

Biological Technical Report

Fontana Walnut Project

San Bernardino County, California

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Term	Definition
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CNPSEI	California Native Plant Society's Electronic Inventory
CRPR	California Rare Plant Rank
CWA	Clean Water Act
ESA	Endangered Species Act
GPS	Global Positioning System
I-	Interstate
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NPPA	Native Plant Protection Act
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NWI	National Wetlands Inventory
OHWM	Ordinary High-Water Mark
Procedures	Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State
Project	Fontana Walnut Project
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SAA	Streambed Alteration Agreement
SB147	State Bill 147
SSC	Species of Special Concern
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USC	U.S. Code
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WOTUS	Waters of the U.S.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

ECORP Consulting, Inc. conducted a biological reconnaissance survey and habitat assessment at an approximately 30.71-acre property (Assessor Parcel Numbers 0228-05-101, -114 through -117; -119 through -121, -201, -225, -226, -227; 0228-06-102 through -114; -116 through -118; -120 through -125; and 0228-31-105) in the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. The survey was conducted to identify any potential biological resources that could be affected by the proposed Fontana Walnut Project (Project) pursuant to the terms of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and for the purposes of identifying any biological constraints that would affect the proposed site plan for the Project. The Project will be subject to county, state, and federal regulations regarding compliance with the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), California ESA, Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), Clean Water Act (CWA) regulations, California State Water Resources Control Board for state waters, and California Fish and Game Code.

1.1 Project Description and Location

The Project Area is located south of S. Highland Avenue and within the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California (Figure 1). The Project Area is bounded by streets on two sides: S. Highland Avenue to the north and Walnut Avenue to the south. The west and east sides of the Project Area are bounded by residential communities. The Project Area, as depicted on the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute "Devore, California" topographic quadrangle, is located within Section 36 of Township 1 North, and Range 6 West (Figure 2). The elevation of the Project Area ranges from approximately 1,438 to 1,473 feet above mean sea level.

The Proposed Project would involve the construction of a residential community consisting of 393 dwelling units on an approximately 30.71-acre plot of land. The property is currently designated Multi Family Medium/High Residential (R-MFMH) in the City's General Plan. The Project proposes to amend this General Plan land use designation to Multi Family Residential (R-MF). The Proposed Project would feature a combination of two-story cluster homes, two-story motor court, and two-story townhomes. The unit mix would consist of 103 detached cluster units in 6 and 8 pack configurations with sizing from 1,700 to 1,900 square feet. Additionally, 113 detached motor court units clustered in 6 and 8 pack configurations with sizing from 1,600 to 1,900 square feet are proposed. Lastly, 177 attached townhome units arranged in 5, 6, and 7 pack configurations are proposed, which would range from 1,100 to 1,700 square feet. Each house would include a garage fitting two cars. The Project would also accommodate street parking with 126 open-air parking spaces.

The Project is proposed to be a gated community with ingress and egress off Knox Avenue and Walnut Street. The entries would open up to the recreational and common areas located throughout the Project. The proposed amenities would include a recreational center with a pool, spa, BBQ's and lounging areas. The Project proposes a park on the northeastern edge of the Project Site, large open grass areas, including one such area adjacent to the northern boundary of the site, shaded sitting areas, play areas, and a paseo with playground equipment.

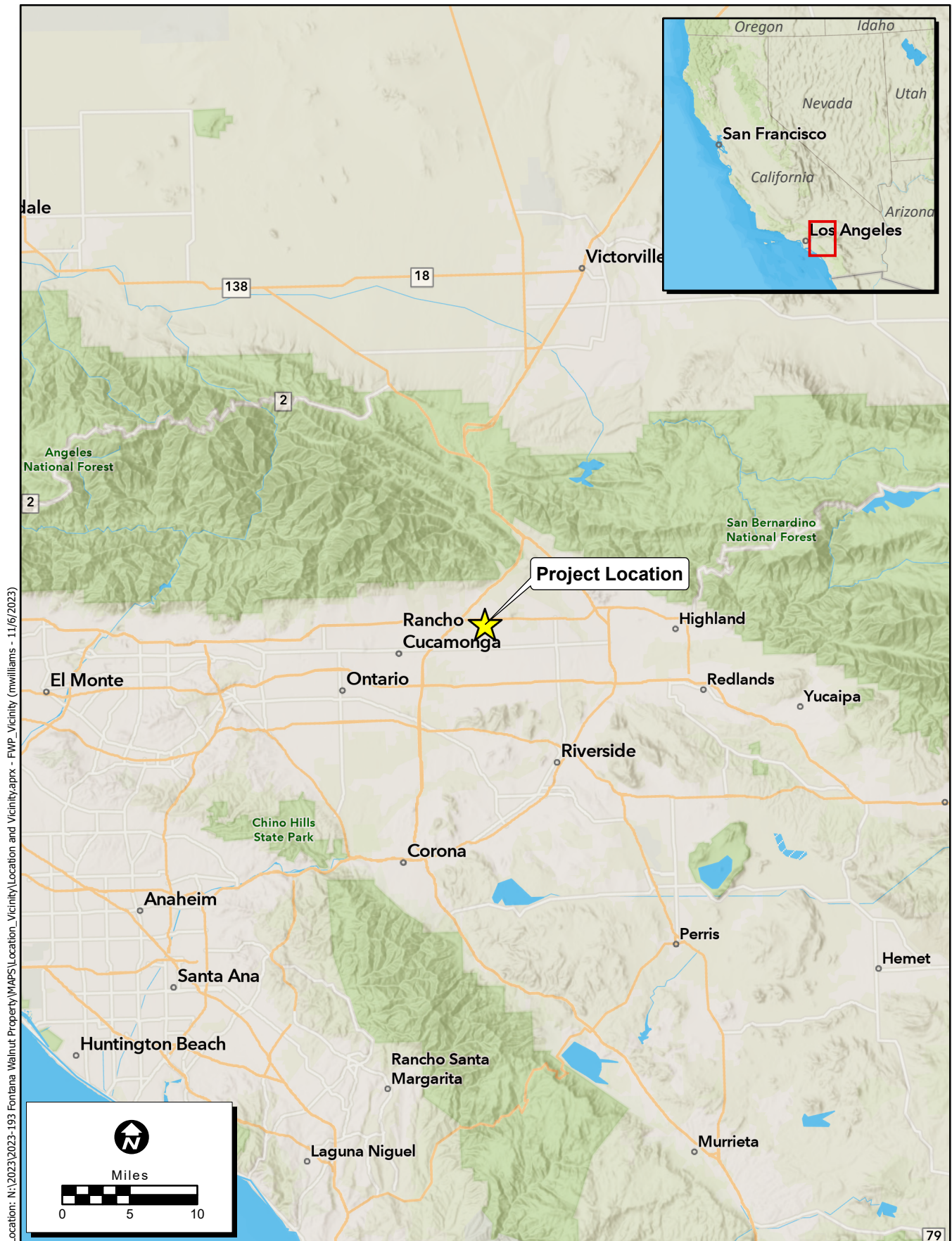


Figure 1. Project Vicinity



Figure 2. Project Location

2.0 FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS

This biological reconnaissance survey was conducted to identify potential biological resource constraints and ensure compliance with federal, state, and local regulations regarding listed, protected, and special-status species and resources. The regulations are detailed below.

2.1 Federal Regulations

2.1.1 The Federal Endangered Species Act

The federal ESA protects plants and animals that are listed as endangered or threatened by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service. Section 9 of the ESA prohibits the taking of endangered wildlife, where taking is defined as “harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, collect, or attempt to engage in such conduct” (50 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 17.3). For plants, this statute governs removing, possessing, maliciously damaging, or destroying any endangered plant on federal land and removing, cutting, digging up, damaging, or destroying any endangered plant on non-federal land in knowing violation of state law (16 U.S. Code [USC] 1538). Under Section 7 of the ESA, federal agencies are required to consult with the USFWS if their actions, including permit approvals or funding, could adversely affect a listed (or proposed) species (including plants) or its critical habitat.

Through consultation and the issuance of a biological opinion, the USFWS may issue an incidental take statement allowing take of the species that is incidental to an otherwise authorized activity provided the activity will not jeopardize the continued existence of the species. Section 10 of the ESA provides for issuance of incidental take permits where no other federal actions are necessary provided a habitat conservation plan is developed.

2.1.2 National Environmental Policy Act

Signed into law on January 1, 1970, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires all federal agencies to analyze the environmental impacts related to their proposed actions prior to making and implementing decisions or actions. This framework for evaluation of environmental and associated economic and social effects of proposed actions, described in 42 USC 4321, also provides the public opportunity to review and comment. Actions that are covered by NEPA include decision-making related to publicly owned facilities such as highways, permit applications, and federal land management.

2.1.3 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The MBTA implements international treaties between the U.S. and other nations devised to protect migratory birds, any of their parts, eggs, and nests from activities including hunting, pursuing, capturing, killing, selling, and shipping, unless expressly authorized in the regulations or by permit. As authorized by the MBTA, the USFWS issues permits to qualified applicants for the following types of activities: falconry, raptor propagation, scientific collecting, special purposes (rehabilitation, education, migratory game bird propagation, and salvage), take of depredating birds, taxidermy, and waterfowl sale and disposal. The regulations governing migratory bird permits can be found in 50 CFR Part 13 General Permit Procedures and 50 CFR Part 21 Migratory Bird Permits.

2.1.4 Federal Clean Water Act

Under Section 404 of the federal CWA, potential Waters of the U.S., including wetlands, may be regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The limit of USACE jurisdiction for non-tidal watercourses (without adjacent wetlands) is defined in 33 Code of Federal Regulations 328.4(c)(1) as the “ordinary high-water mark” (OHWM).

The OHWM is defined as the line on the shore established by the fluctuations 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. The upstream limits of other waters are defined as the point where the OHWM is no longer perceptible.

Jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. (WOTUS) are delineated in accordance with the “Revised Definition of ‘Waters of the United States’” rule, published in the *Federal Register* in 2022 and which became final on January 18, 2023. This rule, set forth by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and USACE, was consistent with the pre-2015 regulatory definition as all waters that are currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate commerce, including all waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide. This definition also includes all interstate waters, including interstate wetlands, interstate lakes, rivers, streams (including all intermittent and ephemeral streams), mudflats, sand flats, sloughs, and prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds where the use, degradation, or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce. Under this rule, WOTUS do not include prior converted cropland.

The definition of WOTUS in accordance with this rule (40 CFR 230.3[s]), is summarized below.

1. All waters which are currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
2. All interstate waters including interstate wetlands;
3. All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds, the use, degradation or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters: (i) Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes; or (ii) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or (iii) Which are used or could be used for industrial purpose by industries in interstate commerce;
4. All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the U.S. under the definition;
5. Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (s)(1)-(4) of this section;
6. The territorial sea; and
7. Wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (s)(1) through (6) of this section; waste treatment systems, including

treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of CWA (other than cooling ponds as defined in 40 CFR 423.11(m) which also meet the criteria of this definition) are not WOTUS.

On May 25, 2023, the Supreme Court of the United States adopted a narrower definition of WOTUS in the case *Sackett v. Environmental Protection Agency*. Under the majority opinion, WOTUS refers to “geographical features that are described in ordinary parlance as ‘streams, oceans, rivers, and lakes’ and to adjacent wetlands that are ‘indistinguishable’ from those bodies of water due to a continuous surface connection.” On August 29, 2023, the agencies issued a final rule to amend the final “Revised Definition of ‘Waters of the United States’” rule to conform the definition of “waters of the United States” to the U.S. Supreme Court’s May 25, 2023, decision in the case of *Sackett v. Environmental Protection Agency*.

Parts of the January 2023 Rule are invalid under the Supreme Court’s interpretation of the CWA in the *Sackett* decision. Therefore, the agencies have amended key aspects of the regulatory text to conform to the Court’s decision. Key changes under the amendment include:

- Definition of “adjacent” is now “having a continuous surface connection;”
- Only tributaries that are relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water (or tributaries with a continuous surface connection to those) are considered jurisdictional;
- Interstate wetlands are no longer jurisdictional just by virtue of being interstate; and
- Significant nexus test is eliminated.

Where areas jurisdictional to the USACE are present, and will be impacted by a project, the project proponent must usually apply for permitting with the agency, which generally consists of submittal of a Pre-Construction Notification under Section 404 of the CWA. As of the writing of this report, we do not know the details of how the individual USACE offices will implement the conforming rule for permitting purposes.

2.2 State and Local Regulations

2.2.1 California Endangered Species Act

The California ESA generally parallels the main provisions of the ESA but, unlike its federal counterpart, the California ESA applies the take prohibitions to species proposed for listing (called “candidates” by the state). Section 2080 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibits the taking, possession, purchase, sale, and import or export of endangered, threatened, or candidate species, unless otherwise authorized by permit or in the regulations. Take is defined in Section 86 of the California Fish and Game Code as “hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill.” The California ESA allows for take incidental to otherwise lawful development projects. State lead agencies are required to consult with California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) to ensure that any action they undertake is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species or result in destruction or adverse modification of essential habitat.

2.2.2 Fully Protected Species

The State of California first began to designate species as *fully protected* prior to the creation of the federal and California ESAs. Lists of fully protected species were initially developed to provide protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction, and included fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals. Most fully protected species have since been listed as threatened or endangered under the federal and/or California ESA. Previously, the regulations that implement the Fully Protected Species Statute (California Fish and Game Code § 4700) provide that fully protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time. However, as of July 10, 2023, Senate Bill 147 (SB147) was signed into law, authorizing CDFW to issue take permits under the California ESA for fully protected species for qualifying projects through 2033. As stated in section 2081.15 of SB147, qualifying projects include:

- A maintenance, repair, or improvement project to the State Water Project, including existing infrastructure, undertaken by the Department of Water Resources;
- A maintenance, repair, or improvement project to critical regional or local water agency infrastructure;
- A transportation project, including any associated habitat connectivity and wildlife crossing project, undertaken by a state, regional, or local agency that does not increase highway or street capacity for automobile or truck travel;
- A wind project and any appurtenant infrastructure improvement, and any associated electric transmission project carrying electric power from a facility that is located in the state to a point of junction with any California based balancing authority; and
- A solar photovoltaic project and any appurtenant infrastructure improvement, and any associated electric transmission project carrying electric power from a facility that is located in the state to a point of junction with any California-based balancing authority.

2.2.3 California Fish and Game Code

2.2.3.1 California Native Plant Protection Act

The California Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) of 1977 (California Fish and Game Code §§ 1900-1913) was created with the intent to “*preserve, protect and enhance rare and endangered plants in this State.*” The NPPA is administered by CDFW. The California Fish and Game Commission has the authority to designate native plants as “endangered” or “rare” and to protect endangered and rare plants from take. The California ESA of 1984 (California Fish and Game Code § 2050-2116) provided further protection for rare and endangered plant species, but the NPPA remains part of the California Fish and Game Code.

2.2.3.2 Streambed Alteration Agreement

Pursuant to Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code, a Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA) application must be submitted for “any activity that may substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow or substantially change the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake” (CDFW 2021). In Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 1.72, the 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 a surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation.”

In Chapter 9, Section 2785 of the Fish and Game Code, *riparian habitat* is defined as “lands which contain habitat which grows close to, and which depends upon, soil moisture from a nearby freshwater source.”

The CDFW’s jurisdiction includes drainages with a definable bed, bank, or channel and areas associated with a drainage channel that support intermittent, perennial, or subsurface flows; supports fish or other aquatic life; or supports riparian or hydrophytic vegetation. It also includes areas that have a hydrologic source.

The CDFW will determine if the proposed actions will result in diversion, obstruction, or change of the natural flow, bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake that supports fish or wildlife. If warranted, CDFW will issue an SAA that includes measures to protect affected fish and wildlife resources; this SAA is the final proposal agreed upon by the CDFW and the applicant.

2.2.3.3 *Migratory Birds*

The CDFW enforces the protection of nongame native birds in §§ 3503, 3503.5, and 3800 of the California Fish and Game Code. Section 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibits the possession or take of birds listed under the MBTA. These sections mandate the protection of California nongame native birds’ nests and also make it unlawful to take these birds. All raptor species are also protected from “take” pursuant to California Fish and Game Code § 3503.5 and are also protected at the federal level by the MBTA of 1918 (USFWS 1918).

2.2.3.4 *Bats and Bat Roosts*

Bats in California are currently protected by the California Fish and Game Code, Sections 86, 1600, 2000, 2014, 3007, and 4150; California Public Resources Code, Division 14, Section 21000 et seq.; and California Code of Regulations, Title 14 including, but not limited to Section 251.1, CEQA regulations (Section 15000 et seq.), Section 15380 – Endangered, Rare, or Threatened Species, Section 15382 – Significant Effect on the Environment.

Regulations of particular relevance to the protection of bats and bat roosts include Title 14, Section 251.1 of the California Code of Regulations, which prohibits harassment (defined in that section as an intentional act that disrupts an animal’s normal behavior patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering) of nongame mammals (e.g., bats), and California Fish and Game Code Section 4150, which prohibits *take* or possession of all nongame mammals or parts thereof. Any activities resulting in bat mortality (e.g., the destruction of an occupied bat roost that results in the death of bats), disturbance that causes the loss of a maternity colony of bats (resulting in the death of young), or various modes of nonlethal pursuit or capture may be considered *take* as defined in Section 86 of the California Fish and Game Code. In addition, impacts to bat maternity colonies, which are considered native wildlife nursery sites, could be considered significant under CEQA.

2.2.4 Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act requires “any person discharging waste, or proposing to discharge waste, within any region that could affect the waters of the State to file a report of discharge” with the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) through State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State (Procedures) (California Code of Regulations [CCR], title 23, § 3855) (State Water Resources Control Board 2021). *Waters of the State* is defined as any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the State (California Water Code § 13050[e]). Pollution is defined as an alteration of the quality of the waters of the state by waste to a degree that unreasonably affects its beneficial uses (California Water Code § 13050) and includes filling in waters of the State. Note that CCR, title 23, § 3855 applies only to individual water quality certifications, but the new Procedures extend the application of § 3855 to individual waste discharge requirements for discharges of dredged or fill material to Waters of the State and waivers thereof.

A permit for impacts to Waters of the State of California would likely be required under the CWA and/or Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. To determine whether a project should be regulated pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the RWQCB considers whether project activities could impact the quality of Waters of the State.

On September 27, 2023, the USEPA published its final 2023 Clean Water Act Section 401 Quarter Quality Certification Improvement Rule (88 Fed. Reg. 66558.) The final 2023 Rule revises and replaces the 2020 Rule’s regulatory requirements for water quality certification that were adopted by the prior federal administration. The updates realign the scope of the Section 401 certification process with established practices, while also restoring the roles of states, territories, and authorized Tribes as certifying agencies.

2.2.5 California Environmental Quality Act Significance Criteria

Section 15064.7 of the CEQA Guidelines encourages local agencies to develop and publish the thresholds the agency uses in determining the significance of environmental effects caused by projects under its review. However, agencies may also rely upon the guidance provided by the CEQA checklist contained in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. Appendix G provides examples of impacts that would normally be considered significant. Based on these examples, impacts to biological resources would normally be considered significant if a project would:

- have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by CDFW or USFWS;
- have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by CDFW or USFWS;
- interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species, or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites;

- conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance; and
- conflict with the provisions of an adopted HCP, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state HCP.

An evaluation of whether an impact on biological resources would be substantial must consider both the resource itself and how that resource fits into a regional or local context. Substantial impacts would be those that would diminish, or result in the loss of, an important biological resource, or those that would obviously conflict with local, state, or federal resource conservation plans, goals, or regulations. Impacts are sometimes locally important but not significant according to CEQA. The reason for this is that although the impacts would result in an adverse alteration of existing conditions, they would not substantially diminish or result in the permanent loss of an important resource on a population-wide or region-wide basis.

3.0 METHODS

3.1 Literature Review

Prior to conducting the biological reconnaissance survey, ECORP biologists performed a literature review using the CDFW's California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB; CDFW 2023a) and the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Electronic Inventory (CNPSEI; CNPS 2023) to determine the special-status plant and wildlife species that have been documented near the Project Area. ECORP searched CNDDDB and CNPSEI records within the Project Area boundaries as depicted on USGS 7.5-minute "Devore, California" topographic quadrangle, plus the surrounding eight topographic quadrangles including "San Bernardino North, California," "San Bernardino South, California," "Fontana, California," "Guasti, California," "Cucamonga Peak, California," "Telegraph Peak, California," "Cajon, California," and "Silverwood Lake, California." The CNDDDB and CNPSEI contain records of reported occurrences of federally and/or state-listed endangered, threatened, proposed endangered or threatened species, California Species of Special Concern (SSC), or other special-status species or habitat that may occur within or near the Project. Additional information was gathered from the following sources and includes, but is not limited to:

- *State and Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Animals of California* (CDFW 2023b);
- *Special Animals List* (CDFW 2023c);
- *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California* (Baldwin et al. 2012);
- *The Manual of California Vegetation*, 2nd Edition (Sawyer et al. 2009);
- Countywide – All Biotic Resources Overlay Map (County of San Bernardino 2012); and
- various online websites (e.g., Calflora 2023).

Using this information and observations in the field, a list of special-status plant and animal species that have the potential to occur on or near the Project Area was generated. For the purposes of this assessment, special-status species are defined as plants or animals that:

- have been designated as either rare, threatened, or endangered by CDFW, CNPS, or the USFWS, or are protected under either the federal ESA or California ESA;
- are candidate species being considered or proposed for listing under these same acts;
- are fully protected by the California Fish and Game Code, §§ 3511, 4700, 5050, or 5515; or
- are of expressed concern to resource and regulatory agencies or local jurisdictions.

Special-status species reported for the region in the literature review or for which suitable habitat occurs on the site were assessed for their potential to occur within the Project Area based on the following guidelines:

Present: The species was observed onsite during a site visit or focused survey.

High: Habitat (including soils and elevation factors) for the species occurs within the Project Area and a known occurrence has recently been recorded (within the last 20 years) within 5 miles of the area.

Moderate: Habitat (including soils and elevation factors) for the species occurs within the Project Area and a documented observation occurs within the database search, but not within 5 miles of the area; a historic documented observation (more than 20 years old) was recorded within 5 miles of the Project Area; or a recently documented observation occurs within 5 miles of the area and marginal or limited amounts of habitat occurs in the Project Area.

Low: Limited or marginal habitat for the species occurs within the Project Area and a recently documented observation occurs within the database search, but not within 5 miles of the area; a historic documented observation (more than 20 years old) was recorded within 5 miles of the Project Area; or suitable habitat strongly associated with the species occurs on site, but no records or only historic records were found within the database search.

Presumed Absent: Species was not observed during a site visit or focused surveys conducted in accordance with protocol guidelines at an appropriate time for identification; habitat (including soils and elevation factors) does not exist on site; or the known geographic range of the species does not include the Project Area.

Note that location information on some special-status species may be of questionable accuracy or unavailable. Therefore, for survey purposes, the environmental factors associated with a species' occurrence requirements may be considered sufficient reason to give a species a positive potential for occurrence. In addition, just because a record of a species does not exist in the databases does not mean it does not occur. In many cases, records may not be present in the databases because an area has not been surveyed for that species.

A review of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS; NRCS 2023a) Web Soil Survey, NRCS Hydric Soils List (NRCS 2023b), National Wetlands Inventory (NWI; USFWS 2023), and the corresponding USGS topographic maps was also conducted to determine if there were any blue line streams or drainages present on the Project Area that potentially fall under the jurisdiction of either federal or state agencies.

3.2 Field Survey

3.2.1 Biological Reconnaissance Survey

The biological reconnaissance survey was conducted by walking the entire Project Area and a 500-foot buffer, where accessible, to determine the vegetation communities and wildlife habitats present on the site. Areas that were not accessible by foot were scanned using binoculars for suitable habitat. The biologists documented the plant and animal species present in the Project Area, and the location and condition of the Project Area were assessed for the potential to provide habitat for special-status plant and wildlife species. Data were recorded in the field utilizing ArcGIS™ Field Maps on a device (smartphone or tablet) connected to a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit, field notebooks, or maps, field notebooks, or maps. Photographs were also taken during the survey to provide visual representation of the conditions within the Project Area. The Project Area was also examined to assess its potential to facilitate wildlife movement or function as a movement corridor for wildlife moving throughout the region. In addition, the biologists documented the vegetation communities present in the Project Area.

Plant and wildlife species, including any special-status species that were observed during the survey, were recorded. Plant nomenclature follows that of *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California* (Baldwin et al. 2012). Wildlife nomenclature follows Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles (2017), *Checklist of North American Birds* (Chesser et al. 2023), and the *Revised Checklist of North American Mammals North of Mexico* (Bradley et al. 2014).

In instances where a special-status species was observed, the date, species, location and habitat, and GPS coordinates were recorded.

4.0 RESULTS

Summarized below are the results of the literature review and field surveys, including site characteristics, vegetation communities, wildlife, special-status species, and special-status habitats (including any potential wildlife corridors or native wildlife nursery sites).

4.1 Literature Review

4.1.1 Special-Status Plants and Wildlife

The literature review and database searches identified 58 special-status plant species and 43 special-status wildlife species that could occur near the Project Area. A list was generated from the results of the literature review and the Project Area was evaluated for suitable habitat that could support any of the special-status plant or wildlife species on the list. The Project Area is located within the San Bernardino County biotic overlay for burrowing owl.

4.1.2 United States Fish and Wildlife Service Designated Critical Habitat

The Project Area is not located within any USFWS-designated critical habitat. Designated Critical Habitat for San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*) is present approximately 0.6 mile north of

the Project Area. There are no expected impacts to the critical habitat because there is no critical habitat on or adjacent to the Project Area.

4.1.3 Preliminary Aquatic Resources Delineation Literature Review

The desktop review of the NRCS identified two soil types in the Project Area: Soboba gravelly loamy sand, 0 to 9 percent slopes; and Tujunga gravelly loamy sand, 0 to 9 percent slopes (NRCS 2023a). Both are considered hydric soils (NRCS 2023b). However, the NWI review did not identify any aquatic features within the Project Area.

4.2 Biological Reconnaissance Survey

The biological reconnaissance survey was conducted on October 5, 2023, by ECORP biologists Chelsie Brown and Corrina Tapia. Ms. Brown and Ms. Tapia have extensive experience conducting reconnaissance surveys and habitat assessments for special-status wildlife and plant species of southern California. Summarized below are the results of the biological reconnaissance survey including site characteristics, plant communities, wildlife, special-status species, and special-status habitats (including any potential wildlife corridors). Weather conditions during the survey are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Weather Conditions During the Survey								
Date	Time		Temperature (°F)		Cloud Cover (%)		Wind Speed (mph)	
	start	end	min	max	min	max	min	max
10/5/2023	0735	945	79.3	86.7	0	0	4-11	6-12

Notes: °F = Fahrenheit, % = percent, mph = miles per hour

4.2.1 Property Characteristics

The Project Area consists of undeveloped land containing ruderal vegetation that shows signs of past disturbance (e.g., discing). Vehicle tracks were also observed along the eastern perimeter and in the northeastern portion of the Project Area, near residential homes. Additionally, there was evidence of regular mechanical ground disturbance, such as discing, likely done for weed abatement purposes, and one abandoned mobile building unit. The soils on site consisted of Soboba gravelly loamy sand, 0 to 9 percent slopes (SoC); and Tujunga gravelly loamy sand, 0 to 9 percent slopes (TvC; NRCS 2023a). The Project Area is bounded by S. Highland Avenue to the north, residential homes to the west and east, and Walnut Avenue to the south. Representative photographs of the Project Area are presented in Appendix A.

4.2.2 Vegetation Communities

The Project Area is encompassed within a developed environment that is generally subjected to repeated and ongoing disturbance from human activities. No native vegetation communities falling into the classifications in Sawyer et al. (2009) were documented within the Project Area. The Project Area is better

classified as “disturbed”. This is not a vegetation community but rather a landcover type. Areas defined as Disturbed are generally areas where native vegetation communities have been heavily influenced by human activities, such as disking, and lack development. Dominant plant species observed in the Project Area included turkey-mullein (*Croton setiger*), western ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya*), and Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*).

4.2.3 Plants

Plant species observed on the Project Area included both native and nonnative species. Native species observed in the Project Area included turkey-mullein, California croton (*Croton californicus*), common sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), fleabane (*Erigeron* sp.), and slender buckwheat (*Eriogonum gracile*). Nonnative species observed on the site included castor bean (*Ricinus communis*), redstem filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), puncture vine (*Tribulus terrestris*), and Russian thistle. Numerous mature tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) trees were documented in the northeast corner of the Project Area as well as one eucalyptus tree (*Eucalyptus* sp.). Due to the disturbed nature of the Project Area, the property represents relatively low-quality habitat for most plant species, including common ones. A full list of plant species observed on and immediately adjacent to the Project Area is included in Appendix B.

4.2.4 Wildlife

Wildlife species observed and detected in the Project Area were characteristic of species that are common to urban areas. One reptile was observed: common side-blotch lizard (*Uta stansburiana*). Three mammal species were documented during the biological survey: coyote (*Canis latrans*), California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*) burrows, and Botta’s pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*) burrows. Nine bird species were detected within or adjacent to the Project Area including American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), house finch (*Haemorrhous mexicanus*), and mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*). Due to the disturbed nature of the entire Project Area, the property represents relatively low-quality habitat for most wildlife species, including common ones. A full list of wildlife species observed in and immediately adjacent to the Project Area is included in Appendix C.

4.2.5 Potential for Special-Status Plant and Wildlife Species to Occur in the Project Area

The literature review and database searches identified 58 special-status plant species and 43 special-status wildlife species that could occur in or near the Project Area. However, due to the level of human disturbance in the Project Area and the current lack of suitable habitat for the special-status plant and wildlife species, many of the species are presumed absent from the Project Area.

4.2.5.1 Special-Status Plants

There were 58 special-status plant species that appeared in the literature review and database searches for the Project Area (CDFW 2023a; CNPS 2023). A list was generated from the results of the literature review and the Project Area was evaluated for suitable habitat that could support any of the special-status plant species on the list. With various habitat types occurring in the nine-quadrangle search, including the

San Bernardino and San Gabriel Mountains, several species appeared in the literature review results that have no potential to occur in or near the Project Area due to elevational requirements.

After review, all 54 of the special-status plant species identified in the literature review were presumed absent due to the disturbed nature of the Project Area and the lack of suitable habitat (including elevation and soils), or because the Project Area is located outside of the known range for the species.

Descriptions of the CNPS Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) designations are found in Table 2. Plant species with a CRPR ranking of 3 and 4 were eliminated from the analysis because these rankings are considered a review list and a watch list, respectively. Due to the disturbed nature of the Project Area, these species are not likely to occur and should they occur, any impacts to them would likely not be considered significant under CEQA. A table outlining each species, their designations, and potential for occurrence on the Project Area can be found in Appendix D.

Table 2. CRPR Status Designations	
List Designation	Meaning
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
List .1, .2 and .3 extension meanings:	
.1	Seriously threatened in California (over 80 percent of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
.2	Moderately threatened in California (20 to 80 percent occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
.3	Not very threatened in California (less than 20 percent of occurrences threatened/low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

Note: According to CNPS (Skinner and Pavlik 1994), plants on Lists 1B and 2 meet definitions for listing as threatened or endangered under Section 1901, Chapter 10, of the California Fish and Game Code (California Department of Fish and Game [CDFG] 1984). This interpretation is inconsistent with other definitions.

4.2.5.2 Plant Species Presumed Absent

The following species were presumed absent from the Project Area due to the lack of suitable habitat (including elevation and soils) or because the Project is located outside of the known range for the species:

- singlewhorl burrobrush (*Ambrosia monogyra*), CRPR 2B.2;
- Rock Creek broomrape (*Aphyllon validum* ssp. *validum*), CRPR 1B.2;

- San Gabriel manzanita (*Arctostaphylos glandulosa* ssp. *gabrielensis*), CRPR 1B.2;
- marsh sandwort (*Arenaria paludicola*), CRPR 1B.1, state- and federally listed (Endangered);
- Mojave milkweed (*Asclepias nyctaginifolia*), CRPR 2B.1;
- Horn's milk-vetch (*Astragalus hornii* var. *hornii*), CRPR 1B.1;
- San Antonio milk-vetch (*Astragalus lentiginosus* var. *antonius*), CRPR 1B.1;
- Nevin's barberry (*Berberis nevinii*), CRPR 1B.1, state- and federally listed (Endangered);
- upswept moonwort (*Botrychium ascendens*), CRPR 2B.3;
- scalloped moonwort (*Botrychium crenulatum*), CRPR 2B.2
- thread-leaved brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*), CRPR 1B.1, state-listed (Endangered), federally listed (Threatened);
- Palmer's mariposa-lily (*Calochortus palmeri* var. *palmeri*), CRPR 1B.2;
- La Panza mariposa-lily (*Calochortus simulans*), CRPR 1B.3;
- intermediate mariposa-lily (*Calochortus weedii* var. *intermedius*), CRPR 1B.2;
- bristly sedge (*Carex comosa*), 2B.1;
- San Bernardino Mountains owl's-clover (*Castilleja lasiorhyncha*), CRPR 1B.2;
- smooth tarplant (*Centromadia pungens* ssp. *laevis*), CRPR 1B.1;
- salt marsh bird's-beak (*Chloropyron maritimum* ssp. *maritimum*), CRPR 1B.2, state- and federally listed (Endangered);
- Parry's spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*), CRPR 1B.1;
- white-bracted spineflower (*Chorizanthe xanti* var. *leucotheca*), CRPR 1B.2;
- California sawgrass (*Cladium californicum*), CRPR 2B.2;
- Peirson's spring beauty (*Claytonia peirsonii* ssp. *peirsonii*), CRPR 1B.2;
- Tulare cryptantha (*Cryptantha incana*), CRPR 1B.3;
- Peruvian dodder (*Cuscuta obtusiflora* var. *glandulosa*), CRPR 2B.2;
- Mojave tarplant (*Deinandra mohavensis*), CRPR 1B.3, state-listed (Endangered);
- slender-horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*), CRPR 1B.1, state- and federally listed (Endangered);
- Booth's evening-primrose (*Eremothera boothii* ssp. *boothii*), CRPR 2B.3;
- Santa Ana River woollystar (*Eriastrum densifolium* ssp. *sanctorum*), CRPR 1B.1, state- and federally listed (Endangered);
- Johnston's buckwheat (*Eriogonum microthecum* var. *johnstonii*), CRPR 1B.3;
- hot springs fimbriatylis (*Fimbristylis thermalis*), CRPR 2B.2;

- Alvin Meadow bedstraw (*Galium californicum* ssp. *primum*), CRPR 1B.2;
- Parish's alumroot (*Heuchera parishii*), CRPR 1B.3;
- mesa horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*), CRPR 1B.1;
- California satintail (*Imperata brevifolia*), CRPR 2B.1;
- lemon lily (*Lilium parryi*), CRPR 1B.2;
- San Gabriel linanthus (*Linanthus concinnus*), CRPR 1B.2;
- Parish's desert-thorn (*Lycium parishii*), CRPR 2B.3;
- Jokerst's monardella (*Monardella australis* ssp. *jokerstii*), CRPR 1B.1;
- Aparejo grass (*Muhlenbergia utilis*), CRPR 2B.2;
- Gambel's water cress (*Nasturtium gambelii*), CRPR 1B.1, state-listed (Endangered), federally listed (Threatened);
- prostrate vernal pool navarretia (*Navarretia prostrata*), CRPR 1B.2;
- short-joint beavertail (*Opuntia basilaris* var. *brachyclada*), CRPR 1B.2;
- woolly mountain-parsley (*Oreonana vestita*), CRPR 1B.3;
- Beaver Dam breadroot (*Pedimelum castoreum*), CRPR 1B.2;
- Brand's star phacelia (*Phacelia stellaris*), CRPR 1B.1;
- white rabbit-tobacco (*Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*), CRPR 2B.2;
- Sanford's arrowhead (*Sagittaria sanfordii*), CRPR 1B.2;
- Latimer's woodland-gilia (*Saltugilia latimeri*), CRPR 1B.2;
- black bog-rush (*Schoenus nigricans*), CRPR 2B.2;
- southern mountains skullcap (*Scutellaria bolanderi* ssp. *austromontana*), CRPR 1B.2;
- chaparral ragwort (*Senecio aphanactis*), CRPR 2B.2;
- salt spring checkerbloom (*Sidalcea neomexicana*), CRPR 2B.2;
- prairie wedge grass (*Sphenopholis obtusata*), CRPR 2B.2;
- southern jewelflower (*Streptanthus campestris*), CRPR 1B.3;
- San Bernardino aster (*Symphyotrichum defoliatum*), CRPR 1B.2;
- Greata's aster (*Symphyotrichum greatae*), CRPR 1B.3;
- grey-leaved violet (*Viola pinetorum* ssp. *grisea*), CRPR 1B.2; and
- western Joshua tree (*Yucca brevifolia*), state-listed (Candidate).

4.2.5.3 *Special-Status Wildlife*

The literature review identified 43 special-status wildlife species that had previously been documented in or in the vicinity of the Project Area. A list was generated from the results of the literature review and the Project was evaluated for suitable habitat that could support any of the special-status wildlife species on the list. The Project Area's disturbed nature, proximity to Interstate (I-) 210, and anthropogenic influences likely preclude many of these species from occurring. A brief natural history and discussion of the special-status wildlife species that are determined to have a high or moderate potential to occur within the Project Area is provided below. A table outlining each species, their designations, and potential for occurrence in the Project Area can be found in Appendix E.

4.2.5.4 *Wildlife Species with a High Potential to Occur*

One species was determined to have a high potential to occur in the Project Area. Although this species was not observed in the Project Area during the biological reconnaissance survey, habitat for the species occurs onsite and known occurrences have been reported in the CNDDDB database with many within 5 miles of the Project Area.

Burrowing Owl

Burrowing owl is a CDFW SSC. Burrowing owls historically occurred throughout much of California and the western U.S.; however, many former California populations have been extirpated. Burrowing owls typically inhabit open habitats, primarily grasslands and deserts. Burrowing owls require burrows for roosting and nesting cover. Although they often nest in abandoned California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*) burrows, they will also use other mammal burrows, pipes, culverts, and nest boxes, particularly where burrows are scarce (Zeiner et al. 1990).

The Project Area provided suitable burrowing owl habitat at the time of the survey. The low-growing vegetation within the Project Area was suitable for burrowing owl and soils within the Project Area were friable. Additionally, California ground squirrel burrows and debris piles were found throughout the Project Area that were suitable for burrowing owl burrows or refugia. Although no burrowing owls were observed during the biological survey, due to the mobile nature of the burrowing owl, it is possible for burrowing owl to move into the site due to the presence suitable habitat.

Twenty-one recent and two historic occurrences are documented in the CNDDDB (CDFW 2023a). The most recent occurrence was in 2016 (Occ # 561) approximately 7 miles southwest of the Project Area. Five recent occurrences were documented within 5 miles of the Project Area; the nearest was documented in 2009 (Occ # 1794) approximately 2 miles northwest of the Project Area. Due to the presence of friable soils, California ground squirrel burrows, and CNDDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the Project Area, this species was determined to have a high potential to occur within the Project Area.

4.2.5.5 *Wildlife Species with a Moderate Potential to Occur*

One species was found to have a moderate potential to occur in the Project Area. Although this species was not observed in the Project Area during the biological reconnaissance survey, marginally suitable

habitat for the species occurs onsite, and known recent and historic occurrences have been reported in the CNDDDB database within 5 miles of the Project Area.

Coast Horned Lizard

Coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*) is a CDFW SSC. This species occurs along the Pacific coast and inland throughout California and down to Baja California. Coast horned lizard is recognizable by the crown of horns or spines on the head. It is distinguished from desert horned lizard, a non-CDFW SSC, by the two rows of pointed scales on the lower part of the sides of its body and the two to three rows of enlarged scales on each side of its throat (California Herps 2023). The diet consists primarily of ants, especially harvester ants, but this lizard will also consume small invertebrates such as spiders, beetles, and grasshoppers. Coast horned lizard is known to occur in open areas of sandy soils and low vegetation in valleys, foothills, and semiarid mountains. Habitats include grasslands, coniferous forests, woodlands, and chaparral.

Numerous historic and four recent occurrences are documented in the CNDDDB (CDFW 2023a). The most recent occurrence was documented in 2009 (Occ # 696) approximately 7 miles northeast of the Project Area. Nine occurrences were documented within 5 miles of the Project Area; the most recent was in 2008 (Occ # 324) approximately 5 miles northeast of the Project Area and the nearest occurrence was in 1991 (Occ # 378) approximately 0.5-mile northwest of the Project Area. Marginally suitable habitat, in the form of open areas, vegetation that provides protection, and loose soil, is present within the Project Area. Based on the presence of marginally suitable habitat and the recent records of the species within five miles of the Project Area, this species was determined to have a moderate potential to occur within the Project Area.

4.2.5.6 Wildlife Species with a Low Potential to Occur

The following species have a low potential to occur in the Project Area because limited or marginal habitat for the species occurs within the site and a recently documented observation occurs within the database search, but not within 5 miles of the area; a historic documented observation (more than 20 years old) was recorded within 5 miles of the Project Area; or suitable habitat strongly associated with the species occurs onsite, but no records or only historic records were found within the database search.

- Crotch bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*), state-listed (Candidate);
- southern California legless lizard (*Anniella stebbinsi*), CDFW SSC;
- California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentalis*), CDFW SSC;
- western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*), CDFW SSC;
- southern grasshopper mouse (*Onychomys torridus ramona*), CDFW SSC;
- Los Angeles pocket mouse (*Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*), CDFW SSC; and

4.2.5.7 **Wildlife Species Presumed Absent**

The following species were not present at the site during the site visit and/or habitat was not present or suitable. For some species, there were historic or recent sightings; however, due to the lack of suitable habitat within the Project Area, these species are presumed absent:

- Quino checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*), federally listed (Endangered);
- Delhi Sands flower-loving fly (*Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*), federally listed (Endangered);
- Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*), federally listed (Threatened);
- arroyo chub (*Gila orcutti*), CDFW SSC;
- steelhead - southern California Distinct Population Segment (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus* pop. 10), federally listed (Endangered);
- Santa Ana speckled dace (*Rhinichthys osculus* ssp. 8), CDFW SSC;
- Mohave tui chub (*Siphateles bicolor mohavensis*), state- and federally listed (Endangered), CDFW Fully Protected;
- arroyo toad (*Anaxyrus californicus*), federally listed (Endangered), CDFW SSC;
- California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*), federally listed (Threatened), CDFW SSC;
- southern mountain yellow-legged frog (*Rana muscosa*), state- and federally listed (Endangered);
- western spadefoot (*Spea hammondi*), federally listed (Candidate), CDFW SSC;
- coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*), CDFW SSC;
- southern rubber boa (*Charina umbratica*), state listed (Threatened);
- San Diego banded gecko (*Coleonyx variegatus abbotti*), CDFW SSC;
- red-diamond rattlesnake (*Crotalus ruber*), CDFW SSC;
- western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*), CDFW SSC;
- two-striped gartersnake (*Thamnophis hammondi*), CDFW SSC;
- tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), state-listed (Threatened), CDFW SSC;
- long-eared owl (*Asio otus*), CDFW SSC;
- Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), state-listed (Threatened);
- western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*), state-listed (Endangered), federally listed (Threatened);
- southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), state- and federally listed (Endangered);

- bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), state-listed (Endangered), federally Delisted, CDFW Fully Protected;
- California black rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*), state-listed (Threatened), CDFW Fully Protected;
- coastal California gnatcatcher (*Poliioptila californica californica*), federally listed (Threatened), CDFW SSC;
- yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*), CDFW SSC;
- least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), state- and federally listed (Endangered);
- San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*), state-listed (Candidate), federally listed (Endangered), CDFW SSC;
- Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*), state- and federally listed (Threatened);
- western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*), CDFW SSC;
- San Bernardino flying squirrel (*Glaucomys oregonensis californicus*), CDFW SSC;
- San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*), CDFW SSC;
- pocketed free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops femorosaccus*), CDFW SSC;
- desert bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis nelsoni*), CDFW Fully Protected; and
- American badger (*Taxidea taxus*), CDFW SSC.

4.2.6 Raptors and Migratory Birds

Potential nesting habitat for migratory birds and raptors protected by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code was present throughout the Project Area in the form of tall trees (e.g., palm trees, tree of heaven, and eucalyptus), shrubs, landscaped trees, and structures (buildings). Suitable nesting habitat for ground-nesting bird species, such as mourning doves, was also present in the Project Area. Due to the presence of suitable nesting habitat, migratory birds and raptors could use the Project Area during the nesting bird season (typically February 1 through August 31).

4.2.7 Wildlife Movement Corridors, Linkages, and Native Wildlife Nursery Sites

The concept of habitat corridors addresses the linkage between large blocks of habitat that allow the safe movement of mammals and other wildlife species from one habitat area to another. The definition of a corridor varies, but corridors may include such areas as greenbelts, refuge systems, underpasses, and biogeographic land bridges. In general, a corridor is described as a linear habitat embedded in a dissimilar matrix that connects two or more large blocks of habitat. Wildlife movement corridors are critical for the survivorship of ecological systems for several reasons. Corridors can connect water, food, and cover sources, spatially linking these three resources with wildlife in different areas. In addition, wildlife movement between habitat areas provides for the potential of genetic exchange between wildlife species populations, thereby maintaining genetic variability and adaptability to maximize the success of wildlife

responses to changing environmental conditions. This is especially critical for small populations subject to loss of variability from genetic drift and effects of inbreeding. The nature of corridor usage and wildlife movement patterns vary greatly among species.

The Project Area was assessed for its ability to function as a wildlife corridor. The Project Area is disturbed and surrounded by paved roads and development. Residential development borders the Project Area to the west, south, and east; scattered undeveloped land adjacent to the I-210 is present to the north. Although the Project Area is undeveloped, it is surrounded by development and isolated from large, contiguous blocks of natural habitat. I-210 is present to the north and I-15 to the west, both of which further fragment the habitat and provide a potential barrier to wildlife movement. Despite these characteristics, the Project Area may be used by wildlife common to urban areas, such as coyote (*Canis latrans*), opossum (*Didelphis marsupialis*), and skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*). The lack of vegetative cover within the Project Area, the urban nature of the site, and the high density of nonnative weedy vegetation across the site could deter wildlife from using the Project Area for movement opportunities due to lack of suitable cover.

The Project Area was also assessed for its ability to function as a significant ecological area, such as a native wildlife nursery site. Suitable nesting habitat for bird species was documented within and in the vicinity of the Project Area. However, due to the level of disturbance, nursery site habitat (e.g., heron rookery) is not anticipated to occur. Suitable bat habitat was observed adjacent to the Project Area in the form of palm trees with intact thatch skirts and there is potential for these trees to serve as bat maternity roost sites during the bat maternity season (March 1 through August 31). Maternity roosts are considered protected as native wildlife nursery sites under CEQA.

5.0 IMPACT ANALYSIS

5.1 Special-Status Species

The Project Area consists of disturbed land. Despite this categorization, some native grass and forb species were present throughout the Project Area and in varying densities. Disturbed is not a vegetation community but rather a landcover type. Areas defined as disturbed are generally areas where the natural vegetation communities have been heavily influenced by human activities, such as discing, but still lack development. Disturbances observed on the site were mainly associated with nonnative species, signs of previous disturbance (e.g., discing), vehicle tracks, and scattered trash and debris piles. The literature review and database searches identified 58 special-status plant species that have been documented in the vicinity of the Project Area. However, due to the lack of suitable habitat within the Project Area, all 58 special-status plant species were presumed absent. The removal of vegetation on the Project Area will not contribute to the overall decline of any of the special-status plant species identified in the literature review and database searches. No significant impacts to special-status plant species are anticipated to result from the development of this Project.

Of the 43 special-status wildlife species identified in the literature review and database searches, one was found to have a high potential to occur, one was found to have a moderate potential to occur, and six were found to have a low potential to occur within the Project Area. Burrowing owl was determined to have a high potential to occur. Burrowing owls are a CDFW SSC species and are also protected by the

MBTA and California Fish and Game Code. During the survey, suitable burrows and burrow-like structures, as well as friable soils, were observed on, and adjacent to, the Project Area. The Project Area also contained suitable burrowing owl habitat consisting of low-growing vegetation. The literature review and database search identified numerous recent and historic occurrences within 5 miles of the Project Area. The Project Area did not appear to have been currently or recently used by burrowing owl at the time of the survey; however, due to the mobile nature of the species, it is possible that burrowing owl could use the site prior to the start of Project activities. If burrowing owl is found to be using or nesting in the Project Area prior to the start of construction, direct impacts may occur in the form of mortality or injury in the form of ground disturbance, entombment, and vegetation removal. Indirect impacts from construction noise, increased human and vehicular activity, dust, habitat loss, and ground vibrations may occur. To avoid potentially significant impacts to burrowing owl, it is recommended that Mitigation Measures BIO-1 and BIO-2 be implemented. The Mitigation Measures for the Proposed Project are discussed in Section 6.0.

Numerous other CDFW SSC were determined to have either a moderate or low potential to occur. Coast horned lizard was found to have a moderate potential to occur while southern California legless lizard, California glossy snake, western yellow bat, southern grasshopper mouse, and Los Angeles pocket mouse were determined to have a low potential to occur in the Project Area. If present, direct impacts to these species could occur in the form of injury or mortality due to vehicle or equipment strike or entombment inside of burrows that are graded over during construction, and loss of habitat. If present, indirect impacts to these species could occur in the form of increased human activity, noise, dust, nighttime lighting, and ground vibrations. Although these species have a moderate to low potential of occurring in the Project Area, if present, these species are not expected to occur at high densities due to the highly disturbed nature of the site and recent mechanical disturbances to the soil affecting habitat or prey base for these species. The loss of the SSC individuals (except western yellow bat), if present, in the Project Area would not be expected to contribute to the decline in regional populations and would therefore not be considered a significant impact under CEQA.

Western yellow bat was determined to have a low potential to occur in the Project Area. Suitable roosting habitat is present within and adjacent to the Project Area in the form of tree species (e.g., palm and eucalyptus species). If bats are found to be roosting within the Project Area, direct impacts can occur in the form of mortality or roost abandonment. Roost abandonment during the maternity season could result in the mortality of flightless young, which could be considered a violation of California Fish and Game Code Section 4150 as well as a significant impact to a native wildlife nursery site under CEQA. Additionally, activities conducted outside of the maternity season that cause bats to leave a roost during daytime hours pose a mortality risk to individual bats. Indirect impacts from Project activities may also occur in the form of increased human activity, noise, dust, nighttime lighting, and ground vibrations. Impacts to roosting bats would be less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-3.

Crotch bumble bee is a Candidate for state listing and therefore afforded all the protections as though it were listed under the California ESA. Due to the presence of suitable friable soils, suitable burrow habitat, suitable burrows (i.e., Botta's pocket gopher burrows), and nectar sources within and adjacent to the Project Area, it was determined that this species has a low potential to occur on the Project Area. The

potential for occurrence was reduced due to the presence of disturbances within and adjacent to the Project Area, including past mechanical disturbances, and the isolation of the site. Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented in the CNDDb; however, only three were within 5 miles of the Project Area (CDFW 2023a). If Crotch bumble bee is found to be using or nesting in the Project Area prior to the start of construction, impacts to Crotch bumble bee may occur in the form of direct mortality of individuals, direct mortality to an active nesting colony, direct mortality to an overwintering individual, conversion of foraging habitat, or permanent loss of foraging resources. Because this species is a generalist forager that chooses nest and overwintering locations on an annual basis, temporary and permanent loss of habitat would not be expected to contribute substantially to the overall decline of this species unless an active nest or overwintering gyne (future queen) were to be impacted. Impacts to Crotch bumble bee would be less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-4.

The remaining 35 special-status wildlife species are presumed absent from occurring on or adjacent to the site due to the lack of suitable habitat, proximity to the surrounding residential development, and the presence of anthropogenic disturbances. No significant impacts to the 35 special-status wildlife species that are presumed absent are anticipated to result from the development of this Project.

Numerous trees and shrub species, including palm trees and eucalyptus, are present within and/or in the immediate vicinity of the Project Area. These can provide nesting habitat for nesting songbirds and raptors protected by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code. Furthermore, the Project Area can provide nesting habitat for ground-nesting bird species such as mourning dove. If construction of the Proposed Project occurs during the bird breeding season (typically February 1 through August 31), ground-disturbing construction activities could directly affect birds protected by the MBTA and their nests through the removal of habitat in the Project Area, and indirectly through increased noise, vibrations, and increased human activity. Impacts to nesting songbirds and raptors would be less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-2.

5.2 Sensitive Natural Communities

The Project Area consists of disturbed land that supports a mixture of native and nonnative plant species. The Project Area does not contain any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities that would need to be preserved. No impacts to sensitive natural communities are anticipated to result from the development of this Project.

5.3 State and Federally Protected Wetlands and Waters of the United States

According to the results of the preliminary aquatic resources delineation, no features were identified that would be state or federally protected wetlands or Waters of the U.S. were identified on the Project Area. Therefore, no impacts would occur to state or federally protected wetlands or Waters of the U.S.

5.4 Wildlife Corridors and Nursery Sites

The Project Area is located within and adjacent to areas containing existing disturbances (e.g., paved roads and residential development). The Project Area is Disturbed and contains minimal vegetative cover to facilitate wildlife movement. Furthermore, it is isolated from large, contiguous blocks of native habitat

due to nearby development and major highways to the north and west. No migratory wildlife corridors were identified within the Project Area and no impacts to these resources are expected to occur during the development of the Project Area.

Suitable bat roosting habitat was identified within and adjacent to the Project Area in the form of tall trees with dense foliage. Should bats be found roosting in these trees during the bat maternity season (March 1 through August 31), these roosts would be considered native wildlife nursery sites and impacts to those native wildlife nursery site could be considered significant under CEQA. Direct impacts to occupied bat roosts could include removal or destruction that could result in direct mortality, and indirect impacts from noise, dust, and vibration during Project construction could result in roost abandonment and mortality of flightless young. However, impacts to maternity bat roosts would be less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-3.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following mitigation measures are recommended prior to Project implementation:

BIO-1 *Preconstruction Burrowing Owl Surveys:* Preconstruction surveys for burrowing owl should be conducted. The surveys should follow the methods described in the CDFW's *Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation* (California Department of Fish and Game [CDFG] 2012). Two surveys should be conducted, with the first survey being scheduled between 30 and 14 days before initial ground disturbance (grading, grubbing, and construction), and the second survey being conducted no more than 24 hours prior to initial ground disturbance.

If burrowing owls or suitable burrowing owl burrows with sign (e.g., whitewash, pellets, feathers, prey remains) are identified in the Project Area during the surveys, these features must be completely avoided. If impacts to those features are unavoidable then the Project proponent must also develop an owl mitigation plan in consultation with CDFW. Mitigation methods may include passive relocation conducted outside of the owl breeding season (between September 1 and February 28). If an active owl burrow is identified, and construction is to proceed, then a qualified biologist (with two or more years of burrowing owl experience) can establish an appropriate disturbance-limit buffer around the burrow using flagging or staking. Construction activities shall not occur within any buffer zones until the burrow is deemed inactive by the qualified biologist.

BIO-2 *Preconstruction Nesting Bird Survey:* If construction or other Project activities are scheduled to occur during the nesting bird season (generally February 1 through August 31), a preconstruction nesting bird survey shall be conducted by a qualified avian biologist to ensure that active bird nests will not be disturbed or destroyed. The survey shall be completed no more than three days prior to initial ground disturbance. The nesting bird survey shall include the Project Area and adjacent areas where Project activities have the potential to affect active nests, either directly or indirectly, due to construction activity, noise, human activity, or ground disturbance.

If an active nest is identified, a qualified avian biologist shall establish an appropriately sized non-disturbance buffer around the nest using flagging or staking. Construction activities

shall not occur within any non-disturbance buffer zones until the nest is deemed inactive by the qualified avian biologist. If initial ground-disturbing activities are scheduled to occur during the nesting bird season, then a biological monitor shall be present during all vegetation removal activities to ensure no impacts to nesting birds occur.

The implementation of this mitigation measure, and any additional avoidance and minimization measures, may need to be implemented to reduce or eliminate potential Project-related impacts to special-status bird species. Should any special-status species be identified during the preconstruction survey and Project-related impacts are unavoidable, consultation with the appropriate agency (e.g., USFWS, CDFW) may need to be undertaken to develop suitable avoidance and minimization measures.

BIO-3 Tree Avoidance and Removal Process. If any large trees are scheduled to be removed (e.g., cut down, relocating)/modified (i.e., trimming) in association with Project development, these activities should be scheduled during seasonal periods of bat activity (September 1 to October 15) or when evening temperatures are not below 45 degrees Fahrenheit and rain is not over 0.5 inch in 24 hours; or between March 1 to April 15 with the same parameters.

1. If tree removal/modification must occur during the maternity season, a qualified bat biologist shall conduct a focused emergence survey(s) of the tree(s) within 48 hours of scheduled work. If a maternity roost is located, whether solitary or colonial, that roost will remain undisturbed until after the maternity season or until a qualified biological monitor has determined the roost is no longer active.
2. If trees with suitable bat roosting habitat are scheduled for removal or relocation outside of the maternity season, tree removal during the weather parameters described above using the two-step method should be conducted:
 - i. As much as feasible, vegetation and trees within the area that are not suitable for roosting bats will be removed first to provide a disturbance that might reduce the likelihood of bats using the habitat.
 - ii. Two-step tree removal will occur over two consecutive days under the supervision of a qualified bat biologist. On Day 1, small branches and small limbs containing no cavity, crevice, or exfoliating bark habitat on habitat trees (or outer fronds in the case of palm trees), as identified by a qualified bat biologist are removed first, using chainsaws only (i.e., no dozers, backhoes). The following day (Day 2), the remainder of the tree is to be felled/removed. (The intention of this method is to disturb the tree with noise and vibration and branch removal on Day 1. This should cause any potentially present day-roosting bats to abandon the roost tree after they emerge for nighttime foraging. Removing the tree quickly the next consecutive day should avoid reoccupation of the tree by bats).

BIO-4 Preconstruction Surveys for Crotch Bumble Bee: If the Crotch bumble bee is no longer a Candidate or formally Listed species under the California ESA at the time ground-disturbing activities occur, then no additional protection measures are proposed for the species.

If the Crotch bumble bee is legally protected under the California ESA as a Candidate or Listed species at the time ground-disturbing activities are scheduled to begin, preconstruction surveys shall be conducted in accordance with CDFW's Survey Considerations for California ESA Candidate Bumble Bee Species (CDFW 2023d) the season immediately prior to project implementation. A minimum of three Crotch bumble bee preconstruction surveys shall be conducted at two- to four-week intervals during the colony active period (April through August) when Crotch bumble bees are most likely to be detected. Non-lethal, photo voucher surveys shall be completed by a biologist who holds a Memorandum of Understanding to capture and handle Crotch bumble bee (if nesting and chilling protocol is to be utilized) or by a CDFW-approved biologist experienced in identifying native bumble bee species (if surveys are restricted to visual surveys that will provide high-resolution photo documentation for species verification). The surveyor shall walk through all areas of suitable habitat focusing on areas with floral resources. Surveys shall be completed at a minimum of one person-hour of searching per 3 acres of suitable habitat during suitable weather conditions (sustained winds less than 8 miles per hour, mostly sunny to full sun, temperatures between 65- and 90-degrees Fahrenheit) at an appropriate time of day for detection (at least one hour after sunrise and at least two hours before sunset, though ideally between 9:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m.).

If Crotch bumble bees are detected, CDFW shall be notified by the designated biologist as further coordination may be required to avoid or mitigate certain impacts. At a minimum, two nesting surveys shall be conducted with focus on detecting active nesting colonies within one week and 24-hours immediately prior to ground disturbing activities that are scheduled to occur during the flight season (February through October). If an active Crotch bumble bee nest is detected, an appropriate no disturbance buffer zone (including foraging resources and flight corridors essential for supporting the colony) shall be established around the nest to reduce the risk of disturbance or accidental take and the designated biologist shall coordinate with CDFW to determine if an Incidental Take Permit under Section 2081 of the California ESA will be required. Nest avoidance buffers may be removed at the completion of the flight season and/or once the qualified biologist deems the nesting colony is no longer active and CDFW has provided concurrence of that determination. If no nests are found but the species is present, a full-time qualified biological monitor shall be present during vegetation or ground disturbing activities that are scheduled to occur during the queen flight period (February through March), colony active period (March through September), and/or gyne flight period (September through October). Because bumble bees move nest sites each year, two preconstruction nesting surveys shall be required during each subsequent year of construction, regardless of the previous year's findings, whenever vegetation and ground disturbing activities are scheduled to occur during the flight season if nesting and foraging habitat is still present or has re-established.

6.1 Additional Recommendations

The following Best Management Practices are not mitigation measures pursuant to CEQA but are recommended to further reduce impacts to species that have potential to occur on the property:

- Confine all work activities to a predetermined work area.
- To prevent inadvertent entrapment of wildlife during the construction phase of the Project, all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches more than 2 feet deep should be covered at the close of each working day by plywood or similar materials. If the trenches cannot be closed, one or more escape ramps constructed of earthen fill or wooden planks shall be installed. Before such holes or trenches are filled, they should be thoroughly inspected for trapped animals.
- Wildlife are often attracted to burrow- or den-like structures such as pipes and may enter stored pipes and become trapped or injured. To prevent wildlife use of these structures, all construction pipes, culverts, or similar structures with a diameter of 4 inches or greater should be capped while stored onsite.
- All food-related trash items such as wrappers, cans, bottles, and food scraps should be disposed of in securely closed containers and removed at least once a week from the construction or Project Area.
- Use of rodenticides and herbicides in the Project Area should be restricted. This is necessary to prevent primary or secondary poisoning of wildlife, and the depletion of prey populations on which they depend. All uses of such compounds should observe label and other restrictions mandated by the USEPA, California Department of Food and Agriculture, and other state and federal legislation. If rodent control must be conducted, zinc phosphide should be used because it has a proven lower risk to predatory wildlife.

7.0 CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this biological evaluation, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Field work conducted for this assessment was performed by me or under my direct supervision. I certify that I have not signed a non-disclosure or consultant confidentiality agreement with the Project applicant or the applicant's representative and that I have no financial interest in the Project.

SIGNED:



DATE:

10/22/2024

Phillip Wasz
Senior Wildlife Biologist
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LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A – Representative Site Photographs

Appendix B – Plant Species Observed

Appendix C – Wildlife Species Observed

Appendix D – Special-Status Plant Species Potential for Occurrence

Appendix E – Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential for Occurrence

APPENDIX A

Representative Site Photographs



Photo 1. Northern portion of the Project site, facing west.



Photo 2. Northern portion of the Project site, facing south.



Photo 3. Debris pile- suitable for burrowing owl refugia located in the northern portion of the Project site, facing northeast.



Photo 4. High density of turkey-mullein (*Croton setiger*) near the center of the Project site, facing south.



Photo 5. Lower growing vegetation in the southern portion of the Project site, facing south.



Photo 6. Southern portion of the Project site, facing north.



Photo 7. Group of Tree of heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*) near the northeast portion of the Project site.



Photo 8. Road that runs north-south along the eastern perimeter of the Project site, facing north.



Photo 9. Trash and debris present along the eastern perimeter of the Project site, facing southeast.



Photo 10. Abandoned and boarded up building in northwestern portion of the Project site, facing northwest.

APPENDIX B

Plant Species Observed

Appendix B - Plant Species Compendium

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
ANGIOSPERMS (DICOTYLEDONS)	
AMARANTHACEAE	PIGWEED FAMILY
<i>Salsola tragus</i> *	Russian thistle
ASTERACEAE	SUNFLOWER FAMILY
<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i>	Western ragweed
<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>	Mulefat
<i>Erigeron</i> sp.	Fleabane
<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Common sunflower
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	Telegraph weed
<i>Verbesina encelioides</i> *	Golden crownbeard
CACTACEAE	CACTUS FAMILY
<i>Opuntia</i> sp.	Prickly pear
EUPHORBIACEAE	SPURGE FAMILY
<i>Croton californicus</i>	California croton
<i>Croton setiger</i>	Turkey-mullein
<i>Ricinus communis</i> *	Castor bean
GERANIACEAE	GERANIUM FAMILY
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> *	Redstem filaree
MYRTACEAE	MYRTLE FAMILY
<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.*	Gum tree
POLYGONACEAE	BUCKWHEAT FAMILY
<i>Eriogonum gracile</i>	Slender buckwheat
PORTULACACEAE	PURSLANE FAMILY
<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> *	Common purslane
SIMAROUBACEAE	QUASSIA FAMILY
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i> *	Tree of heaven
SOLANACEAE	NIGHTSHADE FAMILY
<i>Datura wrightii</i>	Jimsonweed
VERBENACEAE	VERVAIN FAMILY
<i>Lantana camara</i> *	Lantana
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE	CALTROP FAMILY
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> *	Puncture vine
ANGIOSPERMS (MONOCOTYLEDONS)	
ANACARDIACEAE	SUMAC FAMILY
<i>Schinus molle</i> *	Peruvian pepper tree
APOCYNACEAE	DOGBANE FAMILY
<i>Nerium oleander</i> *	Common oleander
ARECACEAE	PALM FAMILY
<i>Syagrus romanzoffiana</i> *	Queen palm
<i>Washingtonia robusta</i> *	Mexican fan palm
POACEAE	GRASS FAMILY
<i>Arundo donax</i> *	Giant reed
* Not native to California.	

APPENDIX C

Wildlife Species Observed

Appendix C - Wildlife Species Compendium

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
REPTILIA	REPTILES
Iguanidae	Iguanids
<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	Common side-blotched lizard
AVES	BIRDS
Columbidae	Pigeons and Doves
<i>Columba livia</i> *	Rock pigeon
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning dove
Corvidae	Jays and Crows
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common raven
Falconidae	Falcons
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American kestrel
Fringillidae	Finches
<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>	House finch
Mimidae	Mockingbirds and Thrashers
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern mockingbird
Passerellidae	New World Sparrows
<i>Melospiza crissalis</i>	California towhee
<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	Savannah sparrow
Tyrannidae	Tyrant Flycatchers
<i>Sayornis saya</i>	Say's phoebe
MAMMALIA	MAMMALS
Canidae	Dogs, Wolves, and Foxes
<i>Canis latrans</i>	Coyote
Geomyidae	Pocket Gophers
<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	Botta's pocket gopher (burrows)
Sciuridae	Squirrels
<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>	California ground squirrel (burrows)

* Non-native species

Special-Status Plant Species Potential for Occurrence

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Bloom Period & Elevation (feet)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Ambrosia monogyra</i> singlewhorl burrobush	Fed: CA: CRPR:	none none 2B.2	Aug-Nov 35-1,640	Occurs in chaparral and Sonoran desert scrub in sandy soils.	Presumed Absent. One historic occurrence (Occ # 14) was documented in CNDDB in 1961 approximately 3 miles northeast of the Project Area. No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.
<i>Aphyllon validum</i> ssp. <i>validum</i> Rock Creek broomrape	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	May-Sep 3,380-6,560	Occurs in chaparral and pinyon and juniper woodland, often in granitic soils.	Presumed Absent. One recent and one historic occurrence were documented in CNDDB; neither were within 5 miles of the Project Area. No suitable chaparral or pinyon and juniper woodland habitat is present on the Project Area. Additionally, the Project Area is outside the known elevation range for the species.
<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>gabrielensis</i> San Gabriel manzanita	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	Mar 1,950-4,920	Occurs in chaparral.	Presumed Absent. No suitable chaparral habitat is present on the Project Area. The Project Area is above the elevation range for the species.
<i>Arenaria paludicola</i> marsh sandwort	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	END END 1B.1	May-Aug 10-560	Occurs in freshwater or brackish marshes and swamps in sandy openings. Known only from two natural occurrences in Black Lake Canyon and at Oso Flaco Lake.	Presumed Absent. No suitable marsh or swamp habitat is present on the Project Area. The Project Area is above the elevation range for the species.
<i>Asclepias nyctaginifolia</i> Mojave milkweed	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.1	May-Jun 2,870-5,580	Occurs in Mojavean desert scrub and pinyon and juniper woodland.	Presumed Absent. There is no desert habitat located on the Project Area. In addition, the Project Area is located below the elevation range of this species.
<i>Astragalus hornii</i> var. <i>hornii</i> Horn's milk-vetch	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.1	May-Oct 195-2,790	Occurs in meadows and seeps and playas. Often found along lake margins in alkaline soils.	Presumed Absent. One historic occurrence (Occ # 1) was documented in 1900 approximately 9 miles east of the Project Area. No suitable meadow, seep, or playa habitat is present on the Project Area.
<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>antonius</i> San Antonio milk-vetch	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.3	Apr-Jul 4,920-8,530	Occurs in upper and lower montane coniferous forest. Known from twelve occurrences in and near Mt. San Antonio.	Presumed Absent. Two recent (Occ # 6 in 2003 and Occ # 9 in 2005) and one historic (Occ # 8 in 1921) occurrence were documented in CNDDB; none were within 5 miles of the Project Area. No suitable montane habitat is present in the Project Area and the Project Area is outside the known elevation range for the species.
<i>Berberis nevini</i> Nevin's barberry	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	END END 1B.1	(Feb) Mar-Jun 230-2,705	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland in sandy or gravelly soils.	Presumed Absent. One historic occurrence was documented in 1966 (Occ # 23) approximately 13 miles northeast of the Project Area. No suitable habitat is present within the Project Area.
<i>Botrychium ascendens</i> upswept moonwort	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.3	(Jun) Jul-Aug 3,660-9,990	Occurs in lower montane coniferous forest and meadows and seeps, often in mesic soil.	Presumed Absent. One historic occurrence was documented in 1922 (Occ # 50) approximately 12 miles northwest of the Project Area. No suitable montane, meadows, or seeps are present in the Project Area. Additionally, the Project Area is outside the known elevation range for the species.
<i>Botrychium crenulatum</i> scalloped moonwort	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.2	Jun-Sep 4,160-10,760	Occurs in bogs, fens, meadows, seeps, marshes, freshwater swamps, and upper and lower montane coniferous forest.	Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat was present on the Project Area. Typically occurs in bogs, fens, meadows, seeps, marshes, freshwater swamps, and montane coniferous forest habitats. In addition, the Project Area is below the elevation range for the species.
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i> thread-leaved brodiaea	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	THR END 1B.1	Mar-Jun 80-3,675	Occurs in cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools, and in openings of chaparral. Often found in clay soils.	Presumed Absent. One recent (Occ # 7 in 2005) and one historic (Occ # 8 in 1993) occurrence were documented in CNDDB; neither were within 5 miles of the Project Area. No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.
<i>Calochortus palmeri</i> var. <i>palmeri</i> Palmer's mariposa-lily	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	Apr-Jul 2,330-7,840	Occurs in mesic soils in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, and meadow and seep habitats.	Presumed Absent. Three historic and two recent occurrences were documented in CNDDB; none were within 5 miles of the Project Area. No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area and the Project Area is outside the known elevation range for the species.
<i>Calochortus simulans</i> La Panza mariposa-lily	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.3	Apr-Jun 1,065-3,775	Occurs in granitic often, sandy, serpentinite sometimes chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, valley and foothill grassland.	Presumed Absent. No occurrences were documented in the vicinity of the Project Area in CNDDB. No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.
<i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>intermedius</i> intermediate mariposa lily	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	May-July 345-2,805	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands, in rocky, calcareous soils.	Presumed Absent. Three recent occurrences are documented in CNDDB and all within 5 miles of the Project Area in 2017 (Occ # 305, 206, and 207). No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.

<i>Carex comosa</i> bristly sedge	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.1	May-Sep 0-2,050	Occurs in coastal prairie, marshes and swamps, and valley and foothill grassland.	Presumed Absent. One historic occurrence was documented in CNDDB however it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area (Occ # 1 in 1884). No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.
<i>Castilleja lasiorhyncha</i> San Bernardino Mountains owl's-clover	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	May-Aug 4,265-7,840	Occurs in mesic soils in chaparral, meadows and seeps, pebble (pavement) plains, riparian woodlands, and upper montane coniferous forest habitats.	Presumed Absent. Two historic occurrences (Occ # 23 in 1937 and Occ # 45 in 1991) were documented in CNDDB; neither were within 5 miles of the Project Area. No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area and the Project Area is outside the known elevation range for the species.
<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i> smooth tarplant	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.1	Apr-Sep 0-2,100	Occurs in chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, plays, riparian woodlands, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. Often found in alkaline soil.	Presumed Absent. Three recent and two historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB; none were within 5 miles of the Project Area. Although this species is often found in disturbed areas, due to a lack of occurrences within five miles of the Project site, this species is presumed absent.
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i> salt marsh bird's-beak	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	END END 1B.2	May-Oct (Nov) 0-100	Occurs in coastal dunes and in coastal salt marshes and swamps.	Presumed Absent. No dune, marsh, or swamp habitat occurs on site, and the Project is outside of the elevational range for the species.
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i> Parry's spineflower	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.1	Apr-Jun 900-4,005	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitat. Often found in sandy or rocky openings. Generally associated with larger alluvial plains.	Presumed Absent. Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB. Nine were within 5 miles of the Project Area. The most recent were documented in 2012 (Occ # 40, 103, 125, and 126) within 2 and 4 miles of the Project Area. No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.
<i>Chorizanthe xanti</i> var. <i>leucotheca</i> white-bracted spineflower	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	Apr-Jun 985-3,935	Occurs in sandy or gravelly soils on alluvial fans in coastal scrub habitats, and in Mojavean desert scrub and pinyon and juniper woodland habitats.	Presumed Absent. Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB; none were within 5 miles of the Project Area. No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.
<i>Cladium californicum</i> California sawgrass	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.2	Jun-Sep 195-5,250	Occurs in meadows and seeps and alkaline or freshwater marshes and swamps.	Presumed Absent. One historic occurrence (Occ # 3) was documented in 1918 however, it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area. No suitable meadows, seeps, marshes, or swamps are present in the Project Area.
<i>Claytonia peirsonii</i> ssp. <i>peirsonii</i> Peirson's spring beauty	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	(Mar)May-Jun 4,955-9,005	Occurs in subalpine coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest. Often found in granitic, metamorphic, scree, or talus soils.	Presumed Absent. Four recent and one historic occurrence are documented in CNDDB however, none are within 5 miles of the Project Area. No suitable coniferous forest habitat is present in the Project Area and the Project Area is outside the known elevation range for the species.
<i>Cryptantha incana</i> Tulare cryptantha	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.3	Jun-Aug 4,690-7,055	Occurs in lower montane coniferous forest in gravelly or rocky areas.	Presumed Absent. No occurrences were documented in the vicinity of the Project Area in CNDDB. No suitable montane coniferous forest is present in the Project Area and the Project Area is outside the known elevation range for the species.
<i>Cuscuta obtusiflora</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i> Peruvian dodder	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.2	Jul-Oct 50-920	Occurs in freshwater marshes and swamps.	Presumed Absent. No marsh or swamp habitat is present on site and the Project is outside of the elevational range for the species.
<i>Deinandra mohavensis</i> Mojave tarplant	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none END 1B.3	(Jan-May) Jun-Oct 2,100-5,250	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, and riparian scrub. Most commonly found in riparian areas or in ephemeral grassy areas. Often found in mesic soils.	Presumed Absent. Two recent occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area. No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area and the Project Area is outside the known elevation range for the species.
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> slender-horned spineflower	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	END END 1B.1	Apr-Jun 655-2,495	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and alluvial fan coastal scrub in sandy soils. Generally only located in large alluvial systems.	Presumed Absent. One recent and numerous historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB; however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area. No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.
<i>Eremothera boothii</i> ssp. <i>boothii</i> Booth's evening-primrose	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.3	Apr-Sep 2,675-7,875	Occurs in Joshua tree woodland and pinyon and juniper woodland habitats. Often found in sandy flats and steep loose slopes.	Presumed Absent. No suitable woodland habitat is present on the Project Area. Typically occurs in sandy flats and steep loose slopes. Neither of those are present on the Project Area. In addition, the Project is outside of the elevation range for the species.
<i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>sanctorum</i> Santa Ana River woollystar	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	END END 1B.1	Apr-Sep 300-2,000	Occurs in chaparral and alluvial fan coastal scrub in sandy or gravelly soils. Generally only located in large alluvial systems.	Presumed Absent. Numerous recent and historic occurrences are documented in CNDDB. Only three are within 5 miles of the Project Area; Occ # 41 in 2014, Occ # 4 in 2017, and Occ # 3 in 2016. Despite recent occurrences within 5 miles of the Project Area, the Project Area is disturbed and does not have any suitable habitat for this species.

<i>Eriogonum microthecum</i> var. johnstonii Johnston's buckwheat	Fed: CA: CRPR:	none none 1B.3	Jul-Sep 6,000-9,600	Occurs in subalpine coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest in rocky soils.	Presumed Absent. Two recent occurrences are documented in CNDDB however, neither are within 5 miles of the Project Area. The Project Area is outside the known elevation range for the species.
<i>Fimbristylis thermalis</i> hot springs fimbriatylis	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.2	Jul-Sep 360-4,395	Occurs in meadows and seeps.	Presumed Absent. One recent occurrence was documented in CNDDB, however it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area. No suitable meadow or seep habitat is present in the Project Area.
<i>Galium californicum</i> ssp. primum Alvin Meadow bedstraw	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	May-Jul 4,430-5,580	Occurs in chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest, often in granitic or sandy soils.	Presumed Absent. No suitable chaparral or coniferous forest habitat is present on the Project Area. Additionally, the Project is located outside of the elevation range for the species.
<i>Heuchera parishii</i> Parish's alumroot	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.3	Jun-Aug 4,920-12,470	Occurs in rocky, sometimes carbonate soils in alpine boulder and rock fields, lower montane coniferous forests, subalpine coniferous forests, and upper montane coniferous forests.	Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat is present on the Project Area. Occurs in alpine boulder and rock fields, lower montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forests, and upper montane coniferous forest habitats. The Project Area is below the elevation range for the species.
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. puberula mesa horkelia	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.1	Feb-Jul (Sep) 230-2,660	Occurs in cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and maritime chaparral in sandy or gravelly soils.	Presumed Absent. Numerous historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB. Five were documented within 5 miles of the Project Area with the nearest documented approximately 2 miles west of the Project Area in 1995 (Occ # 19). No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.
<i>Imperata brevifolia</i> California satintail	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.1	Sep-May 0-3,985	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, alkaline meadows and seeps, and riparian scrub habitats in mesic soils.	Presumed Absent. One historic occurrence was documented in 1993 (Occ # 9) however it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area. No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.
<i>Lilium parryi</i> lemon lily	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	Jul-Aug 4,005-9,005	Occurs in lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, riparian forest, and upper montane coniferous forest. Often found in mesic soils.	Presumed Absent. No suitable forest, meadow, or seep habitat is present on the Project Area. In addition, the site is outside of the elevational range for the species.
<i>Linanthus concinnus</i> San Gabriel linanthus	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	Apr-Jul 4,985-9,185	Occurs in rocky openings in chaparral and upper and lower montane coniferous forests.	Presumed Absent. Numerous recent and two historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area. No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area and the Project Area is outside the known elevation range for the species.
<i>Lycium parishii</i> Parish's desert-thorn	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.3	Mar-Apr 445-3,280	Occurs in coastal scrub and Sonoran desert scrub.	Presumed Absent. One historic occurrence was documented in 1885 (Occ #4) and approximately 2 miles northeast of the Project Area. No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.
<i>Monardella australis</i> ssp. jokerstii Jokerst's monardella	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.1	Jul-Sep 4,430-5,740	Occurs in chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest in steep scree or talus slopes between breccia and drainages.	Presumed Absent. One recent and one historic occurrence were documented in CNDDB; neither were within 5 miles of the Project Area. No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area and the Project Area is outside the known elevation range for the species.
<i>Muhlenbergia utilis</i> Aparejo grass	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.2	Mar-Oct 80-7,630	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, marshes and swamps, meadows, and seeps.	Presumed Absent. One historic occurrence was documented in 1916 (Occ # 1) in CNDDB; however, it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area. No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.
<i>Nasturtium gambelii</i> Gambel's water cress	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	THR END 1B.1	Apr-Oct 15-1,085	Occurs in marshes and swamps.	Presumed Absent. No suitable marsh or swamp habitat is present on the Project Area. The Project Area is outside of the elevation range for the species.
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i> prostrate vernal pool navarretia	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	Apr-Jul 10-3,970	Occurs in coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, alkaline valley and foothill grasslands, and vernal pools.	Presumed Absent. One historic occurrence was documented in 1918 (Occ # 15) in CNDDB; however, it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area. No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.
<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> var. brachyclada short-joint beavertail	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	Apr-Jun(Aug) 1,395-5,905	Occurs in chaparral, Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, and pinyon and juniper woodland habitats. Often found in sandy soil or coarse, granitic loam.	Presumed Absent. Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB; however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area. No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.
<i>Oreonana vestita</i> woolly mountain-parsley	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.3	Mar-Sep 5,300-11,485	Occurs in lower montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest habitats, sometimes in gravelly or talus soils.	Presumed Absent. Four recent and numerous historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB; however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area. No suitable montane coniferous forest habitat is present in the Project Area. Additionally, the Project Area is outside the known elevation range for the species.

<i>Pediomelum castoreum</i> Beaver Dam breadroot	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	Apr-May 2,000-5,005	Occurs in Joshua tree woodland and Mojavean desert scrub habitats. Often found in sandy soil in washes and roadcut habitats.	Presumed Absent. One historic occurrence was documented in CNDDDB however it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area (Occ # 8 in 1992). No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area. Additionally, the Project Area is outside the known elevation range for the species.
<i>Phacelia stellaris</i> Brand's star phacelia	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.1	Mar-Jun 5-1,310	Occurs in coastal dunes and coastal scrub.	Presumed Absent. One recent occurrence was documented in CNDDDB; Occ # 16 was documented in 2003 approximately 4 miles west of the Project Area. No suitable coastal habitat is present in the Project Area.
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i> white rabbit-tobacco	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.2	(Jul)Aug-Nov(Dec) 0-6,890	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland. Often found in sandy, gravelly soils.	Presumed Absent. One historic occurrence was documented in CNDDDB; Occ # 46 was documented in 1891 approximately 5 miles southwest of the Project Area. No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.
<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i> Sanford's Arrowhead	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	May-Oct 0-2,135	Occurs in shallow freshwater marshes and swamps.	Presumed Absent. One recent occurrence was documented in CNDDDB however it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area (Occ # 94 in 2009). No suitable marsh or swamp habitat is present in the Project Area.
<i>Saltugilia latimeri</i> Latimer's woodland-gilia	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	Mar-Jun 1,310-6,235	Occurs in chaparral, Mojavean desert scrub, and pinyon and juniper woodland habitats. Usually found in rocky or sandy soil, often granitic and sometimes in washes.	Presumed Absent. No occurrences were documented in the vicinity of the Project Area in CNDDDB. No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.
<i>Schoenus nigricans</i> black bog-rush	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.2	Aug-Sep 490-6,560	Occurs in marshes and swamps.	Presumed Absent. Three recent and three historic occurrences were documented in CNDDDB; however, none were within 5 miles of the Project Area. No suitable marsh or swamp habitat is present in the Project Area.
<i>Scutellaria bolanderi</i> ssp. <i>austromontana</i> southern mountains skullcap	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	Jun-Aug 1,395-6,560	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest habitats. Often found in mesic soils.	Presumed Absent. One recent occurrence was documented in CNDDDB however it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area (Occ # 33 in 2005). No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i> chaparral ragwort	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.2	Jan-Apr(May) 50-2,625	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub, sometimes in alkaline soils.	Presumed Absent. One recent and two historic occurrences were documented in CNDDDB however none were within 5 miles of the Project Area. No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i> salt spring checkerbloom	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.2	Mar-Jun 50-5,020	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, and playas. Often found in alkaline and mesic soils.	Presumed Absent. One historic occurrence was documented in CNDDDB however, it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area (Occ # 33 in 1906). No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.
<i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i> prairie wedge grass	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.2	Apr-Jul 985-6,560	Occurs in cismontane woodland and meadow and seep habitat in mesic conditions.	Presumed Absent. Two historic occurrences (Occ # 11 in 1917 and Occ # 12 in 1907) were documented in CNDDDB however neither were within 5 miles of the Project Area. No suitable woodland, meadow, or seep habitat is present in the Project Area.
<i>Streptanthus campestris</i> southern jewelflower	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.3	(Apr) May-Jul 2,955-7,545	Occurs in rocky soils in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, and pinyon and juniper woodland habitats.	Presumed Absent. One recent occurrence (Occ # 38) was documented in 2004 however it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area. No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area. Additionally, the Project Area is outside the known elevation range for the species.
<i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i> San Bernardino aster	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	Jul-Nov 5-6,695	Occurs in meadows and seeps, marshes, and swamps, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and vernal mesic valley and foothill grassland. Often found in disturbed areas and near ditches, streams, and springs.	Presumed Absent. Five historic occurrences were documented in CNDDDB however only one was within 5 miles of the Project Area. Occ # 106 was documented in 1995 approximately 5 miles south of the Project Area. No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.
<i>Symphotrichum greatae</i> Greata's aster	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.3	Jun-Oct 985-6,595	Occurs in broadleaved upland forest, chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and riparian woodland.	Presumed Absent. One historic occurrence was documented in CNDDDB however it was not within 5 miles of the Project Area. No suitable habitat is present in the Project Area.
<i>Viola pinetorum</i> ssp. <i>grisea</i> grey-leaved violet	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	Apr-Jul 4,920-11,155	Occurs in meadows and seeps and in upper montane and subalpine coniferous forest.	Presumed Absent. No suitable meadow and seep or coniferous forest habitat is present on the Project Area. The Project Area is below the elevation range for the species. Additionally, the Project Area is outside the known elevation range for the species.
<i>Yucca brevifolia</i> western Joshua tree	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none CAN none	Mar-Jun 1,600-6,600	Occurs in Joshua tree woodland, montane chaparral, pinyon and juniper woodland, and Sonoran and Mojavean desert scrub habitat. Often found in fast draining, coarse grained alluvial soil.	Presumed Absent. There is no desert habitat located on the Project Area. In addition, the Project Area is outside of this specie's range and below the elevation range of this species. Additionally, the Project Area is outside the known elevation range for the species.

Federal Designations: (Federal Endangered Species Act, USFWS)	State designations: (California Endangered Species Act, CDFG)	CRPR Ranking
END: federally listed, endangered	END: state-listed, endangered	1A: Presumed extinct
THR: federally listed, threatened	THR: state-listed, threatened	1B: Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
	CAN: Candidate for state listing	2B: Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere
	FP: Fully Protected Species	CRPR Threat Code
	SSC: Species of Special Concern	0.1: Seriously threatened in California
		0.2: Fairly threatened in California
		0.3: Not very threatened in California
Source: California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) California Native Plant Society Electronic Inventory (CNPSEI) Devore, Telegraph Peak, Cajon, Silverwood Lake, San Bernardino North, San Bernardino South, Fontana, Guasti, & Cucamonga Peak 7.5-minute quads.		

Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential for Occurrence

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
Invertebrates				
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch bumble bee	Fed: CA:	none CAN	Found in coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Occurs in open grassland and scrub habitats. Prefers a diet consisting of certain plant species including milkweeds, dusty maidens, lupines, medics, phacelias, sages, clarkias, poppies, and wild buckwheats. Nests are often located underground in abandoned rodent nests, or above ground in tufts of grass, old bird nests, rock piles, or cavities in dead trees.	Low Potential. Numerous recent and historic occurrences are documented in CNDDB. Three occurrences are within 5 miles of the Project Area; the nearest was documented in 1935 (Occ # 186) approximately 0.5 miles northeast of the Project Area. The most recent occurrence was documented in 2020 (Occ # 316) approximately 8 miles southwest of the Project Area. Due to the presence of occurrences within 5 miles of the Project Area, nectar sources within and adjacent to the Project Area, and suitable burrows, this species has a low potential to occur. The presence of mechanical disturbances and isolation of the site reduce the suitability of the Project Area for this species.
<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i> Quino checkerspot butterfly	Fed: CA:	END none	Chaparral and coastal sage scrublands in Riverside and San Diego counties.	Presumed Absent. The Project Area lacks suitable chaparral and coastal sage habitat. In addition, there are no records of the species within 5 miles of the Project Area.
<i>Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis</i> Delhi Sands flower-loving fly	Fed: CA:	END none	Found only in areas of the Delhi Sands formation in southwestern San Bernardino and northwestern Riverside counties. Occur on interior dunes. Requires fine, sandy soils, often with wholly or partly consolidated dunes and sparse vegetation.	Presumed Absent. Although numerous records of the species occur within 5 miles of the Project Area does not contain the Delhi Sands soil series which is essential for this species' ecology.
Fishes				
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i> Santa Ana sucker	Fed: CA:	THR none	Pools and runs of creeks and small to medium rivers with cool, shallow, clear, and unpolluted water.	Presumed Absent. No suitable aquatic habitat for this species is present on the Project Area. In addition, no records occur within 5 miles.
<i>Gila orcutti</i> arroyo chub	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Creeks, streams, and rivers with areas of slow-moving water with sand or mud bottoms. Ranges from San Diego to San Luis Obispo county.	Presumed Absent. No creeks, streams, or rivers are present on the Project Area, and there are no records within 5 miles.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 10 steelhead - southern California DPS	Fed: CA:	END none	Typically occurs in slow water streams or rivers.	Presumed Absent. No suitable stream or river habitat is present on the Project Area. In addition, no records occur within 5 miles.
<i>Rhinichthys osculus</i> ssp. 8 Santa Ana speckled dace	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Permanent flowing creeks and streams with shallow gravel and cobble riffles.	Presumed Absent. No suitable aquatic habitat for this species is present on the Project Area. In addition, no records occur within 5 miles.
<i>Siphateles bicolor mohavensis</i> Mohave tui chub	Fed: CA:	END END/FP	Occurs in aquatic, artificial flowing waters, and artificial standing waters habitat. Endemic to the Mojave River basin, adapted to alkaline, mineralized waters. Needs deep pools, ponds, or slough-like areas. Needs vegetation for spawning.	Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat was present on the Project Area. Typically occurs in aquatic environment and require deep pools, ponds, or slough-like areas. In addition, no records of the species occur within 5 miles.
Amphibians				
<i>Anaxyrus californicus</i> arroyo toad	Fed: CA:	END SSC	Occurs in desert wash, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, south coast flowing waters, and south coast standing waters habitat. Found in semi-arid regions near washes or intermittent streams. Prefers rivers with sandy banks, willows, cottonwoods, and sycamores. Often found in loose, gravelly areas of streams.	Presumed Absent. No suitable habitat was present on the Project Area. Typically occurs near rivers with riparian scrub. Additionally, there are no records within 5 miles.
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	Fed: CA:	THR SSC	Occurs in aquatic, artificial flowing waters, artificial standing waters, freshwater marsh, marsh & swamp, riparian forest, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters, Sacramento/San Joaquin standing waters, south coast flowing waters, south coast standing waters, and wetland habitats. Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Often found in lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby, or emergent riparian vegetation.	Presumed Absent. No suitable aquatic habitat is present on the Project Area. In addition, there are no records of the species within 5 miles.
<i>Rana muscosa</i> southern mountain yellow-legged frog	Fed: CA:	END END	Ponds, streams, lakes, and isolated pools in southern Sierra Nevada Mountains and rocky streams within narrow canyons and the chaparral belt in Southern California mountains.	Presumed Absent. Although one record (Occ # 22) of the species occurs within 5 miles of the Project Area, it is greater than 50 years old and there is no aquatic habitat located on the Project Area.
<i>Spea hammondi</i> western spadefoot	Fed: CA:	CAN SSC	Open areas with sandy soils in a wide range of habitats including lowlands to foothills, coastal sage scrub, chaparral, mixed woodlands, sandy washes, river floodplains, alluvial fans, playas, and grasslands. Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying. The species is almost completely terrestrial, entering water only to breed.	Presumed Absent. Although one record (Occ # 1041) of the species occurs within 5 miles of the Project Area and is within the past 20 years, the Project Area lacks sandy habitat suitable for the species. In addition, no suitable breeding habitat was identified nearby.
Reptiles				
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i> southern California legless lizard	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Coastal sand dunes, and variety of interior habitats including sandy washes and alluvial fans. Occurs in moist warm loose soil with plant cover and sparsely vegetated beach dunes, pine oak woodlands, desert scrub, chaparral, and stream terraces with sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks. Sometimes found in suburban gardens.	Low Potential. Numerous recent and historic occurrences are documented in CNDDB. Eleven occurrences were within approximately 5 miles of the Project Area; seven of which were recent. The nearest recent occurrences were in 2018 (Occ # 394 and 417) approximately 3 miles from the Project Area. Due to the numerous occurrences within 5 miles of the Project Area and marginal suitable habitat in the form of pockets of sandy soil, this species has a low potential to occur.

<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i> California glossy snake	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Most common in desert habitats but also found in arid scrub, rocky washes, grasslands, low elevation coastal scrub, valley-foothill hardwood, and chaparral. Prefers washes and sandy areas with patchy brush and rocks. Perennial plants necessary in habitat for food source.	Low Potential. Numerous recent and historic occurrences are documented in CNDDB; five were recent occurrences. The most recent occurrences were in 2016 (Occ # 86 and 89) approximately 6 miles northeast of the Project Area. The nearest occurrence was documented in 2013 (occ # 90) approximately 3 miles northeast of the Project Area. Due to the CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the Project Area and the presence of marginally suitable habitat in the form of rocky and sandy areas, this species has a low potential to occur.
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i> coastal whiptail	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Arid habitats including chaparral, woodlands, and dry riparian areas.	Presumed Absent. The Project Area lacks suitable chaparral, woodland, and riparian habitat for the species. In addition, there are no records within 5 miles of the Project Area.
<i>Charina umbratica</i> southern rubber boa	Fed: CA:	none THR	Under rocks, woody debris, or in crevices in conifer or conifer-mixed semi-open forests and woodlands, patchy chaparral/shrublands, and meadows.	Presumed Absent. Numerous recent and historic occurrences are documented in CNDDB. Two historic occurrences were documented approximately 5 miles east of the Project Area in 1981 (Occ # 59) and 1990 (Occ # 97). Despite occurrences within 5 miles of the Project Area, the site is outside the known range of this species. This species primarily occurs in higher elevations and mountainous areas.
<i>Coleonyx variegatus abbotti</i> San Diego banded gecko	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Rocky areas in coastal sage scrub and chaparral.	Presumed Absent. One recent occurrence (Occ # 6) was documented in 2015 approximately 9 miles southeast of the Project Area. No suitable coastal sage scrub or chaparral habitat is present within the Project Area.
<i>Crotalus ruber</i> red-diamond rattlesnake	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Found in coastal chaparral, arid scrub, rocky grassland, oak and pine woodlands, desert mountain slopes and rocky desert flats. Diet consists of birds, lizards, and small mammals including ground squirrels, wood rats, and rabbits.	Presumed Absent. One historic occurrence (Occ # 21) was documented in 1988 approximately 13 miles southeast of the Project Area. No suitable habitat such as chaparral or arid scrub is present within the Project Area.
<i>Emys marmorata</i> western pond turtle	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Occurs in aquatic, artificial flowing waters, Klamath/North coast flowing waters, Klamath/North coast standing waters, marsh & swamp, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters, Sacramento/San Joaquin standing waters, south coast flowing waters, south coast standing waters, and wetland habitats. Needs basking sites (logs, rocks, and exposed banks) and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.	Presumed Absent. No aquatic suitable habitat is present on the Project Area. There are no records within 5 miles.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, desert wash, pinon & juniper woodlands, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, and valley & foothill grassland habitats. Requires open areas for sunning, bushes to provide cover, and loose soil for burial. Diet consists mainly of ants and also small invertebrates. Most commonly found in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes.	Moderate Potential. Numerous historic and four recent occurrences are documented in CNDDB. The most recent occurrence was documented in 2009 (Occ # 696) approximately 7 miles northeast of the Project Area. Nine occurrences were documented within 5 miles of the Project Area; the most recent was in 2008 (Occ # 324) approximately 5 miles northeast of the Project Area and the nearest occurrence was in 1991 (Occ # 378) approximately 0.5 mile northwest of the Project Area. Marginally suitable habitat in the form of open areas, vegetation that provides protection, and loose soil is present within the Project Area. Due to occurrences within 5 miles of the Project Area and suitable habitat, this species has a moderate potential to occur.
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i> two-striped gartersnake	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Occur along aquatic habitats such as pools and creeks usually near chaparral, rocky areas, brushland, oak woodland, and conifer forests. Found in coastal California from vicinity of Salinas to northwest Baja California. From sea to about 7,000 ft elevation. Hunts in water.	Presumed Absent. The Project Area lacks suitable aquatic habitat. In addition, there are no records of the species within 5 miles.
Birds				
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird (nesting colony)	Fed: CA:	none THR/SSC	Occurs in freshwater marsh, swamp, and wetland habitats. Largely endemic to California. Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley & vicinity. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few kilometers of the colony. Forages in open habitat such as cultivated fields and pastures.	Presumed Absent. No freshwater marshes for nesting are present on the Project Area, and there are no records within 5 miles.
<i>Asio otus</i> long-eared owl	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Occurs in cismontane woodland, Great Basin scrub, riparian forest, riparian woodland, and upper montane coniferous forest habitats. Found in riparian bottomlands grown to tall willows and cottonwoods. Also found in belts of live oak paralleling stream courses. Require adjacent open land, productive of mice and the presence of old nests of crows, hawks, or magpies for breeding.	Presumed Absent. One historic occurrence (Occ # 15) was documented in 1950 approximately 16 miles north of the Project Area. No suitable mountainous, Great Basin scrub, or riparian habitat is present within the Project Area.

<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl (burrow & some wintering sites)	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Occurs in coastal prairie, coastal scrub, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, and valley & foothill grassland habitats. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel. Also found in vacant lots and airports.	High Potential. Twenty-one recent and two historic occurrences are documented in CNDDB. The most recent occurrence was in 2016 (Occ # 561) approximately 7 miles southwest of the Project Area. Five recent occurrences were documented within 5 miles of the Project Area; the nearest was documented in 2009 (Occ # 1794) approximately 2 miles northwest of the Project Area. Due to the presence of friable soils, California ground squirrel burrows, and CNDDB occurrences within 5 miles of the Project Area, this species has a high potential to occur.
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk (nesting)	Fed: CA:	none THR	Occurs in Great Basin grassland, riparian forest, riparian woodland, and valley & foothill grassland habitats. Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, & agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Nests in solitary bush or tree, or in small groves. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands or alfalfa/grain fields supporting rodent populations.	Presumed Absent. No occurrences were documented in the vicinity of the Project Area in CNDDB. Although suitable nesting habitat is present in the form of tall, mature trees (e.g., eucalyptus) and foraging habitat, the Project Area is outside the southernmost edge of the species' known range.
<i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> western yellow-billed cuckoo (nesting)	Fed: CA:	THR END	Occurs in riparian forest habitat. Nests along the broad (≥ 5 hectares) patches of multi-layered riparian woodland, often dominated by willows and cottonwoods of lower floodbottoms of larger river systems.	Presumed Absent. One historic occurrence was documented in 1930 (Occ # 79) approximately 8 miles southeast of the Project Area. No suitable riparian habitat is present within the Project Area.
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i> southwestern willow flycatcher (nesting)	Fed: CA:	END END	Occurs in riparian woodland habitat in Southern California. Nests in densest areas of riparian tree and shrub communities associated with rivers, swamps, and other wetlands, including lakes and reservoirs. Nests are often in nonnative tamarisk (<i>Tamarisk</i> spp.) and native willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.), typically in vegetation stands of 4-7 m in height.	Presumed Absent. Three recent occurrences were documented in 2017 (Occ # 61, 62, and 63) approximately 9 and 10 miles north of the Project Area. No suitable riparian woodland habitat is present within the Project Area.
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> bald eagle (nesting & wintering)	Fed: CA:	DL END/FP	Breeding habitat most commonly includes areas close to coastal areas, bays, rivers, lakes, reservoirs, or other bodies of water that reflect the general availability of primary food sources including fish, waterfowl, or seabirds. Nests in tall trees or on cliffs or pinnacles near open water.	Presumed Absent. Three historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB. None were within 5 miles of the Project Area; the most recent was documented in 2002 (Occ # 222). No suitable cliffs or open water habitat are present within the Project Area.
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i> California black rail	Fed: CA:	none THR, FP	Occurs in wetland, marsh, wet meadows, and swamp habitats. Needs water depths of about 1 inch that do not fluctuate during the year and dense vegetation for nesting habitat.	Presumed Absent. Two historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB. None were within 5 miles of the Project Area; the most recent was documented in 1931 (Occ # 63) approximately 10 miles southwest of the Project Area. No suitable wetland, marsh, or swamp habitat is present within the Project Area.
<i>Poliophtila californica californica</i> coastal California gnatcatcher	Fed: CA:	THR SSC	Dry coastal slopes, washes, and mesas with areas of low vegetation and coastal sage scrub including California sagebrush, California buckwheat, salvia, and prickly pear cactus. Moves about actively in shrubs and low trees to forage. Generally found at elevations below 3,000 ft.	Presumed Absent. One recent and numerous historic occurrences are documented in CNDDB. The recent occurrence was documented in 2013 (Occ # 453) approximately 8 miles northeast of the Project Area. Eleven occurrences were documented within 5 miles of the Project Area; the nearest was approximately 2 miles northeast of the Project Area in 1997 (Occ # 878). Despite occurrences within 5 miles of the Project Area, no suitable habitat was present within the Project Area.
<i>Setophaga petechia</i> yellow warbler (nesting)	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Occurs in riparian forest, riparian scrub, and riparian woodland habitats. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders. Diet consists primarily of insects.	Presumed Absent. One recent and one historic occurrence were documented in CNDDB. Neither were within 5 miles of the Project Area. The recent occurrence was in 2015 (Occ # 101) was approximately 11 miles east of the Project Area. No suitable riparian habitat is present within the Project Area.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> least Bell's vireo (nesting)	Fed: CA:	END END	Occurs in riparian forest, riparian scrub, and riparian woodland habitats. Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian vegetation in the vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms, below 2,000 ft msl. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, mulefat, and mesquite.	Presumed Absent. Six recent and four historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB. The most recent was documented in 2015 (Occ # 202) approximately 8 miles southeast of the Project Area. Only one occurrence (Occ # 329) was documented within 5 miles of the Project Area; it was in 2007. No suitable riparian habitat is present within the Project Area.
Mammals				
<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i> San Bernardino kangaroo rat	Fed: CA:	END CAN/SSC	Gentle slopes of alluvial fans, on flood plains, along washes, and on adjacent upland areas with soils containing sand, loam, and gravel deposited by rivers and streams. Can also be found in sandy soils that are wind deposited. Found in alluvial sage scrub, coastal sage scrub, and chaparral vegetation.	Presumed Absent. Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB and many within 5 miles of the Project Area. The most recent occurrences were documented in 2017 within approximately 4 and 6 miles northeast of the Project Area (Occ # 2, 26, and 66). The nearest occurrences were documented approximately 2 miles from the Project Area (Occ # 28, 29, 31, 57, 58, 59, 60, and 99). Despite the documentation of numerous occurrences within 5 miles of the Project Area, these are generally located near Lytle, Etiwanda, and/or Cajon Creek, where suitable habitat occurs. This species relies on alluvial fan sage scrub which is absent from the Project Area.
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i> Stephens' kangaroo rat	Fed: CA:	THR THR	Annual grasslands, coastal sage scrub with sparsely spaced vegetation, loose friable soils, and flat or slightly rolling terrain. Prefer open habitats with less than 50% protective cover.	Presumed Absent. One recent and one historic occurrence were documented in CNDDB. Neither were within 5 miles of the Project Area. The recent occurrence was in 2013 (Occ # 252) approximately 10 miles southwest of the Project Area. No suitable grassland habitat is present within the Project Area. Further, the Project Area is outside the known range of the species.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i> western mastiff bat	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Roosts high above ground in rock and cliff crevices, shallow caves, and rarely in buildings. Occurs in arid and semiarid regions including rocky canyon habitats.	Presumed Absent. Three historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB. One occurrence (Occ # 11) was documented in 1992 within 5 miles of the Project Area (3 miles west of the Project Area). No suitable roosting habitat in the form of caves or rock/cliff crevices is present within the Project Area.

<i>Glaucomys oregonensis californicus</i> San Bernardino flying squirrel	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Occurs in broadleaved upland forest and lower montane coniferous forest. Requires cavities in trees/snags for nests and cover and water nearby. Known from black oak or white fir dominated woodlands between 5200 - 8500 ft in the San Bernardino and San Jacinto ranges. May be extirpated from San Jacinto range.	Presumed Absent. Two recent and two historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB. None were within 5 miles of the Project Area. The most recent was in 2008 (Occ # 10) approximately 11 miles northeast of the Project Area. No suitable mountainous habitat is present within the Project Area.
<i>Lasius xanthinus</i> western yellow bat	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats and human developed areas. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees.	Low Potential. Five historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB. Only one was within 5 miles of the Project Area; Occ # 34 was documented in 1996 approximately 2 miles southeast of the Project Area. Suitable roosting habitat in palm tree species is present adjacent to the Project Area.
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i> San Diego desert woodrat	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Coastal scrub of Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. Also found in coastal chaparral, sagebrush scrub, sandy desert, Joshua tree woodland, pinyon-juniper pine, and boulder habitats. Moderate to dense canopies preferred. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops & rocky cliffs & slopes.	Presumed Absent. One recent and numerous historic occurrences are documented in CNDDB. The most recent occurrences was in 2017 (Occ # 44) approximately 5 miles east of the Project Area. The nearest occurrence was documented in 2001 (Occ # 50) approximately 3 miles northwest of the Project Area. No suitable habitat such as chaparral or sandy desert habitat is present within the Project Area.
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i> pocketed free-tailed bat	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Roosts in crevices of outcrops and cliffs, shallow caves, and buildings. Found along rugged canyons, high cliffs, and semi-arid rock outcroppings.	Presumed Absent. One historic occurrence was documented in 1985 (Occ # 23) approximately 4 miles east of the Project Area. No suitable roosting habitat (e.g., buildings or caves) is present within the Project Area.
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i> southern grasshopper mouse	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Low, semi-open, and open scrub habitats with flat, sandy valley floors. Habitats include coastal and mixed chaparral, coastal sage scrub, riparian scrub, low sagebrush, and grasslands with interspaced shrubs.	Low Potential. One historic occurrence was documented in 1923 (Occ # 35) approximately 11 miles southeast of the Project Area. Marginally suitable habitat is present within the Project Area in the form of sandy areas with a low to semi-open shrub canopy.
<i>Ovis canadensis nelsoni</i> desert bighorn sheep	Fed: CA:	none FP	Occurs in alpine, chaparral, chenopod scrub, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, montane dwarf scrub, pinon & juniper woodlands, riparian woodland, and Sonoran desert scrub. Primarily found in open, rocky, steep areas with available water and herbaceous forage.	Presumed Absent. One historic occurrence was documented in 1986 (Occ # 10) approximately 7 miles northwest of the Project Area. No suitable rocky habitat is present within the Project Area.
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i> Los Angeles pocket mouse	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Lower elevation grasslands, alluvial sage scrub, and coastal sage communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin. Can be found in fine, sandy soils associated with washes or dunes. May hide under weeds and dead leaves in addition to digging burrows.	Low Potential. Three recent and numerous historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB. The most recent occurrence was in 2017 (Occ # 76) approximately 6 miles east of the Project Area. The nearest occurrences were documented in 2001 (Occ # 34) and 1999 (Occ # 45) approximately 3 miles from the Project Area. Marginally suitable habitat is present within the Project Area in the form of sandy soils with a low to open shrub canopy.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Low, semi-open, and open scrub habitats with flat, sandy valley floors. Habitats include coastal and mixed chaparral, coastal sage scrub, riparian scrub, low sagebrush, and grasslands with interspaced shrubs. Prefers open areas and may also frequent brushlands with little groundcover. When inactive, occupies underground burrow. Young are born in underground burrows.	Presumed Absent. Two historic occurrences were documented in CNDDB. Neither were within 5 miles of the Project Area. No suitable habitat such as chaparral or sagebrush is present within the Project Area.
Federal Designations: (Federal Endangered Species Act, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) END: Federally-listed, Endangered THR: Federally-listed, Threatened FC: Federal Candidate Species DL: Federally-delisted State designations: (California Endangered Species Act, CDFW) END: State-listed, Endangered THR: State-listed, Threatened CAN: Candidate for state listing SSC: Species of Special Concern FP: Fully Protected Species WL: Watch List Species				
Source: California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) Devore, Telegraph Peak, Cajon, Silverwood Lake, San Bernardino North, San Bernardino South, Fontana, Guasti, & Cucamonga Peak 7.5-minute quads.				