Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

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August 26, 2025 JN 205694

SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIES
William Travers, PE
16835 West Bernardo Drive, Suite 210
San Diego, CA 92127

SUBJECT: Biological Resources Assessment for the Diamond Ranch High School Solar Farm Project in the Cities of Diamond Bar and Pomona, Los Angeles County, California

Dear William Travers,

Michael Baker International, Inc. is pleased to submit this technical report documenting the results of a biological resources assessment for the proposed Diamond Ranch High School Solar Farm project (project) in the Cities of Diamond Bar and Pomona, Los Angeles County, California. The biological study area (BSA) included in this assessment incorporates the proposed project's limits of disturbance plus a 100-foot buffer. This report is intended to satisfy the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

1.0 PROJECT LOCATION

The approximately 26.86-acre BSA straddles the northeastern boundary of the City of Diamond Bar and southwestern boundary of the City of Pomona in Los Angeles County, California (Attachment A, Figure 1, *Regional Vicinity*). The BSA is south of California State Route 60 (SR-60) and north of Diamond Ranch Road and Diamond Ranch High School in the foothills of the Puente Hills and occurs within Section 01, Township 2 South Range 9 West, of the US Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute San Dimas topographic quadrangle map (Attachment A, Figure 2, *Site Vicinity*). Surrounding land uses include SR-60 and residential development to the north; open space and residential development to the east; open space, the SR-60 Chino Hills Parkway interchange, and residential development to the west; and Diamond Ranch High School and open space to the south.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project involves installing and operating a 2.8-megawatt solar photovoltaic system, including an unpaved access road from Diamond Ranch Road, internal service roads, perimeter fencing, parking, and other associated infrastructure (Attachment A, Figure 3, *Project Site Plan*).

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Maintenance of the solar panels will occur two to three times per year. The cleaning of the solar panels will occur via a push-broom misting device that uses approximately 0.5 gallons per panel for each washing cycle. Based on the amount and timing, a maximum of 7,200 gallons of water per year will be used to maintain 4,800 panels. Only municipal or deionized water will be used and there will be no added chemicals.

3.0 EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

The BSA generally consists of disturbed open space adjacent to and north of Diamond Ranch High School. The topography is mostly flat with moderately steep slopes along the perimeter. The survey area is located at an elevation range of approximately 950 to 1,080 feet above mean sea level. Soils mapped on-site consist of Gaviota-Chumash-Rock outcrop complex, 20 to 55 percent slopes (NRCS 2025).

Construction of Diamond Ranch High School began in 1995-1996 and the BSA was used to support the construction for staging, material laydown, and equipment storage. By 1997, the project site was leveled and the BSA was completely disturbed and devoid of vegetation (HistoricAerials n.d.). The project site has naturally revegetated over the last 30 years with both native and non-native species. The southern portion of the BSA is a manufactured slope that was constructed to support the high school site, which occurs at a higher elevation.

The BSA is not within a Natural Communities Conservation Plan/Habitat Conservation Plan (CDFW 2025a) or a Los Angeles County Significant Ecological Area (Los Angeles County 2025).

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Literature Review

Prior to conducting field surveys, Michael Baker biologists conducted a thorough literature review and records search to characterize existing site conditions and assess the potential for special-status biological resources to occur that might pose a constraint to project implementation.[1] Queries of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB; CNDDB 2025) and California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2025) were conducted to obtain lists of sensitive natural communities, and special-status plant and wildlife species occurrence records within the USGS San Dimas, Azusa, Glendora, Mount Baldy, Baldwin Park, Ontario, La Habra, Yorba Linda, and Prado Dam 7.5-minute quadrangle maps. The US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) online database was also reviewed to identify special-status species and other resources, such as Critical Habitat, known or expected to occur on the project site or within the immediate vicinity (USFWS 2025a). Other sources of information about the project site and surrounding area include the Natural Resources Conservation Service's (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (NRCS 2025), USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2025b), and the Biogeographic

1 As used in this report, special-status refers to plant and wildlife species that are federal or state-listed, proposed, or candidates; plant species that have been designated a California Rare Plant Rank of 1, 2, or 4 by the California Native Plant Society; wildlife species that are designated by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife as Fully Protected, or Species of Special Concern; and other state or locally rare vegetation communities.

Information and Observation System (CDFW 2025a). All the information obtained informed Michael Baker's understanding of the project site and assisted with the field surveys and subsequent analyses. The results presented in this report provide a detailed assessment of the suitability of the habitat on-site to support special-status plant and wildlife species and other sensitive natural resources.

4.2 Habitat Assessment/Field Survey

Michael Baker biologists Ryan Winkleman and Ryan Phaneuf conducted a general biological resources survey and habitat assessment on February 17, 2025, between 800 and 1238 hours to document existing conditions and conduct a habitat assessment for special-status plant and wildlife species and sensitive natural communities. Weather conditions were clear to partly cloudy with temperatures ranging from 55 to 72 degrees Fahrenheit and wind speed 0.8-3.5 miles per hour (mph).

Classification of the on-site vegetation communities and other land covers is based on the descriptions of terrestrial vegetation classification systems described in *A Manual of California Vegetation* (Sawyer et al. 2009). In addition, site characteristics such as soil condition, topography, hydrology, anthropogenic disturbances, indicator species, and condition of on-site vegetation communities were noted. Michael Baker used geographic information systems (GIS) software to digitize the mapped vegetation communities and overlaid the data onto an aerial photograph to further analyze existing conditions and quantify the acreages of each vegetation community on-site.

All plant and wildlife species detected during the field survey were recorded in field notes. Plant species observed were identified by visual characteristics and morphology in the field while unusual and less familiar plant species were photographed and later identified using taxonomic guides. Plant species nomenclature and taxonomy follows *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California* (Baldwin et al. 2012) and scientific names are provided immediately following common names of plant species (first reference only). Wildlife detections were made through aural and visual detection, as well as observation of sign including scat, trails, tracks, burrows, and nests. Field guides used to assist with identification of species during the field survey included *The Sibley Guide to Birds* (Sibley 2014) for birds, *A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians* (Stebbins 2003) for herpetofauna, and *A Field Guide to Mammals of North America* (Reid 2006) for mammals. Wildlife species taxonomy follows the North American Butterfly Association (NABA 2025) for butterflies, the Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles (Crother et al. 2017) for herpetofauna, the American Ornithological Society for birds (Chesser et al. 2023), and Wilson and Reeder (2005) for mammals. Scientific names are provided immediately following common names of wildlife species (first reference only).

4.3 Special-Status Species Assessment

The potential for special-status species to occur within the BSA was evaluated based on each species' known geographic distribution and elevation range; species-specific habitat requirements (e.g., vegetation communities/land covers, soils, hydrology, slope/aspect, and other requirements); life history traits (e.g., disturbance tolerance); and Michael Baker biologists' expertise, knowledge, and best professional judgement. Current and historical records of species

identified during the literature review were also considered during the analysis; however, a species' potential to occur determination was not solely based on the age or location of these previously documented records. The potential to occur categories used in this analysis are defined as follows:

- **Present:** The species was observed or detected within the BSA during field surveys.
- **Expected:** The BSA is within the known geographic distribution and elevation range of the species; suitable habitat (considering vegetation, soils, and other factors) is present; and there is viable landscape connectivity to a local, known extant population(s) or sighting(s).
- **Moderate:** The BSA is within the known geographic distribution and elevation range of the species; however, habitat within the BSA (considering vegetation, soils, and other factors) is marginal or limited and landscape connectivity to a local, known, extant population or detection is compromised or nonexistent.
- **Not Expected:** The species is not expected to occur within the BSA due to the lack of suitable habitat; the location of the BSA is outside of the species' elevation range or known geographic distribution; or there is no connectivity to known, extant populations.
- **Absent:** The species was not detected during focused or agency-approved protocol surveys.

4.4 Coastal California Gnatcatcher Focused Survey

Michael Baker's qualified biologists conducted a coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*; CAGN) survey following the USFWS protocol (USFWS 1997). Prior to conducting the protocol survey, Michael Baker performed a detailed literature review and record search of the BSA, vicinity, and region for CAGN records. The literature search included a review of records reported in the CNDDB (2025) and the Cornell Lab of Ornithology's eBird database (eBird 2025).

A total of six separate site visits were conducted in areas of suitable habitat within up to 500 feet of the project site between March 18 and June 3, 2025, by Michael Baker senior biologist Ryan Winkleman (USFWS recovery permit TE-88331A-3, California scientific collecting permit SC-182750017), with assistance from Michael Baker biologist John Parent on three occasions. During each survey, the biologist(s) walked areas of suitable CAGN habitat within the survey area, stopped at strategically placed call stations, and used taped playback of CAGN recordings to attempt to lure the target species into view. If birds vocalized back or flew into view, all playback was stopped while the biologist observed the bird(s) from a distance and took notes on age, sex, and behavior. Additional details on CAGN survey methods can be found in Attachment B, *Coastal California Gnatcatcher Survey Report.*

4.5 Special-Status Plant Surveys

Special-status plant surveys were conducted on April 28 and June 19, 2025, by Michael Baker botanists Trina Ming and Ryan Phaneuf. Site characteristics such as soil condition, topography, hydrology, anthropogenic disturbances, indicator species, and condition of on-site vegetation communities and land covers were noted. The surveys were conducted to document the presence and location(s) of individual special-status plants or populations (if present). The special-status plant surveys were conducted consistent with guidelines provided by the CNPS (2001), USFWS

(2000), and CDFW (2018). The BSA was assessed systematically on foot by walking transects that varied between approximately 10 and 50 feet apart, depending on plant density and visibility, to allow for 100 percent coverage necessary to inventory plant species. Surveyors remained alert for the presence of special-status species with habitat present. The surveys were floristic in nature, meaning that species encountered were identified to the taxonomic level necessary to determine rarity and listing status. Additional details on the methods employed and the results of the surveys are included in Attachment C, *Special-Status Plant Species Survey Report*.

4.6 Aquatic Resources Delineation

Prior to conducting the field delineation, Michael Baker reviewed relevant literature and materials to obtain a general understanding of the environmental setting and preliminarily identify features/areas that may fall under the jurisdiction of the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and CDFW. Sources included data from the US Department of Agriculture (2024a, 2024b), National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2024), the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA 2024), and National Hydrography Dataset (USGS 2024).

Following the literature review, Michael Baker certified wetland delineators April Nakagawa and Allexis Cruz conducted a jurisdictional delineation/field survey of the BSA on February 27, 2025, using the most recent, agency-approved methodology, to identify and map the extent of state and federal jurisdictional features (i.e., wetland and non-wetland waters of the US, waters of the state, streambed, and associated riparian vegetation). Methods and guidance used for the assessment included the *Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual* (Environmental Laboratory 1987), the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region*, Version 2.0 (USACE 2008), and the *State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State* (State Water Resources Control Board 2019). Jurisdictional features were recorded in the field and later digitized using Esri ArcGIS Pro software.

Additional tools implemented included a stream duration assessment using the methods outlined in the *User Manual for a Beta Streamflow Duration Assessment Method for the Arid West of the United States*, Version 1.1 (Mazor et al.) to distinguish between ephemeral, intermittent, and perennial streamflow regimes and the Antecedent Precipitation Tool (USACE 2023) to determine if field data collection and other site-specific observations occurred under normal climatic conditions.

Details on the methods used for the aquatic resources delineation can be found in Attachment D, *Aquatic Resources Delineation Report*.

4.7 Tree Inventory

A tree inventory survey was conducted on April 8, 2025, by Michael Baker's International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist Trina Ming and biologist Ryan Phaneuf. The location, species, diameter at breast height (DBH), and health of each tree within the BSA was recorded. Trees with a DBH of 8 inches or larger were tagged with unique identification numbers. The DBH was measured according to the definitions provided by the cities of Diamond Bar and Pomona. The results and detailed methods are documented in Attachment E, *Tree Survey Report*.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types and General Floral Inventory

The BSA supports 11 vegetation communities and land cover types as listed in Table 1, summarized following, and depicted in Attachment A, Figure 4, *Vegetation Communities and Other Land Uses*. A total of 70 species of native or naturalized plants, 37 native (53 percent) and 33 non-native (47 percent), were recorded on-site during field surveys. Attachment C includes representative photographs, additional details about the vegetation communities, and a plant species compendium.

TABLE 1. VEGETATION COMMUNITIES AND LAND COVER TYPES

Vegetation Community/Land Cover	BSA (acres)	Impacts (acres)
Scrub Communities		
California Buckwheat Scrub	3.06	0.25
Disturbed California Buckwheat Scrub	6.75	2.14
California Sagebrush – (Purple Sage) Scrub	1.44	0.70
Coyote Brush Scrub	0.38	0.29
Laurel Sumac Scrub	1.00	0.10
Riparian Communities		
Arroyo Willow Thickets	0.51	0.10
Mulefat Thickets	0.69	0.18
Woodland/Forest Communities		
Coast Live Oak Woodland and Forest	0.23	0.01
California Walnut Groves	0.31	0.00
Other Land Use Types		
Developed	1.21	0.17
Disturbed	11.27	7.43
TOTAL	**26.85**	**11.37**

California Buckwheat Scrub

California buckwheat scrub (*Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance, *Eriogonum fasciculatum* Association) occurs in the southern and northwestern portions of the BSA. This vegetation community is dominated by California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) in the shrub layer, with California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) co-dominant in some stands, and with subshrubs such as deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*) present at lower percentage cover. Occasional larger

shrubs observed include laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), blue elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*), and coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*).

Disturbed California Buckwheat Scrub

Disturbed California buckwheat scrub (*Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance, *Eriogonum fasciculatum* Association) occurs in the central and southeastern portions of the BSA. This vegetation community is dominated by California buckwheat in the shrub layer but differs from California buckwheat scrub described above due to the presence of patches of bare ground and compacted soils or patches of dead remnant non-native vegetation. California sagebrush was co-dominant in some stands, with subshrubs such as deerweed present at lower percentage cover. Occasional larger shrubs were present sporadically, including laurel sumac, blue elderberry, and coyote brush.

California Sagebrush-(Purple Sage) Scrub

California sagebrush-(purple sage) scrub *(Artemisia californica*-[*Salvia leucophylla*] Shrubland Alliance, *Artemisia californica-Eriogonum fasciculatum* Association) occurs in the eastern portion of the BSA. This vegetation community is dominated by California sagebrush and California buckwheat in the shrub layer, with occasional larger shrubs such as laurel sumac or coyote brush, and emergent trees such as Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*).

Coyote Brush Scrub

Coyote brush scrub (*Baccharis pilularis* Shrubland Alliance, *Baccharis pilularis* Association) occurs in the central portion of the BSA. This vegetation community is dominated by coyote brush in the shrub layer with an understory of dead remnant non-native vegetation.

Laurel Sumac Scrub

Laurel sumac scrub (*Malosma laurina* Shrubland Alliance, *Malosma laurina-Artemisia californica-Eriogonum fasciculatum* Association) occurs in the eastern portion of the BSA. This vegetation community is dominated by laurel sumac with California sagebrush and California buckwheat co-dominant in some stands. Patches of dead remnant vegetation and emergent trees such as Southern California black walnut also occur.

Arroyo Willow Thickets

Arroyo willow thickets (*Salix lasiolepis* Shrubland Alliance, *Salix lasiolepis* Association) occurs in the western and central portions of the BSA. This vegetation community is dominated by arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) in the tree canopy layer, with native shrubs such as laurel sumac, coyote brush, and California sagebrush present in the shrub layer. Non-native species present include pampas grass (*Cortaderia selloana*), and Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*).

Mulefat Thickets

Mulefat thickets (*Baccharis salicifolia* Shrubland Alliance, *Baccharis salicifolia* Association) occurs in the central portion of the BSA. This vegetation community is dominated by mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) in the shrub layer with coyote brush and California buckwheat present at a lower percentage cover. The understory consists of spikerush (*Eleocharis* sp.) and non-native species such as spiny sowthistle (*Sonchus asper*) and rabbitfoot grass (*Polypogon monspeliensis*). Emergent trees such as Goodding's black willow (*Salix gooddingii*) occur sporadically.

Coast Live Oak Woodland and Forest

Coast live oak woodland and forest (*Quercus agrifolia* Forest and Woodland Alliance, *Quercus agrifolia*/*Heteromeles arbutifolia* Association) occurs in the eastern portions of the BSA. This vegetation community is dominated by coast live oak in the tree canopy, with toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*) present as a co-dominant in the shrub layer. Native shrubs such as coastal goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii*) occur at lower percentage cover in the shrub layer with patches of remnant dead vegetation present sporadically.

California Walnut Groves

California walnut groves (*Juglans californica* Forest and Woodland Alliance, *Juglans californica-Quercus agrifolia* Association) occurs in the northern portion of the BSA. This vegetation community is dominated by Southern California black walnut in the tree canopy with coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) present as a co-dominant. The tree canopy is open with a sparse, grassy herbaceous layer consisting primarily of dead remnant non-native grasses and thatch.

Developed

Developed areas consist of areas that have been constructed upon or physically altered to the degree that natural soil substrates and native vegetation are no longer supported. Within the BSA, these areas were associated with the Diamond Ranch High School tennis courts and Diamond Ranch Road.

Disturbed

Disturbed areas are located throughout the BSA and are dominated by non-native vegetation, thatch, and bare ground with compacted soils. Species present include short podded mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), Maltese star-thistle (*Centaurea melitens*is), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), compact brome (*B. madritensis*), and fiddleneck (*Amsinckia* sp.).

5.2 General Wildlife Inventory

A total of 64 species, including 62 native (97%) and 2 non-native (3%), were recorded during the field surveys: 2 invertebrates, 1 amphibian, 4 reptiles, 53 birds, and 4 mammals. In addition, fairy shrimp (species unknown) were observed in a ponded feature during the aquatic resources delineation. Attachment F contains a comprehensive list of wildlife species detected.

5.3 Special-Status Biological Resources

Sensitive Natural Communities

The following sensitive natural communities were reported in the CNDDB from the nine USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map region:

- California Walnut Woodland
- Canyon Live Oak Ravine Forest
- Riversidean Alluvial Fan Sage Scrub
- Southern California Arroyo Chub/Santa Ana Sucker Stream
- Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest
- Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest
- Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland
- Southern Willow Scrub
- Walnut Forest

The BSA supports a variety of scrub communities, riparian thickets, woodlands, and disturbed and developed areas. Two vegetation communities within the BSA are listed as sensitive on the California Sensitive Natural Communities list: California walnut groves and arroyo willow thickets. California walnut groves are designated with a CDFW sensitivity rank of S3 (Vulnerable); arroyo willow thickets do not have a designated state ranking but are denoted as a sensitive natural community by CDFW (CDFW 2025b).

Special-Status Plant Species

A total of 74 special-status plant species reported by IPaC, CNDDB, and CNPS were analyzed for their potential to occur in the BSA. Focused surveys conducted in 2025 found one plant species with a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) of 4.2 within the BSA, Southern California black walnut. A CRPR of 4.2 means it is a species of limited distribution in California (i.e., watch list species) with a moderate degree and immediacy of threat. A total of 43 individual Southern California black walnut trees were mapped within the BSA as shown in Attachment A, Figure 5, *Special-Status Plant Species*. Attachments C and E include additional details on the presence, location, and status of Southern California black walnut trees within the BSA. In addition, Attachment C includes a summary of all special-status species evaluated for their potential to occur.

The BSA is not within any USFWS-designated critical habitat for federally listed plant species (USFWS 2025a).

Special-Status Wildlife Species

A total of 55 special-status wildlife species reported in IPaC and the CNDDB were analyzed for their potential to occur in the BSA. Six of these special-status wildlife species were detected within the BSA: monarch (*Danaus plexippus plexippus*, federal proposed threatened), which is discussed in more detail below; Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*, state threatened), which was

observed migrating over the BSA during a focused CAGN survey; Vaux's swift (*Chaetura vauxi*, CDFW Species of Special Concern [SSC]), which was observed foraging over the BSA during focused CAGN surveys; CAGN (federal threatened, SSC), discussed in more detail below; yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*, SSC), which was observed during focused CAGN surveys; and least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*, federal endangered, state endangered), discussed in more detail below.

Of the remaining 49 special-status species, 16 have potential to occur within the BSA. These include 3 invertebrates—Crotch's bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*, state candidate endangered), vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*, federal threatened), and Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus woottoni*, federal endangered); 1 amphibian—western spadefoot (*Spea hammondii*, federal proposed threatened, SSC); 7 reptiles—California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentalis*, SSC), coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*, SSC), red-diamond rattlesnake (*Crotalus ruber*, SSC), coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*, SSC), coast patch-nosed snake (*Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*, SSC), two-striped gartersnake (*Thamnophis hammondii*, SSC), and south coast gartersnake (*Thamnophis sirtalis* pop. 1, SSC); and 5 birds—grasshopper sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*, SSC), golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*, state fully protected [FP]), long-eared owl (*Asio otus*, SSC), black swift (*Cypseloides niger*, SSC), and white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*, FP) .

The final 33 special-status species are not expected to occur within the BSA due to the lack of suitable habitat or the BSA's location outside of the known range of the species. These species are listed in Attachment G.

The BSA is not within any USFWS-designated critical habitat for federally listed wildlife species (USFWS 2025a).

Monarch. Two monarch caterpillars were observed on narrow-leaf milkweed (*Asclepias fascicularis*) within disturbed habitat in the western portion of the BSA on June 19, 2025, during a special-status plant survey.

Coastal California Gnatcatcher. CAGN were detected during all six site visits as part of the focused protocol survey conducted during the 2025 breeding season (Attachment A, Figure 6, *Coastal California Gnatcatcher Survey Results*). A total of five CAGN territories were mapped where birds were seen in the same general area at least three times during the six survey days. Individuals were most frequently encountered along the manufactured slopes immediately adjacent to Diamond Ranch High School in the southern portion of the BSA and were also observed outside of the BSA to the west and southeast. Additional details can be found in Attachment B.

Least Bell's Vireo. One migratory individual least Bell's vireo was detected audibly on April 28, 2025, during a special-status plant survey and visually on May 7, 2025, during a CAGN survey. The individual occurred in the south-central portion of the BSA within arroyo willows on a manufactured slope north of the high school sports fields. Although within the BSA, the detections

were outside of the proposed project's impact area. Least Bell's vireo was not detected during subsequent surveys on May 20 or June 3, 2025; therefore, it is considered migratory and not nesting or breeding within the BSA.

State and Federal Jurisdictional Aquatic Features

Three key agencies regulate activities within inland lakes, streams, wetlands, and riparian areas in California. The USACE Regulatory Branch regulates activities that result in the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the US, including wetlands, pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. Of the state agencies, the RWQCB regulates discharges to waters of the State, including wetlands, pursuant to Section 401 of the Clean Water Act, Section 13263 of the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, and *State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State*; the CDFW regulates alterations to lakes, streambeds, and associated riparian habitat pursuant to Section 1600 et seq. of the California Fish and Game Code (CFGC).

The Web Soil Survey shows that the BSA supports one soil type, Gaviota-Chumash-Rock outcrop complex, 20 to 55 percent slopes.

The results of the field survey determined that the BSA supports two ponded features (0.41 acres), one non-wetland drainage feature (0.002 acres), and several non-jurisdictional best management practices (BMPs) features (Attachment A, Figure 7, *Aquatic Resources Delineation*).

Aquatic Feature 1 (AF-1) and AF-2 are earthen topographic depressions in the northeastern portion of the BSA. At the time of the field delineation, both features contained ponded water and saturated soils throughout their perimeters. Dominant vegetation included hydrophytic species such as Goodding's willow, mulefat, and spikerush. Surrounding upland vegetation was dominated by coyote brush and unidentified grass species. Soils exhibited hydric indicators, and wetland hydrology indicators were also observed. Therefore, AF-1 and AF-2 are characterized as isolated state-regulated wetlands.

AF-3 is an ephemeral, earthen drainage which originates from a concrete culvert within the southeastern portion of the BSA. The feature has an ordinary high water mark of roughly 2 feet and flows northeast for approximately 42 feet before continuing off-site. At the time of the survey, there was no flowing or standing water within the channel. A small amount of mulefat was noted immediately downstream of the culvert, and the remainder of the channel was generally unvegetated. The banks were lined with small amounts of California buckwheat and California sagebush, and the surrounding uplands were vegetated with dead summer mustard, tocalote, and unidentified grass species.

Several constructed concrete v-ditches were mapped throughout the southern, eastern, and northern boundaries of the BSA. These features are non-jurisdictional and considered BMPs that drain the manufactured slopes associated with construction of the high school.

TABLE 2: STATE AND FEDERAL JURISDICTIONAL RESOURCES

Feature Name	Linear Feet	RWQCB (acres)		USACE		CDFW (acres)	
		Non-Wetland WoS	Wetland WoS	Non-Wetland WoUS	Wetland WoS	Vegetated Streambed	Associated Riparian
AF-1	455	-	0.39	-	-	0.39	-
AF-2	64	-	0.02	-	-	0.02	-
AF-3	42	0.002	-	-	-	0.002	-
TOTAL	**561**	**0.002**	**0.41**	**-**	**-**	**0.412**	**-**

5.4 Wildlife Corridors and Habitat Linkages

Wildlife corridors link areas of suitable habitat that are otherwise separated by areas of non-suitable habitat such as rugged terrain, changes in vegetation, or human disturbance. Wildlife corridors are essential to the regional ecology of a species because they provide avenues of genetic exchange and allow animals to access alternative territories as dictated by fluctuating population densities. Fragmentation of open space areas by urbanization creates “islands” of wildlife habitat that are more or less isolated from each other. Corridors mitigate the effects of this fragmentation by (1) allowing animals to move between remaining habitats, thereby permitting depleted populations to be replenished and promoting genetic exchange; (2) providing escape routes from fire, predators, and human disturbances, thus reducing the risk of catastrophic events (such as fire or disease) that could lead to local extinction; and (3) serving as travel routes for individual animals as they move within their home ranges in search of food, water, mates, and shelter. Wildlife corridors are usually bounded by urban land areas or other areas unsuitable for wildlife. The corridor generally contains suitable cover, food, and/or water to support species and facilitate movement while in the corridor. Larger, landscape-level corridors (often referred to as “habitat or landscape linkages”) can provide both transitory and resident habitat for a variety of species. Although it is commonly used as a synonym for wildlife corridor, a habitat linkage refers to a more substantial, or wider, land connection between two habitat areas. Habitat linkages allow for the periodic exchange of animals between habitat areas, which is essential to maintain adequate gene pools.

The BSA is within the northern foothills of the Puente Hills and at the northern limit of the Puente-Chino Hills Wildlife Corridor adjacent to SR-60. The Puente-Chino Hills Wildlife Corridor provides a vital ecological connection between the Santa Ana Mountains southeast of the BSA to Whittier Narrows west of the BSA. SR-60 is a 10-lane highway that creates a substantial barrier to wildlife movement to the north of the BSA. The BSA also sits high on a steep slope above SR-60 and

there are no culverts or undercrossings under SR-60 that would allow movement opportunities to the north. In addition, Diamond Ranch High School provides a wildlife movement barrier to the south. The BSA may provide east-west movement opportunities between natural and revegetated open space areas to the east and west; however, the location of the BSA serves more as a sort of “dead end” because it is sandwiched between SR-60 and Diamond Ranch High School. Furthermore, the CDFW ranks the BSA and surrounding area as an area of limited connectivity opportunity in the Terrestrial Connectivity, Areas of Conservation Emphasis layer (CDFW 2025a), and the California Wildlife Crossing Database does not identify any completed or planned wildlife crossings in the area (Wildlands Network n.d.). Therefore, the BSA is not considered to be a wildlife corridor or linkage that connects larger habitat areas.

5.5 Tree Inventory

Protected trees as defined by the City of Diamond Bar’s Municipal Code Section 22.38.030 consists of any of the following:

1. Native oak, walnut, sycamore, and willow trees with a diameter at breast height (DBH) of eight inches or greater;
2. Trees of significant historical or value as designated by the council;
3. Any tree required to be preserved or relocated as a condition of approval for a discretionary permit;
4. Any tree required to be planted as a condition of approval for a discretionary permit; and
5. A stand of trees, the nature of which makes each tree dependent upon the others for survival.

The City of Pomona regulates the protection of oak trees, which are defined in the Oak Tree Preservation guidelines as the following:

> “The provisions of this Section shall apply to Oak trees of all species that have a diameter greater than eight (8) inches as measured 4.5 feet above the mean natural grade, are located outside of designated Historic Districts and Historic Landmarks and have not been designated as Specimen Trees. Such Oak trees may be located on either public or private property.”

A total of 103 trees were documented within the BSA during the tree inventory survey, 22 within the City of Diamond Bar and 81 within the City of Pomona. Of the 22 trees surveyed within the City of Diamond Bar, 10 meet the ordinance definition of protected: 2 arroyo willow, 2 Goodding’s black willow, 1 western sycamore, and 5 coast live oak. Of the 81 trees surveyed within the City of Pomona, 8 coast live oaks meet the definition of regulated trees. Impacts to protected trees within the City of Diamond Bar or City of Pomona would require a tree permit within the respective city limits.

6.0 IMPACT ANALYSIS

The following discussion examines the impacts to biological resources that may occur as a result of implementing the proposed project. The determination of impacts is based on both the features of the proposed project and the biological values of the habitat and sensitivity of plant and wildlife

species potentially affected. Impacts to biological resources are assessed using impact significance threshold criteria, which mirror the policy statement contained in CEQA, Section 21001(c) of the California Public Resources Code. The questions below model those included in the checklist of questions listed in Appendix G of the CEQA guidelines and that are considered to determine if the Project would have significant impacts to biological resources.

6.1 Impacts to Special-Status Species

a) Would the project 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 the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Special-Status Plants

Less than significant impact. As discussed in Section 5.3, one CRPR 4.2 plant species was observed within the BSA, Southern California black walnut. Of the 43 individuals mapped within the BSA, 5 individuals are within the project site boundary (Attachment A, Figure 5). Four individuals are within the northeastern portion of the project site (#43-46 in Table 3) and will be removed. One is near the northwestern boundary (#57) and, based on the project design, will remain in place and not be impacted. The removal of four trees, two of which are very small in size (i.e., 1 and <1 DBH), is not expected to drop the regional Southern California black walnut population below self-sustaining levels; therefore, the impact is considered less than significant.

TABLE 3. IMPACTS TO SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES

Tree #	Scientific Name	Common Name	Tree Tag	DBH (in)	Health
43	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	N/A	1	good
44	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	123	9	excellent
45	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	N/A	<1	good
46	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	124	9	excellent
57	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	129	8	excellent

Source: Michael Baker International 2025d

Special-Status Wildlife

Less than significant with mitigation. Six special-status wildlife species were detected within the BSA: monarch, Swainson's hawk, CAGN, Vaux's swift, yellow warbler, and least Bell's vireo. Swainson's hawk and Vaux's swift were observed flying over the BSA and were not observed directly utilizing habitat within the BSA. Therefore, the project would not directly or indirectly impact Swainson's hawk or Vaux's swift and no significant impacts to either species are expected. Yellow warbler was observed migrating through the site and no suitable nesting habitat occurs;

therefore, no direct or indirect significant impacts are expected to occur to yellow warbler. See Appendix C for the full report.

Monarch. As previously discussed, two monarch caterpillars were observed on narrow-leaf milkweed in the western portion of the project site. This species is a federal proposed threatened species. Based on online databases of monarch and milkweed locations in the region (iNaturalist n.d.; Western Monarch and Milkweed Mapper n.d.; Calflora n.d.), the milkweed plants on the project site represent a small fraction of the milkweed known from the region. Several milkweed species are known from the Puente Hills to the south and southwest, Chino Hills to the south and southeast, and San Jose Hills to the west and northwest that are used by monarchs as larval host plants. The removal of milkweed plants within the project site is not expected to substantially reduce the number of monarchs or their available habitat to a point where the species is threatened or at risk of elimination in the region; therefore, potential impacts in the context of CEQA are considered less than significant. Furthermore, the project site does not support monarch overwintering habitat (Xerces 2025); therefore, no direct or indirect significant impacts to monarch overwintering populations would occur.

Although a significant impact would not occur and mitigation is not required, it is recommended that a preconstruction sweep of the project site be conducted by a qualified biologist within three days prior to vegetation removal to determine if monarch caterpillars are present. If observed, a qualified biologist could remove the milkweed plant and relocate the caterpillar(s) to an appropriate milkweed location off-site or at a registered Monarch Waystation. Waystation locations can be found on the Monarch Waystation Registry at monarchwatch.org.

Coastal California gnatcatcher. Several CAGN were observed during the 2025 focused surveys. Of the approximately 3.09 acres of combined coastal sage scrub communities within the project site, 1.74 acres were observed being utilized by CAGN as foraging habitat. This species is federally listed as threatened and is a state species of special concern. Due to the removal of foraging habitat supporting several individuals of a federally threatened species, direct and indirect impacts to CAGN are considered potentially significant. Compliance with **Mitigation Measure (MM) BIO-1, Coastal California Gnatcatcher,** in Section 7.0 would reduce impacts to CAGN to less than significant.

Least Bell's vireo. As discussed in Section 5.3, a single transient least Bell's vireo (federal and state endangered) was incidentally detected on two occasions during the 2025 survey season, April 28 and May 7 (Attachment A, Figure 6) within an arroyo willow thicket in the southcentral portion of the BSA. Because the species was not detected on subsequent surveys on May 20 or June 3, it is not expected to be nesting within the BSA. No direct impacts to the arroyo willow trees in this area, including removal or trimming, would occur. The trees will be protected in place and minor adjustments to the alignment of the gravel access road will be performed during project implementation. Therefore, no direct impacts would occur to least Bell's vireo. Should project implementation occur during the bird nesting season (February–August), temporary indirect impacts in the form of construction noise may occur and be potentially significant. **MM BIO-2,**

Nesting Birds, in Section 7.0 would reduce potentially significant indirect impacts to least Bell's vireo to less than significant.

A total of 16 special-status wildlife species recorded in the region were not observed within the BSA but have the potential to occur. Golden eagle may be observed flying over the project site; however, the site does not support suitable nesting habitat. Therefore, no impact would occur to golden eagle. California glossy snake, coastal whiptail, red-diamond rattlesnake, coast horned lizard, coast patch-nosed snake, two-striped gartersnake, south coast gartersnake, grasshopper sparrow, long-eared owl, and black swift are California species of special concern. Due to the relatively small amount of impacts to native vegetation communities in the context of the larger open space areas of the Puente Hills, Chino Hills, and San Jose Hills in the region, the proposed project is not expected to drop populations of these species below self-sustaining levels in the region; therefore, potential direct and indirect impacts to these species are considered less than significant.

There is potential for white-tailed kite to forage and nest within the oak and willow trees on the project site. Direct impacts to nesting white-tailed kite would be considered potentially significant. Should project implementation occur during the bird nesting season (February–August), temporary indirect impacts in the form of construction noise may occur and be potentially significant. Compliance with **MM BIO-2, Nesting Birds**, in Section 7.0 would reduce impacts to less than significant.

Crotch's bumble bee is a state candidate endangered species. Under the California Endangered Species Act, the CDFW treats candidate species as if they are formally listed, affording them full legal protection during the candidacy period. Therefore, impacts must be evaluated as if the species was listed, including consideration of potential take and the need for incidental take authorization, if applicable. The project site supports floral resources that may be used by foraging Crotch's bumble bee and soils that could provide nesting and overwintering habitat. If present, impacts could be considered potentially significant. Compliance with **MM BIO-3, Crotch's Bumble Bee**, in Section 7.0 would reduce impacts to less than significant.

Western spadefoot is a federal proposed threatened species and California species of special concern. Western spadefoot was not observed within the BSA; however, the species has a moderate potential to occur in the wetland in the northwestern portion of the BSA and use adjacent upland habitat for burrowing. The project has been redesigned to avoid direct impacts to the wetland; therefore, no direct impacts would occur to breeding western spadefoot. Direct impacts to burrowing western spadefoot in upland habitat areas may occur during construction. Because this is a federal proposed threatened species, direct impacts to upland habitat that may support burrowing individuals are considered potentially significant. **MM BIO-4, Western Spadefoot**, in Section 7.0 would reduce impacts to less than significant.

Indirect impacts related to water quantity and water quality during solar panel maintenance were also considered. As stated in the project description, there will be 2-3 wash cycles for solar panel

maintenance, which equates to a maximum of 7,200 gallons of water use per year (0.5 gallons of water per panel for 4,800 panels). The vast majority of panels are positioned west and southwest of the wetland. The land slopes toward the northwest, reducing the likelihood that maintenance water would reach the wetland. Furthermore, due to the small amount of water used to clean each panel, any water used for cleaning panels closest to the wetland is expected to evaporate or soak into the soil without affecting the wetland. Therefore, although indirect impacts were considered, the specific maintenance approach would not significantly impact the off-site wetland.

Vernal pool fairy shrimp and Riverside fairy shrimp. Fairy shrimp of unknown species were observed within a ponded wetland north of the project impact area but within the BSA. Vernal pool fairy shrimp (federal threatened) and Riverside fairy shrimp (federal endangered) are known from the region and may occur within the off-site ponded area. The wetland area where the fairy shrimp were observed will be avoided; therefore, no direct impacts would occur. Indirect impacts related to water quantity and water quality during solar panel maintenance were also considered. As stated in the project description, there will be 2-3 wash cycles for solar panel maintenance, which equates to a maximum of 7,200 gallons of water use per year (0.5 gallons of water per panel for 4,800 panels). The vast majority of panels are positioned west and southwest of the wetland. The land slopes toward the northwest, reducing the likelihood that maintenance water would reach the wetland. Due to the small amount of water used to clean each panel, any water used for cleaning panels closest to the wetland is expected to evaporate or soak into the soil without affecting the wetland. Therefore, although indirect impacts were considered, the specific maintenance approach would not significantly impact the off-site wetland.

6.2 Impacts to Sensitive Natural Communities

b) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?

Less than significant impact. The BSA currently supports two sensitive natural communities, California walnut groves and arroyo willow thickets. As shown in Attachment A, Figure 4, one patch of California walnut groves (0.31 acres) occurs along the northern boundary of the BSA but is well outside of the project site. Therefore, no direct impacts would occur to California walnut groves. Three patches of arroyo willow thickets occur within the BSA totaling 0.51 acres. These areas occur along the southern boundary, western boundary, and northwestern boundary of the BSA. Only small portions of two of the areas are within the project site and may be impacted by the proposed project. These areas total 0.10 acres (Table 1). Potential direct impacts to 0.10 acres of arroyo willow thickets would not threaten the existence of this community; therefore, due to the small amount of impacts relative to avoided areas, the impact is considered less than significant. In addition, arroyo willow trees in the southcentral portion of the BSA will be protected in place as discussed in Section 6.1 to avoid direct impacts to habitat where the transient least Bell's vireo individual was observed.

6.3 Impacts to State or Federal Wetlands

c) *Would the project have a substantial adverse effect on state or federally protected wetlands (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?*

No impact. The aquatic resources delineation mapped 0.41 acres of wetland waters of the state under RWQCB jurisdiction and associated riparian under CDFW jurisdiction. The proposed project, however, has been redesigned to avoid direct impacts to these wetland features. Therefore, no direct impacts would occur.

Although the potential for indirect impacts to the off-site wetland area was considered—particularly in relation to periodic solar panel maintenance—they are not expected to occur. As stated in the project description, there will be 2-3 wash cycles for solar panel maintenance, which equates to a maximum of 7,200 gallons of water use per year. The vast majority of panels are positioned west and southwest of the wetland. The land slopes toward the northwest, reducing the likelihood that maintenance water would reach the wetland. Due to the small amount of water used at each panel (0.5 gallons per panel), any water used for cleaning panels closest to the wetland is expected to evaporate or soak into the soil without affecting the wetland. Therefore, the specific maintenance approach ensures that no significant impacts to the off-site wetland area will occur.

6.4 Impacts to Wildlife Movement or Wildlife Corridors

d) *Would the project 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?*

Less than significant with mitigation. The project site is not part of a wildlife corridor and impacts would not interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory wildlife species. SR-60 imposes a wildlife movement barrier to the north, and Diamond Ranch High School is a wildlife movement barrier to the south. East-west wildlife movement is also strained by residential and road development, although native and developed open space areas provide movement opportunities around the high school and further south into open space of the Puente Hills.

The project site does not support fish habitat; therefore, it would not impact fish movement.

Nesting birds are protected pursuant to the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 and the CFGC.[2] To maintain compliance with the MBTA and CFGC, clearance surveys are typically

[2] Section 3503 makes it unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by CFGC or any regulation made pursuant thereto; Section 3503.5 makes it unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the orders Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds-of-prey); and Section 3513 makes it unlawful to take or possess any migratory non-game bird except as provided by the rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of the Interior under provisions of the MBTA, as amended (16 United States Code § 703 et seq).

required during the breeding season (generally February 1 to August 31 but as early as January 1 for raptors) prior to any ground disturbance or vegetation removal activities to avoid direct and indirect impacts to active bird nests and/or nesting birds. Consequently, if an active bird nest is destroyed or if construction activities result in indirect impacts to nesting birds (e.g., nest abandonment, loss of reproductive effort), it is considered "take" and is potentially punishable by fines and/or imprisonment. Although no nests were observed during field surveys, the vegetation within and adjacent to the proposed project site provides suitable nesting opportunities for a variety of bird species. The removal of vegetation supporting an active nest during the breeding season is considered a potentially significant impact. Compliance with **MM BIO-2** in Section 7.0 would reduce this impact to less than significant.

6.5 Conflicts with Local Policies or Ordinances

e) Would the project conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?

Less than significant impact with mitigation. The City of Diamond Bar Chapter 22.38 – Tree Preservation and Protection applies to all native oak, walnut, sycamore, and willow trees with a diameter at breast height of 8 inches or greater. The removal of any protected trees would require a tree removal permit from the City of Diamond Bar. Compliance with **MM BIO-5, Regulated Trees,** would reduce this impact to less than significant.

The City of Pomona Zoning Ordinance Section 5809-23 – Oak tree preservation applies to all species of oak trees on public or private property outside of the City's historic districts and historic landmarks that have not been designated as specimen trees. The regulation covers trees with a diameter greater than 8 inches, measured 4.5 feet above the mean natural grade. The removal of any oak trees in the City of Pomona would require a tree removal permit. Compliance with **MM BIO-5** would reduce this impact to less than significant.

6.6 Conflicts with Adopted Habitat Conservation Plan

f) Would the project conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?

No impact. The Cities of Diamond Bar and Pomona are not within an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan. Therefore, there would be no conflict and no impact under CEQA.

7.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

BIO-1: Coastal California Gnatcatcher

Permanent impacts to 1.74 acres of coastal sage scrub used as foraging habitat by the coastal California gnatcatcher (CAGN) shall be mitigated at a minimum 2:1 ratio. The applicant shall

obtain an Incidental Take Permit (ITP) from the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) under Section 10(a)(1)(B) of the Endangered Species Act. A Low-Effect Habitat Conservation Plan shall be prepared and submitted to the USFWS for review and approval, prior to issuance of a grading permit. The HCP shall include an alternatives analysis, monitoring and management measures, and funding assurances. Mitigation would occur through off-site preservation of foraging CAGN habitat within a USFWS-approved mitigation bank, off-site acquisition of property supporting occupied CAGN habitat, and/or habitat restoration or enhancement in or adjacent to the project site.

In addition, fencing or flagging shall be installed along the limits of disturbance prior to construction to ensure that construction activities are confined to the designated impact footprint to prevent encroachment into adjacent occupied habitat.

If vegetation removal and ground-disturbing activities occur during the CAGN breeding season, which is identified in the CAGN survey protocol as occurring between February 15 and August 30, a qualified biologist shall conduct a preconstruction survey within 300 feet of the impact area no more than three days prior to the start of work. If active nests are found, a no-disturbance buffer of at least 100 feet (or as determined in consultation with the USFWS) shall be established until the young have fledged.

BIO-2: Nesting Birds

Within three days prior to ground-disturbing activities associated with project implementation that would occur during the nesting/breeding season of native bird species potentially nesting on the site (typically February 1 through August 31 in the project region, or as determined by a qualified biologist), a preconstruction nesting bird survey will be conducted by a qualified biologist. If active nests (defined as occupied by eggs or young) protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and/or the California Fish and Game Code are present and could be potentially directly or indirectly impacted by the proposed project, clearing and construction within 100 feet of the nest (300 feet for raptors' nests) shall be postponed or halted at the discretion of the qualified monitoring biologist, or until the biologist has confirmed the nest is vacated and juveniles have fledged.

BIO-3: Crotch's Bumble Bee

Avoidance and minimization efforts for Crotch's bumble bee shall consist of a preconstruction survey within suitable nesting habitat conducted by a qualified biologist at least three days prior to vegetation removal activities that occur during the bumble bee flight season (February through October). If individuals of any bumble bee species are observed during the preconstruction survey, a biological monitor shall be present during all vegetation removal to protect bumble bees from direct mortality and relocate individuals to adjacent open space areas if necessary.

BIO-4: Western Spadefoot

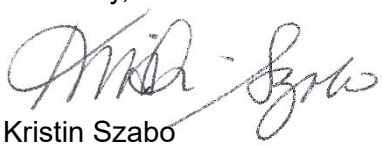
No more than seven days prior to the initiation of ground-disturbing activities, a qualified biologist shall conduct a preconstruction survey of all suitable upland habitat within the project footprint to identify potential western spadefoot burrows. The survey shall include visual inspection and, where appropriate, the use of burrow scopes to confirm occupancy. If active western spadefoot burrows are detected, the biologist shall implement a passive relocation protocol, which may include the installation of exclusion fencing and the careful excavation of burrows under the supervision of a permitted biologist. Individuals encountered during excavation shall be relocated to suitable, undisturbed habitat outside the impact area, in coordination with the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). All relocation efforts shall be documented in a post-survey report submitted to the lead agency, USFWS, and CDFW. Construction activities may proceed once the biologist confirms that no active burrows occur within the work area.

BIO-5: Regulated Trees

To ensure compliance with applicable tree preservation ordinances, the project applicant shall obtain all necessary tree removal permits from the appropriate jurisdiction (i.e., City of Diamond Bar and/or City of Pomona) prior to the removal or disturbance of any regulated tree(s). The applicant shall coordinate with the respective city planning or public works departments to secure the necessary approvals.

The proposed project, inclusive of the mitigation measures outlined above, will mitigate potentially significant direct and indirect impacts to biological resources. Please feel free to contact me at (951) 506-2075 or Kristin.Szabo@mbakerintl.com with any questions you may have regarding the results and/or conclusions of this report.

Sincerely,



Kristin Szabo
Senior Biologist/Technical Specialist

Attachments

A. *Figures*
B. *Coastal California Gnatcatcher Survey Report*
C. *Special-Status Plant Species Survey Report*
D. *Aquatic Resources Delineation Report*
E. *Tree Survey Report*
F. *Wildlife Species Compendium*
G. *Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential to Occur Table*

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ATTACHMENT A

Figures



DIAMOND RANCH HIGH SCHOOL SOLAR FARM PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT

Regional Vicinity

Figure 1

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online

7/7/2025 JN 205694 \\Santca1hub\sandca1fs1\Hroot\PDATA\205694_Southland DRHS Solar Farm\04_GIS\APRX\205694 - Diamond Ranch Solar Farm Project_BR.aprx



7/11/2025 JN 205694 \\Santca1hub\sandca1fs1\Hroot\PDATA\205694_Southland DRHS Solar Farm\04_GISAPRX\205694 - Diamond Ranch Solar Farm Project_BR.aprx

Legend

Project Site

DIAMOND RANCH HIGH SCHOOL SOLAR FARM PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT

Site Vicinity

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

Source: USGS 7.5-Minute topographic quadrangle maps: *Ontario and San Dimas, California (2021), Prado Dam and Yorba Linda, California (2022)*

Figure 2



DIAMOND RANCH HIGH SCHOOL SOLAR FARM PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT

Project Site Plan

Figure 3

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

Source: Southland, Ursus Victor LLC.

7/7/2025 JN 205694 \\Sentra1.hdi\sandca15;1\Hood\DATA\205694 Southland DRHS Solar Farm\04 GIS\APRX\205694 - Diamond Ranch Solar Farm Project_BR.aprx



7/18/2025 JN 205694 \\Santea1hub\sandea1fs1\Hroot\PDATA\205694 Southland DRHS Solar Farm\04 GIS\APRX\205694 - Diamond Ranch Solar Farm Project BR.aprx

Legend

- Reference Point
- Project Site (11.36 Acres)
- Biological Study Area (26.83 Acres)

Vegetation Communities

- Arroyo Willow Thickets
- California Buckwheat Scrub
- California Sagebrush - (Purple Sage) Scrub
- California Walnut Groves
- Coast Live Oak Woodland and Forest
- Coyote Brush Scrub
- Developed
- Disturbed
- Disturbed California Buckwheat Scrub
- Laurel Sumac Scrub
- Mulefat Thickets

DIAMOND RANCH HIGH SCHOOL SOLAR FARM PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 175 350 US Feet

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online

Vegetation Communities and Other Land Uses

Figure 4



7/18/2025 JN 205694 \\Santea1hub\sandea1fs1\Hroot\PDATA\205694_Southland DRHS Solar Farm\04_GIS\APRX\205694 - Diamond Ranch Solar Farm Project_BR.aprx

Legend

- Reference Point
- Project Site (11.36 Acres)
- Biological Study Area (26.83 Acres)
- Southern California black walnut *(Juglans californica)* - Within Project Site
- Southern California black walnut *(Juglans californica)* - Outside Project Site

DIAMOND RANCH HIGH SCHOOL SOLAR FARM PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 175 350 US Feet

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online

Special-Status Plant Species

Figure 5



7/10/2025 JN 205694 \\Santca1hub\sandca1fs1\Hroot\PDATA\205694_Southland DRHS Solar Farm\04_GISVAPRX\205694 - Diamond Ranch Solar Farm Project_BR.aprx

Legend

- Reference Point
- Project Site (11.36 Acres)
- Biological Study Area (26.83 Acres)
- CAGN Survey Area (17.38 Acres)
- Least Bell's Vireo

Coastal California Gnatcatcher Detection

- Survey 1: (3/18/25): Male
- Survey 1: (3/18/25): Male/Female Pair
- Survey 2: (4/8/25): Female
- Survey 2: (4/8/25): Male
- Survey 2: (4/8/25): Male/Female Pair
- Survey 3: (4/22/25): Male
- Survey 4: (5/7/25): Male
- Survey 5: (5/20/25): Male
- Survey 6: 6/3/25): Female
- Survey 6: 6/3/25): Male

Estimated Territory

- Estimated Territory 1
- Estimated Territory 2
- Estimated Territory 3
- Estimated Territory 4
- Estimated Territory 5

DIAMOND RANCH HIGH SCHOOL SOLAR FARM PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 200 400 Feet

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online

Coastal California Gnatcatcher Survey Results

Figure 6



7/10/2025 JN 205694 \\Santca1hub\sandca1fs1\Hroot\PDATA\205694_Southland DRHS Solar Farm\04_GISVAPRX\205694 - Diamond Ranch Solar Farm Project_BR.aprx

Legend

- Reference Point
- Flow Direction
- Non-jurisdictional drainage feature
- Project Site (11.36 Acres)
- Biological Study Area (26.83 Acres)
- RWQCB wetland waters of the state/CDFW associated riparian (0.41 acres)
- RWQCB non-wetland waters of the state/CDFW vegetated streambed (0.002 acres)

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 175 350 Feet

Source: Esri, ArcGIS Online

DIAMOND RANCH HIGH SCHOOL SOLAR FARM PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES TECHNICAL REPORT

Aquatic Resources Delineation

Figure 7

ATTACHMENT B

Coastal California Gnatcatcher Survey Report

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

We Make a Difference

June 11, 2025 205694

Southland Industries
Contact: William Travers, PE, Project Development Manager
16835 West Bernardo Drive, Suite 210
San Diego, CA 92127

SUBJECT: Results of Coastal California Gnatcatcher Protocol Surveys for the Diamond Ranch Solar Farm Project in Diamond Bar and Pomona, Los Angeles County, California

Dear Mr. Travers:

Michael Baker International is pleased to submit this report to Southland Industries documenting the results of coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*; CAGN) protocol surveys conducted by Ryan Winkleman (USFWS recovery permit TE-88331A-3) for the Diamond Ranch Solar Farm Project (project or project site) located in the Cities of Diamond Bar and Pomona, Los Angeles County, California. Surveys were conducted from March 18 to June 3 during the 2025 breeding season, when Michael Baker was contracted by Southland Industries to perform CAGN surveys on the project site.

Project Location

The project is located at Diamond Ranch High School at 100 Diamond Ranch Road in Pomona, Los Angeles County, California. It is located north of State Route (SR) 142, west of SR-71, immediately south of SR-60, and east of SR-57. More specifically, the project site is depicted in Section 1 of Township 2 South, Range 9 West of the US Geological Survey's (USGS) *San Dimas, California* 7.5-minute quadrangle (Figure 1 in Attachment A). For the purposes of these surveys, suitable CAGN habitat within up to a 500-foot buffer around the project site was surveyed (survey area; Figure 2 in Attachment A).

Project Description

The project involves installing and operating a 2.8-megawatt solar photovoltaic system, including an unpaved access road from Diamond Ranch Road, internal service roads, perimeter fencing, and parking.

5 Hutton Centre Drive, Suite 500 | Santa Ana, CA 92707
Office: 949-472-3505 | Fax: 949-472-8373

Regulatory Framework

Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973

As defined within the federal Endangered Species Act of 1973 (FESA), an endangered species is any animal or plant listed by regulation as being in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its geographical range. A threatened species is any animal or plant that is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its geographical range. Without a special permit, federal law prohibits the "take" of any individuals or habitat of federally listed species. Under Section 9 of the FESA, take is defined as "harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, or collect or attempt to engage in any such conduct." The term "harm" has been clarified to include "any act which actually kills or injures fish or wildlife and emphasizes that such acts may include significant habitat modification or degradation that significantly impairs essential behavioral patterns of fish or wildlife." Enforcement of the FESA is administered by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).

Under the definition used by the FESA, "Critical Habitat" refers to specific areas within the geographical range of a species that were occupied at the time it was listed that contain the physical or biological features that are essential to the survival and eventual recovery of that species and that may require special management considerations or protection, regardless of whether the species is still extant in the area. Areas that were not known to be occupied at the time a species was listed can also be designated as Critical Habitat if they contain one or more of the physical or biological features that are essential to that species' conservation and if the occupied areas are inadequate to ensure the species' recovery. If a project may result in take or adverse modification to a species' designated Critical Habitat and the project has a federal nexus, the project proponent may be required to provide suitable mitigation. Projects with a federal nexus may include projects that occur on federal lands, require federal permits (e.g., Clean Water Act Section 404 permit), or receive any federal oversight or funding. If there is a federal nexus, then the federal agency that is responsible for providing funds or permits would be required to consult with the USFWS under the FESA.

Species Background

Coastal California Gnatcatcher

CAGN is a federally threatened species with restricted habitat requirements, being a near-obligate resident of sage scrub habitats, particularly—but not exclusively—those that are dominated by California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*). This species generally occurs below 750 feet elevation in coastal regions and below 1,500 feet inland. It ranges from Ventura County south to San Diego County and northern Baja California and is less common in sage scrub with a high percentage of tall shrubs. CAGN is considered a short-distance disperser through contiguous, undisturbed habitat (USFWS 2010). However, juveniles are capable of dispersing long distances (up to 14 miles) across fragmented and highly disturbed sage scrub habitat (USFWS 2010). CAGN prefers habitat with more low-growing vegetation (<3 feet high). CAGN breeds between

mid-February and the end of August, with peak activity from mid-March to mid-May. Population declines are attributed to loss of sage scrub habitat due to development, as well as brown-headed cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) nest parasitism. Federally designated Critical Habitat for CAGN is not located within the project site. The primary constituent elements essential to support the biological needs of foraging, reproducing, rearing of young, intra-specific communication, dispersal, genetic exchange, or sheltering for CAGN are:

1) Dynamic and successional sage scrub habitats and associated vegetation (Riversidean alluvial fan sage scrub, coastal sage-chaparral scrub, etc.) that provide space for individual and population growth, normal behavior, breeding, reproduction, nesting, dispersal and foraging; and

2) Non-sage scrub habitats such as chaparral, grassland, and riparian areas in proximity to sage scrub habitats that provide linkages to help with dispersal, foraging, and nesting (USFWS 2007).

Based on information in the California Natural Diversity Database (CDFW 2025) and eBird (eBird 2025), and from a local expert (Benson, personal communication, 2020), CAGN is a rare and local resident in the coastal slopes of Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties. Populations are somewhat widespread but persistent in the project vicinity in Los Angeles County, spanning across the Chino Hills, San Jose Hills, and Puente Hills. The largest local population close to the project site appears to be at Bonelli Regional Park, and there are numerous records of this species in the open space areas south of SR-60, west of SR-71, and east of SR-57, including previous records around Diamond Ranch High School (CDFW 2025; eBird 2025). In San Bernardino County, which is located immediately to the east of the project site, CAGN persists in only four or five populations, including in Chino Hills State Park. Farther to the south, CAGN is reasonably common in the foothills of the Santa Ana Mountains in Orange County. The project site is not located within designated Critical Habitat (USFWS 2007).

Environmental Setting

The survey area is located in generally undeveloped but disturbed open space adjacent to Diamond Ranch High School in Los Angeles County, California. The project site itself is located in highly disturbed open space north of the high school, with small patches of suitable CAGN habitat present. However, most of the suitable habitat in the survey area is located in areas adjacent to and south of the project site, primarily on the vegetated slope directly north of the school and in other small patches throughout the survey area (Figure 2, *Survey Area and Suitable Habitat*, in Attachment A).

Topography and Soils

The topography of the survey area is mostly flat with moderately steep slopes along the perimeter. The survey area is located at an elevation range of approximately 950 to 1,080 feet above mean sea level. According to the *Custom Soil Resource Report for Los Angeles County, California, Southeastern Part* (NRCS 2020), the survey area is underlain by the Gaviota-Chumash-Rock

outcrop complex, 20 to 55 percent slopes (1145) soil unit.

Vegetation Communities

Several terrestrial vegetation communities were identified on-site during field surveys conducted by Michael Baker biologists prior to the CAGN protocol survey effort. Vegetation classification was based on *A Manual of California Vegetation* (Sawyer et al. 2009) and cross-referenced with the *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California* (Holland 1986). Although formal vegetation mapping was only conducted within the project site and a 100-foot buffer, the CAGN surveys went out up to 500 feet from the project site, subject to topography, development, and disturbance. While vegetative habitats suitable for CAGN that are farther than 100 feet from the project site were not originally mapped, they were included in the CAGN surveys. Mapped vegetation communities are depicted on Figure 2, *Survey Area and Suitable Habitat*, in Attachment A, and described in further detail below. The project site and surrounding area is mostly dominated by a combination of disturbed/weedy open space and coastal sage scrub communities.

California Buckwheat Scrub

California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) is dominant in the shrub layer. California sagebrush is co-dominant in some stands, with subshrubs such as deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*) present at lower cover. Occasional larger shrubs are present sporadically, including laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), blue elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*), and coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*).

Disturbed California Buckwheat Scrub

California buckwheat is dominant in the shrub layer, interrupted by patches of bare ground and compacted soils, or patches of dead remnant non-native vegetation. California sagebrush is co-dominant in some stands, with subshrubs such as deerweed present at lower cover. Occasional larger shrubs are present sporadically, including laurel sumac, blue elderberry, and coyote brush.

California Sagebrush – (Purple Sage) Scrub

California sagebrush and California buckwheat are co-dominant in the shrub layer. Occasional larger shrubs, such as laurel sumac or coyote brush, and emergent trees such as southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*) are present sporadically.

Methods

Literature Review

Prior to conducting the protocol surveys, Michael Baker performed a detailed literature review and record search of the project site, vicinity, and region for CAGN records. The literature search included a review of records reported in the CNDDB (CDFW 2025) and the Cornell Lab of Ornithology's eBird database (eBird 2025).

Protocol Surveys

Protocol surveys for CAGN were conducted in areas of suitable habitat within up to 500 feet of

the project site in 2025. All surveys were conducted by Michael Baker senior biologist Ryan Winkleman (USFWS recovery permit TE-88331A-3, California scientific collecting permit SC-182750017) (Table 1, *Survey Dates, Surveyor, Time, and Weather Conditions*). Michael Baker biologist John Parent accompanied on several of the surveys. The surveys followed guidelines described in the USFWS protocol *Coastal California Gnatcatcher (Polioptila californica californica) Presence/Absence Survey Guidelines, February 28, 1997* (USFWS 1997). The survey area is located on land owned by or adjacent to Diamond Ranch High School. Because the project is not located within the boundaries of a natural community conservation plan, a total of six surveys were conducted between March 18 and June 3, 2025, in accordance with the USFWS protocol.

Table 1: Survey Dates, Surveyor, Time, and Weather Conditions

Date	Surveyor*	Time (start-finish)	Weather Conditions		
			Temperature Range (°F)	Wind Speed Range (miles per hour)	Cloud Cover Range (%) and Visibility
3/18/25	RW, JP	0735 – 1130	48 – 57	0 – 8	Sunny and clear
4/8/25	RW, JP	0725 – 1055	62 – 78	0 – 2	Sunny and clear
4/22/25	RW	0715 – 1040	54 – 66	0 – 4	Overcast clearing to sunny, clear
5/7/25	RW	0730 – 1105	60 – 70	0 – 5	Overcast clearing to sunny, clear
5/20/25	RW, JP	0730 – 1035	68 – 82	2 – 8	Sunny and clear
6/3/25	RW	0725 – 1100	63 – 70	1 – 9	Overcast to partly cloudy, clear

*RW = Ryan Winkleman, JP = John Parent

During each survey, the biologist(s) walked areas of suitable CAGN habitat within the survey area, stopped at strategically placed call stations, and used taped playback of CAGN recordings to attempt to lure the target species into view. All recordings were obtained from xeno-canto.org (2025) and were played with a Pixel 9 XL Pro smartphone amplified with a MIFA F10 portable Bluetooth speaker. In each instance, the biologist(s) would position himself in an area of suitable habitat and wait up to one minute to see if any CAGN could be incidentally detected. If no birds were detected, the biologist would play a recording or short portion of a recording, followed by approximately one minute of silence before playing another recording. Recordings were placed on shuffle rather than immediately repeated to more realistically mimic variable bird vocalizations. If birds vocalized back or flew into view, all playback was stopped while the biologist observed

the bird(s) from a distance and took notes on age, sex, and behavior. Representative photographs of habitat within the survey area were taken (Figure 2, *Survey Area and Suitable Habitat*, in Attachment A; Attachment B).

Results and Discussion

CAGN were detected throughout the survey area and were present during all of Michael Baker's 2025 protocol breeding season surveys. Birds were most frequently encountered along the slopes immediately adjacent to Diamond Ranch High School. An attempt was made to determine on-site territory boundaries, as shown in Figure 3, *Survey Results*, in Attachment A. Because occupancy within perceived territories was not always reliable from survey to survey and some lone birds were occasionally seen by themselves away from any other occurrences, territories were drawn and estimated where birds were seen in the same general area at least three times over the course of the six surveys. A total of five CAGN territories were estimated to be within the survey area.

In total, 60 wildlife species were detected within the survey area during Michael Baker's 2025 protocol breeding season CAGN surveys: 1 amphibian, 4 reptiles, 53 birds, and 2 mammals. In addition to CAGN, other special-status species detected on-site during the surveys included a least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*; state and federal endangered) found singing in a small riparian patch on-site, a Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*; state threatened) observed migrating over the site, Vaux's swifts (*Chaetura vauxi*; California species of special concern [SSC]) foraging over the site, a yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*; California SSC) migrating through the site, a Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*; California watch list) foraging over the site, and Lawrence's goldfinches (*Spinus lawrencei*; federal bird of conservation concern) foraging on-site. A complete list of wildlife species observed during the protocol survey effort is included in Attachment C.

Conclusions and Recommendations

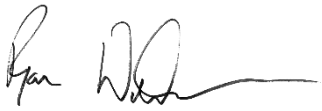
Based on the results of the protocol surveys, it was determined that CAGN is present in coastal sage scrub habitat on and directly adjacent to the proposed project. While most occurrences were on the slopes abutting the high school's athletic fields/courts, which are outside of the project area, the biologist(s) found on multiple occasions that birds were using the coastal sage scrub on the slopes as well as in the "lowlands" on the project site more or less indiscriminately. Therefore, it should be assumed that CAGN can and possibly already do use all coastal sage scrub located within the project site boundaries, and that removal of the coastal sage scrub will result in a direct loss of habitat. Because CAGN are likely to be affected by the project and the project at this time does not have a federal nexus, it is likely that the project applicant will be required to undergo FESA Section 10 consultation with the USFWS.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (949) 533-0918 or ryan.winkleman@mbakerintl.com should you have any questions or require further information regarding the information presented in this report.

Certification Statement

I certify that the information in this survey report and attached exhibits fully and accurately represents my work.

Sincerely,



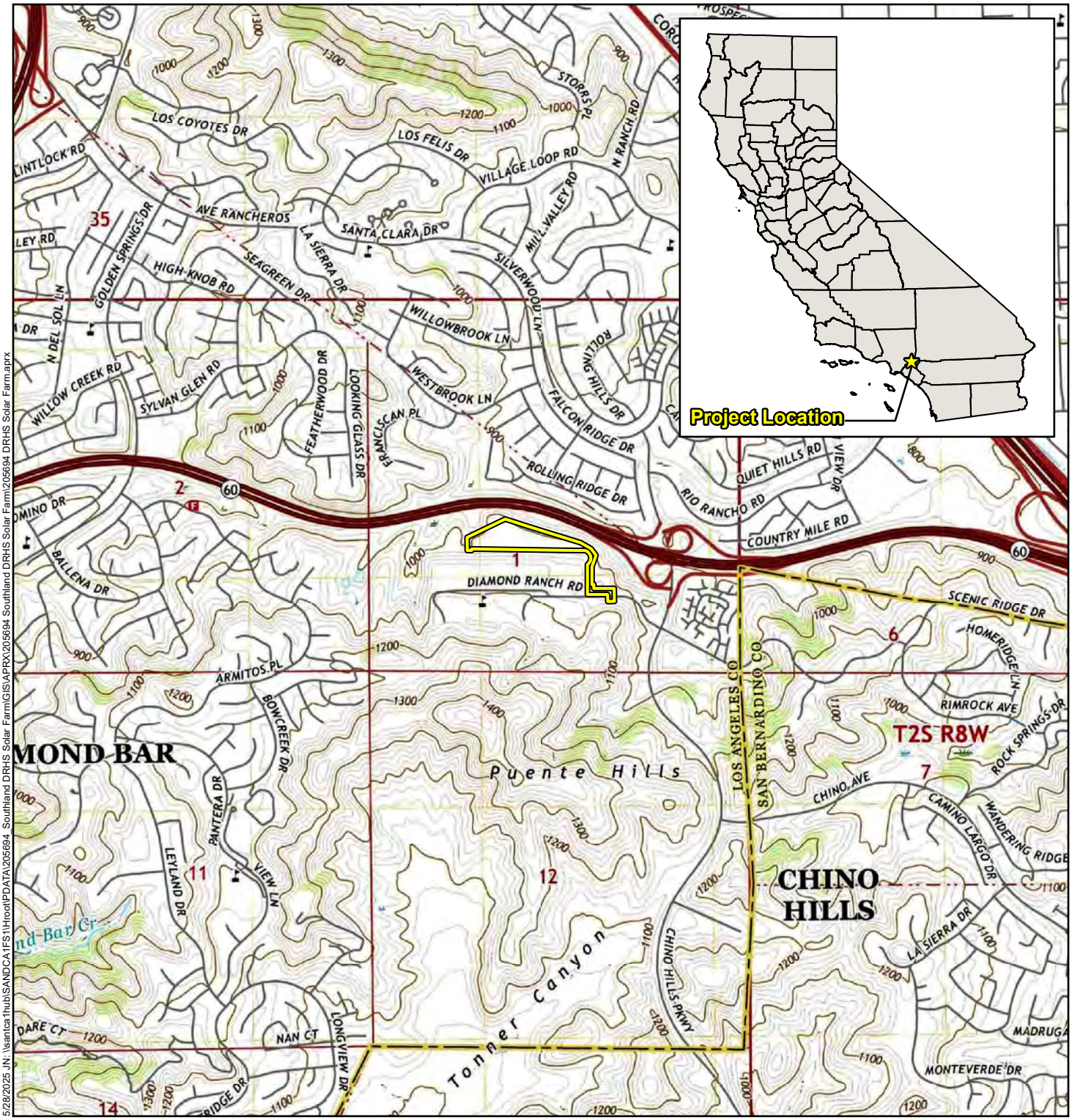
Ryan Winkleman _____June 11, 2025_____
Senior Biologist Date
USFWS 10(a)(1)(A) Recovery Permit TE-88331A-3
Natural Resources

Attachments:

- *A.* Figures
- *B.* Site Photographs
- *C.* Wildlife Species Observed List
- *D.* References

Attachment A

Figures



5/28/2025 JN: \\santca1\hub\SANDCA1FS1\Root\PDATA\205694_Southland DRHS Solar Farm\GIS\APRX\205694 Southland DRHS Solar Farm\205694 DRHS Solar Farm.aprx

Legend

Project Site

DIAMOND RANCH SOLAR FARM PROJECT
COASTAL CALIFORNIA GNATCATCHER SURVEY RESULTS

Regional and Project Vicinity

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

Source: USGS 7.5-Minute topographic quadrangle maps: *Ontario and San Dimas, California (2021), Prado Dam and Yorba Linda, California (2022)*

Figure 1



6/9/2025 JN: \\santca1hub\SANDCA1FS1\HrootPDATA\205694_Southland DRHS Solar Farm\GIS\APRX\205694 Southland DRHS Solar Farm\205694 DRHS Solar Farm.aprx

Legend

- Project Site (12.41 acres)
- 100-foot Mapping Buffer
- Survey Area (17.38 acres)

California Gnatcatcher Suitable Habitat

- California Buckwheat Scrub
- California Sagebrush - (Purple Sage) Scrub
- Disturbed California Buckwheat Scrub

- Photograph Point and Direction

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 200 400 Feet

Source: Nearmap (2024)

DIAMOND RANCH SOLAR FARM PROJECT
COASTAL CALIFORNIA GNATCATCHER SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Area and Suitable Habitat

Figure 2



6/9/2025 JN: \\santca1\hub\SANDCA1FS1\Hroot\PDATA\205694_Southland DRHS Solar Farm\GIS\APRX\205694 Southland DRHS Solar Farm\205694 DRHS Solar Farm.aprx

Legend

- Project Site (12.41 acres)
- 100-foot Mapping Buffer
- Survey Area (17.38 acres)
- Least Bell's Vireo

Coastal California Gnatcatcher Detection

- Survey 1 (3/18/25): Male
- Survey 1 (3/18/25): Male/Female Pair
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- Survey 3 (4/22/25): Male
- Survey 4 (5/7/25): Male
- Survey 5 (5/20/25): Male
- Survey 6 (6/3/25): Female
- Survey 6 (6/3/25): Male

Estimated Territory

- Estimated Territory 1
- Estimated Territory 2
- Estimated Territory 3
- Estimated Territory 4
- Estimated Territory 5

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 200 400 Feet

Source: Nearmap (2024)

DIAMOND RANCH SOLAR FARM PROJECT
COASTAL CALIFORNIA GNATCATCHER SURVEY RESULTS

Survey Results

Figure 3

Attachment B

Site Photographs



Photograph 1: West-facing view of disturbed California buckwheat scrub within the project site.



Photograph 2: North-facing view across the project site from within the survey buffer south of the site.



Photograph 3: Southwest-facing view of disturbed California buckwheat scrub both in the foreground and the background. The sloped area is within the survey buffer, outside of the project site.



Photograph 4: West-facing view of coastal sage scrub within the survey buffer west of the site.



Photograph 5: Southwest-facing view of California buckwheat scrub in the northwestern portion of the project site.



Photograph 6: East-facing view of disturbed California buckwheat scrub in the buffer north of the project site.



Photograph 7: Southwest-facing view of California buckwheat scrub in the northeastern portion of the project site.



Photograph 8: A male California gnatcatcher photographed on the project site.

Attachment C

Wildlife Species Observed List

WILDLIFE COMPENDIUM

***ACCIPITRIDAE* —HAWKS, KITES, EAGLES, & ALLIES**
- ***Accipiter cooperii* —Cooper's hawk**
- ***Buteo jamaicensis* —red-tailed hawk**
- ***Buteo swainsoni* —Swainson's hawk**

***SCOLOPACIDAE* —SANDPIPERS, PHALAROPES, & ALLIES**
- ***Gallinago delicata* —Wilson's snipe**

***APODIDAE* —SWIFTS**
- ***Aeronautes saxatalis* —white-throated swift**
- ***Chaetura vauxi* —Vaux's swift**

***ICTERIDAE* —BLACKBIRDS**
- ***Agelaius phoeniceus* —red-winged blackbird**
- ***Icterus cucullatus* —hooded oriole**
- ***Molothrus ater* —brown-headed cowbird***

***PASSERELLIDAE* —NEW WORLD SPARROWS**
- ***Melospiza melodia* —song sparrow**
- ***Melozone crissalis* —California towhee**
- ***Pipilo maculatus* —spotted towhee**
- ***Spizella breweri* —Brewer's sparrow**
- ***Zonotrichia leucophrys* —white-crowned sparrow**

***SCIURIDAE* —SQUIRRELS**
- ***Otospermophilus beecheyi* —California ground squirrel**

***CORVIDAE* —CROWS & JAYS**
- ***Aphelocoma californica* —California scrub-jay**
- ***Corvus brachyrhynchos* —American crow**
- ***Corvus corax* —common raven**

***TROCHILIDAE* —HUMMINGBIRDS**
- ***Calypte anna* —Anna's hummingbird**
- ***Selasphorus sasin* —Allen's hummingbird**

***ODONTOPHORIDAE* —NEW WORLD QUAIL**
- ***Callipepla californica* —California quail**

***PHRYNOSOMATIDAE* —IGUANID LIZARDS**
- ***Sceloporus occidentalis* —western fence lizard**
- ***Uta stansburiana* —common side-blotched lizard**

***TROGLODYTIDAE* —WRENS**
- ***Thryomanes bewickii* —Bewick's wren**
- ***Troglodytes aedon* —house wren**

***CANIDAE* —WOLVES & FOXES**
- ***Canis latrans* —coyote**

***PARULIDAE* —WOOD-WARBLERS**
- ***Cardellina pusilla* —Wilson's warbler**
- ***Geothlypis trichas* —common yellowthroat**
- ***Leiothlypis celata* —orange-crowned warbler**
- ***Leiothlypis ruficapilla* —Nashville warbler**
- ***Setophaga coronata* —yellow-rumped warbler**
- ***Setophaga petechia* —yellow warbler**

*signifies introduced (non-native) species

WILDLIFE COMPENDIUM

***CARDINALIDAE* —CARDINALS & ALLIES**
- ***Passerina amoena* —lazuli bunting**
- ***Passerina caerulea* —blue grosbeak**
- ***Piranga ludoviciana* —western tanager**

***CATHARTIDAE* —NEW WORLD VULTURES**
- ***Cathartes aura* —turkey vulture**

***SYLVIIDAE* —SYLVIID WARBLERS**
- ***Chamaea fasciata* —wrentit**

***FRINGILLIDAE* —FRINGILLINE & CARDUELINE FINCHES & ALLIES**
- ***Haemorhous mexicanus* —house finch**
- ***Spinus lawrencei* —Lawrence's goldfinch**
- ***Spinus psaltria* —lesser goldfinch**

***PICIDAE* —WOODPECKERS & ALLIES**
- ***Dryobates nuttallii* —Nuttall's woodpecker**

***COLUMBIDAE* —PIGEONS & DOVES**
- ***Zenaida macroura* —mourning dove**

***TYRANNIDAE* —TYRANT FLYCATCHERS**
- ***Contopus cooperi* —olive-sided flycatcher**
- ***Myiarchus cinerascens* —ash-throated flycatcher**
- ***Sayornis saya* —Say's phoebe**
- ***Tyrannus verticalis* —western kingbird**
- ***Tyrannus vociferans* —Cassin's kingbird**

***VIPERIDAE* —VIPERS**
- ***Crotalus oreganus* —western rattlesnake**

***HIRUNDINIDAE* —SWALLOWS**
- ***Hirundo rustica* —barn swallow**
- ***Petrochelidon pyrrhonota* —cliff swallow**
- ***Stelgidopteryx serripennis* —northern rough-winged swallow**

***MIMIDAE* —MOCKINGBIRDS & THRASHERS**
- ***Mimus polyglottos* —northern mockingbird**
- ***Toxostoma redivivum* —California thrasher**

***SCINCIDAE* —SKINKS**
- ***Plestiodon skiltonianus* —western skink**

***POLIOPTILIDAE* —GNATCATCHERS**
- ***Polioptila californica californica* —coastal California gnatcatcher**

***AEGITHALIDAE* —LONG-TAILED TITS & BUSHTITS**
- ***Psaltriparus minimus* —bushtit**

***HYLIDAE* —TREEFROGS**
- ***Pseudacris hypochondriaca* —Baja California treefrog**

***STURNIDAE* —STARLINGS**
- ***Sturnus vulgaris* —European starling***

***VIREONIDAE* —VIREOS**
- ***Vireo bellii pusillus*— least Bell's vireo**
- ***Vireo gilvus* —warbling vireo**

*signifies introduced (non-native) species

Attachment D

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ATTACHMENT C

Special-Status Plant Species Survey Report

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL 85 YEARS 1940 2025 HFF

We Make a Difference

July 25, 2025 JN 205694

SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIES
William Travers, P.E.
16835 West Bernardo Dr., Suite 210
San Diego, CA 92127

SUBJECT: Results of Special-Status Plant Species Surveys for the Diamond Ranch High School Solar Project in the Cities of Pomona and Diamond Bar, Los Angeles County, California

Dear William Travers,

Michael Baker International conducted a focused special-status plant survey for the Diamond Ranch High School Solar Project (project) in the cities of Pomona and Diamond Bar, Los Angeles County, California, to document the presence or absence of special-status plant species during the 2025 growing season that were determined to have a potential to occur within the project site.[1] The focused survey effort encompassed the project site boundaries plus a 100-foot buffer (study area), which encompasses a total of 26.85 acres. This report includes the methods, results, and conclusions/recommendations for future actions based on the survey results.

1.0 PROJECT LOCATION

The approximately 26.85-acre study area straddles the northeastern boundary of the City of Diamond Bar and southwestern boundary of the City of Pomona in Los Angeles County, California (Attachment A, Figure 1, *Regional Vicinity*). The study area is south of California State Route 60 (SR-60) and north of Diamond Ranch Road and Diamond Ranch High School in the foothills of the Puente Hills and occurs within Section 01, Township 2 South Range 9 West, of the US Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute San Dimas topographic quadrangle map (Attachment A, Figure 2, *Site Vicinity*). Surrounding land uses include SR-60 and residential development to the north; open space and residential development to the east; Diamond Ranch High School and open space to the south; and open space, SR-60 Chino Hills Parkway interchange, and residential development to the west.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project involves installing and operating a 2.8-megawatt solar photovoltaic system, including an unpaved access road from Diamond Ranch Road, internal service roads, perimeter fencing, parking, and other associated infrastructure. (Attachment A, Figure 3, *Project Site Plan*).

[1] As used in this report, "special-status" refers to plant species that are federal- or state-listed, proposed, or candidates; plant species that have been designated a California Rare Plant Rank by the California Native Plant Society; and state/locally rare plant species.

3.0 METHODS

3.1 Literature and Data Review

Michael Baker conducted a literature review and records search for special-status plant species documented within the USGS *San Dimas, Azusa, Glendora, Mount Baldy, Baldwin Park, Ontario, La Habra, Yorba Linda,* and *Prado Dam, California* 7.5-minute quadrangles through a query of the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) RareFind 5 (CNDDB 2025a) and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Vascular Plants of California (CNPS 2025a). In addition, a species list was generated from the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) project planning tool (USFWS 2025).

Current conservation statuses of species were verified through the Special Vascular Plants, Bryophytes, and Lichens List (CNDDB 2025b). In addition, Michael Baker reviewed previously prepared reports, survey results, and literature, as available, detailing the biological resources previously observed on or within the vicinity of the study area to gain an understanding of existing site conditions, confirm previous species observations, and note the extent of any disturbances that have occurred within the study area that would otherwise limit the distribution of special-status botanical resources. The specific habitat requirements of special-status species were reviewed using standard field guides and texts, as well as the following resources:

- *A Manual of California Vegetation, Online Edition* (CNPS 2025b)
- *California Sensitive Natural Communities* (CDFW 2025)
- *Custom Soil Resource Report for Los Angeles County, California, Southeastern Part* (US Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service [USDA NRCS] 2025)
- Historical aerial imagery (Google 2025, Historic Aerials. 2025)

In total, 74 special-status plant species have been recorded in the USGS *San Dimas, Azusa, Glendora, Mount Baldy, Baldwin Park, Ontario, La Habra, Yorba Linda,* and *Prado Dam, California* 7.5-minute quadrangles (CNDDB 2025a, CNPS 2025a, USFWS 2025). The potential for these special-status species to occur within the study area was determined based on the following:

- **Present**: The species was observed or detected within the study area during 2025 surveys.
- **Expected**: The study area is within the known geographic distribution and elevation range of the species, there is high quality suitable habitat (considering vegetation, soils, and other factors) is present, and there is viable landscape connectivity to a local, known, extant population(s) or sighting(s) within the study area.
- **Moderate**: The study area is within the known geographic distribution and elevation range of the species, there is moderate to low quality suitable habitat (considering vegetation, soils, and other factors), and there is limited or no landscape connectivity to a local, known, extant population.

- **Not Expected**: The study area is outside the known geographic distribution and elevation range of the species, there is marginal to no suitable habitat, and there is no connectivity to known, extant populations.
- **Absent**: The species was not detected during focused or agency-approved protocol surveys, or species would have been detected during the habitat assessment (e.g., evergreen plants) but was not observed.

3.2 Soil Review

According to the USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey (USDA NRCS 2025), the study area is mapped as containing Gaviota-Chumash-Rock outcrop complex, 20 to 55 percent slopes.

3.3 Focused Survey

The focused botanical survey was conducted on April 28 and June 19, 2025 by Michael Baker biologists Trina Ming and Ryan Phaneuf. Table 1 summarizes the survey information.

Table 1. Survey Dates, Timing, Surveyors, and Weather Conditions

Date	Time (start/finish)	Surveyors	Weather Conditions: Temperature (°F) (start/finish)	Weather Conditions: Wind Speed (mph) (start/finish)
April 28, 2025	0659/1201	Trina Ming and Ryan Phaneuf	55.9 partly cloudy/ 65.4 partly cloudy	0/1.1
June 19, 2025	0654/1310	Trina Ming and Ryan Phaneuf	71.1 overcast/76.2 clear	0.6/0.8

Conditions: F–Fahrenheit, mph–miles per hour

Site characteristics such as soil condition, topography, hydrology, anthropogenic disturbances, indicator species, and condition of on-site vegetation communities and land covers were noted. The surveys were conducted to document the presence and location(s) of individual special-status plants or populations (if present). The special-status plant surveys were conducted consistent with guidelines provided by the CNPS (2001), USFWS (2000), and CDFW (2018). The study area was assessed systematically on foot by walking transects that varied between approximately 10 and 50 feet apart, depending on plant density and visibility, to allow for 100 percent coverage necessary to inventory plant species. Surveyors remained alert for the presence of special-status species with habitat present within the study area. The surveys were floristic in nature, meaning that species encountered were identified to the taxonomic level necessary to determine rarity and listing status.

Plant nomenclature followed Jepson eFlora (Jepson Flora Project 2025) with scientific names provided immediately following common names of plant species (first reference only). If present, special-status plant populations were documented by counting the total number of individuals and recording their locations with a global positioning system (GPS) unit.

Vegetation community and land cover mapping was performed in the field using descriptions outlined in *A Manual of California Vegetation* (MCV; CNPS 2025b). Geographic information systems (GIS) ArcGIS Pro

software was then used to digitize the vegetation communities and display the data onto an aerial photograph.

4.0 EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

The study area generally consists of disturbed open space adjacent to and north of Diamond Ranch High School. The topography is mostly flat with moderately steep slopes along the perimeter. The study area is located at an elevation range of approximately 950 to 1,080 feet above mean sea level. As previously stated, soils mapped on-site consist of Gaviota-Chumash-Rock outcrop complex, 20 to 55 percent slopes.

Construction of Diamond Ranch High School began in 1995-1996, and by 1997 the study area was completely disturbed and devoid of vegetation (Historic Aerials 2025). The project site has naturally revegetated over the last 30 years with both native and non-native species. The southern portion of the study area is a manufactured slope that was constructed to support the high school site.

4.1 Vegetation Communities/Land Covers

Vegetation communities and land covers in the study area were described using the vegetation alliance descriptions outlined in the MCV. Table 2 summarizes the extent of each vegetation community or land cover. Attachment A, Figure 4, *Vegetation Communities and Other Land Uses*, illustrates the location of the vegetation communities and land cover types that occur in the study area. Descriptions of each are provided after Table 2.

Table 2. Vegetation Communities and Land Covers in The Study area

Vegetation Communities and Land Covers	Acres
Natural and Semi-Natural Vegetation Communities	
California Buckwheat Scrub (*Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance, *Eriogonum fasciculatum* Association)	3.06
Disturbed California Buckwheat Scrub (Disturbed *Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance, *Eriogonum fasciculatum* Association)	6.75
California Sagebrush – (Purple Sage) Scrub (*Artemisia californica* – [*Salvia leucophylla*] Shrubland Alliance, *Artemisia californica – Eriogonum fasciculatum* Association)	1.44
Coyote Brush Scrub (*Baccharis pilularis* Shrubland Alliance, *Baccharis pilularis* Association)	0.38
Laurel Sumac Scrub (*Malosma laurina* Shrubland Alliance, *Malosma laurina – Artemisia Californica – Eriogonum fasciculatum* Association)	1.00
Arroyo Willow Thickets (*Salix lasiolepis* Shrubland Alliance, *Salix lasiolepis* Association)	0.51
Mulefat Thickets (*Baccharis salicifolia* Shrubland Alliance, *Baccharis salicifolia* Association)	0.69
California Walnut Groves (*Juglans Californica* Forest and Woodland Alliance, *Juglans californica – Quercus agrifolia* Association)	0.31
Coast Live Oak Woodland and Forest (*Quercus agrifolia* Forest and Woodland Alliance, *Quercus agrifolia / Heteromeles arbutifolia* Association)	0.23
Subtotal Semi-Natural Vegetation Communities	*14.37*
Land Covers	
Developed	1.21
Disturbed	11.27
Subtotal Land Covers	*12.48*
TOTAL	**26.85**

California Buckwheat Scrub

Approximately 3.06 acres of California Buckwheat Scrub (*Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance, *Eriogonum fasciculatum* Association) were located in the southern and northwestern portions of the study area. This vegetation community consisted predominantly of California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*) in the shrub layer, with California sagebrush co-dominant in some stands, and with subshrubs such as deerweed (*Acmispon glaber*) present at lower cover. Occasional larger shrubs were present sporadically, including laurel sumac (*Malosma laurina*), blue elderberry (*Sambucus mexicana*), and coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*).

Disturbed California Buckwheat Scrub

Approximately 6.75 acres of Disturbed California Buckwheat Scrub (*Eriogonum fasciculatum* Shrubland Alliance, *Eriogonum fasciculatum* Association) were located in the central and southeastern portions of the study area. This vegetation community consisted predominantly of California buckwheat in the shrub layer, interrupted by patches of bare ground and compacted soils, or patches of dead remnant non-native vegetation. California sagebrush was co-dominant in some stands, with subshrubs such as deerweed present at lower percent cover. Occasional larger shrubs were present sporadically, including laurel sumac, blue elderberry, and coyote brush.

California Sagebrush – (Purple Sage) Scrub

Approximately 1.44 acres of California Sagebrush – (Purple Sage) Scrub (*Artemisia californica* – [*Salvia leucophylla*] Shrubland Alliance, *Artemisia californica – Eriogonum fasciculatum* Association) were located in the eastern portion of the study area. This vegetation community consisted predominantly of California sagebrush and California buckwheat in the shrub layer, with occasional larger shrubs, such as laurel sumac or coyote brush, and emergent trees such as southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*) present sporadically.

Coyote Brush Scrub

Approximately 0.38 acres of Coyote Brush Scrub (*Baccharis pilularis* Shrubland Alliance, *Baccharis pilularis* Association) were located in the central portion of the study area. This vegetation community consisted predominantly of coyote brush in the shrub layer, with dead remnant non-native vegetation present in the understory.

Laurel Sumac Scrub

Approximately 1.00 acre of Laurel Sumac Scrub (*Malosma laurina* Shrubland Alliance, *Malosma laurina – Artemisia Californica – Eriogonum fasciculatum* Association) was located in the eastern portion of the study area. This vegetation community consisted predominantly of laurel sumac in the shrub layer, with California sagebrush and California buckwheat co-dominant in some stands. Patches of dead remnant vegetation and emergent trees such as southern California black walnut were present sporadically.

Arroyo Willow Thickets

Approximately 0.51 acres of Arroyo Willow Thickets (*Salix lasiolepis* Shrubland Alliance, *Salix lasiolepis* Association) were located in the western and central portions of the study area. This vegetation community consisted predominantly of arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*) in the tree canopy layer, with native shrubs such as laurel sumac, coyote brush, and California sagebrush present in the shrub layer. Non-native species present included pampas grass (*Cortaderia selloana*) and Mexican fan palm (*Washingtonia robusta*).

Mulefat Thickets

Approximately 0.69 acres of Mulefat Thickets (*Baccharis salicifolia* Shrubland Alliance, *Baccharis salicifolia* Association) were located in the central portion of the study area. This vegetation community consisted predominantly of mule fat (*Baccharis salicifolia*) in the shrub layer and coyote brush and California buckwheat present at lower percent cover. The understory consisted of spikerush (*Eleocharis* sp.) and non-native species such as spiny sowthistle (*Sonchus asper*) and rabbitfoot grass (*Polypogon monspeliensis*). Emergent trees such as Goodding's black willow (*Salix gooddingii*) were present sporadically.

California Walnut Groves

Approximately 0.31 acres of California Walnut Groves (*Juglans Californica* Forest and Woodland Alliance, *Juglans californica – Quercus agrifolia* Association) were located in the northern portion of the study area. This vegetation community consisted predominantly of Southern California black walnut in the tree canopy, with coast live oak (*Quercus agrifolia*) present as a co-dominant species. The tree canopy was open, with a sparse, grassy herbaceous layer consisting primarily of dead remnant non-native grasses and thatch.

Coast Live Oak Woodland and Forest

Approximately 0.23 acres of Coast Live Oak Woodland and Forest (*Quercus agrifolia* Forest and Woodland Alliance, *Quercus agrifolia* / *Heteromeles arbutifolia* Association) were located in the eastern portions of the study area. This vegetation community consisted predominantly of coast live oak in the tree canopy, with toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*) present as a co-dominant species in the shrub layer. Native shrubs such as coastal goldenbush (*Isocoma menziesii*) were present at lower cover in the shrub layer, with patches of remnant dead vegetation present sporadically.

Developed

Developed areas comprised approximately 1.21 acres of the study area and consisted of areas that have been constructed upon or physically altered to the degree that natural soil substrates and native vegetation are no longer supported. These areas were associated with the Diamond Ranch High School tennis courts and Diamond Ranch Road located in the southeastern portion of the study area.

Disturbed

Disturbed areas comprised approximately 11.27 acres of the study area. These areas were located throughout the study area and consisted primarily of non-native vegetation, thatch, and bare ground with compacted soils. Species present included short podded mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*), maltese star-thistle (*Centaurea melitensis*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), compact brome (*Bromus madritensis*), and fiddleneck (*Amsinckia* sp.).

5.0 RESULTS

Based on the results of the literature review and database searches (CNDDB 2025a, CNPS 2025a, USFWS 2025), Michael Baker biologists analyzed 74 special-status plant species for their potential to occur within the study area. Attachment C describes each species' known occurrences or potential to occur in the study area based on their general biology (e.g., primary habitat associations, life form, blooming period, and known elevation range). Of these, 4 species were absent from the study area during the 2025 surveys, and 61 species are not expected to occur due to the absence of suitable habitat or because the study area is outside the known range of the species. A total of 8 species have a moderate potential to occur based on the presence of suitable habitat within the study area and documented records within one mile of the study area; however, a majority of that habitat was of moderate quality or disturbed, and the study area lacked connectivity to known extant populations. These species are California androsace (*Androsace elongata* ssp. *acuta*), slender mariposa-lily (*Calochortus clavatus* var. *gracilis*), Plummer's mariposa lily (*Calochortus plummerae*), many-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*), Robinson's pepper-grass (*Lepidium virginicum* var. *robinsonii*), ocellated Humboldt lily (*Lilium humboldtii* ssp. *ocellatum*) Brand's star phacelia (*Phacelia stellaris*), and chaparral ragwort (*Senecio aphanactis*). Although these species have a moderate potential to occur based on the presence of suitable habitat within the study area and documented records within one mile of the study area, these species were not observed during the 2025 focused surveys. One special-status plant species, Southern California black walnut, was observed within the study area during the 2025 surveys. Southern California black walnut is not federal or state listed, and it has a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) of 4.2, meaning it is a species of limited distribution or infrequent throughout a broader area in California (i.e., watch list species) with a moderate degree and immediacy of threat. A total of 43 individual Southern California black walnut trees were mapped within the study area as shown in Attachment A, Figure 5, *Special-Status Plant Species*. Individual trees were generally located along the northern boundary of the study area and along the north- and northeast-facing slopes immediately south of SR-60. Several additional trees were located in the flat area in the central-eastern portion of the project site. Representative photos are provided in Attachment B, Site Photographs.

A total of 70 plant species, 37 native (53%) and 33 non-native (47%), were recorded in the study area. Attachment D is a complete list of plant species detected during the focused surveys.

The study area is not located within any mapped USFWS-designated critical habitat (USFWS 2025).

Two vegetation communities recorded within the study area are listed as sensitive on the California Sensitive Natural Communities list (CDFW 2025). The California Walnut Groves vegetation community is designated with a CDFW sensitivity rank of S3 (Vulnerable). The Arroyo Willow Thickets (*Salix lasiolepis* Association) vegetation community does not have a designated state ranking but is still denoted as a sensitive natural community by CDFW.

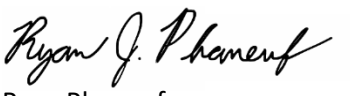
6.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results of these focused 2025 botanical surveys, 43 Southern California black walnut trees, CRPR 4.2, were mapped within the study area. These trees were documented in the Tree Inventory Report prepared by Michael Baker in 2025 (Michael Baker International 2025). Although an impact analysis was not conducted for this study, per CNPS, it is recommended that CRPR 4 species be included in the CEQA biological resources impact analysis (CNPS 2020). Additionally, vegetation communities with CDFW ranks of S1 to S3 or not ranked but designated as sensitive need to be considered for significant impacts during the CEQA review process and may require mitigation for losses.

No factors that may affect survey results (e.g., drought, human disturbance, recent fire) were observed during the 2025 surveys.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (949) 330-4184 or ryan.phaneuf@mbakerintl.com should you have any questions or require further information.

Sincerely,



Ryan Phaneuf
Biologist
Natural Resources

Attachments

ATTACHMENT A Figures
ATTACHMENT B Site Photographs
ATTACHMENT C Special-Status Species Potential to Occur Table
ATTACHMENT D Species Compendium

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ATTACHMENT A
FIGURES



7/21/2025 JN \\santca1hub\SANDCA1FS1\Hroot\PDATA\205694_Southland DRHS Solar Farm\GIS\APRX\205694 Southland DRHS Solar Farm\205694 DRHS Solar Farm.aprx

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: ArcGIS Online, 2018

DIAMOND RANCH HIGH SCHOOL SOLAR PROJECT
FOCUSED SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SURVEY REPORT

Regional Vicinity

Figure 1



7/21/2025 JN: I:\santca1\publ\SANDCA1FS1\Root\PDATA\205694_Southland DRHS Solar Farm\GIS\APRX\205694 Southland DRHS Solar Farm.aprx

Legend

Project Site

DIAMOND RANCH HIGH SCHOOL SOLAR PROJECT
FOCUSED SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SURVEY REPORT

Site Vicinity

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

Source: USGS 7.5-Minute topographic quadrangle maps: *Ontario and San Dimas, California (2021), Prado Dam and Yorba Linda, California (2022)*

Figure 2



7/7/2025 JN 205694 \\Santca1fs1\hroot\PDATA\205694_Southland DRHS Solar Farm\04_GIS\APRX\205694 - Diamond Ranch Solar Farm Project_BR.aprx

DIAMOND RANCH HIGH SCHOOL SOLAR PROJECT
FOCUSED SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SURVEY REPORT

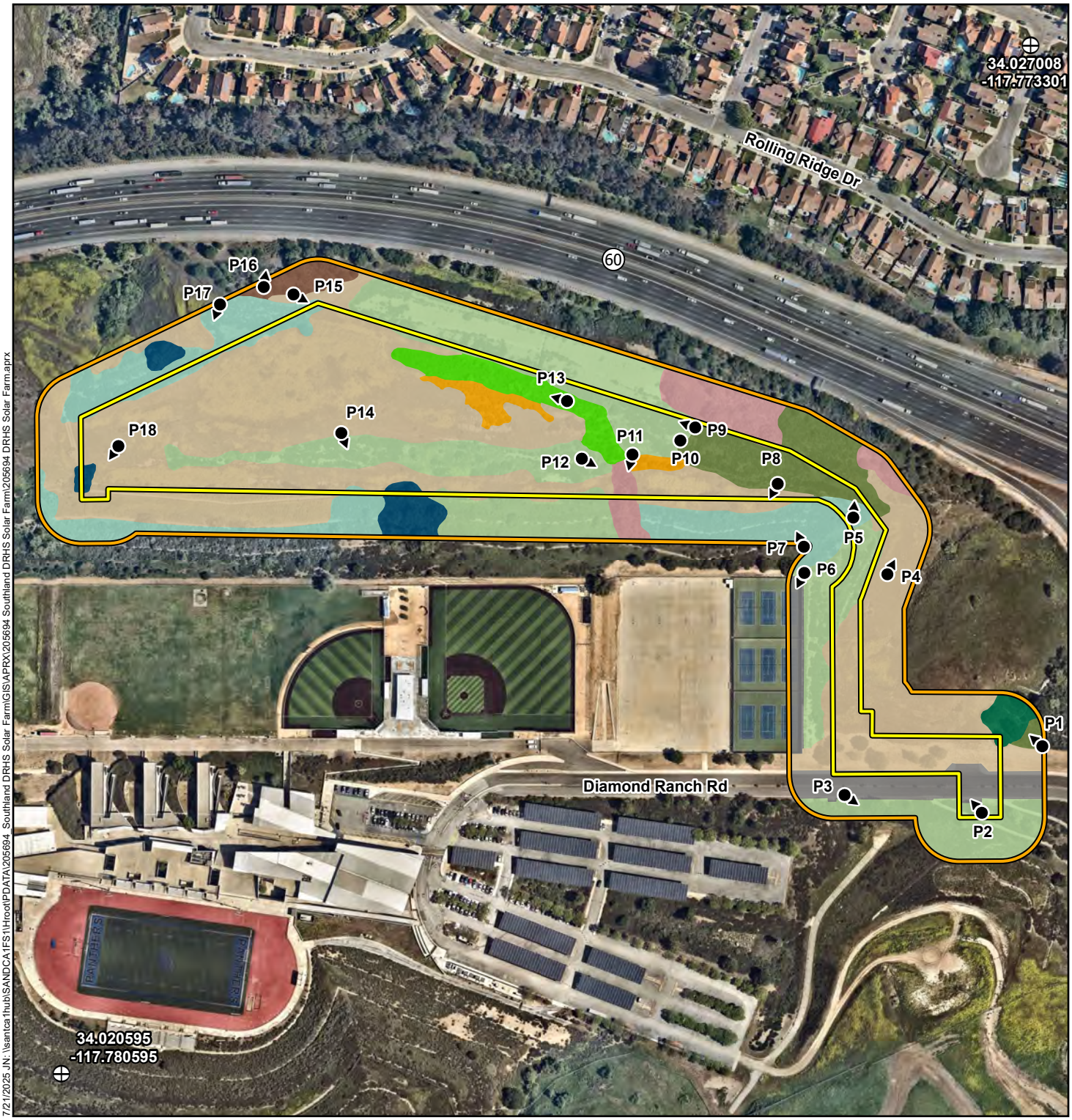
Project Site Plan

Figure 3

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

NOT TO SCALE

Source: Southland, Ursus Victor LLC.



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Legend

- Project Site (12.41 acres)
- Survey Area (100-foot Buffer)
- Reference Point
- Photograph Point and Direction
- California Buckwheat Scrub (3.06 acres)
- Disturbed California Buckwheat Scrub (6.75 acres)
- California Sagebrush - (Purple Sage) Scrub (1.44 acres)
- Coyote Brush Scrub (0.38 acre)
- Laurel Sumac Scrub (1.00 acre)
- Arroyo Willow Thickets (0.51 acre)
- Mulefat Thickets (0.69 acre)
- California Walnut Groves (0.31 acre)
- Coast Live Oak Woodland and Forest (0.23 acre)
- Developed (1.21 acres)
- Disturbed (11.27 acres)

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 160 320 Feet

Source: Nearmap/Raymore (2025)

DIAMOND RANCH HIGH SCHOOL SOLAR PROJECT
FOCUSED SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SURVEY REPORT

Vegetation Communities and Other Land Uses

Figure 4



7/21/2025 JN: I:\santca1\hub\SANDCA1FS1\Hroot\PDATA\205694_Southland DRHS Solar Farm\GIS\APRX\205694 Southland DRHS Solar Farm\205694 DRHS Solar Farm.aprx

Legend

- Project Site (12.41 acres)
- Survey Area (100-foot Buffer)
- Reference Point
- Southern California Black Walnut (*Juglans californica*)

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 160 320 Feet

Source: Nearmap/Raymore (2025)

DIAMOND RANCH HIGH SCHOOL SOLAR PROJECT
FOCUSED SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SURVEY REPORT

Special-Status Plant Species

Figure 5

ATTACHMENT B

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 1: View of the California Sagebrush – (Purple Sage) Scrub and Coast Live Oak Woodland and Forest within the eastern edge of the study area.



Photograph 2: View of the Disturbed California Buckwheat Scrub in the foreground, developed land consisting of Diamond Ranch Road in the midground, and disturbed land in the background within the southern section of the study area.



Photograph 3: View of the Disturbed California Buckwheat Scrub within the southwestern section of the study area.



Photograph 4: View of the disturbed land within the eastern section of the study area.



Photograph 5: View taken at the northeastern section of the study area depicting Disturbed California Buckwheat Scrub.



Photograph 6: View of the Disturbed California Buckwheat Scrub that borders the Diamond Ranch High School tennis courts along the northeastern section of the study area.



Photograph 7: View of the California Buckwheat Scrub in the foreground and disturbed land in the background within the northeastern section of the study area.



Photograph 8: View of the disturbed land located in the northeastern section of the study area.



Photograph 9: View of the Disturbed California Buckwheat Scrub along the northern edge of the study area.



Photograph 10: Close up view of a Southern California black walnut tree detected during the survey.



Photograph 11: View of the Coyote Brush Scrub within the central portion of the study area.



Photograph 12: View of the Disturbed California Buckwheat Scrub within the central portion of the study area.



Photograph 13: View of the Mulefat Thickets within the central portion of the study area.



Photograph 14: View of the Disturbed California Buckwheat Scrub in the foreground and Arroyo Willow Thickets in the background within the central portion of the study area.



Photograph 15: View of the study area within the northern boundary facing southeast.



Photograph 16: View of the California Walnut Groves along the northern section of the study area.



Photograph 17: View of the study area within the northern boundary facing southwest.



Photograph 18: View of the disturbed land in the foreground and Arroyo Willow Thickets in the background within the western section of the study area.

ATTACHMENT C

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES POTENTIAL TO OCCUR TABLE

SPECIAL-STATUS PLANT SPECIES WITH POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN STUDY AREA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR/Other)	Habitats/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur in Study Area
Abronia villosa var. *aurita*	chaparral sand-verbena	None/None/1B.1/ BLM-S, USFS-S	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Desert dunes; Sandy/annual herb/(Jan)Mar–Sep/245–5250	Not expected to occur. The study area lacks the sandy soils preferred by this species.
Acanthoscyphus parishii var. *parishii*	Parish's oxytheca	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest; Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)/annual herb/June–Sep/4005–8530	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range, and there is no suitable habitat present.
Amaranthus watsonii	Watson's amaranth	None/None/4.3/None	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub/annual herb/Apr–Sep/65–5580	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Androsace elongata ssp. *acuta*	California androsace	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Valley and foothill grassland/annual herb/Mar–June/490–4280	Moderate potential to occur. The study area contains suitable habitat for this species, however, a majority of the coastal sage scrub habitat present is of moderate quality or disturbed, and there is no connectivity to known extant populations.
Aphyllon validum ssp. *validum*	Rock Creek broomrape	None/None/1B.2/USFS-S	Chaparral, Pinyon and juniper woodland; Granitic/perennial herb (parasitic)/May–Sep/3380–6560	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range, and there is no suitable habitat present.
Arctostaphylos glandulosa ssp. *gabrielensis*	San Gabriel manzanita	None/None/1B.2/USFS-S	Chaparral (rocky)/perennial evergreen shrub/Mar/1950–4920	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range, and there is no suitable habitat present.
Asplenium vespertinum	western spleenwort	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub; Rocky/perennial rhizomatous herb/Feb–June/590–3280	Not expected to occur. The study area lacks the rocky soils preferred by this species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR/Other)	Habitats/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur in Study Area
Astragalus bicristatus	crested milk-vetch	None/None/4.3/USFS-S	Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest; Carbonate (usually), Rocky (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)/perennial herb/May–Aug/5580–9005	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range, and there is no suitable habitat present.
Astragalus brauntonii	Braunton's milk-vetch	FE/None/1B.1/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; Burned areas (sometimes), Carbonate, Disturbed areas (sometimes), Sandstone (usually)/perennial herb/Jan–Aug/15–2100	Not expected to occur. The study area lacks the carbonate substrate preferred by this species and the sandstone substrates usually preferred by this species.
Atriplex coulteri	Coulter's saltbush	None/None/1B.2/None	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; Alkaline (sometimes), Clay (sometimes)/perennial herb/Mar–Oct/10–1510	Not expected to occur. The study area lacks the alkaline and clay substrates sometimes preferred by this species, and there is no connectivity to known extant populations.
Atriplex parishii	Parish's brittlescale	None/None/1B.1/USFS-S	Chenopod scrub, Playas, Vernal pools; Alkaline/annual herb/June–Oct/80–6235	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Berberis nevinii	Nevin's barberry	FE/SE/1B.1/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian scrub; Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)/perennial evergreen shrub/(Feb)Mar–June/230–2705	Absent. This species was not detected during the 2025 surveys.
Brodiaea filifolia	thread-leaved brodiaea	FT/SE/1B.1/None	Chaparral (openings), Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Playas, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; Clay (often)/perennial bulbiferous herb/Mar–June/80–3675	Not expected to occur. The study area lacks the clay soils often preferred by this species.
Calochortus clavatus var. *clavatus*	club-haired mariposa lily	None/None/4.3/USFS-S	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; Clay, Rocky, Serpentine (usually)/perennial bulbiferous herb/(Mar)May–June/100–4265	Not expected to occur. The study area lacks the clay, rocky, and serpentine soils usually preferred by this species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR/Other)	Habitats/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur in Study Area
Calochortus clavatus var. *gracilis*	slender mariposa-lily	None/None/1B.2/USFS-S	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/perennial bulbiferous herb/Mar–June(Nov)/1050–3280	Moderate potential to occur. The study area contains suitable habitat for this species; however, a majority of the coastal sage scrub habitat present is of moderate quality or disturbed, and there is no connectivity to known extant populations.
Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa-lily	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Valley and foothill grassland; Granitic, Rocky/perennial bulbiferous herb/May–July/330–5580	Moderate. The study area contains suitable habitat for this species; however, a majority of the coastal sage scrub habitat present is of moderate quality or disturbed, and there is no connectivity to known extant populations.
Calochortus weedii var. *intermedius*	intermediate mariposa-lily	None/None/1B.2/USFS-S	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; Rocky/perennial bulbiferous herb/May–July/345–2805	Not expected to occur. The study area lacks the rocky soils preferred by this species.
Calystegia felix	lucky morning-glory	None/None/1B.1/None	Meadows and seeps (sometimes alkaline), Riparian scrub (alluvial); Alkaline (sometimes), Loam (sometimes)/annual rhizomatous herb/Mar–Sep/100–705	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
Camissoniopsis lewisii	Lewis' evening-primrose	None/None/3/None	Cismontane woodland, Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; Clay (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)/annual herb/Mar–May(June)/0–985	Not expected to occur. The study area lacks the clay and sandy soils sometimes preferred by this species, and there is no connectivity to known extant populations.
Castilleja gleasoni	Mt. Gleason paintbrush	None/SR/1B.2/USFS-S	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland; Granitic/perennial herb (hemiparasitic)/May–June(Sep)/3805–7120	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range, and there is no suitable habitat present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR/Other)	Habitats/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur in Study Area
Centromadia parryi ssp. *australis*	southern tarplant	None/None/1B.1/None	Marshes and swamps (margins), Valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic), Vernal pools/annual herb/May–Nov/0–1575	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Centromadia pungens ssp. *laevis*	smooth tarplant	None/None/1B.1/None	Chenopod scrub, Meadows and seeps, Playas, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland; Alkaline/annual herb/Apr–Sep/0–2100	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Chorizanthe leptotheca	Peninsular spineflower	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest; Granitic/annual herb/May–Aug/985–6235	Not expected to occur. The study area lacks the granitic substrates preferred by this species.
Chorizanthe parryi var. *parryi*	Parry's spineflower	None/None/1B.1/BLM-S, USFS-S	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; Openings, Rocky (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)/annual herb/Apr–June/900–4005	Not expected to occur. The study area lacks the rocky outcrops and sandy soils sometimes preferred by this species, and there is no connectivity to known extant populations.
Cladium californicum	California saw-grass	None/None/2B.2/USFS-S	Marshes and swamps (alkaline, freshwater), Meadows and seeps/perennial rhizomatous herb/June–Sep/195–5250	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Convolvulus simulans	small-flowered morning-glory	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral (openings), Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; Clay, Seeps, Serpentine/annual herb/Mar–July/100–2430	Not expected to occur. The study area lacks the clay soils, seeps, and serpentine substrates preferred by this species.
Deinandra paniculata	paniculate tarplant	None/None/4.2/None	Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; Sandy (sometimes), Vernally Mesic (usually)/annual herb/(Mar)Apr–Nov/80–3085	Not expected to occur. The study area lacks the sandy soils and vernally mesic habitats usually preferred by this species.
Dodecahema leptoceras	slender-horned spineflower	FE/SE/1B.1/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub (alluvial fans); Sandy/annual herb/Apr–June/655–2495	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR/Other)	Habitats/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur in Study Area
Dudleya cymosa ssp. *crebrifolia*	San Gabriel River dudleya	None/None/1B.2/USFS-S	Chaparral (granitic)/perennial herb/Apr–July/900–1500	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Dudleya densiflora	San Gabriel Mountains dudleya	None/None/1B.1/USFS-S	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian woodland; Granitic/perennial herb/Mar–July/800–2000	Not expected to occur. The study area lacks granitic substrates preferred by this species.
Dudleya multicaulis	many-stemmed dudleya	None/None/1B.2/USFS-S	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; Clay (often)/perennial herb/Apr–July/50–2590	Moderate potential to occur. The study area contains suitable habitat for this species; however, a majority of the coastal sage scrub habitat present is of moderate quality or disturbed, and there is no connectivity to known extant populations.
Eriastrum densifolium ssp. *sanctorum*	Santa Ana River woollystar	FE/SE/1B.1/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub (alluvial fans); Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)/perennial herb/Apr–Sep/300–2000	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Fimbristylis thermalis	hot springs fimbristylis	None/None/2B.2/None	Meadows and seeps (alkaline, near hot springs)/perennial rhizomatous herb/July–Sep/360–4395	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Galium angustifolium ssp. *gabrielense*	San Antonio Canyon bedstraw	None/None/4.3/None	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest; Granitic, Rocky (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)/perennial herb/Apr–Aug/3935–8695	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range, and there is no suitable habitat present.
Galium grande	San Gabriel bedstraw	None/None/1B.2/USFS-S	Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest/perennial deciduous shrub/Jan–July/1395–4920	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range, and there is no suitable habitat present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR/Other)	Habitats/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur in Study Area
Galium jepsonii	Jepson's bedstraw	None/None/4.3/None	Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest; Granitic, Gravelly (sometimes), Rocky (sometimes)/perennial rhizomatous herb/July–Aug/5055–8205	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range, and there is no suitable habitat present.
Heuchera caespitosa	urn-flowered alumroot	None/None/4.3/USFS-S	Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian forest (montane), Upper montane coniferous forest; Rocky/perennial rhizomatous herb/May–Aug/3790–8695	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range, and there is no suitable habitat present.
Horkelia cuneata var. *puberula*	mesa horkelia	None/None/1B.1/USFS-S	Chaparral (maritime), Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub; Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)/perennial herb/Feb–July(Sep)/230–2660	Absent. This species was not detected during the 2025 surveys.
Imperata brevifolia	California satintail	None/None/2B.1/USFS-S	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps (often alkali), Mojavean desert scrub, Riparian scrub; Mesic/perennial rhizomatous herb/Sep–May/0–3985	Not expected to occur. The study area lacks the mesic conditions preferred by the species.
Juglans californica	Southern California black walnut	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland/perennial deciduous tree/Mar–Aug/165–2955	Present. This species was detected within the study area during 2025 surveys.
Juncus acutus ssp. *leopoldii*	southwestern spiny rush	None/None/4.2/None	Coastal dunes (mesic), Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps (coastal salt), Meadows and seeps (alkaline seeps)/perennial rhizomatous herb/(Mar)May–June/10–2955	Absent. This species was not detected during the 2025 surveys.
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. *coulteri*	Coulter's goldfields	None/None/1B.1/BLM-S	Marshes and swamps (coastal salt), Playas, Vernal pools/annual herb/Feb–June/5–4005	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Lathyrus splendens	pride-of-California	None/None/4.3/None	Chaparral/perennial herb/Mar–June/655–5005	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR/Other)	Habitats/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur in Study Area
Lepechinia fragrans	fragrant pitcher sage	None/None/4.2/USFS-S	Chaparral/perennial shrub/Mar–Oct/65–4300	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Lepidium virginicum var. *robinsonii*	Robinson's pepper-grass	None/None/4.3/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub/annual herb/Jan–July/5–2905	Moderate. This study area contains suitable habitat for this species; however, a majority of the coastal sage scrub habitat present is of moderate quality or disturbed, and there is no connectivity to known extant populations.
Lilium humboldtii ssp. *ocellatum*	ocellated Humboldt lily	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian woodland; Openings/perennial bulbiferous herb/Mar–July(Aug)/100–5905	Moderate potential to occur. The study area contains suitable habitat for this species; however, a majority of the coastal sage scrub habitat present is of moderate quality or disturbed, and there is no connectivity to known extant populations.
Lilium parryi	lemon lily	None/None/1B.2/USFS-S	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Riparian forest, Upper montane coniferous forest; Mesic/perennial bulbiferous herb/July–Aug/4005–9005	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range, and there is no suitable habitat present.
Linanthus concinnus	San Gabriel linanthus	None/None/1B.2/USFS-S	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest; Openings, Rocky/annual herb/Apr–July/4985–9185	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range, and there is no suitable habitat present.
Microseris douglasii ssp. *platycarpha*	small-flowered microseris	None/None/4.2/None	Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools; Clay/annual herb/Mar–May/50–3510	Not expected to occur. They study area lacks the heavy clay soils preferred by this species.
Monardella australis ssp. *jokerstii*	Jokerst's monardella	None/None/1B.1/USFS-S	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest; Alluvial Terraces, Scree, Slopes, Talus, Washes/perennial rhizomatous herb/July–Sep/4430–5740	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range, and there is no suitable habitat present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR/Other)	Habitats/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur in Study Area
Monardella breweri ssp. *glandulifera*	Brown's Flat monardella	None/None/1B.2/None	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest; Dry, Openings/annual herb/May–Aug/4265–4920	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range, and there is no suitable habitat present.
Monardella macrantha ssp. *hallii*	Hall's monardella	None/None/1B.3/USFS-S	Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Valley and foothill grassland/perennial rhizomatous herb/June–Oct/2395–7200	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range, and there is no suitable habitat present.
Monardella saxicola	rock monardella	None/None/4.2/USFS-S	Chaparral, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Lower montane coniferous forest; Rocky, Serpentine (usually)/perennial rhizomatous herb/June–Sep/1640–5905	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range, and there is no suitable habitat present.
Monardella viridis	green monardella	None/None/4.3/None	Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland/perennial rhizomatous herb/June–Sep/330–3315	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Muhlenbergia californica	California muhly	None/None/4.3/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps; Mesic, Seeps, Streambanks/perennial rhizomatous herb/June–Sep/330–6560	Not expected to occur. The survey area lacks the mesic microhabitats preferred by this species.
Muhlenbergia utilis	aparejo grass	None/None/2B.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps, Meadows and seeps; Alkaline (sometimes), Serpentine (sometimes)/perennial rhizomatous herb/Mar–Oct/80–7630	Not expected to occur. The study area lacks the alkaline and serpentine substrates sometimes preferred by this species, and there is no connectivity to known extant populations.
Navarretia prostrata	prostrate vernal pool navarretia	None/None/1B.2/None	Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland (alkaline), Vernal pools; Mesic/annual herb/Apr–July/10–3970	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR/Other)	Habitats/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur in Study Area
Oreonana vestita	woolly mountain-parsley	None/None/1B.3/BLM-S, USFS-S	Lower montane coniferous forest, Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest; Gravelly (sometimes), Talus (sometimes)/perennial herb/Mar–Sep/5300–11485	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range, and there is no suitable habitat present.
Pelazoneuron puberulum var. *sonorense*	Sonoran maiden fern	None/None/2B.2/USFS-S	Meadows and seeps (seeps, streams)/perennial rhizomatous herb/Jan–Sep/165–2000	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Phacelia hubbyi	Hubby's phacelia	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland; Gravelly, Rocky, Talus/annual herb/Apr–July/0–3280	Not expected to occur. The study area lacks the gravelly, rocky, and talus substrates preferred by this species.
Phacelia ramosissima var. *austrolitoralis*	south coast branching phacelia	None/None/3.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps (coastal salt); Rocky (sometimes), Sandy/perennial herb/Mar–Aug/15–985	Not expected to occur. The study area lacks the rocky soils sometimes preferred by this species and the sandy soils preferred by this species.
Phacelia stellaris	Brand's star phacelia	None/None/1B.1/None	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub/annual herb/Mar–June/5–1310	Moderate. This study area contains suitable habitat for this species; however, a majority of the coastal sage scrub habitat present is of moderate quality or disturbed, and there is no connectivity to known extant populations.
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum	white rabbit-tobacco	None/None/2B.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland; Gravelly, Sandy/perennial herb/(July)Aug–Nov(Dec)/0–6890	Not expected to occur. The study area lacks the gravelly and sandy soils preferred by this species.
Quercus durata var. *gabrielensis*	San Gabriel oak	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland/perennial evergreen shrub/Apr–May/1475–3280	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range, and there is no suitable habitat present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR/Other)	Habitats/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur in Study Area
Quercus engelmannii	Engelmann oak	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland/perennial deciduous tree/Mar–June/165–4265	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Romneya coulteri	Coulter's matilija poppy	None/None/4.2/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub; Burned areas (often)/perennial rhizomatous herb/Mar–July(Aug)/65–3935	Absent. This species was not detected during the 2025 surveys.
Sagittaria sanfordii	Sanford's arrowhead	None/None/1B.2/BLM-S	Marshes and swamps (shallow freshwater)/perennial rhizomatous herb (emergent)/May–Oct(Nov)/0–2135	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Senecio aphanactis	chaparral ragwort	None/None/2B.2/None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub; Alkaline (sometimes)/annual herb/Jan–Apr(May)/50–2625	Moderate. This study area contains suitable habitat for this species; however, the study area lacks the alkaline conditions sometimes preferred by the species, and there is no connectivity to known extant populations.
Senecio astephanus	San Gabriel ragwort	None/None/4.3/None	Chaparral, Coastal scrub; Rocky, Slopes/perennial herb/May–July/1310–4920	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range, and there is no suitable habitat present.
Sidalcea neomexicana	salt spring checkerbloom	None/None/2B.2/USFS-S	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, Playas; Alkaline, Mesic/perennial herb/Mar–June/50–5020	Not expected to occur. The study area lacks the alkaline and mesic conditions preferred by the species.
Sidotheca caryophylloides	chickweed oxytheca	None/None/4.3/USFS-S	Lower montane coniferous forest (sandy)/annual herb/July–Sep(Oct)/3655–8530	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range, and there is no suitable habitat present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/ CRPR/Other)	Habitats/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur in Study Area
Symphyotrichum defoliatum	San Bernardino aster	None/None/1B.2/USFS-S	Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Marshes and swamps, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic); Streambanks/perennial rhizomatous herb/July–Nov/5–6695	Not expected to occur. The study area lacks the streambank microhabitats preferred by this species.
Symphyotrichum greatae	Greata's aster	None/None/1B.3/None	Broadleafed upland forest, Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian woodland; Mesic/perennial rhizomatous herb/June–Oct/985–6595	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Thysanocarpus rigidus	rigid fringepod	None/None/1B.2/USFS-S	Pinyon and juniper woodland; Dry, Rocky, Slopes/annual herb/Feb–May/1970–7220	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range, and there is no suitable habitat present.

Status Legend:
Federal
FE: Federally listed as endangered
FT: Federally listed as threatened
State
SE: State listed as endangered
SR: State Rare

BLM-S: Bureau of Land Management Sensitive
USFS-S: U.S. Forest Service Sensitive

California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)
CRPR 1B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere
CRPR 2B: Plants rare, threatened, or endangered in California but more common elsewhere
CRPR 3: Review List: Plants about which more information is needed
CRPR 4: Watch List: Plants of limited distribution
0.1: Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
0.2: Moderately threatened in California (20–80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
0.3: Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened / low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

ATTACHMENT D

SPECIES COMPENDIUM

*Scientific Name** - Common Name	Special-status Listing
VASCULAR SPECIES	
EUDICOTS	
ADOXACEAE—Muskroot Family	
Sambucus mexicana - blue elderberry	
ANACARDIACEAE—Sumac or Cashew Family	
Malosma laurina - laurel sumac	
APIACEAE—Carrot Family	
*Conium maculatum** - poison hemlock	
*Foeniculum vulgare** - fennel	
APOCYNACEAE—Dogbane Family	
Asclepias fascicularis - narrow-leaf milkweed	
ASTERACEAE—Sunflower Family	
Artemisia californica - California sagebrush	
Baccharis pilularis - coyote brush	
Baccharis salicifolia - mule fat	
Baccharis sarothroides - broom baccharis	
*Carduus pycnocephalus** - Italian thistle	
*Centaurea melitensis** - Maltese star-thistle	
Corethrogyne filaginifolia - sand-aster	
Deinandra fasciculata - clustered tarweed	
Eriophyllum confertiflorum - golden-yarrow	
*Helminthotheca echioides** - bristly oxtongue	
Heterotheca grandiflora – telegraph weed	
Isocoma menziesii - Menzies's golden bush	
*Lactuca serriola** - prickly lettuce	
Malacothrix saxatilis - cliff desert dandelion	
Pseudognaphalium californicum - ladies' tobacco	
*Silybum marianum** - blessed milk thistle	
*Sonchus asper** - spiny sow thistle	
*Oncosiphon pilulifer** - stinknet	
BRASSICACEAE—Mustard Family	
*Brassica nigra** - black mustard	
*Hirschfeldia incana** - short podded mustard	
*Lepidium dictyotum** - alkali pepper weed	
*Sisymbrium irio** - London rocket	
CHENOPODIACEAE—Goosefoot Family	
Chenopodium californicum - California goosefoot	
*Salsola tragus** - Russian thistle	
CISTACEAE—Rock-rose Family	
*Cistus incanus** - hairy rockrose	
CONVOLVULACEAE—Morning-glory Family	
Cuscuta californica - chaparral dodder	
FABACEAE—Legume Family	
Acmispon glaber - deerweed	

*signifies introduced (non-native) species

*Scientific Name** - Common Name	Special-status Listing
Lupinus bicolor - miniature lupine	
Lupinus succulentus - arroyo lupine	
*Melilotus indicus** - sour clover	
*Vicia sativa** - garden vetch	
FAGACEAE—Oak Family	
Quercus agrifolia - coast live oak	
GERANIACEAE—Geranium Family	
*Erodium botrys** - longbeak stork's bill	
*Erodium cicutarium** - redstem filaree	
JUGLANDACEAE—Walnut Family	
Juglans californica - Southern California black walnut	CRPR 4.2
MYRSINACEAE—Myrsine Family	
*Lysimachia arvensis** - scarlet pimpernel	
ONAGRACEAE—Evening Primrose Family	
Epilobium ciliatum - fringed willowherb	
OROBANCHACEAE—Broom-rape Family	
Castilleja exserta - purple owl’s-clover	
PHRYMACEAE—Lopseed Family	
Diplacus aurantiacus - orange bush monkeyflower	
PLATANACEAE—Plane Tree, Sycamore Family	
Platanus racemosa - California sycamore	
POLYGONACEAE—Buckwheat Family	
Eriogonum fasciculatum - California buckwheat	
*Rumex crispus** - curly dock	
ROSACEAE—Rose Family	
Heteromeles arbutifolia - toyon	
RUBIACEAE—Madder Family	
*Galium parisiense** - wall bedstraw	
SALICACEAE—Willow Family	
Salix gooddingii - Goodding's black willow	
TAMARICACEAE—Tamarisk Family	
Tamarix ramosissima – salt cedar	
URTICACEAE—Nettle Family	
*Urtica urens** - dwarf nettle	
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE—Caltrop Family	
*Tribulus terrestris** - puncturevine	
MONOCOTS	
CYPERACEAE—Sedge Family	
Cyperus eragrostis - tall cyperus	
IRIDACEAE—Iris Family	
Sisyrinchium bellum - western blue-eyed grass	
POACEAE—Grass Family	
*Avena fatua** - wild oat	
*Bromus diandrus** - ripgut grass	

*signifies introduced (non-native) species

*Scientific Name** - Common Name	Special-status Listing
*Bromus hordeaceus** - soft chess	
*Bromus madritensis** - foxtail chess	
*Cortaderia selloana** - Uruguayan pampas grass	
*Festuca myuros** - rattail sixweeks grass	
Festuca perennis - Italian rye grass	
Polypogon monspeliensis – rabbitsfoot grass	
Stipa miliacea var. *miliacea* - smilo grass	
THEMIDACEAE—Brodiaea Family	
Dipterostemon capitatus - blue dicks	

California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)

CRPR 4: Watch List: Plants of limited distribution

0.2: Moderately threatened in California (20–80% occurrences threatened / moderate degree and immediacy of threat)

*signifies introduced (non-native) species

ATTACHMENT D

Aquatic Resources Delineation Report

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

We Make a Difference

April 7, 2025 JN 205694

SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIES
William Travers, P.E.
16835 West Bernardo Dr., Suite 210
San Diego, CA 92127

SUBJECT: Aquatic Resources Delineation Report for Diamond Ranch Solar Project – Cities of Pomona and Diamond Bar, Los Angeles County, California

Dear William Travers,

Michael Baker International prepared this report to document the results of a literature review and formal delineation of State and federal jurisdictional waters, including wetlands, that was conducted for the proposed Diamond Ranch Solar Project (project) located in the cities of Pomona and Diamond Bar, Los Angeles County, California. Specifically, the delineation was conducted to identify and document the extent of aquatic features within the project site that potentially fall under the jurisdictional authority of the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). This report summarizes the methodology used throughout the delineation, defines the jurisdictional authority of the regulatory agencies, and documents the findings made by Michael Baker. This report presents Michael Baker's determination of jurisdictional boundaries based on the most up-to-date regulations, written policy, and guidance approved by the regulatory agencies. However, please note that only the regulatory agencies can make a final determination of jurisdictional limits.

1.0 PROJECT LOCATION

The project site is generally located on the southern border of the City of Pomona and northwestern border of the City of Diamond Bar (Figure 1, *Regional Vicinity*). Specifically, the project site is situated south of State Route 60, west of the Philips Ranch Road on-ramp, and directly north of Diamond Ranch High School on Diamond Ranch Road in Pomona, Los Angeles County, California (Figure 2, *Project Vicinity*). The specific study area is depicted within Section 1, Township 2 South, Range 9 West of the *San Bernardino* 7.5-minute U.S. Geological (USGS) quadrangle (Figure 3, *Project Site*).

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project consists of the installation and operation of a ground-mounted, 2.8-megawatt direct current solar photovoltaic power generating system. The renewable energy generated by the project would offset electricity used by 20 District properties. The project would also include supporting structures, inverter modules, pad-mounted transformers, access roads and fencing, and onsite parking and switchgear. The project site would be graded. Approximately 38,000 cubic yards of soil would be cut, and approximately 10,100 cubic yards of soil would fill the low-lying

areas. Project construction would begin in the first quarter of 2026 and is anticipated to last 12 months. Construction staging and laydown would occur on the project site.

3.0 REGULATORY SETTING

Three key agencies regulate activities within inland lakes, streams, wetlands, and riparian areas in California. The USACE regulates activities that result in the discharge of dredged or fill material into waters of the US (WoUS), including wetlands, pursuant to Section 404 of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. Of the state agencies, the RWQCB regulates discharges to waters of the State (WoS), including wetlands, pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA, Section 13263 of the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, and *State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State*; and the CDFW regulates alterations to lakes, streambeds, and associated riparian habitats pursuant to Section 1600 et seq. of the California Fish and Game Code (CFGC).

4.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

Prior to conducting the field delineation, Michael Baker reviewed relevant literature and materials to obtain a general understanding of the environmental setting and preliminarily identify features/areas within the project site that may fall under the jurisdiction of the regulatory agencies. Refer to the subsections below for a summary of relevant materials, databases, technical reports, and guidance documents that were obtained/reviewed by Michael Baker, including a complete list of references.

4.1 Upper Chino Creek Watershed

The project site is located within the Upper Chino Creek Watershed (HUC 180702030702). The Upper Chino Creek Watershed is comprised of 24,303 acres in Chino Hills bordering the San Gabriel Mountains. Chino Creek Reach 2, San Antonio Creek, and Carbon Canyon Creek make up the watershed. The Upper Chino Creek Watershed is a sub-basin of the Santa Ana River Watershed, and its creeks are tributary to the Santa Ana River. The aquatic features on-site are not Designated Rivers under the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act or tributary to any Designated Rivers.

4.2 Soils

According to the *Custom Soil Resources Report for Western Riverside Area, California* (US Department of Agriculture [USDA] 2024a), the project site is underlain by one soil map unit: Gaviota-Chumash-Rock outcrop complex, 20 to 55 percent slopes. Michael Baker also reviewed the *Hydric Soils List for California* (USDA 2024b) to preliminarily verify whether any soil map unit listed above was classified as a “hydric soil” in the Los Angeles County, Southeastern Part area. According to the list, Gaviota-Chumash-Rock outcrop complex, 20 to 55 percent slopes is listed as hydric.

4.3 National Wetlands Inventory

Based on a review of the US Fish and Wildlife Service’s (USFWS) National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2024), several aquatic features are mapped in association with the project site. One aquatic feature to the west of the project site is mapped as a riverine system, intermittent subsystem, streambed class, with a temporary flooded water regime, and an excavated special modifier (R4SBAx) in the upstream portion; riverine system, intermittent subsystem, streambed

class, with a temporary flooded water regime (R4SBA) in the central portion; and freshwater forested/shrub wetland classified as palustrine system, forested class, temporary flooded water regime (PFOA) in the downstream portion. There is one Freshwater Emergent Wetland habitat classified as a palustrine system, emergent class, persistent subclass, with a seasonally saturated water regime (PEM1B) immediately to the east. An additional aquatic feature is mapped to the east of the project site as a riverine system, intermittent subsystem, streambed class, with an intermittently flooded water regime (R4SBJ) in the upstream portion and freshwater forested/shrub wetland classified as palustrine system, forested class, temporary flooded water regime (PFOA) in the downstream portion (NWI 2025).

4.4 Flood Zone

Based on a review of the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) National Flood Hazard Layer Viewer (FEMA 2024), the project site is located within Flood Insurance Rate Map Panel Number 06037C1725F. The majority of the project site occurs within Zones D which is described as areas with undetermined flood hazard, and the southwestern portion of the project site occurs within Zone X which is described as areas with minimal flood hazard (FEMA 2024).

4.5 National Hydrography Dataset

Based on a review of the National Hydrography Dataset Advanced Viewer (USGS 2024a), several features are mapped within the project site boundary. Multiple subsurface pipeline connectors are mapped in association with two ephemeral streams that are located to the east and west of the project site, respectively, as shown in Attachment D. These connectors convey surface flows from the surrounding hills beneath portions of Diamond Ranch High School, Diamond Ranch Road, and State Route 60/Pomona freeway and continue offsite to the northeast.

5.0 FIELD METHODOLOGY

Michael Baker certified wetland delineators April Nakagawa and Allexis Cruz conducted a jurisdictional delineation/field survey of the project site on February 27, 2025, using the most recent, agency-approved methodology, to identify and map the extent of state and federal jurisdictional features (i.e., wetland and non-wetland WoUS, WoS, streambed, and associated riparian vegetation). Based on the project's location, potential State and federal wetlands were delineated in accordance with the methods and guidance provided in the *Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual* (Environmental Laboratory 1987), the *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Arid West Region, Version 2.0* (USACE 2008), and the *State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State* (State Water Resources Control Board 2019).

While in the field, jurisdictional features were recorded on an aerial photograph at a scale of 1" = 400' using topographic contours and visible landmarks as guidelines (Google 2024). Data points were recorded in the field using a Garmin GPS Map 64sx Global Positioning System (GPS) to identify specific widths and length of jurisdictional features and the location of any ordinary high-water mark (OHWM) indicators, photograph points, soil pits, and other pertinent site characteristics. These data were then uploaded as a .shp file and confirmed/refined to ensure accuracy and consistency with hard copy notes and aerial mapping completed in the field. Michael Baker then used Esri ArcGIS Pro software to calculate the total acreage of jurisdictional features and prepare final project figures.

5.1 Streamflow Duration Assessment Method

USACE recommends determining stream duration using the methods outlined in the *User Manual for a Beta Streamflow Duration Assessment Method for the Arid West of the United States, Version 1.1* (SDAM; Mazor et al.). This manual offers a rapid and repeatable method to distinguish between ephemeral, intermittent, and perennial streamflow regimes. The SDAM considers several variables in determining the stream duration of a given reach, including presence and abundance of hydrophytic plant species, aquatic invertebrates, EPT taxa (comprised of Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera, and Trichoptera), algae, and other single indicators (fish and/or algae cover ≥10%).

5.2 Antecedent Precipitation Tool

The Antecedent Precipitation Tool (APT) is a desktop tool that supports decisions as to whether field data collection and other site-specific observations occurred under normal climatic conditions. This tool was originally developed by the USACE to streamline the review of climate data, which supports decision-making related to wetland delineations. The APT facilitates the comparison of antecedent or recent rainfall conditions for a given location to the range of normal rainfall conditions that occurred during the preceding 30 years. In addition to providing a standardized methodology to evaluate normal precipitation conditions (i.e., precipitation normalcy), the APT can assess the presence of drought conditions, as well as the approximate dates of the wet and dry seasons for a given location (USACE 2023). The APT was used for this project site to confirm that the field survey was conducted during a period of normal climatic conditions.

6.0 RESULTS

6.1 Wetland/Non-Wetland Features

Two ponded features, one drainage, and several non-jurisdictional best management practices (BMPs) were identified in the project site and 100-foot survey buffer during the February 2025 site visit (refer to Attachment E, *Site Photographs*). Both wetland and non-wetland waters were identified during the site visit.

Aquatic Feature 1 (AF-1)

Aquatic Feature 1 (AF-1) is an earthen topographic depression which borders the north-facing hill that forms the northern project site boundary. At the time of the survey, AF-1 contained ponded water and saturated soils throughout the perimeter. Dominant vegetation includes Goodding's willow (*Salix gooddingii*, FACW), mulefat (*Baccharis salicifolia*, FAC), and spikerush (*Eleocharis macrostachya*, OBL). AF-1 is surrounded by upland vegetation dominated by coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis,* UPL) and unidentified grass species.

One soil pit (SP1) was excavated in association with AF-1. SP1 was excavated in an area of saturated soils adjacent to the ponded water. SP1 exhibited a dominance of hydrophytic vegetation, and hydric soil indicators included significant amounts of redox concentrations and depletions throughout the entire matrix. Several primary wetland hydrology indicators were observed including surface water, saturated soils, and water-stained leaves. Therefore, AF-1 was determined to be a wetland (refer to Attachment F, *Wetland Data Forms*).

Aquatic Feature 2 (AF-2)

AF-2 is an earthen topographic depression located directly south of AF-1, separated by a small berm. At the time of the survey, AF-2 contained ponded water and saturated soils throughout the perimeter. Dominant vegetation consisted of spikerush, and the surface water contained notable algae.

One soil pit was excavated in the berm separating AF-1 and AF-2 in an area of saturated soils adjacent to the ponded water. SP2 was vegetated with coyote bush, mulefat, spikerush, curly dock (*Rumex crispus*, FAC), phacelia (*Phacelia distans*, FACU), milk thistle (*Silybum marianum*, UPL), and unidentified grass species and did not exhibit a dominance of hydrophytic vegetation. Redox concentrations and depletions were observed throughout the entire soil matrix; however, no hydric soil indicators were met. Soil saturation was noted as a primary indicator for wetland hydrology, but SP2 was determined as non-wetland due to the lack of hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soil indicators which indicated the separation between AF-1 and AF-2 as two separate wetland features (refer to Attachment F, *Wetland Data Forms*).

Aquatic Feature 3 (AF-3)

AF-3 is an earthen drainage which originates from a concrete culvert within the southeastern portion of the 100-foot survey buffer and flows northeast for approximately 42 feet before continuing offsite. At the time of the survey, there was no flowing or standing water within the channel. A small amount of mulefat was noted immediately downstream of the culvert, and the remainder of the channel invert was generally unvegetated. The banks were lined with small amounts of California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum,* UPL) and California sagebush (*Artemisia californica*, UPL), and the surrounding uplands were vegetated with dead summer mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana,* UPL), tocalote (*Centaurea melitensis*, UPL), and unidentified grass species. An OHWM of roughly 2 feet was present throughout the length of the channel and was defined by a clean line impressed upon the bank and change in vegetation. Due to the short length and lack of hydrophytic vegetation associated with the sole drainage feature on-site (AF-3), it was determined that the SDAM was not applicable. However, the onsite reach of AF-3 is assumed to be ephemeral due to a lack of hydrophytic vegetation.

Non-jurisdictional BMPs

Several non-jurisdictional BMPs were mapped along the southern, eastern, and northern boundaries of the site. The majority of the non-jurisdictional BMPS occur primarily outside of the main project site but within the 100-foot survey buffer and consist of concrete v-ditches which were constructed and drain in uplands. Several of these BMPs drain northwest and intersect or connect to ditches in the north and terminate outside of the buffer on the hill bordering the State Route 60/Pomona freeway.

6.2 Antecedent Precipitation Tool

The APT results for the field survey confirmed that the survey was conducted during normal climatic conditions for the project location (refer to Attachment G, *APT Results*). Due to the presence of surface water throughout the project site, the survey date occurring within late winter, and the APT results confirming no rainfall had occurred immediately prior to the site visit, it was determined that AF-1 and AF-2 exhibit an intermittent hydrologic regime. AF-3 is assumed to be ephemeral as described above.

7.0 FINDINGS

None of the three aquatic features on-site exhibit a continuous surface connection to a Traditional Navigable Water. Accordingly, AF-1, AF-2, and AF-3 are not considered subject to USACE jurisdiction pursuant to Section 404 or RWQCB jurisdiction pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA. However, due to the presence of an OHWM, AF-1, AF-2, and AF-3 are considered subject to RWQCB jurisdiction pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Act. RWQCB jurisdiction totals approximately 0.002 acres of non-wetland WoS (42 linear feet) and 0.41 acres of wetland WoS (520 linear feet). In addition, the aquatic features exhibited a bed and bank and are therefore considered jurisdictional to the CDFW under Section 1600 et seq. of the CFGC; the on-site portions of the aquatic features comprise approximately 0.41 acres (562 linear feet) of vegetated streambed. None of the BMPs were mapped as jurisdictional and subsequently are not subject to regulation. Refer to Table 1, below, and Figure 4, *Regional Board Jurisdictional Map*, and Figure 5, *CDFW Jurisdictional Map* provided in Attachment A.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The USACE regulates discharge of dredged or fill material into WoUS pursuant to Section 404 of the CWA and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. Evidence of an OHWM was noted within AF-1, AF-2, and AF-3 at the project site; however, these features all lack a continuous surface connection to a downstream Traditional Navigable Water. Therefore, none of the onsite aquatic features would be subject to USACE jurisdiction under Section 404 of the CWA.

The RWQCB regulates discharges to surface waters pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and Section 13263 of the Porter-Cologne Act. Temporary and/or permanent impacts resulting from the project would require Waste Discharge Requirements from the RWQCB pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Act prior to impacts occurring within jurisdictional areas. The RWQCB also requires that compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act be obtained prior to obtaining authorization. An RWQCB application fee is required with the application package and is calculated based on the acreage of jurisdictional impacts.

The CDFW regulates substantial alterations to lakes, streambeds, and riparian habitats pursuant to Section 1600 et seq. of the CFGC. Therefore, formal notification to and subsequent authorization from the CDFW would be required prior to commencement of construction activities within the CDFW jurisdictional areas. The CDFW also requires that compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act be obtained prior to issuing the final Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement. In addition, a notification fee is required, which is calculated based on project costs within CDFW jurisdictional areas.

TABLE 1: STATE AND FEDERAL JURISDICTIONAL RESOURCES

Feature Name	Location (Lat/Long)	Cowardin Type	Linear Feet	RWQCB (acres)		USACE		CDFW (acres)	
				Non-Wetland WoS	Wetland WoS	Non-Wetland WoUS	Wetland WoS	Vegetated Streambed	Associated Riparian
AF-1	34.024921°, -117.777394°	Freshwater Emergent Wetland	455	-	0.39	-	-	0.39	-
AF-2	34.024677°, -117.776856°	Freshwater Emergent Wetland	64	-	0.02	-	-	0.02	-
AF-3	34.023321°, -117.774283°	Riverine	42	0.002	-	-	-	0.002	-
		TOTAL	**562**	**0.002**	**0.41**	**-**	**-**	**0.412**	**-**

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (949) 472-3468 or april.nakagawa@mbakerintl.com should you have any questions or require further information.

Sincerely,



April Nakagawa, PWS
Senior Regulatory Specialist
Natural Resources & Environmental Services

Attachments:

A. *Project Figures*
B. *USFWS National Wetlands Inventory Map*
C. *FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map*
D. *USGS National Hydrography Dataset Advanced Viewer Map*
E. *Site Photographs*
F. *Wetland Data Forms*
G. *APT Results*
H. *References*

ATTACHMENT A

Project Figures



3/11/2025 JN \\santca1hub\SANDCA1FS1\Hroot\PDATA\205694_Southland DRHS Solar Farm\GIS\APRX\205694 Southland DRHS Solar Farm\205694 DRHS Solar Farm.aprx

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: ArcGIS Online, 2018

DIAMOND RANCH SOLAR FARM PROJECT
AQUATIC RESOURCES DELINEATION REPORT

Regional Vicinity

Figure 1



3/11/2025 JN: \\santca1fub\SANDCA1FS1\Root\PDATA\205694_Southland DRHS Solar Farm\GIS\APRX\205694 Southland DRHS Solar Farm.aprx

Legend

Project Site

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

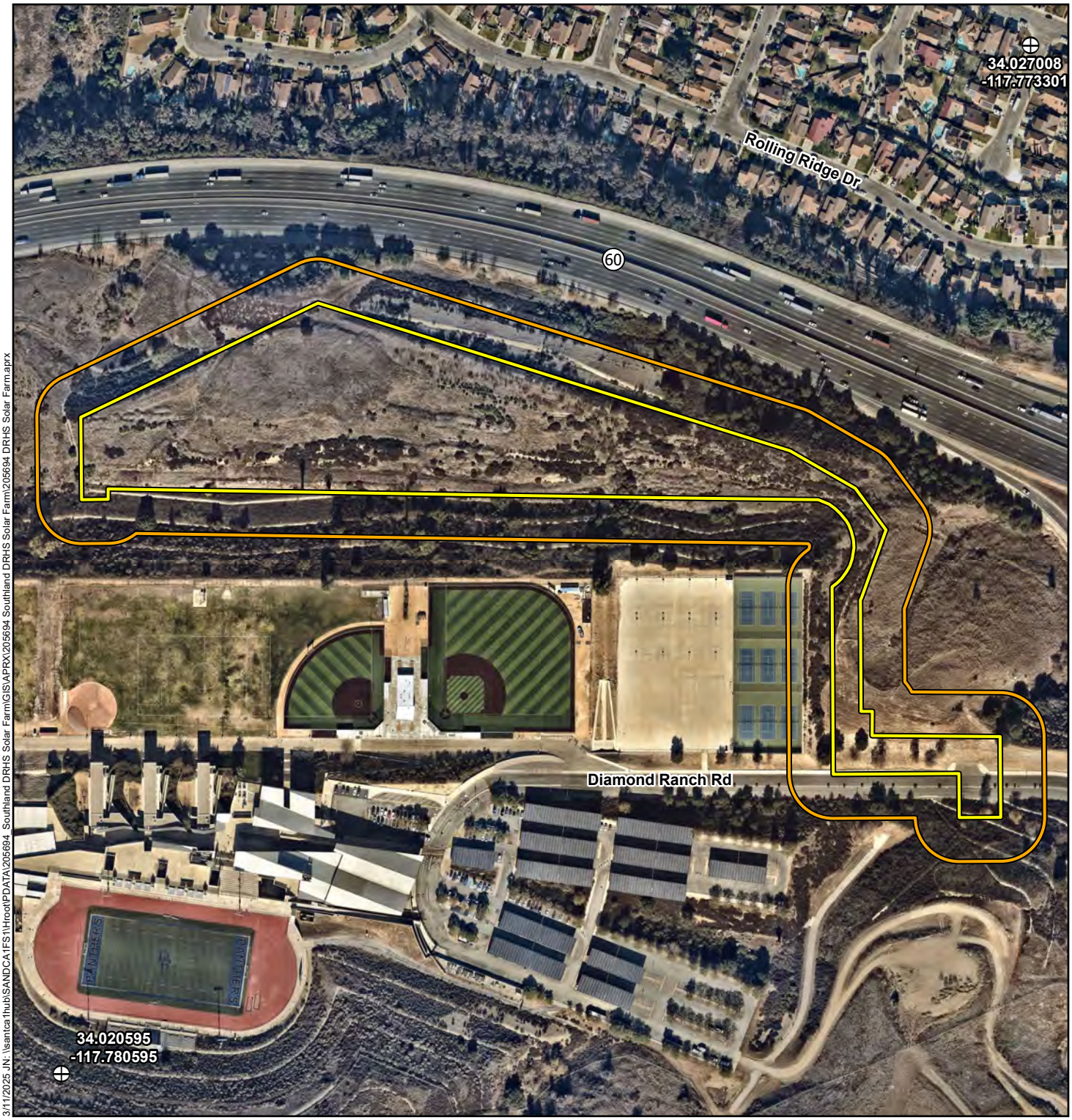
0 0.25 0.5 Miles

Source: USGS 7.5-Minute topographic quadrangle maps: *Ontario and San Dimas, California (2021), Prado Dam and Yorba Linda, California (2022)*

DIAMOND RANCH SOLAR FARM PROJECT
AQUATIC RESOURCES DELINEATION REPORT

Project Vicinity

Figure 2



3/11/2025 JN: \\santca1fub\SANDCA1FS1\Root\PDATA\205694_Southland DRHS Solar Farm\GIS\APRX\205694 Southland DRHS Solar Farm\205694 DRHS Solar Farm.aprx

Legend

- Project Site
- Survey Area (100-foot Buffer)
- ⊕ Reference Point

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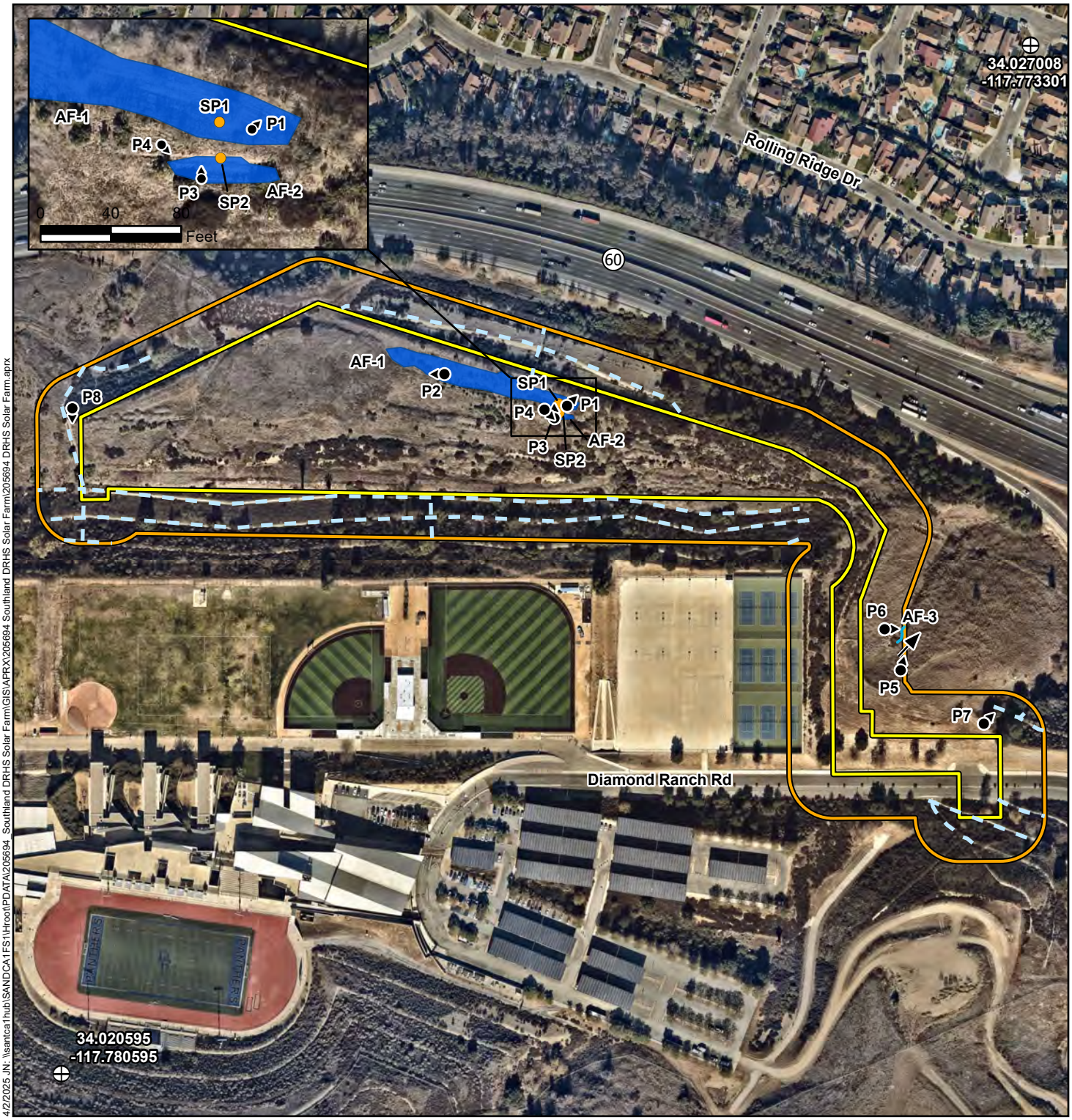
0 160 320 Feet

Source: Nearmap/Raymore (2024)

DIAMOND RANCH SOLAR FARM PROJECT
AQUATIC RESOURCES DELINEATION REPORT

Project Site

Figure 3



4/2/2025 JN: \\santca1fs1\hroot\DATA\205694_Southland DRHS Solar Farm\GIS\APRX\205694 Southland DRHS Solar Farm\205694 DRHS Solar Farm.aprx

Legend

- Project Site
- Survey Area (100-foot Buffer)
- Reference Point
- Wetland Waters of the State (0.41 acre)
- Non-Wetland Waters of the State (0.002 acre)
- Non-Jurisdictional BMP
- Flow Direction
- Photograph Point and Direction
- Soil Pit

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 160 320 Feet

Source: Nearmap/Raymore (2024)

DIAMOND RANCH SOLAR FARM PROJECT
AQUATIC RESOURCES DELINEATION REPORT

Regional Board Jurisdictional Map

Figure 4



4/2/2025 JN: \\santca1fs\hub\SANDCA1FS1\HrootPDATA\205694 Southland DRHS Solar Farm\GISAPRX\205694 Southland DRHS Solar Farm\205694 DRHS Solar Farm.aprx

Legend

- Project Site
- Survey Area (100-foot Buffer)
- Reference Point
- Associated Riparian (0.41 acre)
- Vegetated Streambed (0.002 acre)
- Non-Jurisdictional BMP
- Flow Direction
- Photograph Point and Direction

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 160 320 Feet

Source: Nearmap/Raymore (2024)

DIAMOND RANCH SOLAR FARM PROJECT
AQUATIC RESOURCES DELINEATION REPORT

CDFW Jurisdictional Map

Figure 5

ATTACHMENT B

USFWS National Wetlands Inventory Map

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wetlands Inventory

Diamond Ranch Solar Project



February 14, 2025

Wetlands

- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

ATTACHMENT C

FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map

National Flood Hazard Layer FIRMette

FEMA

117°47'1"W 34°1'43"N



0 250 500 1,000 1,500 2,000 Feet

1:6,000

117°46'24"W 34°1'14"N

Basemap Imagery Source: USGS National Map 2023

Legend

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS
- Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) *Zone A, V, A99*
- With BFE or Depth *Zone AE, AO, AH, VE, AR*
- Regulatory Floodway

OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD
- 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile *Zone X*
- Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee. See Notes. *Zone X*
- Area with Flood Risk due to Levee *Zone D*

OTHER AREAS
- NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard *Zone X*
- Effective LOMRs
- Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard *Zone D*

GENERAL STRUCTURES
- Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
- Levee, Dike, or Floodwall

OTHER FEATURES
- 20.2 Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance
- 17.5 Water Surface Elevation
- Coastal Transect
- Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
- Limit of Study
- Jurisdiction Boundary
- Coastal Transect Baseline
- Profile Baseline
- Hydrographic Feature

MAP PANELS
- Digital Data Available
- No Digital Data Available
- Unmapped

N

The pin displayed on the map is an approximate point selected by the user and does not represent an authoritative property location.

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards

The flood hazard information is derived directly from the authoritative NFHL web services provided by FEMA. This map was exported on 2/14/2025 at 4:51 PM and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time.

This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date. Map images for unmapped and unmodernized areas cannot be used for regulatory purposes.

ATTACHMENT D

USGS National Hydrography Dataset Advanced Viewer Map

Diamond Ranch Solar The National Map Advanced Viewer



ATTACHMENT E

Site Photographs



Photograph 1: View facing northeast depicting saturation and vegetation of AF-1 (latitude 34.024784°, longitude -117.776896°).



Photograph 2: View facing west depicting the western portion of AF-1 (latitude 34.024966°, longitude -117.777703°).



Photograph 3: View facing north depicting ponding and vegetation of AF-2 (latitude 34.024682°, longitude -117.776895°).



Photograph 4: View facing south depicting ponding and vegetation of AF-2 (latitude 34.024737°, longitude -117.776917°).



Photograph 5: View facing northeast depicting the culvert and mulefat associated with AF-3 (latitude 34.023205°, longitude -117.774442°).



Photograph 6: View facing east depicting the downstream portion of AF-3 (latitude 34.023363°, longitude -117.774408°).



Photograph 7: View facing north depicting a typical non-jurisdictional BMP on-site surrounded by uplands (latitude 34.022772°, longitude -117.773665°).



Photograph 8: View facing south depicting a typical non-jurisdictional BMP on-site surrounded by uplands (latitude 34.024754°, longitude -117.780552).

ATTACHMENT F

Wetland Data Forms

Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA SHEET – Arid West Region
See ERDC/EL TR-08-28; the proponent agency is CECW-CO-R

OMB Control #: 0710-0024, Exp: 11/30/2024
Requirement Control Symbol EXEMPT:
(Authority: AR 335-15, paragraph 5-2a)

Project/Site: Diamond Ranch Solar | City/County: Diamond Bar & Pomona/ LA County | Sampling Date: 02/27/2025
Applicant/Owner: Southland Industries | State: CA | Sampling Point: SP1
Investigator(s): A. Nakagawa, A. Cruz | Section, Township, Range: S1, T2S, R9W
Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Terrace | Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave | Slope (%): 0-3
Subregion (LRR): LRR C | Lat: 34.024775° | Long: -117.776849° | Datum: NAD83
Soil Map Unit Name: Gaviota-Chumash-Rock outcrop complex, 20 to 55 percent slopes | NWI classification: N/A
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes x No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ____ No X
Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes X No ____
Hydric Soil Present? Yes X No ____
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes X No ____

Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? **Yes** X **No** ____

Remarks:
Normal conditions after rain event (3 weeks prior to sampling date), evidence of previous ponding. SP1 is within a low topographic, concave location.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1. *Salix gooddingii*	15	Yes	FACW
2.			
3.			
4.			
	15	=Total Cover	
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Baccharis salicifolia*	40	Yes	FAC
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
	40	=Total Cover	
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Eleocharis macrostachya*	20	Yes	OBL
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
	20	=Total Cover	
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1. N/A	0		
2.			
		=Total Cover	

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 25 % Cover of Biotic Crust 0

Dominance Test worksheet:
Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 3 (A)
Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)
Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 100.0% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	20	x 1 =	20
FACW species	15	x 2 =	30
FAC species	40	x 3 =	120
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	0	x 5 =	0
Column Totals:	75 (A)		170 (B)

Prevalence Index = B/A = 2.27

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
X Dominance Test is >50%
X Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
___ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)
[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? **Yes** X **No** ____

Remarks:
Dead plant material throughout and scattered across soil surface.

SOIL Sampling Point: SP1

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth (inches)	Matrix Color (moist)	Matrix %	Redox Features Color (moist)	Redox Features %	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-7	10YR 4/3	99	10YR 5/8	1	C	M	Loamy/Clayey	Lots of organic matter within matrix
7-16	2.5Y 4/4	62	10YR 5/8	4	C	M	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent redox concentrations
			2.5Y 3/2	2	C	M		Distinct redox concentrations
			10GY 5/1	7	D	M		Gley inclusions
			7.5YR 4/6	5	C	M		Prominent redox concentrations
			10YR 2/2	20	D	M		Less organic matter within 7-16 depth

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) **(LRR C)**
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR D)**
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- X Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- X Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR C)**
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) **(LRR B)**
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) **(LRR D)**
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: N/A

Depth (inches): ___

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** X **No** ___

Remarks:
Large amounts of redox and gley matrix throughout lower 7-16" of matrix.

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- x Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- x Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) **(Nonriverine)**
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) **(Nonriverine)**
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) **(Nonriverine)**
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- x Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- x Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) **(Riverine)**
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) **(Riverine)**
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) **(Riverine)**
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- ___ Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes x	No ___	Depth (inches): 0		
Water Table Present?	Yes ___	No x	Depth (inches): ___		
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes x	No ___	Depth (inches): 0	**Wetland Hydrology Present?**	**Yes** X **No** ___

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
Surface water present. Soils saturated throughout site, including uplands.

Controlled Unclassified Information (CUI)

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA SHEET – Arid West Region
See ERDC/EL TR-08-28; the proponent agency is CECW-CO-R

OMB Control #: 0710-0024, Exp: 11/30/2024
Requirement Control Symbol EXEMPT:
(Authority: AR 335-15, paragraph 5-2a)

Project/Site: Diamond Ranch Solar | City/County: Diamond Bar & Pomona/ LA County | Sampling Date: 02/27/2025
Applicant/Owner: Southland Industries | State: CA | Sampling Point: SP2
Investigator(s): A. Nakagawa, A. Cruz | Section, Township, Range: S1, T2S, R9W
Landform (hillside, terrace, etc.): Vegetated berm | Local relief (concave, convex, none): None | Slope (%): 0-3
Subregion (LRR): LRR C | Lat: 34.024719 | Long: -117.776847 | Datum: NAD83
Soil Map Unit Name: Gaviota-Chumash-Rock outcrop complex, 20 to 55 percent slopes | NWI classification: N/A
Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No ____ (If no, explain in Remarks.)
Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes ____ No ____
Are Vegetation ____, Soil ____, or Hydrology ____ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes ____	No X	**Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?** Yes ____ No X
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes ____	No X	
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes X	No ____	

Remarks:
Raised area between two topographic depressions.

VEGETATION – Use scientific names of plants.

Tree Stratum (Plot size: 30)	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
	=Total Cover		
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: 15)			
1. *Baccharis salicifolia*	30	Yes	FAC
2. *Baccharis pilularis*	7	No	UPL
3.			
4.			
5.			
	37 =Total Cover		
Herb Stratum (Plot size: 5)			
1. *Phacelia distans*	25	Yes	UPL
2. *Silybum marianum*	17	Yes	UPL
3. *Eleocharis macrostachya*	14	No	OBL
4. *Grass sp.*	14	No	
5. *Rumex crispus*	1	No	FAC
6.			
7.			
8.			
	71 =Total Cover		
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: 30)			
1.			
2.			
	=Total Cover		

% Bare Ground in Herb Stratum 29 % Cover of Biotic Crust 0

Dominance Test worksheet:
Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 1 (A)
Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: 3 (B)
Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: 33.3% (A/B)

Prevalence Index worksheet:

Total % Cover of:		Multiply by:	
OBL species	14	x 1 =	14
FACW species	0	x 2 =	0
FAC species	31	x 3 =	93
FACU species	0	x 4 =	0
UPL species	49	x 5 =	245
Column Totals:	94 (A)		352 (B)
Prevalence Index = B/A =	3.74		

Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:
____ Dominance Test is >50%
____ Prevalence Index is ≤3.0[1]
____ Morphological Adaptations[1] (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)
____ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation[1] (Explain)
[1]Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes ____ No X

Remarks:
Abundance of dead plant material

SOIL Sampling Point: SP2

Profile Description: (Describe to the depth needed to document the indicator or confirm the absence of indicators.)

Depth	Matrix		Redox Features					
(inches)	Color (moist)	%	Color (moist)	%	Type[1]	Loc[2]	Texture	Remarks
0-1	10YR 3/2	98	10YR 5/6	2	C	M	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent redox concentrations
1-16	2.5Y 4/3	42	7.5YR 5/8	3	C	M	Loamy/Clayey	Prominent redox concentrations
			10YR 6/4	40	C	M		Distinct redox concentrations
			2.5Y 3/2	15	D	M		

[1]Type: C=Concentration, D=Depletion, RM=Reduced Matrix, CS=Covered or Coated Sand Grains. [2]Location: PL=Pore Lining, M=Matrix.

Hydric Soil Indicators: (Applicable to all LRRs, unless otherwise noted.)

- ___ Histosol (A1)
- ___ Histic Epipedon (A2)
- ___ Black Histic (A3)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide (A4)
- ___ Stratified Layers (A5) **(LRR C)**
- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR D)**
- ___ Depleted Below Dark Surface (A11)
- ___ Thick Dark Surface (A12)
- ___ Sandy Mucky Mineral (S1)
- ___ Sandy Gleyed Matrix (S4)
- ___ Sandy Redox (S5)
- ___ Stripped Matrix (S6)
- ___ Loamy Mucky Mineral (F1)
- ___ Loamy Gleyed Matrix (F2)
- ___ Depleted Matrix (F3)
- ___ Redox Dark Surface (F6)
- ___ Depleted Dark Surface (F7)
- ___ Redox Depressions (F8)

Indicators for Problematic Hydric Soils[3]:

- ___ 1 cm Muck (A9) **(LRR C)**
- ___ 2 cm Muck (A10) **(LRR B)**
- ___ Iron-Manganese Masses (F12) **(LRR D)**
- ___ Reduced Vertic (F18)
- ___ Red Parent Material (F21)
- ___ Very Shallow Dark Surface (F22)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

[3]Indicators of hydrophytic vegetation and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.

Restrictive Layer (if observed):

Type: N/A

Depth (inches): ___

Hydric Soil Present? **Yes** ___ **No** X

Remarks:
Promiment redox throughout the majority of the soil matrix

HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:

Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- ___ Surface Water (A1)
- ___ High Water Table (A2)
- X Saturation (A3)
- ___ Water Marks (B1) **(Nonriverine)**
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) **(Nonriverine)**
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) **(Nonriverine)**
- ___ Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
- X Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)
- ___ Water-Stained Leaves (B9)
- ___ Salt Crust (B11)
- ___ Biotic Crust (B12)
- ___ Aquatic Invertebrates (B13)
- ___ Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)
- ___ Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)
- ___ Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)
- ___ Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)
- ___ Thin Muck Surface (C7)
- ___ Other (Explain in Remarks)

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- ___ Water Marks (B1) **(Riverine)**
- ___ Sediment Deposits (B2) **(Riverine)**
- ___ Drift Deposits (B3) **(Riverine)**
- ___ Drainage Patterns (B10)
- ___ Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
- ___ Crayfish Burrows (C8)
- X Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
- ___ Shallow Aquitard (D3)
- ___ FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

Field Observations:

Surface Water Present?	Yes ___	No X	Depth (inches): ___		
Water Table Present?	Yes ___	No X	Depth (inches): ___		
Saturation Present? (includes capillary fringe)	Yes X	No ___	Depth (inches): 0	**Wetland Hydrology Present?**	**Yes** X **No** ___

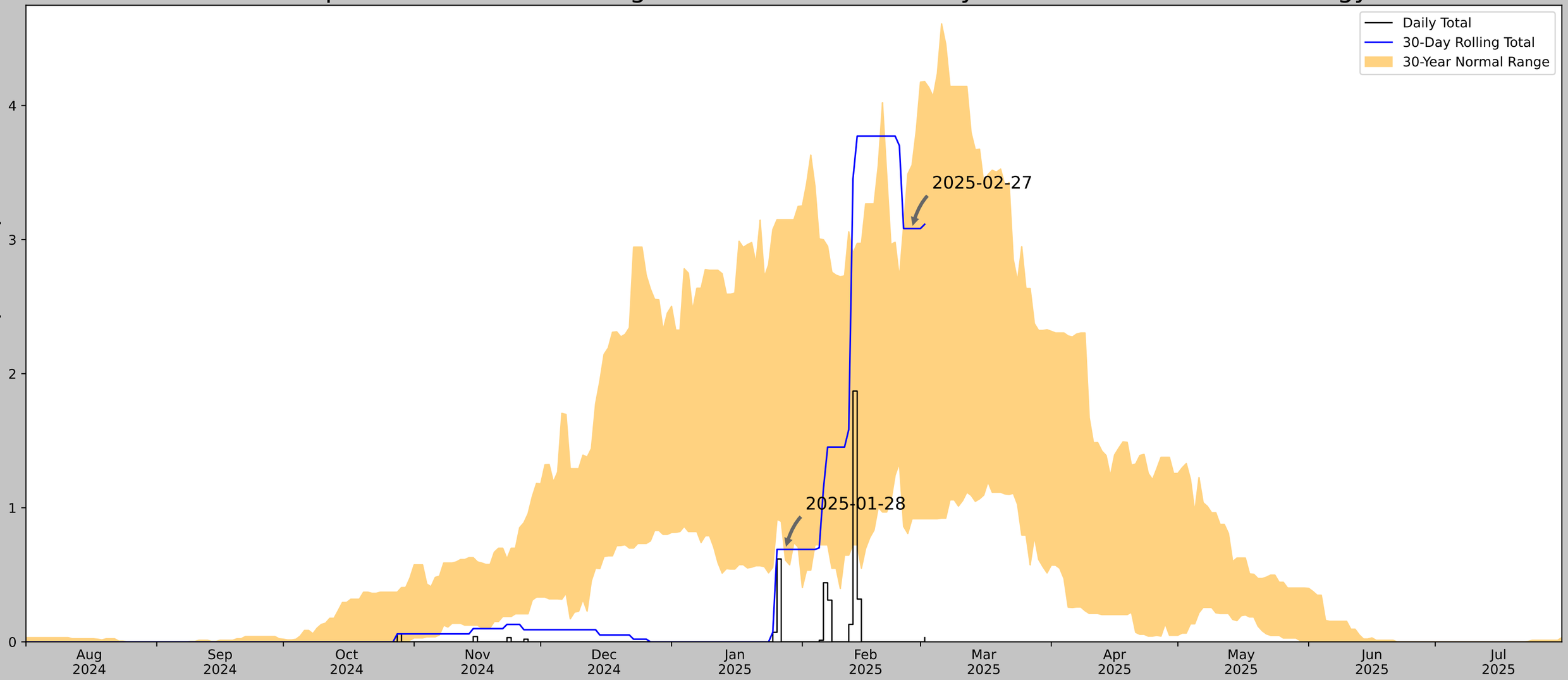
Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:
No surface water due to higher elevation of berm, but highly saturated throughout the soil matrix.

ATTACHMENT G

APT Results

Antecedent Precipitation vs Normal Range based on NOAA's Daily Global Historical Climatology Network



Coordinates	34.024669, -117.778624
Observation Date	2025-02-27
Elevation (ft)	1002.995
Drought Index (PDSI)	Severe drought (2025-01)
WebWIMP H_2O Balance	Wet Season

30 Days Ending	30^{th} %ile (in)	70^{th} %ile (in)	Observed (in)	Wetness Condition	Condition Value	Month Weight	Product
2025-02-27	0.917717	3.555118	3.082677	Normal	2	3	6
2025-01-28	0.609449	3.148819	0.688976	Normal	2	2	4
2024-12-29	0.830709	2.550787	0.0	Dry	1	1	1
Result							Normal Conditions - 11

US Army Corps of Engineers

ERDC

Figures and tables made by the Antecedent Precipitation Tool Version 2.0

Developed by: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center

Weather Station Name	Coordinates	Elevation (ft)	Distance (mi)	Elevation Δ	Weighted Δ	Days Normal	Days Antecedent
ONTARIO INTL AP	34.0531, -117.5769	923.885	11.716	79.11	6.199	9616	90
CHINO 1.9 E	34.0089, -117.6534	724.081	5.34	199.804	3.47	1	0
MONTCLAIR 1.2 NE	34.0857, -117.6816	1151.903	6.402	228.018	4.341	1	0
CHINO AP	33.9756, -117.625	636.155	6.022	287.73	4.443	41	0
RANCHO CUCAMONGA 1.6 W	34.1223, -117.5977	1378.937	4.927	455.052	4.459	1	0
POMONA/FAIRPLEX	34.0817, -117.7658	999.016	10.991	75.131	5.772	535	0
SAN DIMAS FIRE FC 95	34.1053, -117.8019	958.005	13.372	34.12	6.474	1076	0
RIVERSIDE FIRE STN 3	33.9511, -117.3881	839.895	12.908	83.99	6.893	79	0
RIVERSIDE CITRUS EXP	33.9669, -117.3614	985.892	13.704	62.007	7.017	3	0

ATTACHMENT H

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ATTACHMENT E

Tree Survey Report

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

We Make a Difference

July 16, 2025 JN 205694

SOUTHLAND INDUSTRIES, INC.
William Travers, PE, Project Development Manager
16835 West Bernardo Drive, Suite 210
San Diego, CA 92127

SUBJECT: Tree Inventory Report for the Diamond Ranch High School Solar Farm Project in the Cities of Diamond Bar and Pomona, Los Angeles County, California

Dear William Travers,

Michael Baker International is pleased to submit this report to Southland Industries, Inc., documenting the results of the Tree Inventory Survey for the Diamond Ranch High School Solar Farm Project (project), located in the Cities of Diamond Bar and Pomona. The project site currently consists of open space with a small portion of developed road along the southern boundary and is surrounded by California State Route 60 (SR-60) to the north, Diamond Ranch Road and Diamond Ranch High School to the south, and open space to the east and west (refer to Attachment A, Figure 1, Regional and Project Vicinity). This Tree Inventory Survey was performed to document all trees present within the project site and within a 100-foot buffer surrounding the project (collectively referred to as study area). This report includes the methods, results, and conclusions of the Tree Inventory Survey.

1.0 METHODS

A Tree Inventory Survey was conducted on April 8, 2025, by Michael Baker's International Society of Arboriculture (ISA) Certified Arborist Trina Ming and biologist Ryan Phaneuf. The location of each tree within the study area was recorded using a GPS unit. Data on species, diameter at breast height (DBH), and health were taken. In addition, any tree with a DBH of 8 inches or larger was affixed with a permanent tree tag with a unique identification number.

DBH was determined using the definitions provided by each city. The City of Diamond Bar's Municipal Code Section 22.80.020 defines DBH as:

> *The diameter of a tree trunk measured in inches at a height of 4.5 feet at the average point of the natural grade or existing grade adjacent to the trunk. If a tree splits into multiple trunks below 45 feet, the trunk is measured at its most narrow point beneath the split.*

The City of Pomona's Urban Forest Manual (2021) defines DBH as:

> *Typically, the diameter of the tree's trunk measured at 4.5ft above natural grade. When the trunk is at an angle or is on a slope, the trunk is measured at right angles to the trunk 4.5 feet along the*

center of the trunk axis. When the trunk branches or splits less than 4.5 feet from the ground, measure the smallest circumference below the lowest branch. For multi-stemmed trees, measure all the trunks, and then add the total diameter of the largest trunk to one-half the diameter of each additional trunk.

2.0 RESULTS

A total of 103 trees were present within the study area during the survey (refer to Attachment A, Figure 2, Tree Inventory Survey Results Map); 22 trees were located in Diamond Bar and 81 trees were located in Pomona.

Protected trees, as defined by the City of Diamond Bar's Municipal Code Section 22.38.030, consist of any of the following:

1. *Native Oak, walnut, sycamore and willow trees with a diameter at breast height (DBH) of eight inches or greater;*
2. *Trees of significant historical or value as designated by the council;*
3. *Any tree required to be preserved or relocated as a condition of approval for a discretionary permit;*
4. *Any tree required to be planted as a condition of approval for a discretionary permit; and*
5. *A stand of trees, the nature of which makes each tree dependent upon the others for survival.*

The City of Pomona regulates the protection of oak trees, which are defined in the Oak Tree Preservation guidelines found in Appendix B of the Urban Forest Manual, as the following:

The provisions of this Section shall apply to Oak trees of all species that have a diameter greater than eight (8) inches as measured 4.5 feet above the mean natural grade, are located outside of designated Historic Districts and Historic Landmarks and have not been designated as Specimen Trees. Such Oak trees may be located on either public or private property.

Removal or relocation of a protected tree in the City of Diamond Bar or protected oak tree in the City of Pomona will require a tree permit from the tree's respective city. Table 1 summarizes the trees documented within the study area; DBH was determined based on the definition by the city in which the tree was located.

TABLE 1. TREE INVENTORY SURVEY RESULTS

Tree #[1]	Scientific Name	Common Name	Tree Tag	DBH (in)	Health	City	Protected
1	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	N/A	4	excellent	Diamond Bar	No
2	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	N/A	5	excellent	Diamond Bar	No
3	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	101	11	excellent	Diamond Bar	Yes
4	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	102	17	excellent	Diamond Bar	Yes

[1] Tree #29 was removed from this report. Data for tree #29 was collected during the survey; however, the GPS coordinates showed the tree was located just outside of the study area boundary.

Tree #[1]	Scientific Name	Common Name	Tree Tag	DBH (in)	Health	City	Protected
5	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	103	16	excellent	Diamond Bar	Yes
6	*Plantanus racemosa*	western sycamore	104	13	fair	Diamond Bar	Yes
7	*Plantanus racemosa*	western sycamore	105	20	excellent	Pomona	No
8	*Plantanus racemosa*	western sycamore	106	20	excellent	Pomona	No
9	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	N/A	1	excellent	Pomona	No
10	*Plantanus racemosa*	western sycamore	107	17.5	excellent	Pomona	No
11	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	108	15	excellent	Diamond Bar	Yes
12	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	109	17	excellent	Pomona	Yes
13	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	110	19	excellent	Pomona	Yes
14	*Plantanus racemosa*	western sycamore	111	11	excellent	Pomona	No
15	*Plantanus racemosa*	western sycamore	112	18	excellent	Pomona	No
16	*Plantanus racemosa*	western sycamore	113	15.5	excellent	Pomona	No
17	*Plantanus racemosa*	western sycamore	114	31	excellent	Pomona	No
18	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	115	26	excellent	Pomona	Yes
19	*Tamarisk ramossisima*	saltcedar	157	14	good	Pomona	No
20	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	116	15	excellent	Pomona	Yes
21	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	117	19	excellent	Diamond Bar	Yes
22	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	N/A	2	excellent	Pomona	No
23	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	N/A	4	excellent	Pomona	No
24	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	118	9	good	Pomona	No
25	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	119	10	good	Pomona	No
26	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	120	11	good	Pomona	No
27	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	N/A	1	excellent	Pomona	No
28	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	N/A	6	excellent	Pomona	No
30	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	N/A	3	fair	Pomona	No
31	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	121	9	excellent	Pomona	No
32	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	N/A	2	excellent	Pomona	No
33	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	122	8	excellent	Pomona	No
34	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	N/A	7	excellent	Pomona	No
35	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	N/A	1	fair	Pomona	No
36	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	N/A	1	good	Pomona	No
37	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	N/A	<1	fair	Pomona	No

Tree #[1]	Scientific Name	Common Name	Tree Tag	DBH (in)	Health	City	Protected
38	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	N/A	1	excellent	Pomona	No
39	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	N/A	1	good	Pomona	No
40	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	N/A	1	good	Pomona	No
41	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	N/A	5	good	Pomona	No
42	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	N/A	4	good	Pomona	No
43	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	N/A	1	good	Pomona	No
44	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	123	9	excellent	Pomona	No
45	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	N/A	<1	good	Pomona	No
46	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	124	9	excellent	Pomona	No
47	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	125	15	excellent	Pomona	Yes
48	*Salix gooddingii*	Goodding's black willow	126	30	good	Pomona	No
49	*Salix gooddingii*	Goodding's black willow	N/A	3	good	Pomona	No
50	*Salix gooddingii*	Goodding's black willow	127	12	excellent	Pomona	No
51	*Salix gooddingii*	Goodding's black willow	128	13	excellent	Pomona	No
52	*Salix gooddingii*	Goodding's black willow	N/A	4	good	Pomona	No
53	*Salix gooddingii*	Goodding's black willow	N/A	2	excellent	Pomona	No
54	*Salix gooddingii*	Goodding's black willow	N/A	3	excellent	Pomona	No
55	*Salix gooddingii*	Goodding's black willow	N/A	2	excellent	Pomona	No
56	*Salix gooddingii*	Goodding's black willow	N/A	9.5	excellent	Pomona	No
57	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	129	8	excellent	Pomona	No
58	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	N/A	3	excellent	Pomona	No
59	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	N/A	3	excellent	Pomona	No
60	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	130	15	excellent	Pomona	Yes
61	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	131	12	excellent	Pomona	Yes
62	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	132	19	excellent	Pomona	No
63	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	133	22	excellent	Pomona	Yes
64	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	N/A	5	excellent	Pomona	No
65	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	134	8	excellent	Pomona	No
66	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	N/A	7	excellent	Pomona	No
67	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	135	10	excellent	Pomona	No
68	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	N/A	1	excellent	Pomona	No
69	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	136	9	excellent	Pomona	No

Tree #[1]	Scientific Name	Common Name	Tree Tag	DBH (in)	Health	City	Protected
70	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	137	9	excellent	Pomona	No
71	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	138	10	excellent	Pomona	No
72	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	N/A	4	excellent	Pomona	No
73	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	139	11	excellent	Pomona	No
74	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	140	14	excellent	Pomona	No
75	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	N/A	2	excellent	Pomona	No
76	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	N/A	1	excellent	Pomona	No
77	*Salix lasiolepis*	arroyo willow	141	19	excellent	Pomona	No
78	*Salix lasiolepis*	arroyo willow	142	17	excellent	Pomona	No
79	*Salix lasiolepis*	arroyo willow	143	15	excellent	Pomona	No
80	*Salix lasiolepis*	arroyo willow	144	22	excellent	Diamond Bar	Yes
81	*Salix gooddingii*	Goodding's black willow	145	8	fair	Diamond Bar	Yes
82	*Salix lasiolepis*	arroyo willow	N/A	3	poor	Diamond Bar	No
83	*Salix gooddingii*	Goodding's black willow	158	16	excellent	Diamond Bar	Yes
84	*Washingtonia robusta*	Mexican fan palm	146	31	excellent	Diamond Bar	No
85	*Washingtonia robusta*	Mexican fan palm	147	40	excellent	Diamond Bar	No
86	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	N/A	<1	excellent	Pomona	No
87	*Salix lasiolepis*	arroyo willow	148	14	excellent	Pomona	No
88	*Salix lasiolepis*	arroyo willow	149	22	excellent	Pomona	No
89	*Salix lasiolepis*	arroyo willow	N/A	3	excellent	Pomona	No
90	*Salix lasiolepis*	arroyo willow	150	8	excellent	Pomona	No
91	*Salix lasiolepis*	arroyo willow	151	10	excellent	Pomona	No
92	*Salix lasiolepis*	arroyo willow	152	9	excellent	Pomona	No
93	*Salix lasiolepis*	arroyo willow	N/A	6	excellent	Pomona	No
94	*Salix lasiolepis*	arroyo willow	153	25.5	excellent	Pomona	No
95	*Salix lasiolepis*	arroyo willow	154	18	excellent	Pomona	No
96	*Salix lasiolepis*	arroyo willow	155	14	excellent	Diamond Bar	Yes
97	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	N/A	<1	excellent	Diamond Bar	No
98	*Salix lasiolepis*	arroyo willow	156	10	excellent	Pomona	No
99	*Salix lasiolepis*	arroyo willow	N/A	7	excellent	Diamond Bar	No
100	*Salix lasiolepis*	arroyo willow	N/A	4	excellent	Diamond Bar	No
101	*Salix lasiolepis*	arroyo willow	N/A	5	excellent	Diamond Bar	No

Tree #[1]	Scientific Name	Common Name	Tree Tag	DBH (in)	Health	City	Protected
102	*Washingtonia robusta*	Mexican fan palm	N/A	15	excellent	Diamond Bar	No
103	*Salix lasiolepis*	arroyo willow	N/A	7	excellent	Diamond Bar	No
104	*Juglans californica*	Southern California black walnut	N/A	<1	excellent	Diamond Bar	No

3.0 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITING CONDITIONS

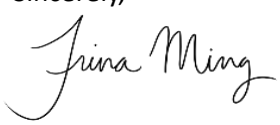
The health determinations for each tree were performed visually during this survey. No invasive survey methods such as root crown excavations, internal probing, trunk coring/drilling, and aerial crown inspections were performed. Hidden or obscured structural defects or health problems of the surveyed trees may not have been observed due to the limitations of a visual survey. The results of this survey provide an analysis of conditions at the time of the survey. However, trees are living organisms and conditions may change over time due to fluctuations with the environment, human impacts, pathogens, fungi, and weather conditions. Arborists cannot guarantee health and safety of trees surveyed.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

A total of 10 trees consisting of 5 oaks, 1 sycamore, and 4 willows meet the qualification of protected tree as defined by the City of Diamond Bar (Tree tag # 101-104, 108, 117, 144-145, 155, and 158). A total of 8 trees meet the requirements for a protected oak as defined by the City of Pomona (Tree tag # 109-110, 115-116, 125, 130-131, and 133). These trees would require a tree removal permit if impacted by project activities. In addition, Southern California black walnut (*Juglans californica*) is considered a special-status plant species by the California Native Plant Society and has a California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) of 4.2, which is defined as the following: Watch List, plants of limited distribution; moderately threatened in California (20-80% of occurrences threatened/moderate degree and immediacy of threat). Typically, plant species with a CRPR of 4 do not trigger a significance threshold under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); however, impacts to this species will be analyzed under separate cover in the project's CEQA document.

Please do not hesitate to contact me at (949) 472-3495 or trina.ming@mbakerintl.com should you have any questions or require further information.

Sincerely,



Trina Ming, CERP, CE
ISA Certified Arborist® WE-14832A
Natural Resources

Attachments

A. Figures

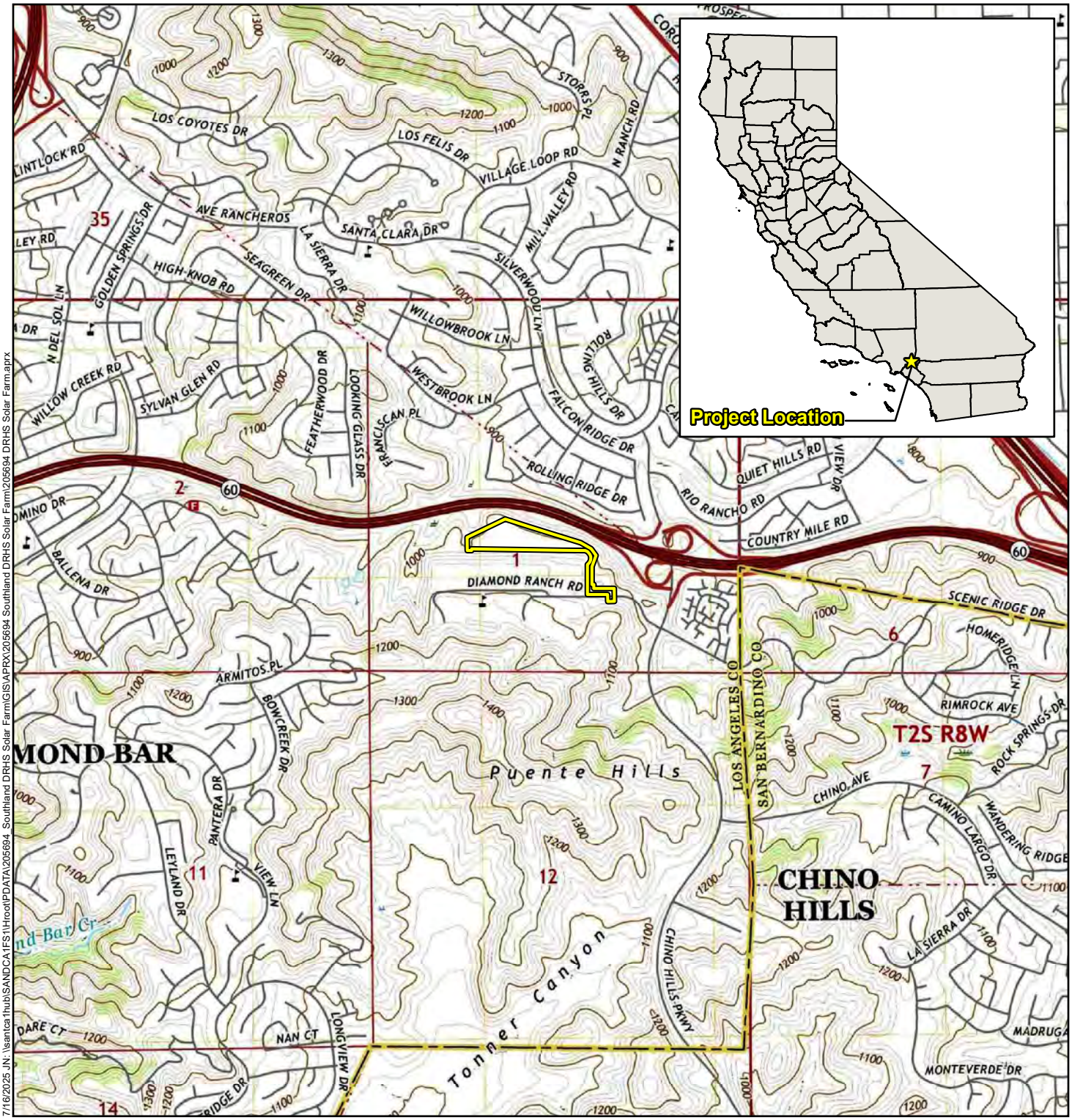
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City of Pomona. 2021. Urban Forest Manual.
https://www.pomonaca.gov/home/showpublisheddocument/4188/637817417335530000

ATTACHMENT A

Figures



7/16/2025 JN: \\santca1hub\SANDCA1FS1\Root\PDATA\205694_Southland DRHS Solar Farm\GIS\APRX\205694 Southland DRHS Solar Farm\205694 DRHS Solar Farm.aprx

Legend

Project Site

DIAMOND RANCH HIGH SCHOOL SOLAR FARM PROJECT
TREE INVENTORY SURVEY REPORT

Regional and Project Vicinity

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 0.25 0.5 Miles

Source: USGS 7.5-Minute topographic quadrangle maps: *Ontario and San Dimas, California (2021), Prado Dam and Yorba Linda, California (2022)*

Figure 1



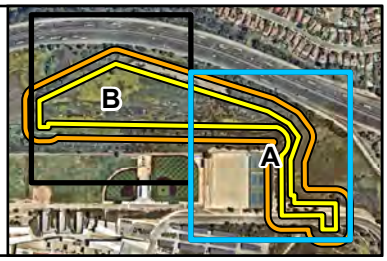
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Legend

- Project Site
- Survey Area (100-foot Buffer)
- City Boundaries

Inventoried Trees

- Protected
- Not Protected



Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

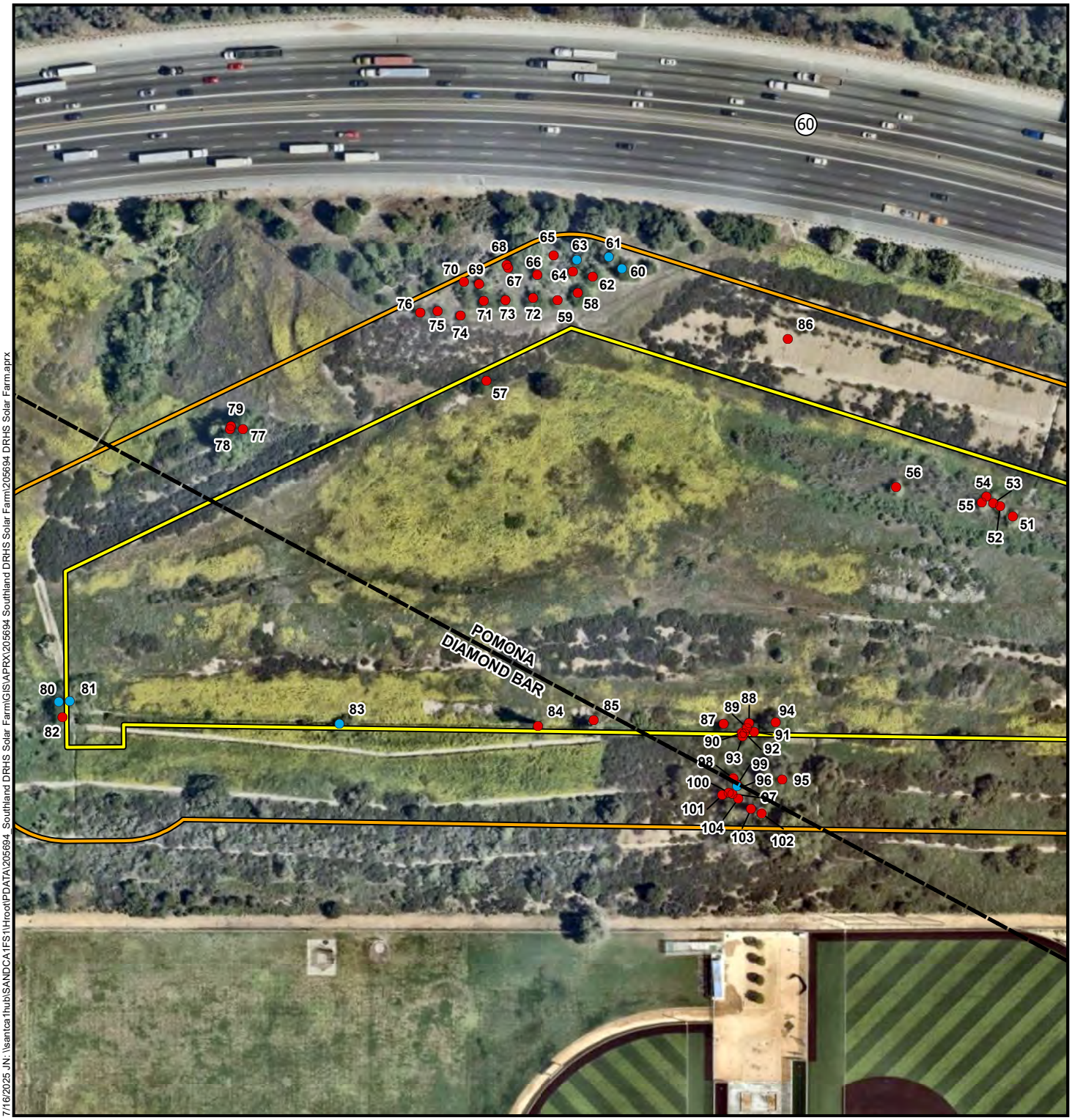
0 75 150 Feet

Source: Nearmap (05/2025)

DIAMOND RANCH HIGH SCHOOL SOLAR FARM PROJECT
TREE INVENTORY SURVEY REPORT

Tree Inventory Survey Results Map

Figure 2A



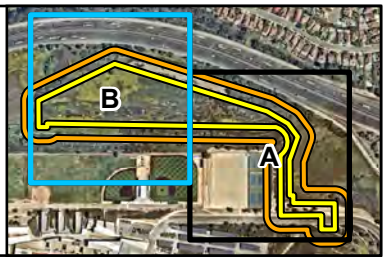
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Legend

- Project Site
- Survey Area (100-foot Buffer)
- City Boundaries

Inventoried Trees

- Protected
- Not Protected



Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

0 75 150 Feet

Source: Nearmap (05/2025)

DIAMOND RANCH HIGH SCHOOL SOLAR FARM PROJECT
TREE INVENTORY SURVEY REPORT

Tree Inventory Survey Results Map

Figure 2B

ATTACHMENT F

Wildlife Species Compendium

WILDLIFE COMPENDIUM

TAXONOMY

ACCIPITRIDAE—HAWKS, KITES, EAGLES, & ALLIES

Accipiter cooperii —Cooper's hawk

Buteo jamaicensis —red-tailed hawk

Buteo swainsoni —Swainson's hawk

SCOLOPACIDAE—SANDPIPERS, PHALAROPES, & ALLIES

Gallinago delicata —Wilson's snipe

NYMPHALIDAE—BRUSH-FOOTED BUTTERFLIES

Danaus plexippus plexippus —monarch

APODIDAE—SWIFTS

Aeronautes saxatalis —white-throated swift

Chaetura vauxi —Vaux's swift

ICTERIDAE—BLACKBIRDS

Agelaius phoeniceus —red-winged blackbird

Icterus cucullatus —hooded oriole

Molothrus ater —brown-headed cowbird*

PASSERELLIDAE—NEW WORLD SPARROWS

Melospiza melodia —song sparrow

Melozone crissalis —California towhee

Pipilo maculatus —spotted towhee

Spizella breweri —Brewer's sparrow

Zonotrichia leucophrys —white-crowned sparrow

SCIURIDAE—SQUIRRELS

Otospermophilus beecheyi —California ground squirrel

CORVIDAE—CROWS & JAYS

Aphelocoma californica —California scrub-jay

Corvus brachyrhynchos —American crow

Corvus corax —common raven

TROCHILIDAE—HUMMINGBIRDS

Calypte anna —Anna's hummingbird

Selasphorus sasin —Allen's hummingbird

ODONTOPHORIDAE—NEW WORLD QUAIL

Callipepla californica —California quail

PHRYNOSOMATIDAE—IGUANID LIZARDS

Sceloporus occidentalis —western fence lizard

Uta stansburiana —common side-blotched lizard

TROGLODYTIDAE—WRENS

Thryomanes bewickii —Bewick's wren

Troglodytes aedon —house wren

CANIDAE—WOLVES & FOXES

Canis latrans —coyote

PARULIDAE—WOOD-WARBLERS

Cardellina pusilla —Wilson's warbler

Geothlypis trichas —common yellowthroat

Leiothlypis celata —orange-crowned warbler

Leiothlypis ruficapilla —Nashville warbler

Setophaga coronata —yellow-rumped warbler

Setophaga petechia—yellow warbler

*signifies introduced (non-native) species

WILDLIFE COMPENDIUM

CARDINALIDAE—CARDINALS & ALLIES
Passerina amoena —lazuli bunting
Passerina caerulea —blue grosbeak
Piranga ludoviciana —western tanager
CATHARTIDAE—NEW WORLD VULTURES
Cathartes aura —turkey vulture
SYLVIIDAE—SYLVIID WARBLERS
Chamaea fasciata —wrentit
FRINGILLIDAE—FRINGILLINE & CARDUELINE FINCHES & ALLIES
Haemorhous mexicanus —house finch
Spinus lawrencei —Lawrence's goldfinch
Spinus psaltria —lesser goldfinch
PICIDAE—WOODPECKERS & ALLIES
Dryobates nuttallii —Nuttall's woodpecker
COLUMBIDAE—PIGEONS & DOVES
Zenaida macroura —mourning dove
TYRANNIDAE—TYRANT FLYCATCHERS
Contopus cooperi —olive-sided flycatcher
Myiarchus cinerascens —ash-throated flycatcher
Sayornis saya —Say's phoebe
Tyrannus verticalis —western kingbird
Tyrannus vociferans —Cassin's kingbird
VIPERIDAE—VIPERS
Crotalus oreganus —western rattlesnake
HIRUNDINIDAE—SWALLOWS
Hirundo rustica —barn swallow
Petrochelidon pyrrhonota —cliff swallow
Stelgidopteryx serripennis —northern rough-winged swallow
LEPORIDAE—HARES & RABBITS
Sylvilagus audubonii —desert cottontail
CRICETIDAE—RATS, MICE, & VOLES
Neotoma sp. —woodrat
MIMIDAE—MOCKINGBIRDS & THRASHERS
Mimus polyglottos —northern mockingbird
Toxostoma redivivum —California thrasher
SCINCIDAE—SKINKS
Plestiodon skiltonianus —western skink
POLIOPTILIDAE—GNATCATCHERS
Polioptila californica californica —coastal California gnatcatcher
AEGITHALIDAE—LONG-TAILED TITS & BUSHTITS
Psaltriparus minimus —bushtit
HYLIDAE—TREEFROGS
Pseudacris hypochondriaca —Baja California treefrog
STURNIDAE—STARLINGS
Sturnus vulgaris —European starling*
VIREONIDAE—VIREOS
Vireo bellii pusillus —least Bell's vireo
Vireo gilvus —warbling vireo
Apidae—BUMBLE BEES
Bombus sp .—bumble bee2

*signifies introduced (non-native) species

ATTACHMENT G

Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential to Occur Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/Other)	Habitats	Potential to Occur in BSA
Amphibians				
Anaxyrus californicus	arroyo toad	FE / None / CDFW-SSC	Desert wash | Riparian scrub | Riparian woodland | South coast flowing waters | South coast standing waters; Semi-arid regions near washes or intermittent streams, including valley-foothill and desert riparian, desert wash, etc.	Not expected. No suitable breeding habitat is present.
Batrachoseps gabrieli	San Gabriel slender salamander	None / None / USFS-S	Talus slope; Known only from the San Gabriel Mtns. Found under rocks, wood, and fern fronds, and on soil at the base of talus slopes.	Not expected. No suitable breeding habitat is present.
Ensatina eschscholtzii klauberi	large-blotched salamander	None / None / USFS-S	Moist and shaded evergreen and deciduous woodlands; Found in conifer and woodland associations.	Not expected. No suitable breeding habitat is present.
Rana boylii pop. 6	foothill yellow-legged frog - south coast DPS	FE / SE / BLM-S, USFS-S	Aquatic | Riparian forest | Riparian scrub | Riparian woodland | South coast flowing waters; Southern Coast Ranges from Monterey Bay south through San Gabriel Mountains; west of the Salinas River in Monterey Co, south through Transverse Ranges, and east through San Gabriel Mountains. Historically may have ranged to Baja California.	Not expected. No suitable breeding habitat is present.
Rana muscosa	southern mountain yellow-legged frog	FE / SE / USFS-S	Aquatic; Disjunct populations known from southern Sierras (northern DPS) and San Gabriel, San Bernardino, and San Jacinto Mtns (southern DPS). Found at 1,000 to 12,000 ft in lakes and creeks that stem from springs and snowmelt. May overwinter under frozen lakes.	Not expected. No suitable breeding habitat is present.
Spea hammondii	western spadefoot	FPT / None / BLM-S, CDFW-SSC	Cismontane woodland | Coastal scrub | Valley & foothill grassland | Vernal pool | Wetland; Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands.	Moderate. Potential breeding habitat (isolated seasonal wetland) and adjacent refugia habitat (upland vegetation communities) present in BSA.
Taricha torosa	Coast Range newt	None / None / CDFW-SSC	Wet forests, oak forests, chaparral, and rolling grassland; Coastal drainages from Mendocino County to San Diego County.	Not expected. The study area is outside of the geographic range of this species, which includes the San Gabriel Mountains to the north and the Santa Ana Mountains to the south.
Birds				
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	None / ST / BLM-S, CDFW-SSC	Freshwater marsh | Marsh & swamp | Swamp | Wetland; Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley and vicinity. Largely endemic to California.	Not expected. No suitable breeding habitat is present.
Ammodramus savannarum	grasshopper sparrow	None / None / CDFW-SSC	Valley & foothill grassland; Dense grasslands on rolling hills, lowland plains, in valleys and on hillsides on lower mountain slopes.	Moderate. Potential nesting and foraging habitat present in the sage scrub and disturbed vegetation communities wihtin the BSA.
Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	None / None / BLM-S, CDFW-FP	Broadleaved upland forest | Cismontane woodland | Coastal prairie | Great Basin grassland | Great Basin scrub | Lower montane coniferous forest | Pinon & juniper woodlands | Upper montane coniferous forest | Valley & foothill grassland; Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert.	Moderate. Individual observed flying over the BSA and potential foraging habitat present. However, the BSA does not support suitable nesting habitat.
Asio otus	long-eared owl	None / None / CDFW-SSC	Cismontane woodland | Great Basin scrub | Riparian forest | Riparian woodland | Upper montane coniferous forest; Riparian bottomlands grown to tall willows and cottonwoods; also, belts of live oak paralleling stream courses.	Moderate. Potential nesting and foraging habitat present in the woodland vegetation community wihtin the BSA.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/Other)	Habitats	Potential to Occur in BSA
Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	None / SCE / BLM-S, CDFW-SSC	Coastal prairie | Coastal scrub | Great Basin grassland | Great Basin scrub | Mojavean desert scrub | Sonoran desert scrub | Valley & foothill grassland; Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation.	Not expected. No suitable breeding or foraging habitat present.
Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's hawk	None / ST / BLM-S	Great Basin grassland | Riparian forest | Riparian woodland | Valley & foothill grassland; Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees.	Present. A Swainson's hawk was observed migrating over the BSA during a focused coastal California gnatcatcher survey.
Chaetura vauxi	Vaux's swift	None / None / CDFW-SSC	Lower montane coniferous forest | North coast coniferous forest | Oldgrowth | Redwood; Redwood, Douglas-fir, and other coniferous forests. Nests in large hollow trees and snags. Often nests in flocks.	Present. This species was observed foraging over the BSA during focused surveys for coastal California gnatcatcher.
Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis	coastal cactus wren	None / None / CDFW-SSC, USFS-S	Coastal scrub; Southern California coastal sage scrub.	Not expected. The BSA lacks of suitable breeding and foraging habitat.
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis	western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT / SE / BLM-S, USFS-S	Riparian forest; Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems.	Not expected. The BSA lacks of suitable breeding and foraging habitat.
Coturnicops noveboracensis	yellow rail	None / None / CDFW-SSC, USFS-S	Freshwater marsh | Meadow & seep; Summer resident in eastern Sierra Nevada in Mono County.	Not expected. The BSA lacks of suitable breeding and foraging habitat.
Cypseloides niger	black swift	None / None / CDFW-SSC	Nests in moist crevices, caves, and cliffs behind or adjacent to waterfalls in deep canyons; forages over a wide range of habitats; Coastal belt of Santa Cruz and Monterey counties; central and southern Sierra Nevada; San Bernardino and San Jacinto mountains.	Moderate. The BSA supports potential forage habitat, but is not expected to lack of suitable nesting habitat.
Elanus leucurus	white-tailed kite	None / None / BLM-S, CDFW-FP	Cismontane woodland | Marsh & swamp | Riparian woodland | Valley & foothill grassland | Wetland; Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland.	Moderate. Suitable foraging and nesting habitat present in the oak and willow trees within the BSA.
Empidonax traillii extimus	southwestern willow flycatcher	FE / SE / None	Riparian woodland; Riparian woodlands in Southern California.	Not expected. The BSA lacks suitable riparian and a perennial water source for breeding habitat.
Icteria virens	yellow-breasted chat	None / None / CDFW-SSC	Riparian forest | Riparian scrub | Riparian woodland; Summer resident; inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses.	Not expected. The BSA lacks suitable riparian and a perennial water source for breeding habitat.
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus	California black rail	None / ST / BLM-S, CDFW-FP	Brackish marsh | Freshwater marsh | Marsh & swamp | Salt marsh | Wetland; Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays.	Not expected. The BSA lacks suitable breeding and foraging habitat.
Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	FT / None / CDFW-SSC	Coastal bluff scrub | Coastal scrub; Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2500 ft in Southern California.	Present. Several coastal California gnatcatchers were observed during focused surveys conducted March 18 through June 3, 2025. Five estimated territories were mapped within and just outside of the BSA.
Riparia riparia	bank swallow	None / ST / BLM-S	Riparian scrub | Riparian woodland; Colonial nester; nests primarily in riparian and other lowland habitats west of the desert.	Not expected. The BSA lacks suitable riparian and a perennial water source for breeding habitat.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/Other)	Habitats	Potential to Occur in BSA
Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	None / None / CDFW-SSC	Riparian forest | Riparian scrub | Riparian woodland; Riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests in Cascades and Sierra Nevada.	Present. Yellow warbler was observed within the BSA during focused surveys for coastal California gnatcatcher.
Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	FE / SE / None	Riparian forest | Riparian scrub | Riparian woodland; Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 ft.	Present. A single transient least Bell's vireo was incidentally detected within the BSA on April 28 and May 7, 2025 during site visits for other focused surveys. Because it was not detected on subsequent surveys (May 20 or June 3, 2025), it is not expected to be nesting within the BSA.
Fishes				
Catostomus santaanae	Santa Ana sucker	FT / None / CDFW-SSC	Aquatic | South coast flowing waters; Endemic to Los Angeles Basin south coastal streams.	Not expected. No suitable aquatic habitat is present.
Gila orcuttii	arroyo chub	None / None / CDFW-SSC, USFS-S	Aquatic | South coast flowing waters; Native to streams from Malibu Creek to San Luis Rey River basin. Introduced into streams in Santa Clara, Ventura, Santa Ynez, Mojave and San Diego river basins.	Not expected. No suitable aquatic habitat is present.
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10	steelhead - southern California DPS	FE / SCE / None	Aquatic | South coast flowing waters; Federal listing refers to populations from Santa Maria River south to southern extent of range (San Mateo Creek in San Diego County).	Not expected. No suitable aquatic habitat is present.
Rhinichthys gabrielino	Santa Ana speckled dace	FPT / None / CDFW-SSC, USFS-S	Aquatic | South coast flowing waters; Headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel rivers. May be extirpated from the Los Angeles River system.	Not expected. No suitable aquatic habitat is present.
Invertebrates				
Bombus crotchii	Crotch's bumble bee	None / SCE / None	Open grassland and scrub communities supporting suitable floral resources. Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico.	Moderate. Potential nesting and foraging habitat present in the sage scrub and disturbed vegetation communities.
Branchinecta lynchi	vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT / None / None	Valley & foothill grassland | Vernal pool | Wetland; Endemic to vernal pools and grasslands in the Central Valley, Coast Ranges, and a limited number of sites in and south of the Transverse Ranges.	Moderate. Fairy shrimp were observed in a ponded wetland within the BSA during the aquatic resources delineation on February 27, 2025; however, it is not known what species was observed.
Branchinecta sandiegonensis	San Diego fairy shrimp	FE / None / None	Chaparral | Coastal scrub | Vernal pool | Wetland; Endemic to San Diego and Orange County mesas.	Not expected. Fairy shrimp were observed in a ponded wetland within the BSA during the aquatic resources delineation on February 27, 2025; however, it is not known what species was observed. According to the *Survey Guidelines for the Listed Large Branchiopods* (USFWS 2017), this species is endemic to San Diego and Orange Counties.
Callophrys mossii hidakupa	San Gabriel Mountains elfin butterfly	None / None / USFS-S	Lower montane coniferous forest; San Gabriel and San Bernardino mountains at elevations of 3,000 to approximately 5,500 ft.	Not expected. The BSA is outside of the elevation range of this species and no suitable habitat is present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/Other)	Habitats	Potential to Occur in BSA
Danaus plexippus plexippus	monarch - California overwintering population	FPT / None / USFS-S	Closed-cone coniferous forest; Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico.	Present. Two monarch caterpillars were observed on Asclepias fascicularis within the BSA, and the BSA supports other flowering species that provide nectar resources. Therefore, monarch is utilizing the BSA for foraging and breeding. Monarch is not expected to overwinter within the BSA due to the lack of suitable habitat. The nearest known overwintering sites are more than 25 miles from the BSA along the coast (Xerces 2025).
Streptocephalus woottoni	Riverside fairy shrimp	FE / None / None	Coastal scrub | Valley & foothill grassland | Vernal pool | Wetland; Inhabits Riverside, Orange, Los Angeles, and San Diego Counties in areas of tectonic swales/earth slump basins in grassland and coastal sage scrub.	Moderate. Fairy shrimp were observed in a ponded wetland within the BSA during the aquatic resources delineation on February 27, 2025; however, it is not known what species was observed.
Mammals				
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	None / None / BLM-S, CDFW-SSC, USFS-S	Chaparral | Coastal scrub | Desert wash | Great Basin grassland | Great Basin scrub | Mojavean desert scrub | Riparian woodland | Sonoran desert scrub | Upper montane coniferous forest | Valley & foothill grassland; Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting.	Not expected. Potential foragaging habitat is present over the BSA. However, the BSA is not expected to be used by pallid bat for roosting or hibernation due to the lack of mature trees with hollows or rocky outcrops.
Chaetodipus fallax fallax	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	None / None / CDFW-SSC	Chaparral | Coastal scrub; Coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands, sagebrush, etc. in western San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Los Angeles Counties, inclusive of Orange County.	Not expected. The BSA is at the western edge of the species' known range and there are CNDDB records north of Upland, approximately 9 miles northeast of the BSA.
Dipodomys merriami parvus	San Bernardino kangaroo rat	FE / SE / CDFW-SSC	Coastal scrub; Alluvial scrub vegetation on sandy loam substrates characteristic of alluvial fans and flood plains.	Not expected. The BSA does not support suitable breeding or foraging habitat.
Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	None / None / BLM-S, CDFW-SSC	Chaparral | Cismontane woodland | Coastal scrub | Valley & foothill grassland; Many open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc.	Not expected. Potential foraging habitat is present over the BSA. However, the BSA is not expected to be used by western mastiff bat for roosting due to the lack of cliffs and rocky outcrops.
Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	None / None / CDFW-SSC	Desert wash; Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats.	Not expected. Potential foraging habitat present over the BSA. However, the BSA is not expected to be used by western yellow bat for roosting due to the lack of suitable habitat.
Neotoma lepida intermedia	San Diego desert woodrat	None / None / CDFW-SSC	Coastal scrub; Coastal scrub of Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County.	Not expected. There are CNDDB records in the Puente Hills approximately 10 miles southwest of the BSA and near Cucamonga Canyon approximately 11 miles northeast of the BSA.
Nyctinomops femorosaccus	pocketed free-tailed bat	None / None / CDFW-SSC	Joshua tree woodland | Pinon & juniper woodlands | Riparian scrub | Sonoran desert scrub; Variety of arid areas in Southern California; pine-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, palm oasis, desert wash, desert riparian, etc.	Not expected. The BSA is outside of the known range of this species.
Nyctinomops macrotis	big free-tailed bat	None / None / CDFW-SSC	Rocky areas; roosts in caves, holes in trees, buildings, and crevices on cliffs and rocky outcrops; forages over water ; Low-lying arid areas in Southern California.	Not expected. The BSA is outside of the known range of this species.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/Other)	Habitats	Potential to Occur in BSA
Ovis canadensis nelsoni	desert bighorn sheep	None / None / BLM-S, CDFW-FP, USFS-S	Alpine | Alpine dwarf scrub | Chaparral | Chenopod scrub | Great Basin scrub | Mojavean desert scrub | Montane dwarf scrub | Pinon & juniper woodlands | Riparian woodland | Sonoran desert scrub; Widely distributed from the White Mtns in Mono Co. to the Chocolate Mts in Imperial Co.	Not expected. No suitable habitat is present.
Taxidea taxus	American badger	None / None / CDFW-SSC	Alkali marsh | Alkali playa | Alpine | Alpine dwarf scrub | Bog & fen | Brackish marsh | Broadleaved upland forest | Chaparral | Chenopod scrub | Cismontane woodland | Closed-cone coniferous forest | Coastal bluff scrub | Coastal dunes | Coastal prairie; Most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils.	Not expected. The BSA does not support suitable friable soils for breeding habitat.
Reptiles				
Actinemys pallida	southwestern pond turtle	FPT / None / BLM-S, CDFW-SSC, USFS-S	Freshwater environments such as ponds, lakes, reservoirs, and slow-moving streams with abundant aquatic vegetation, typically in low to mid-elevation areas.	Not expected. No suitable breeding or foraging habitat is present.
Anniella stebbinsi	Southern California legless lizard	None / None / CDFW-SSC, USFS-S	Broadleaved upland forest | Chaparral | Coastal dunes | Coastal scrub; Generally south of the Transverse Range, extending to northwestern Baja California. Occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Disjunct populations in the Tehachapi and Piute Mountains in Kern County.	Not expected. The BSA does not support suitable friable soils for breeding habitat.
Arizona elegans occidentalis	California glossy snake	None / None / CDFW-SSC	Arid scrub, rocky washes, grasslands, chaparral, open areas with loose soil; Patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay, southern San Joaquin Valley, and the Coast, Transverse, and Peninsular ranges, south to Baja California.	Moderate. Potential breeding and foraging habitat present.
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri	coastal whiptail	None / None / CDFW-SSC	Hot and dry areas with sparse foliage, including chaparral, woodland, and riparian areas. Found in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland and riparian areas.	Moderate. Potential breeding and foraging habitat present.
Crotalus ruber	red-diamond rattlesnake	None / None / CDFW-SSC, USFS-S	Chaparral | Mojavean desert scrub | Sonoran desert scrub; Chaparral, woodland, grassland, and desert areas from coastal San Diego County to the eastern slopes of the mountains.	Moderate. Potential breeding and foraging habitat present.
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	None / None / BLM-S, CDFW-SSC	Chaparral | Cismontane woodland | Coastal bluff scrub | Coastal scrub | Desert wash | Pinon & juniper woodlands | Riparian scrub | Riparian woodland | Valley & foothill grassland; Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes.	Moderate. Potential breeding and foraging habitat present.
Salvadora hexalepis virgultea	coast patch-nosed snake	None / None / CDFW-SSC	Coastal scrub; Brushy or shrubby vegetation in coastal Southern California.	Moderate. Potential breeding and foraging habitat present.
Thamnophis hammondii	two-striped gartersnake	None / None / BLM-S, CDFW-SSC, USFS-S	Marsh & swamp | Riparian scrub | Riparian woodland | Wetland; Coastal California from vicinity of Salinas to northwest Baja California. From sea to about 7,000 ft elevation.	Moderate. Potential breeding and foraging habitat present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/Other)	Habitats	Potential to Occur in BSA
Thamnophis sirtalis pop. 1	south coast gartersnake	None / None / CDFW-SSC	Artificial standing waters | Marsh & swamp | Riparian scrub | Riparian woodland | South coast flowing waters | South coast standing waters | Wetland; Southern California coastal plain from Ventura County to San Diego County, and from sea level to about 850 m.	Moderate. Potential breeding and foraging habitat present.

Status Legend:

Federal

FE: Federally listed as endangered
FT: Federally listed as threatened
FPE: Federally proposed for listing as endangered
FPT: Federally proposed for listing as threatened
FC: Federal candidate species (former Category 1 candidates)
None: No federal listing
FDL: Delisted

State

SE: State listed as endangered
ST: State listed as threatened
SR: State rare
SCE: State candidate for listing as endangered
SCT: State candidate for listing as threatened
None: No state listing
SDL: State delisting

Other

BCC: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Bird of Conservation Concern
BLM-S: Bureau of Land Management Sensitive Species
CDFW-FP: California Fully Protected Species
CDFW-SSC: California Species of Special Concern
USFS-S: U.S. Forest Service Sensitive Species