

Appendix B

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT

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Parkway Village Specific Plan



Prepared for
City of Lancaster

Submitted by



October 2024

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Lancaster has proposed the Parkway Village Specific Plan (Plan or PVSP) to guide the future development of a 437.09-acre area located between 10th Street West and Sierra Highway and Avenue K and Avenue L in the City of Lancaster within the County of Los Angeles, California. The PVSP proposes land use and circulation plans for the area and presents development standards and regulations to guide future development of the land within the Specific Plan Area. The overall area will be known as Parkway Village. The PVSP provides a regulatory framework for the development of a master-planned community that contains residential neighborhoods, parks and other recreational facilities, a school site, open space, and medical, office, and commercial uses. The Plan sets forth standards and guidelines to regulate development by establishing permitted uses, property development standards, and general development criteria.

This report provides baseline information on biological resources within the project site including methods and results of field surveys conducted by Aspen Environmental Group (Aspen) in 2020 and 2024. One State candidate species for listing, western Joshua tree (*Yucca brevifolia*), occurs in the Project area and is protected by the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) and the Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act (WJTCA). Several lower priority special-status plants with a moderate potential to be present were also identified and include Mojave Indian paintbrush (*Castilleja plagiotoma*), Mojave spineflower (*Chorizanthe spinosa*), golden goodmania (*Goodmania luteola*), and Mojave monardella (*Monardella exilis*). None of these species were detected during the surveys.

One State listed wildlife species, Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), is known from the Project area, and was observed during the surveys in 2020, but was beyond the limits of Project impacts. No federally listed wildlife species are expected to occur within the Project area. One candidate species for listing under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), monarch (*Danaus plexippus* pop. 1) has a moderate potential to occur. Additionally, two candidate species for listing under the CESA, western burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia hypugaea*) and Crotch's bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*) have a high potential to occur.

Several additional special-status wildlife species were determined to have at least a moderate potential to be present within the Project area including northern California legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra*), ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*), merlin (*Falco columbarius*), and loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*). Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), a California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Watch List species, was observed flying over the Project area during the 2020 surveys.

One sensitive natural community (Joshua tree woodland) is present within the Project area. The Project area is not within any mapped essential connectivity areas or natural landscape blocks. Due to surrounding land uses, the Project area is not likely to serve as a significant wildlife movement route, although it may be used as a forage or dispersal area for wildlife in the immediate vicinity. Lastly, a man-made earthen drainage channel within the Project area collects flows from Avenue L and directs them northerly to where they discharge into a storm drain (formerly Amargosa Creek). This drainage was identified on a preliminary delineation and is likely a jurisdictional drainage that will fall under the jurisdiction of CDFW.

1. INTRODUCTION

Aspen Environmental Group (Aspen) prepared this report on behalf of the City of Lancaster to describe the biological resources on 437.09 acres (Project area) included as part of the Parkway Village Specific Plan (Plan or PVSP). The proposed Project is in the City of Lancaster in eastern Los Angeles County (see Figure 1, Attachment 1). This proposed Project would contain a mix of residential neighborhoods, parks and other recreational facilities, a school site, open space, and medical, office, and commercial uses. This report includes an assessment of ecological baseline conditions on biological resources to support the regulatory review and permitting process.

2. PROJECT AND PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

2.1. Project Description

The City of Lancaster is proposing to adopt a plan to guide the future development of 437.09-acre area within the City of Lancaster, Los Angeles County (see Figure 1, Attachment 1). The PVSP proposes land use and circulation plans for the area and presents development standards and regulations to guide future development of the land within the Specific Plan Area. The overall area will be known as Parkway Village. The PVSP provides a regulatory framework to for the development of a master-planned community that contains residential neighborhoods, parks and other recreational facilities, a school site, open space, and medical, office, and commercial uses. The Plan sets forth standards and guidelines to regulate development by establishing permitted uses, property development standards, and general development criteria.

2.2. Project Location

The Project area is in the southern section of the City of Lancaster, in the Antelope Valley region of the western Mojave Desert. The Project area is in the Lancaster West, California United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5' Quadrangle. Representative latitude-longitude coordinates for the Project area are 34°39'57.89" N, 118°8'20.80" W. The Project area consists of a series of adjacent parcels south of Avenue K; east of 10th Street W; north of W Avenue L; and west of the Sierra High in the City of Lancaster, California and is approximately 70 miles north of the City of Los Angeles. At the southwestern corner of the project area, man-made earthen drainage channel (formerly Amargosa Creek) directs surface flows traveling north from Avenue L into a storm drain, which carries the water underground through the project site.

3. METHODS

3.1. Literature Review

Prior to conducting field surveys, Aspen biologists reviewed available literature to identify special-status biological resources known from the vicinity of the project site. Aspen biologists reviewed the following literature and databases.

- Data from the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) Rarefind 5 (CDFW, 2024a) was reviewed for the following USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles (topo quads): Little Buttes, Rosamond, Rosamond Lake, Del Sur, Lancaster West, Lancaster East, Sleepy Valley, Ritter Ridge, and Palmdale. CNDDDB search results are provided in Attachment 2.
- California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Electronic *Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California* (CNPS, 2024), for the same topographic quads
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) database of designated Critical Habitat (USFWS, 2024b)
- IPaC Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) (USFWS, 2024a)
- iNaturalist Online Database (iNaturalist, 2024)
- eBird website (eBird, 2024)
- Natural Resource Conservation Service, Web Soil Survey (NRCS, 2024)
- USFWS National Wetlands Inventory, Wetland Mapper (USFWS, 2024c)

All State listed, federally listed, and other special-status plants and wildlife from comparable habitats within the region are addressed below in the results section. Many of the special-status plants and wildlife

identified during the literature search occur only in specialized native habitats that are absent from the survey area (i.e., meadows or alpine) or occur only at substantially higher or lower elevations. These plants and wildlife are listed in Attachment 3 and are not addressed further in this report.

3.2. Field Surveys

On April 10, 15, and 22, 2020, Aspen biologists Jacob Aragon, Shaun Kehrmeyer, Margaret Schaap, and Brigit Harvey completed a focused botanical survey, special-status species survey, and habitat assessment. On April 24, 2024, Aspen biologists Shaun Kehrmeyer, Susan Landa, Jazmeen Bell, and Nathan Edgcomb completed a focused botanical survey, special-status species survey, and habitat assessment. During the surveys, each Biologist walked along transects throughout all accessible portion of the Project area to search for plants and animals. On May 8, and July 1, 2024, Aspen senior biologist Justin Wood visited the Project area to complete botanical surveys, verify vegetation mapping, and investigate aquatic resources.

All plant and wildlife species observed during the field surveys are listed in Attachment 4. The field survey constitutes 100 percent coverage of the Project area for special-status plants. Surveys for wildlife species included searching for and identifying species' diagnostic sign (e.g., audible calls, prints, scat, nests, skeletal remains, burrows, etc.) and habitat features (e.g., rock or debris piles, cavities, and rock outcrops) that may attract and/or support special-status species. Biologists used binoculars to search for birds in vegetation, flipped rocks and debris to look for reptiles and invertebrates, searched through leaf litter for invertebrates and reptiles, looked for burrowing animals, and listened for bird calls.

Botanical surveys were performed on April 10, 15, and 22, 2020, April 24, 2024, May 8, 2024, and July 1, 2024, to ensure adequate blooming periods for most plant species occurring in the Project area. Surveys were conducted according to the most recent CDFW survey protocols (CDFW, 2018) and were: (a) floristic in nature; (b) consistent with conservation ethics; (c) inclusive of all habitat types within the Survey Area; and (d) well documented by this report and by voucher specimens to be deposited at the California Botanic Garden (formerly Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden). The surveys were performed during the time of year when most species would be detectable. The Project area received above average rainfall during the 2023/2024 and was adequate for rare annuals to have germinated and for perennial herbs to have flowered.

The Survey Area was inspected by walking loosely spaced parallel transects with particular attention given to areas of suitable habitat for special-status plants. All plant species observed were identified in the field or collected for later identification. Plants were identified using keys, descriptions, and illustrations in Baldwin et al. (2012), the Jepson Flora project (2024), and other regional references. Representative site photos are provided in Attachment 5.

A preliminary evaluation of the extent of potentially jurisdictional wetland and non-wetland Waters of the United States and that of lakes, rivers, or streambeds and associated riparian was conducted within the Project area on July 1, 2024, by Senior Biologist, Justin Wood. Prior to conducting delineations, several resources were reviewed to evaluate the potential active channels and wetland features in the Survey Area during the pre- and post-storm periods. These included current and historic aerial photographs, the local and state hydric soil list (NRCS, 2024), the Los Angeles County Soil Survey, the National Wetland Inventory (USFWS, 2024c), and the 2020 wetland plant rating in the National Wetland Plant List (USACE, 2020). Based on this information, field maps were generated. Potentially jurisdictional features were identified with global positioning system (GPS) coordinates to assist in field verification.

3.2.1. Vegetation

Vegetation mapping was done by drawing tentative boundaries on high-resolution aerial imagery from the project site. The vegetation boundaries were verified during the site visit on July 1, 2024. The vege-

tation boundaries were then digitized into Geographic Information System (GIS) shapefiles to create vegetation maps (Attachment 1; Figure 3). Vegetation within the project site is further described below using the names and descriptions in A Manual of California Vegetation (Sawyer et al., 2009). Vegetation was mapped digitally using ArcGIS (version 10.7) and one-foot pixel aerial imagery. The smallest mapping unit was approximately 0.05-acre, and most mapped vegetation boundaries are accurate to within approximately five feet. Any vegetation map is subject to imprecision for several reasons:

1. Vegetation types tend to intergrade on the landscape so that there are no true boundaries in the vegetation itself. In these cases, a mapped boundary represents best professional judgment.
2. Vegetation types as they are named and described tend to intergrade; that is, a given stand of real-world vegetation may not fit into any named type in the classification scheme used. Thus, a mapped and labeled polygon is given the best name available in the classification, but this name does not imply that the vegetation unambiguously matches its mapped name.
3. Vegetation tends to be patchy. Small patches of one named type are often included within mapped polygons of another type. The size of these patches varies, depending on the minimum mapping units and scale of available aerial imagery.

4. GENERAL BIOLOGICAL SURVEY RESULTS

4.1. Vegetation and Cover Types

Vegetation within the Project area includes several shrublands and woodland types as well as herbaceous plant communities and disturbed and developed areas as discussed below. Ornamental plants and trees such as pines (*Pinus* sp.), and eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* sp.) are also present. Most of the Project area appears to be abandoned and it is littered with large garbage patches and multiple homeless encampments. Vegetation is further described below with acreages shown in Table 1. Figure 2 presents the vegetation and land cover on the Project area (Attachment 1).

Table 1. Acreage of Vegetation and Land Cover within the Project Area

Vegetation Type	Project Area (Acres)
Big sagebrush scrub	4.03
Non-Native Red brome or Mediterranean grass grassland	217.29
Joshua tree woodland	2.94
Rubber rabbitbrush scrub	6.99
Upland mustard or star thistle Fields	89.68
Other Cover Types	
Disturbed or developed	116.16
Total	437.09

Vegetated Cover Types

Big Sagebrush Scrub (*Artemisia tridentata* Shrubland Alliance). Big sagebrush scrub is a shrubland vegetation type dominated by big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*). Additional species such as rubber rabbitbrush, four-wing saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*), and gumweed (*Grindelia camporum*) are also present in low numbers. Big sagebrush scrub is present in the western half of the Project area near the location of the old Amargosa Creek channel. Big Sagebrush Shrubland has a State rank of S5 and is therefore not recognized as a sensitive natural community by CDFW (CDFW, 2024a).

Joshua tree woodland (*Yucca brevifolia* Woodland Alliance). Joshua tree woodland is a desert woodland community dominated by Joshua trees (*Yucca brevifolia*). In many areas of the Antelope Valley, Joshua tree woodland habitat intergrades (merges in a series of stages) with creosote bush scrub habitat. Additional species such as creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata*), boundary ephedra (*Ephedra aspera*), Anderson box-thorn (*Lycium andersonii*), and peach desert thorn (*Lycium cooperi*) are also present in low numbers. Joshua tree woodland is located within the southeastern portion of the Project area. Joshua tree woodland has a State rank of S3.2 and is therefore recognized as a sensitive natural community by CDFW (CDFW, 2024a). It is also recognized as a sensitive habitat by the City of Lancaster.

Non-native Red Brome or Mediterranean Grass Grassland (*Bromus rubens* – *Schismus [arabicus, barbatus]* Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance). This vegetation type is present in the northeast portion of the site and in the center of the Joshua tree woodland in the south and central areas of the site. This vegetation community is dominated by ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*) and red brome (*Bromus rubens*). Other non-native species such as foxtail barley (*Hordeum murinum*), black mustard (*Brassica nigra*) and Tumble mustard (*Sisymbrium altissimum*) are also present. Red Brome or Mediterranean Grass Grassland has a State rank of SNA (State Not Recognized) and is therefore not recognized as a sensitive natural community by CDFW (CDFW, 2024a).

Rubber rabbitbrush scrub (*Ericameria nauseosa* Shrubland Alliance). Rubber rabbitbrush scrub is a scrub community dominated by sparse rubber rabbitbrush (*Ericameria nauseosa*). Other species such as big sagebrush and four-wing saltbush are also present in low numbers. Much of the understory of the rubber rabbitbrush scrub is dominated by non-native herbs and it is most common in disturbed portions of the Project area, including the old Amargosa Creek channel. Rubber rabbitbrush scrub has a State rank of S5 and is therefore not recognized as a sensitive natural community by CDFW (CDFW, 2024a).

Upland Mustard and Star-thistle fields (*Brassica nigra* – *Centaurea [Solstitialis, melitensis]* Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance). This upland vegetation type occurs in the western portion of the Project area. The vegetation type is dominated by non-native annual herbs such as tumble mustard (*Sisymbrium altissimum*), London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*), totalote (*Centaurea melitensis*) and black mustard (*Brassica nigra*). This vegetation type surrounds the old Amargosa Creek channel. This habitat also surrounds the single drainage feature on the Project area which is shown on Figure 6. This vegetation type is generally found in fallow fields, rangelands, grasslands, roadsides, levee slopes, disturbed coastal scrub, cleared roadsides, and waste places. Upland mustards or star-thistle fields has a State rank of SNA and is therefore not recognized as a sensitive natural community by CDFW (CDFW, 2024a).

Other Cover Types

Disturbed/Developed. This cover types includes disturbed and developed areas within the Project area including dirt roads, paved roads, concrete flood control structures, old irrigation structures, and other structures. These areas are largely unvegetated and the few plants that are present are weedy species such as tumble mustard, long-beak filaree (*Erodium botrys*), redstem filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), and several species of grass.

4.2. Sensitive Natural Communities

Sensitive vegetation communities are defined by CDFW as “communities that are of limited distribution statewide or within a county or region and are often vulnerable to environmental effects of projects” (CDFW, 2024c). CDFW identifies that “Natural Communities with ranks of S1-S3 are considered Sensitive Natural Communities to be addressed in the environmental review processes of CEQA and its equivalents.” S4 communities are defined as apparently secure; uncommon, but not rare in the state, with some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.

The literature review identified seven sensitive vegetation communities recorded in the vicinity: southern coast live oak riparian forest, southern cottonwood willow riparian forest, southern riparian scrub, southern willow scrub, valley needlegrass grassland, wildflower fields, and Joshua tree woodland. In addition, the City of Lancaster lists Joshua tree woodland, valley needlegrass grassland, wildflower fields, and desert wash as sensitive habitats in the City of Lancaster 2030 General Plan. One sensitive vegetation community, Joshua tree woodland was observed within the Project area.

4.3. Soils

Soils in the Project area are loam and sand. Five soil types are mapped within the Project area: Cajon loamy sand (0 to 2 percent slopes), Hesperia loamy fine sand (0 to 2 percent slopes), Hesperia fine sandy loam (0 to 2 percent slopes), Rosamond fine sandy loam, and Rosamond loam (NRCS, 2024). These are moderately well-drained soils typical of low alluvial fans. Figure 3 presents the soil types on the Project area (Attachment 1).

4.4. Wildlife Habitat

The term habitat refers to the environment and ecological conditions where a species is found. Wildlife habitat is often described in terms of vegetation, though a more thorough explanation includes detail such as availability or proximity to water, suitable nesting or denning sites, shade, foraging perches, cover sites to escape from predators, soils that are suitable for burrowing or hiding, proximity to noise and disturbance, and other factors that are unique to each species. For many wildlife species, vegetation reflects important components of habitat, including regional climate, physical structure, biological productivity, and food resources. Thus, the vegetation descriptions in Section 4.1 are useful overarching descriptors for wildlife habitat.

Wildlife observed during the field surveys included species common in the region, such as side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), common raven (*Corvus corax*), black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*), California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beeheyi*), desert cottontail (*Sylvilagus audubonii*), and black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*). Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) and Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) were the only special-status wildlife species observed during the field surveys. Other wildlife species common in developed landscapes and open sparsely vegetated habitats throughout the region are also likely to be present but were not observed.

5. SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES RESULTS

Plant and wildlife taxa are considered to be special-status species if they are classified in one or more of the categories listed in Table 2. Based on review of the literature and databases listed in Section 3.1, and on local expertise with the flora and fauna of the project site, lists of special-status plants and wildlife with potential to occur on the project site or in the project vicinity are compiled in Table 3.

Table 2. Definitions of Special-Status Species

Species Designation	Agency	Definition
Federal Endangered	USFWS	A species that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
Federal Threatened	USFWS	A species that is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range.
Federal Candidate	USFWS	A species the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) has designated as a candidate for listing under Section 4 of the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), published in its annual candidate review, and defined as a

Species Designation	Agency	Definition
		species that has sufficient information on its biological status and threats to propose it as endangered or threatened under the ESA, but for which development of a proposed listing regulation is precluded by other higher priority listing activities.
Federal Proposed	USFWS	A species that the USFWS has proposed for listing under Section 4 of the ESA, by publishing a Proposed Rule in the Federal Register.
Protected under the federal Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA)	USFWS	Bald and golden eagles are protected from take, including harassment, except as permitted by USFWS.
State Endangered	CDFW	A species that is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all or a significant portion of its range due to one or more causes, including loss or change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, or disease.
State Threatened	CDFW	A species that, although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of special protection and management efforts.
State Rare	CDFW	A species, subspecies, or variety is rare when, although not presently threatened with extinction, it is in such small numbers throughout its range that it may become endangered if its present environment worsens.
State Candidate	CDFW	A species that has been officially noticed by the California Fish and Game Commission as being under review by the CDFW for addition to the threatened or endangered species lists. CDFW candidate species are given no extra-legal protection under state laws.
Fully Protected (FP)	CDFW	Animal species fully protected under the California Fish and Game Code. The CDFW may not issue take authorization except for scientific purposes or as provided under SB 618 (2011).
Species of Special Concern	CDFW	A species, subspecies, or distinct population of an animal native to California that currently satisfies one or more of the following (not necessarily mutually exclusive) criteria: ■ Is extirpated from the state or, in the case of birds, in its primary seasonal or breeding role. ■ Is on the federal, but not state list, of threatened or endangered species. ■ Meets the state definition of threatened or endangered but has not formally been listed. ■ Is experiencing or formerly experienced serious (noncyclical) population declines or range retractions (not reversed) that, if continued or resumed, could qualify it for state threatened or endangered status; or ■ Has naturally small populations exhibiting high susceptibility to risk from any factor(s) that if realized, could lead to declines that would qualify it for state threatened or endangered status. ■ This is an administrative designation and carries no formal legal status. This designation is intended to focus attention on animals at conservation risk, to stimulate research on poorly known species, and to achieve conservation and recovery before these species meet the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) criteria for listing. California Species of Special Concern are considered under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and require a discussion of impacts and appropriate mitigation to reduce impacts.
Watch List	CDFW	Taxa that were previously Species of Special Concern, but no longer merit that status or which do not meet criteria for designation as Species of Special Concern, but for which there is concern and a need for additional information to clarify status.
Special Animal	CDFW	An animal species that is tracked in the CNDDDB but has no other status at the state or federal level.
California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) 1A	CDFW	Plants presumed to be extinct in California.

Species Designation	Agency	Definition
CRPR 1B	CDFW	Plants rare or endangered in California and elsewhere.
CRPR 2A	CDFW	Plants presumed extinct in California but more common elsewhere.
CRPR 2B	CDFW	Plants rare or endangered in California but more common elsewhere.
CRPR 3	CDFW	Plants about which more information is needed – a review list.
CRPR 4	CDFW	Plants of limited distribution – a watch list.

Plants or wildlife may be ranked as special-status species due to declining populations, vulnerability to habitat change, or restricted distributions. Certain species have been listed as threatened or endangered under the Federal Endangered Species Act (FESA) or California Endangered Species Act (CESA). Others have not been listed, but declining populations or habitat availability cause concern for their long-term viability. These species of conservation concern appear on lists compiled by resource agencies or private conservation organizations. In this report, “special-status species” includes all plants and wildlife listed as threatened or endangered and species included in these other sensitive and rare species lists. All special-status species occurring in the region in habitats like those found on the project site are addressed in Table 3, with brief descriptions of habitat and distribution, conservation status, and probability of occurrence on the site. Special-status species that were considered but were determined to be unlikely to occur in the project site are provide in Attachment 3.

Table 3. Special-Status Species Addressed

Species Name	Habitat Requirements	Flowering or Activity Season	Conservation Status	Potential to Occur Relative to Project Site
PLANTS				
<i>Calochortus striatus</i> Alkali mariposa lily	Perennial bulbiferous herb; alkaline, mesic habitats; chaparral, chenopod scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, meadows and seeps; Prefers loam and sandy loam (moderately saline soils), 229-5232 ft. elev.; desert habitats Kern to San Bernardino Co. and Inyo Co., CA; Tulare Co., NV.	Apr - Jun	Fed: None CA: S2S3 CRPR: 1B.2	Low. Marginal habitat and soils are present with the Project area. Recent records from within the last 10 years from within roughly 1 mile of the Project area.
<i>Calystegia peirsonii</i> Pearsons morning-glory	Perennial herb; chaparral, chenopod scrub, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland; 100-5000 ft. elev.; Kern, Los Angeles, and Ventura Cos.	Apr-Jun	Fed: None CA: S4 CRPR: 4.2	Low. Minimally suitable habitat present; records from within 5 miles. Not observed during surveys. Species typically occurs further south in the foothills of the San Gabriel Mtns.
<i>Canbya candida</i> White pygmy-poppy	Annual herb, gravelly; sandy, granitic places within Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub and pinyon/juniper woodland; about 2000 to 4400 ft. elev.; western Mojave Desert and adjacent Sierra Nevada foothills.	Mar-Jun	Fed: None CA: S3S4 CRPR: 4.2	Low. Marginally suitable habitat for the species occurs on the Project area, but the Joshua tree habitat is degraded. Known to occur south of Lancaster, around Lake Los Angeles.
<i>Castilleja plagiotoma</i> Mojave Indian paintbrush	Perennial herb; Great Basin scrub, Joshua tree woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and pinyon/juniper woodland; 1000-8200 ft. elev.; San Luis Obispo Co. south to San Bernardino Co.	Apr-Jun	Fed: None CA: S4 CRPR: 4.3	Moderate. Suitable habitat is present within survey area; historical records from 1918 within 1 mile.

Species Name	Habitat Requirements	Flowering or Activity Season	Conservation Status	Potential to Occur Relative to Project Site
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i> Parry's spineflower	Coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland. Dry slopes and flats; sometimes at interface of 2 vegetation types, such as chaparral and oak woodland. Dry, sandy soils. 295-4002 ft.	Apr-Jun	Fed: None CA: S2 CRPR: 1B.1	Low. No recent records of the species in the vicinity of the Project area. Species typically occurs at lower elevations.
<i>Chorizanthe spinosa</i> Mojave spineflower	Annual herb. The species prefers gravelly or sandy soils (moderately saline), in habitat including deserts, alkali playa, Chenopod scrub, Joshua tree woodlands at elevations between 985 and 4,200 feet elevation.	Mar-Jul	Fed: None CA: S4 CRPR: 4.2	Moderate. There are many observation records for the species within 5 miles north of the Project area north of Apollo Community Park. Suitable soils occur onsite.
<i>Goodmania luteola</i> Golden goodmania	Annual herb; alkaline or clay habitats of Mojavean desert scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, and valley and foothill grassland; 0-7217 ft. elev.; Occurs in sandy loam. Found from Fresno Co. to Los Angeles and Inyo Cos., CA and east into Nevada.	Apr - Aug	Fed: None CA: S3 CRPR: 4.2	Moderate. Suitable habitat is present within survey area; historical records from within 1 mile.
<i>Loeflingia squarrosa</i> var. <i>artemisiarum</i> Sagebrush loeflingia	Annual herb; found in sandy soils of desert dunes, Great Basin scrub, and Sonoran Desert scrub; 4,625 to 4,920 ft. elev.; found from Kern and Lassen Cos. to Los Angeles and San Bernardino Cos.; also present in other states NV, OR, UT, WY.	Apr - May	Fed: None CA: S2 CRPR: 2B.2	Low. Minimally suitable habitat present; historical record from 2005 from within 1.5 miles. Not observed during surveys. Species typically occurs at higher elevation ranges in Ken and San Bernardino County.
<i>Lycium torreyi</i> Torrey's box-thorn	Mojavean desert scrub and Sonoran desert scrub. Rocky and sandy areas including washes and streambanks; -165 - 4,005 ft.	Mar - Jun	Fed: None CA: S3 CRPR: 4.2	Low. Suitable habitat present on the Project area. Not observed during focused surveys and no recent records in the area.
<i>Monardella exilis</i> Mojave monardella	Annual herb. Found in chenopod scrub, desert dunes Native to California. Occurs in loam, sandy loam, or loamy sand. Elevation 2360 to 7940 ft..	Apr-Sept	Fed: None CA: S3 CRPR: 4.2	Moderate. Suitable habitat is present, known from within 5 miles southwest of the Project area in the vacant land south of Avenue L, adjacent to the former streambed of Amargosa Creek.
<i>Muilla coronata</i> Crowned muilla	Occurs in loam, sandy loam and sand. Prefers very slightly saline soils. Elevation 2330 to 6825 feet.	Mar-Apr	Fed: None CA: S3 CRPR: 4.2	Low. Four historical records from as recently as 1991 known from Lancaster within 4 miles of the Project area. Suitable sandy loam, slightly saline soils on site.
<i>Yucca brevifolia</i> Western Joshua tree	Joshua tree woodland, montane chaparral, pinyon and juniper woodland, Sonoran and Mojavean desert scrub, 1,300 to 8,200 feet in elev. Mojave Desert. Blooms Mar-May.	Mar-May	Fed: None CA: CAN, SNR CRPR: None	Present. A total of 103 trees observed in the Project area.

Species Name	Habitat Requirements	Flowering or Activity Season	Conservation Status	Potential to Occur Relative to Project Site
INVERTEBRATES				
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch's bumble bee	Range extends from coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest, and south into Mexico; common where food plants are abundant which includes <i>Antirrhinum</i> sp., <i>Phacelia</i> sp., <i>Clarkia</i> sp., etc.; nests underground.	Apr-Aug	Fed: None CA: CAN, S2	High. Not observed, Suitable habitat and food plants present; record from 2020 within 1 mile northwest of the Project area near Sunnydale Elementary and a record from 2024 within 2.5 miles of the Project area at Antelope Valley College.
<i>Danaus plexippus</i> pop 1 Monarch (overwintering)	Insect: occurs throughout much of California and requires milkweeds for caterpillar food. Overwinters in Eucalyptus and other trees along the immediate coast and forages throughout much of California.	Year-round	Fed: CAN CA: S2, SA	Moderate (foraging only). Suitable foraging habitat present within the Project area, known from within 2 miles of the Project area. Overwintering habitat is absent.
REPTILES				
<i>Anniella pulchra</i> Northern California legless lizard	Moist loose soils, sparsely vegetated areas of chaparral, pine-oak woodland, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces, suitable habitat has leaf litter under trees and shrubs, can be found under surface objects like logs or rocks. Contra Costa County south to the Ventura County.	Year-round	Fed: None CA: S2S3, SSC	Moderate. Suitable habitat is present within the Project area, not observed during surveys, several recent records within 5 miles north of the Project area (iNaturalist).
BIRDS				
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	Raptor found in woodlands of open, interrupted, or marginal types, nest sites mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms on river floodplains as well as live oaks. Moves downslope and south from areas of heavy snow in autumn and returns in spring	Year-round	Fed: None CA: S4, WL	Present. Observed flying over site during 2020 surveys; suitable foraging and nesting habitat is present but limited.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> Golden eagle	Nests in remote trees and cliffs; forages over shrublands and grasslands; breeds throughout W N America, winters to E coast.	Year-round	Fed: BGEPA CA: SSC, FP	Minimal (Nesting), Low (Foraging); No suitable nesting habitat present, Suitable foraging habitat present. Known from several records within 5 miles of the Project area within the last 5 years.
<i>Athene cunicularia hypugaea</i> Western burrowing owl	Nests mainly in rodent burrows, usually in open grassland or shrubland; forages in open habitat; increasingly uncommon in S Calif.; through W US and Mexico.	Year-round	Fed: None CA: CAN, S2, SSC	High. Not observed during surveys; Suitable habitat is present; known from within about 3 miles of the Project area. Evidence of whitewash on 3 burrows detected in 2020.

Species Name	Habitat Requirements	Flowering or Activity Season	Conservation Status	Potential to Occur Relative to Project Site
<i>Buteo regalis</i> Ferruginous hawk	Breeds in open habitats (e.g., grassland), Central Valley and W Mojave Desert (Calif.) and east to cent. US, S. Canada, New Mexico; winters in S America. lone tree, cliff, utility structure, outcrop, boulder, shrub, knoll, or haystack. Nest height varies considerably, from more than 65 feet high all the way down to ground level.	Winter	Fed: None CA: S3S4, WL	High (Wintering); Suitable wintering habitat present, minimal suitable foraging habitat present. Known from several records in the Lancaster area within 5 miles of the Project area within the last 5 years.
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk	Swainson's hawk favor open habitats for foraging. Breeds in stands with few trees in juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, and oak savannahs. They primarily eat mammals and insects. Breeds in open habitats (e.g., grassland), Central Valley and W Mojave Desert (Calif.) and east to cent. US, S. Canada, New Mexico; winters in S America.	Spring– Summer	Fed: None CA: THR , S4	Low (Nesting); Present (migration/foraging only). Suitable foraging habitat present only; migrates through the region. Has been detected several times in the vicinity of the Project area. Was observed during 2020 surveys flying overhead.
<i>Calypte costa</i> Costa's hummingbird	Primarily occurs in desert wash, edges of desert riparian and valley-foothill riparian, coastal scrub, desert scrub, and low-elevation chaparral. Female Costa's Hummingbirds typically build a nest 3–7 feet above the ground in palo verde, ironwood, cholla, acacia, graythorn, and other shrubs.	Spring– Summer	Fed: None CA: S4	High; Suitable nesting and foraging habitat present. Multiple recent records within 5 miles of the Project area.
<i>Charadrius montanus</i> Mountain plover	Nest in shortgrass prairie and grassy semidesert with scattered saltbush, sage, prickly pear, and yucca at elevations ranging from 2100-10663 ft. Winter in desert scrub habitats November through March.	Winter	Fed: None CA: S2S3, SSC	Minimal (Nesting), Low (Foraging); No suitable nesting habitat present, minimal suitable foraging habitat present. Known from several records within 5 miles southwest of the Project area.
<i>Circus hudsonius</i> Northern harrier	Nests on ground in shrubby vegetation, usually at marsh edge; nest built of a large mound of sticks in wet areas. Breeds in wetland areas and grasslands with thick vegetation, high desert shrub steppe, and riverside woodlands across Canada. In winter, the species utilizes a wide range of habitats with low vegetation.	Spring– Summer	Fed: None CA: S3, SSC	Minimal (Nesting), Low (Foraging); Suitable nesting habitat is absent, suitable foraging habitat present. Known from several records within 5 miles of the Project area.
<i>Falco columbarius</i> Merlin	Nests near forested openings, fragmented woodlots, near rivers, lakes or bogs, on lake islands, and in urban parks. Will winter in a variety of habitats in southern California, though an uncommon wintering species in S Calif. desert	Winter	Fed: None CA: S3S4, WL	High (Wintering); Suitable wintering habitat present. Multiple recent records are present within 5 miles.

Species Name	Habitat Requirements	Flowering or Activity Season	Conservation Status	Potential to Occur Relative to Project Site
	and valleys (breeds in northern N America and Eurasia). Wintering only.			
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> Loggerhead shrike	Woodlands, shrublands, open areas with scattered perch sites; not dense forest; widespread in N America; valley floors to about 7,000 ft. elev. Year-around.	Spring– Summer	Fed: None CA: S4, SSC	Moderate. Suitable nesting and foraging habitat present, and species is known from numerous locations within 5 miles of the Project area.
MAMMALS				
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsend's big-eared bat	Coastal conifer and broadleaved forests, oak and conifer woodlands, arid grasslands and deserts, and high-elevation forests and meadows. Primarily roosts in caves and abandoned mines, but may roost in buildings, bridges, rock crevices, and hollow trees in many habitat types.	Year-round	Fed: None CA: S2, SSC	Minimal (Roosting), Low (Foraging); suitable roosting habitat is absent and foraging habitat is limited. No recent occurrence records for the species within 10 miles of the project area.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats with friable soils; require sufficient food source, friable soils, and open, uncultivated ground; prey on burrowing rodents.	Year-round	Fed: None CA: S3, SSC	Low; Minimal suitable habitat present; no sign observed during the survey. Residential and commercial development nearby likely excludes them from the region.

General references (botany): Baldwin et al., 2012; CDFW, 2024a; CDFW, 2024b; CNPS, 2024; and CCH, 2024.

General references (wildlife): American Ornithologists' Union, 1998 (including supplements through 2013); Barbour and Davis, 1969; CDFW, 2024a; CDFW, 2024d; eBird, 2024; Feldhamer et al., 2003; Garrett and Dunn, 1981; Hall, 1981; Jennings and Hayes, 1994; Stebbins, 2003; Wilson and Ruff, 1999; and Zeiner et al., 1990.

Conservation Status

Federal designations (Fed): (federal ESA, USFWS).

END: Federally listed, endangered.

THR: Federally listed, threatened.

CAN: Sufficient data are available to support federal listing, but not yet listed.

BGEPA: Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

State designations (CA): (CESA, CDFW)

END: State listed, endangered.

THR: State listed, threatened.

CAN: Sufficient data are available to support state listing, but not yet listed.

RARE: State listed as rare (applied only to certain plants).

SSC: California Species of Special Concern. Considered vulnerable to extinction due to declining numbers, limited geographic ranges, or ongoing threats.

WL: Species that were either previously listed as SC and have not been state listed under CESA; or were previously state or federally listed and now are on neither list; or are on the list of "Fully Protected" species.

FP: Fully protected. May not be taken or possessed without permit from CDFW.

SA: Special animal. Tracked by the CNDDDB as species of conservation concern.

CDFW Natural Diversity Data Base Designations: Applied to special-status plants and sensitive plant communities; where correct category is uncertain, CDFW uses two categories or question marks.

S1: Fewer than 6 occurrences or fewer than 1000 individuals or less than 2000 acres.

S2: 6-20 occurrences or 1,000-3,000 individuals or 2,000-10,000 acres (decimal suffixes same as above).

S3: 21-100 occurrences or 3,000-10,000 individuals or 10,000-50,000 acres (decimal suffixes same as above).

S4: Apparently secure in California; this rank is clearly lower than S3 but factors exist to cause some concern, i.e., there is some threat or somewhat narrow habitat. No threat rank.

SNR: Unranked; under assessment.

California Rare Plant Rank designations. Note: According to the California Native Plant Society (<http://www.cnps.org/cnps/rareplants/ranking.php>), plants ranked as CRPR 1A, 1B, and 2 meet definitions as threatened or endangered and are eligible for state listing. That interpretation of the state Endangered Species Act is not in general use.

1B: Plants rare and endangered in California and throughout their range.

- 2B: Plants rare, threatened or endangered in California but more common elsewhere in their range.
 3: Plants about which we need more information; a review list.
 4: Plants of limited distribution; a watch list.

California Rare Plant Rank Threat designation extensions:

- .1 Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
 .2 Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened)
 .3 Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known)

Definitions of occurrence probability: Estimated occurrence probabilities are based on literature sources cited earlier, field surveys, and habitat analyses reported here.

Present: Taxon was observed within the project site during recent botanical surveys or population has been documented by CDFW, USFWS, or local experts.

High: Both a documented recent record (within 10 years) exists of the taxon within the project site or immediate vicinity (approximately 5 miles) and the environmental conditions (including soil type) associated with presence of the taxon occur within the project site.

Moderate: Both a documented recent record (within 10 years) exists of the taxon within the project site, or the immediate vicinity (within approximately 5 miles) and the environmental conditions associated with taxon presence are marginal and/or limited within the project site, or the project site is located within the known current distribution of the taxon and the environmental conditions (including soil type) associated with presence of the taxon occur within the project site.

Low: A historical record (over 10 years old) exists of the taxon within the project site or general vicinity (within approximately 10 miles) and the environmental conditions (including soil type) associated with presence of the taxon are marginal and/or limited within the project site.

5.1. Special-Status Plants

5.1.1. Listed Threatened or Endangered Plants

This section describes plant species reported from the region that are listed as threatened or endangered under the federal ESA or CESA and are present or have a potential to be present on the project site. Western Joshua tree is the only threatened or endangered species observed within the Project area and no other listed species have a potential to be present.

Western Joshua tree (*Yucca brevifolia* var. *brevifolia*). The western Joshua tree is a State candidate for listing under the CESA. The western Joshua tree is predominantly found in the Mojave Desert, with its northern range extending into Nevada and its southern range extending into the San Gabriel Mountains (USFWS, 2018). They can be found in desert grasslands and shrublands within alluvial fans, plains, bajadas, mesas, and gentle slopes (Gucker, 2006). Western Joshua trees are usually associated with creosote bush and white bursage scrublands at lower elevations (2,461 feet) and with juniper and pinyon woodlands at higher elevations (7,218 feet) (USFWS, 2018). Soils in prime habitat include silts, loams, and/or sands, which are variously described as fine, loose, well drained, and/or gravelly (Gucker, 2006). During surveys 103 western Joshua trees were observed within the southeastern portion of the Project area (see Figure 5, Attachment 1). The western Joshua trees are summarized below in Table 4 by size class and impact type.

Table 4. Western Joshua Tree Inventory Summary

Size Class	Impact Type		Total
	Indirect	Direct	
A (<1 m)	0	35	35
B (1 m to 5 m)	0	19	19
C (>5 m)	0	42	42
Dead	0	7	7
Total	0	103	103

All trees varied in size, health, and maturity as summarized in the attached Western Joshua Tree Census Results (Attachment 6). These trees will need to be included on the CDFW Incidental Take Permit (ITP) application and will likely need to be mitigated for prior to Project activities. Based on CDFW guidance for obtaining take coverage through the Western Joshua Conservation Act, 96 live western Joshua trees will be impacted by the Project. The Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act, passed in July of 2023, requires

documentation of western Joshua trees within 50 feet of the project footprint to limit incidental take of the species. If the Project decides to proceed under the federal ESA, additional data will be required to calculate impacts to the associated seedbank.

5.1.2. Other Special-Status Plants

In addition to the federal and state endangered species regulations noted above, CDFW and CNPS maintain lists of plants of conservation concern. The CDFW compiles these species including CDFW and CNPS rankings as CRPR 1, 2, 3, or 4 in its compendium of “Special Plants” (CDFW, 2024b). These plants are treated here as “special-status species” and are discussed below. Three CRPR 4 species were determined to have at least a moderate potential to occur.

California Rare Plant Rank 4 Species. Four CRPR Rank 4 species were determined to have at least a moderate potential to be present: Mojave Indian paintbrush (*Castilleja plagiotoma*), Mojave spineflower (*Chorizanthe spinosa*), golden goodmania (*Goodmania luteola*), and Mojave monardella (*Monardella exilis*). Suitable habitat is present for each species, and they have a moderate to high potential to be present within the Project area.

5.2. Special-Status Wildlife

5.2.1. Listed Threatened or Endangered Wildlife

This section includes species listed as threatened or endangered, or candidates for listing, under CESA or ESA which were detected or have at least a moderate potential to be present in the Project area. One State listed species, Swainson’s hawk, is known from the Project area, and was observed during the surveys described in this report. Three other State or federal listed species, or candidates for listing with a moderate to high potential to be present are discussed below.

Western burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia hypugaea*). Western burrowing owl is a CDFW Species of Special Concern and is a candidate species for listing under CESA. It is a small, terrestrial owl of open country. During the breeding season, it ranges throughout most of the western U.S. It occurs year-round in southern California, but may be more numerous during fall and winter, when migratory individuals from farther north join the regional resident population. Western burrowing owl favors flat, open annual or perennial grassland or gentle slopes and sparse shrub or tree cover. It uses the burrows of ground squirrels and other rodents for shelter and nesting, and availability of suitable burrows is an important habitat component. Where ground squirrel burrows are not available, the owl may use alternate burrow sites or man-made features such as drainpipes, debris piles, or concrete slabs. The nearest record of burrowing owl is about 3 miles northwest of the Project area, less than one mile west of Lancaster High School. No burrowing owls were observed on the Project area; however, whitewash was observed on three burrows within the Project area during the 2020 surveys conducted by Aspen biologists (see Figure 4, Attachment 1). Suitable burrows were observed and mapped. No western burrowing owl or sign (e.g., whitewash) were observed during the 2024 surveys; however suitable burrows were observed. There is a high potential for western burrowing owls to be present in the future.

Crotch’s bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*). Crotch’s bumble bee is a State candidate for listing under the CESA. Crotch’s bumble bee is a widespread secretive species that is known from more than two hundred locations over a broad geographic range (CDFW, 2024a). It is typically found in openings in grassland and scrub habitats where it burrows into the ground and lives in colonies. It feeds on native plants including milkweed, pincushion, lupine, phacelia, sage, snapdragon, clarkia, bush poppy, and buckwheat. Many of these food plants are present within the Project area or in the Project vicinity, and suitable habitat for nesting is also present. Crotch’s bumble bee is known from several observations in the region including an observation near Sunnysdale Elementary in 2020 and an observation near Antelope Valley College in

2024 (iNaturalist, 2024). Additionally, numerous observations have been made at the Antelope Valley California Poppy Preserve west of Lancaster and the Phacelia Wildlife Sanctuary east of Lancaster. Crotch's bumble bee has a high potential to occur within the Project area.

Monarch (*Danaus plexippus* pop. 1). Monarch is listed as a candidate species under the federal ESA. Adult monarch butterflies are large and conspicuous, with bright orange wings surrounded by a black border and covered with black veins. The black border has a double row of white spots, present on the upper side of the wings. Adult monarchs are sexually dimorphic, with males having narrower wing venation and scent patches. The bright coloring of a monarch serves as a warning to predators that eating them can be toxic. During the breeding season, monarchs lay their eggs on their obligate milkweed host plant (primarily *Asclepias* spp.). In many regions where monarchs are present, monarchs breed year-round. In the fall, in both eastern and western North America, monarchs begin migrating to their respective overwintering sites. This migration can take monarchs distances of over 2,000 miles and last for over two months. In early spring (February-March), surviving monarchs break diapause and mate at the overwintering sites before dispersing. The same individuals that undertook the initial southward migration begin flying back through the breeding grounds and their offspring start the cycle of generational migration over again. No suitable wintering habitat occurs in the Project area. Critical features of winter sites are conifers and eucalyptus groves near water sources. Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico. The species is not expected to roost in the Project area but may be observed migrating through the Project area on their way to over-wintering habitat along the coast. Monarchs has been observed in the vicinity of the Projects area during the fall months and has a moderate potential to occur within the Project area.

Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*). Swainson's hawks are listed as threatened under the CESA (CDFW, 2024a). In California, they nest in the San Joaquin Valley, western Antelope Valley, western Mojave Desert, and Owens Valley. They migrate to South America every fall and return to California every spring. The foraging habitat is relatively open stands of grass-dominated vegetation and relatively sparse shrublands. Trees are typically widely scattered or found in bands along riparian corridors. Much of the original habitat has been converted to either urban development or cultivated agricultural uses. Swainson's hawks forage in agricultural fields with many types of crops. However, some studies have found that this species is more abundant in areas of moderate agricultural development than in either grassland or areas of extensive agricultural development. Alfalfa fields are routinely used by foraging Swainson's hawks. Orchards and vineyards in general are not suitable foraging habitat for Swainson's hawk due to the dense woody cover (Zeiner et al, 1990). The primary nest trees in the western Mojave Desert are Joshua trees and Fremont cottonwoods (*Populus fremontii*), but other large trees could also be used, especially were planted in narrow bands such as agricultural windbreaks.

Swainson's hawks are observed occasionally in the vicinity of the Project area during migration; and were observed during the 2020 surveys. Several Swainson's hawks have been reported from the region during the nesting season including observations at the Amargosa Creek Flood Basin to the north, Apollo Park to the northwest, the Prime Desert Woodland Preserve to the west, and numerous records near agricultural lands east of the Project area (eBird, 2024). The Project area provides suitable nesting habitat; however, the site receives regular disturbance from the public and recreational vehicles and is surrounded by commercial and residential development. Because of the high level of disturbance that occurs in the Project area, Swainson's hawks have a low potential to nest and high potential forage within 0.5-miles of the Project.

5.2.2. Species Protected Under the Federal Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. §§ 668-668d; BGEPA) prohibits take of bald eagles and golden eagles. The BGEPA defines take to include "pursuing, shooting, shooting at, poisoning, wound-

ing, killing, capturing, trapping, collecting, molesting, and disturbing.” The USFWS further defines *disturb* as “to agitate or bother a bald eagle or golden eagle to a degree that causes, or is likely to cause, based on the best scientific information available, (1) injury to an eagle, (2) a decrease in its productivity, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior, or (3) nest abandonment, by substantially interfering with normal breeding, feeding, or sheltering behavior” (USFWS, 2007).

Golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*). Golden eagles are known from the region and many occurrences are documented. They would not use the Project area for nesting due to lack of suitable nesting sites. Golden eagles have a low potential to forage on the site because of limited prey items.

5.2.3. California Wildlife Species of Special Concern

In addition to the federal and state statutes and policies described above, the CDFW maintains a list of wildlife species of special concern. This section includes these species which have a moderate to high potential to be present on the Project area.

Northern California legless lizard (*Anniella pulchra*). Northern California legless lizard is a CDFW Species of Special Concern. The species is found in chaparral, coastal dunes, and desert scrub. Soil moisture is essential for the species. Within the Project area, small drainage features and depressions are present, however, soils may not stay moist throughout the year. Although not observed during the surveys, there is a moderate potential for this species to be present. The most recent occurrence record in the vicinity of the Project area is from 2005 when two lizards were detected less than three miles west of the Project area at W Avenue K and 40th Street in the City of Lancaster (CDFW, 2024a). The individuals were observed in habitat that consisted of saltbush scrub and Juniper/Joshua tree woodland in sandy, dune-like soils. Suitable habitat is present and there is a moderate potential for them to be present within the Project area.

Loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*). The loggerhead shrike is a CDFW Species of Special Concern. They prefer open habitats with scattered shrubs, trees, posts, fences, utility lines, or other perches. This species most often occurs in open-canopied valley foothill hardwood forests, valley-foothill hardwood-conifer forests, valley foothill riparian, pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert riparian, and Joshua tree habitats. Nests are typically constructed in well-concealed microsites in densely foliated trees or shrubs (Miller, 1931; Bent, 1950). This species preys primarily on large insects, but will also take small birds, mammals, amphibians, reptiles, fish, carrion, and various invertebrates. Loggerhead shrikes often impale their prey on barbed wire or other sharp objects. Suitable habitat is present at the Project area for this species, and multiple records of the species are located within two miles of the Project area. There is a moderate potential for loggerhead shrike to be present on the site.

5.2.4. Other Special-Status Wildlife Species

In addition to listed or proposed species, the State of California has non-listed designations for special-status wildlife. These include species designated as California fully protected (FP), CDFW watch list (WL), or CDFW Special Animal. The USFWS also has non-listed designations for migratory birds, Bird of Conservation Concern. Each of these designations provides different measures of protection. This section includes these species which were detected or have a moderate to high potential to be present on the Project area.

Cooper’s Hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*). Cooper’s hawk is a CDFW Watch List species. The species occurs in mature forest, open woodlands, wood edges, river groves; and nests in coniferous, deciduous, and mixed woods, typically those with tall trees and with openings or edge habitat nearby. Nest sites are chosen within trees approximately 20 to 50 feet above the ground. The species is found year-round within California. The diet of Cooper’s hawks consists primarily of small mammals, such as squirrels and bats, and medium-sized birds such as mourning doves and quail (Kennedy, 1980). Cooper’s hawk was observed

flying over the site during 2020 Aspen surveys. The project area offers limited suitable nesting habitat, but suitable foraging habitat for the species is widespread across the site. The species is not expected to nest within the Project area but has a high potential to forage within the Project area.

Three additional special-status wildlife species were not observed on the Project area but are reported from the surrounding area: ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*, CDFW rank S3S4 and WL species; high potential to winter at the site), Costa's hummingbird (*Calypte costa*, CDFW rank S4, high potential to nest on site), merlin (*Falco columbarius*, CDFW rank S3S4 and WL species; high potential to winter at the site).

5.3. Designated Critical Habitat

The literature review conducted prior to conducting field surveys determined that the Project area is outside of critical habitat. Critical habitat for desert tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*) is located approximately 18 miles east of the Project area (USFWS, 2024b). Project activities would not result in impacts within critical habitat in this area.

5.4. Native Birds: Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) / California Fish and Game Code

The federal MBTA prohibits take of any migratory bird, including eggs or active nests, except as permitted by regulation (e.g., licensed hunting of waterfowl or upland game species). Under the MBTA, "migratory bird" is broadly defined as "any species or family of birds that live, reproduce or migrate within or across international borders at some point during their annual life cycle" and thus applies to most native bird species. California Fish and Game Code Section 3503 prohibits take, possession, or needless destruction of bird nests or eggs; Section 3503.5 prohibits take or possession of birds of prey or their eggs; and Section 3513 prohibits take or possession of any migratory nongame bird. With the exception of a few non-native birds, such as European starling, the take of any birds or loss of active bird nests or young is regulated by these statutes. Most of these species have no other special conservation status as defined above.

The Project area has many shrubs, trees, and open areas that may provide nesting habitat. Numerous common birds are known to nest in the area and many of these are likely to nest on the Project area.

Many adult birds would flee from equipment during Project construction; however, nestlings and eggs would be vulnerable. If Project activities include site grading or brush removal during nesting season, then it would likely destroy bird nests, including eggs or nestling birds. For most birds, these impacts can be avoided by scheduling initial clearing and grading outside the nesting season. Or, if initial clearing and grading are undertaken during nesting season, work may be limited only to areas where no nesting birds are present, as documented by pre-construction nest surveys.

Some birds are likely to nest in the Project area during construction, even after initial grading and clearing have been completed. Depending on the species, birds may nest on the ground; in adjacent vegetation; or on construction equipment and materials that are left overnight or over a long weekend. The species most likely to nest in the Project area during construction are common raven (*Corvus corax*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), house finch (*Haemorrhous mexicanus*), and Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), all of which are protected by the MBTA and Fish and Game Code. Due to the high probability that birds may nest on site during construction, regular monitoring and nest site management may be necessary throughout the breeding season.

5.5. Wildlife Movement

The ability for wildlife to move freely among populations and habitat areas is important to long-term genetic variation and demography. Fragmentation and isolation of natural habitat may cause loss of native species diversity in fragmented habitats. In the short term, wildlife movement may also be important to

individual animals’ ability to occupy their home ranges, if their ranges extend across a potential movement barrier. These considerations are especially important for rare, threatened, or endangered species, and wide-ranging species such as large mammals, which exist in low population densities.

The California Essential Habitat Connectivity Project was commissioned by the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) and CDFW to create a statewide assessment of essential habitat connectivity to be used for conservation and infrastructure planning (Caltrans and CDFW 2010). One of its goals was to create the Essential Connectivity Map, which depicts large, relatively natural habitat blocks that support native biodiversity (natural landscape blocks) and areas essential for ecological connectivity between them (essential connectivity areas). This map does not reflect the needs of particular species but is based on overall biological connectivity and ecological integrity.

The Essential Connectivity Map (Caltrans and CDFW, 2010) identifies the Tehachapi Mountains to the north and west of the Project area (approximately 31 to 35 miles), and the Sierra Pelona Mountains to the southwest (approximately 10 to 15 miles) as designated essential connectivity areas. These ranges, in addition to a portion of the Edwards Air Force Base (approximate 18 to 22 miles northeast), Saddle Rock Butte State Park (approximately 18 miles east), and Los Angeles National Forest in the San Gabriel Mountains (approximately 25 miles south), are considered natural landscape blocks. These areas support the movement of wildlife species between central and northern California with southern California. The PVSP is within a developed area City of Lancaster and the Plan area is not connected to other wildlife areas. The Project would not present a barrier to any terrestrial wildlife movement or result in a change from existing conditions, which do not provide for wildlife movement between areas.

A more detailed analysis is required to assess local and regional needs for connectivity and develop linkage designs based on the requirements of individual species (Caltrans and CDFW, 2010). The Project area is not located within any identified Essential Habitat Connectivity Areas or Natural Landscape Blocks. The Project area is more likely to support more localized movement within the region, with some species such as coyotes (*Canis latrans*), black-tailed jackrabbits (*Lepus californicus*), and desert cottontails (*Sylvilagus audubonii*) occupying the Project area and radiating out into the adjacent development to forage.

6. SURFACE WATER FEATURES

One potential jurisdictional feature was documented within the project site (see Figure 6, Attachment 1). The feature is a man-made earthen drainage channel (formerly Amargosa Creek) capturing surface flows from Avenue L at the southwestern corner of the Project site. The drainage carries water for 932 feet to a storm drain, which then carries flows underground and offsite, eventually connecting to Rosamond Dry Lake. The drainage does not readily support riparian or wetland vegetation and is instead dominated by upland and non-native plant species, with the exception of a single Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) in relatively poor condition. The drainage is expected to fall under the jurisdiction of CDFW. The drainage is not expected to fall under the jurisdiction of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) as it is not a relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing body of water, and lacks a continuous surface connection to a traditional navigable water. Table 5 below provides a summary of the total acreage for the drainage and its potential jurisdiction.

Table 5. Summary of Jurisdictional Waters and Streambeds within the Project Site

	Area (acres)		
	USACE Waters of the U.S.	RWQCB Waters of the State	CDFW Streambeds
Survey Area	0.00	0.07	0.13

This preliminary evaluation of potential jurisdictional features on the project site, represent Aspen’s professional opinion based on our knowledge and experience with the USACE, Lahontan Regional Water

Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and CDFW, including the applicable regulatory guidance documents and manuals. However, the USACE, Lahontan RWQCB, and CDFW have final authority in determining the status and presence of jurisdictional wetlands and waters and the extent of their boundaries.

7. CONCLUSIONS

One State candidate for listing, western Joshua tree, were found within the Project area during the focused biological surveys. Four CRPR 4 species Mojave Indian paintbrush, Mojave spineflower, golden goodmania, and Mojave monardella were determined to have a moderate to high potential to occur within the Project area. CRPR 4 species do not require impact analysis during CEQA and therefore impacts to these species would not be significant.

One State listed species, Swainson's hawk, is known from the Project area, and was observed during the surveys. Cooper's hawk, a State Watch List species, was observed flying over the Project area. Neither species is expected to nest within the Project area but they may forage within the Project area.

Three State or federal candidate species for listing, western burrowing owl, Crotch's bumble bee, and monarch, have moderate to high potential to be present in the Project area. Two additional CDFW Species of Special Concern have at least a moderate potential to be present including the following:

- Northern California legless lizard
- Loggerhead shrike

The Project area provides suitable nesting habitat for numerous resident and migratory bird species. One large stick nest was observed during the 2020 surveys conducted in support of the Project; and suitable nest sites are present throughout the survey area and many common bird species are anticipated to nest within the Project area.

The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (16 U.S.C. §§ 668-668d; BGEPA) prohibits take of bald eagles and golden eagles. Golden eagles are year-round residents throughout most of their range in the western United States. The mountains surrounding the Antelope Valley in the vicinity of the Project area provide suitable golden eagle nesting habitat. The Project area does not have suitable nesting habitat, but the site may provide suitable foraging habitat.

One of the vegetation types that are present within the Project area is likely to be considered a sensitive natural community by CDFW (Joshua Tree Woodland). One hundred and three western Joshua trees were observed within the southeastern portion of the Project area. Approximately 2.94 acres of Joshua Tree Woodland occurs in the Project area. Impacts to these trees and habitat should be further evaluated in future CEQA documents. No other sensitive natural communities occur in the Project area.

The Project area is not within any designated wildlife corridors and is not likely to serve as a significant wildlife movement route, although it may be used as a forage or dispersal area for wildlife in the immediate vicinity.

The Project area contains a drainage channel with vegetation along the southwestern boundary, oriented north-south, and borders the Kaiser Permanente Building on the northwest side. This type of storm runoff drain feature may be considered waters of the State by either or both the CDFW and the RWQCB. If CDFW and RWQCB determine this drainage to be waters of the State, a Streambed Alteration Agreement from CDFW and/or a WDR from the RWQCB would be required prior to any construction activities.

Mitigation measures for impacts to biological resources should be prescribed during the CEQA review phase of this Project. Lastly, an Incidental Take Permit through CESA or through the WJTCa would be required for any impacts to western Joshua tree.

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Attachment 1

FIGURES

Figure 1: Project Overview

Figure 2: Vegetation

Figure 3: Soils

Figure 4: Biological Resources

Figure 5: Western Joshua Trees

Figure 6: Drainages

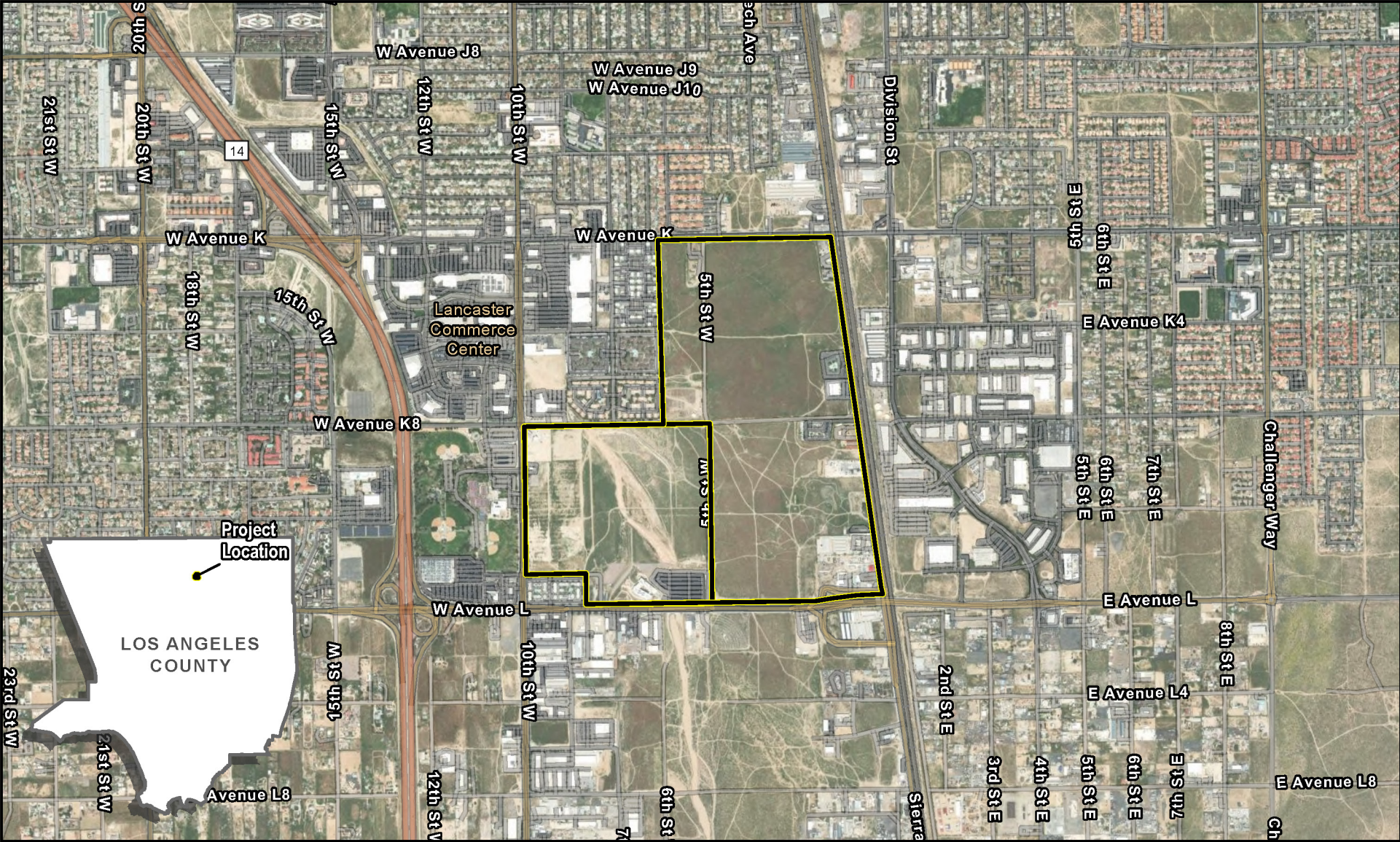
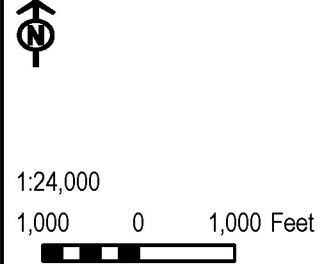


Figure 1
Project Overview

 Parkway Village Project Area



Sources: City of Lancaster, 2024; Esri, 2024.

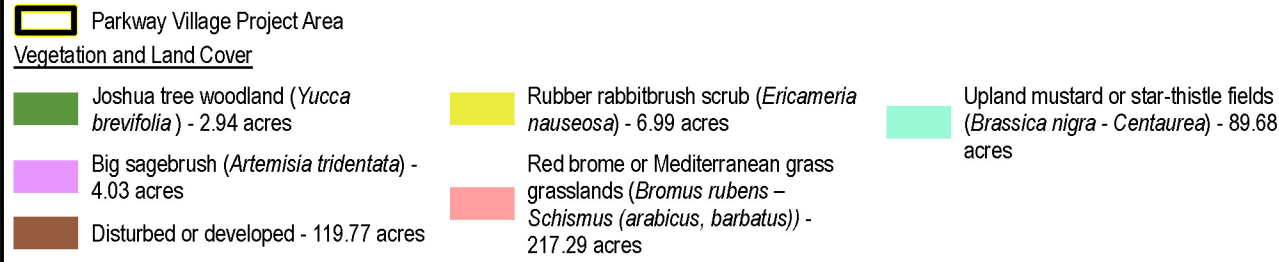
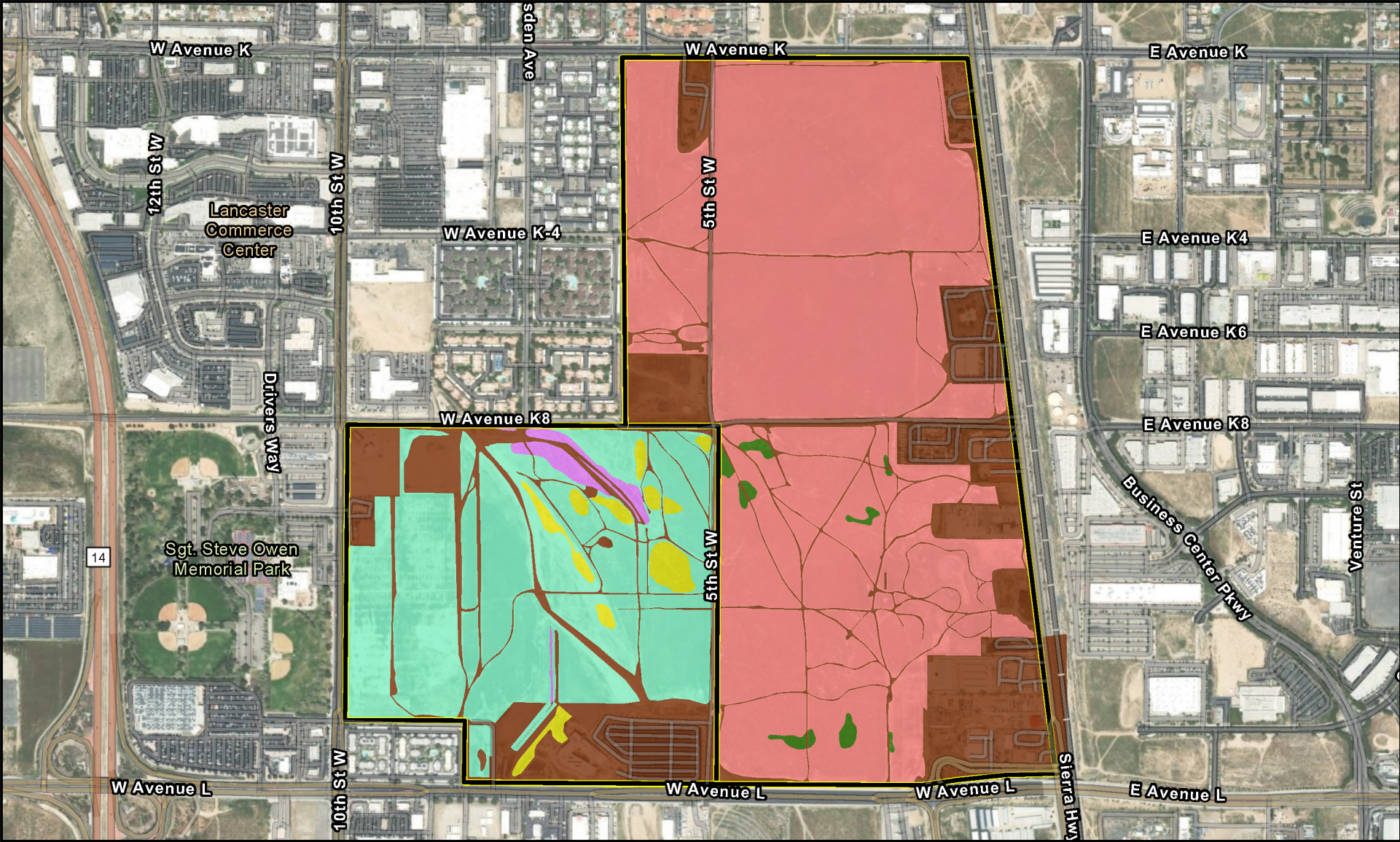
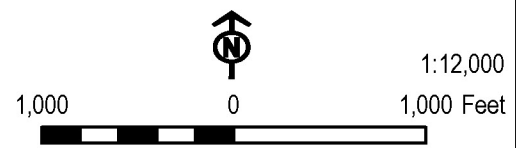
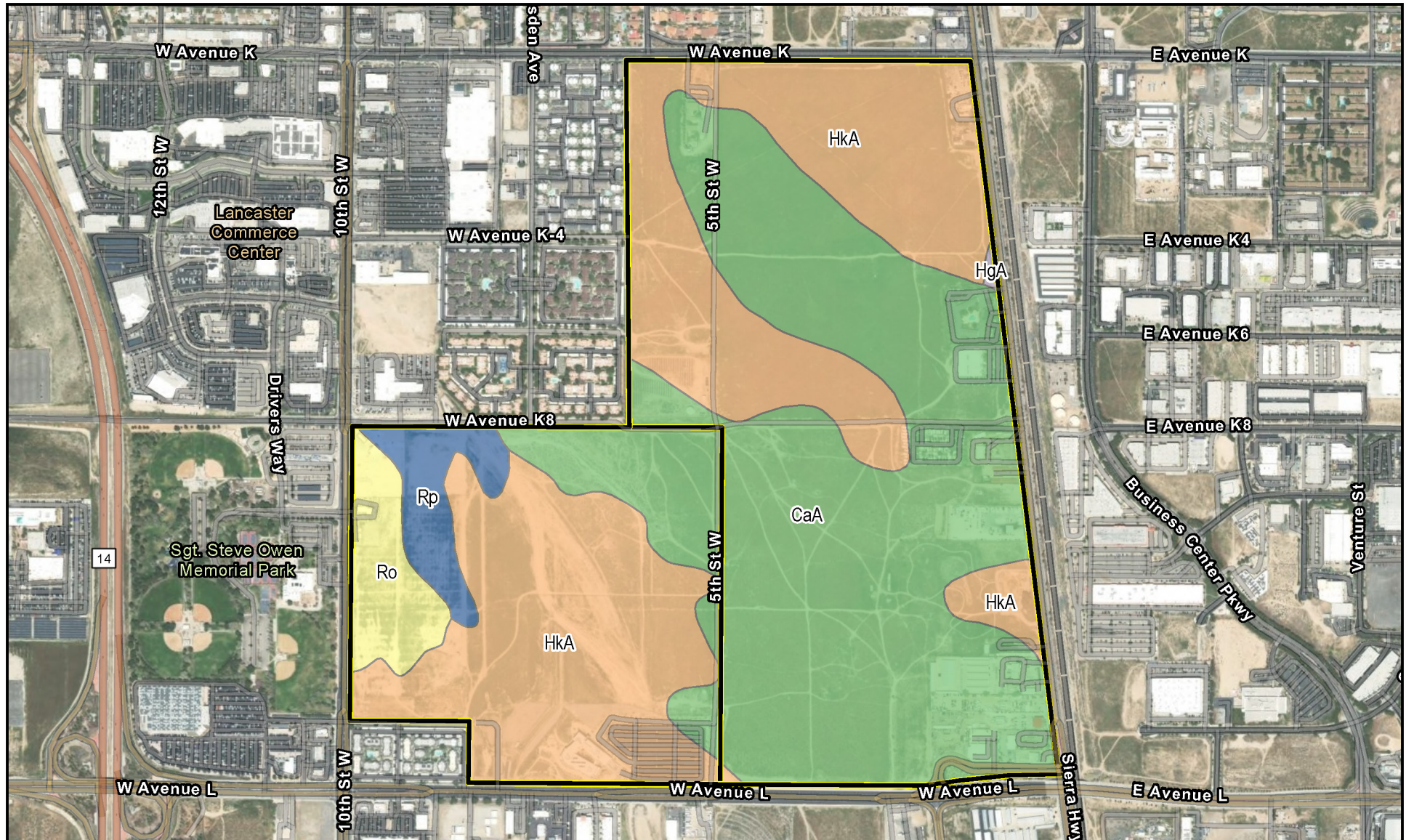


Figure 2
Vegetation



Sources: Aspen, 2024; City of Lancaster, 2024; Esri, 2024.



 Parkway Village Project Area

Soil Type (CA675)

CaA: Cajon loamy sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (217.56 acres)

HgA: Hesperia loamy fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes (0.54 acres)

HkA: Hesperia fine sandy loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes (187.69 acres)

Ro: Rosamond fine sandy loam (17.38 acres)

Rp: Rosamond loam (14.62 acres)

Figure 3
Soils

Sources: Aspen, 2024; City of Lancaster, 2024; Esri, 2024.

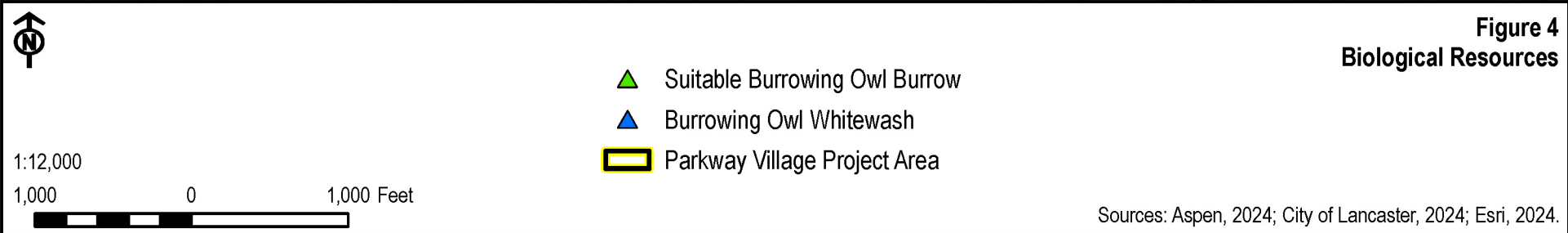
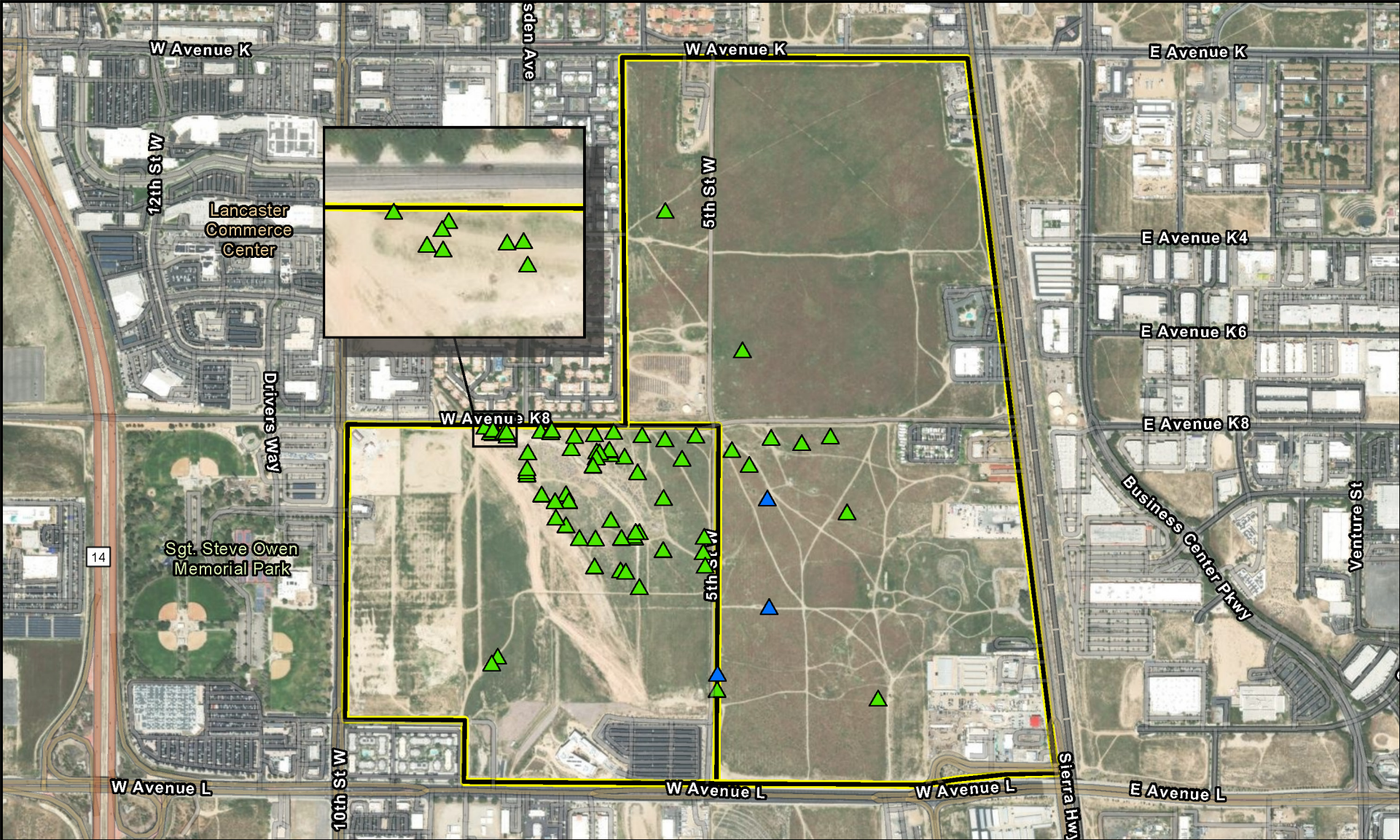


Figure 4
Biological Resources

Sources: Aspen, 2024; City of Lancaster, 2024; Esri, 2024.

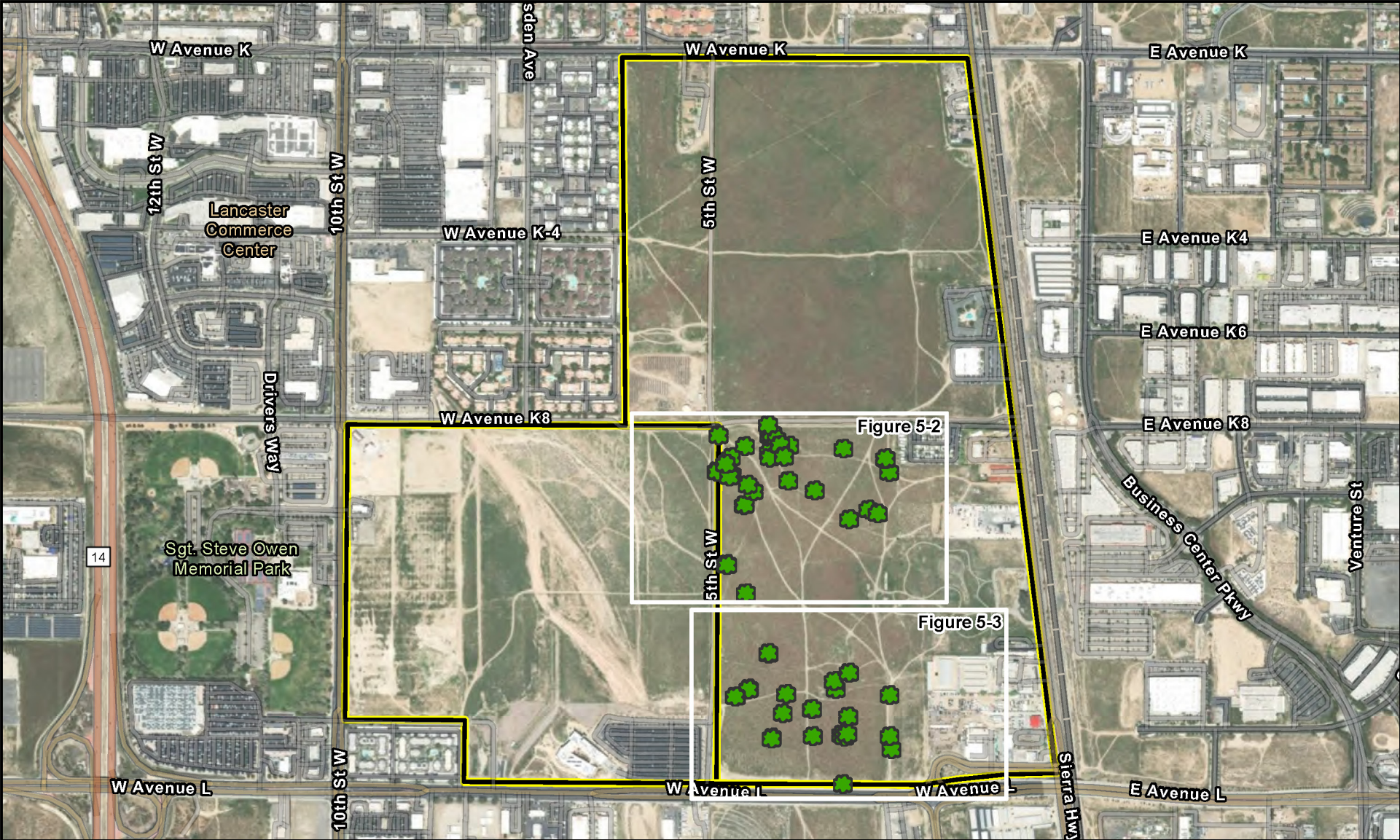
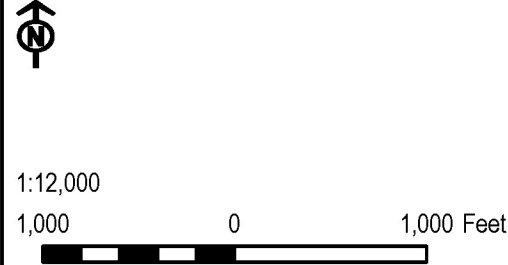


Figure 5-1
Western Joshua Trees

- Western Joshua Tree
- Parkway Village Project Area



Sources: Aspen, 2024; City of Lancaster, 2024; Esri, 2024.

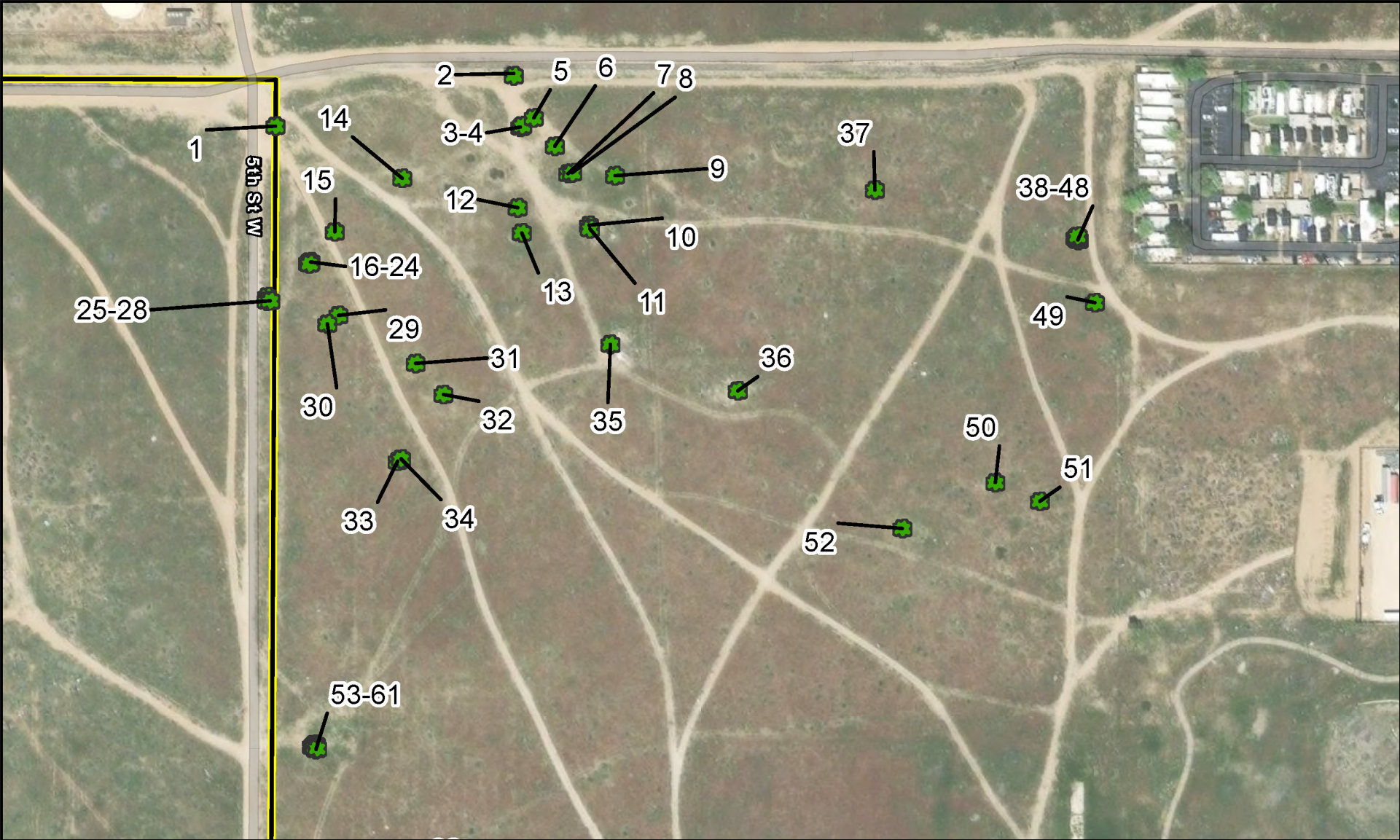
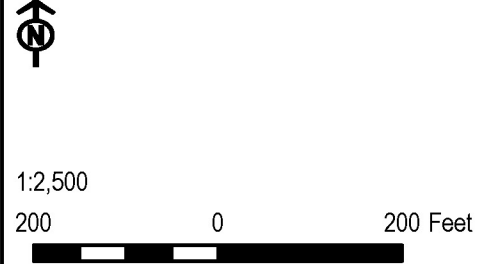


Figure 5-2
Western Joshua Trees

- Western Joshua Tree
- Parkway Village Project Area



Sources: Aspen, 2024; City of Lancaster, 2024; Esri, 2024.

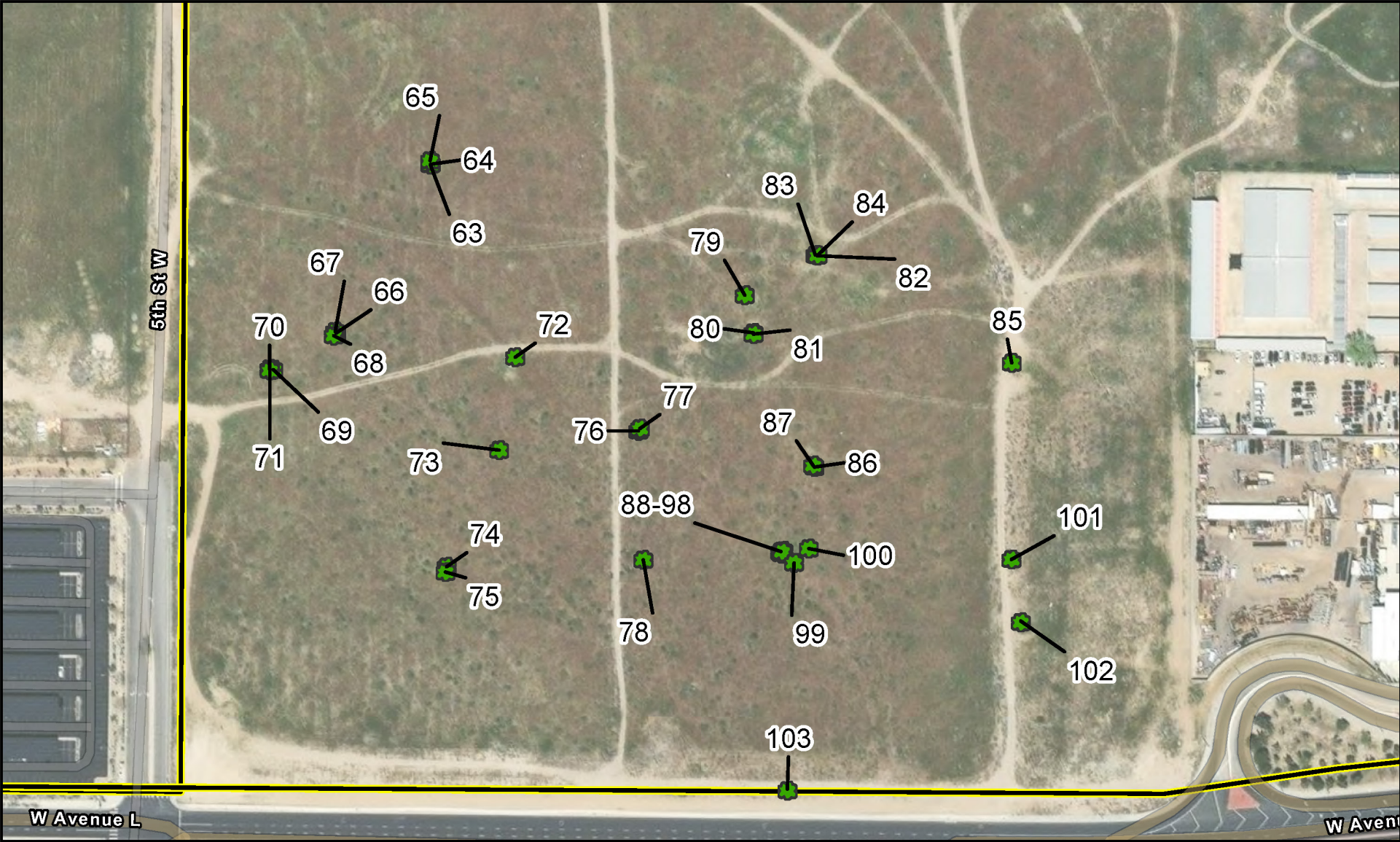
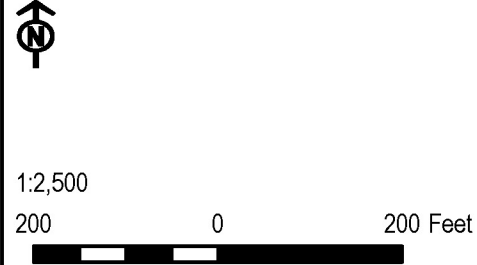
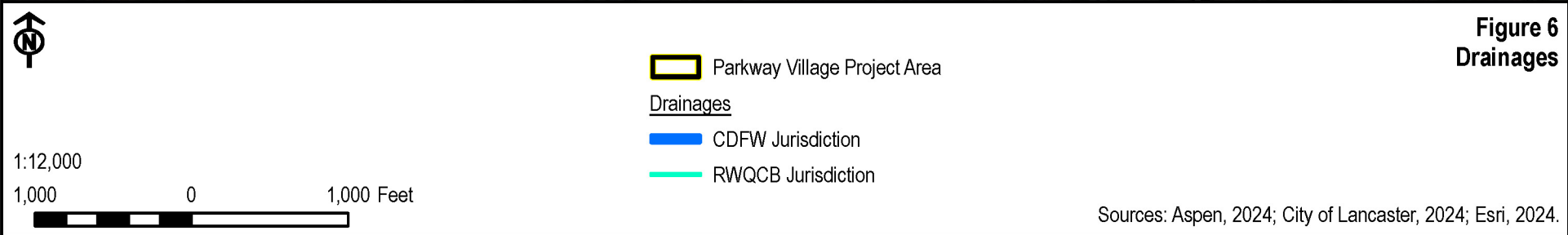
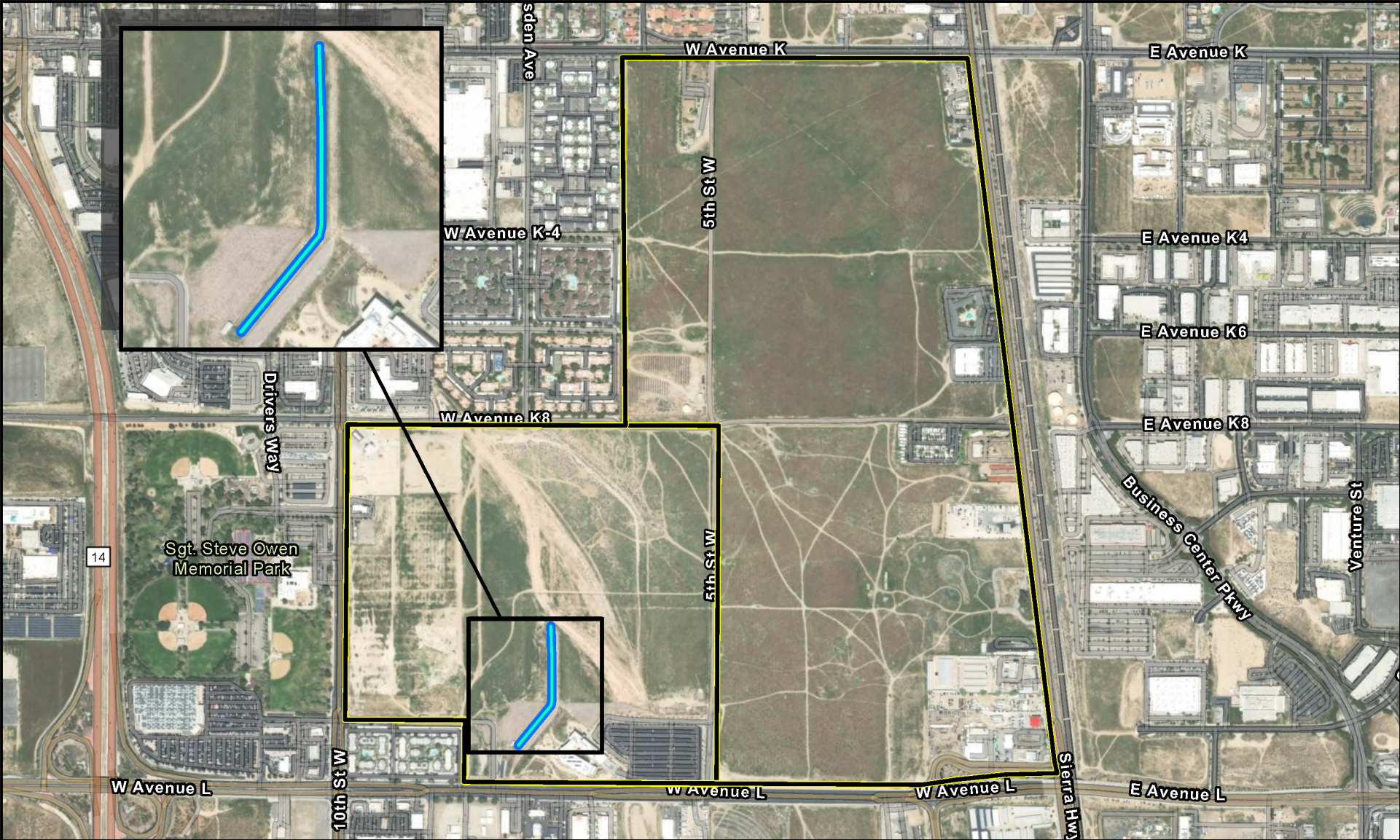


Figure 5-3
Western Joshua Trees



- Western Joshua Tree
- Parkway Village Project Area

Sources: Aspen, 2024; City of Lancaster, 2024; Esri, 2024.



Attachment 2

CNDDb QUERY RESULTS



Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad (Little Buttes (3411873) OR Rosamond (3411872) OR Rosamond Lake (3411871) OR Del Sur (3411863) OR Lancaster West (3411862) OR Lancaster East (3411861) OR Sleepy Valley (3411853) OR Ritter Ridge (3411852) OR Palmdale (3411851))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	ABNKC12040	None	None	G5	S4	WL
<i>Actinemys pallida</i> southwestern pond turtle	ARAAD02032	Proposed Threatened	None	G2G3	SNR	SSC
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S2	SSC
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i> southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	ABPBX91091	None	None	G5T3	S4	WL
<i>Anniella pulchra</i> Northern California legless lizard	ARACC01020	None	None	G3	S2S3	SSC
<i>Anniella spp.</i> California legless lizard	ARACC01070	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	G5	S3	FP
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i> California glossy snake	ARADB01017	None	None	G5T2	S2	SSC
<i>Artemisiospiza belli belli</i> Bell's sparrow	ABPBX97021	None	None	G5T2T3	S3	WL
<i>Asio flammeus</i> short-eared owl	ABNSB13040	None	None	G5	S2	SSC
<i>Astragalus hornii var. hornii</i> Horn's milk-vetch	PDFAB0F421	None	None	GUT1	S1	1B.1
<i>Astragalus preussii var. laxiflorus</i> Lancaster milk-vetch	PDFAB0F721	None	None	G4T2	S1	1B.1
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch's bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	Candidate Endangered	G2	S2	
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> vernal pool fairy shrimp	ICBRA03030	Threatened	None	G3	S3	
<i>Buteo regalis</i> ferruginous hawk	ABNKC19120	None	None	G4	S3S4	WL
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S4	
<i>Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis</i> slender mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D096	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	1B.2



Selected Elements by Scientific Name
California Department of Fish and Wildlife
California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Calochortus palmeri</i> var. <i>palmeri</i> Palmer's mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D122	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Calochortus striatus</i> alkali mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D190	None	None	G3	S2S3	1B.2
<i>Calystegia peirsonii</i> Peirson's morning-glory	PDCON040A0	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
<i>Canbya candida</i> white pygmy-poppy	PDPAP05020	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	4.2
<i>Charadrius montanus</i> mountain plover	ABNNB03100	None	None	G3	S2	SSC
<i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i> western snowy plover	ABNNB03031	Threatened	None	G3T3	S3	SSC
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i> Parry's spineflower	PDPGN040J2	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Circus hudsonius</i> northern harrier	ABNKC11011	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsend's big-eared bat	AMACC08010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
<i>Cryptantha clokeyi</i> Clokey's cryptantha	PDBOR0A3M0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Eriastrum rosamondense</i> Rosamond eriastrum	PDPLM030G0	None	None	G1?	S1?	1B.1
<i>Eriophyllum mohavense</i> Barstow woolly sunflower	PDAST3N070	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i> quino checkerspot butterfly	IILEPK405L	Endangered	None	G4G5T1T2	S1S2	
<i>Falco columbarius</i> merlin	ABNKD06030	None	None	G5	S3S4	WL
<i>Gopherus agassizii</i> desert tortoise	ARAAF01012	Threatened	Threatened	G3	S2S3	
<i>Helminthoglypta fontiphila</i> Soledad shoulderband	IMGASC2250	None	None	G1	S1	
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> loggerhead shrike	ABPBR01030	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
<i>Loeflingia squarrosa</i> var. <i>artemisiarum</i> sagebrush loeflingia	PDCAR0E011	None	None	G5T3	S2	2B.2
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i> southern grasshopper mouse	AMAFF06022	None	None	G5T3	S3	SSC
<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> var. <i>brachyclada</i> short-joint beavertail	PDCAC0D053	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2
<i>Perognathus inornatus</i> San Joaquin pocket mouse	AMAFD01060	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	



Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
<i>Plegadis chihi</i> white-faced ibis	ABNGE02020	None	None	G5	S3S4	WL
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i> coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPB08081	Threatened	None	G4G5T3Q	S2	SSC
<i>Puccinellia simplex</i> California alkali grass	PMPOA53110	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
<i>Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest</i> Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	CTT61310CA	None	None	G4	S4	
<i>Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest</i> Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	CTT61330CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
<i>Southern Riparian Scrub</i> Southern Riparian Scrub	CTT63300CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
<i>Southern Willow Scrub</i> Southern Willow Scrub	CTT63320CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i> two-striped gartersnake	ARADB36160	None	None	G4	S3S4	SSC
<i>Toxostoma lecontei</i> Le Conte's thrasher	ABPBK06100	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
<i>Valley Needlegrass Grassland</i> Valley Needlegrass Grassland	CTT42110CA	None	None	G3	S3.1	
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> least Bell's vireo	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S3	
<i>Wildflower Field</i> Wildflower Field	CTT42300CA	None	None	G2	S2.2	
<i>Xerospermophilus mohavensis</i> Mohave ground squirrel	AMAFB05150	None	Threatened	G3	S2	

Record Count: 55

Attachment 3

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES NOT ADDRESSED

Latin Name	Common Name	Reason for Exclusion
PLANTS		
<i>Androsace elongata ssp. acuta</i>	California androsace	No suitable habitat present.
<i>Astragalus hornii var. hornii</i>	Horn's milk-vetch	Outside of geographical range.
<i>Astragalus preussii var. laxiflorus</i>	Lancaster milkvetch	No suitable chenopod scrub habitat.
<i>Calochortus catalinae</i>	Catalina mariposa lily	Suitable habitat or clay soils present.
<i>Calochortus clavatus var. avius</i>	Pleasant Valley mariposa-lily	Outside of geographical range.
<i>Calochortus clavatus var. gracilis</i>	Slender mariposa-lily	No suitable canyon slopes with chaparral, present.
<i>Calochortus palmeri var. palmeri</i>	Palmer's mariposa-lily	Well east of geographic range.
<i>Cryptantha clokeyi</i>	Clokey's cryptantha	No suitable habitat present.
<i>Eriastrum rosamondense</i>	Rosamond eriastrum	Well outside of graphical range.
<i>Eriophyllum mohavense</i>	Barstow woolly sunflower	Outside of geographic range.
<i>Gilia interior</i>	Inland gilia	No suitable rocky outcrops.
<i>Gilia latiflora ssp. cuyamensis</i>	Cuyama gilia	No suitable pinyon and juniper woodland.
<i>Opuntia basilaris var. brachyclada</i>	Short-joint beavertail	Conspicuous species not observed during surveys.
<i>Perideridia pringlei</i>	Adobe yampah	No suitable clay soils present.
<i>Puccinellia simplex</i>	California alkali grass	No suitable chenopod scrub or vernal pool habitat.
INVERTEBRATES		
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	Vernal pool fairy shrimp	No vernal pools present.
<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>	Quino checkerspot butterfly	Outside of geographic range.
<i>Helminthoglypta fontiphila</i>	Soledad shoulderband	North of geographic range.
AMPHIBIANS		
<i>Rana draytonii</i>	California red-legged frog	No suitable aquatic habitat.
REPTILES		
<i>Actinemys pallida</i>	Southwestern pond turtle	No suitable aquatic habitat.
<i>Anniella spp.</i>	California legless lizard	Outside of geographic range.
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	California glossy snake	Well outside of geographic range.
<i>Gopherus agassizii</i>	Desert tortoise	Well outside of geographic range.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	Coast horned lizard	Well outside of geographic range.
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	Two striped gartersnake	No suitable aquatic habitat.
BIRDS		
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	Tricolored blackbird	No suitable nesting or foraging habitat.
<i>Artemisiospiza belli belli</i>	Bell's sparrow	Outside of geographical range of subspecies <i>bellii</i> .
<i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i>	Western snowy plover	Outside of geographical range.
<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	California Condor	No suitable habitat: critical habitat is not present within Project site.
<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	White-faced ibis	No suitable riparian vegetation present.
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	Coastal California gnatcatcher	No suitable sage scrub habitat present.

Latin Name	Common Name	Reason for Exclusion
<i>Spinus lawrencei</i>	Lawrence's goldfinch	No suitable riparian or desert oasis habitat present.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	Least Bell's vireo	No suitable riparian woodland habitat.
MAMMALS		
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	Southern grasshopper mouse	Well outside of geographic range.
<i>Perognathus inornatus</i>	San Joaquin pocket mouse	Outside of geographic range.
<i>Xerospermophilus mohavensis</i>	Mojave ground squirrel	Local populations have been extirpated.

Note:

1. Special-status species reported from the region, but not addressed in this report due to habitat or geographic range.

Attachment 4

OBSERVED SPECIES LIST

Latin Name	Common Name
Dicotyledons	
CUPRESSACEAE	CYPRESS FAMILY
* <i>Juniperus</i> sp.	Unid. persisting ornamental
EPHEDRACEAE	EPHEDRA FAMILY
<i>Ephedra aspera</i>	Boundary ephedra
PINACEAE	PINE FAMILY
* <i>Pinus</i> sp.	Unid. ornamental
APOCYNACEAE	DOGBANE FAMILY
* <i>Nerium oleander</i>	Common ornamental oleander
ASTERACEAE	ASTER FAMILY
<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	Western ragweed
<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>	Mugwort, Great Basin sagebrush
* <i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Tocalote
<i>Chaenactis fremontii</i>	Fremont pincushion
<i>Ericameria nauseosa</i>	Common rabbitbrush
<i>Eriophyllum pringlei</i>	Pringle's woolly sunflower
<i>Grindelia camporum</i>	Gumweed
<i>Lasthenia californica</i>	California goldfields
<i>Lasthenia gracilis</i>	Needle goldfields
<i>Malacothrix glabrata</i>	Desert dandelion
BORAGINACEAE	BORAGE OR WATERLEAF FAMILY
<i>Amsinckia tessellata</i>	Checker fiddleneck
<i>Cryptantha</i> sp.	Unid. annual cryptantha
<i>Pectocarya linearis</i> ssp. <i>ferocula</i>	Narrow-toothed pectocarya, comb-bur
<i>Phacelia distans</i>	Common phacelia
<i>Phacelia tanacetifolia</i>	Tansy-leaved phacelia
BRASSICACEAE	MUSTARD FAMILY
* <i>Brassica nigra</i>	Black mustard
* <i>Descurainia sophia</i>	Flixweed, tansy mustard
* <i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Mustard
* <i>Lepidium latifolium</i>	Perennial pepperweed
* <i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i>	Tumble mustard
* <i>Sisymbrium irio</i>	London rocket
CARYOPHYLLACEAE	PINK FAMILY, CARNATION FAMILY
<i>Loeflingia squarrosa</i>	Spreading pygmyleaf, California loeflingia
CHENOPODIACEAE	GOOSEFOOT FAMILY
<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	Four-wing saltbush
* <i>Salsola tragus</i>	Russian thistle
EUPHORBIACEAE	SPURGE FAMILY
<i>Croton setiger</i>	Turkey-mullein, doveweed
<i>Euphorbia albomarginata</i>	Rattlesnake sandmat, rattlesnake spurge
FABACEAE	LEGUME FAMILY, PEA FAMILY
<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>variabilis</i>	Freckled milk vetch
* <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	Black locust

Latin Name	Common Name
FAGACEAE	OAK FAMILY
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	Unid. Oak
GERANIACEAE	GERANIUM FAMILY
* <i>Erodium botrys</i>	Long-beak filaree
* <i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Redstem filaree
HELIOTRPIACEAE	HELIOTROPE FAMILY
<i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i> var. <i>oculatum</i>	Seaside heliotrope
MYRTACEAE	MYRTLE FAMILY, EUCALYPTUS FAMILY
* <i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.	Ornamental eucalyptus
ONAGRACEAE	EVENING-PRIMROSE FAMILY
<i>Camissonia campestris</i>	Field evening-primrose
<i>Camissoniopsis pallida</i>	Pale suncup
POLEMONIACEAE	PHLOX FAMILY
<i>Eriastrum sapphirinum</i>	Sapphire eriastrum
<i>Linanthus parryae</i>	Parry's linanthus
POLYGONACEAE	BUCKWHEAT FAMILY
<i>Chorizanthe brevicornu</i> var. <i>brevicornu</i>	Brittle spineflower
<i>Eriogonum gracillimum</i>	Rose-and-white wild buckwheat
<i>Rumex hymenosepalus</i>	Wild rhubarb
ROSACEAE	ROSE FAMILY
<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Unid. ornamental prunus
SALICACEAE	WILLOW FAMILY
<i>Populus fremontii</i> ssp. <i>fremontii</i>	Cottonwood
<i>Salix</i> sp.	Unid. tree willow
SIMAROUBACEAE	QUASSIA or SIMAROUBA FAMILY
* <i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of heaven
SOLANACEAE	NIGHTSHADE FAMILY
<i>Datura wrightii</i>	Jimsonweed
<i>Lycium andersonii</i>	Anderson box-thorn
<i>Lycium cooperi</i>	Peach desert thorn
<i>Solanum</i> sp.	Unid. Solanum
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE	CALTROP FAMILY
<i>Larrea tridentata</i>	Creosote bush
Monocotyledons	
AGAVACEAE	CENTURY PLANT FAMILY, AGAVE FAMILY
** <i>Yucca brevifolia</i>	Joshua tree
POACEAE	GRASS FAMILY
* <i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Ripgut brome
* <i>Bromus rubens</i>	Red brome
* <i>Bromus tectorum</i>	Cheat grass
* <i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Wall barley, hare barley
* <i>Schismus barbatus</i>	Mediterranean schismus
THEMIDACEAE	BRODIAEA FAMILY
<i>Dichelostemma capitatum</i>	Blue dicks, wild hyacinth

Latin Name	Common Name
INVERTEBRATE ANIMALS	
INSECTA	INSECTS
DIPTERA	FLIES
<i>Bombylius</i> sp.	Humblefly species
<i>Eupeodes volucris</i>	Hover fly
COLEOPTERA	BEETLES
<i>Eleodes</i> sp.	Stink beetle
<i>Hippodamia convergens</i>	Convergent lady beetle
<i>Trogoderus</i> sp.	Darkling beetle
HYMENOPTERA	ANTS, BEES, AND WASPS
<i>Apis mellifera</i>	Western honey bee
<i>Lasioglossum sisymbrii</i>	Sweat bee
<i>Ophion</i> sp.	Ichneumon wasp spp.
<i>Pogonomyrmex</i> sp.	Harvester ant
LEPIDOPTERA	BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS
<i>Papilio cresphontes</i>	Giant Swallowtail
<i>Pieris rapae</i>	Cabbage Butterfly
<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	Painted Lady
ORTHOPTERA	GRASSHOPPERS, CRICKETS, AND KATYDIDS
<i>Trimerotropis pallidipennis</i>	Pallid-winged grasshopper
VERTEBRATE ANIMALS	
REPTILIA	REPTILES
IGUANIDAE	IGUANID LIZARDS
<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	Side-blotched lizard
TEIIDAE	WHIPTAILS
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris</i>	Western whiptail
AVES	BIRDS
CATHARTIDAE	VULTURES
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey vulture
ACCIPITRIDAE	HAWKS, EAGLES, HARRIERS
** <i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk
** <i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's hawk
<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-tailed hawk
SCOLOPACIDAE	SANDPIPERS
<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel
COLUMBIDAE	PIGEONS AND DOVES
<i>Columba livia</i>	Rock dove
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning dove
CAMPRIMULGIDAE	NIGHTJARS
<i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>	Lesser nighthawk
TROCHILIDAE	HUMMINGBIRDS
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird
PICIDAE	WOODPECKERS
<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Northern flicker
TYRANNIDAE	TYRANT FLYCATCHERS
<i>Empidonax oberholseri</i>	Dusky flycatcher
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Black phoebe

Latin Name	Common Name
<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Say's phoebe
<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>	Western kingbird
HIRUNDINIDAE	SWALLOWS
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn swallow
CORVIDAE	CROWS AND JAYS
<i>Corvus brachyrhynchos</i>	American crow
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common raven
TROGLODYTIDAE	WRENS
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus</i>	Cactus wren
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	House wren
MIMIDAE	MOCKINGBIRDS AND THRASHERS
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern mockingbird
STURNIDAE	STARLINGS
* <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	European starling
EMBERIZIDAE	SPARROWS, WARBLERS, TANAGERS
<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>	Black-headed grosbeak
<i>Zonotrichia leucophrys</i>	White-crowned sparrow
<i>Sturnella neglecta</i>	Western meadowlark
FRINGILLIDAE	FINCHES
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	House finch
<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	Lesser goldfinch
PASSERIDAE	WEAVERS
* <i>Passer domesticus</i>	House sparrow
MAMMALIA	MAMMALS
LEPORIDAE	HARES AND RABBITS
<i>Lepus californicus</i>	Black-tailed jackrabbit
<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	Desert cottontail
SCIURIDAE	SQUIRRELS
<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel
<i>Ammospermophilus leucurus</i>	White-tailed antelope ground squirrel
CANIDAE	FOXES, WOLVES AND COYOTES
<i>Canis familiaris</i>	Domestic dog

Notes:

The following is a list of species observed within the survey area. Non-native species are indicated by an asterisk. Special-status species are indicated by two asterisks. Other species may have been overlooked or absent because of the season (amphibians are active during rains, reptiles during summer, some birds (and bats) migrate out of the area for summer or winter, some mammals hibernate etc.). Taxonomy and nomenclature generally follow Baldwin et al (2012) for plants, iNaturalist (2024) for invertebrates, Stebbins (2003) for amphibians and reptiles, AOU (1998) for birds, and Jones et al. (1992) for mammals.

Attachment 5

PHOTO EXHIBIT



Photo 1: Typical view of non-native red brome or Mediterranean grass grassland observed within the project site in 2020.



Photo 2: Typical view of non-native red brome or Mediterranean grass grassland observed within the project site in 2024.



Photo 3: Typical view of big sagebrush scrub observed within the western half of the project site.



Photo 4: Typical view of rubber rabbitbrush scrub observed within the project site.



Photo 5: Typical view of sparse Joshua tree woodland present in the southeastern portion of the project site.



Photo 6: South-facing view of the ephemeral drainage observed within the southwestern portion of the project site.



Photo 7: South-facing overview of the ephemeral drainage observed within the southwestern portion of the project site.



Photo 8: View of the southern terminus of the ephemeral drainage within the project site showing a solitary cottonwood tree.



Photo 9: Typical view of disturbed/developed habitat within the project site showing recently dumped trash.



Photo 10: Typical view of disturbed/developed habitat within the project site showing old irrigation infrastructure.



Photo 11: Overview of one of several homeless encampments present within the project site.



Photo 12: View of a two persisting ornamental pine trees within the project site.



Photo 13: Typical view of a suitable burrowing owl burrow observed within the project site in 2024.



Photo 14: Typical view of a suitable burrowing owl burrows observed near the base of a shrub within the project site in 2020.



Photo 15: View of Amargosa Creek located south of the project site entering a storm drain that runs under the project site.



Photo 16: View of biologists completing biological surveys of the project site in 2020.

Attachment 6

WESTERN JOSHUA TREE CENSUS RESULTS

Tree ID	Latitude	Longitude	Size Class	Height of Tree (m)	Live or Dead	Branched	Flowering or Fruiting Stage	Impact to Tree	Project activities within 15 meters of tree?	Relocation Site	Additional Notes
1	34.66738429	-118.1388282	C	6	Dead	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
2	34.6676016	-118.137651	C	12	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
3	34.66739164	-118.1376153	C	7	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
4	34.66739768	-118.1376069	B	4	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
5	34.66742998	-118.1375499	B	4	Fair	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
6	34.66731517	-118.1374438	C	8	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
7	34.66720421	-118.1373761	B	4	Dead	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
8	34.66720745	-118.1373562	C	8	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
9	34.66719714	-118.1371438	C	6	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
10	34.66699296	-118.1372699	C	6	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
11	34.66697862	-118.1372656	C	8	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
12	34.66706144	-118.1376242	C	7	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
13	34.66695886	-118.1376028	C	5	Dead	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
14	34.66717678	-118.1381978	C	7.5	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
15	34.66695438	-118.1385288	C	5	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
16	34.66682993	-118.1386461	C	6	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
17	34.66683035	-118.1386533	A	1	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
18	34.66682901	-118.1386504	A	0.4	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
19	34.66682897	-118.1386503	A	0.4	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
20	34.66682569	-118.13866	A	0.1	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
21	34.66682312	-118.1386562	A	0.3	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
22	34.66682534	-118.1386559	A	0.3	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
23	34.66682519	-118.138653	A	0.3	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
24	34.6668227	-118.1386518	A	0.3	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
25	34.66668558	-118.1388605	A	0.8	Dead	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
26	34.66666839	-118.1388617	B	2	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
27	34.66666839	-118.1388617	B	1	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	

Tree ID	Latitude	Longitude	Size Class	Height of Tree (m)	Live or Dead	Branched	Flowering or Fruiting Stage	Impact to Tree	Project activities within 15 meters of tree?	Relocation Site	Additional Notes
28	34.66666889	-118.1388441	C	2.5	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
29	34.6666127	-118.138506	C	8	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
30	34.66657739	-118.1385603	B	1	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
31	34.66641967	-118.1381212	C	8	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
32	34.66629359	-118.1379818	C	8	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
33	34.66601849	-118.1382051	C	6	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
34	34.66602808	-118.1381878	B	4	Dead	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
35	34.6665068	-118.1371576	C	6	Fair	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
36	34.6663226	-118.1365239	C	10	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
37	34.66715071	-118.1358561	C	7	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
38	34.66695499	-118.1348485	C	5	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
39	34.66695409	-118.1348465	A	0.1	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
40	34.66695696	-118.1348509	A	0.1	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
41	34.66695629	-118.1348442	B	1	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
42	34.66696794	-118.134848	A	0.1	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
43	34.66696772	-118.1348509	A	0.1	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
44	34.66696697	-118.1348569	A	0.1	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
45	34.66696351	-118.1348566	A	0.1	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
46	34.66696465	-118.1348605	A	0.3	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
47	34.66696496	-118.1348596	B	4	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
48	34.66697089	-118.1348507	B	1	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
49	34.66669958	-118.1347607	C	8	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
50	34.66595888	-118.1352436	C	9	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
51	34.6658841	-118.1350218	B	4	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
52	34.66576651	-118.135701	C	7	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
53	34.66483471	-118.1385932	B	4	Dead	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
54	34.66484737	-118.1386134	C	6	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	

Tree ID	Latitude	Longitude	Size Class	Height of Tree (m)	Live or Dead	Branched	Flowering or Fruiting Stage	Impact to Tree	Project activities within 15 meters of tree?	Relocation Site	Additional Notes
55	34.66485441	-118.1385934	C	6	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
56	34.66485629	-118.1385949	A	0.1	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
57	34.66485248	-118.1386012	A	0.1	Fair	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
58	34.66485521	-118.138604	A	0.1	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
59	34.66485508	-118.1386017	A	0.1	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
60	34.6648462	-118.1385996	A	0.3	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
61	34.66483922	-118.138587	B	2	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
62	34.66429077	-118.1381348	C	7	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
63	34.66310358	-118.1375827	C	6	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
64	34.66310485	-118.1375808	A	0.1	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
65	34.66311938	-118.1375838	A	0.3	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
66	34.6624103	-118.1380389	C	8	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
67	34.66241639	-118.1380437	A	0.3	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
68	34.6623993	-118.138051	A	0.5	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
69	34.66225685	-118.1383479	B	4	Dead	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
70	34.66226021	-118.1383672	B	1.5	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
71	34.66225403	-118.138366	B	1	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
72	34.66231959	-118.1371511	C	8	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
73	34.66193859	-118.1372256	B	3	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
74	34.66145889	-118.1374793	C	6	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
75	34.66143726	-118.1374844	B	1.5	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
76	34.6620239	-118.1365371	B	2	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
77	34.66203349	-118.1365298	B	1.5	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
78	34.66149641	-118.1365056	C	5	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
79	34.66258348	-118.1360181	C	6	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
80	34.66242981	-118.1359731	C	6	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
81	34.66242484	-118.1359725	A	0.3	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	

Tree ID	Latitude	Longitude	Size Class	Height of Tree (m)	Live or Dead	Branched	Flowering or Fruiting Stage	Impact to Tree	Project activities within 15 meters of tree?	Relocation Site	Additional Notes
82	34.66274838	-118.1356605	C	8	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
83	34.66275095	-118.1356703	A	0.1	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
84	34.66274971	-118.1356602	A	0.1	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
85	34.66231914	-118.1346923	C	9	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
86	34.66188397	-118.1356632	C	6	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
87	34.66189025	-118.1356697	A	0.2	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
88	34.66153661	-118.1358249	C	8	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
89	34.66153579	-118.1358281	B	1	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
90	34.66153288	-118.1358246	B	1	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
91	34.66153274	-118.135827	A	0.2	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
92	34.66153414	-118.135821	A	0.4	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
93	34.66153064	-118.1358238	A	0.4	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
94	34.66152869	-118.1358227	A	0.4	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
95	34.66153191	-118.1358153	A	0.4	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
96	34.66153956	-118.1358129	A	0.5	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
97	34.66153893	-118.1358194	A	0.2	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
98	34.66153584	-118.1358188	A	0.1	Good	No	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
99	34.66149059	-118.1357592	C	6	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
100	34.66155012	-118.1356867	C	5	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
101	34.66151515	-118.1346826	C	9	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
102	34.66125808	-118.1346323	C	9	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	
103	34.66055937	-118.1357789	C	5	Good	Yes	None	Removal	Yes	Not applicable	