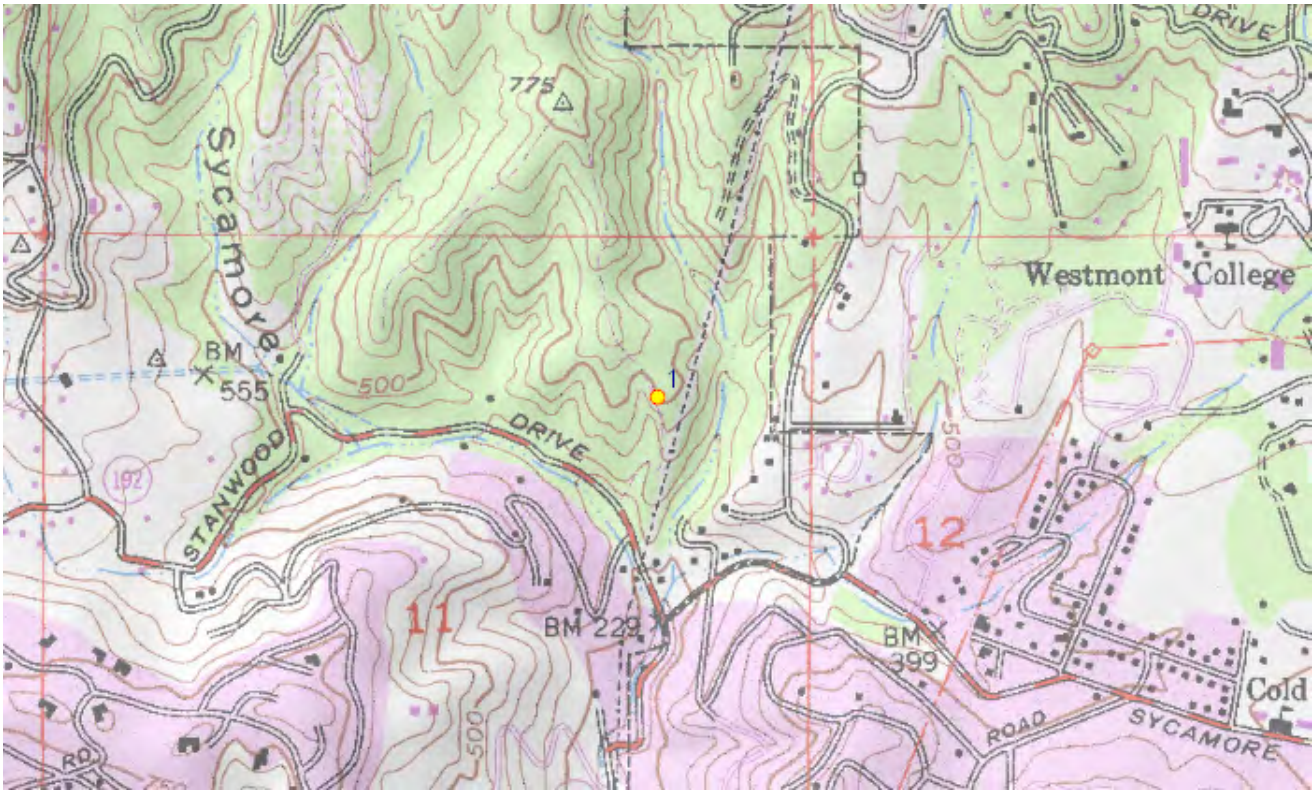
Immediate & surrounding land use:

Visible disturbances:

Threats:

General comments:

MAP INFORMATION



ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	503	34.44719	-119.67454	254281	3814988	11
1	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 11	5 plants.						

The mapped feature is accurate within: 10 m

Source of mapped feature: GPS, horizontal accuracy 10 meters.

Mapping notes:

Location/directions comments:

Attachment(s): Calochortus catalinae (1).jpeg, Photo of Calochortus catalinae; Calochortus catalinae (2).jpeg, Photo of Calochortus catalinae

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This data has been reported to the CNDDB, but may not have been evaluated by the CNDDB staff

Source code MOR23F0031
Quad code 3411946
Occ. no. _____
EO index no. _____
Map index no. _____

Scientific name: *Baccharis plummerae ssp. plummerae*

Common name: Plummer's baccharis

Date of field work (mm-dd-yyyy): 04-28-2023

Comment about field work date(s): Field work occurred from 04/25/2023-08/02/2023. This observation occurred on 04/28/2023.

OBSERVER INFORMATION

Observer: Keir Morse

Affiliation: SummitWest Environmental

Address:

Email: Keir@summitwestenv.com

Phone: (858) 472-2907

Other observers:

DETERMINATION

Keyed in: Baldwin, B. G., et. al. 2012. The Jepson Manual Vascular Plants of California, 2nd Edition.

Compared w/ specimen at:

Compared w/ image in:

By another person:

Other:

Identification explanation:

Identification confidence: Very confident

Species found: Yes **If not found, why not?**

Level of survey effort:

Total number of individuals: 1

Collection? No **Collection number:**

Museum/Herbarium:

PLANT INFORMATION

Phenology:

100 %	0 %	0 %
vegetative	**flowering**	**fruiting**

SITE INFORMATION

Habitat description:

Slope: Land owner/manager:

Aspect:

Site condition + population viability:

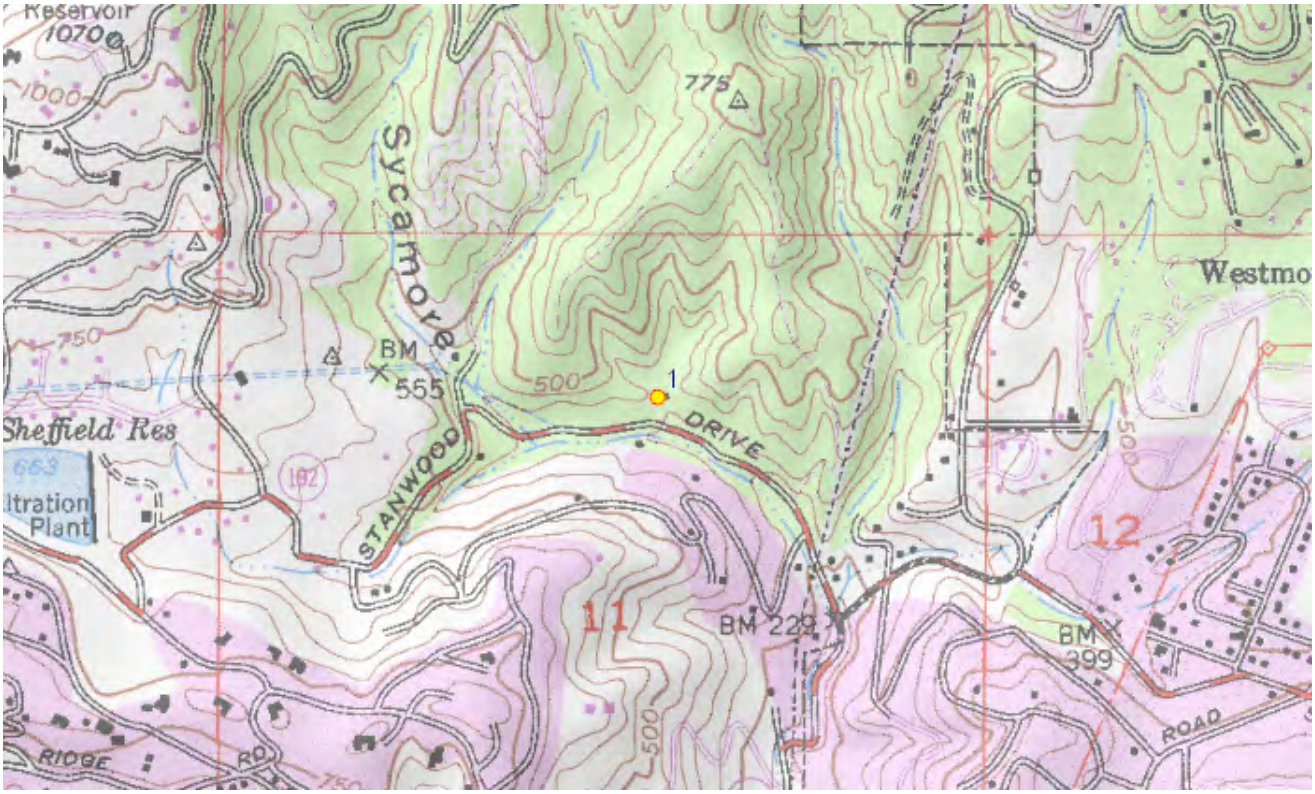
Immediate & surrounding land use:

Visible disturbances:

Threats:

General comments:

MAP INFORMATION



ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	333	34.44716	-119.67856	253911	3814993	11
1	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 11	1 plant						

The mapped feature is accurate within: 10 m

Source of mapped feature: GPS, horizontal accuracy 10 meters.

Mapping notes:

Location/directions comments:

Attachment(s):

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Source code MOR23F0032
Quad code 3411946
Occ. no. _____
EO index no. _____
Map index no. _____

Scientific name: *Baccharis plummerae ssp. plummerae*

Common name: Plummer's baccharis

Date of field work (mm-dd-yyyy): 07-31-2023

Comment about field work date(s): Field work occurred from 04/25/2023-08/02/2023. Observations were made on 04/27/2023 and 07/31/2023.

OBSERVER INFORMATION

Observer: Keir Morse

Affiliation: SummitWest Environmental

Address:

Email: Keir@summitwestenv.com

Phone: (858) 472-2907

Other observers: Zach Kinman

DETERMINATION

Keyed in: Baldwin, B. G., et. al. 2012. The Jepson Manual Vascular Plants of California, 2nd Edition.

Compared w/ specimen at:

Compared w/ image in:

By another person:

Other:

Identification explanation:

Identification confidence: Very confident

Species found: Yes **If not found, why not?**

Level of survey effort:

Total number of individuals: 7

Collection? No **Collection number:**

Museum/Herbarium:

PLANT INFORMATION

Phenology:

100 %	0 %	0 %
vegetative	**flowering**	**fruiting**

SITE INFORMATION

Habitat description:

Slope: Land owner/manager:

Aspect:

Site condition + population viability:

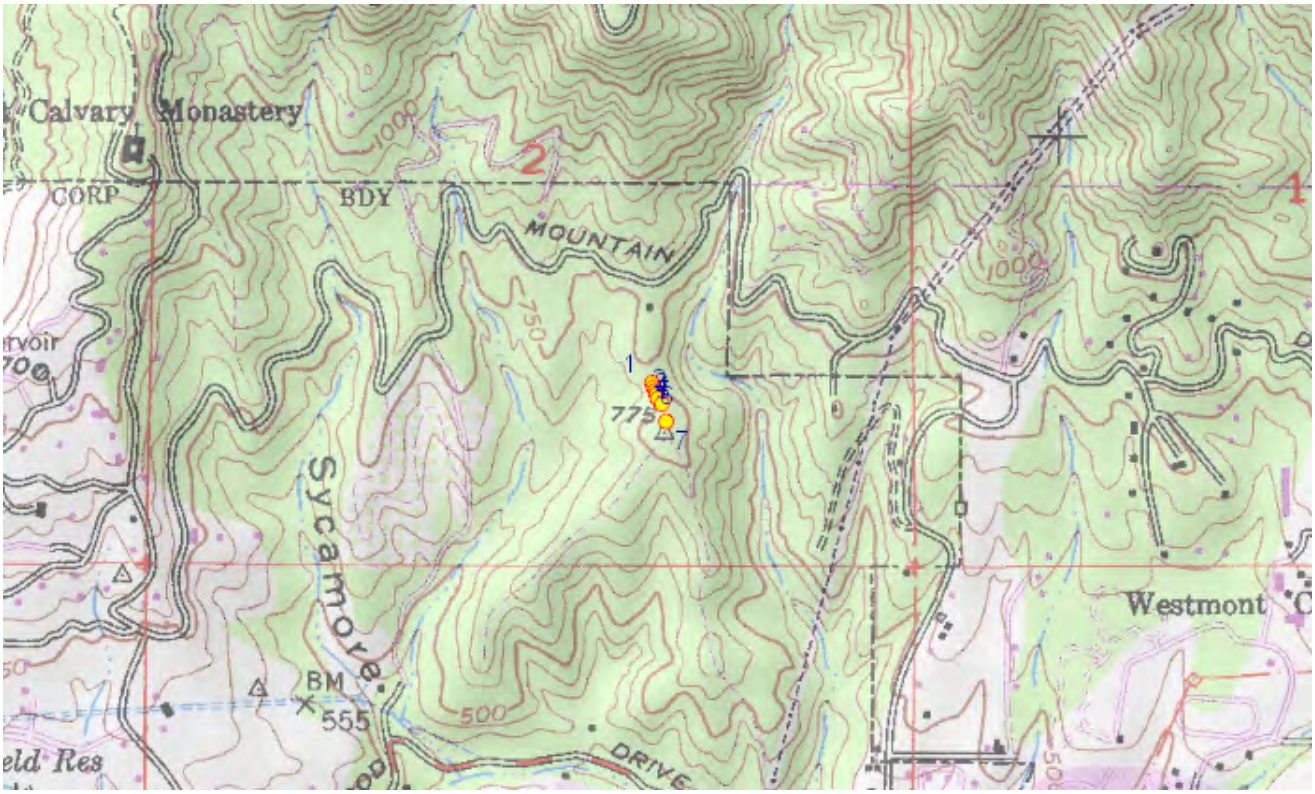
Immediate & surrounding land use:

Visible disturbances:

Threats:

General comments:

MAP INFORMATION



ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	764	34.45370	-119.67700	254074	3815715	11
1	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 2	1 plant						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	772	34.45361	-119.67696	254078	3815705	11
2	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 2	1 plant						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	779	34.45354	-119.67692	254081	3815698	11
3	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 2	1 plant						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	785	34.45348	-119.67690	254083	3815690	11
4	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 2	1 plant						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	789	34.45340	-119.67686	254086	3815682	11
5	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 2	1 plant						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	795	34.45330	-119.67677	254094	3815671	11
6	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 2	1 plant						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	792	34.45297	-119.67667	254102	3815634	11
7	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 2	1 plant						

The mapped feature is accurate within: 10 m

Source of mapped feature: GPS, horizontal accuracy 10 meters.

Mapping notes:

Location/directions comments:

Attachment(s):

CNDDB Online Field Survey Form Report

California Natural Diversity Database
Department of Fish and Wildlife
1416 9th Street, Suite 1266
Sacramento, CA 95814
Fax: 916.324.0475
cnddb@wildlife.ca.gov
www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/cnddb/

This data has been reported to the CNDDB, but may not have been evaluated by the CNDDB staff

Source code MOR23F0033
Quad code 3411946
Occ. no. _____
EO index no. _____
Map index no. _____

Scientific name: *Sanicula hoffmannii*

Common name: Hoffmann's sanicle

Date of field work (mm-dd-yyyy): 04-27-2023

Comment about field work date(s): Field work occurred from 04/25/2023-08/02/2023. These observations were made on 04/27/2023.

OBSERVER INFORMATION

Observer: Keir Morse

Affiliation: SummitWest Environmental

Address:

Email: Keir@summitwestenv.com

Phone: (858) 472-2907

Other observers: Zach Kinman

DETERMINATION

Keyed in: Baldwin, B. G., et. al. 2012. The Jepson Manual Vascular Plants of California, 2nd Edition.

Compared w/ specimen at:

Compared w/ image in:

By another person:

Other:

Identification explanation:

Identification confidence: Very confident

Species found: Yes **If not found, why not?**

Level of survey effort:

Total number of individuals: 20

Collection? No **Collection number:**

Museum/Herbarium:

PLANT INFORMATION

Phenology:

vegetative	flowering	fruiting
0 %	100 %	0 %

SITE INFORMATION

Habitat description:

Slope:

Land owner/manager:

Aspect:

Site condition + population viability:

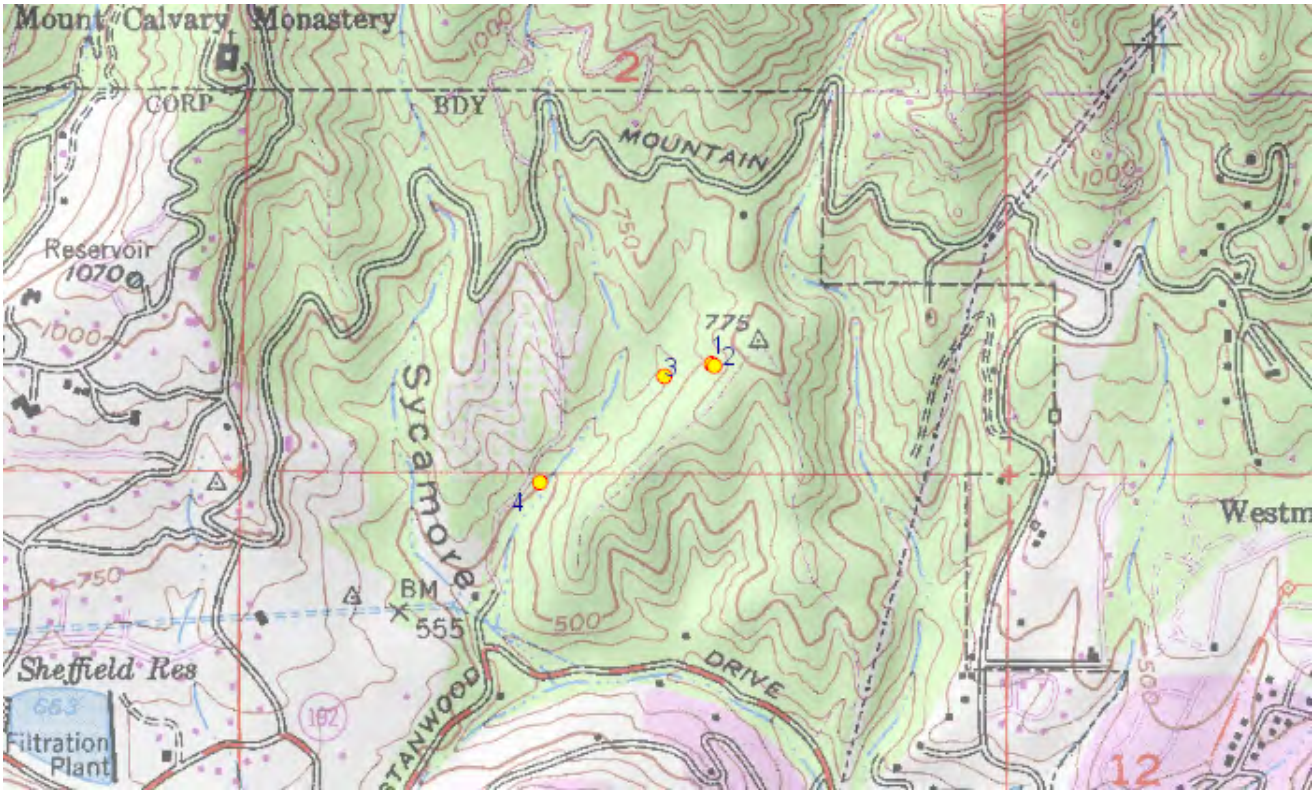
Immediate & surrounding land use:

Visible disturbances:

Threats:

General comments:

MAP INFORMATION



ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	699	34.45231	-119.67778	253999	3815563	11
1	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 2	10 plants						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	713	34.45227	-119.67771	254005	3815559	11
2	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 2	1 plant						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	654	34.45208	-119.67886	253899	3815540	11
3	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 2	1 plant						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	529	34.45007	-119.68171	253630	3815324	11
4	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 11	8 plants						

The mapped feature is accurate within: 10 m

Source of mapped feature: GPS, horizontal accuracy 10 meters.

Mapping notes:

Location/directions comments:

Attachment(s):	Sanicula hoffmannii (1).jpeg, Photo of Sanicula hoffmannii; Sanicula hoffmannii (2).jpeg, Photo of Sanicula hoffmannii flowering

CNDDB Online Field Survey Form Report

California Natural Diversity Database
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www.dfg.ca.gov/biogeodata/cnddb/

This data has been reported to the CNDDB, but may not have been evaluated by the CNDDB staff

Source code MOR23F0034
Quad code 3411946
Occ. no. _____
EO index no. _____
Map index no. _____

Scientific name: *Monardella hypoleuca ssp. hypoleuca*

Common name: white-veined monardella

Date of field work (mm-dd-yyyy): 07-31-2023

Comment about field work date(s): Field work occurred 04/25/2023-08/02/2023. These observations occurred 07/31/2023.

OBSERVER INFORMATION

Observer: Keir Morse

Affiliation: SummitWest Environmental

Address:

Email: Keir@summitwestenv.com

Phone: (858) 472-2907

Other observers:

DETERMINATION

Keyed in: Baldwin, B. G., et. al. 2012. The Jepson Manual Vascular Plants of California, 2nd Edition.

Compared w/ specimen at:

Compared w/ image in:

By another person:

Other:

Identification explanation:

Identification confidence: Very confident

Species found: Yes **If not found, why not?**

Level of survey effort:

Total number of individuals: 15

Collection? No **Collection number:**

Museum/Herbarium:

PLANT INFORMATION

Phenology:

vegetative	flowering	fruiting
50 %	50 %	0 %

SITE INFORMATION

Habitat description:

Slope:

Aspect:

Site condition + population viability:

Immediate & surrounding land use:

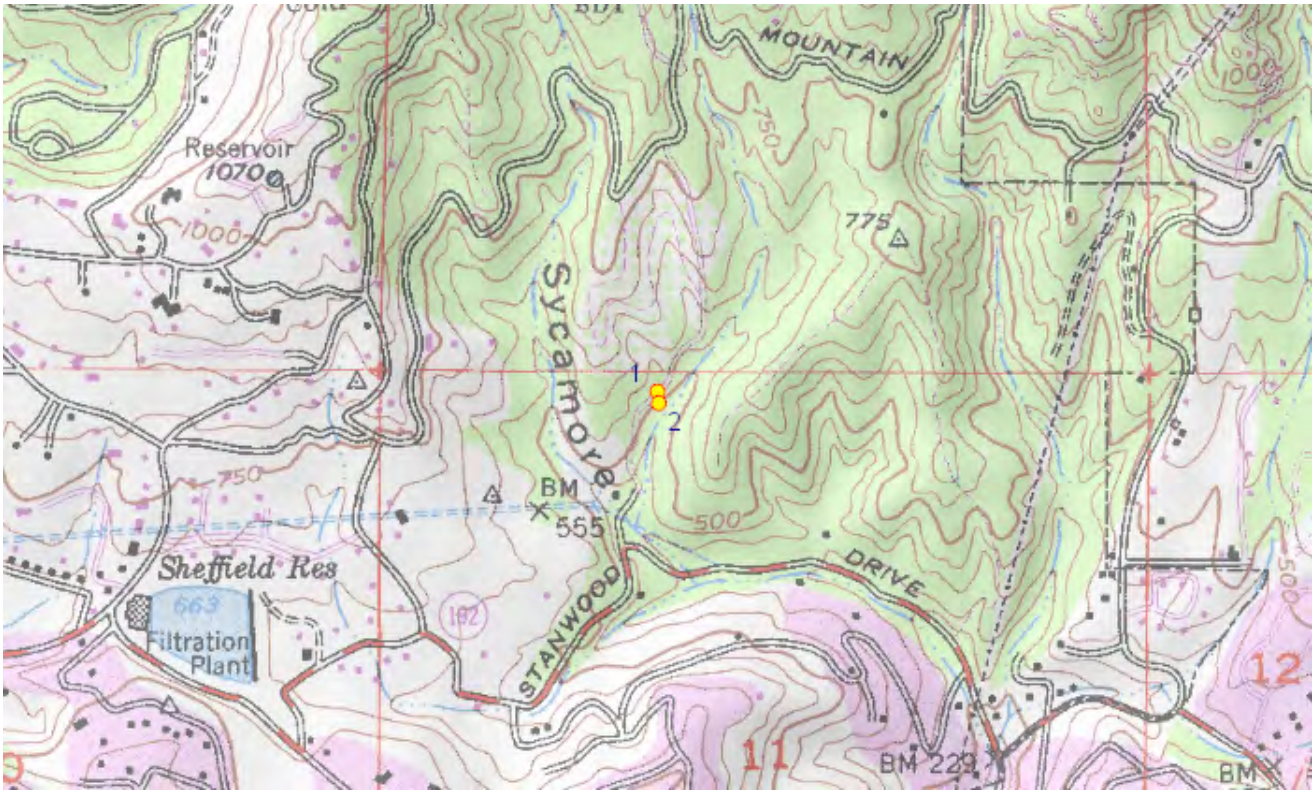
Land owner/manager:

Visible disturbances:

Threats:

General comments:

MAP INFORMATION



ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	532	34.44988	-119.68224	253581	3815304	11
1	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 11	12 plants						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	508	34.44966	-119.68222	253583	3815280	11
2	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 11	3 plants						

The mapped feature is accurate within: 10 m

Source of mapped feature: GPS, horizontal accuracy 10 meters.

Mapping notes:

Location/directions comments:

Attachment(s): Monardella hypoleuca ssp. hypoleuca (1).jpeg, Photo depicting vegetation; Monardella hypoleuca ssp. hypoleuca (2).jpeg, Photo depicting flower; Monardella hypoleuca ssp. hypoleuca (3).jpeg, Photo depicting whole plant

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California Natural Diversity Database
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This data has been reported to the CNDDB, but may not have been evaluated by the CNDDB staff

Source code MOR23F0035
Quad code 3411946
Occ. no. _____
EO index no. _____
Map index no. _____

Scientific name: *Lonicera subspicata var. subspicata*

Common name: Santa Barbara honeysuckle

Date of field work (mm-dd-yyyy): 04-27-2023

Comment about field work date(s): Field work occurred from 04/25/2023-08/02/2023. These observations were made 04/27/2023.

OBSERVER INFORMATION

Observer: Keir Morse

Affiliation: SummitWest Environmental

Address:

Email: Keir@summitwestenv.com

Phone: (858) 472-2907

Other observers: Zach Kinman

DETERMINATION

Keyed in: Baldwin, B. G., et. al. 2012. The Jepson Manual Vascular Plants of California, 2nd Edition.

Compared w/ specimen at:

Compared w/ image in:

By another person:

Other:

Identification explanation:

Identification confidence: Very confident

Species found: Yes **If not found, why not?**

Level of survey effort:

Total number of individuals: 35

Collection? No **Collection number:**

Museum/Herbarium:

PLANT INFORMATION

Phenology:

100 %	0 %	0 %
vegetative	**flowering**	**fruiting**

SITE INFORMATION

Habitat description:

Slope: Land owner/manager:

Aspect:

Site condition + population viability:

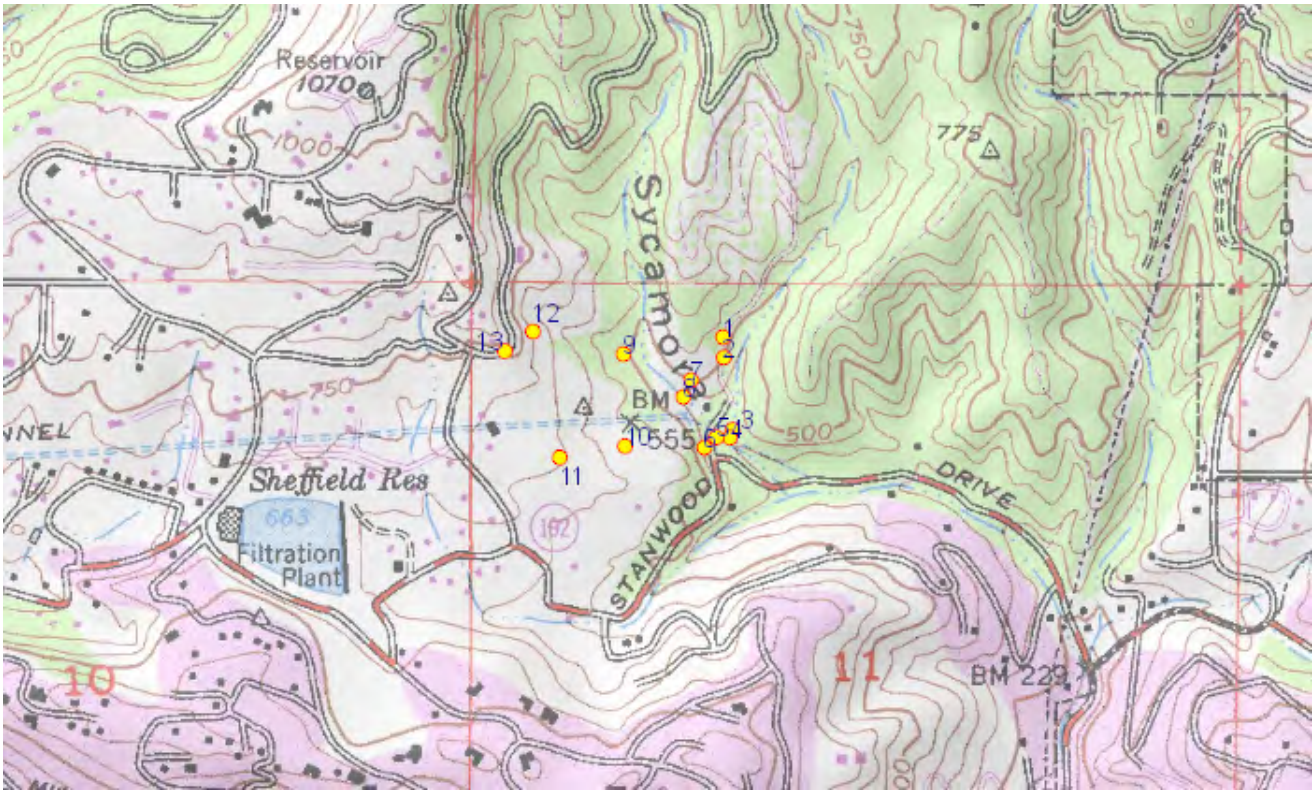
Immediate & surrounding land use:

Visible disturbances:

Threats:

General comments:

MAP INFORMATION



ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	500	34.44924	-119.68284	253524	3815235	11
1	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 11	2 plants						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	473	34.44886	-119.68282	253525	3815192	11
2	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 11	1 plant						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	470	34.44749	-119.68262	253539	3815040	11
3	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 11	2 plants						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	463	34.44734	-119.68268	253533	3815024	11
4	**Public Land Survey**	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 11	5 plants						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	431	34.44735	-119.68299	253505	3815025	11
5	Public Land Survey	Feature Comment						
	S T04N R27W 11	1 plant						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	428	34.44715	-119.68326	253479	3815004	11
6	Public Land Survey	Feature Comment						
	S T04N R27W 11	1 plant						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	511	34.44843	-119.68357	253455	3815147	11
7	Public Land Survey	Feature Comment						
	S T04N R27W 11	5 plants						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	457	34.44811	-119.68375	253437	3815112	11
8	Public Land Survey	Feature Comment						
	S T04N R27W 11	3 plants						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	493	34.44892	-119.68512	253314	3815205	11
9	Public Land Survey	Feature Comment						
	S T04N R27W 11	1 plant						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	592	34.44718	-119.68509	253311	3815012	11
10	Public Land Survey	Feature Comment						
	S T04N R27W 11	8 plants						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	673	34.44697	-119.68659	253173	3814992	11
11	Public Land Survey	Feature Comment						
	S T04N R27W 11	2 plants						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	679	34.44935	-119.68720	253124	3815257	11
12	Public Land Survey	Feature Comment						
	S T04N R27W 11	1 plant						

ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	751	34.44898	-119.68784	253064	3815218	11
13	Public Land Survey	Feature Comment						
	S T04N R27W 11	3 plants						

The mapped feature is accurate within: 10 m

Source of mapped feature: GPS, horizontal accuracy 10 meters.

Mapping notes:

Location/directions comments:

Attachment(s): Lonicera subspicata var. subspicata (5).jpeg, Photo of Lonicera subspicata var. subspicata

CNDDB Online Field Survey Form Report

California Natural Diversity Database
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This data has been reported to the CNDDB, but may not have been evaluated by the CNDDB staff

Source code SCH23F0028
Quad code 3411946
Occ. no. _____
EO index no. _____
Map index no. _____

Scientific name: *Accipiter cooperii*

Common name: Cooper's hawk

Date of field work (mm-dd-yyyy): 04-25-2023

Comment about field work date(s): Field work occurred from 04/25/2023-08/02/2023. This observation occurred on 04/25/2023.

OBSERVER INFORMATION

Observer: Michael W. Schwanhausser

Affiliation: SummitWest Environmental

Address: 3894 Cheshire Court , Pleasanton, CA 94588

Email: Michael@summitwestenv.com

Phone: (925) 872-7042

Other observers: David Tofoya

DETERMINATION

Keyed in:

Compared w/ specimen at:

Compared w/ image in: Cornell Lab of Ornithology

By another person:

Other:

Identification explanation: Species was identified through visual observation using binoculars.

Identification confidence: Very confident

Species found: Yes **If not found, why not?**

Level of survey effort:

Total number of individuals: 1

Collection? No **Collection number:**

Museum/Herbarium:

ANIMAL INFORMATION

How was the detection made? Seen

Number detected in each age class:

adults	juveniles	larvae	egg mass	unknown
1	0	0	0	

Age class comment: One adult Cooper's Hawk observed perched on old tree snag. Shortly after the observation the hawk relocated, and perched on a fence adjacent to an open grassland and was presumed to be foraging.

Bird site use:

☐ Nesting ☐ Rookery ☐ Nesting colony ☐ Burrow site ☐ Lek

☑ Non-breeding (over-wintering) ☐ Communal roost ☐ Other

Site use description: Site was being used as foraging habitat.

What was the observed behavior? The Cooper's Hawk was perched and observed scanning the environment for potential food resources.

Describe any evidence of reproduction: No evidence of reproduction was observed.

SITE INFORMATION

Habitat description:

Slope: Land owner/manager:

Aspect:

Site condition + population viability:

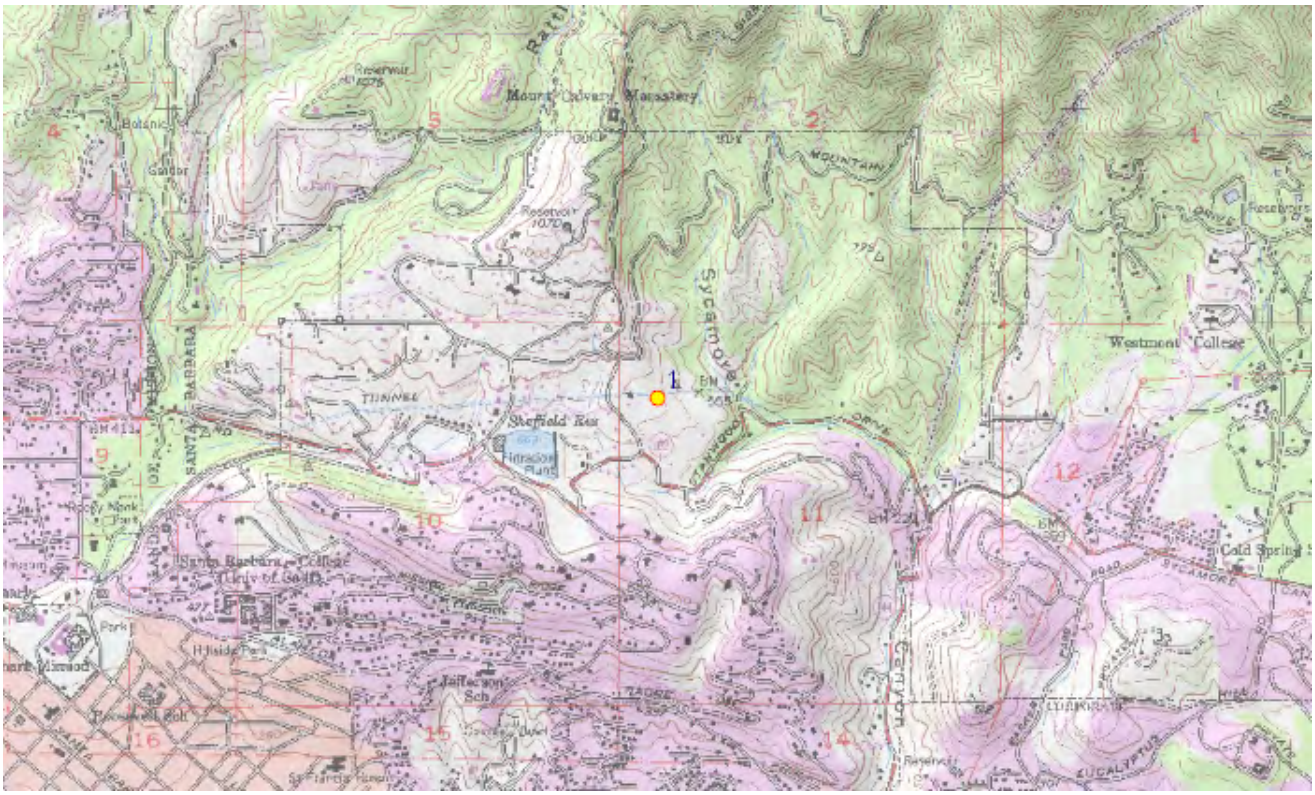
Immediate & surrounding land use:

Visible disturbances:

Threats:

General comments:

MAP INFORMATION



ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
1	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	682	34.44742	-119.68687	253148	3815043	11
	Public Land Survey	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 11	1 bird						

The mapped feature is accurate within: 10 m

Source of mapped feature: GPS, horizontal accuracy 10 meters.

Mapping notes:

Location/directions comments:

Attachment(s): Cooper's Hawk perch.jpeg, Perch utilized by Cooper's Hawk

CNDDB Online Field Survey Form Report

California Natural Diversity Database
Department of Fish and Wildlife
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This data has been reported to the CNDDB, but may not have been evaluated by the CNDDB staff

Source code SCH23F0028
Quad code 3411946
Occ. no. _____
EO index no. _____
Map index no. _____

Scientific name: *Accipiter cooperii*

Common name: Cooper's hawk

Date of field work (mm-dd-yyyy): 04-25-2023

Comment about field work date(s): Field work occurred from 04/25/2023-08/02/2023. This observation occurred on 04/25/2023.

OBSERVER INFORMATION

Observer: Michael W. Schwanhausser

Affiliation: SummitWest Environmental

Address: 3894 Cheshire Court , Pleasanton, CA 94588

Email: Michael@summitwestenv.com

Phone: (925) 872-7042

Other observers: David Tofoya

DETERMINATION

Keyed in:

Compared w/ specimen at:

Compared w/ image in: Cornell Lab of Ornithology

By another person:

Other:

Identification explanation: Species was identified through visual observation using binoculars.

Identification confidence: Very confident

Species found: Yes **If not found, why not?**

Level of survey effort:

Total number of individuals: 1

Collection? No **Collection number:**

Museum/Herbarium:

ANIMAL INFORMATION

How was the detection made? Seen

Number detected in each age class:

adults	juveniles	larvae	egg mass	unknown
1	0	0	0	

Age class comment: One adult Cooper's Hawk observed perched on old tree snag. Shortly after the observation the hawk relocated, and perched on a fence adjacent to an open grassland and was presumed to be foraging.

Bird site use:

☐ Nesting ☐ Rookery ☐ Nesting colony ☐ Burrow site ☐ Lek

☑ Non-breeding (over-wintering) ☐ Communal roost ☐ Other

Site use description: Site was being used as foraging habitat.

What was the observed behavior? The Cooper's Hawk was perched and observed scanning the environment for potential food resources.

Describe any evidence of reproduction: No evidence of reproduction was observed.

SITE INFORMATION

Habitat description:

Slope: Land owner/manager:

Aspect:

Site condition + population viability:

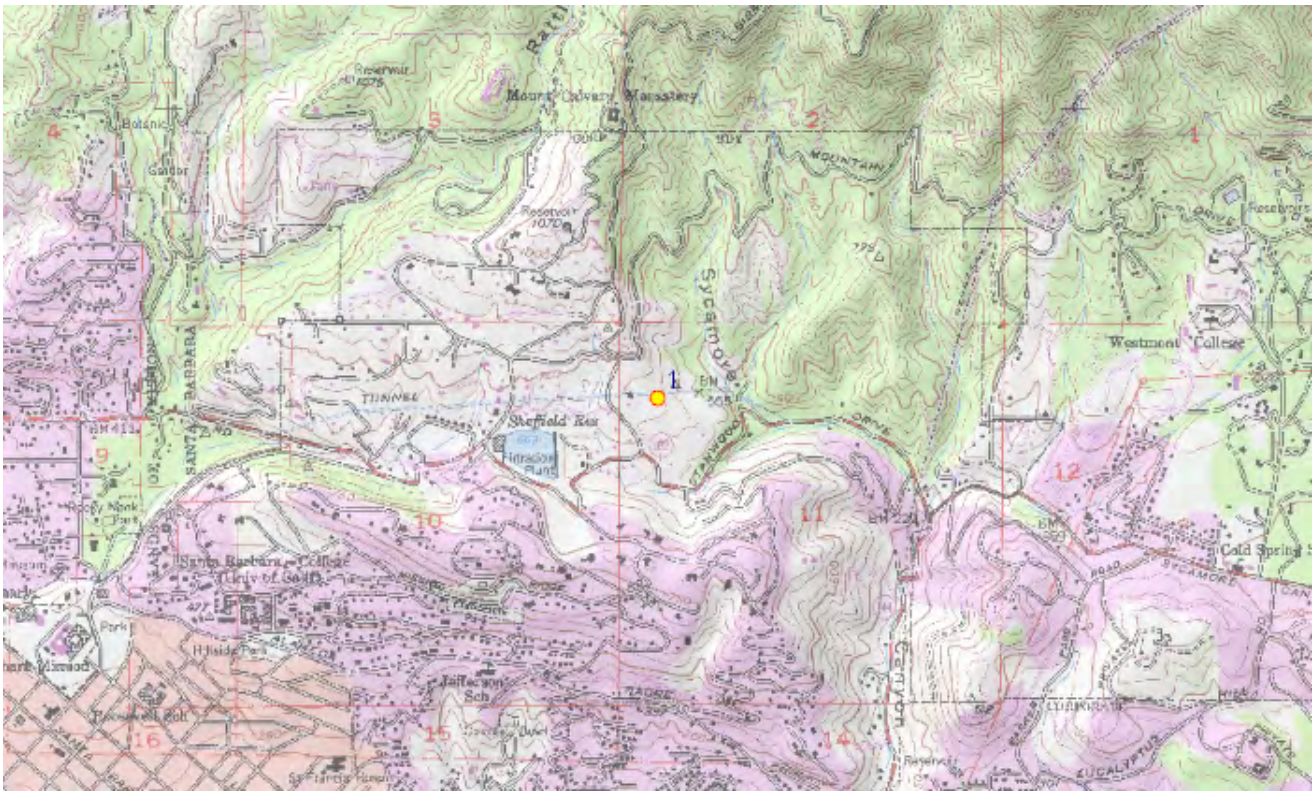
Immediate & surrounding land use:

Visible disturbances:

Threats:

General comments:

MAP INFORMATION



ID	County	24K Quadrangle	Elev. (ft)	Latitude NAD83	Longitude NAD83	UTM E NAD83	UTM N NAD83	UTM Zone
1	Santa Barbara	Santa Barbara	682	34.44742	-119.68687	253148	3815043	11
	Public Land Survey	**Feature Comment**						
	S T04N R27W 11	1 bird						

The mapped feature is accurate within: 10 m

Source of mapped feature: GPS, horizontal accuracy 10 meters.

Mapping notes:

Location/directions comments:

Attachment(s): Cooper's Hawk perch.jpeg, Perch utilized by Cooper's Hawk