San Gabriel Foothills Regional Biological Opportunities for Open Space Acquisition

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The San Gabriel Mountains foothills are comprised of a range land uses from urban development along the southern edge to large tracts of undisturbed open space along its northern edge. Pressure from threat of development is high while interests in preservation of the biological diversity are of high interest to many. While opportunities for preservation are apparent in many areas, a regional review to determine the highest priority locations for regional biological diversity preservation would provide valuable information to decision makers. Using publicly available data with some adjustments for regional specificity where feasible, the biological resources of the Study Area were documented. With the geospatial data, parcels were modeled and scored based on presence and quantity of a particular resource which was selected as representative of high biological value for conservation. Each parcel's total score was then compared to develop a ranking of highest to lowest priority for conservation. The model was developed to be adaptive to allow new information to replace old information when available and generate a new priority ranking at any future time. The results of the Study provide a list of priority parcels as well an adaptive tool for assessing parcel acquisition priorities for regional foothills biological resource conservation.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 BACKGROUND AND PURPOSE

The Watershed Conservation Authority (WCA) is developing a masterplan for land acquisition in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains. The San Gabriel Mountains Foothills offer the opportunity to establish a coordinated open space conservation program for the purpose of establishing a priority acquisition plan and propose a land resource management structure master plan. This plan will provide for the preservation and enhancement of vital habitat, watersheds, and related biodiversity protection to improve ecological function and recommend management structures and implementation plans to ensure consistent level of quality land management and increase and maintain access for compatible public uses. These include multi-use trails, education, volunteer activities, habitat restoration, and related amenities.

The San Gabriel Mountains Foothills Acquisition Masterplan has been developed through a series of individual studies of the different aspects involved. The purpose of this report is to describe the methods and results of the biological resources study. This Study evaluates biological resource values, based on a variety of factors, and overall conservation feasibility and ranks parcels within the project area to develop a prioritization for acquisition. The purpose of the evaluation was to provide WCA and its partners with a list of priority parcels for potential future acquisition based on their biological conservation values. Specifically, privately owned parcels that are undeveloped and are not currently preserved in perpetuity were analyzed and ranked based on (1) the feasibility of protection through conservation, habitat enhancement, and restoration; and (2) the biological resources that may benefit from protection. The results of this study are intended to be used in concert with other project studies to inform decision makers. Due to the dynamic nature of biological resources, the study results represent a snapshot. However, the study methods were specially selected and applied to allow for future adjustments as needed.

2.2 STUDY AREA LOCATION

The Study Area is located in the wildland-urban interface along the south face of the San Gabriel Mountains in Los Angeles County, California. The San Gabriel Mountains are part of the Transverse Ranges, which run east-west through the center of Los Angeles County and include

the Angeles National Forest and San Gabriel Mountains National Monument. The San Gabriel River, one of the three largest rivers in Los Angeles County, runs through the center of the Study Area as water flows from high elevations to the north to the low land valleys and eventually the Pacific Ocean. The highest elevations and mountain summits and ravines in the Study Area are typically vegetated with forest habitats commonly comprised of various trees such as pine and fir. Foothills and lower elevation slopes, such as those within the Study Area, are typically vegetated with fire-adapted habitats such as chaparral and coastal scrub. Woodlands in foothills are often comprised of live oak and sycamore, while riparian forests commonly consist of live oak, sycamore, alder, cottonwood, and willow. The majority of the Los Angeles Basin and valleys, and low elevation hillsides areas have been developed with urban and suburban land uses, which makes the undeveloped portions increasingly rare. The geographic Study Area spans the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains from the City of Sierra Madre at the western extent to the City of Claremont at the eastern extent along the County's eastern border. The Study Area includes the cities of Arcadia, Azusa, Bradbury, Claremont, Duarte, Glendora, La Verne, Monrovia, San Dimas, and Sierra Madre (Exhibit 1). Most of the analyses described in Section 4 below included parcels within the approximate Study Area boundaries provided by WCA as well as within a one half-mile buffer.

3.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

A literature review was conducted to obtain an understanding of the published plans and efforts regarding open space/natural resource management within the Study Area region. Publicly available documents regarding the management of conserved or other open space lands that either partially or entirely include elements related to natural resource management or conservation were reviewed and summarized. Overall regional open space management and conservation efforts will benefit from a shared understanding among land managers of the goals, management, and planning efforts occurring in neighboring lands. Such shared understanding may also advance collaboration among these entities with added benefits to regional open space planning by maximizing the value of the collective effort and minimizing duplicative efforts.

Results of the literature review identified documents from several land managers in the Study Area including municipalities, a federal agency, and public/non-profit conservancies as listed in Table 1 below. It should be noted that only current plans and documents were reviewed. Older versions were considered no longer valid and were not included in the review. A review of other regional policies as well as State and federal regulations protecting plant wildlife species follows.

TABLE 1
LAND MANAGERS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Municipalities
City of Sierra Madre
City of Arcadia
City of Monrovia
City of Duarte
City of Bradbury
City of Azusa
City of Glendora
City of San Dimas
City of La Verne
City of Claremont
County of Los Angeles
Agencies
US Department of Agriculture Forest Service
Conservancies
San Gabriel Mountains Regional Conservancy
Sierra Madre Mountain Conservancy
Glendora Community Conservancy
La Verne Land Conservancy
Claremont Wildlands Conservancy
Wildlands Conservancy
San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy
Note: Municipalities are listed in order from west to east.

3.1 MUNICIPALITIES

3.1.1 City of Sierra Madre General Plan

The City of Sierra Madre is a relatively small city of approximately 1,882 acres (2.94 square miles). Sierra Madre is an established, built-out community with just a handful of vacant parcels remaining (City of Sierra Madre 2015). There are three distinct geographical areas in the City—the foothill slope, the canyon, and the hillside. Two-thirds of the City is located on the foothill slope geographic area. This is the "developable" area of the City and is largely developed.

The Sierra Madre General Plan states its Vision and Guiding Principles including to "protect and be responsible stewards of the neighboring San Gabriel Mountain Foothills' wildlife, forest, open space, watershed, and all other natural resources" (City of Sierra Madre 2015). The Resource Management Chapter of the Sierra Madre General Plan contains seven components: hillside preservation, coexistence with wildlife, Dark Sky, tree preservation, water resources, waste management/recycling, and air quality. The City has established and updated a Hillside Management Zone Ordinance to limit development to that which is sensitive to the unique characteristics found in the hillside areas (City of Sierra Madre 2015). Stated hillside preservation goals include the acquisition of as much hillside land as possible by non-profit open space conservation organizations (such as Sierra Madre Mountains Conservancy), to prevent

development and promote the protection of hillside land as natural open space and public access to the San Gabriel Mountains via parks, trails, and roads (City of Sierra Madre 2015).

Other policies related to the potential acquisition of open space areas include the following:

- Work with other hillside communities in the San Gabriel Valley to establish a protected hillside corridor along the entire length of the San Gabriel Mountains;
- Designate properties purchased by the Sierra Madre Mountains Conservancy and other non-profit organizations as natural open space utilizing conservation easements;
- Explore the use of bond issues, assessment districts, environmental partnerships, and other methods for purchasing and managing hillside areas; and
- Coordinate with other public agencies' plans and pursue partnerships with local and regional environmental and conservation organizations to locate and protect hillside open space areas.

3.1.2 City of Arcadia General Plan

Located south of the San Gabriel Mountain Foothills, Arcadia has many unique features that set it apart from other San Gabriel Valley communities. These features include Santa Anita Park, the Los Angeles County Arboretum, and Arcadia County Park (City of Arcadia 2010). The extreme northern end of Arcadia's boundary falls within the foothills and contains open space. Within this area is the Arcadia Wilderness Park which traverses through coast live oak woodland.

The Arcadia General Plan includes Guiding Principles that provide the foundation for the goals, policies, and implementation actions. Guiding Principles include but are not limited to:

- Balanced growth and development;
- Connectivity; and
- Environmental sustainability.

Arcadia has very limited undeveloped land; its primary management issues revolve around maintenance and recycling of uses on existing properties. Given this nearly built-out condition, planning efforts now focus on creating a more vibrant Downtown around the planned Gold Line Station, revitalizing aging commercial areas, allowing for modest density increases in multifamily residential neighborhoods, accommodating alternative travel modes, and maintaining the City's infrastructure and community facilities (City of Arcadia 2010).

3.1.3 City of Monrovia General Plan: Open Space Element

The City of Monrovia is situated against the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains with easy access to the Angeles National Forest. The City of Monrovia has long recognized the value of open space protection and natural resource conservation and has continually taken proactive steps to identify and preserve open space, both through regulation and acquisition (City of Monrovia 2018). The Open Space Element of the General Plan is summarized below.

The primary purpose of the Open Space Element is to establish the goals and policies that guide the continual preservation of Monrovia's existing open spaces and ensure that opportunities for both active and passive recreation is available throughout the City's parks and recreation facilities (City of Monrovia 2018). In conjunction with the Open Space Element, the Hillside Wilderness Preserve Resource Management Plan (RMP) and the Parks Master Plan (PMP) contain the

implementation policies for the Open Space Element (summarized in Section 1.1.4 and 1.1.5 below).

The following goals support Monrovia's vision and planning for its parks and open space system:

- Expand the physical and social connections linking the City together and bridging to its neighbors;
- Provide a comprehensive system of parks, open space, and recreation facilities that serves current and future needs [of the City];
- Ensure Monrovia's parks and open spaces meet local needs for active and passive recreation, enhance the environmental and visual quality of the community, and healthy living; and
- Allocate available resources and seek out additional funding to upgrade and maintain Monrovia's existing parkland and open space infrastructure needs to maintain and expand recreational opportunities for residents.

Policies that support the goals stated above include but are not limited to: conserve significant natural areas to meet habitat and hillside protection needs; provide opportunities for residents to recreate and connect with nature, as appropriate; acquire additional parklands when feasible to equitably provide access to all residents by seeking additional park facilities in the proximity of underserved neighborhoods and/or high-density developments; and use traditional and new funding sources to adequately and cost-effectively maintain and enhance the quality of Monrovia's park and recreation system and to acquire land for future park expansion.

Monrovia's northern boundary extend into the public lands of the Angeles National Forest. At the present time, there are three privately-owned properties within the Angeles National Forest that are also within Monrovia's corporate boundary. Jurisdictional authority over privately held properties within the national forest resides with the City of Monrovia, not the U.S. Forest Service (City of Monrovia 2018).

3.1.4 City of Monrovia Hillside Wilderness Preserve and Hillside Recreation Area Resource Management Plan

On July 11, 2000, the City of Monrovia held a special election to approve a new general plan and zoning classifications for the "Hillside Wilderness Preserve" and "Hillside Recreation Area". The Monrovia Hillside Wilderness Preserve and Hillside RMP serves as a guide for the long-term strategies and tools to protect and preserve the natural, cultural, and visual resources of Monrovia's Hillside Wilderness Preserve and Hillside Recreation Area. The stated mission of the RMP is to "provide stewardship of the Hillside Wilderness Preserve and Hillside Recreation Area natural resources" (LSA 2009).

Section 4.0, Key Issues and Management Zones, of the RMP outlines the major management challenges inherent to the RMP Area. The RMP Area is comprised of two zoning designations: Hillside Wilderness Preserve and Hillside Recreation Area. Figures in the RMP show the primary management zones with an overlay of the biological constraints identified in order to spatially define the general management scheme for the RMP Area. Key management issues identified in the RMP are the following:

- Habitat fragmentation
- Invasive plant species

- Urban edge effects
- Public use
- Erosion

The Hillside Wilderness Preserve Management Zone protects land left in its natural state including endangered habitats and species, wildlife habitats, and wildlife corridors; open space for passive recreation uses such as hiking and nature studies; and utility easements and reservoirs. Protection of resource values should take precedence over recreational opportunities in this management zone (LSA 2009).

The Hillside Recreation Management Zone is designated for public wilderness parks and private recreational camp facilities. Passive recreation use is the primary focus in this management zone. Recreational uses such as hiking and bicycling on trails, picnicking, and environmental education associated with outdoor recreation are permitted. Although resource protection and enhancement are also management objectives in these areas, they are not the primary objective. Providing the public with opportunities to interact with the natural environment and have a safe and enjoyable recreation experience are the primary management objectives in these areas. Public education through habitat restoration educational programs may occur in this zone (LSA 2009).

Sensitive natural communities that may occur in the Study Area include southern coast live oak woodland, southern sycamore/alder riparian woodland, and Riversidian alluvial fan sage scrub, California arroyo chub (*Gila orcuttii*), Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*) stream, open Engelmann oak woodland, and canyon live oak ravine forest (LSA 2009). Additionally, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Critical Habitat for Braunton's milk-vetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*) occurs within the RMP area.

The contiguous nature of the Monrovia foothills and the adjacent Angeles National Forest allows access to the RMP area for large mammals such as mountain lions and black bears, particularly in the slopes and canyons of Canyon Park. Preservation of the San Gabriel foothills as they extend into the Angeles National Forest has preserved significant unimpeded wildlife corridors. Further efforts to bolster wildlife corridors in the RMP Area require management strategies to ensure habitat connectivity and minimize fragmentation.

Strategies described in the RMP for management of wildlife corridors include but are not limited to (1) working with adjacent jurisdictions and private landowners to minimize habitat fragmentation for adjacent lands that may serve as connection routes for large mammals between the RMP Area and other open space. These areas include the Angeles National Forest owned and managed by the U.S. Forest Service to the north, wildlands within the City of Arcadia to the west, and lands within the City of Duarte and Los Angeles County to the east; and (2) Acquire properties that are contiguous to the RMP Area from willing sellers. Monrovia should coordinate and partner with other public land and natural resource management agencies, land conservancies, and other organizations in property acquisitions and in planning regional open space and resource (habitat, wildlife corridors) preservation needs.

3.1.5 City of Monrovia Citywide Park Master Plan (PMP)

The Monrovia Citywide Park Master Plan (PMP) outlines a framework for the improvement and growth of the City's outdoor recreation facilities, amenities, and parks to the specific needs of the community. This framework is intended to help clarify funding, program objectives, development or resource goals, and set a long-range vision for the City and provide clear action items for implementation (City of Monrovia 2018). The PMP is the enabling guide for City elected and

appointed officials, management, and staff members when making decisions or taking actions regarding planning, acquiring, developing or implementing parks, natural areas, trails, or recreational facilities.

Within the PMP is an analysis of the known gaps in the park system which provides a foundation for strategic future park planning. The PMP proposes acquisition of parkland for future neighborhood parks in these areas. While the targeted acquisition areas do not identify a specific parcel(s) for consideration, the area encompasses a broader region in which an acquisition would be ideally suited. These acquisition targets represent a long-term vision for improving parkland distribution throughout Monrovia.

3.1.6 City of Duarte General Plan

The City of Duarte is located west of Azusa, east of Monrovia and Bradbury, and south of the Angeles National Forest. Approximately 3.6 square miles (about 53%) of the 6.8 square miles of Duarte's incorporated land area is undeveloped and within or adjacent to the Angeles National Forest and is situated along the west slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains (City of Duarte 2007). The terrain within the City of Duarte is divided into three districts: the San Gabriel Mountain Range of the Angeles National Forest, the foothills and canyons of the San Gabriel Mountains, and the alluvial slopes of the [San Gabriel] Mountains. The latter is the area where the City's urban development is concentrated (City of Duarte 2007).

Chapter 3 of the City of Duarte's General Plan (i.e., Open Space and Conservation Elements) includes goals, objectives, and policies for conservation of natural and recreational resources, open space, and air quality are included in conservation goals. These goals include the following:

- To protect the valuable watershed and natural habitat areas within and to the north of the urbanized areas;
- To ensure that developments in the mountain and hillside areas are sensitive to the local environment;
- Protect and/or enhance Duarte's open space acreage; and
- To develop enough park acreage to meet the needs of the population and upgrade existing facilities.

Objectives and policies that support the above goals include but are not limited to: (1) work with the San Gabriel Mountains Conservancy in its efforts to protect the wilderness area within Duarte; (2) promote and encourage multi-agency involvement in identifying opportunities for hillside preservation and protection; (3) form partnerships with Federal, State, County, other agencies, and private entities to help protect and preserve hillside land; (4) continue to investigate open space land opportunities for the preservation of natural resources and sensitive habitat; (5) work with conservation groups to identify and conserve open space and protect lands accessible to public use; and (6) continue to conserve open space through public-private funding sources and management strategies, including conservation easements.

Vegetation communities within the City consists of chaparral, southern coast live oak riparian forest, and small isolated islands of common coastal sage scrub species, and Sycamore-Alder riparian forest. Special status plant species that occur in the City limits include San Gabriel Mountains dudleya (*Dudleya densiflora*) and Sonoran maiden fern (*Thelypteris puberula*). Special status wildlife such as coast range newt (*Taricha torosa torosa*) and two-stripe garter snake (*Thamnophis hammondii*) may occur, but no endangered/threatened wildlife areas are believed to be within Duarte's wilderness area (City of Duarte 2007).

3.1.7 City of Bradbury General Plan

The City of Bradbury is located in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains south and east of Monrovia and west of Duarte. The City shares a border to the north with the Angeles National forest and Monrovia. This relatively small 1.9 square mile community is developed exclusively with single-family detached homes. Sensitive hillside areas occur in the northern portion of the City adjacent to the City of Monrovia and the Angeles National Forest. Specifically, this sensitive hillside area is comprised of 302-acres of undeveloped privately owned parcels of land (City of Duarte 2007). This area contains steep hillsides, prominent ridgelines, and three seasonal Blue-line streams (i.e., Bliss Canyon, Bradbury Canyon, and Spinks Canyon). The City's zoning and development standards reflect the importance of maintaining as much of this area in its natural state as possible. Large wildlife species such as black bear and mule deer are known to traverse the developed and open space portions of the City (City of Bradbury 2014).

Key open-space Goals, Objectives, and Policies included in the City's General Plan include the following:

- Protect and enhance Bradbury's open space;
- Develop sufficient open-space and park-trail acreage to meet the needs of the community residents;
- Provide open-space and recreational opportunities to the greatest extent possible;
- Protect existing Blue-line streams; and
- Protect wildlife and their habitats, including rare and endangered species.

The General Plan lists several Action Programs to implement the above goals and policies, including but not limited to: (1) promoting public acquisition of open-space land by non-profit land trusts or conservation organizations; (2) using Specific Plans to set aside open-space areas as part of development proposals; (3) exploring the use of transferring development rights to create and preserve open-space; and (4) exploring grant financing opportunities to acquire and develop pedestrian and equestrian trails.

Native vegetation communities that can be found in Bradbury include coastal sage scrub, chaparral, oak woodland, and riparian woodland. No special status species have yet been documented within the City boundaries, however, an extensive analysis of the 302-acres of privately owned hillside property has not been conducted (City of Bradbury 2014).

3.1.8 City of Azusa General Plan

The City of Azusa located east of the City of Duarte at the mouth of the San Gabriel River and is bisected by Highway 39, which is a major entrance to the Angeles National Forest for millions of people every year. Azusa's General Plan states that "By restoring the beauty and improving access, Azusa can encourage the respect and appreciation for nature as well as the development of active recreation appealing to visitors and residents alike" (City of Azusa 2004). The stated vision of the City regarding the natural environment is as follows: "We will respect and restore the life-giving river and natural environment around us. Parks in the city and the nearby canyons will be easily accessible to all residents, providing recreational and educational activities throughout the year."

Specifically, the subject areas for the Natural Environment include the following: Recreation – Parks and Recreation; Open Space and Biological Resources; Geologic Hazards; Mineral

Resources; Air Quality; and Noise. Recreation – Parks and Recreation and Open Space and Biological Resources are discussed in further detail below.

Parks and Recreation—Relevant stated goals include the following: (1) provide adequately sized and located park lands and recreational facilities to meet local needs; (2) preserve the natural resources within and adjacent to Azusa; (3) develop new park sites and renovate existing park sites to provide diverse recreational and sports activities; and (4) provide a foothill and river recreation environment that enhances the enjoyment of the natural resources without resulting degradation. Policies intended to help meet these goals include the following: attract visitors, acquire property, and improve the local foothills and river areas because of their inherent environmental, ecological, and/or aesthetic contributions to the community and the region.

Open Space and Biological Resources—Relevant stated goals include the following: (1) preserve, restore, and enhance the diversity of biological resources in the City's un-developed hillsides, canyons, floodplains, and urban areas; (2) provide a unique system of natural areas that provide a multitude of uses including wildlife habitat, passive recreation, water-shed protection, flood protection zones, and scenic beauty; (3) ensure that the citizens of Azusa enjoy the benefits of nature within the urban boundary by providing a visual link to the surrounding mountains, rivers, and canyons; and 4) seek to balance private property interests with the conservation of biological resources (native plants and animals).

Various policies are included to ensure that the Open Space and Biological Resources goals are met, and include but are not limited to:

- Encourage the mining companies to phase out mining operations and convert the land to ponds, lakes, and lush natural vegetation for recreational and restored open space purposes;
- Seek to protect areas of open space through purchase, cooperative planning, land trades or other means to ensure that the views of natural beauty are protected and where the vast array of plants and animals can live;
- Create biological resource overlay areas that identifies special biological resource areas and sets standards for ecological integrity, wildlife movement, and minimizes biological degradation; and
- Create City Nature Preserves and an Azusa Land Trust to prepare long-range plans and acquisitions.

In addition to the policies outlined above, the General Plan outlines multiple Implementation Programs which are higher level programs intended to implement the various policies laid out in the General Plan. These programs include the following:

1. Establish the Biological Resource Areas and City Nature Preserves;
2. Preservation Acquisition;
3. Native Habitat Buffer Zone;
4. Reintroducing Declining or Extinct Species;
5. Establish a Land Banking Trust; and
6. Integrate and find the common ground between the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy plans, other agency plans, and City plans.

A related policy stated in Chapter 3 of the General Plan states that the City shall limit new development on undeveloped lands within the canyons, in the foothills, and in the mountains (LU1, LU2, and LU6).

A number of special status plant and wildlife species can be found in the City limits. USFWS designated Critical Habitat for the southwestern willow flycatcher occurs in the City along the San Gabriel River. Various vegetation types that are rare in the region occur within City limits including coastal sage scrub, alluvial sage scrub, and riparian woodland. It should be noted that that in the intervening years, dense residential and other development has been permitted on designated Biological Resource Areas.

3.1.9 City of Glendora Recommended Hillside Strategy: Glendora Hillside Study

In 2001 Glendora City Council appointed members to an Ad Hoc Committee to proactively address the development issues in Glendora that other local hillside communities had faced (LSA 2002). The Ad Hoc Committee's purpose is "To provide the City Council with community input concerning preservation of the foothills in their natural state insofar as it is possible and practicable to do so" and to "strive for balance within Glendora's hillsides, taking into account the visual landmark that the hillsides represent to the community, the natural terrain, and the protection of flora and fauna" (LSA 2002). The final guiding document developed by the Ad Hoc Committee is the "Recommended Hillside Strategy, Glendora Hillside Study" (LSA 2002). The Glendora Hillside Study Area consists of two non-contiguous areas: the Foothills and the South Hills. The Foothills consists of approximately 6,520 acres and are located in the northern port of the City at the base of the San Gabriel Mountains, while the South Hills are located north of and adjacent to the Foothill Freeway (Interstate (I) 210) and contain approximately 580 acres (approximately 7,100 acres total area) (LSA 2002). The document's overall objective is "to maximize preservation of the area's natural environment, recognize the opportunities and constraints that the land itself imposes, and accommodate development that can be designed to both minimize impacts on the natural and environment and maintain public health and safety" (LSA 2002).

Four principal components were developed in the Glendora Hillside Study:

1. Preservation Component — to acquire land for permanent open space preservation, to be managed by the City, the Glendora Community Conservancy, and/or other appropriate land conservancy and to protect private land as permanent open space with the cooperation of the property owner;
2. Controlled Development — reasonable limitations on hillside development density and character in order to protect sensitive environmental features; ensure public safety; address infrastructure, utility, and public service needs; and safeguard the City's visual resources;
3. Design Guidelines for New Development — address the design of new hillside development that is allowed as established by provisions in Component 2 in order to minimize or eliminate impacts on Glendora's hillsides;.
4. Clarification of Ambiguities — recommendations to revise existing city documents to provide better organization and prevent ambiguity.

The Glendora Hillside Study also provided guidance in land acquisition. Land acquisition would be most feasible if the approach involved groups of undeveloped parcels. First priority for land acquisition is within the eastern portion of the Foothills. This area is a priority due to its proximity to the Angeles National Forest and its biodiversity. Second priority for land acquisition is in the undeveloped areas of the South Hills. This area is important because it includes habitat linkages

to the City's valley floor via concrete drainage channels and would complete the existing South Hills Park. Priority three for land acquisition is undeveloped land north and west of Harrow Canyon in the Foothills. This area is a priority because of slope steepness, proximity to the Angeles National Forest, and the peaks form an important portion of the Glendora hillside viewshed. The Study's recommendations have contributed to multiple successful acquisitions in the City.

Undeveloped areas in the Glendora Hillside Study Area contain woodlands, chaparral, and sage scrub habitats. USFWS designated Critical Habitat for thread-leaved brodiaea occurs in the southeastern and south-central portions of the foothill area.

3.1.10 City of Glendora Community Plan 2025

In the spring of 2003, the City of Glendora initiated the Glendora General Plan update process. In 2009, the Glendora Community Plan 2025 was published (City of Glendora 2009) The General Plan is broken into 10 "elements" or chapters. Relevant chapters include Chapters 7 and 8, entitled Open Space and Recreation Element and Conservation Element, respectively.

The stated purpose of the Open Space and Recreation Element is to examine existing open space and recreational facilities and outline strategies and actions to preserve and enhance these amenities within the City. The purpose of the Conservation Element is to provide direction regarding the conservation, development, and utilization of natural resources (City of Glendora 2009).

The primary goal stated in the Open Space and Recreation Element is to preserve open space resources (Goal OSR-1). Polices listed to help reach that goal include but are not limited to the following:

- Promote coordination with public and private entities such as local and regional water districts and utility companies to enhance and preserve open space resources such as an "adopt-a-park" program and/ or creating park partnership programs;
- Continue to work in conjunction with the Glendora Community Conservancy to investigate open space preservation opportunities;
- Continue to partner with the Glendora Community Conservancy to determine funding opportunities for open space land acquisition for the preservation of natural resources and sensitive habitats;
- Support regional and local efforts to acquire, develop, and maintain open space linkages; and
- Consult with regional and sub-regional agencies such as the San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy Master Plan in evaluating new development projects for opportunities for open space conservation where applicable.

The primary goal of the Conservation and Preservation of Sensitive Lands Section of the Conservation Element is the preservation and conservation of natural resources and sensitive habitats (Goal CON-9). Polices listed to help reach that goal include but are not limited to the following:

- Investigate opportunities for open space land acquisition for the preservation of natural resources and sensitive habitats;

- Continue to partner with the Glendora Community Conservancy to determine funding opportunities for open space land acquisition for the preservation of natural resources and sensitive habitats;
- Pursue partnerships with other organizations, such as the United States Forest Service to ensure preservation of natural resources and sensitive habitats;
- Ensure the preservation of the natural plant communities in the hillside areas;
- Ensure land use decisions consider the preservation of sensitive plant and animal species, critical habitat, wildlife corridors, and biologically sensitive areas;
- Develop a land management/land maintenance plan, including best management practices, of City-owned conservation areas to increase fire safety, protect biodiversity, and preserve native plant species; and
- Ensure preservation of local watersheds in development to maintain native plant habitats and ensure connectivity of wildlife corridors.

Additional goals include coordinated land use and environmental planning (Goal OSR-2); preserved and enhanced integrity of Glendora's hillsides (Goal OSR-3); develop a tree preservation strategy (CON-10); and form partnerships with State, Federal, and private entities to address preservation and protection of the hillsides (CON-12). The City of Glendora understands the importance of preserving open space and natural resources within and contiguous to the City's boundaries. The City's location, adjacent to the Angeles National Forest, and other significant open space, sensitive habitats, and natural systems demonstrates the importance of coordinated efforts (RBF 2009).

Policies developed to bolster such goals include but are not limited to partnering with the Glendora Community Conservancy to determine opportunities for land acquisition of developable hillside properties for open space and ensuring development within the hillsides is consistent with preserving hillside integrity.

The City has identified vacant parcels, totaling approximately 32 acres. Meeting future park and recreation needs of the community will require additional analysis of these parcels to determine if their size, location, and other land use and environmental constraints make them suitable for open space (RBF 2009). Open space areas for preservation within the City are primarily located in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains (Land Use Map of the Plan).

3.1.11 City of San Dimas

The City of San Dimas is approximately 15 square miles in size and on located in the eastern slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains and lies east of Glendora and west of La Verne. The Angeles National Forest boundary overlaps the City boundary in the northeastern portion, while the Frank G. Bonelli County Regional Park occurs in the San Jose Hills in the southern portion.

The Open Space Element of the City of San Dimas' General Plan covers topics such as future demand for park land and facilities, opportunities for meeting the demand for outdoor recreation, trails, and scenic resources. The Conservation Element addresses managed production of resources, conservation of natural resources, and conservation of cultural resources.

Relevant goals of the Conservation Element include manage and conserve San Dimas' natural resources, which contribute to and enhance the quality of life, and conserve San Dimas' northern foothills (City of San Dimas 1991). Policies and objectives that support those goals include but are not limited to the following: (1) promote aggregate resources areas and sectors in the San

Dimas Wash; (2) conserve the integrity of the northern foothills and maintain a reasonable economic return for the land-owner; and (3) designate the northern foothills as very low density residential development to minimize grading and protect its natural appearance.

The City of San Dimas has extensive undeveloped areas of potential wildlife habitat. In the northern portion, big horned sheep habitat has been identified by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) (City of San Dimas 1991). Vegetation communities that have been identified in the City include coastal sage scrub, chaparral, coast live oak riparian woodland, and sycamore alder riparian woodland, among others. Special status plant species including Plummer's mariposa lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *Gracilis*) have also been observed in the northern portion of the City.

The General Plan does not contain policies that call for acquisition of open space areas for conservation.

3.1.12 City of La Verne General Plan Existing Conditions Report

The City of La Verne is a city of approximately nine square miles and is located at the eastern edge of the San Gabriel Valley adjacent to the San Gabriel Mountains. La Verne is bordered by unincorporated portions of Los Angeles County to the north, the City of Claremont to the east, the City of Pomona to the south, and the City of San Dimas to the west. La Verne is located on an alluvial fan originating in the San Gabriel Mountains which serve as the backdrop to the City on its northern side. Various portions of the foothills in the northern portions of La Verne are preserved as open space, and areas north of these areas are in the Angeles National Forest and the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument (City of La Verne 2018).

In mid-2017 the City issued a request from qualified consulting firms to assist the City in the preparation of a comprehensive update to the 1998 General Plan. To-date, the only document available to the public for review regarding the General Plan Update is the Existing Conditions Report. This report represents a key initial step in the multi-year process of updating the La Verne General Plan (City of La Verne 2018).

This General Plan Existing Conditions Report provides an overview of La Verne's physical, environmental, economic, and demographic setting, as of late-2017. The following topic areas are addressed in the Report: Land Use and Socioeconomics; Transportation and Circulation; Utilities and Community Services, Hazards, Safety, and Noise; Conservation and Natural Resources; and Community Health and Wellness. The Conservation and Natural Resources chapter of the Report is summarized below.

Section 5.2, Biological Resources, describes biological resources in the Planning Area from both a qualitative and quantitative perspective. The existing City of La Verne General Plan identifies the following goals and policies related to conservation of natural resources:

- Preserve our diversified plant and animal life;
- Preserve mature trees whenever possible;
- Protect and preserve our native plant communities and habitats (including southern mixed chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities, southern oak riparian woodlands, and other riparian habitats); and
- Protect and restore our ruderal-disturbed habitats.

Section 5.8, Visual Resources and Community Image, includes the following goals and policies related to natural resources:

- Preserve and protect our open space;
- Establish an open space conservancy;
- Develop a natural buffer zone; and
- Establish contiguous wildlife corridors.

According to the Existing Conditions Report, La Verne is predominantly a built-out community. Future desire for acquisition of private undeveloped land for conservation is not clear currently.

3.1.13 City of Claremont General Plan

The City of Claremont is a relatively large city in the San Gabriel Valley and shares boarders with the cities of Upland to the east and La Verne and San Dimas to the west. Claremont is located on the border between Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties. The northern portion of the City occurs in the San Gabriel Mountain foothills and shares a boarder with the Angeles National Forest. A large portion of the northern portion of the City is designated by the City as Park and Resource Conservation and Wilderness Park area. Claremont has two wilderness parks within its boundaries: Claremont Hills Wilderness Park and Sycamore Canyon Park.

Chapter 2, The Land Use, Community Character, and Heritage Preservation Element of the General Plan contains the following Goals and Policies related to the preservation of open space areas:

- Protect, preserve, and manage the City's diverse and valuable open space, water, air, and habitat resources;
- Encourage the preservation of different types of open spaces; and
- Continue to place a high priority on acquiring and preserving open space lands in Claremont's hillside areas for purposes of recreation, habitat protection and enhancement, fire hazard management, public safety purposes, water resource protection, and overall community benefit.

Chapter 5, Open Space, Parkland, Conservation, and Air Quality Element of the General Plan contains the following Goals and Policies related to the preservation of open space areas:

- Maintain unique and diverse open space resources throughout Claremont for purposes of resource and habitat protection;
- Preserve and manage open space areas in Claremont's hillsides;
- Strive to acquire or otherwise protect open space areas that provide key wildlife corridors and provide connectivity between habitat areas;
- Work with state and federal agencies to protect areas containing rare or endangered species of plants and animals;
- Develop and implement specific management programs for hillside properties and other natural areas acquired by the City. These programs should be based on sound ecological principles and professionally accepted methods to protect and enhance sensitive animal populations and their habitats;

- Preserve the integrity of riparian habitat areas, creek corridors, and other drainages that support biological resources and contribute to the overall health of the watershed through the preservation of native plants and the removal of invasive non- native plants;
- Actively pursue funding and other appropriate mechanisms to preserve and acquire as much of the hillside area as possible;
- Explore the use of bond issues, assessment districts, environmental partnerships, grants, and other methods for purchasing and managing hillside areas;
- Work with other hillside communities in the San Gabriel Valley in establishing a protected hillside corridor along the entire length of the San Gabriel Mountains;
- Pursue funding sources and programs to purchase privately owned hillside properties for expansion of the wilderness parks; and
- Encourage hillside landowners to dedicate land to the City voluntarily for open space purposes.

Claremont's diversity of vegetation types and habitat likely supports a wide variety of animal populations. Sensitive vegetation types such as southern sycamore alder riparian woodland, southern coast live oak riparian forest, and alluvial fan sage scrub occur in the City boundaries (City of Claremont 2009). Special status plant and wildlife species have that have been documented in the City include Parry's spine flower (*Chorizanthe parryi*), slender mariposa-lily (*Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis*), and coast range newt. Wildlife corridors in the north and eastern portions of the City provide areas of undisturbed open space that allow regional wildlife migration between natural habitats. Claremont has a long history of adopting governmental policies aimed at preserving the open space, including an innovative hillside ordinance and hillside management policies (City of Claremont 2009).

3.1.14 Claremont Hills Wilderness Park Master Plan

The purpose of the Claremont Hills Wilderness Park (CHWP) Master Plan is to guide the management of the 2,000-acre park owned by the City of Claremont. The CHWP is located in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains adjacent to the southern edge of the Angeles National Forest. Shortly after the park was established, the City adopted a Management Plan to serve as the primary steering document to guide park management. However, the popularity of the park grew rapidly and the human impacts on the surrounding community and the natural resources within the park needed to be re-assessed.

The Master Plan offers guidance for protecting and preserving the CHWP for future generations and seeks to mitigate the negative impacts the Park's popularity has had on nearby residential neighborhoods. In time, the expectation is that the CHWP will grow to include additional open space in the Claremont hillsides and will connect with open spaces in neighboring communities to create a regional wilderness corridor for environmental preservation and passive recreation (Add to References List).

The primary goals of the CHWP Master Plan are to the following:

- Preserve the park as an environmental resource;
- Manage the park as a passive recreational opportunity; and
- Minimize the impact park attendance has on surrounding residential neighborhoods.

Guiding principals were developed to help steer the Master Planning process and guide future decision-making for the next twenty or more years. One guiding principal of the CHWP Master Plan is preservation, which states that "Environmental and cultural resources within the current park must be preserved and protected. As additional open-space lands in Claremont's hillsides become available, efforts shall be made to acquiring the land and annex the land to the park when fiscally feasible" (City of Claremont 2016).

3.1.15 Los Angeles County Significant Ecological Areas Program

Significant Ecological Areas (SEA) are officially designated areas within Los Angeles County with rare biological resources. The County's SEA Program objective is to conserve genetic and physical diversity within Los Angeles County by designating biological resource areas that can sustain themselves into the future. Undeveloped areas or areas without development approvals, were designated by meeting one or more established criteria for containing the following (LAC 2012):

- The habitat of core populations of endangered or threatened plant or animal species;
- On a regional basis, biotic communities, vegetative associations, and habitat of plant or animal species that are either unique or are restricted in distribution;
- Within the County, biotic communities, vegetative associations, and habitat of plant or animal species that are unique;
- Habitat that at some point in the life cycle of a species or group of species, serves as concentrated breeding, feeding, resting, or migrating grounds, and is limited in availability either regionally or in the County;
- Biotic resources that are of scientific interest because they are either an extreme in physical/geographical limitations or represent unusual variation in a population or community; and
- Areas that would provide for the preservation of relatively undisturbed examples of the original natural biotic communities in the County.

Two SEAs, described below, are located within the Study Area: 1) San Gabriel Canyon SEA and 2) San Dimas Canyon/San Antonio Wash SEA.

San Gabriel Canyon SEA

This SEA is comprised of three major canyons: San Gabriel, Sawpit, and Santa Anita. In general, the topography of the SEA is severe, consisting of steep-walled canyons and narrow ridgelines (LAC 2012). Elevations range from a high of approximately 5,710 feet above mean sea level (MSL) at Mount Wilson, to a low of approximately 660 feet above MSL in San Gabriel Canyon. Numerous drainages and tributaries of the main canyons are included in the SEA and exit the San Gabriel Mountains into the Los Angeles Basin through this SEA.

The wide range of elevation, topography, slope aspect, and geology represent a wide array of physical habitats within this SEA. Consequently, several plant communities exist, including grasslands, riparian, shrublands, woodlands, and forests. Within these major community types, there are many sub-communities, which vary according to plant species dominance. Of particular note, this SEA contains the last remaining relatively well-developed lower montane riparian

habitats in the eastern County and dammed drainages that have created significant reservoirs or flood control basins in Sawpit and Santa Anita canyons (LAC 2012).

The SEA contains a core habitat area for the endangered plant Braunton's milkvetch, a rare plant. The upper San Gabriel River is also core habitat of several native fishes, one of the last areas where three of five original natives occur together: federally-threatened Santa Ana sucker, and the arroyo chub and Santa Ana speckled dace, which is designated as a State species concern. All three live in the San Gabriel River in the SEA area. A local population of the speckled dace is also known from the mouth of Fish Canyon. In addition, both the rare San Gabriel bedstraw and San Gabriel Mountains live-forever only occur in this area (LAC 2012).

Virtually all the native biotic communities within this SEA are relatively undisturbed over most of their extent. Because urbanization throughout much of the County's foothill regions has removed large expanses of these communities, those in the SEA are particularly important to the County's natural heritage.

San Dimas Canyon/San Antonio Wash SEA

The San Dimas Canyon and San Antonio Wash SEA is located along the cismontane foothills of the eastern San Gabriel Mountains (LAC 2012). Generally, the SEA is centered on the mouths of four major canyons, which flow from the mountains and interconnecting terrain. From east to west, these canyons include San Antonio Canyon above the City of Claremont as one component; and Live Oak, Marshall, and San Dimas canyons above the cities of La Verne and San Dimas as a second component. The SEA incorporates areas with diverse natural habitat ranging from high elevations to the foothill alluvial areas of two of the major drainages of the San Gabriel Mountains. San Dimas Canyon is a tributary of the San Gabriel River. San Antonio Wash is a tributary of the Santa Ana River (LAC 2012).

The major canyons within this SEA support well developed and diverse riparian woodlands, as well as a source of perennial water. These represent important stopover and overwintering areas for a wide variety of migratory birds, as well as essential habitat for resident species of fauna and flora. These canyons also support seasonal and more frequent movement for wide-ranging mammals, which must move over large areas to fulfill their habitat requirements (LAC 2012). The federally threatened California gnatcatcher has been sighted (eBird 2021) in the Glendora foothills and may maintain a small population along the lowest slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains.

The SEA contains habitat of the rare rock monardella (*Monardella saxicola*). In addition, several plant communities within this SEA are CDFW highest priority communities due to their restricted distribution in the Southern California region, including walnut woodland, oak riparian woodland, southern willow scrub, coastal sage scrub, and alluvial fan scrub. Although the SEA contains rare plant populations. The lower slopes in and around San Dimas Canyon support one of the largest populations of the coastal cactus wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*) in the County, which is a subspecies that is threatened throughout its range, although not officially recognized by listing (LAC 2012).

Virtually all of the native biotic communities within this SEA are relatively undisturbed over most of their extent. Because urbanization throughout much of the County's foothill regions has removed large expanses of these communities, those in the SEA are particularly important to the County's natural heritage (LAC 2012).

The SEA Ordinance establishes the permitting, design standards, and review processes for development within SEAs, balancing preservation of the County's natural biodiversity with private

property rights. While the County's SEA designation provides additional requirements prior to development, SEAs are not owned or managed by the County. In addition, the County's goals for the program do not include acquisition. The goals of the County program are consistent with sustaining biological resources within the designated SEAs although the approach is based on reducing or minimizing development impacts as opposed to acquisition and preservation.

3.2 AGENCIES

3.2.1 U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service (USDAFS)

Southern California National Forests Land Management Plan Amendment

The United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service prepared the Southern California National Forests Land Management Plan Amendment in 2013.[1] Its purpose is to provide strategic direction and program emphasis objectives that are expected to result in the sustainability (i.e., social, economic, and ecological) of the national forest and, over the long-term, the maintenance of a healthy forest. The Angeles National Forest, which occurs within the WCA Study Boundary, is a component of this management plan along with the Cleveland, Los Padres, and San Bernardino National Forests.

Stated goals of the Angeles National Forest LMP include the following:

1. Managed Recreation in a Natural Setting: Provide for Public Use and Natural Resource Protection.

Management of recreation on the National Forests of southern California has traditionally been low-key with minimal regulation of use patterns. As surrounding populations have soared, National Forests have become a primary source of natural open-space based recreation activities. Limited access due to steep topography and dense chaparral has led to a pattern of generally low levels of use across most of the landscape. Recreation is highly concentrated in areas that are relatively flat and have road access (e.g., valley bottoms and forested mountain valleys and plateaus). In addition, water is an attraction that draws large crowds in many areas. This concentrated and unregulated use has become a concern, especially where sensitive natural resources may be disturbed.

Desired conditions for managing recreation include accommodating the increased demand for recreation within the capacity of the land to support it. An emphasis on natural resource protection improves resource conditions through increased regulation of recreation use. Improved recreation infrastructure is designed to direct use away from sensitive areas or, where this is not possible, minimize adverse effects. Expansions in recreation infrastructure are balanced by restoration and removal of unneeded facilities that do not meet user needs or conflict with resource protection needs. Increases in road acres over time should be low, as defined by road density analysis.

2. Wilderness: Retain a Natural Evolving Character Within Wilderness.

Desired conditions for wilderness include ecological processes that occur untrammeled, one where human influence does not impede the free play of natural forces in the ecosystem. Management activities prescribed for enhancement and recovery of threatened and endangered species and for the re-introduction of extirpated species are supported. Wilderness is used as a benchmark for ecological studies in the LMP.

[1] The Angeles National Forest portion of this plan is referred to as the ANF LMP.

Monitoring identified in Part 2 of the Southern California Land Management Plan is focused on program implementation including inventory activities. The Angeles, Cleveland, Los Padres, and San Bernardino National Forests currently use performance indicators for tracking program accomplishments. The current system tracks performance measures linked to the National Strategic Plan and reports accomplishments through a national reporting system.

The Angeles National Forest currently has 0.42 sq. miles of private inholding lands within its boundary (USDA-FS 2013). The Land Adjustment Program can reduce ownership complexity through consolidation of ownerships.

Wilderness Areas

Two Wilderness Areas occur just beyond the Study Area—the San Gabriel Wilderness Area and Sheep Mountain Wilderness Area. The United States Congress designated the San Gabriel Wilderness Area in 1968 and it now has a total of 35,738 acres. The U.S. Congress designated the Sheep Mountain Wilderness in 1984 and it now has a total of 43,182 acres.

The San Gabriel Wilderness Area is an extremely rugged and scenic terrain ranging in elevation from about 1,600 feet (ft)to 8,200 ft predominates in San Gabriel Wilderness. The area lies on the southern slopes of the San Gabriel Mountains, between the Angeles Crest highway, and the West Fork of the San Gabriel River. The Sheep Mountain Wilderness Area is 44,000 acres with elevations ranging from 2,400 ft to over 10,000 ft This area lies east of the San Gabriel Wilderness Area north of the East Fork San Gabriel River and south of the Angeles Crest highway.

San Gabriel Mountains National Monument Management Plan

On October 10, 2014, President Barack Obama designated 346,177 acres of existing Federal lands as the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument (Monument) in an executive action, proclaiming the eighth national monument under Forest Service management. A national monument is a designation given to a protected area of Federal land. The Proclamation for the Monument mandated the preparation of a management plan for the Monument within 3 years.

The planning area includes all National Forest System lands within the boundaries of the San Gabriel Mountains National Monument in the northern and southeastern portions of the San Gabriel Mountain Range, approximately 30 miles northeast of Los Angeles (USDAFS 2016). The Monument covers 342,177 acres of the Angeles National Forest and 4,030 acres of neighboring San Bernardino National Forest. The boundary of the Monument does not directly overlap that of the Angeles National Forest but is only a portion of the Forest boundary.

United States Forest Service land management planning is an adaptive process that includes plan development, monitoring, and adjustment based on desired social, economic, and ecological conditions and the evaluation of impacts to those conditions. The overall purpose of planning is to ensure responsible land management based on current information that guides land stewardship to best meet the needs of the American people (USDAFS 2016).

The direction contained in the Angeles National Forest (ANF) LMP (described in the section above) will continue to apply within the Monument, unless specifically changed in this monument plan. Additional Biological Resources plan components are also listed below and will supersede the plan components listed in the ANF LMP:

1. Habitat conditions within the Monument are stable or improving over time as follows:

a. Within chaparral and coastal sage scrub communities, the total acreage that contains greater than 50 percent vegetative cover of nonnative annual grasses, is stable or reducing over time, when compared to the baseline;

b. The number of properly functioning watersheds is stable or increasing compared to the 2016 Watershed Condition Class scores; and

c. Threatened and endangered species populations are moving towards recovery or down listing, and Forest Service Sensitive species populations are experiencing a stable or improving trend, when compared to baseline data (i.e., 2005 LMP species accounts or any more recent data up to 2018).

The San Gabriel Mountains provide a wide diversity of vegetation communities including high-elevation White fir, ancient limper pines, mixed conifer forests, bigcone Douglas-fir, pinyon pine chaparral and oak woodlands, and Joshua trees. The mountains also provide important habitat for endangered and sensitive wildlife species, including the California condor, least Bells' vireo, Nelson's bighorn sheep, bald eagle, and California spotted owl, as well as connectivity corridor for many species, including mountain lions (USDAFS 2016).

3.3 CONSERVANCIES

3.3.1 San Gabriel Mountains Regional Conservancy

The San Gabriel Mountains Regional Conservancy (SGMRC) is a nonprofit public benefit corporation devoted to watershed management and other projects in the San Gabriel River Watershed of eastern Los Angeles County (https://www.sgmrc.org/). The mission of the SGMRC, according to their web page, is to promote the preservation of land and/or buildings for historic, educational, ecological, recreational, or open space opportunities (https://www.sgmrc.org/).

Since its establishment in 1997, the SGMRC has developed numerous partnerships, grants, and donations with the conservancies and land trusts of the San Gabriel Valley. Among such recent planning efforts and transactions for preservation, more than 2,000 acres of open space have been strategically targeted to protect watershed, regional wildlife, open space corridors, and mutual resource protection for multiple purposes. Current projects include the Santa Fe Dam and Galster Wilderness Park Nature Center and adjoining Native Plant Garden Project, mitigation projects, land acquisition planning, as well as the comprehensive San Gabriel River Watershed Management Plan.

The goals of the SGMRC are consistent with those of the WCA and provide opportunities for collaboration for a greater collective benefit towards meeting those goals.

3.3.2 Sierra Madre Mountains Conservancy

The Sierra Madre Mountain Conservancy (SMMC) is a local, non-profit, public benefit corporation dedicated to the protection and preservation of the natural beauty and integrity of the foothills along the City of Sierra Madre's northern boundary. Incorporated in 1989, the SMMC is dedicated to the preservation and protection of the foothills above the developed residential areas of the City of Sierra Madre.

In Little Santa Anita Canyon, land that was acquired by the City of Sierra Madre for watershed preservation in 1949 was designated as the 1200-acre Sierra Madre Historical Wilderness in 1967, protecting the Mount Wilson Trail. That same year, the 73-acre Bailey Canyon Wilderness Area was created. The SMMC worked with the Santa Monica Mountains Conservancy to sponsor

Proposition A, the Los Angeles County Parks and Recreation Act. With voter approval of this Act in November 1992, SMMC became eligible for $3.1 million for land acquisition. Through Proposition "A" funding, the Conservancy bought 7 parcels of land that total approximately 120 acres in the Sierra Madre foothills. In 2003, the SMMC received a grant from the Department of the Interior National Park Service for trails programs and research. The SMMC holds conservation easements on all the City's designated Open Space.

The protection and preservation of foothill open space mission of the SMMC includes land acquisition which has proven to be a successful approach. Collaboration with SMMC may provide joint benefits and increase efficiency of a regional effort to protection and preserve foothill open space.

3.3.3 Glendora Community Conservancy

Formed in 1991, the Glendora Community Conservancy (GCC), a nonprofit, public benefit corporation seeks to continue making a difference in open space acquisition, preservation, and protection (https://www.sgmrc.org/GCC/home.html). The mission of the GCC is stated on their web page as follows: to promote the preservation of land and/or buildings for historic, educational, ecological, recreational, scenic, or open space opportunities (https://www.sgmrc.org/GCC/home.html). One of the primary accomplishments of the GCC was the preservation of a population of an endangered plant, thread leaved brodiaea, and designation of a brodiaea Reserve to protect the location. The original 50-acre area is now part of the nearly 3,000-acre Glendora Community Conservancy Preserve. More recently, the GCC has combined efforts with the SGMRC described above in Section 1.3.1.

The goals of the GCC are consistent with those of the WCA and provide opportunities for collaboration and efficiencies in reaching collective goals.

3.3.4 The La Verne Land Conservancy

The La Verne Land Conservancy (LVLC) is a public non-profit organization founded in 2002 that is working to protect the remaining foothill open spaces above La Verne to "support the health of our watershed and to ensure future access to and enjoyment of the foothills and the adjacent Angeles National Forest". The stated mission of the LVLC is to sustain the rich, natural and cultural heritage of La Verne through the preservation of its remaining natural habitat and conservation of open space for compatible recreational uses. The La Verne Land Conservancy has acquired and preserved over 400 acres of open space in the foothills above the City of La Verne. In 2013, they expanded their focus to support creative projects within the city such as a butterfly garden, xeriscape demonstration garden, and Ramona Middle School educational classes.

La Verne Online says, "The La Verne Land Conservancy was organized early in 2002 to preserve the city's remaining open space. Unlike some environmental groups that protest, picket, or camp out up in a tree, the purpose of the La Verne Land Conservancy is to buy land and restore it to a more natural condition. Conservancies like this one raise money to buy undeveloped land at market value or receive it through a donation. After that, they partner with the city or other organizations to maintain the land."

3.3.5 Claremont Wildlands Conservancy

The Claremont Wildlands Conservancy is a grass-roots non-profit land conservancy organization formed in 2000 composed of local residents who are interested in preserving wild lands in the

City of Claremont. The stated mission of the Claremont Wildlands Conservancy is to preserve the land, air, watershed, plant, and wildlife resources of the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains in the greater Claremont area of northeastern Los Angeles County, as well as to advocate for the protection of important biotic habitats and for access to these natural areas for the enjoyment of current and future generations. The mission is accomplished through "voluntary partnerships with private landowners, public agencies, local government, developers, and other organizations to place land into permanent conservation, ensuring that the water quality, natural beauty, and ecological diversity of our community are preserved for future generations".

Members of the Claremont Hills Conservation Corporation voted to dissolve in 2019. The organization was established to oversee the City of Claremont's stewardship of the land originally donated by Pomona College to establish the Claremont Hills Wilderness Park. The City's history of responsible management of the property and use of a well-considered master plan for the park indicated that such oversight was no longer necessary.

3.3.6 The Wildlands Conservancy

Save the Saints

The Wildlands Conservancy manages many different preserves and education programs in California. In addition to this, the conservancy is also leading in large-scale landscape linkage conservation projects such as the Save the Saints project. The Cleveland, Angeles, and San Bernardino National Forests surround Metropolitan southern California, and are among the most popular recreational lands in America. Each forest is composed of a mountain range named after saints: the Santa Ana, San Gabriel and the San Bernardino Mountains - hence Save the Saints. The Angeles National Forest occurs at the northern boundary of the Study Area, while the San Bernardino National Forest occurs northeast of the Study Area. The Wildlands Conservancy (TWC) has been the leader in purchasing forest inholdings with private monies. TWC owns and manages lands of rich biodiversity in the Cleveland, Los Padres, and San Bernardino National Forests.

3.3.7 Rivers and Mountains Conservancy

The San Gabriel and Lower Los Angeles Rivers and Mountains Conservancy (RMC) was created by the California legislature in 1999 and is one of ten conservancies within the California Resources Agency. The RMC stated mission is to "preserve open space and habitat in order to provide for low-impact recreation and educational uses, wildlife habitat restoration and protection, and watershed improvements within our jurisdiction." The RMC territory covers eastern Los Angeles County and western Orange County.

The Rivers and Mountains Conservancy is a member of four joint powers authorities:

- Watershed Conservation Authority;
- Los Cerritos Wetlands Authority; and
- Azusa-RMC Joint Powers Authority.

RMC has developed a Parkway and Open Space Plan and a number of additional, specialized plans have been created, some in partnership with other organizations.

3.4 OTHER POLICIES

3.4.1 Emerald Necklace Forest to Ocean Expanded Vision Plan

The Emerald Necklace Forest to Ocean Expanded Vision Plan is a regional plan that proposes to establish a comprehensive network of walking, biking, and riding trails from forest to ocean and from east to west (Amigos de los Rios 2014). One of the many regional goals of the Plan, as stated, is to "improve public health by expanding access to nature and outdoor recreation" (Amigos de los Rios 2014).

3.5 FEDERAL REGULATIONS

3.5.1 Endangered Species Act

The Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (FESA) protects plants and animals that the government has listed as "Endangered" or "Threatened". The FESA is implemented by enforcing Sections 7 and 9 of the Act. A federally listed species is protected from unauthorized "take" pursuant to Section 9 of the FESA. "Take", as defined by the FESA, means to harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or to attempt to engage in any such conduct. All persons are presently prohibited from taking a federally listed species unless and until (1) the appropriate Section 10(a) permit has been issued by the USFWS or (2) an Incidental Take Statement is obtained as a result of formal consultation between a federal agency and the USFWS pursuant to Section 7 of the FESA and the implementing regulations that pertain to it (50 *Code of Federal Regulations* [CFR] 402). "Person" is defined in the FESA as an individual, corporation, partnership, trust, association, or any private entity; any officer, employee, agent, department, or instrument of the federal government; any State, Municipality, or political subdivision of the State; or any other entity subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The Project Applicant is a "person" for purposes of the FESA.

3.6 STATE REGULATIONS AND PROJECTS

3.6.1 California Endangered Species Act

Pursuant to the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) and Section 2081 of the *California Fish and Game Code*, an incidental take permit from the CDFW is required for projects that could result in the "take" of a State-listed Threatened or Endangered species. Under the CESA, "take" is defined as an activity that would directly or indirectly kill an individual of a species, but the definition does not include "harm" or "harass", as the federal act does. As a result, the threshold for a "take" under the CESA is higher than that under the FESA. A CDFW-authorized Incidental Take Permit under Section 2081(b) is required when a project could result in the "take" of a State-listed Threatened or Endangered Species. The application for an Incidental Take Permit under Section 2081(b) has several requirements, including the preparation of a conservation plan, generally referred to as a Habitat Conservation Plan.

3.6.2 California Essential Habitat Connectivity Project

The California Essential Habitat Connectivity Project developed a statewide assessment of essential habitat connectivity that complies or is consistent with Senate Bill (SB) 85 (2007) which required CDFW to develop vegetation and wildlife habitat mapping standards, and AB 2785 (2008) which required CDFW to map essential wildlife corridors and habitat linkages.

The California Essential Habitat Connectivity Project report is a self-described functional network of connected wildlands essential to the continued support of California's diverse natural communities in the face of human development and climate change. This report was also intended to make transportation and land-use planning more efficient and less costly, while helping reduce dangerous wildlife-vehicle collisions. According to the Project, it builds upon earlier efforts such as Missing Linkages (Penrod 2004) which identified linkages at risk, however, linkages were not prioritized, and some were found to be missing (Spencer et. al 2010).

The Essential Habitat Connectivity Report includes three primary products: (1) a statewide Essential Habitat Connectivity Map; (2) data characterizing areas delineated on the map; and (3) guidance for mitigating the fragmenting effects of roads and for developing and implementing local and regional connectivity plans. The products are available for public use on two websites—BIOS, managed by the CDFW (http://bios.dfg.ca.gov), and Data Basin, managed by the Conservation Biology Institute (http://databasin.org). Both are interactive web-based systems that allow users to download, print, combine, comment on, or otherwise use the maps, data layers, and other information (Spencer et. al 2010).

Essential Connectivity Areas are placeholder polygons that can inform land-planning efforts, but that should eventually be replaced by more detailed Linkage Designs, developed at finer resolution based on the needs of particular species and ecological processes. It is important to recognize that even areas outside of Natural Landscape Blocks and Essential Connectivity Areas support important ecological values that should not be "written off" as lacking conservation value (Spencer et. al 2010).

4.0 METHODOLOGY

This section described the methods employed to achieve the Study objectives of documenting biological resources within the Study Area and developing a tool for prioritizing biological resource values of the lands within it for potential acquisition for conservation. The selected methods are intended to provide both a relative ranking based on current data available while allowing flexibility to replace data sets with updated information in the future and update parcel priority rankings for preservation acquisition potential as needed. Data sets were selected for analysis based on their potential to provide current and accurate biological resources information pertinent to assessing conservation value within the region.

4.1 DESIGNATION OF LANDS FOR FURTHER EVALUATION

A large percentage of lands within the Study Area can be excluded from further evaluation. Developed lands offer little to no value towards regional biological diversity or connectivity and are therefore not suitable candidates for conservation consideration. Conserved lands, while having potentially high biological values, are also unsuitable for consideration for acquisition due to their designation as preserved. Although these lands were removed from evaluation for acquisition for conservation consideration as described below, they are included in many of the analysis because the resources within them and their position on the landscape can affect values of other lands and may be important links or missing links of a regional conservation system.

4.1.1 Preserved/Unpreserved

This task involved the identification of parcels as either preserved or un-preserved. The determination of preserved was applied to parcels based on confirmation of a conservation status available in the public record. Boundaries and official names of conservancies were verified through use of public lands GIS data (California Protected Areas Database), conservancy web

sites, and WCA outreach efforts with conservancies. Additionally, federal lands within the Angeles National Forest (excluding in-holdings under un-incorporated County jurisdiction), were designated as preserved based on publicly available National Forest boundaries spatial data. The purpose of identifying preserved lands was two-fold: 1) parcels already preserved can be excluded from consideration for potential acquisition for conservations; and 2) a designation of preservation provides long term biological resource value implications both within and adjacent to the designated parcels and regionally. Parcels without conservation status and outside the National Forest boundaries were identified as un-preserved.

4.1.2 Developed/undeveloped

In an effort to locate lands within the Study Area with potential to support biological resource values, a designation of developed or undeveloped was determined through evaluation of publicly available California Department of Forestry and Fire Protections (CALFIRE) Fire and Resource Assessment Program (FRAP) vegetation data (described in greater detail in Section 4.2 below). Land use layers indicating a vegetation type or open water classification were categorized as un-developed. Land use layers indicating either developed or an alternate classification other than a vegetation type or open water classification were categorized as developed. Parcels which contained greater than 50% total acreage of undeveloped designation were classified as undeveloped. Parcels which contained greater than 50% total acreage of developed designation were classified as developed. These designations allowed parcels with minimal potential to support native habitat or other regional biological resource values to be excluded from further evaluation for conservation.

4.1.3 Undeveloped and Unpreserved

Combining results of the designations described above resulted in a subset of lands within the Study Area where the designations of undeveloped and unpreserved overlapped. These areas that were both undeveloped as well as unpreserved represent lands for further evaluation for consideration for acquisition for conservation.

4.2 VEGETATION

Plant communities, or vegetation, are often a key indicator of biological value within an area. Mapping vegetation provides baseline conditions from which habitat assessment are largely based and the general health of the area can be ascertained. Vegetation within the Study Area was mapped using the CALFIRE FRAP data set. CALFIRE FRAP, in cooperation with CDFW VegCamp program and extensive use of USDA Forest Service Region 5 Remote Sensing Laboratory data, has compiled the “best available” land cover data available for California into a single comprehensive statewide data set. The data span a period from approximately 1990 to 2014. Typically, the most current, detailed, and consistent data were collected for various regions of the state. Decision rules were developed that controlled which layers were given priority in areas of overlap. Crosswalks were used to compile the various sources into the common classification scheme, the California Wildlife Habitat Relationships system.

4.3 SPECIAL STATUS RESOURCES

Special status species are typically associated with habitats that have been diminished by human activities and generally imperiled and in need of conservation. Data bases containing special status species records from the Study Area were reviewed and mapped. Special status species included plant and wildlife species that have been afforded special status and/or recognition by federal and State resource agencies, as well as by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS), a

private conservation organization commonly relied upon for plant distribution and occurrence information. In general, the principal reason an individual taxon (i.e., species, subspecies, or variety) is given such recognition is the documented or perceived decline or limitations of its population size, geographic range, and/or distribution resulting in most cases from habitat loss.

Sources used to determine the special status of biological resources are as follows:

- **Plants.** Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (CNPS 2021); the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) (CDFW 2021a); various Federal Register notices from the USFWS regarding listing status of plant species; and the List of Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens (CDFW 2021c).
- **Wildlife.** California Wildlife Habitat Relationships Database System (CDFW 2014); CNDDB (CDFW 2021a); various Federal Register notices from the USFWS regarding listing status of wildlife species; and List of Special Animals (CDFW 2021b).

In addition to providing an inventory of special status plant and wildlife species, the CNDDB also provides an inventory of vegetation types that are considered special status by State and federal resource agencies, academic institutions, and various conservation groups (such as CNPS). In addition, the County of Los Angeles Oak Tree Ordinance protects all oak trees that are at least eight inches or more in diameter in breast height (dbh) at 4.5 feet above natural grade (County of Los Angeles 1988). At the community level, oak woodlands are protected via SB 1334, which led to the creation of the Los Angeles County Oak Woodlands Management Plan (County of Los Angeles 2011). Under this plan, oak woodlands are defined as those areas where two or more oak tree areas of influence overlap (i.e., an area that is ten times the size of a tree's canopy). Finally, all wetland and riparian vegetation types are also considered special status species by (1) the CDFW in its capacity as a natural resource trustee for purposes of California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) review and (2) the federal Clean Water Act, Section 404, which protects "waters of the United States", including those jurisdictional wetlands that are defined by the presence of hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology.

Data points and polygon locations were sourced using either CDFW's CNDDB, iNaturalist.com location data (verified observations only), or eBird.com location data (verified observations only). The bulk of the species data comes from CDFW's CNDDB. iNaturalist and eBird data was used to supplement CNDDB data that were either lacking or mostly historic (i.e., pre-1980s) in an effort to capture more robust and updated observation data. For example, the coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) observations in Glendora were missing from the CNDDB query, therefore eBird verified locations were used. Other examples include the coastal whiptail (*Cnemidophorus tigris stejnegeri*), San Bernardino ringneck snake (*Diadophis punctatus modestus*), burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), coast range newt (*Taricha torosa*), coast patch-nosed snake (*Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*), rosy boa (*Lichanura orcutti*), southern California legless lizard (*Anniella stebbinsi*), and bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*).

In cases where specific locations are unknown, CNDDB includes special status species locations that are approximate and include large buffers, 10 miles in some cases. In this instance the center point is reflected on the map.

4.4 HYDROLOGIC FEATURES

Hydrology is often a limiting factor and, as such, it dictates the landscape. Hydrologic features range in size throughout the Study Area but represent only a small percentage but critical component of the terrain. Hydrologic features, consisting of watershed boundaries, drainages, and wetlands, were mapped within the Study Area. Watershed boundaries that overlap the Study

Area include the San Gabriel River Watershed and the Los Angeles River Watershed. The Los Angeles River Watershed encompasses and is shaped by the path of the Los Angeles River, which flows from its headwaters in the Santa Susana Mountains and Simi Hills in at the east end of the San Gabriel Valley. The San Gabriel River Watershed is located in the eastern portion of Los Angeles County. It is bound by the San Gabriel Mountains to the north, most of San Bernardino/Orange County to the east, the division of the Los Angeles River from the San Gabriel River to the west, and the Pacific Ocean to the south.

The USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) is a publicly available resource that provides detailed information on the abundance, characteristics, and distribution of US wetlands. The "wetlands" displayed on the Wetlands Mapper show wetland type and extent using a biological definition of wetlands. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The National Hydrography Dataset, developed by the United States Geological Service, was also used to identify and map perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams throughout the Study Area.

4.5 SOILS

Many rare plant and wildlife species depend on habitat which is soil type dependent. Soil types were mapped using the Web Soil Survey (WSS) dataset throughout the project region. WSS provides soil data and information produced by the National Cooperative Soil Survey. It is operated by the USDA NRCS and provides access to the largest natural resource information system in the world. WSS is updated and maintained online as the single authoritative source of soil survey information. Specific soil types are often correlated with the presence of rare plant species and vegetation types, and the soils map can help to assess the probability for the occurrence of certain special status plants or vegetation types.

4.6 FIRE HISTORY

The history of fire in an area can contribute to understanding it's ecology, resilience, and or susceptibility to wildfires. Each of these factors is important to understand the potential level of effort for management. Additionally, many plant species, including rare plants, are fire followers. Mapping fire occurrences can aid in habitat assessments for such species. The 2020 Fire and Resource Assessment Program (Cal Fire FRAP) was utilized in order to map historic fires occurring between 1878–2019 within the Study Area. This date range represents the most comprehensive and publicly available fire data. This is a multi-agency statewide database of fire history. For Cal Fire, timber fires 10 acres or greater, brush fires 30 acres and greater, and grass fires 300 acres or greater are included. For the U.S. Forest Service, there is a 10-acre minimum for fires since 1950.

4.7 SLOPE ANALYSIS

The steepness of terrain may limit the ability to grade for development. Furthermore, municipalities frequently have variable development requirements dependent on slope steepness and may prohibit development above certain thresholds. A slope analysis was conducted for the Study Area based on Los Angeles County Digital Elevation (DEM) data. All terrain within the Study Area were categorized into the following slope degree categories:

- 0%–14.99%
- 15%–24.99%
- 25%–34.99%
- 35%–49.99%
- 50%+

4.8 WILDLIFE MOVEMENT

Wildlife corridors link together areas of suitable wildlife habitat that are otherwise separated by rugged terrain, changes in vegetation, or human disturbance. The fragmentation of open space areas by urbanization creates isolated "islands" of wildlife habitat. In the absence of habitat linkages that allow movement to adjoining open space areas, various studies have concluded that some wildlife species, especially the larger and more mobile mammals, will not likely persist over time in fragmented or isolated habitat areas because they prohibit the infusion of new individuals and genetic information (MacArthur and Wilson 1967; Soule 1987; Harris and Gallagher 1989; Bennett 1990). Corridors mitigate the effects of this fragmentation by (1) allowing animals to move between remaining habitats, thereby permitting depleted populations to be replenished and promoting genetic exchange; (2) providing routes for wildlife to escape from fire, predators, and human disturbances, thus reducing the risk that catastrophic events (such as fire or disease) will result in population or local species extinction; and (3) serving as travel routes for individual animals as they move in their home ranges in search of food, water, mates, and other necessary resources (Noss 1983; Fahrig and Merriam 1985; Simberloff and Cox 1987; Harris and Gallagher 1989).

Wildlife movement activities usually fall into one of three movement categories: (1) dispersal (e.g., juvenile animals from natal areas or individuals extending range distributions); (2) seasonal migration; and (3) movements related to home range activities (e.g., foraging for food or water, defending territories or searching for mates, breeding areas, or cover). A number of terms such as "wildlife corridor", "travel route", "habitat linkage", and "wildlife crossing" have been used in various wildlife movement studies to refer to areas in which wildlife move from one area to another. To clarify the meaning of these terms and to facilitate the discussion on wildlife movement in this analysis, these terms are defined as follows:

- **Travel Route –** a landscape feature (e.g., a ridgeline, drainage, canyon, or riparian strip) within a larger natural habitat area that is used frequently by animals to facilitate movement and to provide access to necessary resources (e.g., water, food, cover, den sites). The travel route is generally preferred because it provides the least amount of topographic resistance in moving from one area to another. It contains adequate food, water, and/or cover while moving between habitat areas and it provides a relatively direct link between target habitat areas.
- **Wildlife Corridor –** a piece of habitat, usually linear in nature, that connects two or more habitat patches that would otherwise be fragmented or isolated from one another. Wildlife corridors are usually bound by urban land areas or other areas unsuitable for wildlife. The corridor generally contains suitable cover, food, and/or water to support species and to facilitate movement while in the corridor. Larger, landscape-level corridors (often referred to as "habitat linkages" or "landscape linkages") can provide both transitory and resident habitat for a variety of species.
- **Wildlife Crossing –** a small, narrow area, relatively short in length and generally constricted in nature that allows wildlife to pass under or through an obstacle or barrier

that otherwise hinders or prevents movement. Crossings typically are man-made and include culverts, underpasses, drainage pipes, and tunnels to provide access across or under roads, highways, pipelines, or other physical obstacles. These often represent "choke points" along a movement corridor, which may impede wildlife movement and increase the risk of predation.

It is important to note that, in a large open space area where there are few or no man-made or naturally occurring physical constraints to wildlife movement, wildlife corridors (as defined above) may not yet exist. Given an open space area that is both large enough to maintain viable populations of species and to provide a variety of travel routes (e.g., canyons, ridgelines, trails, riverbeds, and others), wildlife will use these "local" routes while searching for food, water, shelter, and mates and will not need to cross into other large open space areas. Based on their size, location, vegetative composition and availability of food, some of these movement areas (e.g., large drainages and canyons) are used for longer lengths of time and serve as source areas for food, water and cover, particularly for small- and medium-sized animals. This is especially true if the travel route is within a larger open space area. However, once open space areas become constrained and/or fragmented as a result of urban development or construction of physical obstacles (such as roads and highways), the remaining landscape features or travel routes that connect the larger open space areas become corridors as long as they provide adequate space, cover, food and water, and do not contain obstacles or distractions (e.g., man-made noise, lighting) that would generally hinder wildlife movement.

In general, animals discussed within the context of movement corridors typically include larger, more mobile species (e.g., mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), fox [*Urocyon* sp.], and coyote). Most of these species have relatively large home ranges through which they move to find adequate food, water, and breeding and wintering habitat. It is assumed that corridors that serve larger, more vagile species (those that can move freely, such as birds) also serve as corridors for many smaller, less mobile species, such as reptiles, amphibians, and rodents (generally discussed within the context of local movement). For smaller species, these local movements are compared to "stepping-stones" as individuals move between populations; this facilitated gene flow on the regional scale.

The availability of open space corridors is generally considered less important for bird species. Most bird species are believed to fly in more or less direct paths to desired locations; however, some habitat-specific species may not move great distances from their preferred habitat types and are believed to be less inclined to travel across unsuitable areas.

Ideally, an open space corridor should encompass a heterogeneous mix of vegetation types to accommodate the ecological requirements of a wide variety of resident species in any region. Most species typically prefer adequate vegetation cover during movement, which can serve as both a food source and as protection from weather and predators. Drainages, riparian areas, and forested canyon bottoms typically serve as natural movement corridors because these features provide cover, food, and often water for a variety of species. Very few species will move across large expanses of open habitat (i.e., lacking vegetation cover) unless it is the only option available to them. For some species, landscape linkages must be able to support animals for sustained periods, not just for travel. Smaller or less mobile animals (e.g., rodents and reptiles) require long periods to traverse a corridor, so the corridor must contain adequate food and cover for survival.

Regional studies, including South Coast Missing Linkages: A Wildland Network for the South Coast Ecoregion (Penrod 2004) were reviewed for additional information specific to Study Area.

4.9 PRIORITY RANKING

The final step in the Study methodology involved development of a priority ranking process. The purpose of the process is to score each parcel on a variety of biological parameters and calculate the total score for all metrics and compare parcels. The various parameters were scored and weighted as appropriate to reflect their relative importance in assigning priorities for property acquisition. The following seven metrics were used to analyze the biological conservation values of each undeveloped unpreserved parcels: (1) vegetation type [native and special status]; (2) proximity to National Forest land; (3) proximity to non-National Forest preserved land; (4) occurrence within an SEA; (5) proximity to a hydrological feature; (6) proximity of occurrence of Threatened or Endangered, or otherwise sensitive species; and (7) proximity to U.S. Forest Service Designated Critical Habitat. The weighting was applied using a GIS model with access to meta data for each parcel and each parcel received a total score, and a matrix was prepared listing all parcels by their scores from highest to lowest. An explanation of the scoring and weighting methods is summarized below.

4.9.1 Native Vegetation

The presence of native vegetation on a parcel was identified as an important parameter for assessing biological value and was given a score of 50 points. This relatively high point value was awarded to a parcel containing 75% or greater cover of native vegetation. Native vegetation is typically an indicator of little or no disturbance or adequate recovery following disturbance and suggests higher biological value because native plant and wildlife species are more closely associated with native vegetation. Parcels with less than 75% coverage of native vegetation types received no points. A more in-depth conversation of the importance of native vegetation can be found in Section 4.9.2. Native vegetation types that are shown on Exhibit 2 are included in Table 2 in Section 4.9.2 below.

4.9.2 Special Status Vegetation

Vegetation that is considered special status based on the definition given in Section 4.3 and depicted on Exhibit 3, Special Status Species Map, was used as a measure of a parcels biological value. A parcel was allotted 50 points for each acre of special status vegetation mapped in its boundary. Due to the rareness and limited quantity of this resource, the score has been weighted to reflect its sensitivity. Therefore, the more acreage of special status vegetation a parcel has, the greater the score for this metric. Special status vegetation relates to the sensitivity or rareness in the region and its likelihood to contain special status plant and wildlife species. Examples of categories of special status vegetation includes riparian, oak, and sage scrub. Vegetation types that are considered common in the region (e.g. chaparral) were not included in this parameter but were captured in the native vegetation parameter. Conversely, areas with greater than 25% non-native vegetation types were not awarded a score in the native vegetation parameter. Table 2 below identifies which vegetation types were included as special status.

TABLE 2
NATIVE VEGETATION TYPES WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

Vegetation Type	Special Status Y/N
Alkali Desert Scrub	Y
Annual Grassland	Y
Barren	N
Bitterbrush	Y
Blue Oak Woodland	Y
Blue Oak-Foothill Pine	Y
Chamise-Redshank Chaparral	Y
Closed-Cone Pine-Cypress	N
Coastal Oak Woodland	Y
Coastal Scrub	Y
Desert Riparian	Y
Desert Scrub	Y
Desert Wash	Y
Eastside Pine	N
Fresh Emergent Wetland	Y
Jeffrey Pine	N
Joshua Tree	Y
Juniper	Y
Lacustrine	Y
Mixed Chaparral	N
Montane Chaparral	N
Montane Hardwood	N
Montane Hardwood-Conifer	N
Montane Riparian	Y
Perennial Grassland	Y
Pinyon-Juniper	Y
Ponderosa Pine	N
Riverine	Y
Sagebrush	Y
Saline Emergent Wetland	Y
Sierran Mixed Conifer	N
Subalpine Conifer	N
Valley Foothill Riparian	Y
Valley Oak Woodland	Y
Water	Y
Wet Meadow	Y
White Fir	N

4.9.3 National Forest and non-Forest Preserved Land

This parameter awards 20 points to a parcel occurring adjacent to National Forest and otherwise undeveloped preserved lands. Adjacency to preserved lands was identified as a biological value for conservation because it gives priority to those areas that would act as a buffer zone to these regionally important preserved lands to lessen the likelihood of future edge effects which are

detrimental to biological resources. A list of undeveloped preserved lands in the Study Area can be found on Exhibit 4. The database used for this parameter includes the publicly available Angeles National Forest GIS boundary data layer and privately approved boundary for relevant conservation lands.

4.9.4 Significant Ecological Areas (SEA)

As defined in Section 3.1.15 above, Significant Ecological Areas are officially designated areas within Los Angeles County with rare biological resources (Exhibit 5). Parcels that fall completely or partially within an SEA are awarded 40 points. SEAs have been designated areas of high importance for preservation within the region and they are intended to capture full sub-watersheds of the rare resource within them. Development can occur within an SEA with County approval although the process and guidelines require greater natural biological resources protections. The database used for this parameter is the publicly available Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning Significant Ecological Area GIS boundary data layer.

4.9.5 Hydrological Features

Hydrological features such as streams, wetlands, and rivers add biological value to a parcel because of their relative rarity in the region and high concentration of plant and wildlife species — rare or otherwise. These areas may also act as wildlife corridors, for example as birds move through during migration or fish naturally move during their life cycle. Queried data included watersheds and wetland features occurring in the region per the National Wetland Inventory Database and the National Hydrography Dataset. Watershed boundaries that overlap the Study Area include the San Gabriel River Watershed and the Los Angeles River Watershed. Parcels containing any portion of a hydrological feature (not including watersheds) were awarded 10 points for an ephemeral drainage, 20 points for an intermittent drainage, and 30 points for a perennial drainage feature. Wetlands from the National Wetland Inventory Database are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology, and geography.

4.9.6 Special Status Species

Special status species utilized for scoring in this parameter included those that are: federally and State listed Threatened or Endangered, CDFW Species of Special Concern, CDFW Fully Protected species, California Native Plant Society Rare Plant Rank (List 1B to 4.3), and Forest Service Sensitive. Definitions for each of these categories can be found in Section 4.3. Any parcel with a documented occurrence [point or polygon (partial or whole)] of a species with any of the above designation was awarded a score. Scoring was weighted by the rarity of the protection status with Endangered/Threatened being scoring the highest and CNPS List 2, 3, 4, or State Species of Concern, or Forest Service Sensitive scoring the lowest. Scoring was also weighted based on proximity to the subject parcel. Those parcels with the species' recorded location within its boundaries were given a higher score than those with records occurring outside the parcel's boundaries but within 0.25 mile. Point values were assigned as follows:

- A State or federal Threatened or Endangered plant or animal species record occurs within parcel boundaries (100 points);
- A State or federal Threatened or Endangered plant or animal species record occurs outside parcel boundaries but within 0.25 mile (40 points);
- CNPS 1B plant species or State Fully Protected wildlife species record occurs within parcel boundaries (75 points);

- CNPS 1B plant species or State Fully Protected wildlife species record occurs outside parcel boundaries but within 0.25 mile (30 points);
- CNPS List 2, 3, 4, or State Species of Concern, or Forest Service Sensitive Species record occurs within parcel boundaries (40 points); and
- CNPS List 2, 3, 4, or State Species of Concern, or Forest Service Sensitive Species record occurs outside parcel boundaries but within 0.25 mile (20 points).

4.9.7 USFWS Designated Critical Habitat

USFWS Designated Critical Habitat occurs within the Study Area for the following federally-listed Threatened or Endangered species: Braunton's milkvetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*), thread-leaved brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*), and southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax trailii extimus*) (Exhibit 3). The purpose of Critical Habitat to designate geographic areas that contain the physical or biological features that are essential to the conservation of a species listed under the Endangered Species Act. Critical Habitat may or may not be occupied by the species it is designed to protect. Parcels with overlapping Critical Habitat boundaries were given a score of 75 for each acre occurring within its boundary. Therefore, the more acreage of Critical Habitat a parcel has, the greater the score for this metric.

4.9.8 Cumulative Score and Rank

Using the metrics described above in Sections 4.9.1 through 4.9.7, individual metric scores were tabulated in a spreadsheet then totaled for a parcel combined score. The point spread of all parcel combined scores was then divided into ten equal categories each representing the range of one tenth of the point spread. A map was created reflecting each of the ten categories with the lowest tenth being red and the highest tenth being the darkest green. The categories are designed to represent the lowest to highest biological value for potential preservation consideration.

Maps were generated from the parameter matrix described in Sections 4.9.1 through 4.9.7 which present a color-coded display with gradations of high prioritization (green) to low prioritization (red) that represent the combined score for each undeveloped unpreserved parcel of interest. The maps also display the County Assessor parcel numbers (for larger parcels) as well as other parameters set forth above.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 DESIGNATION OF LANDS FOR FURTHER EVALUATION

5.1.1 Preserved/Un-preserved

Results of the query and designation of preserved and un-preserved lands are listed in Appendix A and depicted in Exhibit 4 along with official names of preserved land units where available. Using this map and associated meta data, parcels already preserved were excluded from consideration for potential acquisition for conservations. Additionally, the designation of preserved and un-preserved lands provides a visual understanding of the relationship between land units in the region and allows assessment of connectivity of open space throughout the Study region. Note that parcels which are not recorded as under government ownership but occur within the boundaries of the Angeles National Forest and partially or entirely within a half mile buffer of the project boundary are assumed to be private in-holdings within the National Forest and were designated as un-preserved. These parcels are un-incorporated and fall within the jurisdiction Los Angeles County.

In review of the resulting sub-set of parcels designated as preserved, several factors should be considered. Results rely on variety of resources which in some cases were in conflict and were resolved using best judgment with best available data. Resources used varied in age and some do not reflect the most current land use status or preserve boundary. Best judgement was used to determine the most appropriate data set and source for this analysis. Lastly, this data is not static and steps to confirm current land use status at any given time in the future should be taken.

5.1.2 Developed/undeveloped

Exhibit 4 reflects the results of designating lands as developed or undeveloped based on land use/vegetation type classifications. Appendix A lists the results in table format. Due to the large size of the Study Area and the use of regional-scale data set, results should be viewed at a macro scale. In addition, land-use classifications are expected to be imperfect when viewing at a more local micro scale. Parcel by parcel aerial photo truthing along with ground truthing in the field would be required for refinement to an accurate classification for local micro scale. Undeveloped lands depicted in Exhibit 4 provide a visual understanding of the distribution of open space and associated biological resources values in the Study Area. Conversely, the developed lands clearly illustrate the distribution of areas with minimal potential to support native habitat or other regional biological resource values allowing exclusion from further evaluation for conservation.

It should be noted that adjustments were made after a desk-top review of initial results from this analysis. The designation of developed or undeveloped was corrected in some cases to reflect observations of current aerial photographic imagery. Additionally, this data is not static and steps to confirm current parcel conditions at any given time in the future should be taken.

5.1.3 Undeveloped and Unpreserved

Combining the results designating lands as preserved or unpreserved and developed or undeveloped presents a sub-set of parcels within the Study Area for further evaluation for consideration for acquisition for conservation. Exhibit 4 depicts the undeveloped unpreserved lands as well as the preserved lands (conservancy lands) for regional reference. Appendix A lists the results in table format.

5.2 VEGETATION

Vegetation types and approximate acreages (ac.) mapped within the Study Area includes the following in alphabetical order: annual grassland (784 ac.), barren (730 ac.), chamise-redshank chaparral (54 ac.), coastal oak woodland (2,352 ac), coastal scrub (1,289 ac.), deciduous orchard (7 ac.), desert scrub (14 ac.), desert wash (1,158 ac.), eucalyptus (17 ac.), evergreen orchard (22 ac.), lacustrine (203 ac.), mixed chaparral (10,823 ac.), montane hardwood (764 ac.), pasture (14 ac.), Sierran mixed conifer (10 ac.), valley foothill riparian (196 ac.), and urban (11,129 ac.). A brief description of each vegetation type, incorporating the California Wildlife Habitat Relationships System's habitat descriptions, as well as local knowledge, can be found below. A map of the distribution of these vegetation types in the project region can be found on Exhibit 2, Vegetation Types and Other Areas.

The vegetation mapping results reflect a high degree of biodiversity in the Study Area. The diversity is consistent with expectations based on terrain and elevation complexity. The Study Area topography ranges from relative flat alluvial flats and broad washes at low elevation to steep sided canyons with perennial streams at higher elevations. The vegetation types adapted to the wide range of conditions reflect this diversity in terrain and similarly complemented with a diversity of associated wildlife species. Much of the vegetation and other native biotic communities within

the Study Area are relatively undisturbed over most of their extent due to preservation in the ANF. However, due to urbanization throughout much of the region, large expanses of these communities have been lost, making those remaining in the region particularly important for preservation. In addition, those vegetation types associated with the lower elevation foothills have experienced greater loss and are less represented in higher elevation Forest protected areas rendering them of most importance.

Results of the vegetation mapping exercise were used to determine if a parcel was majority developed or undeveloped. Results were also used in the Priority Ranking analysis for two purposes: 1) to award scores for parcels containing special status vegetation types as described in Section 4.9.2 above; and 2) to award scores for parcels containing 75% or greater native vegetation types as described in Section 4.9.1 above.

5.2.1 Annual Grassland

Annual grassland occurs primarily in the middle and eastern portion of the Study Area (Exhibit 2). Annual Grassland habitats are open grasslands composed primarily of annual plant species. Annual Grassland habitat occurs mostly on flat plains to gently rolling foothills. Introduced annual grasses are the dominant plant species in this habitat. These include wild oats (*Avena* spp.), soft chess (*Bromus hordeaceus*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), red brome (*Bromus rubens*), wild barley (*Hordeum* spp.), and foxtail fescue (*Festuca myuros*). Common forbs include filaree (*Erodium* spp.), turkey mullein (*Croton setiger*), true clovers (*Trifolium* spp.), bur clover (*Medicago polymorpha*), and many others. California poppy (*Eschscholzia californica*), the State flower, is found in this habitat. Various wildlife species are dependent on annual grassland for all, or a portion of, their life history. Common reptiles that breed in annual grassland habitats include the southern pacific rattlesnake (*Crotalus oreganus helleri*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), and side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*). Birds known to breed in Annual Grasslands include the burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*), horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris*), northern harrier (*Circus hudsonius*), and western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*). Bird species that depend heavily on annual grassland for foraging includes the turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), and prairie falcon (*Falco mexicanus*).

5.2.2 Barren

Barren vegetation type is mapped throughout the lower elevations of the Study Area. Barren habitat is defined by a general lack of vegetation. Any habitat with less than 2 percent total vegetation cover by herbaceous, desert, or non-wildland species and less than 10 percent cover by tree or shrub species is considered barren. Since there is little or no vegetation in barren areas, structure of the substrate becomes a critical component of the habitat. Barren rock outcrops and cliff faces provide roosting habitat for many bat species, for instance.

5.2.3 Chamise-Redshank Chaparral

Chamise-redshank chaparral may consist of nearly pure stands of chamise or redshank (*Adenostoma sparsifolium*), a mixture of both, or with other shrubs. This vegetation type was mapped generally in the eastern portion of the Study Area. Within the Study Area, this community may actually not contain red shank as this species is not known from the area. This mapping discrepancy is an artifact of utilizing regional vegetation data bases which are imperfect at the species identification level. This vegetation type may be more closely described as mixed chaparral (Section 5.2.11) which is a very similar vegetation type containing chamise and other associated species.

5.2.4 Coastal Oak Woodland

Coastal oak woodland is found in scattered patches throughout the Study Area, generally associated with drainages, and north facing slopes. In the Study Area, this vegetation type is largely dominated by coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) in the overstory. However, in some areas, depending on moisture level, coastal oak woodland may be a mixture of coast live oak, California walnut (*Juglans californica*), canyon live oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*), Engelmann oak (*Quercus engelmannii*), and California bay (*Umbellularia californica*). In the Study Area, understory species are shade tolerant shrubs such as Himalayan blackberry (*Rubus armeniacus*), California blackberry (*Rubus ursinus*), creeping snowberry (*Symphoricarpos mollis*), and various fern species. Coastal oak woodland provide habitat for a wide variety of wildlife species in the Study Area. Many of the bird species that inhabit the Study Area use oak woodland for breeding or foraging or both. An important component of oak woodland are disseminators of acorns [e.g., California scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), and Steller's jay (*Cyanocitta stelleri*), acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), and western gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseu*)] plus those that utilize acorns as a major food source band-tailed pigeon (*Patagioenas fasciata*), California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), woodrat (*Neotoma* spp.), American black bear (*Ursus americanus*), and mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*). Reptiles such as western fence lizard, side-blotched lizard, and southern pacific rattlesnake are also found in this habitat type.

5.2.5 Coastal Scrub

Coastal scrub is scattered in patches throughout the Study Area. Coastal sage in the Study Area varies in composition, but generally speaking, is co-dominated by California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*), California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), black sage (*Salvia mellifera*), white sage (*Salvia apiana*), and chaparral yucca (*Hesperoyucca whipplei*). Coastal sage is fire-adapted and most species found in this habitat resprout soon after fire. The coastal subspecies of California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) spends its entire life cycle exclusively within coastal scrub habitat. In the Study Area, coastal California gnatcatcher has been observed in the San Dimas area (Exhibit 3, Special Status Species Map).

5.2.6 Deciduous Orchard

Deciduous orchard is found in one small patch in the eastern portion of the Study Area. Deciduous orchards include deciduous trees (trees that shed their leaves seasonally), such as, almonds, apples, apricots, cherries, figs, nectarines, peaches, pears, pecans, pistachios, plums, pomegranates, prunes and walnuts. Many orchards are treated in strips down the tree rows with herbicides. Examples of wildlife that may feed on nuts (almonds and walnuts) include northern flicker (*Colaptes auratus*), California scrub jay, America crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*), Brewer's blackbird (*Euphagus cyanocephalus*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), easten fox squirrel (*Sciurus niger*), and California ground squirrel. some species of bats may also roost in large leaved orchard tree species.

5.2.7 Desert Scrub

Desert scrub is mapped in the southeastern San Bernardino County portion of the Study Area. Desert scrub habitats are typically open canopy with largely open ground between shrubs. Desert scrub may be dominated by a variety of shrubs, and in the survey area, species that may co-dominant in this area include coastal bladderpod (*Peritoma arborea*), California buckwheat, California brittlebush (*Encelia californica*), rubber rabbitbrush (*Ericameria nauseosa*), burrobush (*Ambrosia salsola*), white bursage (*Ambrosia dumosa*), and various cactus species. In the Study Area, desert scrub provides habitat for various wildlife species, namely reptiles and mammals.

Reptiles such as but not limited to western fence lizard, side-blotched lizard, common kingsnake (*Lampropeltis getula*), gopher snake, southern pacific rattlesnake may all occur here. Various species of mammals such as but not limited to pocket mice, and kangaroo rat, desert cottontail rabbit (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), may all occur here.

5.2.8 Desert Wash

Desert wash was mapped in two main drainages in the Study Area, San Gabriel Wash and San Antonio Wash. Typically, desert wash is a habitat dominated by shrubs and trees such as blue palo verde (*Parkinsonia florida*), little-leaved paloverde (*Parkinsonia microphylla*), desert ironwood (*Olneya tesota*), smoketree (*Psorothamnus spinosus*), catclaw acacia (*Acacia greggii*), honey mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*), and tamarisk (*Tamarix* spp.). In the Study Area, however, these species (apart from the non-native tamarisk) are not known to occur. Understory species that are described for this habitat also do not occur [e.g., desert broom (*Baccharis sarothroides*), California crucillo (*Ziziphus parryi*), Anderson's thornbush (*Lycium andersonii*), arrow weed (*Pluchea sericea*), desert willow (*Chilopsis linearis*)]. This habitat may be better described as coastal scrub (Section 5.2.4) or alluvial sage scrub. Alluvial sage scrub is like coastal scrub in structure and canopy cover, and many species overlap, however, the presence of scalebroom (*Lepidospartum squamatum*) sets this habitat apart from coastal scrub. Alluvial sage scrub is characterized by low stature shrubs, usually with high proportion of open ground/cobble between shrubs. This habitat type is adapted to periodic intense scouring from high flows through the canyon and down onto the alluvium. This habitat type's importance for wildlife would be very similar to desert scrub (Section 5.2.6).

5.2.9 Eucalyptus

A small patch of eucalyptus was mapped in the western portion of the Study Area. Eucalyptus habitats range from rows of single-species windbreaks with little or no shrubby understory to scattered trees over a well-developed herbaceous and shrubby understory. Eucalyptus habitats have been planted in the state of California since the late 1800's and can be found at a wide variety of locations, typically on flat ground or gently rolling hills. Some examples of species that heavily utilize this habitat for roosting, perching, and nesting include American crow, common raven (*Corvus corax*), barn owl (*Tyto alba*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), and red-shouldered hawk (*Buteo lineatus*). Many species of small songbirds such as, but not limited to, warblers forage on the invertebrates that inhabit the eucalyptus leaves and bark. Reptiles such as western fence lizard, southern alligator lizard (*Elgaria multicarinata*), and gopher snake would be considered common in these areas.

5.2.10 Evergreen Orchard

Evergreen orchard was mapped in the lower central portion of the Study Area in small patches. Evergreen orchards in California are typically open single species tree dominated habitats. The understory in evergreen orchards usually consists of bare soil. Wildlife, such as, mule deer browse on the trees; other wildlife such as eastern fox squirrel and numerous birds feed on fruit. Some wildlife [e.g., mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*)] are more passive in their use of the habitat for cover and nesting sites. Evergreen orchards do not provide the food for wildlife that many of the deciduous fruit and nut trees provide.

5.2.11 Lacustrine

Lacustrine is mapped in the central and eastern portions of the Study Area, and are associated with flood control (e.g., dammed channels containing standing water) or industry (e.g., rock

quarries). Lacustrine habitat is used by many wildlife species for reproduction, food, and water. In the Study Area, the State Endangered bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) has been documented visiting the lacustrine habitat, likely foraging for food. A variety of aquatic bird species are dependent on lacustrine habitat as well.

5.2.12 Mixed Chaparral

Mixed chaparral dominates in acreage and can be found continuously throughout the Study Area. Mixed chaparral can be found on all aspects, but at higher elevations is typically found on north facing slopes. Mixed chaparral is fire-adapted, and can be found in rocky, sandy, or gravelly soils. Dominant species in cismontane mixed chaparral include inland scrub oak (*Quercus berberidfolia*), San Gabriel Mountains leather oak (*Quercus durata* var. *gabrielensis*) and several species of ceanothus (*Ceanothus* spp.) and manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* spp.). Examples of commonly associated shrubs in this habitat type in the Study Area include chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), birchleaf mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus betuloides*), ashy silk-tassel (Garrya flavescens), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), thick-leaved yerba-santa (*Eriodictyon crassifolium*), hairy yerba santa (*Eriodictyon trichocalyx*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), California coffeeberry (*Frangula californica*), hollyleaf cherry (*Prunus ilicifolia*), and California flannelbush (*Fremontodendron californicum*). No wildlife species are restricted to mixed chaparral, most species found in coastal scrub or coastal oak woodland would also be found in mixed chaparral, the coastal California gnatcatcher is the exception.

5.2.13 Montane Hardwood

Montane hardwood was mapped in a few small patches along the northern boundary at the east end of the Study Area, with much higher acreages occurring north of the site in the higher elevations of the ANF. Overstory associates in this habitat type within the Study Area would consist of bigleaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), white alder (*Alnus rhombifolia*), coast live oak, California bay (*Umbellularia californica*), and bigcone Douglas-fir (*Pseudotsuga macrocarpa*). Associated understory species may include currant (*Ribes* spp.), California wild rose (*Rosa californica*), snowberry, various manzanita species, poison-oak, and various forbs and grasses. Animal species that may be found in the montane hardwood within the Study Area include but are not limited to those listed in the coastal oak woodland description (Section 5.2.3). Additionally, many amphibians and reptiles are found on the forest floor in the montane hardwood habitat. Among them are Monterey ensatina (*Ensatina eschscholtzii eschscholtzii*), black-bellied slender salamander (*Batrachoseps nigriventris*), garden slender salamander (*Batrachoseps major major*), and western fence lizard. Snakes include southern pacific rattlesnake and California mountain kingsnake (*Lampropeltis zonata*).

5.2.14 Pasture

Pasture was mapped as a small patch in the northeastern corner of the Study Area. Pasture vegetation is a mix of perennial grasses and legumes that normally provide 100 percent canopy. The mix of grasses and legumes varies according to management practices such as seed mixture, fertilization, soil type, irrigation, weed control, and the type of livestock on the pasture. Ground-nesting birds such as horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris*) and killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*) (if water is present), may nest in these areas. A variety of sparrows may forage in these areas as well. Mammals such as, but not limited to, pocket mice and desert cottontail rabbit may also inhabit these areas.

5.2.15 Sierran Mixed Conifer

The species that are described for this habitat type [white fir, Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, sugar pine, incense-cedar, and California black oak] do not occur, except for Douglas-fir, at the elevations present in the Study Area. This is likely a mapping error, and the habitat can likely be described as closer to montane hardwood (Section 5.2.12).

5.2.16 Valley Foothill Riparian

Valley foothill riparian is mapped in the middle portion of the Study Area. This vegetation type is described as being dominated by cottonwood (*Populus* spp.), California sycamore (*Platanus racemosa*), and valley oak (*Quercus lobata*). Valley oak does not occur within the Study Area; therefore, this habitat type can be described as being dominated by Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) and California sycamore. Valley foothill riparian habitats are found in valleys bordered by canyon walls or alluvial slopes. They are generally associated with low velocity flows, flood plains, and gentle topography that provide a high-water table. Valley-foothill riparian habitats provide food, water, migration and dispersal corridors, and escape, nesting, and thermal cover for an abundance of wildlife. Many are permanent residents; others are transient or migratory visitors.

5.2.17 Urban

In the Study Area, urban refers to the developed areas, and can be found mostly in the southern portion throughout the Study Area. These areas are comprised of structures and hardscape (e.g., concrete, asphalt), with tree groves, street strip trees, shade tree/lawn, lawn, and shrub cover, interspersed. These areas provide habitat for mostly disturbance tolerant wildlife species, typical of non-native species such as house sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), and European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), though many native species also enter these urban areas as it is an interface with natural areas, and in order to travel to other natural areas. As described in Section 5.1.2, these areas were excluded from further evaluation for preservation. It should be noted that these areas occur almost exclusively in the low elevation alluvial plain which provides insight to the vegetation types that have been lost to the greatest degree within the Study Area. Such areas, where they remain functionally connected with other expanses of undisturbed open space, are even more critical for preserving regional biodiversity.

5.3 SPECIAL STATUS RESOURCES

Many special status plant and wildlife species are known to occur in the Study Area and many others are expected to occur and still others may occur due to the presence of potentially suitable habitat. Table 3 (plants) and Table 4 (wildlife) provide a list of recorded and potentially occurring special status species. A map depicting the location of the recorded special status species observations in the Study Area can be found in Exhibit 3.

TABLE 3
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES OF THE STUDY AREA

Species	General Habitat/Range Description[a]	USFWS	CDFW	CRPR	USFS	Critical Habitat Present in the Study Area[b]	Potential for Occurrence[c]
Astragalus brauntonii Braunton's milk-vetch	Occurs in brushy habitats, along fire-breaks, or in disturbed areas (e.g., landslides, road clearings). Occurs in sandstone soils with carbonate layers between sea level and 2,100 feet above msl.	FE	—	1B.1	—	Yes	Observed. Known from Monrovia Wilderness Preserve.
Berberis nevinii Nevin's barberry	Occurs in coastal sage scrub with sandy or gravelly soils between sea level and 4,000 feet above msl.	FE	SE	1B.1	—	No	Observed. Known from Claremont Hills Wilderness Park.
Brodiaea filifolia thread-leaved brodiaea	Occurs in valley grassland, foothill woodland, coastal sage scrub, freshwater wetlands, and wetland-riparian habitats between 80 and 2,800 feet above msl.	FT	SE	1B.1	—	Yes	Observed. Known from the foothills of Glendora. Critical Habitat occurs in two locations in Glendora and partially in La Verne.
Calochortus clavatus var. *gracilis* slender mariposa lily	Occurs in canyons, chaparral, and slopes between sea level and 3,200 feet above msl. Known from the south base of the San Gabriel Mountains.	—	—	1B.2	FSS	—	Observed. Known from Azusa Wilderness Park, Claremont Wilderness Park, and Evey Canyon.
Calochortus plummerae Plummer's mariposa lily	Occurs in dry rocky places, often in brush, coastal sage scrub, and yellow pine forest between sea level and 5,500 feet above msl. Known from the Santa Monica Mountains to the south face of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains to San Jacinto Mountains.	—	—	4.2	–	—	Observed. Known from scrub and chaparral habitats throughout the Study Area.

TABLE 3
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES OF THE STUDY AREA

Species	General Habitat/Range Description[a]	USFWS	CDFW	CRPR	USFS	Critical Habitat Present in the Study Area[b]	Potential for Occurrence[c]
Chorizanthe parryi var. *parryi* Parry's spineflower	Occurs in dry soils in dry slopes and flats; sometimes at interface of 2 vegetation types, such as chaparral and oak woodland between 300 and 2,600 feet above msl. Known from the central and eastern South Coast, the eastern Transverse Ranges, and the northwestern edge of the Sonoran Desert.	—	—	1B.1	FSS	—	May occur in scrub and chaparral habitats though records in area are historical.
Dudleya cymosa ssp. *crebrifolia* San Gabriel River dudleya	Occurs in granitic slopes at approximately 1,300 feet above msl. Known from Fish Canyon and the San Gabriel Mountains.	—	—	1B.2	FSS	—	Observed. Known from Fish Canyon in Azusa and Upper Sawpit Canyon in Monrovia.
Dudleya densiflora San Gabriel Mountains dudleya	Occurs in steep canyon walls, rocky cliffs, and chaparral between 980 and 1,700 feet above msl. Known from the San Gabriel Mountains.	—	—	1B.1	FSS	—	Observed. Known from San Gabriel River, Fish Canyon, and Roberts Canyon in Azusa.
Dudleya multicaulis many-stemmed dudleya	Occurs in dry, stony places on heavy clay soils, coastal sage scrub, and chaparral habitats between sea level and 2,000 feet above msl. Known from Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Riverside, Orange, and San Diego Counties.	—	—	1B.2	FSS	—	Observed. Known from San Gabriel River, San Dimas, and Claremont.
Galium grande San Gabriel bedstraw	Occurs in chaparral and oak woodland between 1,300 and 4,000 feet above msl. Known from the San Gabriel Mountains.	—	—	1B.2	FSS	—	May occur in chaparral and oak woodland habitat throughout the Study Area. Historical record within the Study Area in Monrovia (extirpated).

TABLE 3
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES OF THE STUDY AREA

Species	General Habitat/Range Description[a]	USFWS	CDFW	CRPR	USFS	Critical Habitat Present in the Study Area[b]	Potential for Occurrence[c]
Horkelia cuneata var. *puberula* mesa horkelia	Occurs in dry, sandy, coastal chaparral between 230 and 2,850 feet above msl. Known from the Outer South Coast Ranges, the South Coast (especially foothill edge of Los Angeles Basin), and Peninsular Ranges.	—	—	1B.1	FSS	—	May occur in scrub, chaparral, and native woodland habitat in the Study Area. Historical observations in Glendora and Azusa.
Imperata brevifolia California satintail	Occurs in wet springs, meadows, stream banks, and floodplains between sea level and 1,640 feet above msl. Known from the Outer North Coast Ranges, the Cascade Range Foothills, the southern Sierra Nevada Foothills, the San Joaquin Valley, the South Coast, the Transverse Ranges, and the Desert to Utah, Texas, and Mexico.	—	—	2B.1	FSS	—	May occur in wetland habitat in the Study Area. Historical records in Azusa and San Dimas outside the Study Area.
Juglans californica [*Juglans californica* var. *californica*] Southern California black walnut	Occurs in hillsides and canyons between 100 and 3,000 feet above msl. Known from the Outer South Coast Ranges and Southwestern California (except Channel Islands and the San Bernardino Mountains).	—	—	4.2	WL	—	**Observed. Known from scattered distribution throughout the Study Area.**
Lepechinia fragrans fragrant pitcher sage	Occurs in canyons and chaparral between sea level and 4,200 feet above msl. Known from the San Gabriel and Santa Monica Mountains and the Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa, and Santa Catalina Islands.	—	—	4.2	FSS	—	Observed. Known from Glendora and Claremont.

TABLE 3
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES OF THE STUDY AREA

Species	General Habitat/Range Description[a]	USFWS	CDFW	CRPR	USFS	Critical Habitat Present in the Study Area[b]	Potential for Occurrence[c]
Lepidium virginicum var. *robinsonii* Robinson's pepper-grass	Occurs in dry soils in shrublands of southwestern California and Baja California, Mexico between sea level and 9,100 feet above msl.	—	—	4.3[d]	—	—	May occur in scrub and chaparral habitat throughout the Study Area. Historical records in Glendora, Azusa, and Claremont.
Lilium humboldtii ssp. *ocellatum* ocellated Humboldt lily	Occurs in gravelly soil, gullies and canyons, and chaparral between sea level and 5,900 feet above msl. Known from the San Gabriel, San Bernardino, San Jacinto and Santa Ana Mountains and from Santa Cruz Island.	—	—	4.2	WL	—	Observed. Known from Palmer and Evey Canyons in Claremont.
Monardella macrantha ssp. *hallii* Hall's monardella	Occurs in dry slopes and ridges, chaparral, and yellow pine forest between 1,900 and 6,500 feet above msl. Known from the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains and Peninsular Ranges.	—	—	1B.3	FSS	—	May occur in scrub, chaparral, and native woodland habitat in the higher elevation portions of the Study Area. Historic and recent observations above Claremont Wilderness Park.
Monardella saxicola rock monardella	Occurs in dry, rocky places, chaparral, and yellow pine forest between 1,400 and 6,000 feet above msl. Known from the San Gabriel Mountains.	—	—	4.2	FSS	—	Observed. Known from the Claremont foothills. May occur in scrub, chaparral, and native woodland habitat in the higher elevation areas in the Study Area. Historical records all east of San Gabriel Canyon.
Muhlenbergia californica California muhly	Occurs in chaparral, yellow pine forest, coastal sage scrub, wetland-riparian, riparian, stream banks, and seeps and meadows between 300 and 6,500 feet above msl.	—	—	4.3	—	—	May occur in scrub, chaparral, native woodland, and wetland habitats in the Study Area. Historic observations occur north of the Study boundary in Claremont.

TABLE 3
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES OF THE STUDY AREA

Species	General Habitat/Range Description[a]	USFWS	CDFW	CRPR	USFS	Critical Habitat Present in the Study Area[b]	Potential for Occurrence[c]
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum white rabbit-tobacco	Occurs in sandy soils near creek banks between sea level and 1,600 feet above msl.	—	—	2B.2	—	—	May occur in scrub and native woodland habitats throughout the canyons in the Study Area. Records in the area are historical.
Quercus engelmannii Engelmann oak	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, riparian woodland, and valley and foothill grasslands in Los Angeles, Orange, and Riverside counties and in Baja California, Mexico between sea level and 4,200 feet above msl.	—	—	4.2	—	—	Observed. Known from all municipalities in the Study Area except no records in Bradbury. May occur in native woodland habitats throughout the Project area.
***Quercus durata gabrielensis* San Gabriel oak**	**Occurs in chaparral and cismontane woodland between 1,476 and 3,280 feet above msl in Los Angeles and San Bernardino County.**	—	—	**4.2**	—	—	**Observed. Known from all municipalities in the Study Area except no records in Bradbury. May occur in chaparral and native woodland habitats throughout the Study Area.**
Romneya coulteri Coulter's matilija poppy	Inhabits dry washes and canyons in coastal sage scrub and chaparral away from the immediate coast between sea level and 4,000 feet above msl.	—	—	4.2	—	—	Observed. Known from Glendora, Azusa, and Monrovia Canyon Park. May occur in scrub and chaparral throughout the Study Area.
Senecio astephanus San Gabriel ragwort	Known only from the rocky slopes of the Transverse Ranges and adjacent Coast Ranges between 1,300 and 5,000 feet above msl.	—	—	4.3	—	—	May occur in steep slopes with scrub, chaparral, and oak woodland habitat in the Study Area. Historical records in the Study Area.

TABLE 3
SPECIAL STATUS PLANT SPECIES OF THE STUDY AREA

Species	General Habitat/Range Description[a]	USFWS	CDFW	CRPR	USFS	Critical Habitat Present in the Study Area[b]	Potential for Occurrence[c]
Symphyotrichum greatae Greata's aster	Occurs in damp soils in canyons between sea level and 6,500 feet above msl Known from the San Gabriel Mountains.	—	—	1B.3	—	—	Observed. Known from the foothills above Monrovia, Fish Canyon in Duarte, Glendora Wilderness Park, San Dimas Wash, and Evey Canyon in Claremont. May occur in moist shady canyons in chaparral and native woodland throughout the Study Area.
Thelypteris puberula var. *sonorensis* Sonoran maiden fern	Occurs along streams and in seepage areas from sea level to 2,600 feet above msl. Known from the South coast, the western Transverse Ranges, the San Gabriel Mountains, and the San Jacinto Mountains, into Arizona and Mexico.	—	—	2B.2	FSS	—	Observed. Known from Van Tassel Canyon in Azusa, Fish Canyon in Duarte, and Foothills above Glendale. May occur in meadows and seeps in native woodland and wetland habitat throughout the Study Area.

USFWS: United States Fish and Wildlife Service; CDFW: California Department of Fish and Wildlife; CRPR: California Rare Plant Rank; USFS: United States Forest Service; –: no status for this agency; msl: mean sea level.

Status Definitions

Federal (USFWS)
FE Endangered
FT Threatened

State (CDFW)
SE Endangered

Federal (USFS)
FSS Forest Service Sensitive

WL Watch List

CRPR List Categories
List 1B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
List 2B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California But More Common Elsewhere

List 4 Plants of Limited Distribution – A Watch List

CRPR Threat Code Extensions
None Plants lacking any threat information
.1 Seriously Endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened; high degree and immediacy of threat)
.2 Fairly Endangered in California (20–80% of occurrences threatened)
.3 Not Very Threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened; low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

[a] Source for General Habitat/Range Descriptions: Baldwin et al. 2012.
[b] Critical Habitat only applies to USFWS-listed species. As such, any species without a USFWS listing, will have a "–".

TABLE 4
SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES FROM THE STUDY AREA

Species	General Habitat/Range Description	USFWS	CDFW	USFS	Critical Habitat Present in the Study Area[a]	Potential for Occurrence
Invertebrates						
San Gabriel chestnut Glyptostoma gabrielense	Occurs in grassland, scrub, chaparral, woodland, and riparian habitats for foraging, nesting, and over wintering. Range under review; upper San Gabriel Valley and Mountains.	—	—	—	—	Observed. Throughout the Study boundary west of Claremont. Suitable habitat throughout the scrub, chaparral, agricultural, grassland, and native woodland areas.
Bombus crotchii Crotch bumble bee	Occurs in grassland, scrub, chaparral, woodland, and riparian habitats for foraging, nesting, and over wintering.	—	CSE	—	—	Observed. Known from Glendora Wilderness Park. Suitable habitat throughout the scrub, chaparral, agricultural, grassland, and native woodland areas.
Fish						
Gila orcuttii arroyo chub	Occurs in coastal freshwater streams and rivers with sustained flows and emergent vegetation with substrates consisting primarily of sand or mud.	—	SSC	FSS	—	Observed. Known from the San Gabriel River in Azusa (CDFW 2020a).
Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 3 Santa Ana speckled dace	Occurs in perennial streams with riffle habitats in clean, rocky-bottomed streams and rivers.	—	SSC	FSS	—	Observed. Known from Fish Canyon Creek in Azusa (CDFW 2020a).
Catostomus santaanae Santa Ana sucker	Occurs in shallow streams with flows that run from slow to swift. Stream substrates consist of boulders, gravel, and cobble where there are growths of filamentous algae. This species is occasionally found on sandy or muddy substrates.	FT	SSC	—	No	Observed. Known from Fish Canyon Creek in Azusa and San Dimas Wash in San Dimas (CDFW 2020a).

TABLE 4
SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES FROM THE STUDY AREA

Species	General Habitat/Range Description	USFWS	CDFW	USFS	Critical Habitat Present in the Study Area[a]	Potential for Occurrence
Amphibians						
Taricha torosa Coast Range newt	Found in wet forests, oak forests, chaparral, and rolling grasslands. In Southern California, drier chaparral, oak woodland, and grasslands are used.	—	SSC	—	—	Observed. Known from throughout the San Gabriel Mountains foothills in scrub, chaparral, wetland, and native woodland habitat.
Batrachoseps gabrieli San Gabriel Mountains slender salamander	Lives in moist places on land in elevations from 2,800 — 7,800 feet in the western San Gabriel Mountains. Found under large rocks, logs, and bark. Closely associated with extensive rock talus on forested slopes, often near a stream.	—	—	FSS	—	Not expected to occur in the Study Area. Outside known elevational range.
Reptiles						
Emys marmorata western pond turtle	Occurs in ponds, lakes, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches with a rocky or muddy bottom and aquatic vegetation at elevations from sea level to approximately 6,696 feet above msl.	—	SSC	FSS	—	Potentially suitable habitat within drainages and canyons throughout the Study Area.
Spea hammondii western spadefoot	Occurs in a wide range of habitats: lowlands to foothills, grasslands, open chaparral, pine-oak woodlands. It prefers shortgrass plains, sandy or gravelly soil (e.g., alkali flats, washes, alluvial fans). It is fossorial and breeds in temporary rain pools and slow-moving streams (e.g., areas flooded by intermittent streams).	—	SSC	—	—	Potentially suitable habitat in scrub, chaparral, grassland, native woodland, and wetland habitat throughout the Study Area.

TABLE 4
SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES FROM THE STUDY AREA

Species	General Habitat/Range Description	USFWS	CDFW	USFS	Critical Habitat Present in the Study Area[a]	Potential for Occurrence
Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard	Occurs in scrubland, grassland, coniferous forests, and broadleaf woodland vegetation types.	—	SSC	—	—	Potentially suitable habitat and historical records in the grasslands, scrub, chaparral, native woodland, and unvegetated natural habitats throughout the Study Area.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri coastal western whiptail	Occurs in hot and dry areas with sparse foliage and open areas. Found in forests, woodland, chaparral, and riparian areas.	—	SSC	—	—	Observed. Known from grassland, scrub, chaparral, native and non-native woodland, agricultural, and unvegetated natural habitats throughout the Study Area.
Anniella stebbinsi southern California legless lizard	Requires areas with loose sandy soil, moisture, warmth, and plant cover. Occurs in chaparral, pine-oak woodland, beach, and riparian vegetation types at elevations between sea level and approximately 5,100 feet above msl.	—	SSC	FSS	—	Observed. Known from grassland, scrub, chaparral, native and non-native woodland, agricultural, and unvegetated natural habitats throughout the Study Area.
Diadophis punctatus modestus San Bernardino ringneck snake	Occurs in moist habitats, including wet meadows, rocky hillsides, gardens, farmland, grassland, chaparral, mixed coniferous forests, and woodlands.	—	—	FSS	—	Observed. Known from Glendora Wilderness Park and San Antonio Creek Channel in Claremont. May occur in grasslands, scrub, chaparral, native woodland, and unvegetated natural habitats throughout the Study Area.
Lichanura orcutti rosy boa	Inhabits arid scrublands, semi-arid shrublands, rocky shrublands, rocky deserts, canyons, and other rocky areas. May be common in riparian areas but does not require permanent water.	—	—	FSS	—	Observed. Known from San Dimas Canyon Park. May occur in grasslands, scrub, chaparral, native woodland, and unvegetated natural habitats throughout the Study Area.

TABLE 4
SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES FROM THE STUDY AREA

Species	General Habitat/Range Description	USFWS	CDFW	USFS	Critical Habitat Present in the Study Area[a]	Potential for Occurrence
Salvadora hexalepis virgultea coast patch-nosed snake	Occurs in semi-arid brushy areas and chaparral in canyons, rocky hillsides, and plains at elevations from sea level to around 7,000 feet above msl.	—	SSC	—	—	Observed. May occur in grasslands, scrub, chaparral, native woodland, and unvegetated natural habitats throughout the Study Area.
Thamnophis hammondii two-striped garter snake	Occurs in wetlands, freshwater marsh, and riparian habitats with perennial water.	—	SSC	FSS	—	Observed during 2012 focused surveys; suitable habitat.
Birds						
Haliaeetus leucocephalus bald eagle	Nests in areas close to rivers, lakes, and reservoirs, near food sources including fish and waterfowl.	Delisted	SE	FSS	—	Observed. Known to nest near the San Gabriel Dam, observed throughout the San Gabriel River and Santa Fe Dam Recreation Area. May occur in the conifer woodland and open water areas in the Study Area.
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl (burrow sites; wintering in northern counties)	Breeds and forages in grasslands and prefers flat to low, rolling hills in treeless terrain. Nests in burrows, typically in open habitats, most often along banks and roadsides.	—	SSC	—	—	Observed. Known from San Antonio Creek Wash. May occur in the scrub and grassland habitat in the lowland areas of the Study Area.
Cypseloides niger black swift	Nesting typically occurs in a moist crevice or cave on a sea cliff above the surf or on cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons.	—	SSC	—	—	Observed. Known from the San Gabriel River in Azusa, The Claremont Wilderness Park, and Evey Canyon in Claremont. May occur in canyons throughout the Study Area.

TABLE 4
SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES FROM THE STUDY AREA

Species	General Habitat/Range Description	USFWS	CDFW	USFS	Critical Habitat Present in the Study Area[a]	Potential for Occurrence
Empidonax traillii extimus southwestern willow flycatcher (nesting)	Occurs in riparian habitats along rivers, streams, or other wetlands where dense growth of willows, mule fat, arrow-weed (*Pluchea sericea*), tamarisk (*Tamarix* sp.), or other plants are present, often with a scattered overstory of cottonwood	FE	SE	—	Yes	Critical Habitat for the southwestern willow flycatcher occurs in the San Gabriel River in Azusa. The southwestern willow flycatcher is not expected to occur based on habitat requirements for this species.
Vireo bellii pusillus least Bell's vireo (nesting)	Riparian habitats dominated by willows with dense understory vegetation between sea level and 1,500 feet above msl.	FE	SE	—	No	Observed. Known to breed in the San Gabriel River in Azusa. May breed north of the mapped observations up into Azusa Wilderness Park. Not likely to occur anywhere else in Study Area.
Polioptila californica californica coastal California gnatcatcher	Coastal sage scrub between sea level and 2,000 feet above msl.	FT	SSC	—	No	Observed. Known from the San Gabriel River in Azusa, San Dimas, and Claremont Nature Trail. May rarely occur in the scrub habitat in the Study Area.
Setophaga petechia yellow warbler	Riparian habitats dominated by willows with dense understory vegetation between sea level and 9,000 feet above msl.	—	SSC	—	—	Observed. Known from riparian canyons throughout the Project area. May occur for breeding in native woodland habitats in the Study Area.
Icteria virens yellow-breasted chat	For nesting, this species requires dense, brushy tangles near water and riparian woodlands that support a thick understory.	—	SSC	—	—	Observed. Known from riparian habitats in Claremont and Azusa. May occur in native woodland habitat throughout the Study Area.

TABLE 4
SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES FROM THE STUDY AREA

Species	General Habitat/Range Description	USFWS	CDFW	USFS	Critical Habitat Present in the Study Area[a]	Potential for Occurrence
Mammals						
Ovis canadensis nelson Desert bighorn sheep	Found throughout the American Southwest, including Grand Canyon, Mojave Desert, and Sonoran Desert. Commonly seen on steep terrain and cliffs.	—	FP	FSS	—	Not expected to occur in the project site. Outside known range. In the project range found north of the project site near the East Fork San Gabriel River.
Dipodomys merriami parvus San Bernardino kangaroo rat	Occurs in alluvial scrub vegetation on sandy loam substrates characteristic of alluvial fans and flood plains. Known from Los Angeles (historically), San Bernardino, Riverside, and Orange Counties.	FE	SSC	—	No	May occur in scrub habitat in the alluvial plains of the Study Area. Historical observation in Claremont (extirpated).
Neotoma lepida intermedia San Diego desert woodrat	Common to abundant in Joshua tree, Pinyon-juniper, mixed and chamise-redshank chaparral, sagebrush, and most desert habitats. Also found in a variety of other habitats. Most abundant in rocky areas with Joshua trees. Elevational range from sea level to 2600 m (8500 feet). Northern and elevational distribution may be limited by temperature.	—	SSC	—	—	Observed. Known from scrub, chaparral, native woodland habitat throughout the Study Area.
Antrozous pallidus pallid bat	Occurs in grasslands, shrublands, and woodlands and in open habitats with rocky areas for roosting.	—	SSC	FSS	—	May occur, potentially suitable foraging and roosting habitat in grassland, scrub, chaparral, and native woodland habitats in the Study Area. Historical observations in Sierra Madre, Monrovia, Azusa, Glendora, and San Dimas.

TABLE 4
SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES FROM THE STUDY AREA

Species	General Habitat/Range Description	USFWS	CDFW	USFS	Critical Habitat Present in the Study Area[a]	Potential for Occurrence
Corynorhinus townsendii Townsend's big-eared bat	Occurs in oak woodlands, arid deserts, grasslands, and high-elevation forests and meadows. Roosts in limestone caves, lava tubes, and man-made structures.	—	SSC	FSS	—	Observed foraging in Santa Anita Wash. May occur for foraging throughout the grassland, scrub, chaparral, and native woodland habitat in the Study Area.
Lasiurus blossevillii western red bat	Occurs in riparian habitats dominated by cottonwoods, oaks, sycamores, and walnuts.	—	SSC	—	—	Observed in two locations foraging in Santa Anita Wash. May occur for foraging throughout the native woodland habitat in the Study Area.
Lasiurus xamtjomis western yellow bat	Little is known about its habitat, but it is known to roost in leafy vegetation. This species is associated with dry thorny vegetation in the deserts of the southwestern U.S., the Mexican Plateau, and coastal western Mexico.	—	SSC	—	—	May occur in native riparian woodland habitat throughout the Study Area. Historical observation in Azusa.
Myotis thysanodes fringed myotis	Occurs in a variety of habitats including desert scrub, mesic coniferous forest, grassland, and sage-grass steppe, but mostly commonly in drier woodlands (i.e., oak, pinyon-juniper, and ponderosa pine). Forages in forest interior and along forest edges. Roosts in crevices in buildings, underground mines, rocks, cliff faces, bridges, decadent trees, and snags.	—	—	FSS	—	May occur, potentially suitable foraging and roosting habitat in grassland, scrub, chaparral, and native woodland habitat in the Study Area.

TABLE 4
SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES FROM THE STUDY AREA

Species	General Habitat/Range Description	USFWS	CDFW	USFS	Critical Habitat Present in the Study Area[a]	Potential for Occurrence
Eumops perotis californicus western mastiff bat	Found in many open semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, palm oases, chaparral, desert scrub, and urban areas. Typically forages in open areas with high cliffs and roosts in small colonies in crevices on cliff faces.	—	SSC	—	—	May occur; potentially suitable foraging and roosting habitat in grassland, scrub, chaparral, and native woodland habitat in the Study Area.
Nyctinomops macrotis big free-tailed bat	Feeds primarily on moths caught while flying over water sources in suitable habitat in the southwestern U.S. This species prefers rugged, rocky terrain and roosts in crevices in high cliffs or rocky outcrops.	—	SSC	—	—	May occur in areas with high cliffs or rocky outcrops throughout the Study Area.
Lepus californicus bennettii San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	Occurs in herbaceous and desert-shrub areas and open, early stages of forest and chaparral habitats	—	SSC	—	—	Observed. Known from throughout all habitat types in the Study Area.
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus Los Angeles pocket mouse	Occurs in lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage scrub vegetation with open ground and fine sandy soils between 550 and 2,650 feet above msl.	—	SSC	—	—	May occur in the grassland and scrub habitat throughout the Study Area.
Bassariscus astutus ringtail	Occurs in rocky, arid environments associated with water and can be found in riparian, pine, conifer, and juniper forests at elevations from sea level to 9,600 feet. They nest in abandoned structures, mineshafts, hollow trees, and caves.	—	FP	—	—	May occur in the native woodland habitat throughout the Study Area.

TABLE 4
SPECIAL STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES FROM THE STUDY AREA

Species	General Habitat/Range Description	USFWS	CDFW	USFS	Critical Habitat Present in the Study Area[a]	Potential for Occurrence

USFWS: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; CDFW: California Department of Fish and Wildlife; USFS: U.S. Forest Service; msl: mean sea level

Status Definitions

Federal (USFWS) Status
FE Endangered
FT Threatened
FP California Fully Protected

State (CDFW) Status
CSE Candidate State Endangered
SSC Species of Special Concern

USFS Status
FSS Forest Service Sensitive Species

[a] Critical Habitat only applies to USFWS-listed species. As such, any species without a USFWS listing, will have a "–".

Vegetation types that are considered special status are listed in Table 2 as previously discussed. The Study Area vegetation map, Exhibit 2, reflects the distribution of specials status vegetation types among all vegetation types.

5.4 HYDROLOGIC FEATURES

Results of the review of hydrologic features distribution in the Study Area are depicted In Exhibit 6. This data reflects the USFWS NWI and the National Hydrography Dataset, developed by the United States Geological Service, refines streams types to perennial, intermittent, and ephemeral streams throughout the Study Area.

The Study Area is dominated by one of the largest rivers in the region, the San Gabriel River. Although the banks have been hardened in most of the lower elevation stretches, including within the Study Area, this river has not been channelized and remains soft-bottom. As a result, the river has retained some of its width and vegetation persist throughout. Although managed, the vegetation is allowed to mature and alluvial scrub dominates area outside the active channel while riparian scrubs and woodlands occur in patches along the active channel's edge. The river's flow is strictly managed by several large dams and reservoirs north of the Study Area in the ANF.

In the arid southwest region, water can be rare, and it is always a major factor in defining the landscape, the vegetation, and the associated wildlife. Most drainages in the Study Area are ephemeral and only flow during and immediately following a rain event. Even with minimal flows, riparian habitat may be supported in these drainages. Intermittent streams may flow more seasonally being dry in summer and fall and wet in winter and spring. Perennial streams, which flow year-round, are rarer and support much more extensive riparian woodland. These drainages are vital for many wildlife species in the region although most are well adapted to the dry climate. The riparian habitats substantial increase the biodiversity of an area due to the multitude of species dependent on such habitat, particularly invertebrates, amphibians, and birds. These areas may also act as wildlife corridors, for example as birds move through during migration or wildlife navigate along the drainage bottom to access other habitat areas.

The importance of drainage features is intended to be reflected in the scoring of this metric. Parcels containing any portion of a hydrological feature (not including watersheds) were awarded 10 points for an ephemeral drainage, 20 points for an intermittent drainage, and 30 points for a perennial drainage feature.

5.5 SOILS

Results of soil types mapping are depicted in Exhibit 7 (Soils Map). This map utilizes the WSS dataset, produced by the National Cooperative Soil Survey. Although not included in the priority ranking process, soil types contribute in the consideration for preservation based on evidence of potential to support certain rare biological resources.

Many plant species, and often associated wildlife species, are dependent on a particular soil type. This is true in the Study Area for several plant species. For example, the many-stemmed dudleya occurs on heavy clay soils as described in Table 3. Rare soil types can be an indication of rare plants due to their limited distribution. Although soil type was not used as a scoring metric in the priority ranking analysis, it should be considered when reviewing a parcel for potential acquisition for preservation.

5.6 FIRE HISTORY

The 2020 Cal Fire FRAP was utilized to develop Exhibit 8 which reflects a map of historic fires occurring between 1878–2019 within the Study Area. Although not utilized as a ranking metric, understanding the fire history of an area contributes to its consideration for preservation based on evidence of potential vulnerability to fire, a potential need for habitat enhancement or restoration, and the ability to support certain rare biological resources.

Wildfires are a natural component of the San Gabriel Mountains and habitats and species within them have evolved to cope with, defend against, or take advantage of the process. However, some areas experience hotter and more destructive fires due to the build-up dead wood in the understory resulting from years of fire suppression. Other area experience more frequent burns due to proximity to high potential ignition sources such as roadways and power lines. These types of changes in the fire regime can inhibit processes that have evolved for millennia and alter the ability for populations of species to successfully occupy the site. The results depicted in Exhibit 8 indicate that while direct overlap in fire locations within the ten-year period is uncommon but adjacent burn areas are common. Presumably this is an indication of higher concentration of ignition source but an addition factor that is likely to play a role is prevailing wind conditions through an area. The mouth of San Gabriel Canyon is an example of an area that experiences a higher frequency of excessive winds which fall from the desert through the canyon and gust into the valley floor towards the ocean during a Santa Ana wind event while other areas along the foothills are typically more protected. Fire patterns should be evaluated carefully when considering conservation due to the potential for land management implications and long-term persistence of biological resource values.

5.7 SLOPE ANALYSIS

Exhibit 9 reflects the results of the slope analysis. The analysis was based on dividing slopes into five categories using Los Angeles County DEM data. All terrain within the Study Area is categorized into the following slope degree categories and each is represented in a different color with red being the steepest and green having the least percent slope as follows:

- 0%–14.99%
- 15%–24.99%
- 25%–34.99%
- 35%–49.99%

- 50%+

Although not included in the parcel ranking process, consideration for acquisition for preservation should include a review a parcels terrain as it may contribute to an understanding of the likelihood of threat of development or other disturbance. Depending on the local jurisdiction regulations may restrict development of certain slope steepness. Review of the slope analysis results along with regulations of the particular jurisdiction provide an understanding of the true threat of development. Steep slopes are less favorable to wildlife movement and can be difficult to traverse or access for recreation of for habitat enhancement activities. Excessively steep slopes can be erosive which may expose soils and provide a footing for non-native disturbance-following plant species to take hold. On the other hand, steep slopes, experience less disturbance typically due to the difficulty of access for humans.

5.8 WILDLIFE MOVEMENT

Wildlife movement, in general occurs across the open space areas of the San Gabriel foothills and throughout the Study Area. It occurs on many different levels dependent on species mobility and life cycle frequency. Although a greater concentration of movement tends to occur along pathways of least resistance and high resource value, mapping them throughout the Study Area would result in a multitude of connections with a multitude of minor pathways and fewer larger pathways where concentration of species and individuals and occupation interval are greater. However, connectivity between patches of undeveloped open space is critical for preserving regional biodiversity and self-sustaining plant and wildlife populations. The priority ranking process includes connectivity in assigning of relatively high point values for parcels situated adjacent to other undisturbed open space. These parcels combined minimize the effects of fragmentation and edge effect. A contiguous band of open space along the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains would contribute to sustain the existing connectivity and regional wildlife movement within the Study Area.

5.9 PRIORITY RANKING

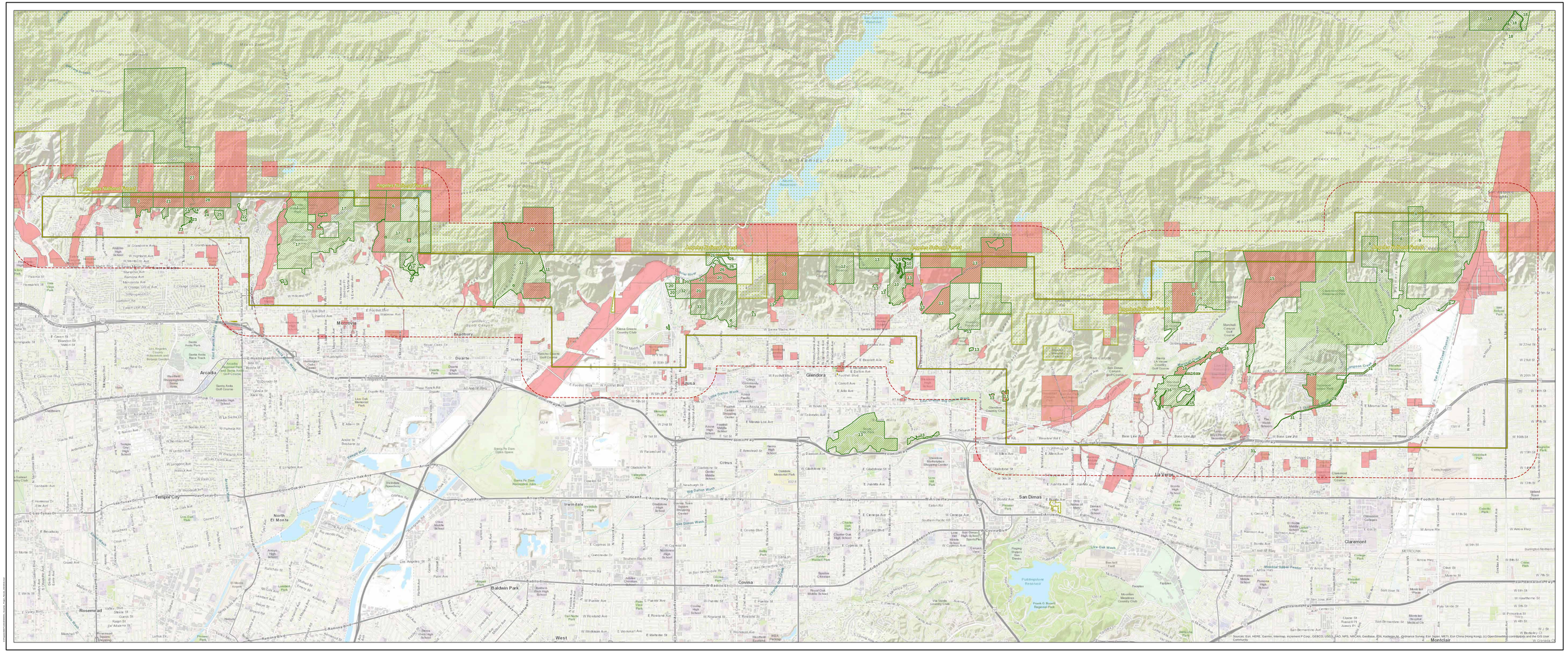
Results of the parcel priority ranking process, described in Sections 4.9.1 through 4.9.7 above, are reflected in Exhibit 10 which includes a color-coded display with gradations of high prioritization (green) to low prioritization (red) that represent the combined score for each undeveloped unpreserved parcel of interest. The categories are designed to represent the lowest to highest biological value for potential preservation consideration. The maps also display the County Assessor parcel numbers (for larger parcels) as well as other parameters set forth above. The individual metric scores and combined totals for each parcel are listed in a matrix (Appendix A).

6.0 DISCUSSION

The study results provide a valuable tool to assist with land conservation decision making. Although many factors require consideration prior to acquisition, the biological resource values are paramount if goals include the preservation of regional biological diversity within the Study Area. The metrics and associated point values were selected to provide a thorough assessment of a parcel's biological resource value relative to the Study Area using only publicly available data. In addition, parcels which scored highly for presence of resources or position on the landscape are generally favorable for long term resiliency. These parcels have persisted to date and retain native habitat and are often adjacent to open space rendering them good candidates for preservation based on success thus far regardless of nearby development and associated edge effects.

Several components of the study provide important results though not specially utilized within the scoring procedure. In considering the acquisition of a parcel, other important biological information to review includes the soil types present, steepness of the terrain, and fire history. As previously described, these data can provide information effecting a sites biological value as well as the potential threat of development and the feasibility and practicality of managing as preserved land.

Although government owned lands were excluded from the analysis, these lands are important to consider to provide a more complete understanding of the distribution of undisturbed lands in the Study Area. As shown in Exhibit 11, government owned lands are extensive in the Study Area and play an important role in providing connectivity as well as large habitat blocks. Some large local government owned lands are utilized for flood control and aquifer recharge and, by default, contain hydraulic features and often associated habitat. Although these areas are not managed for biological resource values, such values are high and have persisted with the activities. A shift in management approach in these areas could result in substantial increases in these values without impacting current operations. While such lands may not be available for acquisition and preservation, collaboration with the land managers in pursuit of a shift in the management approach may meet goals of biological resource value preservation in the Study Area. In addition, such changes affect the values of adjacent parcels and effects the overall reliability and resilience of the undisturbed undeveloped lands of the region.



- Approximate Project Area Boundary
- Project Area Half-Mile Buffer
- Angeles National Forest
- Government Parcels Removed From Consideration
- Preserves
  - 1- Arcadia Wilderness Park; Owned by City of Arcadia
  - 2- Azusa-RMC JPA; Owned by WCA
  - 3- Bailey Canyon Wilderness; Owned by SMMC
  - 4- Bluebird Ranch Mountain Preserve; Owned by GCC
  - 5- Canyon Park; Owned by City of Azusa
  - 6- Canyon Park; Owned by City of Monrovia
  - 7- Canyon Park, Boy Scouts of America; Owned by Boy Scouts of America
  - 8- Claremont Hills Wilderness Park; Owned by City of Claremont
  - 10- Colby Trail/ GMR, Vernal Pool & Brodiaea Reserve; Owned by GCC
  - 11- Duarte Wilderness Preserve; Owned by City of Duarte
  - 12- Easley Canyon Preserve; Owned by GCC
  - 13- Glendora Hillside Areas; Owned by City of Glendora
  - 14- Jack Feldsher Skyland Dr; Owned by SMMC
  - 15- Marshall Canyon RP; Owned by County of LA
  - 16- Marshall Canyon Trail; Owned by County of LA
  - 17- Monrovia Wilderness Preserve; Owned by City of Monrovia
  - 18- Mount Baldy Wilderness Preserve; Owned by WCA
  - 19- Open Space; Owned by City of La Verne
  - 20- Open Space; Owned by City of Pasadena
  - 21- Open Space; Owned by SMMC
  - 22- Prop A, Harm & Martin; Owned by SMMC
  - 23- Prop A, John Bowman; Owned by SMMC
  - 24- Prop A, Marjorie Shick; Owned by SMMC
  - 25- Prop A, Sunrise Hill; Owned by SMMC
  - 26- River Wilderness Park; Owned by WCA
  - 27- Sierra Madre Historical Wilderness Area; Owned by SMMC
  - 28- Sierra Madre Open Space; Owned by SMMC
  - 29- Sycamore Canyon Park; Owned by City of Claremont
  - 30- Sycamore Canyon Park; Owned by City of Diamond Bar
  - 31- Thompson Creek & Trail; Owned by City of Claremont
  - 32- Vasquez II; Owned by WCA
  - 33- Vasquez: Open Space; Owned by WCA

Government Parcels Removed Exhibit 11

Watershed Conservation Authority's San Gabriel Mountains and Foothills Open Space Acquisition Plan

Basemap: Esri World Topo
Printed: Psomas, 03/16/2021
Grid System: NAD83 UTM Zone 11N
(Rev: 03/16/2021 RMB) R:\Projects\WAT_WCA\3WAT130100\Graphics\ex_GovernmentParcelsRemoved.pdf

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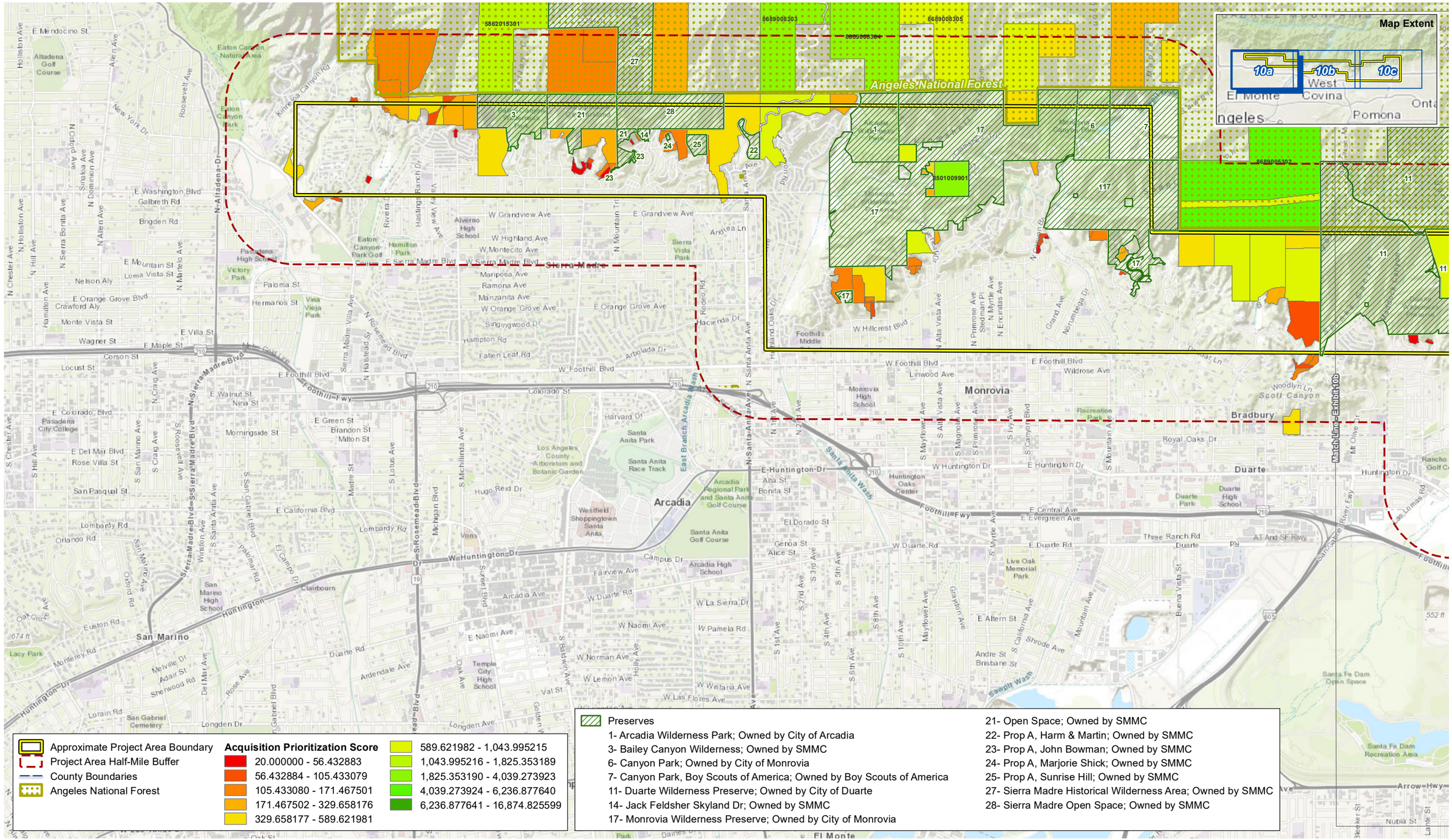
APPENDIX A

PRIORITY RANKING ASSESSMENT RESULTS



Approximate Project Area Boundary
Project Area Half-Mile Buffer
County Boundaries
Angeles National Forest

Acquisition Prioritization Score

20.000000 - 56.432883	589.621982 - 1,043.995215
56.432884 - 105.433079	1,043.995216 - 1,825.353189
105.433080 - 171.467501	1,825.353190 - 4,039.273923
171.467502 - 329.658176	4,039.273924 - 6,236.877640
329.658177 - 589.621981	6,236.877641 - 16,874.825599

Preserves

1- Arcadia Wilderness Park; Owned by City of Arcadia
3- Bailey Canyon Wilderness; Owned by SMMC
6- Canyon Park; Owned by City of Monrovia
7- Canyon Park, Boy Scouts of America; Owned by Boy Scouts of America
11- Duarte Wilderness Preserve; Owned by City of Duarte
14- Jack Feldsher Skyland Dr; Owned by SMMC
17- Monrovia Wilderness Preserve; Owned by City of Monrovia
21- Open Space; Owned by SMMC
22- Prop A, Harm & Martin; Owned by SMMC
23- Prop A, John Bowman; Owned by SMMC
24- Prop A, Marjorie Shick; Owned by SMMC
25- Prop A, Sunrise Hill; Owned by SMMC
27- Sierra Madre Historical Wilderness Area; Owned by SMMC
28- Sierra Madre Open Space; Owned by SMMC

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Prioritization of Property Acquisition

Exhibit 10a

Watershed Conservation Authority's San Gabriel Mountains and Foothills Open Space Acquisition Plan

N W E S

3,500 1,750 0 3,500 Feet

Basemap: Esri World Topographic Map

PSOMAS

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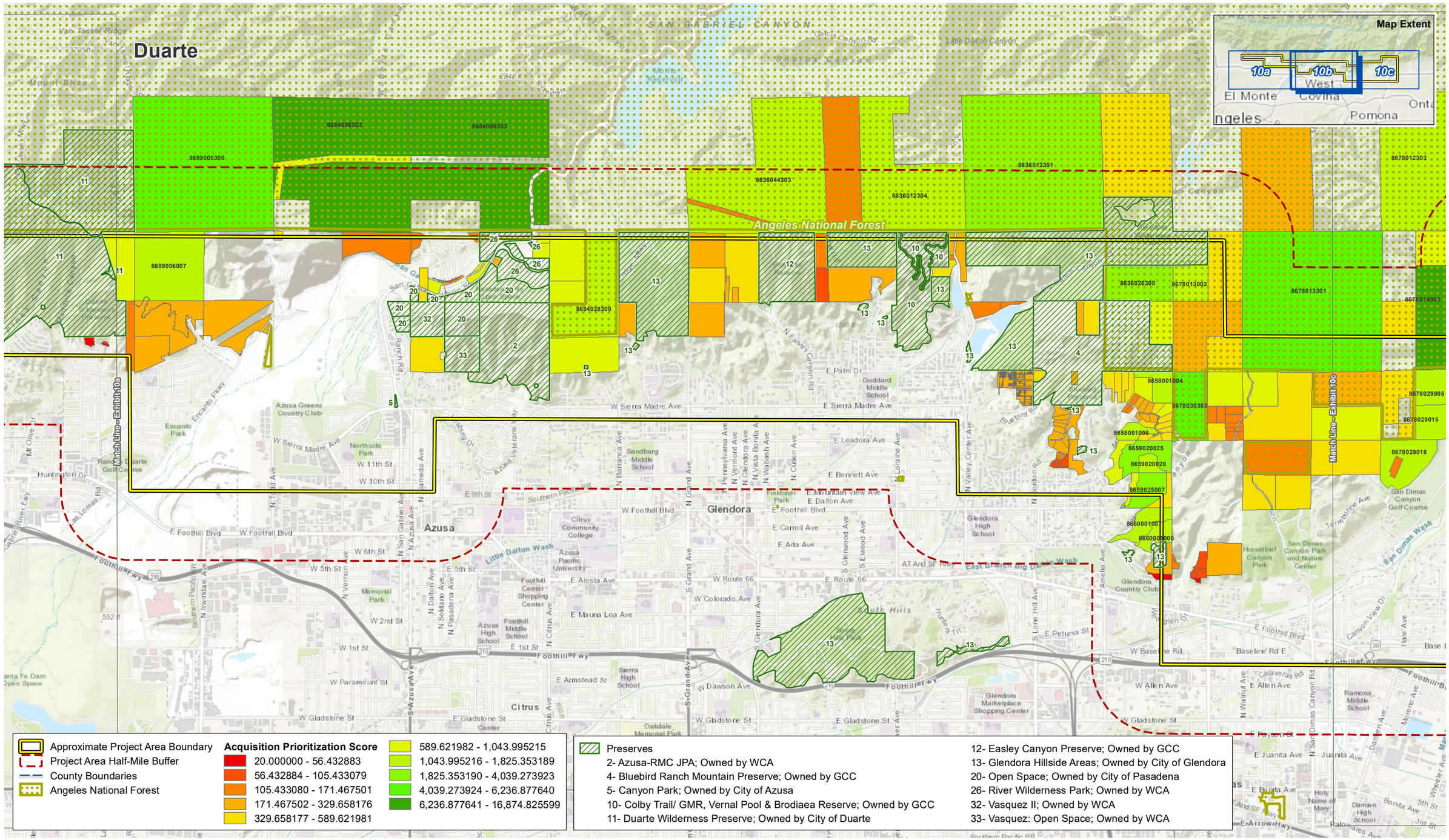

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Prioritization of Property Acquisition

Exhibit 10b

Watershed Conservation Authority's San Gabriel Mountains and Foothills Open Space Acquisition Plan

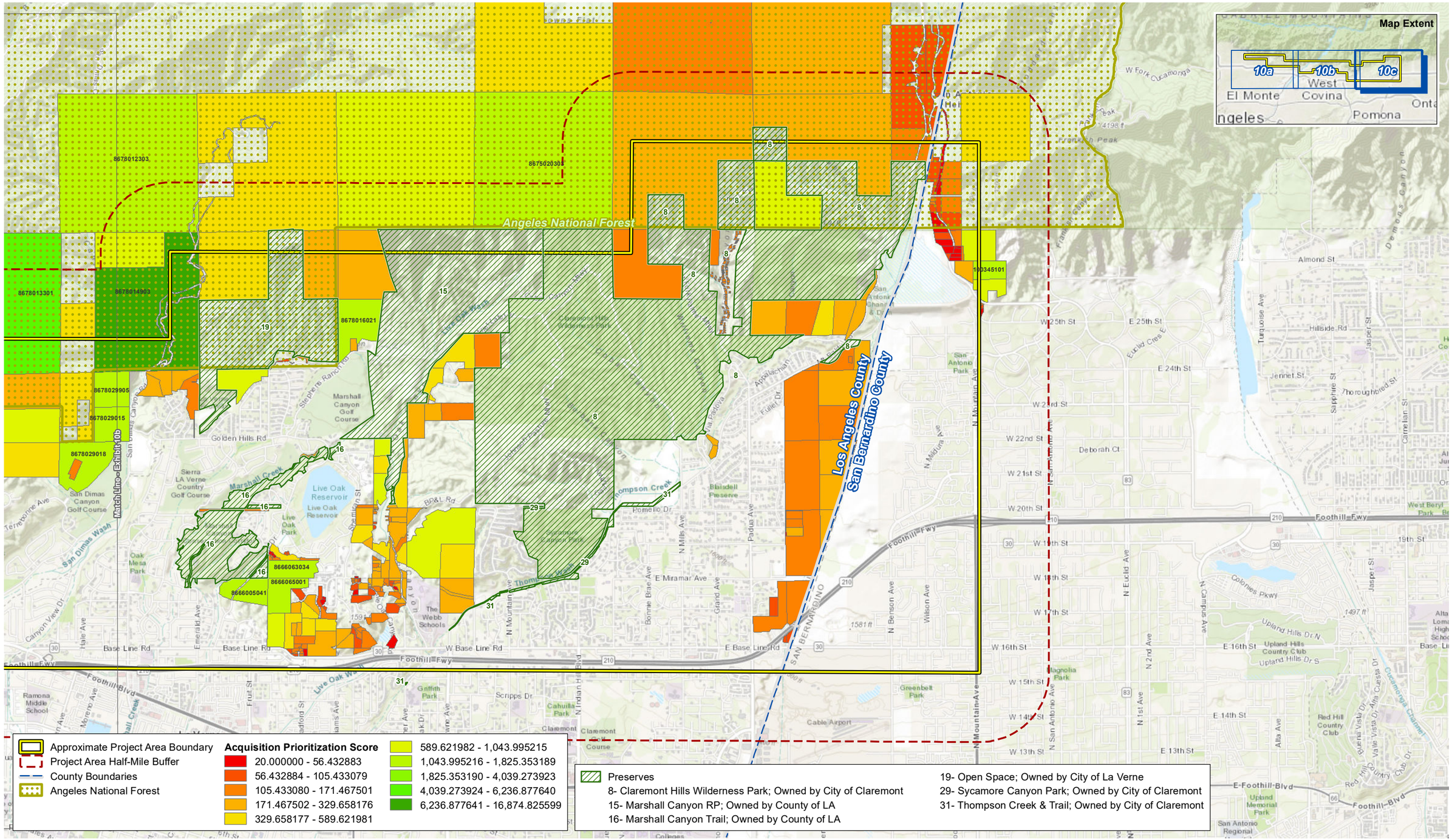
N W E S

3,500 1,750 0 3,500 Feet

Basemap: Esri World Topographic Map

PSOMAS

(Rev: 03/16/2021 MMD) R:\Projects\WAT_WCA\3WAT130100\Graphics\ex_Prioritization.pdf



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Prioritization of Property Acquisition

Exhibit 10c

Watershed Conservation Authority's San Gabriel Mountains and Foothills Open Space Acquisition Plan

PSOMAS

(Rev: 03/16/2021 MMD) R:\Projects\WAT_WCA\3WAT130100\Graphics\ex_Prioritization.pdf

Priority Ranking Assessment Results

APN	Total Parcel Acres	Parcel Metric Scoring																
		Native Vegetation >75% of Parcel	Preserved Land Surrounds Parcel (ANF Excluded)	Preserved Land Adjacent to Parcel (National Forest Excluded)	ANF Adjacent to Parcel	Undeveloped/Undisturbed Land Surrounds Parcel (Preserved Lands Excluded)	Undeveloped/Undisturbed Land Adjacent to Parcel (Preserved Lands Excluded)	T/E Plant or Animal Species Record Within Parcel	T/E Plant or Animal Species Record Within 0.25 Mi of Parcel	List 1B Plant Species or State FP Wildlife Species Within Parcel	List 1B Plant Species or State FP Wildlife Species Within 0.25 Mi of Parcel	List 2, 3, 4, or State Species of Concern, or FSS Within Parcel	List 2, 3, 4, or State Species of Concern, or FSS Within 0.25 Mi of Parcel	Special Status Vegetation Type Within Parcel	Federal Designated Critical Habitat Overlaps Parcel	SEA Overlaps Parcel	Hydrological Features Within Parcel	Total Score
8684006303	500.15	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	40	0	30	0	20	15,852.7	767.14655383	40	30	16,874.8
8684006302	537.79	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	20	9,525.6	0	40	10	9,720.6
8678014903	384.97	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	40	75	0	40	0	8,786.1	0	40	30	9,126.1
8678013301	653.89	50	0	25	20	0	0	100	0	75	0	40	0	5,443.4	0	80	10	5,843.4
8689005302	463.10	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	20	4,736.4	0	40	10	4,976.4
8689005300	627.62	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	40	75	0	40	0	4,494.7	0	80	10	4,834.7
8678030303	78.89	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	40	0	30	0	20	3,261.6	930.02505135	0	10	4,386.6
8636012301	636.74	50	50	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	20	3,859.3	0	0	10	4,039.3
8659020025	40.81	50	0	0	20	40	20	100	0	75	0	40	0	128.2	3044.1840244	0	10	3,527.4
8501009901	40.66	50	0	25	0	0	20	100	0	75	0	0	20	0	3049.1887067	40	0	3,379.2
8689008304	277.56	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	3,103.6	0	40	80	3,358.6
8636026300	82.09	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	20	2,785.9	0	0	10	2,940.9
8689008303	236.88	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	2,545.5	0	0	10	2,690.5
8659025007	33.97	0	0	0	0	0	20	100	0	75	0	40	0	660.8	1359.6424189	0	10	2,265.4
8636012304	323.18	50	50	0	20	0	0	0	40	0	30	0	20	1,559.4	0	0	10	1,779.4
8678029905	40.84	50	0	0	20	0	20	0	40	0	30	40	0	1,501.8	0	0	10	1,711.8
8678029015	40.26	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	40	0	30	40	0	1,340.5	0	0	30	1,595.5
8636044303	454.97	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,436.8	0	40	10	1,581.8
8678013002	41.57	50	50	0	20	0	20	0	0	0	30	0	20	1,331.6	0	0	10	1,531.6
8660001007	30.07	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	1,321.2	0	0	10	1,491.2
8675020303	632.25	50	50	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,223.2	0	40	10	1,393.2
8678029018	67.64	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	30	0	20	1,208.1	0	0	10	1,383.1
8666065001	33.03	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,245.4	0	40	0	1,355.4
8659020026	12.31	50	0	0	0	40	20	100	0	75	0	40	0	6.7	922.99586324	0	10	1,264.7
8666005041	34.53	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,045.2	0	40	10	1,190.2
8666063034	28.81	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,077.4	0	40	0	1,187.4
8658001004	24.10	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	969.0	0	0	10	1,184.0
100345101	20.68	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,034.2	0	0	10	1,154.2
8678012303	639.35	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	75	0	40	0	873.3	0	40	30	1,153.3
8678016021	64.71	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	956.5	0	40	20	1,151.5
8689006007	159.64	50	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	40	0	922.5	0	40	10	1,102.5
8658001006	14.65	50	0	0	0	40	20	100	0	75	0	0	20	106.9	661.05739769	0	10	1,083.0
8660001006	21.15	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	975.6	0	0	10	1,080.6
5862015301	245.54	50	50	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	926.3	0	0	10	1,076.3
8684028300	161.60	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	20	881.8	0	40	0	1,066.8
8689008305	158.90	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	899.0	0	40	10	1,044.0
8669012005	98.72	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	779.6	0	120	0	1,014.6

Priority Ranking Assessment Results

APN	Total Parcel Acres	Parcel Metric Scoring																
		Native Vegetation >75% of Parcel	Preserved Land Surrounds Parcel (ANF Excluded)	Preserved Land Adjacent to Parcel (National Forest Excluded)	ANF Adjacent to Parcel	Undeveloped/Undisturbed Land Surrounds Parcel (Preserved Lands Excluded)	Undeveloped/Undisturbed Land Adjacent to Parcel (Preserved Lands Excluded)	T/E Plant or Animal Species Record Within Parcel	T/E Plant or Animal Species Record Within 0.25 Mi of Parcel	List 1B Plant Species or State FP Wildlife Species Within Parcel	List 1B Plant Species or State FP Wildlife Species Within 0.25 Mi of Parcel	List 2, 3, 4, or State Species of Concern, or FSS Within Parcel	List 2, 3, 4, or State Species of Concern, or FSS Within 0.25 Mi of Parcel	Special Status Vegetation Type Within Parcel	Federal Designated Critical Habitat Overlaps Parcel	SEA Overlaps Parcel	Hydrological Features Within Parcel	Total Score
8501011270	10.06	50	50	0	0	0	20	100	0	75	0	0	0	106.8	541.43915387	40	10	993.2
8684028023	56.31	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	40	75	0	40	0	21.5	575.05391107	80	30	976.5
8678030007	38.15	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	847.5	0	0	10	972.5
100346106	17.59	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	873.8	0	0	10	953.8
8527001010	63.94	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	843.0	0	0	10	948.0
8527001008	73.72	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	817.2	0	0	10	942.2
8689007800	54.10	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	744.4	0	40	10	929.4
8675020301	114.70	50	50	0	20	0	0	0	0	75	0	40	0	638.9	0	40	10	923.9
8678030001	77.74	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	771.4	0	0	10	896.4
8678014302	79.55	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	20	694.4	0	40	10	889.4
8678030024	39.93	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	758.3	0	0	10	883.3
8689005907	31.24	50	50	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	641.7	0	40	50	881.7
8684028024	25.34	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	75	0	40	0	577.2	0	40	0	847.2
8689008306	77.11	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	20	633.2	0	40	0	828.2
8636026027	33.71	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	40	75	0	40	0	546.5	0	0	0	816.5
8684052008	5.86	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	30	0	20	245.9	355.81347928	40	20	806.7
8678011302	629.07	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	656.3	0	40	10	801.3
8527001012	62.33	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	654.2	0	0	10	779.2
8503002008	14.96	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	626.3	0	40	0	761.3
8684027004	8.72	0	0	25	0	0	20	100	0	75	0	40	0	260.7	184.68100352	40	10	755.4
8678022012	32.03	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	593.5	0	0	10	718.5
8684006900	37.02	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	20	507.0	0	40	10	702.0
5765002014	72.20	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	40	0	0	0	20	511.4	0	0	10	696.4
8684027005	3.98	50	0	0	20	40	20	0	40	0	30	40	0	62.5	267.4623506	80	30	679.9
8678019029	12.68	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	517.7	0	40	0	672.7
8666006035	19.32	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	559.1	0	40	0	669.1
8678019021	9.85	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	492.7	0	40	20	667.7
8684054001	5.32	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	30	40	0	145.9	283.64453217	40	30	664.6
8659020027	15.82	50	0	0	0	0	20	100	0	75	0	40	0	0.1	366.64180391	0	10	661.8
8684028009	80.00	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	542.5	0	0	0	657.5
8659025008	6.07	50	0	0	0	40	20	100	0	0	30	40	0	45.6	313.39336329	0	10	649.0
8658020035	4.80	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	198.4	231.51701045	0	10	644.9
8658020029	13.26	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	464.8	0	0	10	634.8
020007147	33.83	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	505.3	0	0	10	630.3
8678011303	553.14	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	30	40	0	374.6	0	40	10	589.6
8678014301	39.13	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	449.1	0	40	0	584.1
8684024035	39.19	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	30	0	20	387.8	0	0	50	582.8

Priority Ranking Assessment Results

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8669012002	38.47	0	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	491.3	0	0	10	581.3
8678015301	157.07	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	20	297.8	0	80	10	577.8
8678019027	8.79	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	439.3	0	40	0	574.3
8689008307	39.75	50	50	0	20	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	20	350.1	0	40	0	570.1
5764001019	89.21	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	421.4	0	0	10	566.4
8658020039	3.00	50	0	0	20	0	20	100	0	75	0	0	20	66.9	188.17446508	0	10	550.1
5760027907	22.59	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	424.0	0	0	10	549.0
8678013300	80.56	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	20	393.8	0	0	10	548.8
8678013003	42.22	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	30	0	20	366.8	0	0	10	541.8
8527001009	21.14	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	413.8	0	0	10	538.8
8527001001	41.44	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	30	0	0	381.9	0	0	10	536.9
8658019032	7.44	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	321.9	0	0	10	536.9
8659025006	10.73	0	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	351.0	19.557945629	0	10	530.6
8678029300	61.12	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	414.5	0	0	0	529.5
8501012007	2.50	50	0	25	0	0	20	100	0	75	0	0	20	0	187.86209241	40	0	517.9
8636013001	41.13	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	322.3	0	0	10	517.3
8658020042	3.16	50	0	0	0	40	20	100	0	75	0	0	20	0	194.56389711	0	10	509.6
8658020041	3.03	50	0	0	0	40	20	100	0	75	0	0	20	0	193.94738686	0	10	508.9
8666006036	12.25	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	391.7	0	40	0	501.7
8658019034	6.60	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	283.1	0	0	10	498.1
8636019019	7.76	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	300.8	0	0	10	495.8
8636013016	72.92	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	40	0	30	40	0	258.6	0	0	10	493.6
8658019036	6.09	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	274.2	0	0	10	489.2
8658020037	3.06	0	0	25	20	0	20	100	0	75	0	0	20	95.5	123.0088504	0	0	478.5
8501010300	40.70	50	50	0	20	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	20	237.7	0	40	10	467.7
8658020036	3.01	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	87.3	171.96635108	0	0	464.2
8669013057	7.17	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	272.2	0	40	20	462.2
8673002024	20.34	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	324.2	0	40	0	459.2
8678030005	36.87	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	312.4	0	0	10	457.4
8678019008	12.56	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	40	219.3	0	80	10	444.3
8658019035	5.21	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	230.0	0	0	0	435.0
8658020034	2.95	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	40	0	122.1	104.86141731	0	10	417.0
8658002002	4.17	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	75	0	40	0	165.5	0	0	0	415.5
5761002008	44.86	0	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	343.8	0	0	0	408.8
8666006033	8.36	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	295.6	0	40	0	405.6
8678030004	40.23	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	40	0	0	0	20	216.1	0	0	10	401.1
8684025007	9.13	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	30	0	20	34.8	160.75496299	40	20	400.5

Priority Ranking Assessment Results

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8503004021	27.51	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	234.5	0	40	0	389.5
8658020038	2.14	0	0	0	20	0	20	100	0	75	0	0	20	68.3	85.299483637	0	0	388.6
8689008909	23.80	50	50	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	208.1	0	40	0	388.1
8675016303	471.28	50	50	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	255.6	0	0	10	385.6
8636026024	19.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	75	0	40	0	125.4	0	0	10	385.4
8678030029	79.19	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	40	0	0	0	20	199.3	0	0	10	384.3
8636012300	241.53	50	50	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	30	40	0	184.1	0	0	10	384.1
8678030014	10.46	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	258.7	0	0	10	383.7
8658020040	2.09	0	0	0	0	40	20	100	0	75	0	0	20	0	125.78443741	0	0	380.8
8527021041	12.42	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	357.4	0	0	0	377.4
8669014036	10.59	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	293.2	0	40	0	373.2
8666054038	6.26	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	221.3	0	40	10	366.3
8666006034	8.00	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	253.8	0	40	0	363.8
8669013050	5.73	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	199.6	0	40	10	359.6
8678030006	116.94	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	233.4	0	0	10	358.4
020007104	156.76	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	233.3	0	0	10	358.3
8666065007	6.34	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	244.0	0	40	0	354.0
8678016907	26.43	0	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	238.6	0	40	10	353.6
5860024021	8.76	0	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	287.6	0	0	0	352.6
8684008270	2.40	50	0	0	20	40	20	0	40	75	0	40	0	11.9	0	40	10	346.9
8678017005	11.02	0	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	222.2	0	40	10	337.2
5760023010	14.26	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	210.0	0	0	0	325.0
8678013302	120.98	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	75	0	40	0	104.0	0	0	10	324.0
8669025031	5.67	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	211.5	0	40	0	321.5
020010119	10.54	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	196.8	0	0	10	316.8
5762002007	26.67	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	197.4	0	0	0	312.4
8501012005	2.07	0	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	0	0	155.10229584	40	0	310.1
8689008308	236.34	50	50	0	20	0	0	100	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	10	310.0
8610023009	18.65	0	0	0	20	0	20	0	80	0	30	40	0	79.5	0	40	0	309.5
8669025032	5.61	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	178.0	0	40	0	308.0
8678018909	9.75	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	124.3	0	40	10	304.3
8658015029	2.44	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	108.6	0	0	10	303.6
8673029002	2.66	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	131.9	0	0	10	301.9
8658017038	4.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	100	0	75	0	0	20	0	0	0	10	300.0
8678016020	2.65	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	129.4	0	40	20	299.4
8658020033	2.50	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	40	0	96.9	21.507454539	0	0	298.4
8658006024	2.24	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	111.9	0	0	0	296.9

Priority Ranking Assessment Results

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8658017037	2.31	50	0	0	0	40	20	100	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	295.0
8678018908	19.77	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	119.6	0	40	20	294.6
8658016028	4.85	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	79.8	0	0	10	289.8
8669015012	16.19	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	40	0	129.6	0	0	10	289.6
8669013046	4.68	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	115.7	0	40	20	285.7
8658020043	2.04	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	74.941593301	0	10	284.9
5765002013	13.85	50	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	40	0	111.8	0	40	0	281.8
8636015025	40.66	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	86.7	0	0	10	281.7
8610023004	52.27	50	0	0	20	0	20	100	0	0	30	0	20	1.5	0	40	0	281.5
8636019021	61.22	50	0	25	0	0	20	100	0	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	280.0
8527005001	8.07	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	152.6	0	0	10	272.6
5760027013	16.58	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	156.3	0	0	0	271.3
5862015303	201.05	50	50	0	20	0	0	100	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	10	270.0
8658012027	1.46	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	66.7	0	0	0	266.7
8501007004	2.90	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	39.9	0	40	0	264.9
8666008010	20.67	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	204.1	0	40	0	264.1
8658020048	2.02	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	93.238595873	0	10	263.2
8501012008	1.08	0	50	0	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	0	0	81.333375932	40	0	261.3
8658011031	1.49	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	74.2	0	0	0	259.2
8669014035	11.01	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	77.8	0	40	10	257.8
8658020032	2.71	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	97.7	0	0	0	257.7
8636013014	3.16	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	46.3	0	0	10	256.3
8684054002	1.31	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	30	0	20	53.3	17.180412583	40	0	255.4
8673029001	2.26	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	85.2	0	0	10	255.2
8669015011	18.09	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	40	0	183.1	0	0	10	253.1
8636026011	0.61	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	75	0	40	0	2.6	0	0	0	252.6
8666065006	3.63	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	142.3	0	40	0	252.3
8658010033	1.37	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	66.8	0	0	0	251.8
8610023001	84.79	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	40	0	0	40	0	50.1	0	40	10	250.1
5860025033	4.37	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	179.5	0	0	0	249.5
8636026023	7.57	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	75	0	40	0	26.9	0	0	10	246.9
5762004004	5.96	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	120.2	0	0	10	245.2
8658013029	0.99	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	41.9	0	0	0	241.9
8658017031	4.48	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	0	50.4	0	0	10	240.4
8658020045	1.83	0	0	0	0	0	20	100	0	75	0	0	20	0	13.590700571	0	10	238.6
8669026044	3.30	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	103.7	0	40	20	233.7
8669013019	8.21	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	63.4	0	40	0	233.4

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8678017901	7.73	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	40	0	45.9	0	40	10	230.9
8658014025	0.40	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	20.2	0	0	10	230.2
8673032011	27.40	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	80	0	230.0
8678024021	11.93	0	0	0	20	0	20	0	40	0	30	40	0	0	0	80	0	230.0
8678015300	79.71	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43.6	0	80	10	228.6
8658009030	0.52	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	26.0	0	0	0	226.0
8523001002	2.96	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	130.7	0	0	0	225.7
8658008028	0.51	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	25.3	0	0	0	225.3
8678016002	112.11	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	49.3	0	40	20	224.3
8666006024	2.30	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	113.5	0	40	0	223.5
8658008027	0.47	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	23.3	0	0	0	223.3
5760027014	16.42	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	108.2	0	0	0	223.2
8684054005	0.11	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	30	0	20	4.8	2.7984911766	40	30	222.6
8673002022	40.25	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	67.5	0	40	0	222.5
8660003027	11.41	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	117.0	0	0	10	222.0
8666065008	5.31	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	161.1	0	40	0	221.1
8658014026	0.39	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	19.7	0	0	0	219.7
8669013062	2.43	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	88.8	0	40	0	218.8
8669014001	9.96	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	137.3	0	40	0	217.3
8678024022	10.86	0	0	0	20	0	20	0	40	0	0	40	0	85.7	0	0	10	215.7
8636013015	1.04	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	5.4	0	0	10	215.4
8636019271	17.69	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	40	0	30	40	0	0	0	0	10	215.0
8658009029	0.29	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	14.7	0	0	0	214.7
8658016067	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	3.0	0	0	10	213.0
8658016908	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	3.0	0	0	10	213.0
8658016056	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.9	0	0	10	212.9
8658016910	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.9	0	0	10	212.9
8658016922	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.9	0	0	10	212.9
8658016066	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.8	0	0	10	212.8
8658016906	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.8	0	0	10	212.8
8658016907	0.05	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.7	0	0	10	212.7
8658016909	0.05	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.7	0	0	10	212.7
8658016912	0.05	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.7	0	0	10	212.7
8658016921	0.05	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.7	0	0	10	212.7
8658016911	0.05	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.6	0	0	10	212.6
8658007020	1.04	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	51.7	0	0	0	211.7
8658013030	0.23	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	11.4	0	0	0	211.4

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8658014027	0.22	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	11.1	0	0	0	211.1
8658016064	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0.3	0	0	10	210.3
8636015026	2.91	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	9.4	0	0	0	209.4
8658002032	3.00	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	30	0	20	69.2	0	0	0	209.2
8669028054	2.04	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	99.2	0	0	0	209.2
8658006022	0.17	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	8.7	0	0	0	208.7
8658009031	0.14	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	7.1	0	0	0	207.1
8658015028	0.24	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	11.9	0	0	10	206.9
8658013031	0.13	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	6.6	0	0	0	206.6
8658010032	0.11	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	5.6	0	0	0	205.6
8658014028	0.11	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	5.6	0	0	0	205.6
8658014029	0.11	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	5.6	0	0	0	205.6
8658020031	2.09	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	44.4	0	0	0	204.4
5760002904	7.78	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58.8	0	40	10	203.8
8669026009	1.61	0	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	33.7	0	80	10	203.7
8658009003	0.07	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	3.6	0	0	0	203.6
8658009004	0.07	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	3.5	0	0	0	203.5
8658015005	0.18	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	8.5	0	0	10	203.5
8658013025	0.07	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	3.3	0	0	0	203.3
8658013026	0.07	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	3.3	0	0	0	203.3
8658009011	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	3.1	0	0	0	203.1
8658008011	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	3.0	0	0	0	203.0
8658009017	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	3.0	0	0	0	203.0
8658016919	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	3.0	0	0	0	203.0
8658006012	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.9	0	0	0	202.9
8658006013	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.9	0	0	0	202.9
8658006014	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.9	0	0	0	202.9
8658008009	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.9	0	0	0	202.9
8658008010	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.9	0	0	0	202.9
8658008012	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.9	0	0	0	202.9
8658008024	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.9	0	0	0	202.9
8658009009	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.9	0	0	0	202.9
8658009016	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.9	0	0	0	202.9
8658013006	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.9	0	0	0	202.9
8658013024	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.9	0	0	0	202.9
8658014006	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.9	0	0	0	202.9
8658014010	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.9	0	0	0	202.9

Priority Ranking Assessment Results

APN	Total Parcel Acres	Parcel Metric Scoring																
		Native Vegetation >75% of Parcel	Preserved Land Surrounds Parcel (ANF Excluded)	Preserved Land Adjacent to Parcel (National Forest Excluded)	ANF Adjacent to Parcel	Undeveloped/Undisturbed Land Surrounds Parcel (Preserved Lands Excluded)	Undeveloped/Undisturbed Land Adjacent to Parcel (Preserved Lands Excluded)	T/E Plant or Animal Species Record Within Parcel	T/E Plant or Animal Species Record Within 0.25 Mi of Parcel	List 1B Plant Species or State FP Wildlife Species Within Parcel	List 1B Plant Species or State FP Wildlife Species Within 0.25 Mi of Parcel	List 2, 3, 4, or State Species of Concern, or FSS Within Parcel	List 2, 3, 4, or State Species of Concern, or FSS Within 0.25 Mi of Parcel	Special Status Vegetation Type Within Parcel	Federal Designated Critical Habitat Overlaps Parcel	SEA Overlaps Parcel	Hydrological Features Within Parcel	Total Score
8658016072	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.9	0	0	0	202.9
8658016075	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.9	0	0	0	202.9
8658016077	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.9	0	0	0	202.9
8658016913	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.9	0	0	0	202.9
8658006010	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.8	0	0	0	202.8
8658008023	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.8	0	0	0	202.8
8658009010	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.8	0	0	0	202.8
8658009021	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.8	0	0	0	202.8
8658009022	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.8	0	0	0	202.8
8658013005	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.8	0	0	0	202.8
8658009012	0.05	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.7	0	0	0	202.7
8658009018	0.05	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.7	0	0	0	202.7
8658009020	0.05	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.7	0	0	0	202.7
8658016073	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.7	0	0	0	202.7
8658016076	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.7	0	0	0	202.7
8658016078	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.7	0	0	0	202.7
8658016918	0.05	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.7	0	0	0	202.7
8658016920	0.05	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.7	0	0	0	202.7
8658016074	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.6	0	0	0	202.6
8658016079	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.0	0	0	0	202.0
8666006023	2.33	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	92.0	0	40	0	202.0
8658016054	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	1.8	0	0	0	201.8
8658016917	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	1.8	0	0	0	201.8
8658016053	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	1.7	0	0	0	201.7
8658016916	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	1.7	0	0	0	201.7
8678030300	80.37	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96.7	0	0	10	201.7
8658016046	0.05	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	1.6	0	0	0	201.6
8658016915	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	1.6	0	0	0	201.6
8658016088	0.07	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	1.5	0	0	0	201.5
8658016071	0.05	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0.6	0	0	0	200.6
8658010031	0.31	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	15.1	0	0	0	200.1
8658016070	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0.1	0	0	0	200.1
8658016084	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0.1	0	0	0	200.1
8658016029	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	200.0
8658016030	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	200.0
8658016031	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	200.0
8658016032	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	200.0

Priority Ranking Assessment Results

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8658016033	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	200.0
8658016034	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	200.0
8658016035	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	200.0
8658016036	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	200.0
8658016037	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	200.0
8658016038	0.05	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	200.0
8658016039	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	200.0
8658016040	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	200.0
8658016041	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	200.0
8658016042	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	200.0
8658016068	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0.0	0	0	0	200.0
8658016069	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0.0	0	0	0	200.0
8658016080	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	200.0
8658016081	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	200.0
8658016082	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	200.0
8658016083	0.05	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0.0	0	0	0	200.0
8658016087	0.07	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	200.0
8658016914	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	200.0
8675020302	520.68	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	20	0	0	0	10	200.0
8658011032	0.29	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	14.3	0	0	0	199.3
8658022005	0.92	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.5	0	0	10	197.5
8602002012	34.04	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	40	0	0	0	20	56.8	0	0	10	196.8
8659032027	11.40	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0.3	0	0	10	195.3
8658016012	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	10	195.0
8658016013	0.08	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	10	195.0
8669012004	4.62	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	80	0	195.0
8678023026	10.96	0	0	25	20	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	40	0	195.0
8678012306	323.02	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	20	0	0	40	10	195.0
8658017030	2.05	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	0	14.3	0	0	0	194.3
8669028051	0.92	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	44.2	0	40	0	194.2
8658008029	0.17	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	8.7	0	0	0	193.7
8659032021	0.38	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	0	2.7	0	0	10	192.7
8673002025	21.03	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	47.6	0	40	10	192.6
8520001003	1.97	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	97.4	0	0	0	192.4
8678074020	1.82	0	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	66.9	0	40	20	191.9
8684028025	19.06	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	76.3	0	0	0	191.3
8665001005	37.15	0	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	116.0	0	0	10	191.0

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8675020300	312.59	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	20	0.5	0	0	0	190.5
8658017035	1.68	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	10	190.0
8658017036	1.62	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	10	190.0
8658017064	5.33	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	10	190.0
8671001001	14.95	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	40	0	190.0
8671002003	4.79	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	0	190.0
8673032010	37.64	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	190.0
8658015030	0.23	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	4.3	0	0	0	189.3
8658015012	0.08	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	4.0	0	0	0	189.0
8658016023	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	3.0	0	0	0	188.0
8658006015	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.9	0	0	0	187.9
8658016024	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.9	0	0	0	187.9
8658016026	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.9	0	0	0	187.9
8658016025	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.8	0	0	0	187.8
8669026004	3.63	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	7.8	0	40	10	187.8
8678017002	0.46	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	22.8	0	40	10	187.8
8658016022	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	2.5	0	0	0	187.5
8684052003	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	30	0	20	2.5	0	40	0	187.5
8678019007	5.16	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	32.3	0	40	0	187.3
8658017032	1.29	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	0	6.1	0	0	0	186.1
8669015907	3.14	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	40	0	25.7	0	0	10	185.7
8658015027	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0.2	0	0	0	185.2
8636013011	41.09	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	40	10	185.0
8658015017	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0.0	0	0	0	185.0
8658015018	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0.0	0	0	0	185.0
8658015019	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	185.0
8658015020	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	185.0
8658015021	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	185.0
8658015022	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	185.0
8658015023	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	185.0
8658015031	0.12	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	185.0
8658016001	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	185.0
8658016002	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	185.0
8658016003	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	185.0
8658016004	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	185.0
8658016005	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	185.0
8658016006	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	185.0

Priority Ranking Assessment Results

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8658016007	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	185.0
8658016008	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	185.0
8658016009	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	185.0
8658016010	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	185.0
8658016011	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	185.0
8658016014	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	185.0
8658016019	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	185.0
8658016020	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	185.0
8658016021	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	0	185.0
8669014034	5.63	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	10	185.0
8673001005	3.81	0	0	25	0	0	20	0	40	0	0	0	20	0	0	80	0	185.0
8673002021	12.29	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	10	185.0
8673032013	58.40	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	10	185.0
8684027003	2.21	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	30	0	20	0	0	40	0	185.0
8669013051	1.02	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	3.4	0	40	10	183.4
8669013016	1.98	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	31.3	0	40	0	181.3
8636019906	0.05	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	180.0
8658017033	3.21	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	180.0
8658017034	1.91	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	180.0
8669014029	2.68	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	40	10	180.0
8673007006	0.07	50	50	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	180.0
8669011010	0.19	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	9.3	0	40	0	179.3
8669011009	0.18	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	9.1	0	40	0	179.1
8669013015	1.01	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	28.7	0	40	0	178.7
8678019276	1.45	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	23.7	0	40	0	178.7
8669026025	1.65	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	68.1	0	40	0	178.1
8658019055	1.10	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	66.737566093	0	0	176.7
8669013045	1.16	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	26.1	0	40	0	176.1
8669011008	0.11	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	5.5	0	40	0	175.5
8673002017	14.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	175.0
8675016306	615.52	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	30	40	0	0	0	0	10	175.0
8523001003	1.15	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	30	0	0	49.3	0	0	0	174.3
8669010013	0.14	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	4.0	0	40	0	174.0
100416103	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	40	0	170.0
8503004003	1.49	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	40	0	170.0
8503004006	0.11	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	40	0	170.0
8503004013	0.02	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	40	0	170.0

Priority Ranking Assessment Results

APN	Total Parcel Acres	Parcel Metric Scoring																
		Native Vegetation >75% of Parcel	Preserved Land Surrounds Parcel (ANF Excluded)	Preserved Land Adjacent to Parcel (National Forest Excluded)	ANF Adjacent to Parcel	Undeveloped/Undisturbed Land Surrounds Parcel (Preserved Lands Excluded)	Undeveloped/Undisturbed Land Adjacent to Parcel (Preserved Lands Excluded)	T/E Plant or Animal Species Record Within Parcel	T/E Plant or Animal Species Record Within 0.25 Mi of Parcel	List 1B Plant Species or State FP Wildlife Species Within Parcel	List 1B Plant Species or State FP Wildlife Species Within 0.25 Mi of Parcel	List 2, 3, 4, or State Species of Concern, or FSS Within Parcel	List 2, 3, 4, or State Species of Concern, or FSS Within 0.25 Mi of Parcel	Special Status Vegetation Type Within Parcel	Federal Designated Critical Habitat Overlaps Parcel	SEA Overlaps Parcel	Hydrological Features Within Parcel	Total Score
8503004014	0.35	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	40	0	170.0
8658019041	1.11	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	10	170.0
8669010011	0.15	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	40	0	170.0
8669025037	1.16	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	40	0	170.0
8669025054	0.00	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	40	0	170.0
8669025055	0.00	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	40	0	170.0
8669025057	1.42	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	40	0	170.0
8669025058	0.23	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	40	0	170.0
8671002023	0.45	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	40	0	170.0
8673032016	76.23	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	80	0	170.0
8658006019	0.23	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	8.7	0	0	0	168.7
8658018036	1.34	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	48.6	0	0	10	168.6
8684052002	2.58	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.0	0	40	0	168.0
8602002900	18.94	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	2.2	0	40	10	167.2
8636012305	163.41	50	50	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36.0	0	0	10	166.0
8675023907	30.88	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	40	10	165.0
8678018034	19.38	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	40	10	165.0
8678030301	77.34	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	10	165.0
5760001902	41.40	50	50	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31.5	0	0	10	161.5
8527007027	2.94	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	91.2	0	0	0	161.2
8669026047	1.06	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	51.1	0	40	0	161.1
8673016002	10.35	50	50	0	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	160.0
8675016307	629.41	50	50	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	10	160.0
8666065009	3.96	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	99.8	0	40	0	159.8
8678019002	0.08	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	4.2	0	40	0	159.2
8669026034	0.12	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.9	0	40	0	155.9
5763005012	0.46	50	0	25	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	155.0
8503004038	16.58	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	40	0	155.0
8503009032	10.34	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	40	0	155.0
8658017041	2.23	50	0	25	0	0	0	0	40	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	10	155.0
8636036271	13.37	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	10	155.0
8602002011	0.07	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	40	0	0	0	0	3.7	0	0	0	153.7
8666055032	1.07	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	43.5	0	40	0	153.5
8669026008	2.08	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	73.4	0	40	0	153.4
8673002023	35.18	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.2	0	40	10	153.2
8669026031	1.13	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	22.2	0	40	20	152.2
8669013044	0.90	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.7	0	40	0	151.7

Priority Ranking Assessment Results

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100416103	0.25	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	150.0
8503010031	0.34	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	150.0
8666006015	0.08	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	150.0
8666006019	0.95	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	150.0
8671001008	59.56	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	0	150.0
8671001016	27.02	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	0	150.0
8671001018	25.61	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	0	150.0
8671002002	4.77	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	0	150.0
8673005003	0.11	50	50	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	10	150.0
8673008016	0.11	50	50	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	10	150.0
8673032005	80.02	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	0	150.0
8675023009	121.37	50	50	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	10	150.0
8684008013	55.79	50	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	40	0	150.0
5862015302	114.83	50	50	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	10	150.0
8669014904	2.99	0	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	16.9	0	40	10	146.9
8666054001	0.56	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.5	0	40	0	145.5
8669011007	0.31	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	14.8	0	40	0	144.8
5760021900	13.49	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39.7	0	0	10	144.7
8658020030	2.01	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	33.5	0	0	0	143.5
8666054002	0.74	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	33.2	0	40	0	143.2
8669026048	0.26	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.1	0	40	20	141.1
020009111	4.49	50	0	0	20	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	140.0
020008107	0.08	50	0	0	20	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	140.0
020008106	0.56	50	0	0	20	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	140.0
8673002016	0.86	0	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	140.0
8673003023	0.11	50	50	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	140.0
8673004003	0.11	50	50	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	140.0
8673004018	0.11	50	50	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	140.0
8673005004	0.05	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	10	140.0
8673005014	0.21	50	50	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	140.0
8673005015	0.11	50	50	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	140.0
8673007005	0.06	50	50	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	140.0
8673008012	0.07	50	50	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	140.0
8673008015	0.07	50	50	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	140.0
8673009011	0.10	50	50	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	140.0
8673010014	0.16	50	50	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	140.0
8673013005	0.11	50	50	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	140.0

Priority Ranking Assessment Results

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8673017004	0.05	50	50	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	140.0
8673017017	0.05	50	50	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	140.0
8678030016	4.83	50	0	0	20	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	140.0
8684025029	6.21	50	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	10	140.0
5862015903	39.91	50	50	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	140.0
8636019020	0.87	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	13.0	0	0	10	138.0
8673014008	0.11	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	40	0	2.4	0	0	0	137.4
8503001020	3.55	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.8	0	40	0	136.8
5764031008	2.63	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	41.3	0	0	0	136.3
8503016009	1.91	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	135.0
8673003017	0.11	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	135.0
8673003018	0.16	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	135.0
8673003020	0.13	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	135.0
8673003021	0.14	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	135.0
8636036272	3.13	50	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	10	135.0
8636044901	15.90	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	135.0
8523002014	0.75	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	30	0	0	7.5	0	0	0	132.5
100346204	0.44	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	22.1	0	0	0	132.1
8523002015	6.03	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	30	0	0	6.3	0	0	0	131.3
020009108	10.33	50	0	0	20	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130.0
020009137	0.13	50	0	0	20	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130.0
020009138	0.58	50	0	0	20	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130.0
020009132	0.46	50	0	0	20	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	130.0
5763005013	0.50	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	130.0
8503010023	1.40	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	130.0
8669025039	4.61	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	40	0	130.0
8669025052	1.10	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	40	0	130.0
8669025053	0.03	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	130.0
8671002001	4.30	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	40	0	130.0
8673010018	0.11	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	130.0
8673013008	0.05	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	130.0
8673014010	0.10	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	4.4	0	0	10	129.4
5762030036	2.04	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	38.6	0	0	0	128.6
8678030012	5.14	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.6	0	0	10	128.6
8673014015	0.28	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	12.3	0	0	0	127.3
8669026017	0.65	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.8	0	40	0	126.8
8669024015	0.87	0	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	6.5	0	40	0	126.5

Priority Ranking Assessment Results

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8669028045	0.33	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.5	0	0	0	126.5
8523001904	0.30	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	30	0	0	0.7	0	0	0	125.7
8669026039	0.41	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.7	0	40	0	125.7
8636013007	14.59	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	125.0
8673002030	14.44	0	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	125.0
8673005005	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	10	125.0
8673013001	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	10	125.0
8673013002	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	10	125.0
8673013003	0.11	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	10	125.0
8673013004	0.11	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	10	125.0
8675021800	40.61	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	125.0
8675022001	1.63	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	125.0
8678030013	5.14	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	125.0
5764031001	2.43	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	9.0	0	0	0	124.0
8669014037	0.41	0	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	3.9	0	40	0	123.9
100347212	0.24	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.9	0	0	0	121.9
8658016085	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.6	0	0	10	121.6
8666054032	0.22	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.7	0	0	0	120.7
8678030010	5.11	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.4	0	0	10	120.4
5760001901	58.75	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.4	0	0	10	120.4
8666059904	4.87	0	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.2	0	40	30	120.2
8658019042	1.40	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	0	0	0	10	120.0
8669022012	1.96	0	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	40	0	120.0
8669025038	6.40	0	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	40	0	120.0
8669025056	1.00	0	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	40	0	120.0
8678029017	4.99	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	120.0
8678030011	4.89	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	120.0
8678030020	2.42	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	120.0
8678030021	2.32	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	120.0
8669028039	0.19	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.3	0	0	0	119.3
8673014011	0.11	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	3.6	0	0	0	118.6
8673014004	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	2.6	0	0	0	117.6
8673014005	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	2.5	0	0	0	117.5
8669028037	0.15	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.4	0	0	0	117.4
8673014009	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	2.4	0	0	0	117.4
8669028038	0.14	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.8	0	0	0	116.8
8673014006	0.10	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	1.7	0	0	0	116.7

Priority Ranking Assessment Results

APN	Total Parcel Acres	Parcel Metric Scoring																
		Native Vegetation >75% of Parcel	Preserved Land Surrounds Parcel (ANF Excluded)	Preserved Land Adjacent to Parcel (National Forest Excluded)	ANF Adjacent to Parcel	Undeveloped/Undisturbed Land Surrounds Parcel (Preserved Lands Excluded)	Undeveloped/Undisturbed Land Adjacent to Parcel (Preserved Lands Excluded)	T/E Plant or Animal Species Record Within Parcel	T/E Plant or Animal Species Record Within 0.25 Mi of Parcel	List 1B Plant Species or State FP Wildlife Species Within Parcel	List 1B Plant Species or State FP Wildlife Species Within 0.25 Mi of Parcel	List 2, 3, 4, or State Species of Concern, or FSS Within Parcel	List 2, 3, 4, or State Species of Concern, or FSS Within 0.25 Mi of Parcel	Special Status Vegetation Type Within Parcel	Federal Designated Critical Habitat Overlaps Parcel	SEA Overlaps Parcel	Hydrological Features Within Parcel	Total Score
8673014003	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0.7	0	0	0	115.7
020008104	10.52	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115.0
020009106	10.64	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115.0
5762010014	1.49	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
5764005012	1.85	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
5764031002	12.07	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8503004026	0.23	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8503004027	0.02	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8503004028	0.00	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673003011	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673003012	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673003013	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673003014	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673003015	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673003016	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673003022	0.23	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673004001	0.08	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673004002	0.29	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673004004	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673004005	0.11	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673004006	0.10	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673004009	0.13	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673004010	0.09	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673004014	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673004015	0.10	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673004016	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673004017	0.11	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673005006	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673005007	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673005008	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673005009	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673005010	0.10	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673007003	0.07	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673007004	0.10	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673007007	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673007010	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673007011	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0

Priority Ranking Assessment Results

APN	Total Parcel Acres	Parcel Metric Scoring																
		Native Vegetation >75% of Parcel	Preserved Land Surrounds Parcel (ANF Excluded)	Preserved Land Adjacent to Parcel (National Forest Excluded)	ANF Adjacent to Parcel	Undeveloped/Undisturbed Land Surrounds Parcel (Preserved Lands Excluded)	Undeveloped/Undisturbed Land Adjacent to Parcel (Preserved Lands Excluded)	T/E Plant or Animal Species Record Within Parcel	T/E Plant or Animal Species Record Within 0.25 Mi of Parcel	List 1B Plant Species or State FP Wildlife Species Within Parcel	List 1B Plant Species or State FP Wildlife Species Within 0.25 Mi of Parcel	List 2, 3, 4, or State Species of Concern, or FSS Within Parcel	List 2, 3, 4, or State Species of Concern, or FSS Within 0.25 Mi of Parcel	Special Status Vegetation Type Within Parcel	Federal Designated Critical Habitat Overlaps Parcel	SEA Overlaps Parcel	Hydrological Features Within Parcel	Total Score
8673007012	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673007013	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673007014	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673007015	0.17	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673007016	0.11	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673008001	0.07	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673008002	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673008006	0.08	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673008007	0.13	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673008008	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673008011	0.22	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673008013	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673008014	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673008017	0.08	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673008018	0.32	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673009001	0.13	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673009002	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673009004	0.01	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673009005	0.04	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673009006	0.11	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673009007	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673009008	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673009012	0.21	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673010011	0.11	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673010012	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673010013	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673010015	0.25	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673010017	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673010019	0.11	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673010020	0.17	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673012001	0.12	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673012002	0.17	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673012003	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673012004	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673012005	0.11	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673012006	0.11	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673012011	0.11	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0

Priority Ranking Assessment Results

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8673012012	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673012013	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673012014	0.17	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673012015	0.17	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673013006	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673013007	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673013009	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673013011	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673013014	0.11	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673013015	0.08	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673014001	0.09	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673014002	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673014007	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673017010	0.05	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673017011	0.06	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673017013	0.17	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8673017014	0.07	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	115.0
8675021008	2.38	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115.0
8678072047	0.94	50	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	115.0
8658006020	0.13	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	40	0	30	0	20	4.6	0	0	0	114.6
8658016086	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.0	0	0	0	113.0
8527007024	1.95	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.8	0	0	0	111.8
8666006037	5.44	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.2	0	40	0	111.2
8669013047	0.67	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.7	0	40	0	110.7
5760015026	0.42	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	110.5
8669028060	0.01	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5	0	0	0	110.5
020007125	1.03	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110.0
100416103	0.43	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110.0
5760015021	0.56	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110.0
5760024022	0.22	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110.0
5764031003	0.23	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110.0
8503016016	0.75	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	110.0
8658016065	0.06	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110.0
8665001010	0.69	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110.0
8665001011	1.66	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110.0
8666006014	0.98	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	110.0
8666007001	0.35	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110.0

Priority Ranking Assessment Results

APN	Total Parcel Acres	Parcel Metric Scoring																
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8666007002	0.32	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110.0
8666007005	0.36	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110.0
8666007012	0.02	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110.0
8666007019	0.85	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	110.0
8666007022	0.34	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110.0
8673002031	1.74	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	110.0
8673032009	47.55	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	110.0
8527007025	2.13	50	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	110.0
8678019275	1.71	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	28.9	0	40	0	108.9
8669026041	0.96	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	28.1	0	40	0	108.1
8678023027	17.13	0	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	22.6	0	0	0	107.6
8527005004	41.85	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	105.0
8636013008	15.07	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	105.0
5760027913	2.88	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	105.0
8675019925	72.46	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	105.0
8675019926	51.13	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	105.0
8675021905	51.21	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	105.0
5760006005	0.75	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	32.5	0	0	0	102.5
020008110	6.26	50	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	100.0
020009139	1.77	50	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	100.0
8669024024	4.15	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	40	20	100.0
8671004003	5.53	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	0	100.0
100347211	0.67	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	29.8	0	0	0	99.8
5760007005	0.76	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	29.2	0	0	0	99.2
5760020900	2.35	50	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.4	0	0	0	97.4
8684025017	1.05	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	30	0	20	26.4	0	0	0	96.4
8520023023	0.60	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	25.7	0	0	0	95.7
8523004900	0.76	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95.0
8602026077	0.27	50	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	95.0
8666065004	3.02	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	33.8	0	40	0	93.8
8527007026	2.34	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.4	0	0	0	90.4
020009145	0.88	50	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90.0
020009107	3.02	50	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90.0
020009131	1.60	50	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90.0
020009110	0.53	50	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90.0
020009109	10.01	50	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90.0
5762030011	0.82	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	90.0

Priority Ranking Assessment Results

APN	Total Parcel Acres	Parcel Metric Scoring																
		Native Vegetation >75% of Parcel	Preserved Land Surrounds Parcel (ANF Excluded)	Preserved Land Adjacent to Parcel (National Forest Excluded)	ANF Adjacent to Parcel	Undeveloped/Undisturbed Land Surrounds Parcel (Preserved Lands Excluded)	Undeveloped/Undisturbed Land Adjacent to Parcel (Preserved Lands Excluded)	T/E Plant or Animal Species Record Within Parcel	T/E Plant or Animal Species Record Within 0.25 Mi of Parcel	List 1B Plant Species or State FP Wildlife Species Within Parcel	List 1B Plant Species or State FP Wildlife Species Within 0.25 Mi of Parcel	List 2, 3, 4, or State Species of Concern, or FSS Within Parcel	List 2, 3, 4, or State Species of Concern, or FSS Within 0.25 Mi of Parcel	Special Status Vegetation Type Within Parcel	Federal Designated Critical Habitat Overlaps Parcel	SEA Overlaps Parcel	Hydrological Features Within Parcel	Total Score
8665001006	6.28	0	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	10	90.0
8678072061	1.02	50	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90.0
8669014025	0.36	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	9.3	0	40	0	89.3
8658018032	0.89	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.2	0	0	10	89.2
8520023022	0.46	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	18.6	0	0	0	88.6
8658018033	1.01	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.6	0	0	10	87.6
8666065010	2.69	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	67.5	0	0	0	87.5
8669028047	0.32	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	16.0	0	0	0	86.0
8520023042	0.33	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	15.1	0	0	0	85.1
8669011011	0.15	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	4.7	0	40	0	84.7
8666026021	0.37	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	14.3	0	0	0	84.3
8520023043	0.32	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.7	0	0	0	83.7
8520023021	0.33	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	13.2	0	0	0	83.2
8669027025	1.50	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	2.5	0	40	0	82.5
020009148	3.51	0	0	0	20	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80.0
5760027906	3.97	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	80.0
8610022022	0.17	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	40	0	80.0
8669025059	3.65	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	40	0	80.0
8669025072	4.11	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	40	0	80.0
5860025008	0.18	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.2	0	0	0	77.2
8669028061	0.11	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.3	0	0	0	75.3
020008113	0.85	0	0	25	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	75.0
8658018035	2.32	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.2	0	0	0	73.2
5761002901	0.06	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	2.6	0	0	0	72.6
8658018034	1.08	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.9	0	0	0	70.9
5860026023	1.43	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.4	0	0	0	70.4
020009130	0.66	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70.0
5760024020	0.03	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70.0
8503010020	1.88	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70.0
8666007006	0.43	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70.0
8666007021	0.65	50	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70.0
8669026027	0.48	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.9	0	40	0	69.9
8666054015	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.5	0	40	0	68.5
8666054016	0.27	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.4	0	40	0	67.4
8665001007	3.36	0	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60.0
8665001008	0.91	0	0	0	0	40	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60.0
8669026022	0.43	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	60.0

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8671001015	3.53	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	60.0
8671001017	0.79	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	60.0
8669028053	1.39	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	39.6	0	0	0	59.6
100347213	1.19	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	36.3	0	0	0	56.3
020009140	6.14	0	0	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	55.0
5760026014	0.93	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	32.5	0	0	0	52.5
8666028013	0.78	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	28.8	0	0	0	48.8
5759006010	1.00	0	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45.0
8602026107	0.56	0	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45.0
8602027045	2.73	0	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45.0
8669028075	0.87	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	21.9	0	0	0	41.9
5762030037	2.01	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0.7	0	0	0	40.7
020009140	2.00	0	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40.0
020009146	3.51	0	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40.0
020009147	3.35	0	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40.0
5763005015	0.41	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	40.0
8669025904	2.97	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	40.0
8671002026	0.67	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	40.0
5762030009	0.62	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	40.0
5762030010	0.40	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	40.0
5762030033	3.83	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	40.0
8660003026	3.88	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	6.8	0	0	10	36.8
8520023017	0.35	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.9	0	0	0	32.9
8666028010	0.34	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.9	0	0	0	32.9
8520023018	0.34	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.6	0	0	0	32.6
8669026026	0.47	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	12.0	0	0	0	32.0
8666054039	0.31	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	11.1	0	0	0	31.1
8520023024	0.39	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.4	0	0	0	30.4
020009142	0.46	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	30.0
020009141	1.39	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	30.0
8678023010	0.24	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	30.0
8520023016	0.30	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.9	0	0	0	29.9
8666054003	0.24	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.9	0	0	0	27.9
8669013022	0.20	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.5	0	0	0	27.5
8666054004	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	7.1	0	0	0	27.1
8669028048	0.13	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.9	0	0	0	23.9
020009149	3.50	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.0

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020009128	2.41	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.0
020009143	1.34	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.0
020009144	1.46	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.0
8665005006	1.07	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.0
8666007018	1.09	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20.0