BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT AND JURISDICTIONAL DELINEATION FOR THE PROPOSED CP 20051 NEW RESERVOIR 5B-2 IN ALTA LOMA, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

Lilburn Corporation
1905 Business Center Drive
San Bernardino, CA 92408
909-890-1818

Prepared by:

Jennings Environmental, LLC
35414 Acacia Ave.
Yucaipa, CA 92399
909-534-4547

April 2022

Contents

SECTION 1.0 - INTRODUCTION

Jennings Environmental, LLC (Jennings) was retained by Lilburn Corporation (Lilburn) to conduct a literature review and reconnaissance-level survey for the proposed CP 20051 New Reservoir 5B-2 (Project) for the Cucamonga Valley Water District (District), within the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California. The survey identified vegetation communities, the potential for the occurrence of special status species, or habitats that could support special status wildlife species, and recorded all plants and animals observed or detected within the Project boundary. This biological resources assessment is designed to address potential effects of the proposed project to designated critical habitats and/or any species currently listed or formally proposed for listing as endangered or threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA) and the California Endangered Species Act (CESA) or species designated as sensitive by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) or the California Native Plant Society (CNPS). Information contained in this document is in accordance with accepted scientific and technical standards that are consistent with the requirements of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and (CDFW). Additionally, the site was surveyed for any drainage features that would meet the definition of the Waters of the US (WOUS), Waters of the State (WOS), or CDFW jurisdiction.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The project is generally located in Section 23, Township 1 North, Range 7 West and is depicted on the *Cucamonga Peak* U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic map. More specifically the project is located within Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs) 1074-101-21 and 22, within the City of Rancho Cucamonga, San Bernardino County, California. The Project site is located at the southwest corner of the intersection of Hidden Farms Rd. and Mayberry Ave. The site is surrounded by developed residential parcels. (Figures 1 and 2 in Appendix A).

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The District is proposing a new reservoir, 5B-2, which will be a 3.4 million gallon welded steel tank. The new Reservoir 5B-2 will be built adjacent to the existing Reservoir 5B-1, a 1.0 million gallon welded steel tank constructed in 1975.

2.0 – METHODOLOGY

2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

Prior to performing the field survey, existing documentation relevant to the Project site was reviewed. The most recent records of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) managed by CDFW (CDFW 2021), the USFWS Critical Habitat Mapper (USFWS 2022) and the California Native Plant Society's Electronic Inventory (CNPSEI) of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (CNPS 2022) were reviewed for the following quadrangles containing and surrounding the Project site: *Cucamonga Peak* and *Glendora*, USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles. The *Glendora* quad was included in this search due the sites proximity to its boarder. These databases contain records of reported occurrences of federal- or state-listed endangered or threatened species, California Species of Concern (SSC), or otherwise special status species or habitats that may occur within or in the immediate vicinity of the Project site.

2.2 SOILS

Before conducting the surveys, soil maps for San Bernardino County were referenced online to determine the types of soil found within the Project site. Soils were determined in accordance with categories set forth by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Soil Conservation Service and by referencing the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (USDA 2022).

2.3 BIOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE-LEVEL SURVEY

Jennings biologist, Gene Jennings, conducted the general reconnaissance survey within the Project site to identify the potential for the occurrence of special status species, vegetation communities, or habitats that could support special status wildlife species. The surveys were conducted on foot, throughout the Project site between 0905 and 1030 hours on March 10, 2022. Weather conditions during the survey included temperatures ranging from 58.1 to 64.1 degrees Fahrenheit, with mostly cloudy skies, no precipitation, 1.3 to 1.9 mile per hour winds. Photographs of the Project site were taken to document existing conditions (Appendix B).

2.4 JURISDICTIONAL FEATURES

A general assessment of jurisdictional waters regulated by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and CDFW was conducted for the proposed Project area. Pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, USACE regulates the discharge of dredged and/or fill material into waters of the United States. The State of California (State) regulates the discharge of material into waters of the State pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act and the California Porter- Cologne Water Quality Control Act (California Water Code, Division 7, §13000 et seq.). Pursuant to Division 2, Chapter 6, Sections 1600-1602 of the California Fish and Game Code, CDFW regulates all diversions, obstructions, or changes to the natural flow or bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake, which supports fish or wildlife. The assessment was conducted by a desktop survey through the USGS National Hydrography Dataset for hydrological connectivity. Additional discussion of the regulatory framework is provided in Appendix C.

2.4.1 VEGETATION

All plant species observed within the Project site were recorded. Vegetation communities within the Project site were identified and qualitatively described. Plant communities were determined in accordance with the *Manual of California Vegetation*, *Second Edition* (Sawyer et al. 2009). Plant nomenclature follows that of *The Jepson Manual, Second Edition* (Baldwin et al. 2012). A comprehensive list of the plant species observed during the survey is provided in Appendix D.

2.4.2 WILDLIFE

All wildlife and wildlife signs observed and detected, including tracks, scat, carcasses, burrows, excavations, and vocalizations, were recorded. Additional survey time was spent in those habitats most likely to be utilized by wildlife (native vegetation, wildlife trails, etc.) or in habitats with the potential to support state- and/or federally listed or otherwise special status species. Notes were made on the general habitat types, species observed, and the conditions of the Project site. A comprehensive list of the wildlife species observed during the survey is provided in Appendix D.

SECTION 3.0 – RESULTS

3.1 LITERATURE REVIEW RESULTS

According to the CNDDB, CNPSEI, and other relevant literature and databases, 56 sensitive species, 6 of which are listed as threatened or endangered, and 7 sensitive habitats, have been documented in the *Cucamonga Peak* and *Glendora* quads. This list of sensitive species and habitats includes any State and/or federally listed threatened or endangered species, CDFW designated Species of Special Concern (SSC) and otherwise Special Animals. "Special Animals" is a general term that refers to all of the taxa the CNDDB is interested in tracking, regardless of their legal or protection status. This list is also referred to as the list of "species at risk" or "special status species." The CDFW considers the taxa on this list to be those of greatest conservation need.

An analysis of the likelihood for the occurrence of all CNDDB sensitive species documented in the *Cucamonga Peak* and *Glendora* quads is provided in Table 2, in Appendix D. This analysis takes into account species range as well as documentation within the vicinity of the project area and includes the habitat requirements for each species and the potential for their occurrence on the site, based on required habitat elements and range relative to the current site conditions. According to the databases, no sensitive habitat, including USFWS designated critical habitat, occurs within or adjacent to the project site.

3.1.1 SOILS

After review of USDA Soil Conservation Service and by referencing the USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey (USDA 2022), it was determined that the Project site is located within the San Bernardino County Southwestern Part, California area CA677. Based on the results of the database search, one (1) soil type is documented in the area:

Soboba stony loamy sand, 2 to 9 percent slopes (SpC). This soil is excessively drained with a high to very high capacity to transmit water. This soil consists of alluvium derived from granite, typically ranges in elevation from 960 to 3,690 feet amsl and is not considered prime farmland.

3.1.2 SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES BACKGROUND

Coastal California gnatcatcher – Threatened (Federal)

The coastal California gnatcatcher (Polioptila californica californica) (CAGN) is the nominate and northernmost subspecies of California gnatcatcher (Atwood 1991, p. 118). It is a small, non-migratory songbird (passerine) that occurs along the Pacific coastal regions of southern California and northern Baja California, Mexico (Atwood 1991, p. 128). Coastal California gnatcatchers occur in or near coastal scrub vegetation communities (Woods 1921, p. 173; Atwood 1980, p. 67). Much of the species' current range within the United States is now or is anticipated to be covered by large, regional Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs) permitted under section 10(a)(1)(B) of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and under the State of California's Natural Community Conservation Planning (NCCP) Act. These regional plans have made substantive contributions to the species' conservation. (USFWS, 2010)

The range and distribution of the gnatcatcher is closely aligned with coastal scrub vegetation. This vegetation is typified by low (less than 1 meter (3 feet)) shrub and sub-shrub species that are often drought deciduous (O'Leary 1990, p. 24; Holland and Keil 1995, p. 163; Rubinoff 2001, p. 1376). Starting

at the United States–Mexico border and continuing southward, the gnatcatcher associated plant communities increasingly include succulent species. As defined by Westman (1983, pp. 6 and 10), the coastal scrub plant communities that overlap the range of the gnatcatcher include Venturan, Diegan, and Riversidean coastal sage scrub communities, and Martirian and Vizcainan coastal succulent scrub communities. (USFWS, 2010). This species also prefers larger patches of vegetation, 2+ acres in size, as they are territorial.

Additional Species

There were also four (4) additional threatened or endangered species that are found within the *Cucamonga Peak* and *Glendora* Quads. However, the site is either outside the known range for the species or suitable habitat does not occur within the Project area. Therefore, no further discussion or recommendations are required for the following species:

- San Bernardino kangaroo rat
- Southern mountain yellow-legged frog
- Foothill yellow-legged frog
- Santa Ana sucker

3.1.3 JURISDICTIONAL WATERS

Aerial imagery of the site was examined and compared with the surrounding USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps to identify drainage features within the survey area as indicated from topographic changes, blue-line features, or visible drainage patterns. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetland Inventory and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Water Program "My Waters" data layers were also reviewed to determine whether any hydrologic features and wetland areas had been documented within the vicinity of the site. Similarly, the Soil maps from the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) - Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (USDA 2022) were reviewed to identify the soil series on-site and to check if they have been identified regionally as hydric soils. Upstream and downstream connectivity of waterways (if present) was reviewed in the field, on aerial imagery, and topographic maps to determine jurisdictional status. After review of the aerials, it appeared that there was a jurisdictional feature on the western edge of the parcel.

3.1.4 HYDROLOGY AND HYDROLOGIC CONNECTIVITY

Hydrologically, the project site is located within Chino (Split) Hydrologic Sub-Area (HSA 801.21) which comprises a 190,515-acre drainage area within the larger Chino Creek Hydrologic Area (Hydrologic Unit Code [HUC10] 1807020307) (CalTrans, 2022). The Chino Creek watershed in Rancho Cucamonga is bordered to the north by the Upper San Gaberial and Lytle Creek watersheds, to the east by the Middle Santa Ana River watershed, to the south by the Temescal Wash, Lower Santa Ana River, and Lower San Gabriel River watersheds, and to the west by San Jose Creek and Walnut Creek watersheds. (Figure 3 in Appendix A).

3.2 FIELD STUDY RESULTS

3.2.1 HABITAT

The habitat on-site consists of mixture of *Artemisia californica* - (*Salvia leucophylla*) Shrubland Alliance or California sagebrush – (purple sage) scrub, *Juniperus californica* Woodland Alliance or California juniper woodland, bare ground, and ruderal vegetation. Portions of the site have been subject to human disturbances in the form of vegetation removal. A complete list of all plants observed is provided in Table 1 of Appendix D and Figure 4 in Appendix A details the vegetation on-site.

The Project Site also contains a remnant of the Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub (RAFSS) that is present within Deer Canyon, 1.18 miles northeast of the Project Site. However, the vegetation within the RAFSS area on-site is considered "late stage" and is in the process of type converting to coastal sage scrub. This is in large part due to the isolation of the site from the alluvial processes. In reviewing historical aerials, home construction in the area was started around 1995. This construction isolated the site from the drainage in Deer Canyon and water was diverted into constructed channels. Because the site is type converting and isolated from the alluvial fan, no further studies or mitigation is recommended.

3.2.2 WILDLIFE

Several birds were seen or heard during the survey. Species observed or otherwise detected on or in the vicinity of the project site during the surveys included; Allen's hummingbird (*Selasphorus sasin*), Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna*), and Costa's hummingbird (*Calypte costae*). A complete list of all species observed is provided in Table 1 of Appendix D.

The project site is located within a developed area of Rancho Cucamonga. Portions of project site have been subject to ongoing disturbance in the form of vegetation management (mowing) and foot traffic. There is no habitat within the proposed project footprint, as well as the immediate surrounding area, that is suitable for the sensitive species identified in the CNDDB search (Table 2 in Appendix D).

3.2.3 SPECIAL STATUS SPECIES

Coastal California gnatcatcher – Threatened (Federal)

Per the literature review, there are no documented occurrences within the Project site. The nearest occurrence is 1.7 miles southeast of the Project site and is considered Possibly Extirpated. The site does contain the type of habitat that this species is found in, however, it is unsuitable for the following reasons. The size of the habitat on-site that is suitable for this species is too small. This species prefers 2 plus acres of habitat as they are territorial in nature. The documented occurrences in the region are all within large open spaces of sage scrub habitat. This site is also unsuitable because it surrounded by development. The nearest open space is 0.33 miles away. This species is not known to be found in densely populated areas. Given the lack of both suitable habitat and nearby recent extant occurrences, this species is considered absent from the Project area and the Project is not likely to impact this species.

Designated Critical Habitat

The site is not located within or adjacent to any USFWS designated Critical Habitat. No further action is required.

Nesting Birds

The Project site and immediate surrounding area does contain habitat suitable for nesting birds. Nesting bird surveys should be conducted prior to any construction activities taking place during the nesting season to avoid potentially taking any birds or active nests. In general, impacts to all bird species (common and special status) can be avoided by conducting work outside of the nesting season (generally March 15th to September 15th), and conducting a worker awareness training. However, if all work cannot be conducted outside of the nesting season, a project-specific Nesting Bird Management Plan can be prepared to determine suitable buffers.

3.2.4 JURISDICTIONAL WATERS

Waters of the United States and Waters of the State

The USACE has the authority to permit the discharge of dredged or fill material in Waters of the U.S. (WOUS) under Section 404 CWA. While the Regional Water Quality Board has authority over the discharge of dredged or fill material in Waters of the State under Section 401 CWA as well as the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. The Project area was surveyed with 100 percent visual coverage and no drainage features were present on site that met the definition for WOUS. As such, the subject parcel does not contain any wetlands, Waters of the U.S., or Waters of the State.

Fish and Game Code Section 1602 - State Lake and/or Streambed

The CDFW asserts jurisdiction over any drainage feature that contains a definable bed and bank or associated riparian vegetation. The Project area was surveyed with 100 percent visual coverage and the Project Site does contain a drainage feature that is considered jurisdictional. Although Drainage A is jurisdictional under Fish and Game Code, the project has been designed to avoid this area. Figure 5 in Appendix A shows the site plan in relation to the jurisdictional feature.

Feature	Bank-Full width (feet)	Length (feet)	Max Channel Depth (feet)	WoUS Corps jurisdiction (acres)	FGC 1600 CDFW jurisdiction (acres)
Drainage A	35	644	8	N/A	0.46

Section 4.0 - CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the literature review and personal observations made in the immediate vicinity, no State and/or federally listed threatened or endangered species are documented/or expected to occur within the Project site. Additionally, no plant species with the California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) of 1 or 2 were observed on-site or documented to occur on-site in the relevant databases. No other sensitive species were observed within the project area or buffer area.

Jurisdictional Features

The Project Site does contain a jurisdictional feature, Drainage A. However, the Proposed Project does not include any modifications or alterations to this drainage. As such the Project will not need to obtain a 404 permit from the US Army Corps of Engineers, a 401 Permit from the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality

Board, or a 1602 permit from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife. Should the scope of the Project change and modifications or alterations to Drainage A become necessary, the District will need to obtain the necessary approvals from CDFW prior to disturbing the drainage.

Nesting Birds

Since there is some habitat within the project site and adjacent area that is suitable for nesting birds in general, a pre-construction nesting bird survey is recommended before the commencement of any Project-related work activities within nesting season (March 15 through September 15) to avoid any potential Project-related impacts to nesting birds.

Certification

I hereby certify that the statements furnished herein, and in the attached exhibits present data and information required for this analysis to the best of my ability, and the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. This report was prepared in accordance with professional requirements and standards. Fieldwork conducted for this assessment was performed by me. I certify that I have not signed a non-disclosure or consultant confidentiality agreement with the project proponent and that I have no financial interest in the project.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at 909-534-4547 should you have any questions or require further information.

Sincerely,

Gene Jennings
Principal/Regulatory Specialist

Appendices:

- Appendix A – Figures
- Appendix B – Site Photos
- Appendix C – Regulatory Framework
- Appendix D – Tables

Section 5 – REFERENCES

Baldwin, B.G., D.H. Goldman, D.J. Keil, R. Patterson, and T.J. Rosatti, and D.H. Wilken (editors) 2012 *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California, Second Edition.* University of California Press, Berkeley, CA.

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B. California Wildlife Habitats Relationships Life History Accounts and Range Maps. (Accessed online at https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CWHR/Life-History-and-Range). Accessed April 2022.

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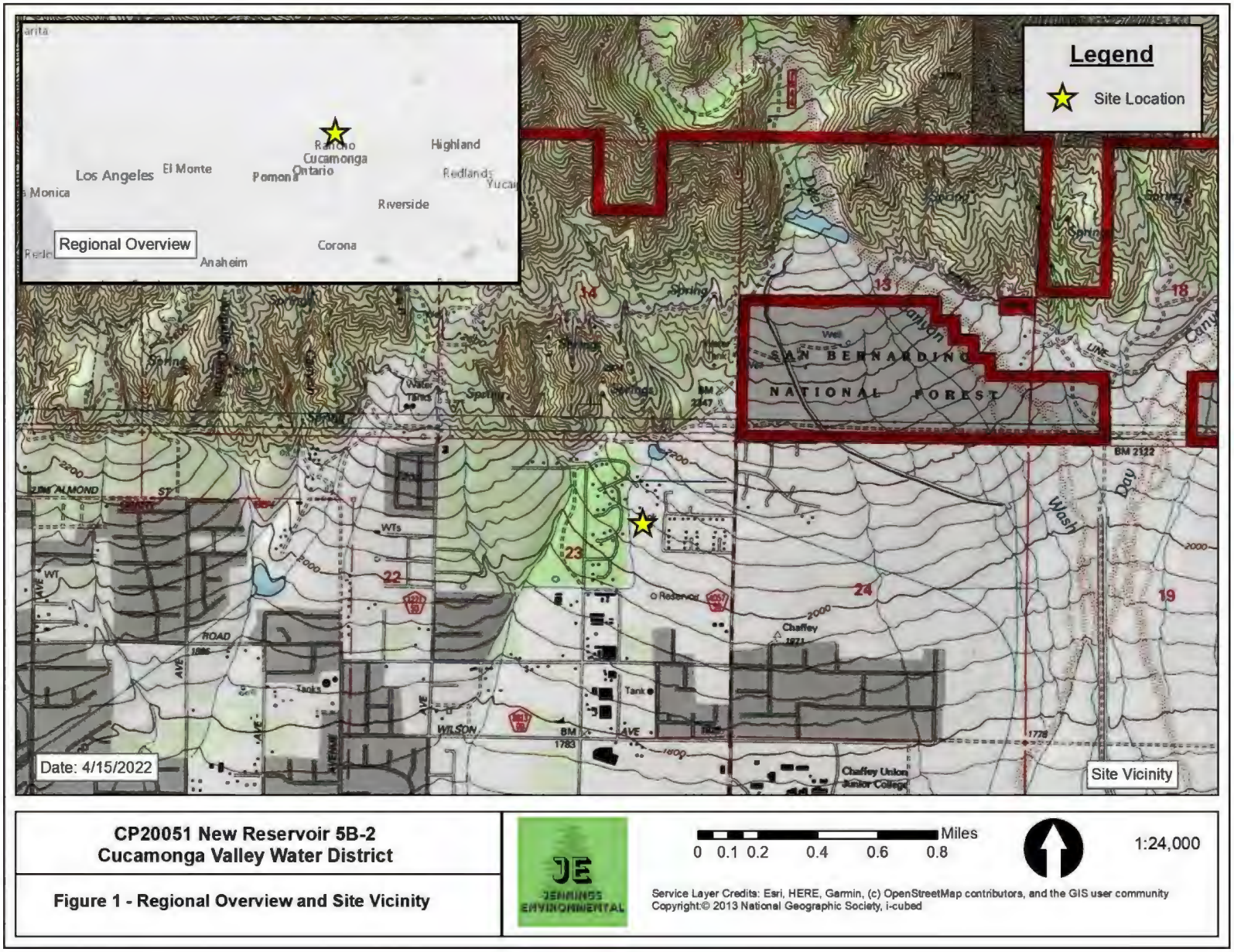
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2002. Final Determination of Critical Habitat for the San Bernardino Kangaroo Rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*); Final Rule. 67 FR 198

Appendix A - Figures

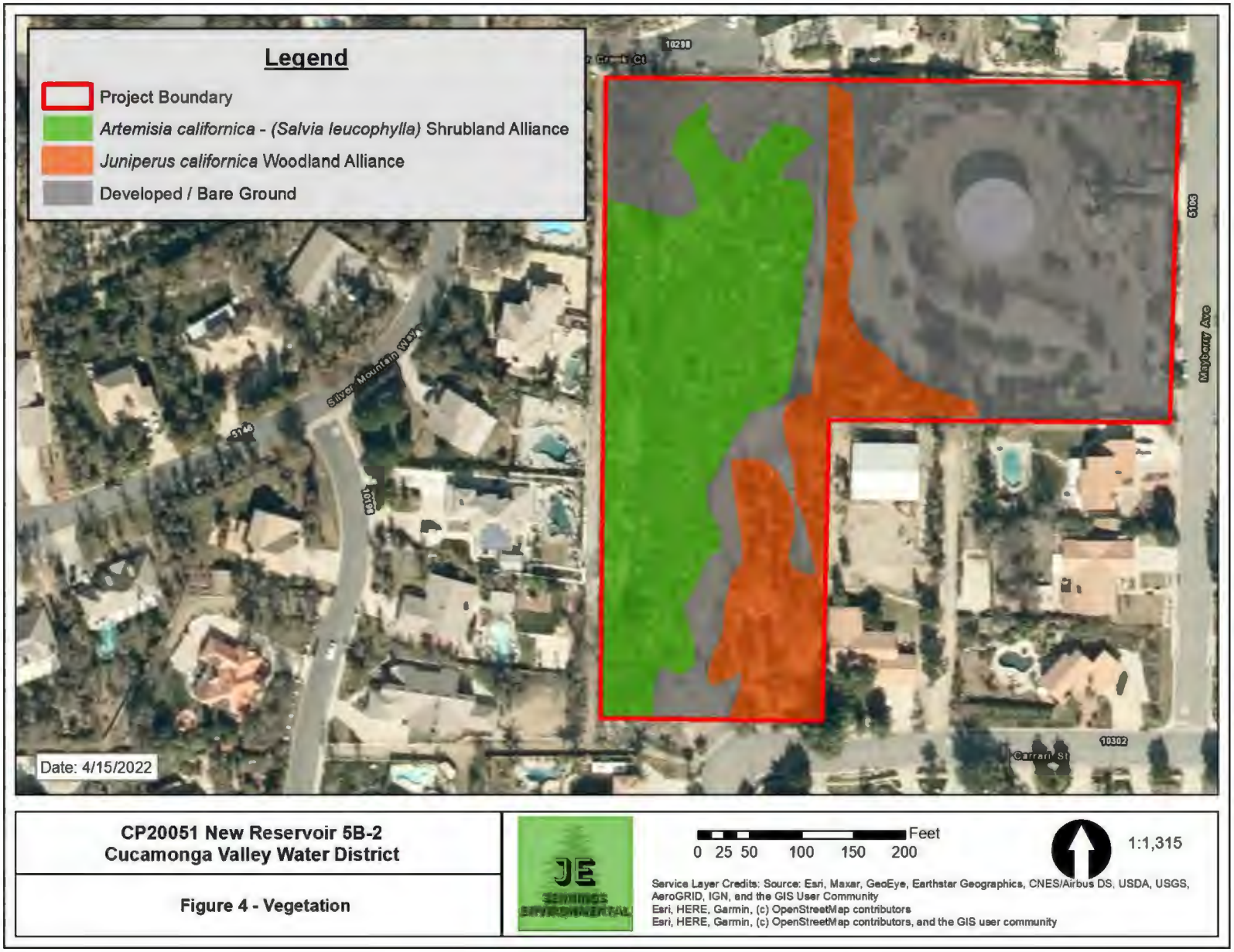


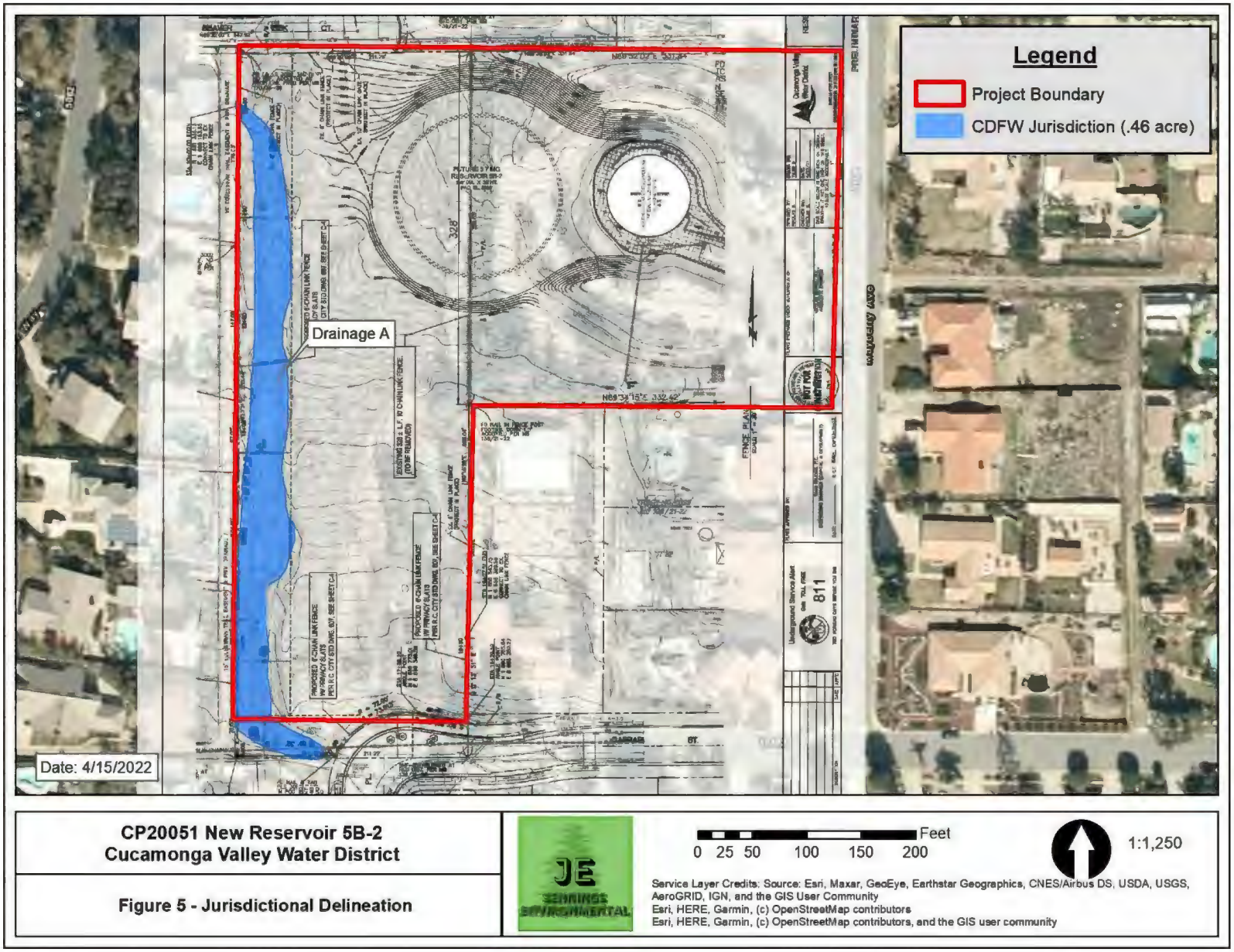
CP20051 New Reservoir 5B-2
Cucamonga Valley Water District

Figure 1 - Regional Overview and Site Vicinity


Legend
Project Boundary
Beaver Creek Ct
5106
Mayberry Ave
10302
Date: 4/15/2022
CP20051 New Reservoir 5B-2
Cucamonga Valley Water District
Figure 2 - Site Location
JE
JENNINGS ENVIRONMENTAL
Feet
0 25 50 100 150 200
1:1,194
Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors
Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community


Legend
Site Location
Watershed Boundary
Big Tujunga Creek
West Fork San Gabriel River
Upper San Gabriel River
Bell Mountain Wash
Lytle Creek
Rio Hondo
Walnut Creek
Upper Santa Ana River
Chino Creek
San Jose Creek
Middle Santa Ana River
San Timoteo Wash
Lower San Gabriel River
Temescal Wash
Lower Santa Ana River
Lower San Jacinto River
Date: 4/15/2022
CP20051 New Reservoir 5B-2
Cucamonga Valley Water District
Figure 3 - Hydrology
Miles
0 1.25 2.5 5 7.5 10
1:300,000
Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors
Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community


Legend
Project Boundary
Artemisia californica - (Salvia leucophylla) Shrubland Alliance
Juniperus californica Woodland Alliance
Developed / Bare Ground
Silver Mountain Way
10298
10302
Carran St
Date: 4/15/2022
CP20051 New Reservoir 5B-2
Cucamonga Valley Water District
Figure 4 - Vegetation
JE
JENNINGS ENVIRONMENTAL
0 25 50 100 150 200
Feet
1:1,315
Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors
Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community


Legend
Project Boundary
CDFW Jurisdiction (.46 acre)
Drainage A
Date: 4/15/2022
CP20051 New Reservoir 5B-2
Cucamonga Valley Water District
Figure 5 - Jurisdictional Delineation
JE
JENNINGS ENVIRONMENTAL
0 25 50 100 150 200
Feet
1:1,250
Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community
Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors
Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community

Appendix B - Photos

	Photo 1 – Southern edge of parcel, facing north. Showing California sagebush scrub, juniper woodland, and bare ground.
	Photo 2 – Northern portion of parcel, facing north. Showing bare ground and California sagebush scrub. This is the proposed location of the new water tank.

	Photo 3 – Northern portion of parcel, facing southwest. Showing type converting RAFSS to Coastal sage brush.
	Photo 5 – Northern portion of parcel, facing south. Showing fence line for adjacent water tower.

	Photo 6 – Western portion of parcel, facing northwest. Facing upstream of Drainage A.
	Photo 7 – Western portion of parcel, facing southwest. Facing downstream of Drainage A.

Appendix C – Regulatory Framework

1.1 FEDERAL JURISDICTION

1.1.1 United States Army Corps of Engineers

Pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA, the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) regulates the discharge of dredged and/or fill material into waters of the United States. The term "waters of the United States" is defined by 33 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 328 and currently includes: (1) all navigable waters (including all waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide), (2) all interstate waters and wetlands, (3) all other waters (e.g., lakes, rivers, intermittent streams) that could affect interstate or foreign commerce, (4) all impoundments of waters mentioned above, (5) all tributaries to waters mentioned above, (6) the territorial seas, and (7) all wetlands adjacent to waters mentioned above. Waters of the United States do not include (1) waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of the Clean Water Act (CWA), and (2) prior converted cropland. Waters of the United States typically are separated into two types: (1) wetlands and (2) "other waters" (non-wetlands) of the United States.

Wetlands are defined by 33 CFR 328.3(b) as "those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support … a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions." In 1987, USACE published a manual (1987 Wetland Manual) to guide its field personnel in determining jurisdictional wetland boundaries. This manual was amended in 2008 to the USACE 2008 Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region (Version 2.0) (2008 Arid West Supplement). Currently, the 1987 Wetland Manual and the 2008 Arid West Supplement provide the legally accepted methodology for identification and delineation of USACE-jurisdictional wetlands in southern California.

In the absence of wetlands, the limits of USACE jurisdiction in nontidal waters, including intermittent Relatively Permanent Water (RPW) streams, extend to the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM), which is defined by 33 CFR 328.3(e) as:

> … that line on the shore established by the fluctuation of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas.

On January 9, 2001, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled (in Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County v. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers) (SWANCC) that USACE jurisdiction does not extend to previously regulated isolated waters, including but not limited to isolated ponds, reservoirs, and wetlands. Examples of isolated waters that are affected by this ruling include vernal pools, stock ponds, lakes (without outlets), playa lakes, and desert washes that are not tributary to navigable or interstate waters or to other jurisdictional waters. A joint legal memorandum by EPA and USACE was signed on January 15, 2003.

In May 2007, USACE and EPA jointly published and authorized the use of the Jurisdictional Determination Form Instructional Guidebook (USACE 2007). The form and guidebook define how to determine if an area is USACE jurisdictional and if a significant nexus exists per the Rapanos decision. A nexus must have more than insubstantial and speculative effects on the downstream TNW to be considered a significant nexus. This guidebook is updated by the 2008 Arid West Supplement, the 2010 Updated Datasheet for the Identification of the Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) in the Arid West Region of the Western United States, and the 2011 Ordinary High Flows and the Stage-Discharge Relationship in the Arid West Region.

A joint guidance by EPA and USACE was issued on June 5, 2007, and revised on December 2, 2008, is consistent with the Supreme Court's decision in the consolidated cases Rapanos v. United States and Carabell v. United States (126 S. Ct. 2208 [2006]) (Rapanos), which addresses the jurisdiction over waters of the United States under the CWA (33 U.S.C. §1251 et seq.). A draft guidance was circulated in April 2011 to supercede both the 2003 SWANCC guidance and 2008 Rapanos decision; however, this guidance is not finalized and lacks the force of law.

USACE will continue to assert jurisdiction over Traditionally Navigable Waters (TNWs), wetlands adjacent to TNW, non-navigable tributaries of TNW that are Relatively Permanent Waters (RPW) where the tributaries typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically three months), and wetlands that directly abut such tributaries.

USACE generally will not assert jurisdiction over swales or erosional features (e.g., gullies or small washes characterized by low volume, infrequent, or short duration flow) or nontidal drainage ditches (including roadside ditches) that are (1) excavated wholly in and draining only uplands and (2) that do not carry a relatively permanent flow of water. USACE defines a drainage ditch as:

> A linear excavation or depression constructed for the purpose of conveying surface runoff or groundwater from one area to another. An "upland drainage ditch" is a drainage ditch constructed entirely in uplands (i.e., not in waters of the United States) and is not a water of the United States, unless it becomes tidal or otherwise extends the ordinary high water line of existing waters of the United States.

Furthermore, USACE generally does not consider "[a]rtificially irrigated areas which would revert to upland if the irrigation ceased" to be subject to their jurisdiction. Such irrigation ditches are linear excavations constructed for the purpose of conveying agricultural water from the adjacent fields. Therefore, such agricultural ditches are not considered to be subject to USACE jurisdiction.

USACE will use fact-specific analysis to determine whether waters have a significant nexus with (1) TNW for nonnavigable tributaries that are not relatively permanent (non-RPW); (2) wetlands adjacent to nonnavigable tributaries that are not relatively permanent; and (3) wetlands adjacent to, but that do not directly abut, a relatively permanent nonnavigable tributary. According to USACE, "a significant nexus analysis will assess the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by all wetlands adjacent to the tributary to

determine if they significantly affect the chemical, physical and biological integrity of downstream traditional navigable waters," including consideration of hydrologic and ecologic factors. A primary component of this determination lies in establishing the connectivity or lack of connectivity of the subject drainages to a TNW.

1.2 STATE JURISDICTION

The State of California (State) regulates discharge of material into waters of the State pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA as well as the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (Porter-Cologne; California Water Code, Division 7, §13000 et seq.). Waters of the State are defined by Porter-Cologne as "any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the state" (Water Code Section 13050(e)). Waters of the State broadly includes all waters within the State's boundaries (public or private), including waters in both natural and artificial channels.

1.2.1 Regional Water Quality Control Board

Under Porter-Cologne, the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and the local Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB) regulate the discharge of waste into waters of the State. Discharges of waste include "fill, any material resulting from human activity, or any other 'discharge' that may directly or indirectly impact 'waters of the state.'" Porter-Cologne reserves the right for the State to regulate activities that could affect the quantity and/or quality of surface and/or groundwaters, including isolated wetlands, within the State. Wetlands were defined as waters of the State if they demonstrated both wetland hydrology and hydric soils. Waters of the State determined to be jurisdictional for these purposes require, if impacted, waste discharge requirements (WDRs).

When an activity results in fill or discharge directly below the OHWM of jurisdictional waters of the United States (federal jurisdiction), including wetlands, a CWA Section 401 Water Quality Certification is required. If a proposed project is not subject to CWA Section 401 certification but involves activities that may result in a discharge to waters of the State, the project may still be regulated under Porter-Cologne and may be subject to waste discharge requirements. In cases where waters apply to both CWA and Porter-Cologne, RWQCB may consolidate permitting requirements to one permit.

1.2.2 California Department of Fish and Wildlife

Pursuant to Division 2, Chapter 6, Sections 1600-1602 of the California Fish and Game Code, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) regulates all diversions, obstructions, or changes to the natural flow or bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake, which supports fish or wildlife.

CDFW defines a "stream" (including creeks and rivers) as "a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel having banks and supports fish or other

aquatic life. This includes watercourses having surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation" (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 1.72). The jurisdiction of CDFW may include areas in or near intermittent streams, ephemeral streams, rivers, creeks, dry washes, sloughs, blue-line streams that are indicated on USGS maps, watercourses that may contain subsurface flows, or within the flood plain of a water body. CDFW's definition of "lake" includes "natural lakes or man-made reservoirs." CDFW limits of jurisdiction typically include the maximum extents of the uppermost bank-to-bank distance and/or the outermost extent of riparian vegetation dripline, whichever measurement is greater.

In a CDFW guidance of stream processes and forms in dryland watersheds (Vyverberg 2010), streams are identified as having one or more channels that may all be active or receive water only during some high flow event. Subordinate features, such as low flow channels, active channels, banks associated with secondary channels, floodplains, and stream-associated vegetation, may occur within the bounds of a single, larger channel. The water course is defined by the topography or elevations of land that confine a stream to a definite course when its waters rise to their highest level. A watercourse is defined as a stream with boundaries defined by the maximal extent or expression on the landscape even though flow may otherwise be intermittent or ephemeral.

Artificial waterways such as ditches (including roadside ditches), canals, aqueducts, irrigation ditches, and other artificially created water conveyance systems also may be under the jurisdiction of CDFW. CDFW may claim jurisdiction over these features based on the presence of habitat characteristics suitable to support aquatic life, riparian vegetation, and/or stream-dependent terrestrial wildlife. As with natural waterways, the limit of CDFW jurisdiction of artificial waterways includes the uppermost bank-to-bank distance and/or the outermost extent of riparian vegetation dripline, whichever measurement is greater.

CDFW does not have jurisdiction over wetlands but has jurisdiction to protect against a net loss of wetlands. CDFW supports the wetland criteria recognized by USFWS; one or more indicators of wetland conditions must exist for wetlands conditions to be considered present. The following is the USFWS accepted definition of a wetland:

> Wetlands are lands transitional between terrestrial and aquatic systems where the water table is usually at or near the surface or the land is covered by shallow water. For purposes of this classification, wetlands must have one or more of the following three attributes: (1) at least periodically, the lands supports hydrophytes, (2) the substrate is predominantly undrained hydric soil; and (3) the substrate is nonsoil and is saturated withwater or covered by shallow water at some time during the growing season of each year (Cowardin et al. 1979).

In A Clarification of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Wetland Definition (Tiner 1989), the USFWS definition was further clarified "that in order for any area to be classified as wetland by the Service, the area must be periodically saturated or covered by shallow water, whether wetland vegetation and/or hydric soils are present or not; this hydrologic requirement is

addressed in the first sentence of the definition." When considering whether an action would result in a net loss of wetlands, CDFW will extend jurisdiction to USFWS-defined wetland conditions where such conditions exist within the riparian vegetation that is associated with a stream or lake and does not depend on whether those features meet the three-parameter USACE methodology of wetland determination. If impacts to wetlands under the jurisdiction of CDFW are unavoidable, a mitigation plan will be implemented in coordination with CDFW to support the CDFW policy of "no net loss" of wetland habitat.

Appendix D – Tables

Table 1. Species Observed On-Site

Common Name	Scientific Name
Plants	
California buckwheat	*Eriogonum fasciculatum*
Yerba santa	*Eriodictyon californicum*
California sagebrush	*Artemisia californica*
Chaparral whitethorn	*Ceanothus leucodermis*
Golden raintree	*Koelreuteria paniculata*
California juniper	*Juniperus californica*
Western white pine	*Pinus monticola*
Eucalyptus (red gum)	*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*
African sumac	*Searsia lancea*
White sage	*Salvia apiana*
Black sage	*Salvia mellifera*
Chaparral yucca	*Hesperoyucca whipplei*
Western Prickly pear	*Opuntia occidentalis*
Peruvian pepper tree	*Schinus molle*
Common stork's bill	*Erodium cicutarium*
Holly leaf cherry	*Prunus ilicifolia*
Deerweed	*Acmispon glaber*
Common fiddleneck	*Amsinckia intermedia*
Mammals	
California ground squirrel	*Otospermophilus beecheyi*
Birds	
Anna's hummingbird	*Calypte anna*
Allen's hummingbird	*Selasphorus sasin*
California Scrub-jay	*Aphelocoma californica*
Yellow-rumped warbler	*Setophaga coronata*
Costa's hummingbird	*Calypte costae*
Bushtit	*Psaltriparus minimus*

Table 2 – CNDDB Potential to Occur for the *Cucamonga Peak and Glendora* USGS 7.5 minute Quadrangles

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Aimophila ruficeps canescens	southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	None, None	G5T3, S3, CDFW-WL	Resident in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral. Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Anniella stebbinsi	Southern California legless lizard	None, None	G3, S3, CDFW-SSC	Generally south of the Transverse Range, extending to northwestern Baja California. Occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Disjunct populations in the Tehachapi and Piute Mountains in Kern County. Variety of habitats; generally in moist, loose soil. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	None, None	G4, S3, CDFW-SSC	Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting. Roosts must protect bats from high temperatures. Very sensitive to disturbance of roosting sites.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Arctostaphylos glandulosa ssp. gabrielensis	San Gabriel manzanita	None, None	G5T3, S3, 1B.2	Chaparral. Rocky outcrops; can be dominant shrub where it occurs. 960-2015 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Arizona elegans occidentalis	California glossy snake	None, None	G5T2, S2, CDFW-SSC	Patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay, southern San Joaquin Valley, and the Coast, Transverse, and Peninsular ranges, south to Baja California. Generalist reported from a range of scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri	coastal whiptail	None, None	G5T5, S3, CDFW-SSC	Found in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland and riparian areas. Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Atractelmis wawona	Wawona riffle beetle	None, None	G3, S1S2	Aquatic; found in riffles of rapid, small to medium clear mountain streams; 2000-5000 ft elev. Strong preference for inhabiting submerged aquatic mosses.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Batrachoseps gabrieli	San Gabriel slender salamander	None, None	G2G3, S2S3	Known only from the San Gabriel Mtns. Found under rocks, wood, and fern fronds, and on soil at the base of talus slopes. Most active on the surface in winter and early spring.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Bombus crotchii	Crotch bumble bee	None, None	G3G4, S1S2	Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Food plant genera include Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Brodiaea filifolia	thread-leaved brodiaea	Threatened, Endangered	G2, S2, 1B.1	Chaparral (openings), cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Usually associated with annual grassland and vernal pools; often surrounded by shrubland habitats. Occurs in openings on clay soils. 15-1030 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
California Walnut Woodland	California Walnut Woodland	None, None	G2, S2.1,	Cismontane woodland	This habitat is **absent** from the Project site.
Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa-lily	None, None	G4, S4, 4.2	Coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest. Occurs on rocky and sandy sites, usually of granitic or alluvial material. Can be very common after fire. 60-2500 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Calochortus weedii var. intermedius	intermediate mariposa-lily	None, None	G3G4T2, S3, 1B.2	Coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland. Dry, rocky calcareous slopes and rock outcrops. 60-1575 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Canyon Live Oak Ravine Forest	Canyon Live Oak Ravine Forest	None, None	G3, S3.3	Riparian forest	This habitat is **absent** from the Project site.
Castilleja gleasoni	Mt. Gleason paintbrush	None, Rare	G2, S2, 1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, chaparral, pinyon and juniper woodland. On open flats or slopes in granitic soil. Restricted to the San Gabriel Mountains. 975-1950 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Catostomus santaanae	Santa Ana sucker	Threatened, None	G1, S1	Endemic to Los Angeles Basin south coastal streams. Habitat generalists, but prefer sand-rubble-boulder bottoms, cool, clear water, and algae.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Chaetodipus fallax fallax	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	None, None	G5T3T4, S3S4, CDFW-SSC	Coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands, sagebrush, etc. in western San Diego County. Sandy, herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi	Parry's spineflower	None, None	G3T2, S2, 1B.1	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. 90-1220 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Claytonia peirsonii ssp. peirsonii	Peirson's spring beauty	None, None	G2G3T2, S2, 1B.2	Upper montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest. Granitic scree slopes, often with a sandy or fine soil component and granitic cobbles. 1510-2745 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh	Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh	None, None	G3, S2.1	Marsh & swamp | Wetland	This habitat is **absent** from the Project site.
Dipodomys merriami parvus	San Bernardino kangaroo rat	Endangered, Candidate Endangered	G5T1, S1, CDFW-SSC	Alluvial scrub vegetation on sandy loam substrates characteristic of alluvial fans and flood plains. Needs early to intermediate seral stages.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Dudleya densiflora	San Gabriel Mountains dudleya	None, None	G2, S2, 1B.1	Chaparral, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian forest. In crevices and on decomposed granite on cliffs and canyon walls. 270-1100 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Dudleya multicaulis	many-stemmed dudleya	None, None	G2, S2, 1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. In heavy, often clayey soils or grassy slopes. 1-910 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Emys marmorata	western pond turtle	None, None	G3G4, S3, CDFW-SSC	A thoroughly aquatic turtle of ponds, marshes, rivers, streams and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation, below 6000 ft elevation. Needs basking sites and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Ensatina eschscholtzii klauberi	large-blotched salamander	None, None	G5T2?, S3, CDFW-WL	Found in conifer and woodland associations. Found in leaf litter, decaying logs and shrubs in heavily forested areas.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Eriogonum microthecum var. johnstonii	Johnston's buckwheat	None, None	G5T2, S2, 1B.3	Subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Slopes and ridges on granite or limestone. 1795-2865 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	None, None	G4G5T4, S3S4, CDFW-SSC	Many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc. Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high buildings, trees and tunnels.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Fimbristylis thermalis	hot springs fimbristylis	None, None	G4, S1S2, 2B.2	Meadows and seeps (alkaline). Near hot springs. 115-1585 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Gila orcuttii	arroyo chub	None, None	G2, S2, CDFW-SSC	Native to streams from Malibu Creek to San Luis Rey River basin. Introduced into streams in Santa Clara, Ventura, Santa Ynez, Mojave and San Diego river basins. Slow water stream sections with mud or sand bottoms. Feeds heavily on aquatic vegetation and associated invertebrates.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Glyptostoma gabrielense	San Gabriel chestnut	None, None	G2, S2	Terrestrial.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Horkelia cuneata var. puberula	mesa horkelia	None, None	G4T1, S1, 1B.1	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Sandy or gravelly sites. 15-1645 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Imperata brevifolia	California satintail	None, None	G4, S3, 2B.1	Coastal scrub, chaparral, riparian scrub, mojavean desert scrub, meadows and seeps (alkali), riparian scrub. Mesic sites, alkali seeps, riparian areas. 3-1495 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Lasiurus cinereus	hoary bat	None, None	G3G4, S4	Prefers open habitats or habitat mosaics, with access to trees for cover and open areas or habitat edges for feeding. Roosts in dense foliage of medium to large trees. Feeds primarily on moths. Requires water.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	None, None	G4G5, S3, CDFW-SSC	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii	Robinson's pepper-grass	None, None	G5T3, S3, 4.3	Chaparral, coastal scrub. Dry soils, shrubland. 4-1435 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Lepus californicus bennettii	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	None, None	G5T3T4, S3S4, CDFW-SSC	Intermediate canopy stages of shrub habitats and open shrub / herbaceous and tree / herbaceous edges. Coastal sage scrub habitats in Southern California.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Lilium parryi	lemon lily	None, None	G3, S3, 1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, riparian forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Wet, mountainous terrain; generally in forested areas; on shady edges of streams, in open boggy meadows and seeps. 625-2930 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Linanthus concinnus	San Gabriel linanthus	None, None	G2, S2, 1B.2	Lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, chaparral. Dry rocky slopes, often in Jeffrey pine/canyon oak forest. 1310-2560 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Monardella australis ssp. jokerstii	Jokerst's monardella	None, None	G4T1?, S1?, 1B.1	Lower montane coniferous forest, chapparal. Steep scree or talus slopes between breccia. Secondary alluvial benches along drainages and washes. 210-1740 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Myotis yumanensis	Yuma myotis	None, None	G5, S4	Optimal habitats are open forests and woodlands with sources of water over which to feed. Distribution is closely tied to bodies of water. Maternity colonies in caves, mines, buildings or crevices.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Neotoma lepida intermedia	San Diego desert woodrat	None, None	G5T3T4, S3S4, CDFW-SSC	Coastal scrub of Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. Moderate to dense canopies preferred. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops, rocky cliffs, and slopes.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Oreonana vestita	woolly mountain-parsley	None, None	G3, S3, 1B.3	Subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, lower montane coniferous forest. High ridges; on scree, talus, or gravel. 800-3370 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Ovis canadensis nelsoni	desert bighorn sheep	None, None	G4T4, S3, CDFW-FP	Widely distributed from the White Mtns in Mono Co. to the Chocolate Mts in Imperial Co. Open, rocky, steep areas with available water and herbaceous forage.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus	Los Angeles pocket mouse	None, None	G5T2, S1S2, CDFW-SSC	Lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin. Open ground with fine, sandy soils. May not dig extensive burrows, hiding under weeds and dead leaves instead.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	None, None	G3G4, S3S4, CDFW-SSC	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes. Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant supply of ants and other insects.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	Threatened, None	G4G5T3Q, S2, CDFW-SSC	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2500 ft in Southern California. Low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum	white rabbit-tobacco	None, None	G4, S2, 2B.2	Riparian woodland, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, chaparral. Sandy, gravelly sites. 35-515 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Rana boylii	foothill yellow-legged frog	None, Endangered	G3, S3, CDFW-SSC	Partly-shaded, shallow streams and riffles with a rocky substrate in a variety of habitats. Needs at least some cobble-sized substrate for egg-laying. Needs at least 15 weeks to attain metamorphosis.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Rana muscosa	southern mountain yellow-legged frog	Endangered, Endangered	G1, S1, CDFW-WL	Disjunct populations known from southern Sierras (northern DPS) and San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mtns (southern DPS). Found at 1,000 to 12,000 ft in lakes and creeks that stem from springs and snowmelt. May overwinter under frozen lakes. Often encountered within a few feet of water. Tadpoles may require 2 - 4 yrs to complete their aquatic development.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Rhinichthys osculus ssp. 8	Santa Ana speckled dace	None, None	G5T1, S1, CDFW-SSC	Headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel rivers. May be extirpated from the Los Angeles River system. Requires permanent flowing streams with summer water temps of 17-20 C. Usually inhabits shallow cobble and gravel riffles.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	Riversidian Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub	None, None	G1, S1.1	Coastal scrub	This habitat is **present** within the Project site. However, it is late stage and in the process of type converting to Caostal Sage Scrub

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Sagittaria sanfordii	Sanford's arrowhead	None, None	G3, S3, 1B.2	Marshes and swamps. In standing or slow-moving freshwater ponds, marshes, and ditches. 0-605 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Senecio aphanactis	chaparral ragwort	None, None	G3, S2, 2B.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Drying alkaline flats. 20-1020 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Southern California Arroyo Chub/Santa Ana Sucker Stream	Southern California Arroyo Chub/Santa Ana Sucker Stream	None, None	GNR, SNR	Santa Ana River	This habitat is **absent** from the Project site.
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	None, None	G4, S4	Riparian forest	This habitat is **absent** from the Project site.
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	None, None	G4, S4	Riparian woodland	This habitat is **absent** from the Project site.
Spea hammondii	western spadefoot	None, None	G2G3, S3, CDFW-SSC	Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands. Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Streptanthus bernardinus	Laguna Mountains jewelflower	None, None	G3G4, S3S4, 4.3	Chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest. Clay or decomposed granite soils; sometimes in disturbed areas such as streamsides or roadcuts. 1440-2500 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Symphyotrichum greatae	Greata's aster	None, None	G2, S2, 1B.3	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, broadleafed upland forest, lower montane coniferous forest, riparian woodland. Mesic canyons. 335-2015 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Taricha torosa	Coast Range newt	None, None	G4, S4, CDFW-SSC	Coastal drainages from Mendocino County to San Diego County. Lives in terrestrial habitats and will migrate over 1 km to breed in ponds, reservoirs and slow moving streams.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Thamnophis hammondii	two-striped gartersnake	None, None	G4, S3S4, CDFW-SSC	Coastal California from vicinity of Salinas to northwest Baja California. From sea to about 7,000 ft elevation. Highly aquatic, found in or near permanent fresh water. Often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.
Thelypteris puberula var. sonorensis	Sonoran maiden fern	None, None	G5T3, S2, 2B.2	Meadows and seeps. Along streams, seepage areas. 60-930 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal/State Status	Other Status	Habitat	Potential to Occur
Viola pinetorum ssp. grisea	grey-leaved violet	None, None	G4G5T3, S3, 1B.2	Subalpine coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps. Dry mountain peaks and slopes. 1580-3700 m.	Suitable habitat for this species does not occur on site. As such, this species is considered **absent** from the Project site.

Coding and Terms

E = Endangered T = Threatened C = Candidate FP = Fully Protected WL = Watch List SSC = Species of Special Concern R = Rare

State Species of Special Concern: An administrative designation given to vertebrate species that appear to be vulnerable to extinction because of declining populations, limited acreages, and/or continuing threats. Raptor and owls are protected under section 3502.5 of the California Fish and Game code: "It is unlawful to take, possess or destroy any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes or to take, possess or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird."

State Fully Protected: The classification of Fully Protected was the State's initial effort in the 1960's to identify and provide additional protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction. Lists were created for fish, mammals, amphibians and reptiles. Fully Protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time and no licenses or permits may be issued for their take except for collecting these species for necessary scientific research and relocation of the bird species for the protection of livestock.

Global Rankings (Species or Natural Community Level):

G1 = Critically Imperiled – At very high risk of extinction due to extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations), very steep declines, or other factors.
G2 = Imperiled – At high risk of extinction due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors.
G3 = Vulnerable – At moderate risk of extinction due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors.
G4 = Apparently Secure – Uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.
G5 = Secure – Common; widespread and abundant.
? = Uncertainty in the exact status of an element (could move up or down one direction from current rank)

Subspecies Level: Taxa which are subspecies or varieties receive a taxon rank (T-rank**)** attached to their G-rank. Where the G-rank reflects the condition of the entire species, the T-rank reflects the global situation of just the subspecies. For example: the Point Reyes mountain beaver, *Aplodontia rufa* ssp. *phaea* is ranked G5T2. The G-rank refers to the whole species range i.e., *Aplodontia rufa*. The T-rank refers only to the global condition of ssp. *phaea*.

State Ranking:

S1 = Critically Imperiled – Critically imperiled in the State because of extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations) or because of factor(s) such as very steep declines making it especially vulnerable to extirpation from the State.
S2 = Imperiled – Imperiled in the State because of rarity due to very restricted range, very few populations (often 20 or fewer), steep declines, or other factors making it very vulnerable to extirpation from the State.
S3 = Vulnerable – Vulnerable in the State due to a restricted range, relatively few populations (often 80 or fewer), recent and widespread declines, or other factors making it vulnerable to extirpation from the State.
S4 = Apparently Secure – Uncommon but not rare in the State; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.
S5 = Secure – Common, widespread, and abundant in the State.

California Rare Plant Rankings (CNPS List):

1A = Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere.
1B = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
2A = Plants presumed extirpated in California, but common elsewhere.
2B = Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
3 = Plants about which more information is needed; a review list.
4 = Plants of limited distribution; a watch list.

Threat Ranks:

.1 = Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
.2 = Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
.3 = Not very threatened in California (less than 20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)