Print Form

Notice of Exemption

Appendix E

To: Office of Planning and Research
P.O. Box 3044, Room 113
Sacramento, CA 95812-3044

County Clerk
County of: Riverside

From: (Public Agency): Riverside County Regional Park & Open-Space District

4600 Crestmore Rd, Jurupa Valley, CA 92509

(Address)

Project Title: RivCoParks Hazardous Fuels Reduction Project

Project Applicant: Riverside County Regional Park and Open-Space District

Project Location - Specific:

Hidden Valley Wildlife Area, Multi-Species Reserve, Norton Younglove Reserve, Box S

Project Location - City: Multiple Project Location - County: Riverside

Description of Nature, Purpose and Beneficiaries of Project:

The proposed Project consists of two major fuels reductions components: (1) weed abatement for fuels reduction, and (2) tree canopy fuels reduction. Work will be performed on approximately 938.73 acres across six RivCoParks sites across Riverside County. RivCoParks staff will complete approximately 878.4 acres of weed abatement fuels reduction at Hidden Valley Wildlife Area, Multi-Species Reserve, Norton Younglove Reserve, and Box Springs Mountain Reserve, and 60.33 acres of tree canopy fuels reduction will be performed at Idyllwild and Valley High Oak Reserve.See attached Notice of Exemption Memorandum for tree canopy work and Negative Declaration for weed abatement work.

Name of Public Agency Approving Project: Riverside County Board of Directors

Name of Person or Agency Carrying Out Project: Riverside County Regional Park and Open-Space District

Exempt Status: **(check one):**

- ☐ Ministerial (Sec. 21080(b)(1); 15268);
- ☐ Declared Emergency (Sec. 21080(b)(3); 15269(a));
- ☐ Emergency Project (Sec. 21080(b)(4); 15269(b)(c));
- ☒ Categorical Exemption. State type and section number: 15304 (Class 4)
- ☐ Statutory Exemptions. State code number: _____

Reasons why project is exempt:

The two tree canopy fuel reduction project sites, Valley Hi and Idyllwild, are not located in a sensitive environment, would not contribute to cumulative impacts, and present no unusual circumstances that could result in significant environmental effects. They do not affect scenic resources along designated scenic highways, are not situated on a hazardous waste site, and will not cause substantial adverse changes to any historical resources. See attached memo for additional information. Hidden Valley Wildlife Area, Multi-Species Reserve, Norton Younglove Reserve, and Box Springs Mountain Reserve are weed abatement project sites that were previously studied under county wide negative declaration Environmental Assessment Number CEQ180124. Section 15061(b)(3) can also apply to this project as it will not have a negative effect on the environment.

Lead Agency Contact Person: Gaby Adame-Algrim Area Code/Telephone/Extension: 951-955-1395

If filed by applicant:

1. Attach certified document of exemption finding.
2. Has a Notice of Exemption been filed by the public agency approving the project? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Signature: _____ Date: 9/4/2025 Title: Bureau Chief

☐ Signed by Lead Agency ☐ Signed by Applicant

Authority cited: Sections 21083 and 21110, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 21108, 21152, and 21152.1, Public Resources Code.

Date Received for filing at OPR: _____

FCS
An ADEC Innovation

Memorandum

Date:	October 17, 2025
To:	Gaby Adame, Bureau Chief Riverside County Regional Park and Open Space District
From:	Yael Marcus, Senior Project Manager Hannah Carney, Managing Biologist
Subject:	Categorical Exemption Memorandum for the Riverside County Regional Park and Open Space District Proposed Hazardous Fuel Reduction Project in Riverside County, California

INTRODUCTION

The Riverside County Regional Park and Open-Space District (District) has contracted with FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) to evaluate whether the proposed California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) Grant for Hazardous Fuel Reduction Plan Project (proposed project) meets the criteria identified in California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15304 to qualify for a Minor Alteration to Land Exemption (Class 4). Separately, the proposed project also qualifies for exemption under Section 15061(b)(3) because it can be seen with certainty that the proposed fuel modification activities would not have a significant adverse impact on the environment.

The proposed project qualifies for an exemption under Section 15304 of the CEQA Guidelines, which applies to minor public or private alterations in the condition of land, water, and/or vegetation. The proposed project involves minor site grading and surface improvements that do not result in the removal of healthy, mature, scenic trees and would not affect sensitive environmental resources. The activity is categorically exempt because it will not involve substantial alterations to the topography, nor will it have significant adverse effects on the environment and would not trigger any of the disqualifying exceptions related to categorical exemptions listed in CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2.

Additionally, Section 15061(b)(3), states that projects that have no potential to cause significant environmental impacts are exempt from CEQA. CEQA applies only to projects that have the potential to cause a significant effect on the environment. As detailed in the analysis herein, it can be seen with

certainty that the proposed project does not have any adverse environmental impacts and is therefore not subject to CEQA. Separate from the exemption established in Section 15061(b)(3), the District may rely on and cite several different exemptions or streamlining methods to support a determination that further CEQA review is not required for a particular activity. If the use of an exemption is challenged and one exemption is found not to apply, the District's actions may still be upheld on the basis of other exemptions. See *North Coast Rivers Alliance v. Westlands Water Dist*. (2014) 227 CA4th 832 (upholding CEQA exemption determination on basis of some, but not all, cited exemptions).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The District is seeking to execute a Hazardous Fuel Reduction Plan (proposed project) at two locations within Riverside County (Exhibit 1). The proposed project would remove hazardous trees and vegetation to reduce the risk of fire hazard at both Valley High Oak Reserve (Valley Hi) and Idyllwild Regional Park (IDY). The overall project goal is to reduce fire hazards, while preserving a diverse age class of trees, maintaining a healthy native plant understory, controlling spread of invasive plants, conserve important wildlife habitats, and maintain healthy, mature trees. The proposed project qualifies for an exemption from CEQA pursuant to Class 15304, *Minor Alterations of Land*, subsection (i)(1): Fuel management activities adjacent to existing structures to reduce the volume of flammable vegetation, provided that the activities will not result in the taking of endangered, rare, or threatened plant or animal species or significant erosion and sedimentation of surface waters. Details of the existing properties and proposed fuel reduction activities are further detailed below.

Valley High Oak Reserve

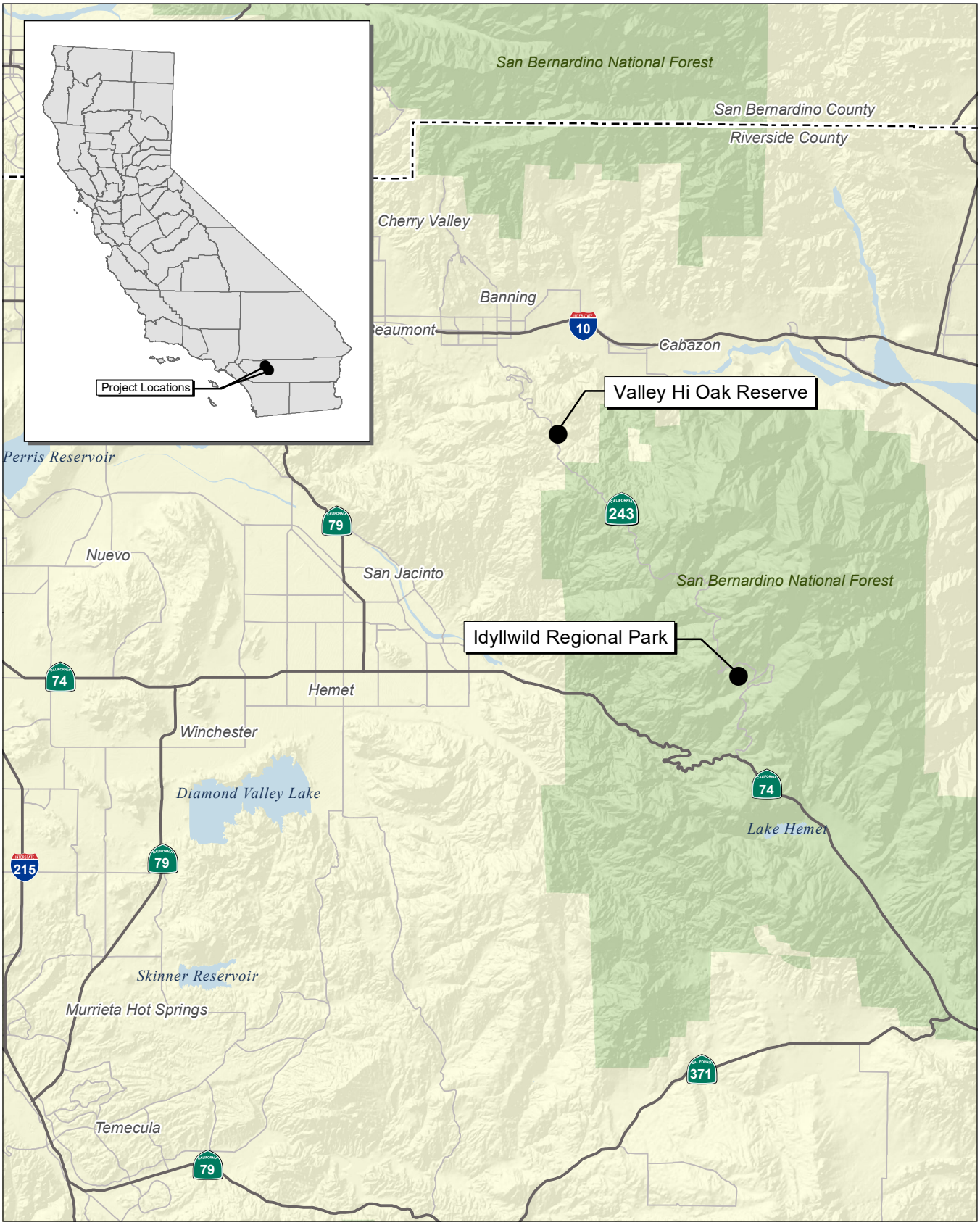
Project Location

Valley High Oak Reserve (Valley Hi) is a 91.79-acre reserve, located in unincorporated Riverside County near the community of Twin Pine. Valley Hi is under the jurisdiction of the District as the operation/maintenance entity. The reserve is bound by Twin Pines Road to the east, and State Route (SR) 243 to the west; Santa Breeze Drive is located south of the reserve's southern boundary (see Exhibit 2). It is located across four Accessor Parcel Numbers (APNs): 544-170-026-5, 544-170-027-6, 544-200-030-0, and 544-200-31-1. The site offers regional accessibility via access points to dirt roads interspersed along SR-243 to the west.

Environmental Setting

The Valley Hi project site lies at an elevation between approximately 3,862 feet (1,177 meters) above mean sea level on the eastern side of the park and approximately 4,059 feet (1,237 meters) above mean sea level on the western side of the park. Valley Hi currently serves as an open space reserve with limited public access.

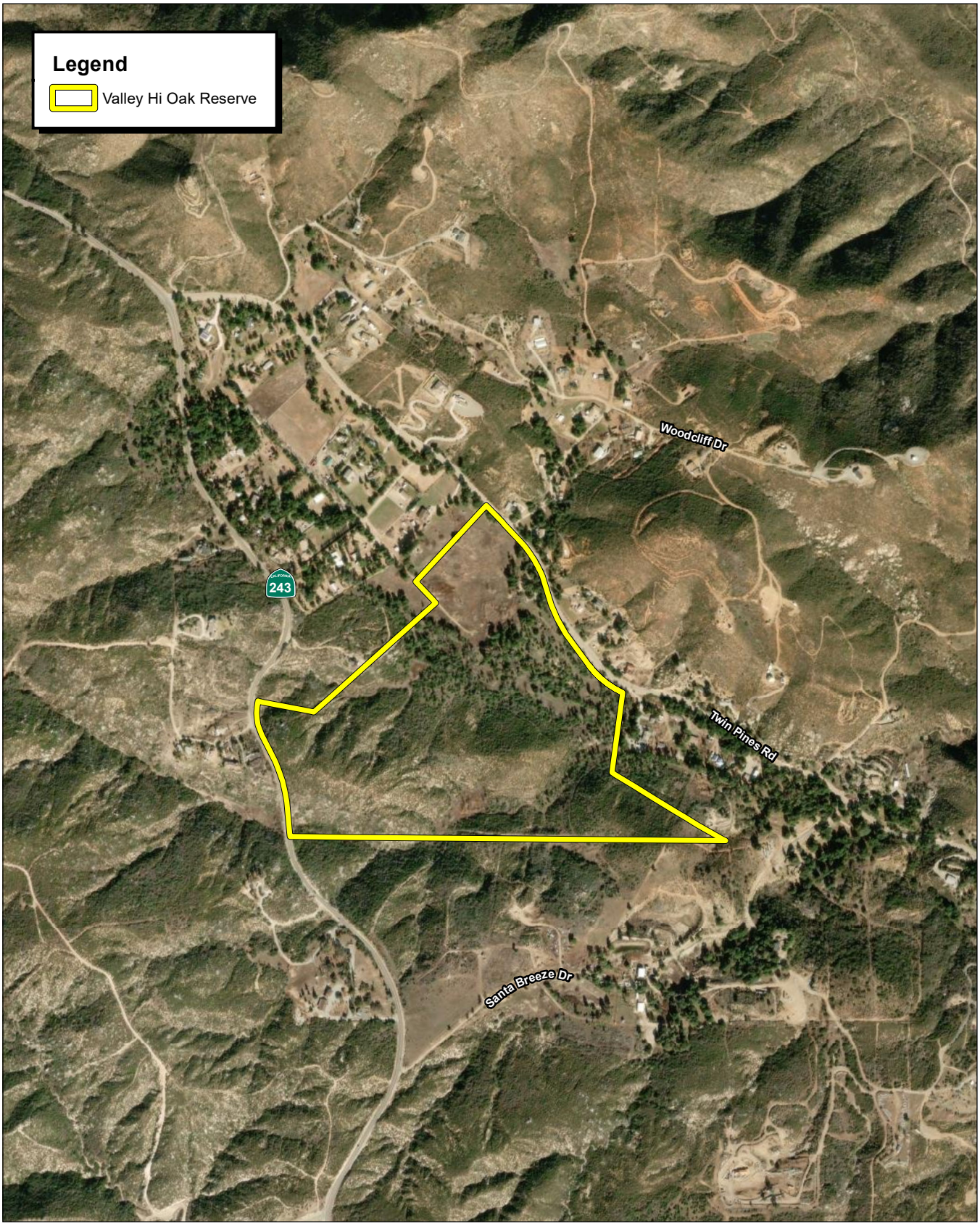
Valley Hi is undeveloped under its current operation as a public regional park maintained by the District. It consists primarily of hills and valleys as well as a flat meadow habitat consisting of a small dam and intermittent lake located on the extreme northern portion of the site.



Source: Census 2000 Data, The California Spatial Information Library (CaSIL).

5 2.5 0 5 Miles

Exhibit 1
Regional Location Map



Source: ESRI World Imagery. County of Riverside.

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Exhibit 2
Local Vicinity Map, Valley Hi Oak Reserve

Some existing trees within the reserve are parasitized by gold-spotted oak borer (*Agrilus coxalis*), resulting in damage to certain on-site trees. The reserve also contains wild oats (*Avena spp.*) and annual brome grassland (*Bromus spp.*). The reserve contains potentially jurisdictional features, including ephemeral drainages throughout the northern, central, southern, and eastern portions of the reserve, and a man-made detention basin on the northern portion of the site. Attachment A, Biological Resources Constraint Analysis Memorandum, provides further details about the biological conditions on-site.

Existing cultural resources on-site include one pre-contact resource and one historic resource. The pre-contact resource consists of a lithic scatter and a bedrock milling feature. The historic era resource consists of two rock features (a rock ring and mortared rock wall) and a small assortment of metal cans and lids from the 1970s. The features of the historic resources appear to be related to the development and use of Valley Hi. Attachment B, Cultural Resources Constraint Analysis Memorandum, provides further details about the cultural resources on-site.

Land Use and Zoning

The Riverside County General Plan (General Plan) land use designation for Valley Hi is Open Space/Recreation (OS-R), with a small area in the northern part of the site having a land use designation of Rural Community/Estate Density Residential (RC/EDR) (see Exhibit 3). The zoning for the Valley Hi project site is Controlled Development Areas (W-2) (Exhibit 4).

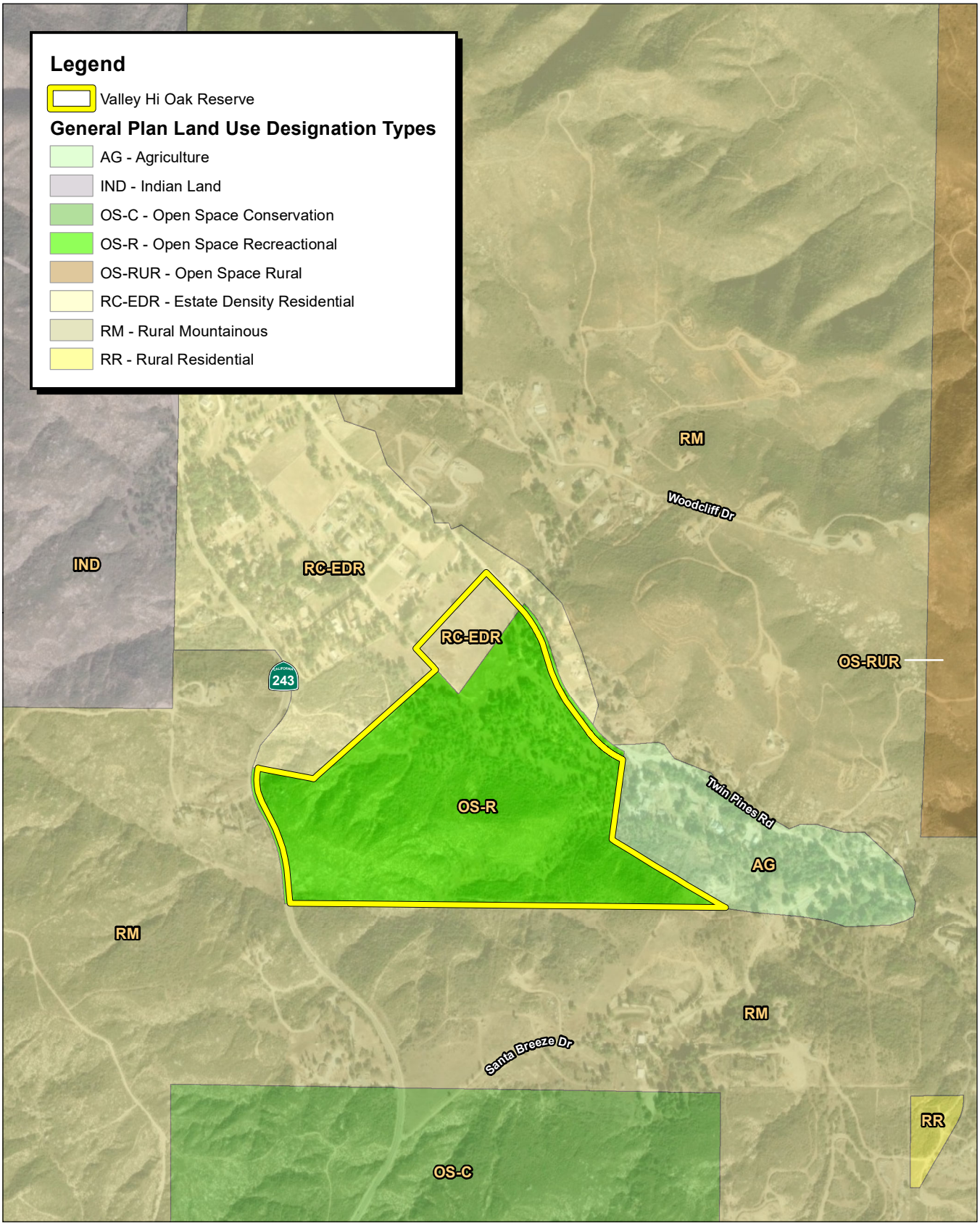
Surrounding land uses include the following:

- **North:** Agricultural/grazing lands, single-family residences, Barker Peak
- **East:** Twin Pines Road, agricultural/grazing lands, single-family residences
- **South:** Santa Breeze Drive, undeveloped lands, High Valleys Water District
- **West:** SR-243, single-family residences, undeveloped lands

Project Characteristics

The District proposes to implement fuel reduction activities in a 3.43-acre area in the northeastern portion of the Valley Hi project site, along Twin Pines Road (Exhibit 5). The work area is located within existing woodland, and activities would include the removal of dead and/or hazardous trees and the removal of the lower branches (up to 8 feet) of several coast live oak trees, located within 100 feet of the Twin Pines Road right-of-way and neighboring property structures.

As a part of the proposed Valley Hi project design, the District consulted with qualified Biologists to identify project constraints and create site-specific implementation measures to be incorporated into the project design to ensure responsible environmental stewardship of biological resources at Valley Hi. The implementation measures associated with the Valley Hi Reserve include the following: obtaining a Qualified Biologist to conduct pre-construction surveys prior to the initiation of fuel reduction activities; establishing Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs), if applicable; monitoring fuel reduction activities; providing a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training; and implementing Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) Best Management Practices (BMPs).



Source: ESRI World Imagery. County of Riverside.

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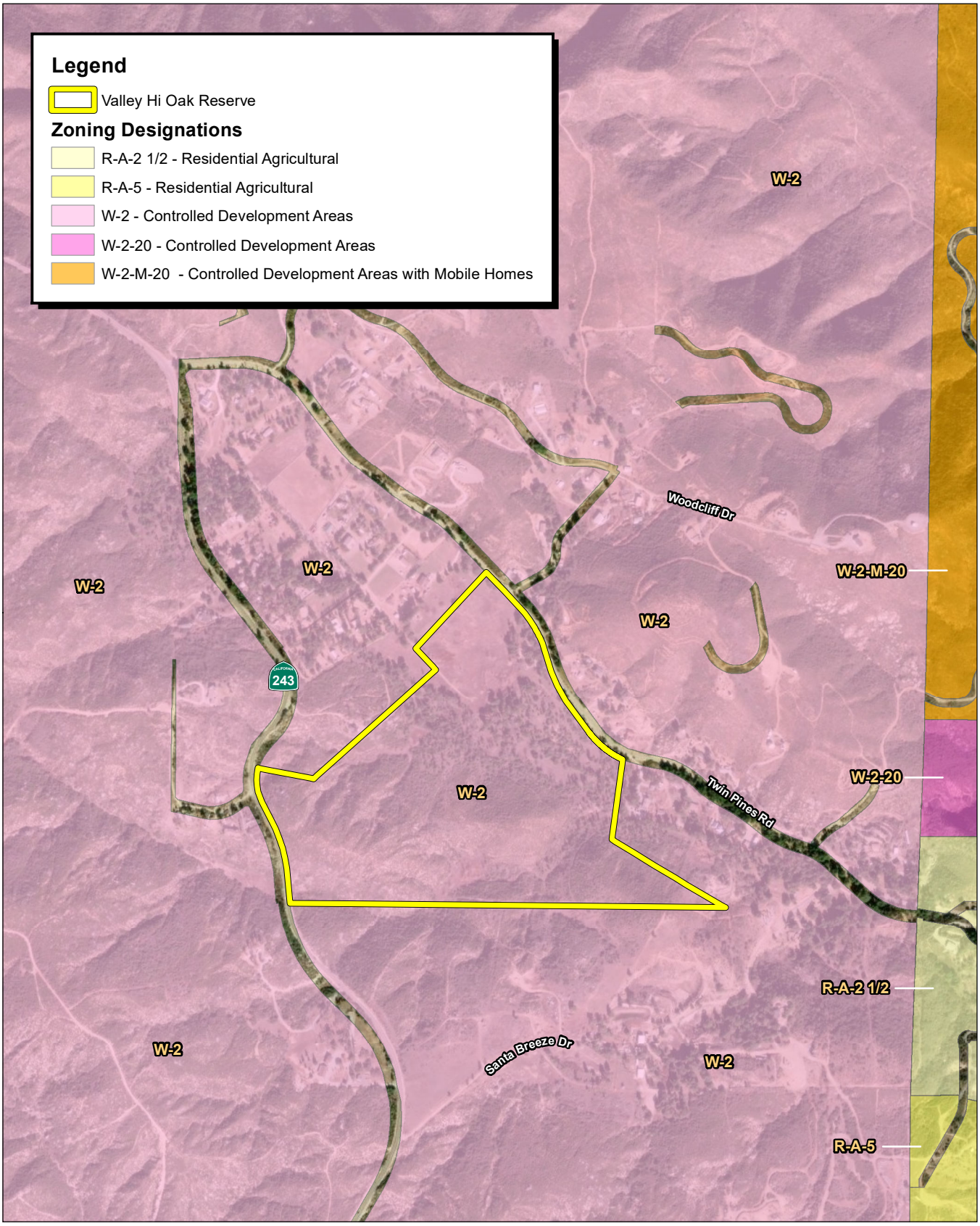
Exhibit 3
General Plan Land Use Designation, Valley Hi Oak Reserve



Source: ESRI World Imagery. County of Riverside.

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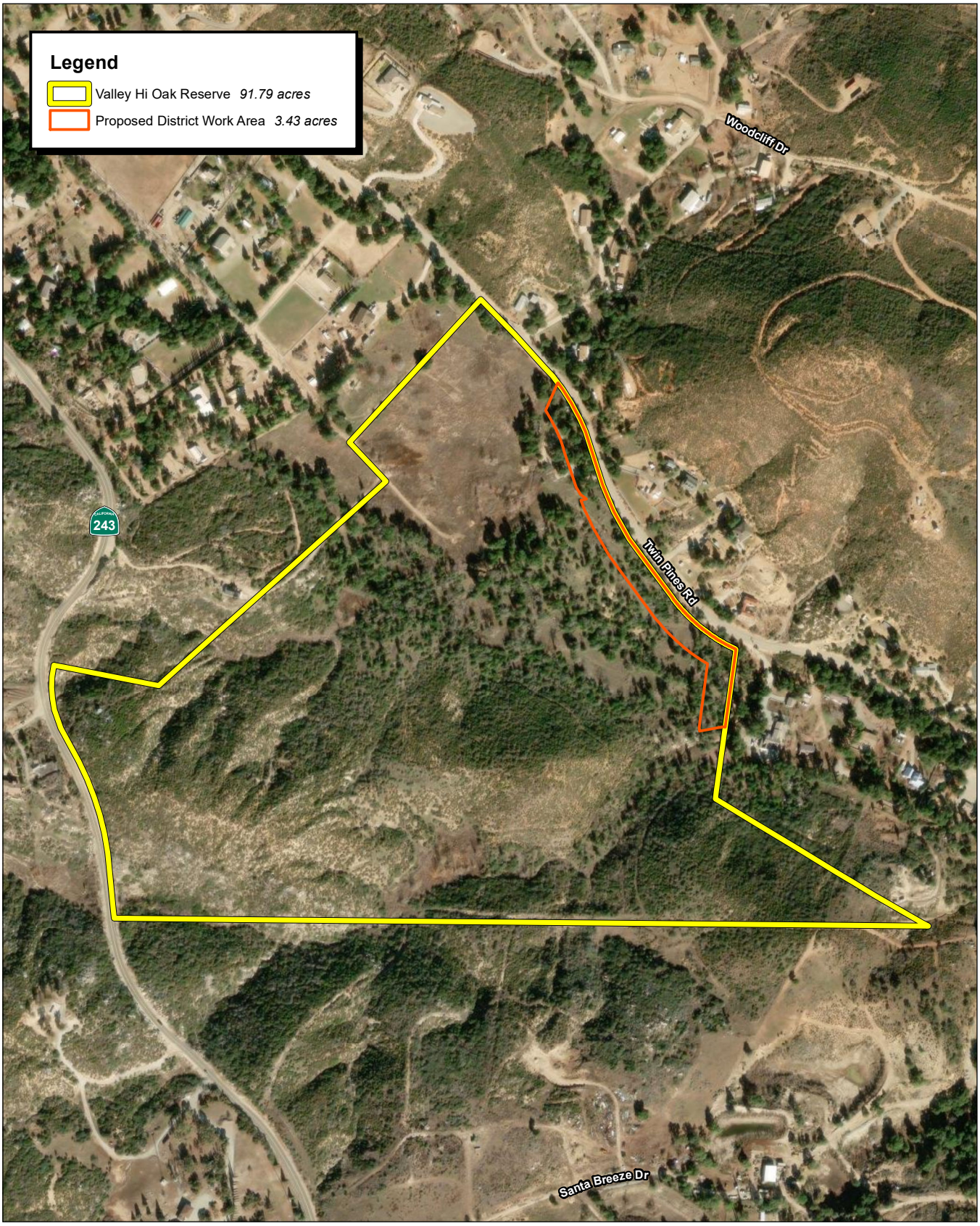
Exhibit 4
Zoning, Valley Hi Oak Reserve



Source: ESRI World Imagery. County of Riverside. RivCoParks, June 2025.

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Exhibit 5
Proposed project Activities, Valley Hi Oak Reserve

The Qualified Biologist will inspect all trees within the proposed fuel modification zones for cavities that could contain active bird nests or bat roosts, or other wildlife using cavities for cover. Additionally, the Biologist will inspect trees for acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*) granaries, a resource known to be maintained by woodpecker colonies over multiple generations. Trees identified to have cavities that provide important wildlife nursery habitat or that have significant woodpecker granaries will be avoided/preserved. All existing aquatic features on-site (as shown in Attachment A, Biological Resources Constraint Analysis Memorandum) would be avoided through the implementation of a 50-foot avoidance buffer. Additionally, the proposed project would adhere to MSHCP Appendix C, MSHCP BMPs. Proposed fuel modification zones around existing roads within and adjacent to Valley Hi are presented in Exhibit 5.

The proposed fuel modification activities in Valley Hi will occur between September 2025 and March 2026. Each crew member will be accompanied by a Biologist who will perform pre-work sweeps of the work areas in the morning prior to the start of work each day, provide a WEAP training to all crew members, inspect trees and tree cavities prior to their removal, and direct crews to avoid sensitive resources.

Equipment used for the proposed Valley Hi fuel modification activities include chainsaws, weed eaters, excavator, skid steer, shovels, woodchippers, etc. No herbicides will be used as a part of the fuel reduction activities. Larger branches and/or trees removed that do not contain valuable wildlife nursery habitat will be chipped and spread in mulching layers no deeper than 3 inches in previously disturbed areas within the reserve. Crews conducting trimming and vegetation removal activities will work only in designated areas and with a Qualified Biologist present during all maintenance-related activities.

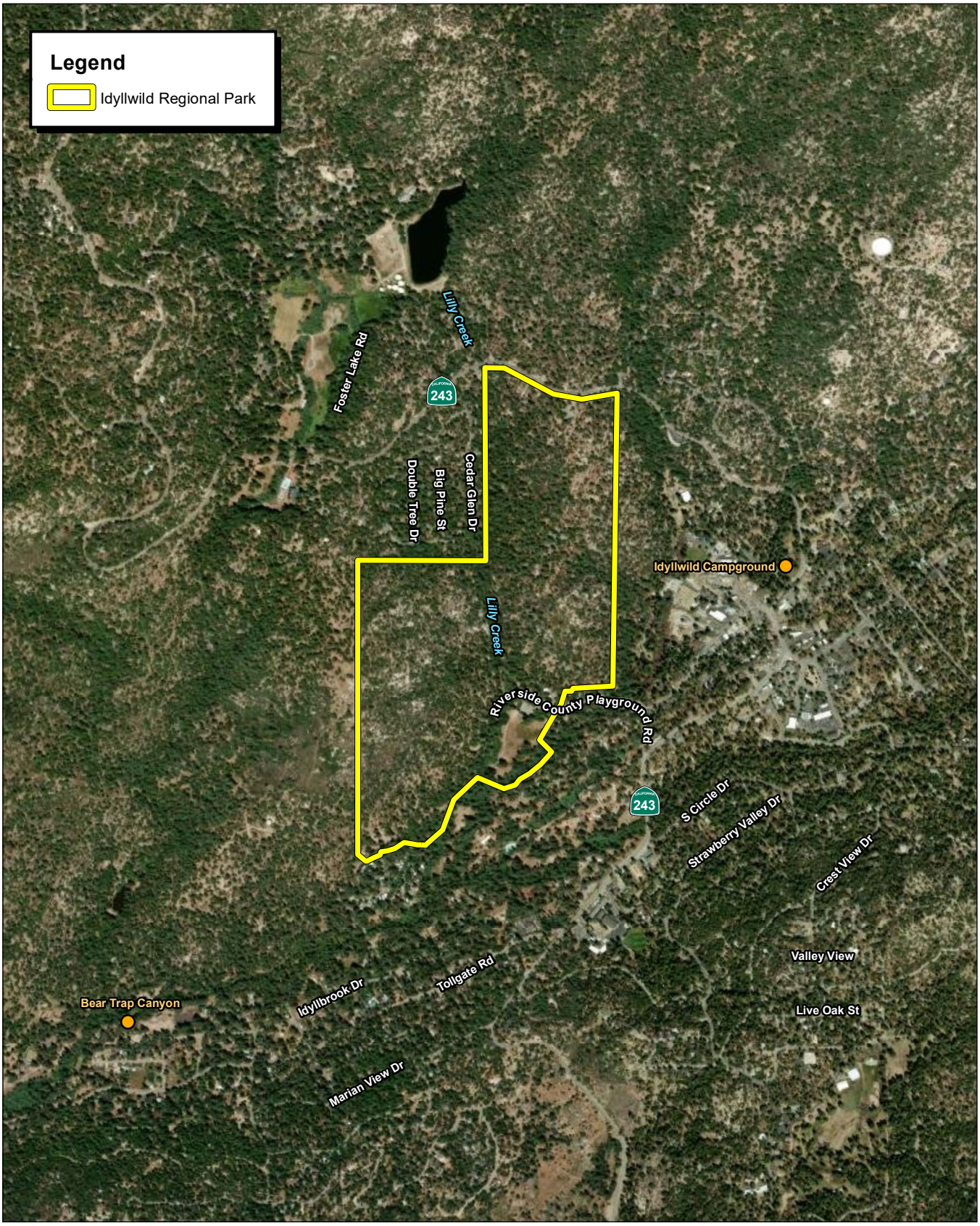
Idyllwild Regional Park

Project Location

IDY is a 184.35-acre public regional park, located in unincorporated Riverside County, near the community of Idyllwild. IDY is under the jurisdiction of the District as the operation/maintenance entity. It is bound by SR-243 to the north, Idyllwild Campground to the east, Lilly Creek and Pine Crest Avenue to the South, and Bear Trap Canyon to the South (Exhibit 6). It is located across five APNs: 560-020-005-0, 560-140-011-6, 560-140-012-7, 561-020-012-3, and 561-020-029-9. Regional access to the site is provided from SR-243 via Riverside County Playground Road, which leads directly into the site. The project site is located approximately 0.29 mile to the west of SR-243.

Environmental Setting

IDY lies at an elevation between approximately 5,234 feet (1,595 meters) above mean sea level on the southwestern side of the park and approximately 5,613 feet (1,711 meters) above mean sea level on the northern side of the park. IDY includes various recreational opportunities, including 88 camp sites and 13 recreational vehicle (RV) sites, campground amenities such as picnic tables and restrooms/showers, and hiking trails.



Source: ESRI World Imagery. County of Riverside.

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Exhibit 6
Local Vicinity Map, Idyllwild Regional Park

IDY has been historically occupied by the Cahuilla Native American Tribe and contains archaeological artifacts from the Tribe's occupation. It has remained historically undeveloped until recently with its current operation as a public regional park maintained by the District. IDY is partially-developed, with improvements consisting of recreational facilities such as picnic areas, nature center, tent campsites, RV sites, restrooms/showers, and hiking trails.

One vegetation community—incense cedar forest and woodland—was recorded in the park. This community is dominated by incense cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*), black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), and canyon live oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*) and associated mid- and understory vegetation. The park contains intermittent aquatic features with associated riparian vegetation, including Lilly Creek, which runs north–south across the center of the park, and an ephemeral drainage in the northeastern portion of the site, which provides marginally suitable habitat for amphibian species, including potentially for mountain yellow-legged frog (*Rana muscosa*). Attachment A, Biological Resources Constraint Analysis Memorandum, provides further details about the biological conditions on-site.

Existing cultural resources on-site include three pre-contact resources and one historic resource. The pre-contact resources consist of bedrock milling features, privies, dump/trash scatter, lithic scatter, pictographs, and ceramic scatter. The historic resource is a segment of asphalt paved, unmarked, two-lane historical-period road on the south side of SR-243, and two segments of a foot trail (Deer Springs Trail) that is located on the north and south sides of SR-243. Attachment B, Cultural Resources Constraint Analysis Memorandum, provides further details about the cultural resources on-site.

Land Use and Zoning

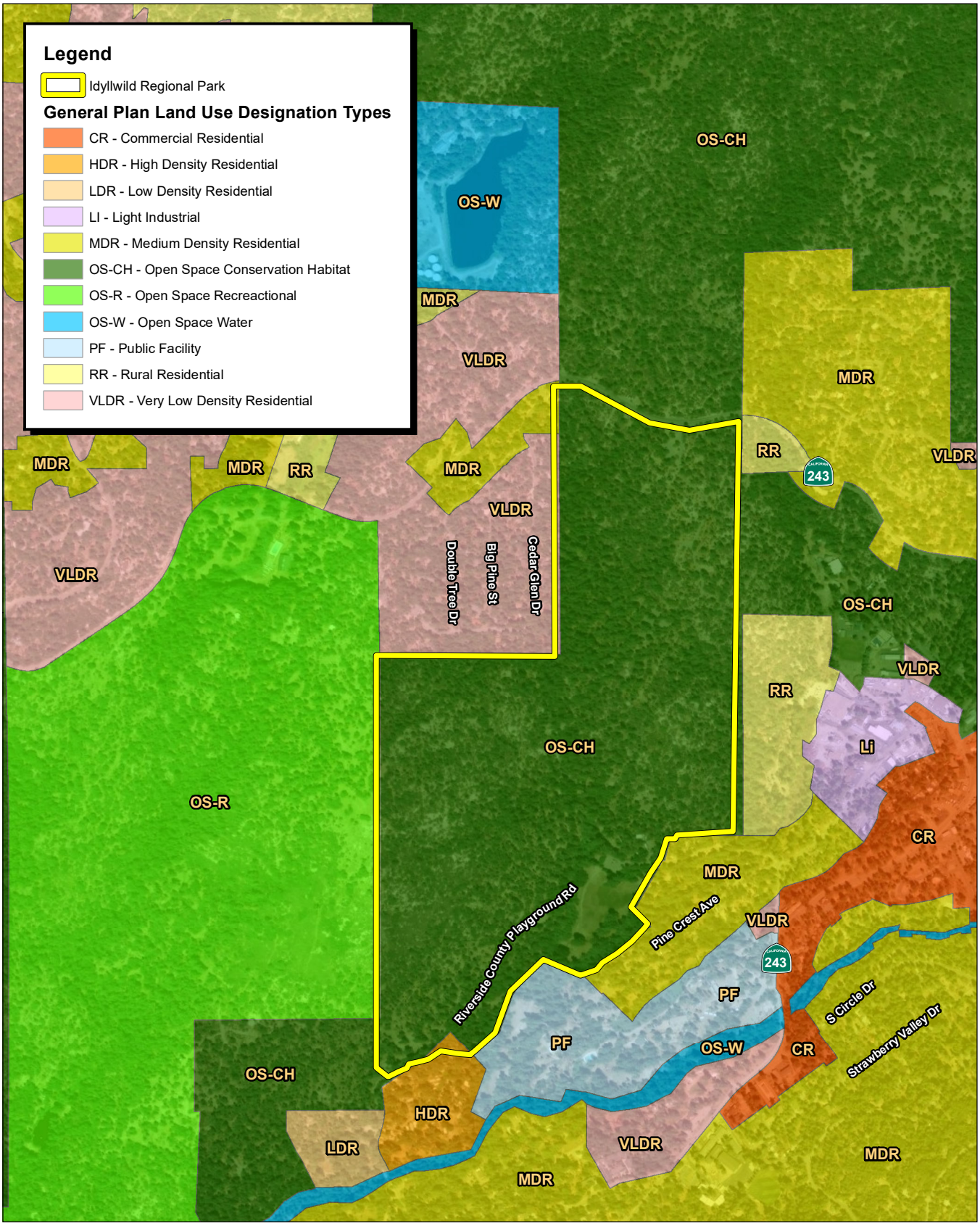
The General Plan land use designation for IDY is Open Space/Conservation Habitat (OS-CH) (Exhibit 7). The zoning for this project site is Natural Assets (N-A) (Exhibit 8).

Surrounding land uses include the following:

- **North:** SR-243, single-family residences, undeveloped lands
- **East:** Idyllwild Campground
- **South:** Lilly Creek, Pine Creek Avenue, single-family residences
- **West:** Bear Trap Canyon

Project Characteristics

The District proposes to implement fuel reduction activities within IDY, including the removal of dead and/or hazardous trees adjacent to existing roads and the property boundary, as well as removing non-native and invasive vegetation and thinning of native shrubs in the understory to reduce fire risk. Additional fuel reduction activities include the removal of the lower branches (up to 8 feet) of trees within the existing woodland, located adjacent to the right-of-way of SR-243 and Cedar Glen Drive, and within 100 feet of neighboring properties and structures. Additional fuel reduction activities are proposed within 50 feet of the existing trail system throughout IDY. The proposed fuel modification zones are proposed around existing trails, structures, and roads within and adjacent to IDY (Exhibit 9).



Source: ESRI World Imagery. County of Riverside.

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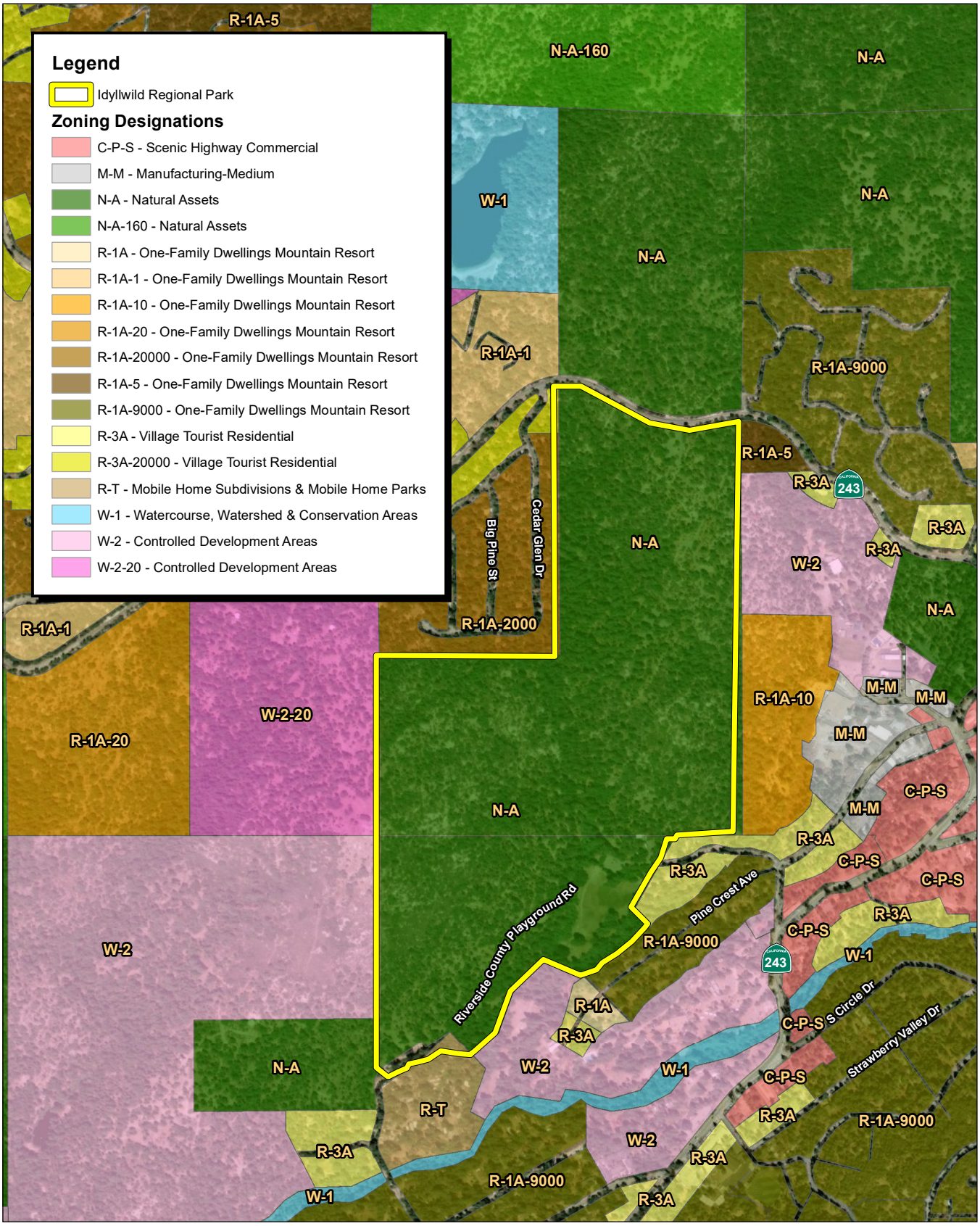
Exhibit 7
General Plan Land Use Designation, Idyllwild Regional Park



Source: ESRI World Imagery. County of Riverside.

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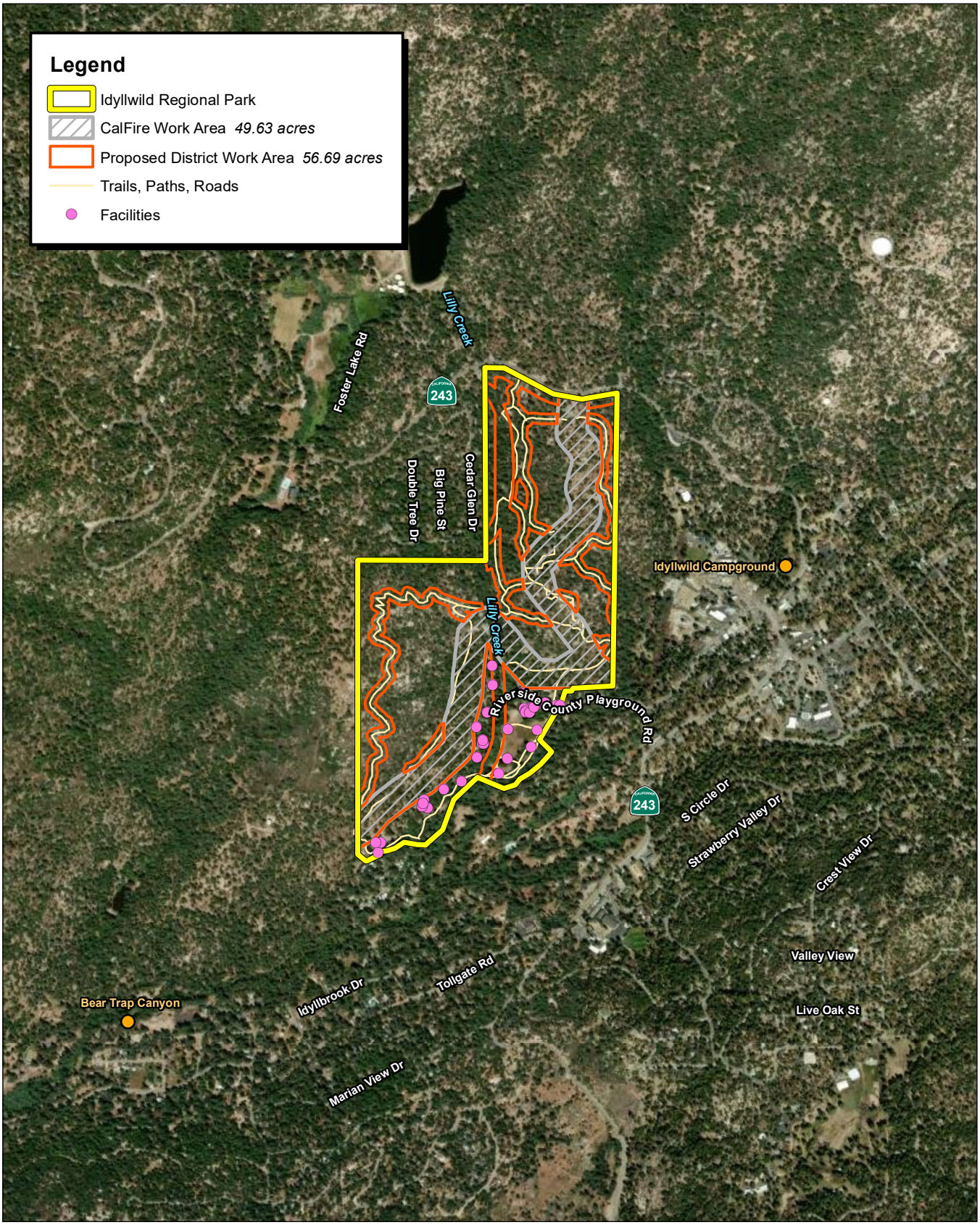
Exhibit 8
Zoning, Idyllwild Regional Park



Source: ESRI World Imagery. County of Riverside. RivCoParks, June 2025.

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Exhibit 9
Proposed Project Activities, Idyllwild Regional Park

As a part of the proposed IDY project design, the District consulted with qualified Biologists to identify project constraints and create site-specific implementation measures to be incorporated into the project design to ensure responsible environmental stewardship of biological resources. The implementation measures associated with IDY include obtaining a Qualified Biologist to conduct pre-construction surveys prior to the initiation of fuel reduction activities; establishing ESAs, if applicable; monitoring fuel reduction activities; providing a WEAP training; and implementing MSHCP BMPs.

A Qualified Biologist will inspect the trees within the proposed fuel modification zones for cavities that could contain active bird nests, or bat roosts, or other wildlife using cavities for cover. Additionally, the Biologist will inspect trees for acorn woodpecker granaries. Trees identified to have cavities that provide important wildlife nursery habitat or that have significant woodpecker granaries will be avoided/preserved. All existing aquatic features on-site would be avoided through the implementation of a 50-foot avoidance buffer. Additionally, the proposed project will adhere to MSHCP Appendix C, MSHCP BMPs. The proposed fuel modification activities in IDY will occur between September 2025 and March 2026. Each crew member on the project will be accompanied by a Biologist who will perform pre-work sweeps of the work areas in the morning prior to the start of work each day, as necessary, provide a WEAP training to all new crew members, inspect trees and tree cavities prior to their removal, and direct crews to avoid sensitive resources. BMPs are also incorporated into the project to ensure preservation of any unanticipated cultural resources that may be unintentionally discovered.

Equipment used for the proposed IDY fuel modification activities include chainsaws, weed eaters, excavator, skid steer, shovels, woodchippers, etc. No herbicides will be used as a part of the fuel reduction activities. Larger branches and/or tree removed, that do not contain valuable wildlife nursery habitat, will be chipped and spread in mulching layers no deeper than 3 inches in previously disturbed areas within the park. Crews conducting trimming and vegetation removal activities will work only in designated areas and with a Qualified Biologist present during all maintenance-related activities.

CEQA FRAMEWORK FOR MINOR ALTERATIONS TO LAND EXEMPTION

Criteria for Class 4 Exemption (CEQA Guidelines Section 15304)

A Class 4 Exemption applies to minor alterations in the conditions of land, water, and/or vegetation which do not involve removal of healthy, mature, scenic trees except for forestry or agricultural purposes. CEQA Guidelines Section 15304 provides several examples for activities that could qualify for this exemption, including the following that applies to the proposed project:

(i) Fuel Management activities within 30 feet of structures to reduce the volume of flammable vegetation, provided that the activities will not result in taking of endangered, rare, or threatened plant or animal species or significant erosion or sedimentation of surface waters. This exemption shall apply to fuel management activities within 100 feet of a structure if the

public agency having fire protection responsibility in the area has determined that 100 feet of fuel clearance is required due to extra hazardous fire conditions.

Criteria for Section 15300.2 Exceptions to a Class 4 Exemption

CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2 lists exceptions to qualifying for a categorical exemption. These exceptions apply only to categorical exemptions identified in CEQA Guidelines Sections 15300-15333 and do not apply to an exemption pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3).

The exceptions are as follows:

a) **Location.** Classes 3, 4, 5, 6, and 11 are qualified by consideration of where the project is to be located–a project that is ordinarily insignificant in its impact on the environment may in a particularly sensitive environment be significant. Therefore, these classes are considered to apply in all instances, except where the project may impact an environmental resource of hazardous or critical concern where designated, precisely mapped, and officially adopted pursuant to law by federal, State, or local agencies.

b) **Cumulative Impact.** All exemptions for these classes are inapplicable when the cumulative impact of successive projects of the same type in the same place, and over time is significant.

c) **Significant Effect.** A categorical exemption shall not be used for an activity where there is a reasonable possibility that the activity will have a significant effect on the environment due to unusual circumstances.

d) **Scenic Highways.** A categorical exemption shall not be used for a project which may result in damage to scenic resources, including but not limited to, trees, historic buildings, rock outcroppings, or similar resources, within a highway officially designated as a State Scenic Highway.

e) **Hazardous Waste Sites.** A categorical exemption shall not be used for a project located on a site which is included on any list compiled pursuant to Section 65962.5 of the Government Code.

f) **Historical Resources.** A categorical exemption shall not be used for a project which may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource.

The following evaluates the proposed project for Class 4 eligibility and exceptions (a) through (f) and is supported by substantial evidence in the record.

Criteria for 15061(b)(3) Exemption

CEQA specifies that environmental review is required only "[i]f there is substantial evidence . . . that the project may have a significant effect on the environment." Public Resources Code Section 21080, subd. (d).) As a corollary to this principle, CEQA also specifies that, if "[t]here is no substantial evidence, in light of the whole record before the lead agency, that the project may have a significant effect on the environment," then the proposed project is not subject to further CEQA review. Public Resources Code

Section 21080, subd. (c)(1).) CEQA Guidelines Section 15061, subdivision (b)(3), is similar, specifying: "Where it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity in question may have a significant effect on the environment, the activity is not subject to CEQA."

“Under these provisions, where there is no substantial evidence a proposed project may have a significant environmental effect, further CEQA review is unnecessary; no categorical exemption is necessary to establish that proposition.” (*Berkeley Hillside Preservation v. City of Berkeley* (2015) 60 C4th 1086, 1099). Section 15061 (b)(3) of the CEQA Guidelines states that a proposed project is exempt if it can be seen with certainty that there is no possibility that the activity in question may have a significant effect on the environment. Proposed projects which are covered by this exemption are not subject to CEQA. The common sense exemption was adopted to guard against the possibility that an “obviously exempt” type of project not explicitly listed in the categorical exemptions “might be required needlessly to comply with the requirements of CEQA.” (*Myers v. Board of Supervisors* (1976) 58 CA3d 413, 425). Accordingly, the exceptions to categorical exemptions listed in CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2 do not apply to this exemption. Even if a project does not specifically qualify for a statutory or categorical exemption, it “may nonetheless be found exempt” if it fits within the terms of this exemption. (*Muzzy Ranch Co. v. Solano County Airport Land Use Comm’n* (2007) 41 C4th 372, 380).

ANALYSIS OF APPLICABILITY

A Class 4 Exemption applies to minor alterations in the conditions of land, water, and/or vegetation which do not involve removal of healthy, mature, scenic trees except for forestry or agricultural purposes (CEQA Guidelines Section 15304).

Analysis of Class 4 Applicability

The proposed project would involve the execution of a Hazardous Fuel Reduction Plan at two locations in Riverside County. As discussed in the Project Description section above, the proposed project would result in the removal of hazardous trees and vegetation to reduce the risk of fire hazard, employing forest management techniques and practices to ensure forest health and public safety. The proposed activities would be minor and would not include construction of new structures; vegetation removal would be limited to the amount needed to ensure reduction of fire hazard risk and would not require clearance of large areas of the land. Additionally, the removal of trees parasitized by gold-spotted oak borer qualifies as a minor alteration to land under CEQA Guidelines Section 15304 (Class 4), because such activity does not result in significant environmental effects. Affected trees are typically dead or dying and pose ecological, safety, and fire hazards. Their removal is consistent with maintenance activities aimed at preventing the spread of harmful pests and protecting forest health. Therefore, the proposed project qualifies as minor alterations in the condition of vegetation for forestry purposes.

Analysis of Potential Exceptions to Class 4 Exemption

CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2 lists exceptions to the application of a categorical exemption.[1] Importantly, as explained above, these exceptions do not preclude a finding that a project is otherwise exempt. Under the reasoning in *Surfrider Found. v. California Coastal Comm'n.* (1994) 26 CA 4th 151, an agency may combine several exemptions to find an entire project exempt.

The exceptions to categorical exemptions are as follows:

a) Location. Classes 3, 4, 5, 6, and 11 are qualified by consideration of where the project is to be located–a project that is ordinarily insignificant in its impact on the environment may in a particularly sensitive environment be significant. Therefore, these classes are considered to apply in all instances, except where the project may impact an environmental resource of hazardous or critical concern where designated, precisely mapped, and officially adopted pursuant to law by federal, State, or local agencies.

b) Cumulative Impact. All exemptions for these classes are inapplicable when the cumulative impact of successive projects of the same type, in the same place, and over time is significant.

c) Significant Effect. A categorical exemption shall not be used for an activity where there is a reasonable possibility that the activity will have a significant effect on the environment due to unusual circumstances.

d) Scenic Highways. A categorical exemption shall not be used for a project which may result in damage to scenic resources, including but not limited to, trees, historic buildings, rock outcroppings, or similar resources, within a highway officially designated as a State Scenic Highway.

e) Hazardous Waste Sites. A categorical exemption shall not be used for a project located on a site which is included on any list compiled pursuant to Section 65962.5 of the Government Code.

f) Historical Resources. A categorical exemption shall not be used for a project which may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historic resource.

The following evaluates the proposed project for exceptions (a) through (f) and is supported by substantial evidence in the record.

a) Location

Under this exception, a Class 4 Exemption would not apply if the activity may have an impact on an "environmental resource" of "hazardous or critical concern where designated, precisely mapped, and officially adopted pursuant to law by federal, state, or local agencies" (CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2(a)). This exception applies only if the resource has been specifically designated. The absence of any such agency designation, mapping, or adoption precludes *Don't Cell Our Parks v. City of San Diego*

[1] These exceptions are specific to categorical exemptions and do not apply to a project's applicability under Section 15061(b)(3). Nonetheless, the discussion regarding the categorical exceptions further demonstrates that the proposed project will not result in any significant adverse environmental impacts consistent with application of a Section 15061(b)(3) exemption.

(2018) 21 CA5th 338, 363. This exception does not apply to designated earthquake and landslide hazard zones (*Berkeley Hills Watershed Coalition v. City of Berkeley* (2019) 31 CA5th 880, 891).

Valley Hi project site. The proposed work area at the Valley Hi project site is focused on the northeastern portion of the site, along Twin Pines Road. The site is categorized by the California Department of Agriculture as Grazing land and Farmland of Local Importance, but not as Farmland of Statewide importance or Prime Farmland.[2] The area has not been evaluated or marked in any way on the California Department of Conservation's Mineral Land Classification, nor is it noted as a mineral zone in the General Plan.[3] In addition, there are no properties in the immediate project area that are zoned for mining activities. The site is located within the Western Riverside County MSHCP area.[4] According to the MSHCP Information Map, Valley Hi is in the survey area for mountain yellow-legged frog, which in most cases requires that surveys be conducted if habitat is present. Valley Hi does not support habitat for this species and furthermore, the proposed project would be considered a Covered Activity under the MSHCP, which provides an exemption for the frog surveys.

The project site is subject to Riverside County Ordinance 559 *Regulating the Removal of Trees* and Oak Tree Management Guidelines for the protection of native oak trees. The Oak Tree Management Guidelines require that impacts to oak trees be mitigated; however, Ordinance 559 exempts removal of "any tree which constitutes an immediate threat to the public health, safety or general welfare and requires emergency removal.". Per CAL FIRE, the project site is located in a State Responsibility Area (SRA) and is in a VHFSZ.[5] However, fire risk is a site condition and not a mapped resource.

According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map, the project site is not located within a designated flood hazard area.[6] Finally, a records search at the Western Science Center concluded that no fossil localities yielding paleontological resources are located at the project site,[7] and the rock units at the project site have very low potential to contain significant paleontological resources. Regardless, the proposed project would be required to comply with General Plan Policy OS 19.7 and Policy OS 19.9 that mandates procedures, the establishment of mitigation measures, and curation requirements in the event fossils are inadvertently encountered during ground disturbance. In conclusion, the project site is not designated as a sensitive environment; therefore, this exception does not apply to the proposed project.

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2 California Department of Conservation. California Important Farmland Finder. Website: https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/DLRP/CIFF/. Accessed July 21, 2025.

3 California Department of Conservation. Mineral Land Classification. Website: https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/minerals/?page=Mineral-Land-Classification&print_preview=true&views=Legend---MLC-Reports. Accessed July 21, 2025.

4 Riverside County. Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan. Website: https://planning.rctlma.org/epd/wr-mshcp. Accessed July 21, 2025.

5 California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). Fire Hazard Severity Zone Viewer. Website: https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/03beab8511814e79a0e4eabf0d3e7247/. Accessed July 21, 2025.

6 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). National Flood Hazard Layer Viewer. Website: https://hazards-fema.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8b0adb51996444d4879338b5529aa9cd. Accessed July 21, 2025.

7 Stoneburg, Brittney Elizabeth, MSc. 2025. Collections Manager, Western Science Center. Personal communication: email. July 25.

IDY project site. The IDY area has not been evaluated or marked in any way, including farmland of Statewide Importance or Prime Farmland, on the California Department of Conservations Important Farmland Finder.[8] The area has not been evaluated or marked in any way on the California Department of Conservation Mineral Land Classification, nor is it noted as a mineral zone in the General Plan.[9] In addition, there are no properties in the immediate project vicinity that are zoned for mining activities. The site is located within the MSHCP area.[10] According to the MSHCP Information Map, IDY is in the survey area for mountain yellow-legged frog and several Narrow Endemic Plants species, which in most cases requires that surveys be conducted if habitat is present. The proposed project would be considered a Covered Activity under the MSHCP, which provides an exemption for the frog surveys.

The northern portion of IDY is within the United Staes Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) designated Critical Habitat for mountain yellow-legged frog; however, the project does not occur on federal lands nor would it be federally funded, so consultation with USFWS would not be required. The site is also subject to Riverside County Ordinance 559, *Regulating the Removal of Trees* and Oak Tree Management Guidelines for the protection of native oak trees. The Oak Tree Management Guidelines require that impacts to oak trees be mitigated; however, Ordinance 559 exempts removal of "any tree which constitutes an immediate threat to the public health, safety or general welfare and requires emergency removal." Per CAL FIRE, the project site is located in an SRA and is in a VHFSZ.[11] However, fire risk is a site condition and not a mapped resource.

According to FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map, the project site is not located within a designated flood hazard area.[12]

Finally, a records search at the Western Science Center concluded that no fossil localities yielding paleontological resources are located at the project site.[13] Rock units at the project site have potential to yield significant paleontological resources. Ground-disturbing activities at the IDY project site would be required to comply with General Plan Policy OS 19.6 that requires the preparation of a Paleontological Resources Impact Mitigation Program (PRIMP) prior to ground disturbance, as well as Policy OS 19.7 and Policy OS 19.9. In conclusion, the project site is not designated as a sensitive environment; therefore, this exception does not apply to the proposed project.

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8 California Department of Conservation. California Important Farmland Finder. Website: https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/DLRP/CIFF/. Accessed July 21, 2025.

9 California Department of Conservation. Mineral Land Classification. Website: https://maps.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/minerals/?page=Mineral-Land-Classification&print_preview=true&views=Legend---MLC-Reports. Accessed July 21, 2025.

10 Riverside County. Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan. Website: https://planning.rctlma.org/epd/wr-mshcp. Accessed July 21, 2025.

11 California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). Fire Hazard Severity Zone Viewer. Website: https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/03beab8511814e79a0e4eabf0d3e7247/. Accessed July 21, 2025.

12 Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). National Flood Hazard Layer Viewer. Website: https://hazards-fema.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8b0adb51996444d4879338b5529aa9cd. Accessed July 21, 2025.

13 Stoneburg, Brittney Elizabeth, MSc. 2025. Collections Manager, Western Science Center. Personal communication: email. July 25.

b) Cumulative Impact

In applying this exception to the Class 4 Exemption, the cumulative impact must result from "successive projects of the same type in the same place." CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2(b). The proposed project involves vegetation removal in specified and limited locations within the project sites. Vegetation removal would be targeted and consistent with fire safety protocols. There are no other identified fuel reduction projects within these two properties. Some minor ground-disturbing activities associated with the proposed fuel reduction efforts of the project would occur, and impacts related to construction activities are detailed in Exception (c), below. Post-project implementation, the proposed project would not result in any operational impacts. There would not be successive projects of the same type occurring in the same place that would result in cumulatively considerable adverse impacts.

c) Significant Effect

Air Quality

The proposed project would conduct fuel reduction activities that would be short-term in duration, targeted, and consistent with fire safety protocols. Although the proposed project would generate emissions from equipment used for the proposed fuel reduction activities, including chainsaws, excavator, skid steer, and woodchippers, these emissions would be limited to specific areas targeting the removal or thinning of existing vegetation. Note that some of the work would be accomplished by hand tools that would not result in emissions, such as shovels, or hand tools with extremely limited emissions, such as weed eaters. Furthermore, although emissions would also be generated from worker vehicle trips, these emissions would also be short-term in duration and would be limited to maintenance vehicles servicing the site throughout the duration of the proposed project. Thus, the project is expected to have limited impacts on air quality. No earthmoving equipment would be used during fuel removal activities, and therefore, no fugitive dust is expected to result from execution of the proposed project. Thus, the proposed project would have a less than significant impact on air quality and a less than significant contribution to cumulative impacts following completion of the proposed project.

Biological Resources

The proposed project would implement fuel reduction activities in work areas at Valley Hi (Exhibit 5) and IDY (Exhibit 9). These proposed activities have the potential to impact sensitive biological resources. The following discussion summarizes the results of the literature review and field survey that document existing biological conditions at each park, including assessing habitat for potential occurrence of special-status species, riparian habitats and sensitive communities, State or federally protected waters or wetlands, wildlife movement corridors and wildlife nursery sites, trees and other resources protected by local ordinances, and requirements for achieving consistency with the MSHCP. Project-specific Implementation Measures (IM) are provided as part of the project design that, when implemented, would ensure that sensitive biological resources are not impacted by project activities. Each site is discussed separately below.

Valley Hi Project Site

Special-status Species

The proposed Valley Hi work area (Exhibit 5) contains areas of natural vegetation that could provide habitat for special-status plant and wildlife species. To avoid potential impacts to special-status species,

the District would implement Implementation Measures, including hiring a Qualified Biologist (IM BIO-1), conducting pre-construction surveys (IM BIO-2), establishing ESAs;(IM BIO-3), implementing a WEAP (IM BIO-4), monitoring fuel reduction activities (IM BIO-5), implementing MSHCP BMPs (IM BIO-6), and reporting (IM BIO-7). Implementing these measures before and during fuel reduction activities will ensure that impacts to special-status species are avoided.

Riparian and Sensitive Natural Communities

One sensitive vegetation community, Goodding's willow–red willow riparian woodland and forest, was documented at Valley Hi. Accordingly, the work area is delineated in a manner that would avoid this sensitive vegetation community. Riparian areas have been identified around the basin and drainages at Valley Hi but again, the work area is delineated in a manner that would avoid riparian areas. Thus, these resources are not anticipated to be impacted by the fuel reduction activities.

Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands

There are ephemeral drainages at Valley Hi, and the EPA WATERS database and United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map reported inland waters and emergent wetlands present at this project site. Accordingly, the work area at Valley Hi is delineated in a manner that would avoid these potentially jurisdictional features; thus, the fuel reduction activities planned at Valley Hi are not anticipated to impact jurisdictional water or wetlands.

Wildlife Movement Corridors and Nursery Sites

The park itself does not function as a wildlife movement corridor connecting two areas of open space; however, the vegetation communities and drainages on-site likely facilitate wildlife movements through the park. Accordingly, the work area is delineated in a manner that would avoid drainages; thus, the proposed project is not anticipated to impact wildlife movement corridors at Valley Hi.

Valley Hi contains vegetation and trees that provide nesting habitat for birds, roosting habitat (including maternal roosts) for bats, and other important and unique wildlife habitats. Birds, including raptor species and others that build large stick nests that are used over many years, may nest in trees and vegetation in the proposed work area; bats may roost in tree cavities; wildlife may seek cover in tree cavities; and dead trees or branches may support significant acorn woodpecker granaries. The District would perform much of the fuel reduction activities outside of the avian nesting season (i.e., between September 1 and January 31), as well as outside of the bat maternal roosting season (i.e., between September 1 and March 30), which would avoid the potential for breeding birds and bats to be impacted by the project. For any fuel reduction activities performed during the avian nesting season and/or bat maternal roosting season, the District would avoid impacts to breeding birds and bats and special wildlife habitats through implementation of IM BIO-1 through IM BIO-7, including conducting pre-construction surveys (IM BIO-2), establishing ESAs around active nests and/or roosts and/or special wildlife habitat (IM BIO-3), implementing a WEAP (IM BIO-4), and monitoring fuel reduction activities (IM BIO-5). Implementing these IMs would ensure that impacts to nesting birds, stick nests, roosting bats, sheltering wildlife, and/or acorn woodpecker granaries are avoided.

Protected Trees and Woodlands

Coast live oak trees and coast live oak woodland and forest are present on-site, which are protected in most cases under the Riverside County Oak Tree Management Guidelines. However, Riverside County

Ordinance 559 provides an exemption for the removal of trees that pose a risk to public safety. Because of recent wildfires and spread of the gold-spotted oak borer at Valley Hi, there are dead and dying trees with evidence of severe fire and gold-spotted oak borer damage. These trees are inherently unstable and more prone to falling, particularly during storms or strong winds, which can cause severe damage to park infrastructure, vehicles, power lines, and other structures in the vicinity, potentially injuring people nearby. Additionally, dead trees and dried debris are highly flammable and pose a heightened fire risk and can become hazardous in public areas. The presence of the gold-spotted oak borer on-site poses a risk for spread to healthy trees, impacting the overall woodland health. Removal of severely damaged, dead, and/or infested trees is a proactive and ecologically beneficial measure that helps prevent further spread of this invasive pest and protects surrounding healthy oak populations. Targeted removal supports long-term ecosystem resilience and is consistent with best practices for invasive pest management and fire risk reduction. By focusing on removal of hazardous trees during the fuel reduction activities, the District would qualify for the Ordinance 559 exemption.

MSCHP Consistency

The Valley Hi project site is located in the MSHCP plan area and is subject to its provisions. Being a County park, Valley Hi is considered Public/Quasi-Public (PQP) Lands under the MSHCP. The District's proposed activities on PQP Lands would be considered a Covered Activity, with the only requirement being that MSHCP BMPs are implemented during the course of the work. The District would maintain consistency with MSHCP requirements by implementing the MSHCP BMPs (IM BIO-6).

IDY Project Site

Special-status Species

The proposed IDY work area (Exhibit 9) contains areas of natural vegetation that could provide habitat for special-status plant and wildlife species. To avoid or reduce potential impacts to special-status species, the District would implement IMs, including hiring a Qualified Biologist (IM BIO-1), conducting pre-construction surveys (IM BIO-2), establishing ESAs (IM BIO-3), implementing a WEAP (IM BIO-4), monitoring fuel reduction activities (IM BIO-5), implementing MSHCP BMPs (IM BIO-6), and reporting (IM BIO-7). Implementing these measures before and during fuel reduction activities will ensure that impacts to special-status species are avoided.

Sensitive Natural Communities

One sensitive vegetation community—incense cedar forest and woodland—was recorded in the park. Additionally, riparian areas in this community were identified around Lilly Creek and another unnamed drainage at IDY. Accordingly, the work area is delineated in a manner that would avoid riparian areas. Thus, riparian vegetation communities are not anticipated to be impacted by the fuel reduction activities.

The proposed activities implemented in upland areas supporting incense cedar forest and woodland would, at worst, be considered a temporary impact or, at best, be considered actions that improve the vegetation community through removal of hazardous fuel and invasive species. Additionally, the District would implement IMs, including hiring a Qualified Biologist (IM BIO-1), conducting pre-construction surveys (IM BIO-2), establishing ESAs (IM BIO-3), implementing a WEAP (IM BIO-4), monitoring fuel reduction activities (IM BIO-5), implementing MSHCP BMPs (IM BIO-6), and reporting (IM BIO-7). Implementing these measures before and during fuel reduction activities will ensure that impacts to

sensitive and riparian communities are avoided. Thus, no impacts to sensitive or riparian communities are anticipated during the implementation of fuel reduction activities.

Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands

Lilly Creek and an unnamed ephemeral drainage are present in the proposed work area; and the EPA WATERS database and USGS topographic map report inland waters and forest/shrub wetlands present within the proposed work area. Accordingly, the work area at IDY is delineated in a manner that would avoid these potentially jurisdictional features; thus, the fuel reduction activities planned at IDY are not anticipated to impact jurisdictional water or wetlands.

Wildlife Movement Corridors and Nursery Sites

The park itself does not function as a wildlife movement corridor connecting two areas of open space; however, the vegetation communities and drainages on-site likely facilitate wildlife movements through the park. Accordingly, the work area is delineated in a manner that would avoid drainages; thus, the proposed project is not anticipated to impact wildlife movement corridors at IDY.

IDY contains vegetation and trees that provide nesting habitat for birds, roosting habitat (including maternal roosts) for bats, and other important and unique wildlife habitats. Birds, including raptor species and others that build large stick nests that are used over many years, may nest in trees and vegetation in the proposed work area; bats may roost in tree cavities; wildlife such as San Bernardino flying squirrel may seek cover in tree cavities; and dead trees or branches may support significant acorn woodpecker granaries. The District would perform much of the fuel reduction activities outside of the avian nesting season (i.e., between September 1 and January 31), as well as outside of the bat maternal roosting season (i.e., between September 1 and March 30), which would avoid the potential for breeding birds and bats to be impacted by the project. For any fuel reduction activities performed during the avian nesting season and/or bat maternal roosting season, the District would avoid impacts to breeding birds and bats and special wildlife habitats through implementation of IM BIO-1 through IM BIO-7, including conducting pre-construction surveys (IM BIO-2), establishing ESAs around active nests and/or roosts and/or special wildlife habitat ESAs (IM BIO-3), implementing a WEAP (IM BIO-4), and monitoring fuel reduction activities (IM BIO-5). Implementing these IMs would ensure that impacts to nesting birds, stick nests, roosting bats, sheltering San Bernardino flying squirrels and wildlife, and/or acorn woodpecker granaries are avoided.

Protected Trees and Woodlands

Canyon live oaks and California black oaks are present in IDY, which are protected in most cases under the Riverside County Oak Tree Management Guidelines. However, Riverside County Ordinance 559 provides an exemption for the removal of trees that pose a risk to public safety. By focusing on removal of hazardous trees during the fuel reduction activities, the District would qualify for the Ordinance 559 exemption.

MSCHP Consistency

The IDY project site is located in the MSHCP plan area and is subject to its provisions. Being a County park, IDY is considered PQP Lands under the MSHCP. The District's proposed activities on PQP Lands would be considered a Covered Activity, with the only requirement being that MSHCP BMPs are implemented during the course of the work. The District would participate in the MSHCP, which requires

compliance with MSHCP policies and guidelines. The District would implement pre-construction surveys for MSHCP protected plant and wildlife and maintain consistency with MSHCP requirements by implementing the MSHCP BMPs (IM BIO-6).

Project Implementation Measures

As a part of the proposed project design, the District has incorporated and will implement the following IMs to ensure responsible environmental stewardship of biological resources.

IM BIO-1 Contract Qualified Biologist(s)

Prior to the initiation of fuel reduction activities, the applicant shall contract Qualified Biologists to implement the project Implementation Measures before and during the fuel reduction activities. The Biologist(s) must be familiar with the biology and conservation of sensitive biological resources at Valley Hi Oak Preserve and Idyllwild Regional Park, including mountain yellow-legged frog, Johnston's rock cress, Munz's mariposa lily, San Jacinto Mountains bedstraw, nesting birds, roosting bats, and jurisdictional waters, as well as the ability to identify and assess the importance of special wildlife habitats such as tree cavities, stick nests, and acorn woodpecker granaries on trees and threats such as gold-spotted oak borer. The Biologist(s) shall implement the project Implementation Measures outlined in this document (IM BIO-1 through IM BIO-7), including conducting pre-construction surveys, administering a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP), establishing Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) around biologically sensitive areas where activities need to be restricted to protect special-status plants and wildlife species, and monitoring fuel reduction activities. The Biologist(s) would be responsible for ensuring that impacts on special-status species, native vegetation, wildlife habitat, or unique resources would be avoided to the fullest extent possible. The Biologist(s) shall have the authority to stop and/or redirect work if work activities threaten a sensitive biological resource.

IM **BIO-2 Conduct Pre-construction Surveys**

The Qualified Biologists contracted by the District shall perform pre-construction survey(s) prior to the start of fuel reduction activities in work areas. The survey shall be conducted no more than 14 days prior to the start of planned activities. Ideally, the pre-construction survey would coincide with the site visit performed by the Registered Professional Forester assigned to the project as they develop fuel reduction prescriptions for trees and vegetation within work areas. During the pre-construction survey, the Qualified Biologists shall search the work areas for sensitive biological resources, including special-status species, and inspect each tree in the work areas to search for cavities, stick nests, acorn woodpecker granaries, or other sensitive resources. The Qualified Biologists shall coordinate with the Registered Professional Forester to discuss fuel reduction plans when sensitive resources are discovered in or on a tree that is slated for removal or cutting. Whereas human health and safety may take precedent in situations where hazardous trees are located near structures or trails, trees located a safe distance from these areas should remain in place if they support special wildlife

habitats. If the fuel reduction activities coincide with the avian nesting season (February 1 through August 31) or the bat maternal roosting season (April 1 through August 31), the Qualified Biologists shall search for active bird nests and bat maternal roosts during the pre-construction survey. If fuel reduction activities are delayed or suspended for more than 14 days after the survey, the affected area shall be resurveyed.

IM **BIO-3** **Establish Environmentally Sensitive Areas**

As necessary, the Qualified Biologists shall establish Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) around sensitive biological resources that are detected either during the pre-construction surveys or during daily monitoring of fuel reduction activities. The ESAs shall be marked with stakes and flagging. Works crews shall be instructed not to enter the ESAs and the Qualified Biologist(s) shall ensure that ESA boundaries are maintained and that sensitive resources within them are not disturbed by fuel reduction activities.

IM **BIO-4** **Implement Worker Environmental Awareness Program**

A Qualified Biologist shall prepare and administer a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) for all crews and contractors performing the fuel reduction activities. All personnel shall receive WEAP training prior to the initiation of proposed fuel reduction activities. Any new personnel that are new to the project shall receive WEAP training at a pre-work tailgate meeting. The WEAP training shall include a review of sensitive biological resources in the vicinity of each work area, including their locations, legal status and protections, and Implementation Measures to be implemented prior to and during fuel reduction activities to avoid impacts to these sensitive resources. A record of all personnel trained shall be maintained by the Qualified Biologist.

IM **BIO-5** **Monitor Fuel Reduction Activities**

A Qualified Biologist shall be present with each work crew in each work area to monitor the work and ensure that sensitive biological resources are protected. The Qualified Biologist(s) shall ensure that fuel reduction activities are limited to the smallest practical area and that personnel and activities do not enter Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs). The Qualified Biologist(s) shall perform daily pre-construction sweeps of work areas prior to initiation of daily construction activities to search for sensitive resources. During these daily sweeps of the work area, the Qualified Biologist(s) shall inspect trees for cavities, nests, acorn woodpecker granaries, sheltering wildlife such as San Bernardino flying squirrels, and other sensitive resources, and establish ESAs around any that are detected. The Qualified Biologist(s) shall establish ESAs around any active bird nests or bat maternal roosts detected in the work areas if work activities are implemented during the bird nesting season (February 1 through August 31) or the bat maternal roosting season (April 1 through August 31). The Qualified Biologist(s) shall also direct crews to stage vehicles and equipment in areas that avoid impacts to vegetation and sensitive resources. The Qualified Biologist(s) shall have the authority to stop work if work activities threaten a sensitive biological resource.

IM **BIO-6** **Implement MSHCP Best Management Practices**

Additionally, Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) Best Management Practices (BMPs) shall be implemented during Covered Activities, including during the fire hazard reduction phase of the proposed project:

1. A condition shall be placed on grading permits requiring a Qualified Biologist to conduct Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training for project personnel prior to grading. The training shall include a description of the species of concern and its habitats, the general provisions of the Endangered Species Act and the MSHCP, the need to adhere to the provisions of the Endangered Species Act and the MSHCP, the penalties associated with violating the provisions of the Endangered Species Act, the general measures that are being implemented to conserve the species of concern as they relate to the proposed project, and the access routes to and project site boundaries within which the project activities must be accomplished.
2. Water pollution and erosion control plans shall be developed and implemented in accordance with Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) requirements.
3. The footprint of disturbance shall be minimized to the maximum extent feasible. Access to sites shall be via pre-existing access routes to the greatest extent possible.
4. The upstream and downstream limits of projects disturbance plus lateral limits of disturbance on either side of the stream shall be clearly defined and marked in the field and reviewed by the Biologist prior to initiation of work.
5. Projects should be designed to avoid the placement of equipment and personnel within the stream channel or on sand and gravel bars, banks, and adjacent upland habitats used by target species of concern.
6. Projects that cannot be conducted without placing equipment or personnel in sensitive habitats should be timed to avoid the breeding season of riparian identified in MSHCP Global Species Objective No. 7.
7. When stream flows must be diverted, the diversions shall be conducted using sandbags or other methods requiring minimal instream impacts. Silt fencing of other sediment trapping materials shall be installed at the downstream end of construction activity to minimize the transport of sediments off-site. Settling ponds where sediment is collected shall be cleaned out in a manner that prevents the sediment from reentering the stream. Care shall be exercised when removing silt fences, as feasible, to prevent debris or sediment from returning to the stream.
8. Equipment storage, fueling, and staging areas shall be located on upland sites with minimal risks of direct drainage into riparian areas or other sensitive habitats. These designated areas shall be located in such a manner as to prevent any runoff from entering sensitive habitat. Necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent the release of cement or other toxic substances into surface waters. Project-related spills of hazardous materials shall be reported to appropriate entities, including but not limited to, the applicable jurisdictional city, United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and RWQCB and shall be cleaned up immediately and contaminated soils removed to approved disposal areas.

9. Erodible fill material shall not be deposited into water courses. Brush, loose soils, or other similar debris material shall not be stockpiled within the stream channel or on its banks.
10. The qualified project Biologist shall monitor construction activities for the duration of the project to ensure that practicable measures are being employed to avoid incidental disturbance of habitat and species of concern outside the project footprint.
11. The removal of native vegetation shall be avoided and minimized to the maximum extent practicable. Temporary impacts shall be returned to pre-existing contours and revegetated with appropriate native species.
12. Exotic species that prey upon or displace target species of concern should be permanently removed from the site to the extent feasible.
13. To avoid attracting predators of the species of concern, the project site shall be kept as clean of debris as possible. All food related trash items shall be enclosed in sealed containers and regularly removed from the site(s).
14. Construction employees shall strictly limit their activities, vehicles, equipment, and construction materials to the proposed project footprint and designated staging areas and routes of travel. The construction area(s) shall be the minimal area necessary to complete the project and shall be specified in the construction plans. Construction limits will be fenced with orange snow screen. Exclusion fencing should be maintained until the completion of all construction activities. Employees shall be instructed that their activities are restricted to the construction areas.
15. The Permittee shall have the right to access and inspect any sites of approved projects including any restoration/enhancement area for compliance with project approval conditions including these BMPs.

IM **BIO-7** **Reporting**

The Qualified Biologist shall provide weekly email updates to the District during the fuel reduction activities that summarize the implementation of Implementation Measures. The Qualified Biologist will also provide a final report to the District that summarizes the effectiveness of the Implementation Measures. If special-status species are found on the project site during the construction phase, the Qualified Biologist(s) shall submit a species occurrence observation to the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB).

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

As discussed above, the proposed project would result in limited emissions. In addition, the proposed project would not result in a significant increase in Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) that could contribute to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Activities associated with the proposed fuel reduction activities include vegetation thinning, brush clearance, and removal of dead or hazardous plant material that are limited in scope, duration, and intensity. These operations typically involve minimal use of equipment and do not generate substantial vehicle trips or energy consumption. Because the fuel reduction does not include new development, permanent infrastructure, or long-term operational sources of emissions, its contribution to GHG levels would be minor. Therefore, the proposed project would be in compliance with

State and local plans, policies, and regulations adopted for the purpose of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, including those stipulated within the County's 2019 Climate Action Plan (CAP).[14]

Noise

Potential noise impacts would be generally short-term in generation and would occur intermittently throughout execution of the proposed fuel reduction activities. Potential noise impacts generated from fuel reduction activities would include noise generated from the limited number of equipment involved in preparing the site, trimming, and/or tree removal. Chapter 9.52 of the County Municipal Code, Noise Regulation, stipulates noise level standards within the County by Land Use Designation and by timeframe, including daylight (7:00 a.m.–10:00 p.m.) and evening (10:00 p.m.–7:00 a.m.) hours. Maximum noise levels are measured 45 decibels (dB) during both daylight and evening hours for areas designated Open Space/Conservation Habitat (O/CH), such as the IDY site, and a maximum of 55dB and 45 dB during daylight and evening hours respectively for areas designated Rural Community/Estate Density Residential (RC/EDR), including the Valley Hi site. As previously mentioned, fuel reduction treatment would be restricted to designated areas. Furthermore, the project would avoid the use of heavy equipment, opting for hand tools and light equipment/machinery such as skid steers and excavators. Given that the proposed project would occur at specific points within each project site, the project is unlikely to result in long-term exceedances of County noise standards that would result in significant impacts. Impacts would be less than significant.

Transportation

The proposed project would not include new housing, new employment opportunities, or commercial or entertainment services. As such, it would not result in increased traffic. Although the proposed project may result in an increased number of trips, as previously mentioned, these increases would be short-term, restricted to the duration of the proposed project and would include service vehicles conducting fuel treatment activities. The proposed project would be restricted to limited and targeted fuel reduction activities within designated areas of the project site; therefore, the proposed project would be conducted outside of the vicinity of adjacent roadways and would not result in roadway hazards or introduce geometric design features or impact emergency access and would not conflict with any program plan, ordinance, or policy of the circulation system. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Wildfire

The IDY project site is located within a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (FHSZ) located in an SRA.[15] The Valley Hi project site is located within both a Moderate FHSZ and a Very High FHSZ in an SRA.[16] Both sites are surrounded by areas of either similar or higher FHSZ. The proposed project involves fuel reduction activities that would reduce fire risk. As such, the proposed project would not result in any development or improvements that would increase the long-term risk of wildland fires and exposure of people or structures to wildland fires. There are no unique circumstances associated with the proposed

[14] County of Riverside. 2019. Climate Action Plan (CAP) Update. November.

[15] California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). Fire Hazard Severy Zone Viewer (Web Viewer). Website: https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/03beab8511814e79a0e4eabf0d3e7247. Accessed July 8, 2025.

[16] Ibid.

project that would result in more significant impacts than other similar projects in the area. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

d) Scenic Highways

Valley Hi project site. The portion of the SR-243 adjacent to the Valley Hi project site is also designated as a State Scenic Highway.[17] The Valley Hi project site is located directly east of this section of the SR-243, along the project site's western boundary. At Valley Hi, the proposed project activities would be limited to an area in the eastern portion of the project along Twin Pines Road. Because of distance and intervening vegetation, this area is not visible from SR-243. As such, the proposed project at the Valley Hi project site would not result in damage to scenic resources within a highway officially designated as a State Scenic Highway.

IDY project site. SR-243 in the vicinity of the project site is an Officially Designated State Scenic Highway.[18] This includes the portion of SR-243 adjacent to the project site's northern boundary, and a portion that is approximately 750 feet (0.14 mile) southeast of the southeastern corner of the project site. While the project site, and specifically the work area at the northern portion of the project site, are visible from SR-243, the proposed activities would be limited and targeted and would not alter the visual character of the park. Because of distance and intervening vegetation, the southeastern portion of the project site, including the work areas in this part of the project site, are not visible from SR-243. Other portions of the Designated Scenic Highway SR-243 are farther from the project site where the project site is not visible from this State Route. At this location, the proposed project would incorporate fuel reduction measures including removal of dead and/or hazardous trees, removal of non-native and invasive vegetation; the thinning of native shrubs in the understory; and the removal of branches up to 8 feet within trees within the existing woodland. The proposed project would target invasive plants and hazardous trees and vegetation to achieve the goal of reducing fire hazards, while preserving a diverse age class of trees, maintaining a healthy native plant understory, controlling spread of invasive plants, conserving important wildlife habitats, and maintaining healthy, mature trees, thus making the proposed project consistent with existing conservation uses. As such, the proposed project would not damage the visual character of the project site or views of it from a scenic highway. Additionally, it would also improve the visual character of the site by enhancing the overall health of the forest. As such, the proposed project at the IDY project site would not result in damage to scenic resources within a highway officially designated as a State Scenic Highway.

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[17] California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). 2018. California State Scenic Highway System Map (Web Viewer). Website: https://caltrans.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=465dfd3d807c46cc8e8057116f1aacaa. Accessed June 16, 2025.

[18] California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). 2018. California State Scenic Highway System Map (Web Viewer). Website: https://caltrans.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=465dfd3d807c46cc8e8057116f1aacaa. Accessed June 16, 2025.

e) Hazardous Waste Sites

Valley Hi project site. According to the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) Envirostor, the Valley Hi site does not contain any hazardous materials sites, and there are no hazardous materials sites located within the vicinity of the project site.[19]

According to the California State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) GeoTracker database, the Valley Hi project site does not contain any Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Cleanup sites.[20] The nearest LUST Cleanup site, Twin Pines Ranch (T0606500736), is located approximately 2.35 miles southeast of the Valley Hi site and sits at approximately 466 feet lower in elevation. The Twin Pines Ranch site is currently open and targeted for cleaning up motor vehicle fuel present at four underground storage tank (UST) locations throughout the site.[21] Given the distance of the Twin Pines Ranch site from Valley Hi site and the fact that it is located at lower elevation from the project site, it is unlikely that the Valley Hi site would be exposed to any potential hazardous waste contamination from nearby hazardous waste sites. As such, the exception under CEQA Guidelines 15300.2(e) does not apply to the Valley Hi site.

IDY project site. According to the DTSC Envirostor database, the IDY site does not contain any hazardous materials sites and there are no hazardous materials sites located within the vicinity of the project site.[22]

The State Water Board's GeoTracker website does not list any LUST Cleanup sites at the IDY project site.[23] The nearest LUST Cleanup sites to IDY are Village Food and Fuel (T0606500511) and Idyllwild Chevron (T0606500352), located 0.27 and 0.29 mile east of the project site, respectively. Cleanup of Village Food and Fuel is complete, and the case was closed on December 5, 2014.[24] Cleanup of Idyllwild Chevron is also complete, and the case was closed on February 1,2002.[25] The State Water Board's GeoTracker website lists the statuses of both sites as closed cases. As such, the exception under CEQA Guidelines 15300.2(e) does not apply to the IDY project site.

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[19] California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). 2025. EnviroStor. Website: https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/map/. Accessed June 6, 2025.

[20] California State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board). 2025. GeoTracker. Website: https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/map/. Accessed June 6, 2025.

[21] California State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board). 2025. GeoTracker Twin Pines Ranch (T0606500736). Website: https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0606500736. Accessed June 6, 2025.

[22] California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). 2025. EnviroStor. Website: https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/map/. Accessed June 6, 2025.

[23] California State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board). 2025. GeoTracker. Website: https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/map/. Accessed June 6, 2025.

[24] California State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board). 2025. GeoTracker Village Food and Fuel # (T0606500511). Website: https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0606500511. Accessed June 6, 2025.

[25] California State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board). 2025. GeoTracker Idyllwild Chevron (T10000001758). Website: https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=T0606500352. Accessed June 6, 2025.

f) Historical/Cultural Resources

For the purposes of this Class 4 Categorical Infill Exemption, historical resources include both built environment and archaeological/cultural resources.

The General Plan concluded that implementation of General Plan Policies OS 19.1 through OS 19.5 and existing regulatory requirements would avoid or reduce impacts to historical, archaeological, and tribal cultural resources.

The purpose of the analysis is to identify the presence or absence of potentially significant historical resources within the project sites and, if such resources would be impacted by the proposed project, to provide recommendations for mitigation and/or further study or research. A Confidential Cultural Resources Constraint Analysis Memorandum was prepared for the proposed project and is included in appendix B.

Valley Hi Project Site. Record search results from the South Coastal Information Center (SCIC) indicate nine previously recorded cultural resources within 1 mile of the project site, two of which are located within the project site boundaries (Confidential Exhibit 10). Of the two resources located within the project site, one recorded historic era resource is located in the proposed work area. The results from the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) search were positive for the presence of Tribal Cultural Resources (TCRs) within the project site; however, no known TCRs are recorded in the proposed work area. An analysis of the project site's potential to contain buried sites concluded that the proposed project area is situated on mixed rocks of the pre-Cenozoic (m) and plutonic rocks of the Mesozoic (grMz) and has a low potential to contain unidentified cultural resources. However, the presence of recorded pre-contact and historic resources and positive SLF results indicate a moderate to high potential of encountering unidentified cultural resources during ground disturbance activities.

IDY Project Site. Record search results from the SCIC identified 70 previously recorded cultural resources within 1 mile of the project site, four (three pre-contact and one historic) of which are located within the project site (Confidential Exhibit 11). Three of the four resources (one pre-contact and two historic resources) are located in the proposed work area, and one (pre-contact) resource is located in the CAL FIRE work area.

The results from the NAHC SLF search were positive for the presence of TCRs within the project site; however, no known TCRs are recorded in the proposed work area. An analysis of the project site's potential to contain buried sites concluded that the proposed project area is situated on plutonic rocks of the Mesozoic (grMz) and has a low potential to contain unidentified cultural resources. However, the presence of recorded pre-contact and historic resources and positive SLF results indicate a moderate to high potential of encountering unidentified cultural resources during ground disturbance activities.

Exhibit 10: Cultural Resources Constraints Overlay Map, Valley Hi Oak Reserve

This exhibit contains sensitive information relating to cultural resources and is not intended for public distribution pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21082.3(C)(2). A copy of confidential Exhibit 10: Cultural Resources Constraints Overlay Map, Valley Hi Oak Reserve is on file with the Riverside County Regional Park and Open Space District and is available to qualified professionals upon request.

Exhibit 11: Cultural Resources Constraints Overlay Map, Idyllwild Regional Park

This exhibit contains sensitive information relating to cultural resources and is not intended for public distribution pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21082.3(C)(2). A copy of confidential Exhibit 11: Cultural Resources Constraints Overlay Map, Idyllwild Regional Park is on file with the Riverside County Regional Park and Open Space District and is available to qualified professionals upon request.

Summary. Based on the results of the records searches, buried site potential, and NAHC correspondence, the proposed project would not have an adverse effect on known historical resources but may have the potential to impact TCRs. However, the proposed project would be required to comply with State and federal laws in the event of an inadvertent discovery of Native American remains or archaeological resources.

Implementation Measures (IM)

To demonstrate compliance with General Plan Policies OS 19.2 and OS 19.3 and existing regulatory requirements as identified below, the following construction practices and protocols shall be implemented:

IM CUL-1 Archaeological Monitoring

An Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology shall provide full-time archaeological monitoring of ground disturbance (trenching, grading, etc.) within a 100-foot buffer of the recorded resources in the proposed work areas.

IM CUL-2 Inadvertent Discovery Procedures

If archaeological resources or human remains are encountered at the project site during construction, the project would implement the following in accordance with General Plan Policies OS 19.1, OS 19.4 and OS 19.5:

Archaeological Resources

1. In the event that buried cultural resources are discovered during construction, operations shall stop within a 100-foot radius of the find and an Archaeologist who meets the Secretary of Interior's Professional Qualification Standards for archaeology shall be consulted to determine whether the resource requires further study. The qualified Archaeologist shall make recommendations to the lead agency on the measures that shall be implemented to protect the discovered resources, including but not limited to excavation of the finds and evaluation of the finds in accordance with Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines. Potentially significant cultural resources consist of, but are not limited to, stone, bone, fossils, wood, or shell artifacts or features, including hearths, structural remains, or historic dumpsites. Any previously undiscovered resources found during construction within the project area should be recorded on appropriate California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) forms and evaluated for significance in terms of CEQA Guidelines.
2. If the resources are determined to be unique historic resources as defined under Section 15064.5 of the CEQA Guidelines, mitigation measures shall be identified by the monitor and recommended to the lead agency. Appropriate mitigation measures for significant resources could include avoidance or capping, incorporation of the site in green space, parks, or open space, or data recovery excavations of the finds.

3. No further grading shall occur in the area of the discovery until the lead agency approves the measures to protect these resources. Any archaeological artifacts recovered as a result of mitigation shall be donated to a qualified scientific institution approved by the lead agency, where they would be afforded long-term preservation to allow future scientific study.

Human Remains

In the event of an accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, Public Resource Code Section 5097.98 must be followed. In this instance, once project-related earthmoving begins and if there is accidental discovery or recognition of any human remains, the following steps shall be taken:

1. There shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site where human remains are discovered and/or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent human remains until the County Coroner is contacted to determine whether the remains are Native American and if an investigation of the cause of death is required. If the coroner determines the remains to be Native American, the coroner shall contact the NAHC within 24 hours, and the NAHC shall identify the person or persons it believes to be the "most likely descendant" of the deceased Native American. The most likely descendant may make recommendations to the landowner or the person responsible for the excavation work, for means of treating or disposing of, with appropriate dignity, the human remains and any associated grave goods as provided in Public Resource Code Section 5097.98, or
2. Where the following conditions occur, the landowner or his/her authorized representative shall rebury the Native American human remains and associated grave goods with appropriate dignity either in accordance with the recommendations of the most likely descendant or on the project area in a location not subject to further subsurface disturbance:
    - The NAHC is unable to identify a most likely descendant or the most likely descendant failed to make a recommendation within 48 hours after being notified by the commission;
    - The descendant identified fails to make a recommendation; or
    - The landowner or his authorized representative rejects the recommendation of the descendant, and the mediation by the NAHC fails to provide measures acceptable to the landowner.

Conclusion

The two project sites, Valley Hi and IDY, are not located in a sensitive environment, would not contribute to cumulative impacts, and present no unusual circumstances that could result in significant environmental effects. They do not affect scenic resources along designated scenic highways, are not situated on a hazardous waste site, and will not cause substantial adverse changes to any historical resources. Consistent with the General Plan policies, incorporation of the project implementation measures and adherence to existing regulations would ensure impacts to historical resources, archaeological resources, and TCRs would remain less than significant. Based on the analysis above,

none of the exceptions to categorical exemptions detailed in CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2 apply to the proposed project. Therefore, the proposed project appropriately qualifies for an exemption under Section 15304 of the CEQA Guidelines.

Analysis of Section 15061 (b)(3) Applicability

According to CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3), “CEQA applies only to projects which have the potential for causing a significant effect on the environment." As demonstrated above, the proposed project is limited in size and scope and does not result in any adverse impacts to the environment. The project involves limited vegetation thinning and removal of dead or hazardous plant material, does not affect sensitive resources, and is designed to reduce wildfire risk. As such, it represents a beneficial action consistent with established forestry and fire management protocols with no foreseeable adverse environmental impacts. Accordingly, it can be seen with certainty that the proposed project has no possibility of causing a significant adverse impact on the environment and, therefore, is exempt from further review under CEQA pursuant to Section 15061(b)(3).

CONCLUSION

The proposed project would include minor alterations in the conditions of vegetation for forestry purposes and would not involve the removal of healthy, mature, scenic trees, and is therefore categorically exempt pursuant to Section 15304 (Class 4). The proposed project does not include any unusual circumstances or result in any potentially significant impacts. None of the exceptions to the Categorical Exemptions set forth in CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2 apply to the proposed project. Additionally, separate and apart from the exemption in Section 15304, the analysis above demonstrates that because the proposed project would not have any adverse impact on the environment, it therefore qualifies for exemption from further review under CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3). Each of these provisions provides a separate and independent reason for exemption from further environmental review under CEQA.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A: Biological Resources Constraint Analysis Memorandum
Attachment B: Cultural Resources Constraint Analysis Memorandum

FCS
An ADEC Innovation

ATTACHMENT A:

Biological Resources Constraint Analysis Memorandum

FCS
An ADEC Innovation

Memorandum

Date: June 27, 2025

To: Jamie Garcia, Supervising Procurement Contract Specialist,
Riverside County Regional Park and Open-Space District

From: Michael W. Tuma, PhD, Principal Biologist, FirstCarbon Solutions

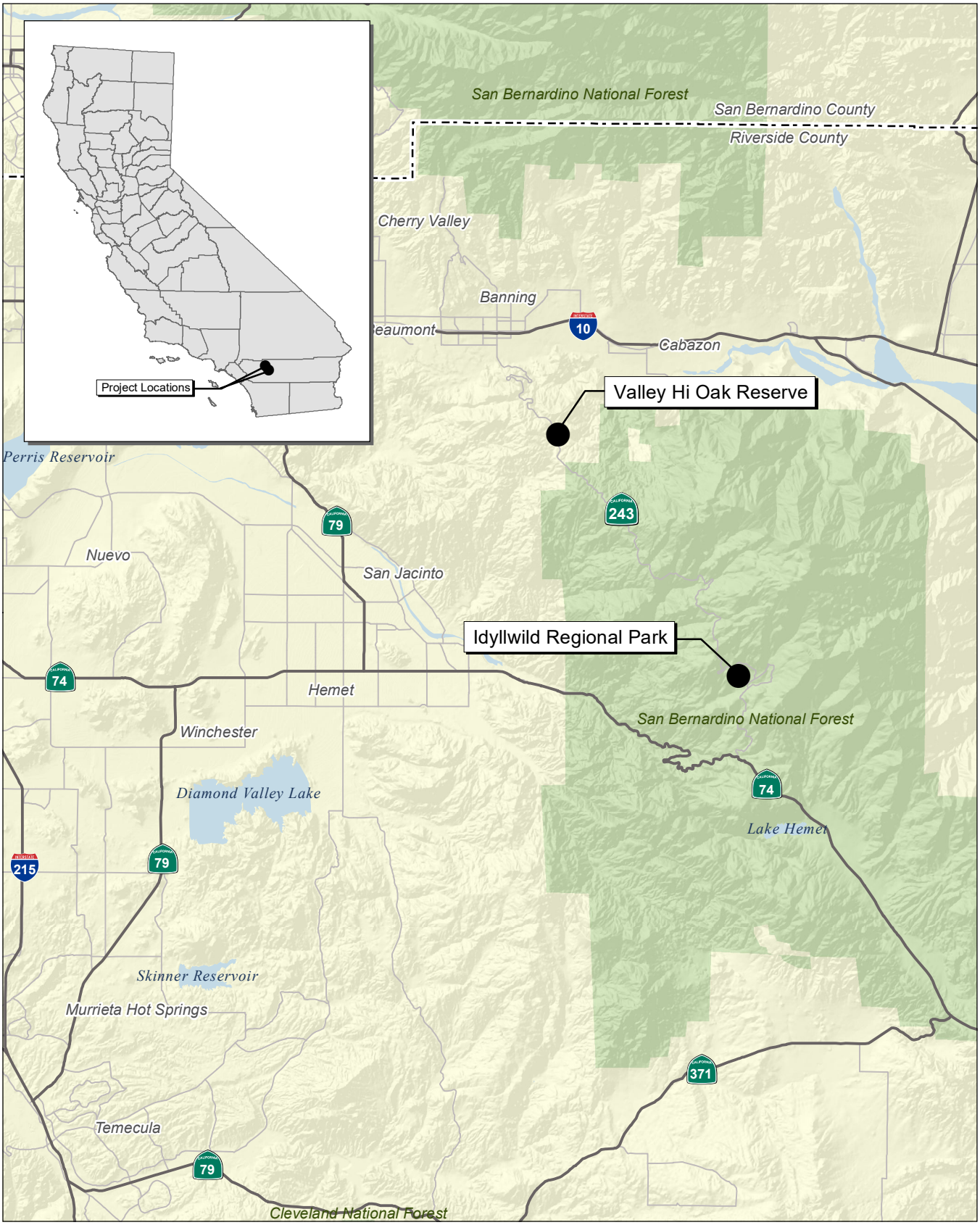
Subject: Biological Resources Constraints Analysis Memorandum for Proposed Fire Hazard Reduction Activities at Valley Hi Oak Reserve and Idyllwild Regional Park, Riverside County, California

FirstCarbon Solutions (FCS) conducted a biological resources constraints analysis for proposed fire hazard reduction activities at two properties managed by the Riverside County Regional Park and Open-Space District (District), including Valley Hi Oak Reserve (Valley Hi) and Idyllwild Regional Park (IDY), located in Riverside County, California. This Biological Resources Constraints Analysis Memorandum (memorandum) documents the existing conditions at the two parks; discusses the suitability of the sites to support habitat for special-status species; evaluates the potential for constraints related to occurrence of sensitive or regulated biological resources; and documents any biological resource constraints that were identified on the Valley Hi and IDY park sites themselves or from the proposed activities or from compliance with the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP), provides recommendations for avoiding areas containing sensitive and regulated biological resources, and identifies whether additional studies, surveys, and/or monitoring would be needed.

PROJECT LOCATION

The District is proposing fire hazard/fuel reduction maintenance activities at two parks, including Valley Hi and IDY. Valley Hi is located south of the City of Banning on the north flank of the San Jacinto Mountains in unincorporated Riverside County, California, and IDY is located between the communities of Pine Cove and Idyllwild in the San Jacinto Mountains in unincorporated Riverside County, California (Exhibit 1).

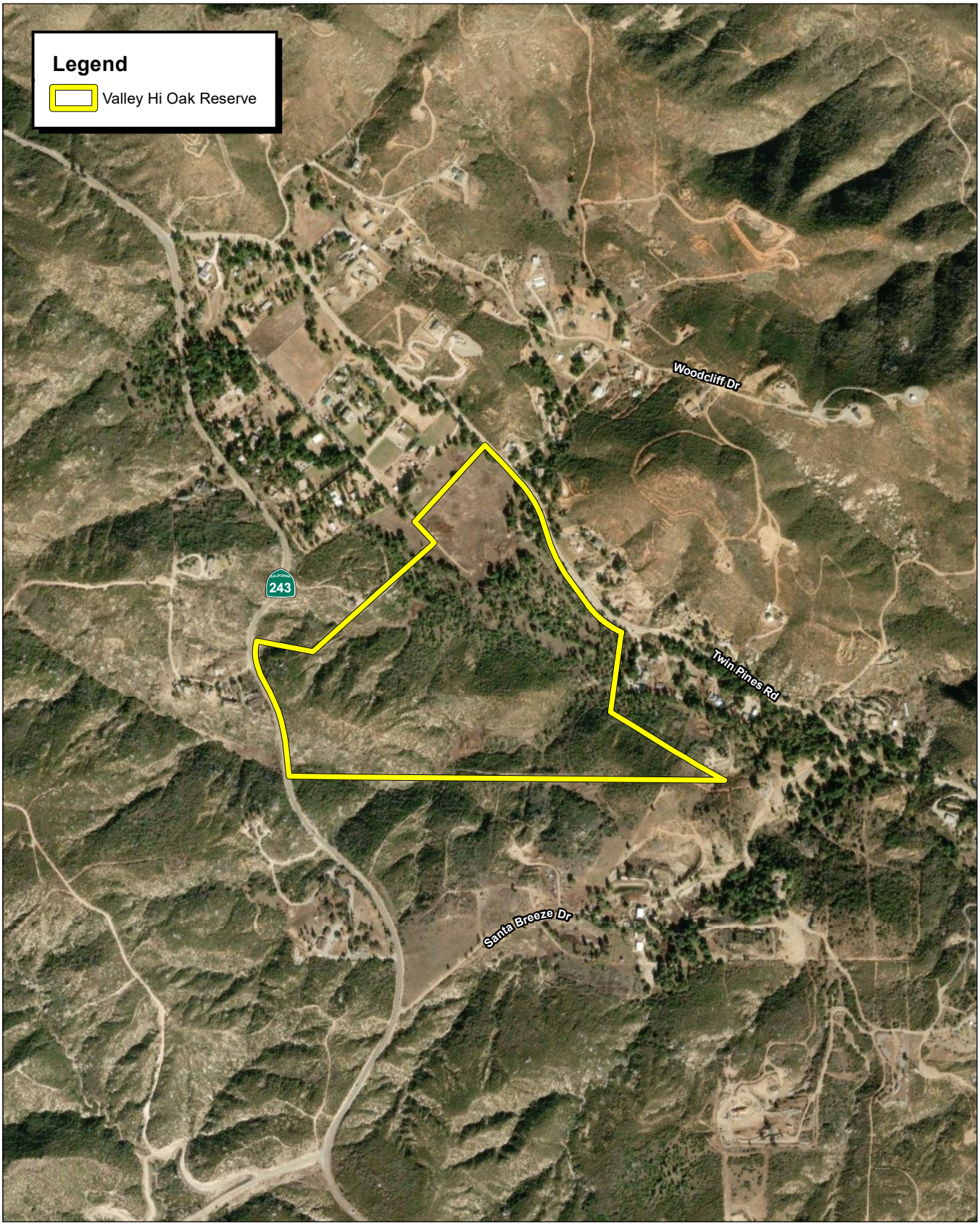
Valley Hi consists of five parcels (Assessor's Parcel Number [APNs]: 544-200-030, 544-200-031, 544-170-027, 544-170-026, and 544-170-010) comprising approximately 91.79 acres (Exhibit 2). Valley Hi is bounded by residential development and Twin Pines Road to the north and east, undeveloped mountain scrubland to the south, and State Route (SR) 243, scrubland and woodland, and residential development to the west.



Source: Census 2000 Data, The California Spatial Information Library (CaSIL).

5 2.5 0 5 Miles

Exhibit 1
Regional Location Map



Source: County of Riverside.

1,000 500 0 1,000 Feet

Exhibit 2
Local vicinity map of Valley Hi Oak Preserve, Aerial base

IDY consists of five parcels (APNs: 560-020-005, 560-140-011, 561-020-029, 561-020-012, and 560-140-012), comprising approximately 183.62 acres (Exhibit 3). IDY is bound by SR-243 and undeveloped forest/woodland to the north, residential and commercial development and undeveloped forest/woodland to the east and south, and residential development and pine forest to the west. Much of the area surrounding IDY and the communities of Idyllwild, Pine Cove, Fern Valley, and Mountain Center consists of the San Bernardino National Forest, including several areas designated as Wilderness Areas.

METHODS

Analysis of the biological resources that could be affected by proposed fire fuel reduction activities at Valley Hi and IDY entailed a thorough review of relevant literature and databases followed by a reconnaissance-level field survey to document existing site conditions and identify biological resource constraints, including an identification of suitable habitat for special-status species and a preliminary assessment of the potential for special-status species to occur on-site. The survey area included the Valley Hi and IDY parks and lands immediately adjacent to them where access was possible.

Personnel

The desktop literature and database review, field survey, and reporting was conducted by FCS Principal Biologist Michael W. Tuma, PhD and FCS Associate Biologist Kelly Evans. Management and coordination of tasks was provided by FCS Managing Biologist Hannah Carney. Professional qualifications for Dr. Tuma and Ms. Evans can be found in Attachment A.

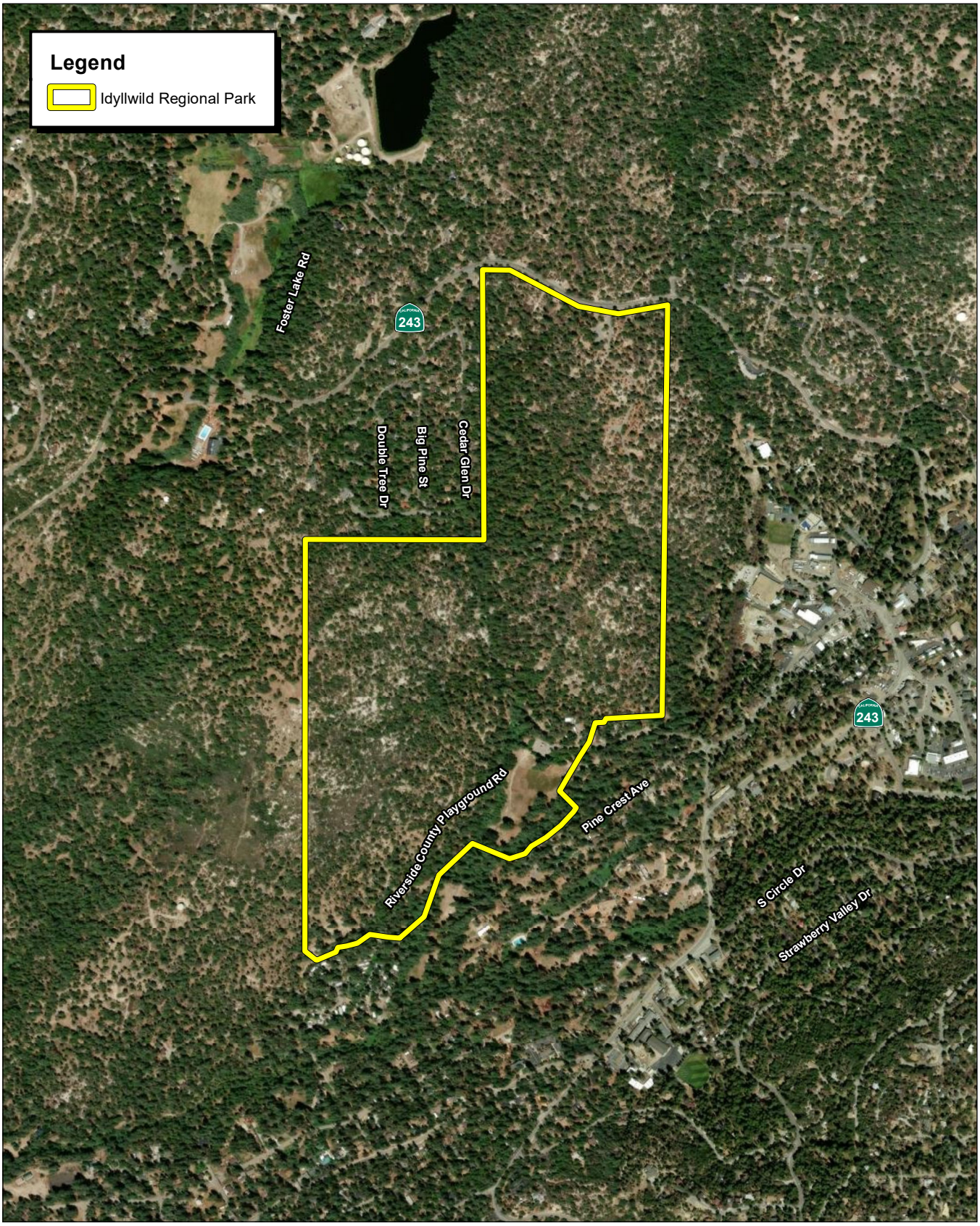
Literature Review

During the literature review, FCS Biologists reviewed topographic maps and recent and historic aerial imagery, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) soil survey database, special-status species observation databases, hydrology databases, books, peer reviewed articles, reports, websites, and other sources of information, as detailed below.

Topographic Maps and Aerial Photographs

An FCS Biologist reviewed current and historical topographic maps and aerial photographs to assess existing conditions within the parks and immediate vicinities. Information obtained from the review of the topographic maps included elevation range, general watershed information, and potential drainage feature locations.[1] Aerial photographs were reviewed to provide a perspective of site conditions relative to on-site and off-site land uses, preliminary plant community locations, and potential locations of wildlife movement corridors.

[1] United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 2025. Watershed Assessment, Tracking and Environmental Results System (WATERS). Website: https://www.epa.gov/waterdata/waters-watershed-assessment-tracking-environmental-results-system. Accessed May 19, 2025.



Source: County of Riverside.

1,000 500 0 1,000 Feet

Exhibit 3
Local vicinity map of Idyllwild Regional Park, Aerial base

Soil Surveys

An FCS Biologist reviewed the NRCS Web Soil Survey to determine soil series (i.e., group of soils with similar profiles) and soil mapping units occurring at the project sites.[2] Information about soils on the project sites contributed to the assessment of occurrence potential for special-status species with habitat requirements that include specific soils or substrates.

Special-status Species Database Queries

An FCS Biologist reviewed the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) system, and the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare Plants (CNPS Inventory).

For the Valley Hi project site, the CNDDB and CNPS Inventory queries were performed for the *Lake Fulmor*, *California* United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map and the eight surrounding quadrangles.[3,4,5] For the IDY project site, the CNDDB and CNPS Inventory queries were performed for the *Idyllwild* and *San Jacinto Peak, California* UUSGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map and the 10 surrounding quadrangles.[6,7,8]

Review of Waters and Wetlands Data Sources

An FCS Biologist queried the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Watershed Assessment, Tracking and Environmental Results System (WATERS) database and reviewed aerial photography to identify potential natural drainage features and water bodies.[9] An FCS Biologist also reviewed USGS 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle maps for general watershed information and 'blue-line' streams in and near the parks.

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2 Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). 2025. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Soil Survey Official Soil Series Descriptions. Website: http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/. Accessed May 19, 2025.

3 California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2025. CNDDB RareFind 6 California Natural Diversity Database Query for Special-Status Species. Website: https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDB/Maps-and-Data. Accessed May 19, 2025.

4 United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2025. Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC). Website: https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/. Accessed May 19, 2025.

5 California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2025. California Native Plant Society Inventory of Rare Plants. Website: http://www.rareplants.cnps.org/. Accessed May 19, 2025.

6 California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2025. CNDDB RareFind 6 California Natural Diversity Database Query for Special-Status Species. Website: https://wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDB/Maps-and-Data. Accessed May 19, 2025.

7 United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2025. Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC). Website: https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/. Accessed May 19, 2025.

8 California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2025. California Native Plant Society Inventory of Rare Plants (CNPS Inventory). Website: http://www.rareplants.cnps.org/. Accessed May 19, 2025.

9 United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). 2025. Watershed Assessment, Tracking and Environmental Results System (WATERS). Website: https://www.epa.gov/waterdata/waters-watershed-assessment-tracking-environmental-results-system. Accessed May 19, 2025.

Review of Local Ordinances

FCS Biologists reviewed local ordinances, including Riverside County Ordinance 559 *Regulating the Removal of Trees* and the County of Riverside Oak Tree Management Guidelines.

Review of MSHCP Consistency Issues

FCS Biologists reviewed the MSHCP, a multijurisdictional Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) pursuant to Section 10(a)(1)(B) of the Endangered Species Act and a Natural Community Conservation Plan (NCCP) pursuant to Fish and Game Code Section 2081.1 that focuses on the conservation of species and habitats in western Riverside County, to identify constraints and requirements for the fuel reduction activities proposed by the District. As part of this review, FCS Biologists reviewed the Regional Conservation Authority MSHCP Information Map[10] and plan documentation[11] to assess species survey and conservation requirements for the parcels that comprise the parks, and to outline actions needed to achieve consistency with the plan.

Field Survey

FCS Biologists performed a field visit to assess and characterize the biological conditions at each park and determine whether sensitive biological resources are present. FCS Biologists also viewed adjacent lands within 500 feet of each park. The FCS Biologists noted the general site conditions, vegetation communities, and suitability of habitat for special-status species. The FCS Biologists also performed a preliminary assessment of potential wetlands and existing drainages to determine whether a formal delineation of waters of the United States or State would be necessary.

Vegetation Communities and Plants

Common plant species observed during the general biological survey were identified by visual characteristics and morphology in the field and recorded in a field notebook and on field maps. Uncommon and unfamiliar plants were identified with the use of taxonomical guides, including Jepson eFlora and Calflora.[12,13] Taxonomic nomenclature used in this study follows The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California.[14] Common plant names, when not available from The Jepson Manual, were taken from other regionally specific references. Vegetation community types and boundaries were noted on aerial photos, verified through field observation, and digitized using Esri ArcGIS software® ArcGIS Desktop 10.8.2. By incorporating collected field data and interpreting aerial photography, a map of habitat

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[10] Regional Conservation Authority (RCA). 2024. Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) Information Map. Website: https://wrcrca.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=2b9d4520bd5f4d35add35fb58808c1b7. Accessed April 25, 2025.

[11] Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP). Website: https://rctlma.org/western-riverside-county-multiple-species-habitat-conservation-plan-mshcp-1. Accessed April 25, 2025.

[12] Jepson Flora Project (eds.) 2025. Jepson eFlora. Website: https://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/eflora/. Accessed April 25, 2025.

[13] Calflora. 2020. Calflora: Information on California plants for education, research, and conservation. Website: http://www.calflora.org/. Accessed May 19, 2025.

[14] Baldwin, B. G., D. Goldman, D. J Keil, R. Patterson, T. J. Rosatti, and D. Wilken (Editors). 2012. The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California. Berkeley: University of California Press. County of San Bernardino (Bernardino). 2007 (amended 2015).

types, land cover types, and other biological resources within the project site was prepared. Vegetation community and land cover types used to help classify habitat types are based on the CNPS Manual of California Vegetation (MCV) and cross-referenced with the CDFW Natural Communities List.[15,16,17]

Wildlife

Wildlife species detected during the general biological survey by sight, calls, tracks, scat, or other signs were recorded. Notations were made regarding suitable habitat for those special-status species determined to have the potential to occur within the project site.[18] Appropriate field guides were used to assist in species identification during surveys, such as Peterson, Sibley, Reid, Stebbins and McGinnis, and Hansen and Shedd.[19,20,21,22,23] Online resources such as eBird and California Herps were also consulted as necessary.[24,25]

Preliminary Wetlands and Waters Field Assessment

The FCS Biologists performed a preliminary assessment of each park to determine the location of any existing drainages that are potentially jurisdictional as waters of the United States or State or as riparian habitat that could be considered jurisdictional by CDFW. This included an assessment of the presence of MSHCP Riparian or Riverine features.

RESULTS

The following section summarizes the results of the literature review and field survey that document existing biological conditions at each park, including assessing habitat for potential occurrence of special-status species, riparian habitats and sensitive communities, State or federally protected waters or

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15 Sawyer, J.O., T. Keeler-Wolf, and J.M. Evens. 2009. A Manual of California Vegetation, Second Edition. California Native Plant Society, Sacramento.

16 California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2025. Natural Communities List, Sacramento: California Department of Fish and Wildlife. February 27, 2023. Website: https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwiispes_MiNAxWQl-4BHbAtKnsQFnoECBoQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fnrm.dfg.ca.gov%2FFileHandler.ashx%3FDocumentID%3D153398&usg=AOvVaw0T_Wg_3tMMzA8lw8kUgzYJ&opi=89978449. Accessed May 19, 2025.

17 California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2025. A Manual of California Vegetation Online. Website: https://vegetation.cnps.org/. Accessed May 19, 2025.

18 California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2025. CNDDB RareFind 6 California Natural Diversity Database Query for Special-Status Species. Website: https://apps.wildlife.ca.gov/rarefind/view/RareFind.aspx. Accessed May 19, 2025.

19 Peterson, T. R. 2010. A Field Guide to Birds of Western North America, 4th Edition. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.

20 Sibley, D. A. 2016. The Sibley Field Guide to Birds of Western North America. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

21 Reid, F. 2006. A Field Guide to Mammals of North America, Fourth Edition. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt.

22 Stebbins, R. C. and S. M. McGinnis. 2018. Field Guide to Amphibians and Reptiles of California. California Natural History Guides. Berkeley: University of California Press.

23 Hansen, R. W. and J. D. Shedd. 2025. California Amphibians and Reptiles. Princeton Field Guides. Princeton: Princeton University Press.

24 eBird. 2025. Online bird occurrence database. Website: http://ebird.org/content/ebird/. Accessed May 19, 2025.

25 California Herps. 2025. A Guide to the Amphibians and Reptiles of California. Website: http://www.californiaherps.com/. Accessed May 19, 2025.

wetlands, wildlife movement corridors and wildlife nursery sites, trees and other resources protected by local ordinances, and requirements for achieving consistency with the MSHCP.

FCS Biologists Dr. Michael Tuma and Kelly Evans conducted the reconnaissance-level field survey of the parks to characterize their biological conditions on May 14, 2025, between 10:00 a.m. and 3:30 p.m. Weather conditions during the field survey included clear skies, with temperatures ranging from 51°F (degrees Fahrenheit) to 65°F, and wind speeds averaging 0–5 miles per hour (mph).

Assessment of Valley Hi Oak Reserve

Existing Conditions

Vegetation Communities and Land Cover Types

During the general reconnaissance field survey of Valley Hi, the following vegetation communities and land cover types were observed in the park (Exhibit 4):

- Wild Tarragon Patches
- Coast Live Oak Woodland and Forest
- Wild Oats and Annual Brome Grassland
- Scrub Oak Chaparral
- Goodding's Willow–Red Willow Riparian Woodland and Forest
- Detention Basin
- Ephemeral Drainages

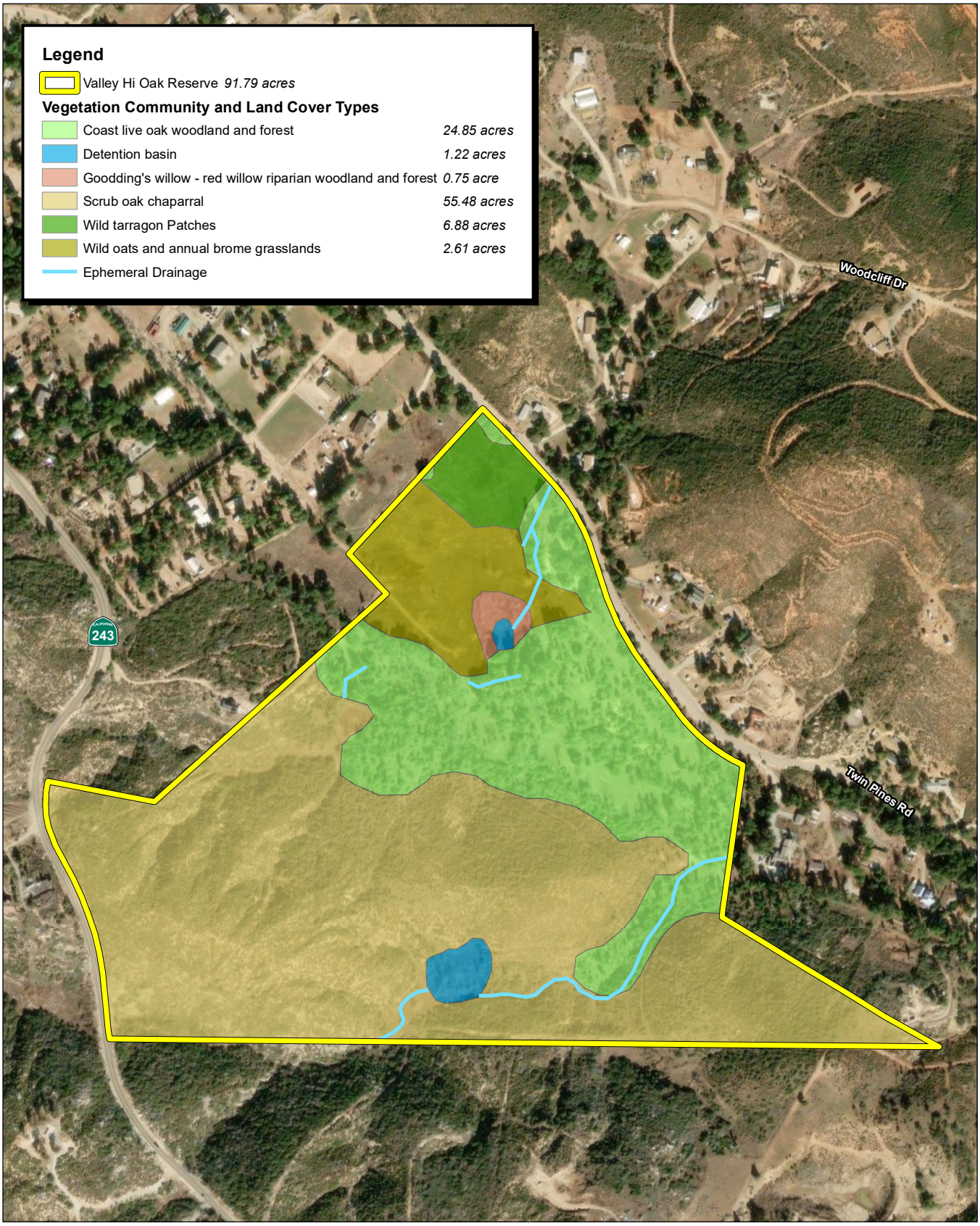
Descriptions of these communities follows. Site photographs of the vegetation communities are provided in Attachment B. A full list of plants observed at the park is presented in Attachment D.

Wild Tarragon Patches

Wild tarragon patches (MCV: Artemisia dracunculus Herbaceous Alliance; CA Code: 35.160.00; Sensitivity: S4) are located in the northern portion of the park. This community is dominated by tarragon (*Artemisia dracunculus*). Other species observed in this community included bromes such as downy brome (*Bromus tecturum*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), and cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*). This vegetation community best matches the MCV *Artemisia dracunculus* Association (CA Code: 35.160.01; Sensitivity: No).

Coast Live Oak Woodland and Forest

The coast live oak woodland and forest (MCV: *Quercus agrifolia* Forest and Woodland Alliance; CA Code 71.060.00; Sensitivity: S4) is located within the northern and eastern portions of the site where numerous coast live oaks (*Quercus agrifolia*) dominate the canopy cover in this community. Other species observed in this community include ripgut brome, fragrant sumac (*Rhus aromatica*), and blue elderberry (*Sambucus mexicanus*). This vegetation community best matches the MCV *Quercus agrifolia* Association (CA Code: 71.060.02; Sensitivity: S5).



Source: County of Riverside.

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Feet

Exhibit 4
Vegetation Communities / Land Cover Types at Valley Hi Oak Preserve

Wild Oats and Annual Brome Grassland

The wild oats and annual brome grassland (MCV: *Avena* spp.–*Bromus* spp. Herbaceous Semi-Natural Alliance; CA Code 42.027.00; Sensitivity: NA) is located in the central portion of the park and is dominated by non-native annual grasses and forbs, including downy brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*), cheatgrass, great brome, red brome (*Bromus rubens*), tall tumblemustard (*Sisymbrium altissimum*), and black mustard (*Brassica nigra*). Other non-native, annual species observed in this community included redstem filaree (*Erodium cicutarium*), henbit (*Lamium amplexicaule*), shepherd's purse (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*), prostrate knotweed (*Polygonum aviculare*), lamb's quarters (*Chenopodium album*), and prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola)*. Native species observed in this community included tarragon, miniature lupine (*Lupinus bicolor*), miner's lettuce (*Claytonia perfoliata*), narrow-leaved johnstonella *(Johnstonella angustifolia)*, *red maids (Calandrinia menziesii)*, baby blue eyes (*Nemophila menziesii*), cleavers (*Galium aparine*), and California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), among others. This vegetation community best matches the MCV *Bromus diandrus*–Mixed herbs Association (CA Code: 42.026.11; Sensitivity: NA).

Goodding's Willow–Red Willow Riparian Woodland and Forest

Goodding's Willow–Red Willow Riparian Woodland and Forest (MCV: *Salix gooddingii–Salix laevigata* Forest & Woodland Alliance; CA Code 61.216.00; Sensitivity: S3) is located within the central portion of the site surrounding the perimeter of a detention basin. Species observed in this vegetation community included Goodding's willow (*Salix gooddingii*), ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), and common spikerush (*Eleocharis palustris*). This vegetation community best matches the MCV *Salix gooddingii* Association (CA Code: 61.211.01; Sensitivity: Y).

Scrub Oak Chaparral

Scrub oak chaparral (MCV: *Quercus berberidifolia* Shrubland Alliance; CA Code 37.407.00; Sensitivity: S4) is located in the central to southern/southwestern portions of the park in hilly terrain. This vegetation community is dominated by inland scrub oak (*Quercus berberidifolia*), with co-dominance in areas by chaparral white thorn (*Ceanothus leucodermis*) and chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*). Other shrubs commonly observed in this community included cupped leaf ceanothus (*Ceanothus perplexans*), birch leaf mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus betuloides*), California buckwheat, and thickleaf yerba santa (*Eriodictyon crassifolium*). Native vines included heartleaf keckiella (*Keckelia cordifolia*), chilicothe (*Marah macrocarpa*), and southern honeysuckle (*Lonicera subspicata*). Native annual species observed in this community included naked buckwheat (*Eriogonum nudum),* rusty popcornflower (*Plagiobothrys nothofulvus*), California poppy (*Eschscholzia californica*), and lacy phacelia (*Phacelia tanacetifolia*), among others. Non-native species observed in this community included soft brome, cheatgrass, and castor bean (*Ricinus communis*). Areas where inland scrub oak and chaparral whitethorn are co-dominant best match the MCV *Quercus berberidifolia–Ceanothus leucodermis* Association (CA Code: 37.407.05; Sensitivity: No). Areas where inland scrub oak and chamise are co-dominant best match the MCV *Quercus berberidifolia–Adenostoma fasciculatum* Association (CA Code: 37.409.03; Sensitivity: S4).

Wildlife

Valley Hi provides a diversity of resources, vegetation communities, and specialized habitats for a variety of wildlife species. Wildlife observed during the field survey included California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), Say's phoebe (*Sayornis saya*), California quail (*Callipepla californica*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), spotted towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus*

polyglottos), and California scrub jay (*Aphelocoma californica*). Acorn woodpeckers (*Melanerpes formicivorus*) and their granaries were observed in the park. A full list of wildlife observed at the park is presented in Attachment D.

Soils and Topography

The Valley Hi project site lies at an elevation between approximately 3,862 feet (1,177 meters) above mean sea level on the eastern side of the park and approximately 4,059 feet (1,237 meters) above mean sea level on the western side of the park. The following soil types are mapped on the park by the NRCS Web Soil Survey.[26]

- Crouch rocky sandy loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes, eroded
- Oak Glen fine sandy loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes
- Sheephead sandy loam, 30 to 65 percent slopes, eroded, stony
- Tollhouse rocky coarse sandy loam, 8 to 50 percent slopes, eroded
- Tollhouse sandy loam, 5 to 15 percent slopes, eroded

Special-status Species

A review of the CNDDB determined that 56 special-status plant species and 47 special-status wildlife species have been recorded within a nine-quadrangle search area around the park. The review of the CNPS Rare Plant Inventory determined that an additional 27 special-status plant species have been recorded in the nine-quadrangle search area around the park. The review of the IPaC website determined that an additional two listed species occur in the vicinity of the park. A full list of special-status species database query results is provided in Attachment C.

Special-status Plants

Searches of the CNDDB, CNPS Inventory, and IPaC databases identified a total of 83 special-status plant species that occur in the park vicinity. No special-status plant species were observed during the general reconnaissance survey of the park; however, the park contains vegetation communities that could provide suitable habitat for the following special-status plant species:

- California androsace (*Androsace elongata* ssp. *acuta*): California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR): 4.2
- San Jacinto mariposa-lily (*Calochortus palmeri* var. *munzii*): CRPR: 1B.2; MSHCP-covered species
- Palmer's mariposa-lily (*Calochortus palmeri* var. *palmeri*): CRPR: 1B.2
- Plummer's mariposa-lily (*Calochortus plummerae*): CRPR: 4.2; MSHCP-covered species
- Payson's jewelflower (*Caulanthus simulans*): CRPR: 4.2; MSHCP-covered species
- Peninsular spineflower (*Chorizanthe leptotheca*): CRPR: 4.2; MSHCP-covered species
- Parry's spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*): CRPR 1B.2; MSHCP-covered species

[26] Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). 2025. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Soil Survey Official Soil Series Descriptions. Website: http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/. Accessed May 19, 2025.

- long-spined spineflower (*Chorizanthe polygonoides* var. *longispina*): CRPR 1B.2; MSHCP-covered species
- Mojave tarplant (*Deinandra mohavensis*): California Endangered Species Act (CESA) Endangered; CRPR: 1B.3; MSHCP-covered species
- Colorado Desert larkspur (*Delphinium parishii* ssp. *subglobosum*): CRPR: 4.3
- Mt. Pinos larkspur (*Delphinium parryi* ssp. *purpureum*): CRPR: 4.3
- vanishing wild buckwheat (*Eriogonum evanidum*): CRPR: 1B.1
- Palomar monkeyflower (*Erythranthe diffusa*): CRPR: 4.3; MSHCP-covered species
- beautiful hulsea (*Hulsea vestita* ssp. *callicarpha*): CRPR: 4.2; MSHCP-covered species
- California satintail (*Imperata brevifolia*): CRPR: 2B.1
- San Felipe monardella (*Monardella nana* ssp. *leptosiphon*): CRPR: 1B.2
- California muhly (*Muhlenbergia californica*): CRPR: 2B.2; MSHCP-covered species
- California beardtongue (*Penstemon californicus*): 1B.2; MSHCP-covered species
- golden-rayed pentachaeta (*Pentachaeta aurea* ssp. *aurea*): CRPR: 4.2
- white rabbit-tobacco (*Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*): CRPR: 2B.2
- Engelmann oak (*Quercus engelmannii*): CRPR: 4.2; MSHCP-covered species
- Latimer's woodland-gilia (*Saltugilia latimeri*): CRPR: 1B.2
- southern mountains skullcap (*Scutellaria bolanderi* ssp. *austromontana*): CRPR: 1B.2
- desert spike-moss (*Selaginella eremophila*): CRPR: 2B.2
- white-margined oxytheca (*Sidotheca emarginata*): CRPR: 1B.3
- Laguna Mountains jewelflower (*Streptanthus bernardinus*): CRPR: 4.3
- southern jewelflower (*Streptanthus campestris*): CRPR: 1B.3
- San Bernardino aster (*Symphyotrichum defoliatum*): CRPR: 1B.2
- Lemmon's syntrichopappus (*Syntrichopappus lemmonii*): CRPR 4.3

Special-status Wildlife

The review of the CNDDB and IPaC identified 49 special-status wildlife species known to occur in the park vicinity. No special-status wildlife species were observed during the general reconnaissance survey of the park; however, the park contains vegetation communities and natural features that could provide suitable habitat for the following special-status wildlife species:

- Crotch's bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*): Candidate (CESA)
- American bumble bee (*Bombus pensylvanicus*): no official status but occurrences are tracked in the CNDDB

- California red-legged frog (*Rana draytonii*): Threatened (ESA); CDFW Species of Special Concern (SSC); MSHCP-covered species
- western spadefoot (*Spea hammondii*): CDFW SSC; MSHCP-covered species
- southern California legless lizard (*Anniella stebbinsi*): CDFW SSC
- California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentalis*); CDFW SSC
- orange-throated whiptail (*Aspidoscelis hyperythra*): CDFW Watch List (WL); MSHCP-covered species
- coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*): CDFW SSC; MSHCP-covered species
- red-diamond rattlesnake (*Crotalus ruber*): CDFW SSC; MSHCP-covered species
- coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*): CDFW SSC; MSHCP-covered species
- two-striped gartersnake (*Thamnophis hammondii*): CDFW SSC
- southern California rufous-crowned sparrow (*Aimophila ruficeps canescens*): CDFW WL; MSHCP-covered species
- loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*): CDFW SSC; MSHCP-covered species
- pallid bat (*Antrozous pallidus*): CDFW SSC
- western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*): CDFW SSC
- Yuma myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*): CDFW SSC
- San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*): CDFW SSC; MSHCP-covered species
- southern grasshopper mouse (*Onychomys torridus ramona*): CDFW SSC

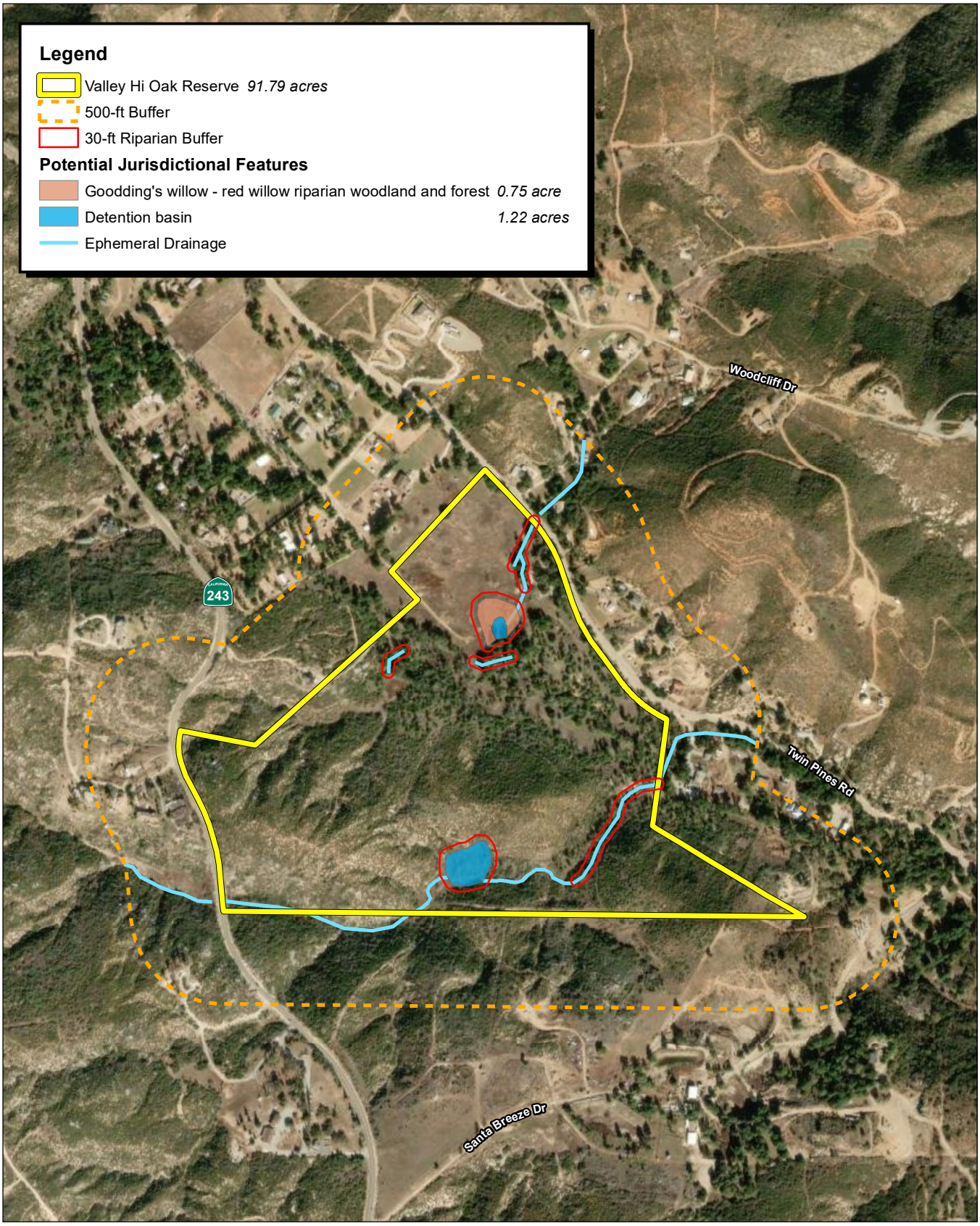
Sensitive Vegetation Communities

The CNDDB lists six Legacy Sensitive Vegetation Communities (Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest, Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest, Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland, Southern Mixed Riparian Forest, Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland, and Canyon Live Oak Ravine Forest). CDFW recommends that Legacy Sensitive Natural Communities be classified using the current MCV system and that they be addressed in the environmental review process under the new classification and current sensitivity rankings. The following sensitive vegetation community was recorded in the park:

- Goodding's Willow–Red Willow Riparian Woodland and Forest

Potential Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands

During the general reconnaissance field survey of Valley Hi, the following potential jurisdictional features were observed in the park (Exhibit 5):



Source: County of Riverside.

750 375 0 750
Feet

Exhibit 5
Potential Jurisdictional Features and Habitats on and Adjacent to Valley Hi Oak Preserve

Detention Basins

The center of the project site contains a man-made detention basin, which is an excavated or bermed area designed to temporarily store stormwater runoff to reduce flooding and downstream erosion. Historical aerial imagery shows that the detention basin was constructed prior to 1961. This detention basin contains limited sparse ruderal vegetation and is surrounded by Goodding's willows. A second detention basin is present in the southern portion of the park and is connected to ephemeral drainages that enters and exits the site at its southern and northeastern boundaries, respectively. Historical aerial imagery shows that this detention basin was also constructed prior to 1961.

Ephemeral Drainages

Ephemeral drainages flow throughout the northern, central, southern, and eastern portions of Valley Hi. A culvert located under Twin Pines Road along the northern boundary of the park receives water from ephemeral drainages on the park and conveys the flow off-site to a connecting drainage. Ephemeral drainages in the central portion of the site contain steep slopes that cut deeply into the terrain but appear isolated to the site. Ephemeral drainages observed in the eastern and southern portion of the site connect to the southern detention basin and appear to convey water into the basin from the south. Ephemeral drainages then convey water from the detention basin along the eastern boundary of the site before exiting the site. Drainages contain a distinct bed and bank with coast live oak woodland present within the top of bank of both the northern and eastern ephemeral drainages. The remaining drainages contain sparse vegetation with no distinct riparian canopy.

These features are depicted as blue-line streams depicted on the project site in the EPA WATERS database and as both inland waters and emergent wetlands on the *Lake Fulmor, California* USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map. Drainages and basins at the park may be considered jurisdictional by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), CDFW, and Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB). Additionally, coast live oaks adjacent to drainages (within up to approximately 30 feet and situated at the top of bank) may be considered jurisdictional 'riparian' habitat by CDFW.

Wildlife Movement Corridors and Nursery Sites

Valley Hi is located in an area of the County that is rural with predominantly undeveloped open space punctuated by areas that are developed, from one-family ranch estates to small neighborhoods. The park itself does not function as a wildlife movement corridor connecting two areas of open space; however, the vegetation communities and drainages on-site likely facilitates wildlife movements through the park.

The vegetation communities on-site support suitable nesting habitat for native and migratory nesting bird species. The park contains numerous living and dead trees with cavities that could provide important maternal roosting habitat for bats or nesting habitat for birds. Several dead or dying trees in the park featured large acorn woodpecker granaries.

Local Ordinances

There are numerous oak trees at the park that may be subject to protections afforded by the Riverside County Oak Tree Management Guidelines and exemptions provided by Riverside County Ordinance 559 *Regulating the Removal of Trees*.

MSHCP Consistency Issues

Valley Hi is located within the MSHCP plan area. The park is considered Public/Quasi-Public (PQP) Conserved Land, and it is not within or adjacent to a Criteria Cell.

The park is located in a required survey area for the following Covered Species:

- mountain yellow-legged frog

The park is not located in any of the following Covered Species survey areas:

- Mammals Survey Area
- Delhi Sands Flower-loving Fly Survey Area
- Criteria Area Species
- Narrow Endemic Plants

Additionally, Valley Hi is not located within any Additional Needs Survey Areas.

Assessment of Idyllwild Regional Park

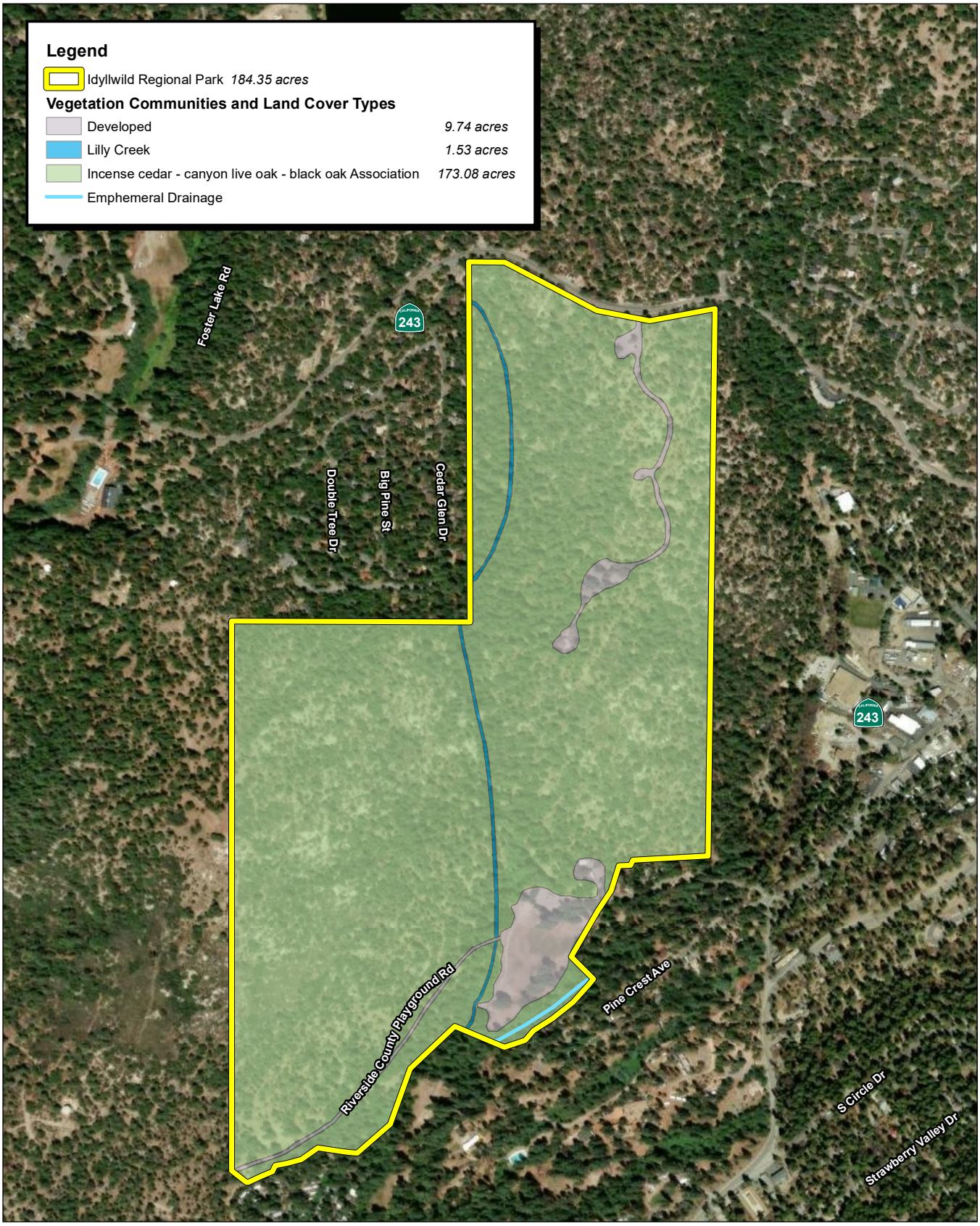
Existing Conditions

Vegetation Communities or Land Cover Types

During the general reconnaissance field survey of IDY, the following vegetation communities and land cover types were observed in the park (Exhibit 6):

- Incense cedar forest and woodland
- Developed

Descriptions of these communities follows. Photographs of the vegetation communities are provided in Attachment B. A full list of plants observed at IDY is presented in Attachment D.



Source: County of Riverside.

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Feet

Exhibit 6
Vegetation Communities / Land Cover Types at Idyllwild Regional Park

Incense Cedar Forest and Woodland

One vegetation community, incense cedar forest and woodland (MCV: *Calocedrus decurrens* Forest and Woodland Alliance; CA Code 85.100.00; Sensitivity: S3) occurs over the majority of the park. The canopy is moderate to dense in areas, with co-dominance by California incense cedar (*Calocedrus decurrens*), ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*), black oak (*Quercus kelloggii*), and canyon live oak (*Quercus chrysolepis*). Other tree species observed in this community included desert scrub oak (*Quercus cornelius-mulleri*), limber pine (*Pinus flexilis*), whitebark pine (*Pinus albicaulis*), and Coulter pine (*Pinus coulteri*). The midstory in upland areas was sparse, with pink bracted manzanita (*Arctostaphylos pringlei* ssp. *drupacea*) being the dominant shrub. The understory in upland areas was similarly sparse and included species such as giant wild rye (*Leymus condensatus)*, blue dicks (*Dichelostemma capitatum*), small flower melicgrass (*Melica imperfecta*), American bird's foot trefoil (*Acmispon americanus*), gallium (*Galium aparine*), and Otay lotus (*Hosackia crassifolia*). The midstory and understory in riparian areas was denser and included species such as California wild rose (*Rosa californica*), California mugwort (*Artemisia douglasiana*), creeping snowberry (*Symphoricarpos mollis*), stinky cinquefoil (*Drymocallis glandulosa*), and crimson columbine (*Aquilegia formosa*). This vegetation community best matches the MCV *Calocedrus decurrens–Quercus chrysolepis–Quercus kelloggii* Association (CA Code: 85.100.04; Sensitivity: Y).

Developed

The project site contains paved roads that lead from SR-243 to the Idyllwild Nature Center located in the center of the site. This area of IDY contains several buildings associated with the Nature Center. Additionally, the southern portion of the site contains Riverside County Playground Road and a paved parking lot. Species observed within this area include coast redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), and common lilac (*Syringa vulgaris*) in planted areas and ruderal species such as redstem filaree and cheatgrass in disturbed areas and parking lot.

Wildlife

IDY provides a diversity of resources, vegetation communities, and specialized habitats for a variety of wildlife species. Wildlife observed during the field survey included side-blotched lizard (*Uta stansburiana*), western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), band-tailed pigeon (*Patagioenas fasciata*), northern flicker (*Colaptes auratus*), Nuttall's woodpecker (*Dryobates nuttallii*), Steller's jay (Cyanocitta stelleri), mountain chickadee (*Poecile gambeli*), oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*), white-breasted nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*), pygmy nuthatch (*Sitta pygmaea*), gray tree squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), and chaparral chipmunk (*Neotamias obscurus*). A full list of wildlife observed at the park is presented in Attachment D.

Soils and Topography

IDY lies at an elevation between approximately 5,234 feet (1,595 meters) above mean sea level on the southwestern side of the park and approximately 5,613 feet (1,711 meters) above mean sea level on the northern side of the park. The following soil types are mapped on IDY by the NRCS Web Soil Survey[27]:

- Crouch rocky sandy loam, 8 to 25 percent slopes, eroded

[27] Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). 2025. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). Soil Survey Official Soil Series Descriptions. Website: http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/. Accessed May 19, 2025.

- Pacifico-Preston families complex, 2 to 30 percent slopes
- Wind River-Oak Glen families association, 2 to 15 percent slopes

Special-status Species

A review of the CNDDB determined that 65 special-status plant species and 48 special-status wildlife species have been recorded within a 12-quadrangle search area around IDY. The review of the CNPS Rare Plant Inventory determined that an additional 41 special-status plant species have been recorded in the 12-quadrangle search area around the park. The review of the IPaC website determined that an additional four listed species occur in the vicinity of the park. A full list of special-status species database query results is provided in Attachment D.

Special-status Plants

Searches of the CNDDB, CNPS Inventory, and IPaC databases identified a total of 106 special-status plant species that occur in the vicinity of IDY. No special-status plant species were observed during the general reconnaissance survey of the park; however, the *Calocedrus decurrens–Quercus chrysolepis–Quercus kelloggii* Association on-site could provide suitable habitat for the following special-status plant species:

- Johnston's rockcress (*Boechera johnstonii*): CRPR: 1B.2; MSHCP-covered species
- San Jacinto mariposa-lily (*Calochortus palmeri* var. *munzii*): CRPR: 1B.2
- Palmer's mariposa-lily (*Calochortus palmeri* var. *palmeri*): CRPR: 1B.2
- Plummer's mariposa-lily (*Calochortus plummerae*): CRPR: 4.2
- western sedge (*Carex occidentalis*): CRPR: 2B.3
- Peninsular spineflower (*Chorizanthe leptotheca*): CRPR: 4.2; MSHCP-covered species
- Cuyamaca larkspur (*Delphinium hesperium* ssp. *cuyamacae*):
- Ziegler's aster (*Dieteria canescens* var. *ziegleri*): CRPR: 1B.2
- Johnston's monkeyflower (*Diplacus johnstonii*): CRPR: 4.3
- vanishing wild buckwheat (*Eriogonum evanidum*): CRPR: 1B.1
- Palomar monkeyflower (*Erythranthe diffusa*): CRPR: 4.3; MSHCP-covered species
- San Jacinto Mountains bedstraw (*Galium angustifolium* ssp. *jacinticum*): CRPR: 1B.3; MSHCP-covered species
- Alvin Meadow bedstraw (*Galium californicum* ssp. *primum*): CRPR: 1B.2; MSHCP-covered species
- Jepson's bedstraw (*Galium jepsonii*): CRPR: 4.3
- Johnston's bedstraw (*Galium johnstonii*): CRPR: 4.3
- beautiful hulsea (*Hulsea vestita* ssp. *callicarpha*): CRPR: 4.2; MSHCP-covered species
- Duran's rush (*Juncus duranii*): CRPR: 4.3

- lemon lily (*Lilium parryi*): CRPR: 1B.2
- Parish's meadowfoam (*Limnanthes alba* ssp. *parishii*): Endangered (CESA); CRPR: 1B.2; MSHCP-covered species
- Hall's monardella (*Monardella macrantha* ssp. *hallii*): CRPR: 1B.3; MSHCP-covered species
- San Felipe monardella (*Monardella nana* ssp. *leptosiphon*): CRPR: 1B.2
- California muhly (*Muhlenbergia californica*): CRPR: 2B.2; MSHCP-covered species
- California beardtongue (*Penstemon californicus*): 1B.2; MSHCP-covered species
- golden-rayed pentachaeta (*Pentachaeta aurea* ssp. *aurea*): CRPR: 4.2
- Parish's rupertia (*Rupertia rigida*): CRPR: 4.3
- southern mountains skullcap (*Scutellaria bolanderi* ssp. *austromontana*): CRPR: 1B.2
- Davidson's stonecrop (*Sedum niveum*): CRPR: 4.2
- bluish spike-moss (*Selaginella asprella*): CRPR: 4.3
- chickweed oxytheca (*Sidotheca caryophylloides*): CRPR: 4.3; MSHCP-covered species
- white-margined oxytheca (*Sidotheca emarginata*): CRPR: 1B.3
- bottle liverwort (*Sphaerocarpos drewiae*): CRPR: 1B.1
- Laguna Mountains jewelflower (*Streptanthus bernardinus*): CRPR: 4.3
- southern jewelflower (*Streptanthus campestris*): CRPR: 1B.3
- San Bernardino aster (*Symphyotrichum defoliatum*): CRPR: 1B.2

Special-status Wildlife

The review of the CNDDB and IPaC identified 52 special-status wildlife species known to occur in the vicinity of IDY. No special-status wildlife species were observed during the general reconnaissance survey; however, the *Calocedrus decurrens–Quercus chrysolepis–Quercus kelloggii* Association and natural features on-site could provide suitable habitat for the following special-status wildlife species:

- large-blotched salamander (*Ensatina eschscholtzii klauberi*): CDFW WL
- southern mountain yellow-legged frog (*Rana muscosa*): Endangered (ESA); Endangered (CESA); CDFW WL; MSHCP-covered species
- southern rubber boa (*Charina umbratical*): Threatened (CESA); MSHCP-covered species
- black swift (*Cypseloides niger*); CDFW SSC, MSHCP-covered species
- flammulated owl (*Psiloscops flammeolus*): USFWS Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC)
- Townsend's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus townsendii*); CDFW SSC
- San Bernardino flying squirrel (*Glaucomys oregonensis californicus*): CDFW SSC; MSHCP-covered species

- lodgepole chipmunk (*Neotamias speciosus speciosus*): no official status but occurrences are tracked in the CNDDB

Sensitive Vegetation Communities

The CNDDB lists seven Legacy Sensitive Vegetation Communities (Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland, Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest, Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest, Southern Mixed Riparian Forest, Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland, Canyon Live Oak Ravine Forest, and Southern Riparian Forest) with records on the *Idyllwild* and *San Jacinto Peak, California* USGS 7.5-minute Topographic Quadrangle Map and the 10 surrounding quadrangles. CDFW recommends that Legacy Sensitive Natural Communities be classified using the current MCV system and that they be addressed in the environmental review process under the new classification and current sensitivity rankings. One sensitive vegetation community, *Calocedrus decurrens–Quercus chrysolepis–Quercus kelloggii* Association (CA Code: 85.100.04; Sensitivity: Y) occurs over the majority of IDY.

Potential Jurisdictional Waters and Wetlands

During the general reconnaissance field survey of IDY, the following potentially jurisdictional features were observed in the park (Exhibit 7):

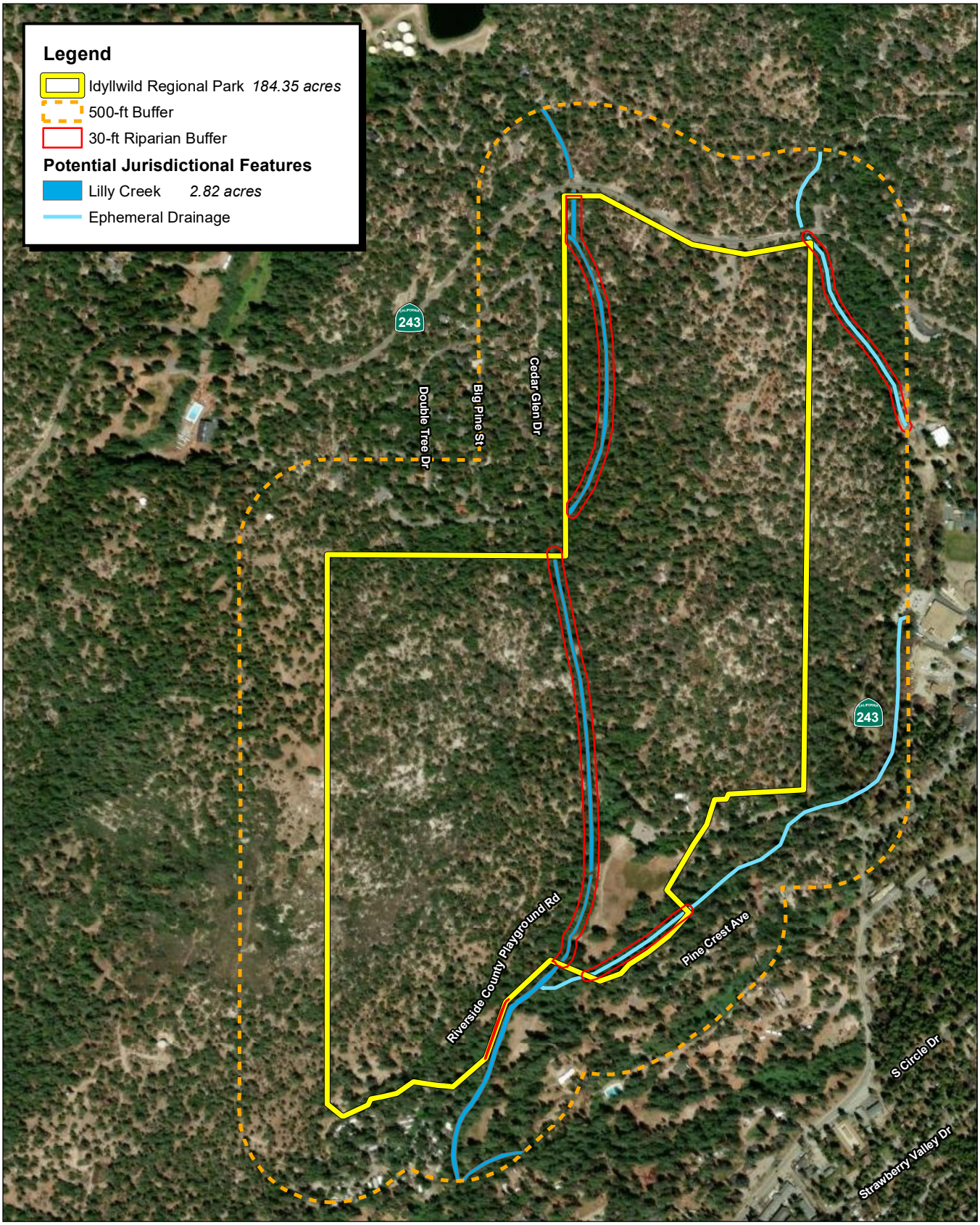
Lilly Creek

Lilly Creek is a stream located in Riverside County, California, near the village of Idyllwild and the hamlet of Mountain Center. It sits at an elevation of 5,167 feet. The creek originates in higher elevations of the San Jacinto Mountains, converges with Strawberry Creek, and eventually drains into West Fork White River. Lilly Creek is situated within the *Calocedrus decurrens–Quercus chrysolepis–Quercus kelloggii* Association vegetation community in the park, and the midstory and understory vegetation adjacent to the creek is sparse but more riparian in nature and includes species such as arroyo willow (*Salix lasiolepis*), California mugwort (*Artemisia douglasiana*), and mountain pink current (*Ribes nevadense*).

Ephemeral Drainage

An ephemeral drainage flows into the project site from the northeastern corner of the park. The drainage then flows south and off-site before reentering the park briefly along its southern boundary. This drainage then converges with Lilly Creek south of the park. The drainage features sparse vegetation in its northern reaches but gradually becomes more verdant toward the south, where it widens upon merging with Lilly Creek. This drainage is situated within the *Calocedrus decurrens–Quercus chrysolepis–Quercus kelloggii* Association vegetation community in the park, and the midstory and understory vegetation adjacent to the creek is sparse, but more riparian in nature as observed in Lilly Creek.

Lilly Creek and the ephemeral drainage are depicted as blue-line streams in the EPA WATERS database and as both inland waters and emergent wetlands on the *San Jacinto Peak* and *Idyllwild, California* USGS topographic map. Lilly Creek and the ephemeral drainage may be considered jurisdictional by the USACE, CDFW, and/or RWQCB. Additionally, hydrophytic vegetation adjacent to drainages may be considered jurisdictional ‘riparian’ habitat by CDFW.



Source: County of Riverside.

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Feet

Exhibit 7
Potential Jurisdictional Features and Habitats on and Adjacent to Idyllwild Regional Park

Wildlife Corridors and Nursery Sites

IDY is located in an area of the County that is rural with predominantly undeveloped open space adjacent to the small communities of Pine Cove, Idyllwild, Fern Valley, and Mountain Center. The park itself does not function as a wildlife movement corridor connecting two areas of open space; however, the vegetation communities and the Lilly Creek drainage likely facilitate wildlife movements through the park.

The *Calocedrus decurrens*–*Quercus chrysolepis*–*Quercus kelloggii* Association on-site supports suitable nesting habitat for native and migratory nesting bird species. IDY contains numerous living and dead trees with cavities that could provide important maternal roosting habitat for bats or nests for birds and San Bernardino flying squirrels. Several dead or dying trees in the park featured large acorn woodpecker granaries.

Local Ordinances

There are numerous oak trees at IDY that may be subject to protections afforded by the Riverside County Oak Tree Management Guidelines and exemptions provided by Riverside County Ordinance 559 *Regulating the Removal of Trees*.

MSHCP Consistency Issues

IDY is located within the MSHCP plan area. The park is considered PQP Conserved Land and it is not within or adjacent to a Criteria Cell.

The park is located in required survey areas for the following Covered Species:

- mountain yellow-legged frog
- Narrow Endemic Plants: Johnston's rock cress (*Boechera johnstonii*), Munz's mariposa-lily (*Calochortus palmeri* var. *munzii*), San Jacinto Mountains bedstraw (*Galium angustifolium* ssp. *jacinticum*)

The park is not located in any of the following Covered Species survey areas:

- Amphibian Survey Area
- Mammals Survey Area
- Delhi Sands Flower-loving Fly Survey Area
- Criteria Area Species

Additionally, the park is not located within any Additional Needs Survey Areas.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Project Constraints

CEQA Class 4 Exemption

The proposed project would be reviewed by the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CAL FIRE). To qualify for funding, the proposed activities would need to qualify for a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Class 4 exemption through implementing a number of conditions, one which specifies that the activities will not result in taking of endangered, rare, or threatened plant or animal species or significant erosion or sedimentation of surface waters.

MSHCP Covered Activities

The implementation of “tree trimming” activities on PQP lands by a public agency would be considered a Covered Activity, particularly as these maintenance activities prevent and/or mitigate damage to life, health, property, or essential public services. Tree trimming also includes tree removals when necessary for safety, especially in the case of hazardous trees that pose a danger to life, property, or essential public services. Though tree trimming and removal activities are Covered Activities, meaning there is no need for species surveys or reporting or payment of MSHCP fees, the District would be required to implement the MSHCP Best Management Practices (BMPs) during the implementation of the Covered Activity, which calls for presentation of a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) to crews by a biologist and full-time monitoring of the activities by a biologist to ensure that covered resources are protected during the work.

County Tree Management and Protection Ordinances

Riverside County has two ordinances pertaining to the management and protection of trees in the County, including Riverside County Ordinance 559 *Regulating the Removal of Trees*, which is codified in the Riverside County Code of Ordinances Chapter 12.24, and the Riverside County Oak Tree Management Guidelines. Riverside County Ordinance 559 provides an exemption for permit requirements for removal of “any tree which constitutes an immediate threat to the public health, safety or general welfare and requires emergency removal.” The Riverside County Oak Tree Management Guidelines require that projects assess potential impacts to oak trees and oak woodlands, design to avoid oak trees to the extent possible, and mitigate unavoidable impacts. The guidelines further recommend that dead or dying oak trees be left in place if they do not pose an immediate threat, as they provide important habitat for wildlife. The guidelines do not appear to provide exemption from requirements for removal of hazardous trees or trees that pose a risk to public safety.

CAL FIRE Work Area

Portions of IDY are included in the CAL FIRE work area established under the Redhill Vegetation Management Program (VMP), a hazardous fuel reduction project. The CAL FIRE work area will be avoided during fuel management activities implemented by the District.

Biological Constraints

Valley Hi Oak Reserve

The constraints analysis determined:

- The proposed work area contains areas of natural vegetation that could provide habitat for special-status plant and wildlife species, including listed species. No special-status species were observed on the project site during the site survey. Several species with potential to occur on the project site are covered under the MSHCP, whereas others are not.
- There are ephemeral drainages, and EPA WATERS database and USGS topographic map reported inland waters and emergent wetlands present within the proposed work area.
- Bird species may nest in trees and vegetation in the proposed work area; bats may roost in tree cavities; and dead trees or branches may support acorn woodpecker granaries.
- Coast live oak trees and an oak woodland are present on-site, which are protected under the Riverside County Oak Tree Management Guidelines. Riverside County Ordinance 559 allows for an exemption for permission for the removal of trees that pose a risk to public safety and require emergency removal.
- The project site is located in the MSHCP plan area and will be subject to its provisions. The District's proposed activities on PQP lands would be considered a Covered Activity, with the only requirement that the MSHCP BMPs be implemented during the course of the work.

Idyllwild Regional Park

The constraints analysis determined:

- The proposed work area contains areas of natural vegetation that could provide habitat for special-status plant and wildlife species, including listed species. No special-status species were observed on the project site during the site survey. Several species with potential to occur on the project site are covered under the MSHCP, whereas others are not.
- The *Calocedrus decurrens–Quercus chrysolepis–Quercus kelloggii* Association vegetation community that occurs over most of the park is considered Sensitive by CDFW.
- There are ephemeral drainages and Lilly Creek, and EPA WATERS database and USGS topographic map reported inland waters and forest/shrub wetlands present within the proposed work area.
- Bird species may nest in trees and vegetation in the proposed work area; bats may roost in tree cavities; and dead trees or branches may support acorn woodpecker granaries.
- Canyon live oaks and California black oaks and potentially an oak woodland are present on-site, which are protected under the Riverside County Oak Tree Management Guidelines. Riverside County Ordinance 559 allows for an exemption for permission for the removal of trees that pose a risk to public safety and require emergency removal.

- The project site is located in the MSHCP plan area and will be subject to its provisions. The District's proposed activities on PQP lands would be considered a Covered Activity, with the only requirement that the MSHCP BMPs be implemented during the course of the work.

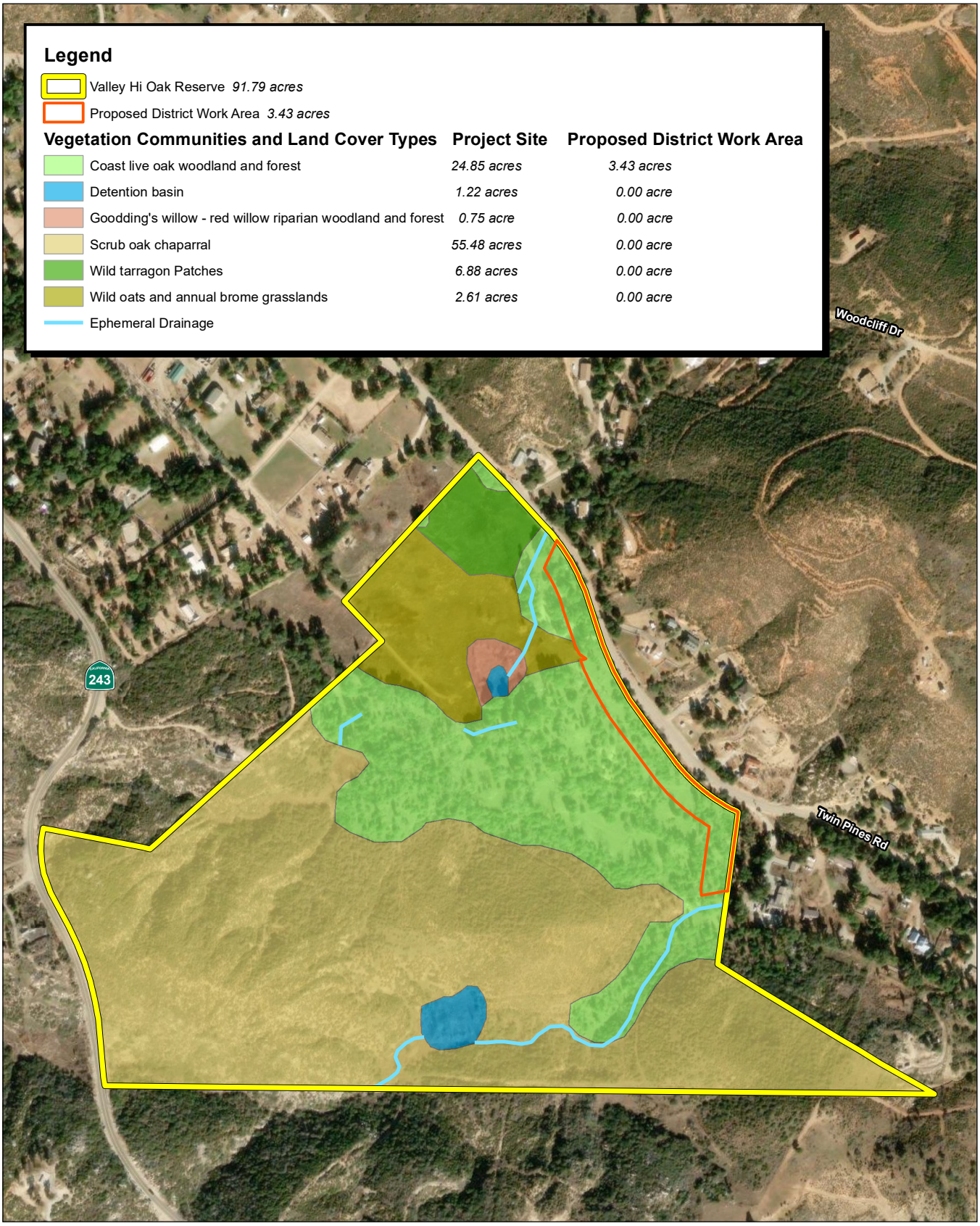
Proposed District Work Areas

Valley Hi

The District is proposing to remove the lower branches of several coast live oak trees located within 100 feet of Twin Pines Road and within 100 feet of structures on neighboring properties to the west. The District is also proposing to remove non-native and invasive vegetation and thinning of native shrubs in the understory to further reduce fire risk. The proposed work area for the implementation of fuel reduction activities at Valley Hi is presented in Exhibit 8.

IDY

The District is proposing to implement fuel reduction activities near existing infrastructure in IDY, including structures, roads, and parking lots in the vicinity of the Nature Center and campground, and walking trails throughout the park. Additionally, the District proposes to perform fuel reduction activities in the northwest portion of the site within 100 feet of the park boundary where it abuts properties with structures within 100 feet of the park boundary. The District will also implement fuel reduction activities within 100 feet of SR-243 along the northern border of the park. The District proposes to avoid the CAL FIRE work area, where CAL FIRE is implementing fuel reduction activities under a previously approved project. The District would implement fuel reduction activities outside of the CAL FIRE work area and within 100 feet of park infrastructure, as well as outside of jurisdictional drainages, riparian areas, and mountain yellow-legged frog habitat. Proposed fuel modification zones around structures, roads, parking lots, and walking trails at IDY are presented in Exhibit 9.



Source: County of Riverside. RivCoParks, June 2025.

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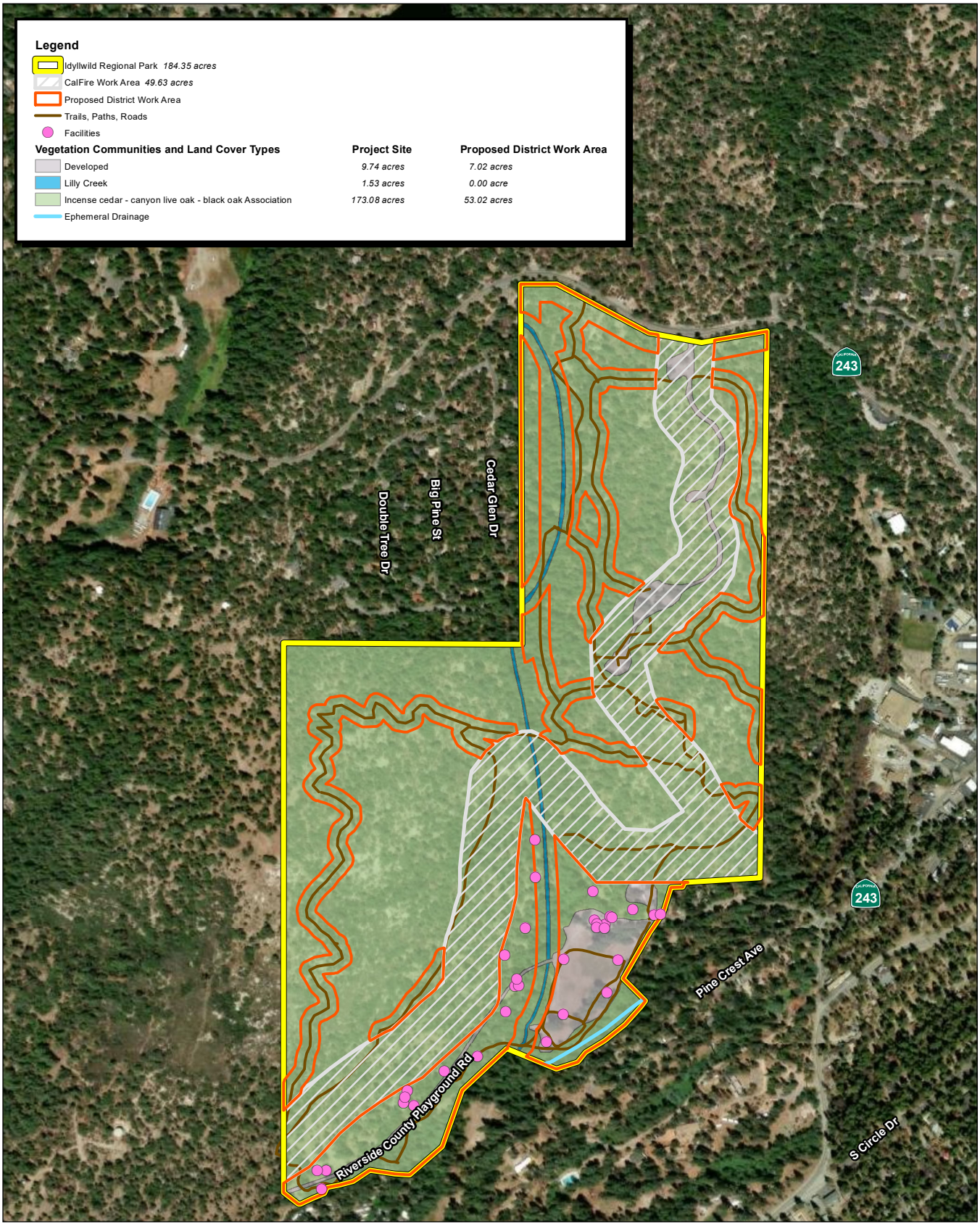
Feet

Exhibit 8
Area of Proposed Fuel Reduction Activities at Valley Hi Oak Reserve with Biological Constraints



Source: County of Riverside. RivCoParks, June 2025.

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Exhibit 9
Area of Potential Fuel Reduction Activities
at Idyllwild Regional Park with Biological Constraints

Recommended Next Steps

- To avoid or mitigate potential impacts to special-status species, the District would participate in the MSHCP, which requires that BMPs be implemented during Covered Activities. The BMPs require that a biologist provides a WEAP training program to new crew members prior to the initiation of their work and monitors the crew's work full-time, guiding them to avoid sensitive resources. It would be important to consider the number of crews implementing the work and how many biologists would be needed to closely monitor the activities. Implementing a WEAP and a monitoring biologist would also reduce potential impacts to special-status species not covered under the MSHCP to a less than significant level under CEQA. The mountain yellow-legged frog occurs in the area around Idyllwild, and marginal habitat for this species is located in Lilly Creek and the ephemeral drainages at IDY. Potential impacts to this species and its habitat will be avoided during the proposed activities by implementing a 50-foot avoidance buffer around these features.
- A sensitive community, *Calocedrus decurrens–Quercus chrysolepis–Quercus kelloggii* Association, occurs over most of IDY. The proposed activities would, at worst, be considered a temporary impact or, at best, be considered actions that improve the vegetation community with no significant impact. Thus, there would be no significant impact of the proposed activity on a sensitive vegetation community and mitigation would not be required.
- To avoid impacts to potentially jurisdictional features, the District would avoid working near these resources. The District would implement a 50-foot avoidance buffer around potential jurisdictional resources to prevent impacts to them and to prevent discharge into them. At IDY, the 50-foot avoidance buffer around jurisdictional areas will correspond with avoidance buffers for mountain yellow-legged frog habitat.
- To avoid impacts to special wildlife habitats, including active bird nests or maternal bat roosts or wildlife movement corridors, The District would perform the work outside of the avian nesting season, or between September 1 and January 31, as well as outside of the bat maternal roosting season, or between September 1 and March 30. The District would also have a qualified biologist present during the work to examine tree cavities prior to the initiation of work activities to search for roosting or hibernating bats, sheltering San Bernardino flying squirrels, or other wildlife, and to direct crews to avoid any trees with occupied or good crevice habitat, large stick nests, or acorn woodpecker granaries, or any other important or sensitive wildlife habitat.
- Two County Ordinances appear to conflict–Riverside County Ordinance 559 provides exemptions for tree removal permits for trees that pose a risk to public health or safety, but the Riverside County Oak Tree Management Guidelines make no mention of exemptions for the removal or trimming of oak trees. FCS recommends that the District reach out to the Riverside County Planning Department, which reviews applications for both ordinances, to determine whether the proposed activities would be exempt from having to conduct an Oak Tree Survey and Report and to provide mitigation for impacts to oaks. The Riverside County Oak Tree Management Guidelines were designed for residential housing developments, and the Planning Department may provide an exemption for emergency work or work performed by a County agency.

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Attachment A:

Professional Qualifications

FIRSTCARBON SOLUTIONS™

KELLY EVANS, MSC—ANALYST II/BIOLOGIST/ISA CERTIFIED ARBORIST

OVERVIEW

- More than 6 years of experience

Education

- Master in Science, Environmental Forestry, Bangor University, Bangor, Gwynedd, UK (ongoing)
- Bachelor of Science, Biology (Ecology, Evolution, and Historical Biology Track), Minor in English, Westmont College, Santa Barbara, CA, 2019

Certification

- International Society of Arboriculture Certified Arborist, Credential ID WE-14754A, 2023

Kelly Evans, MSc, has more than 6 years of experience as a scientific educator and researcher. She specializes in forest data collection, manuscript publication, field research, community outreach, lecturing, environmental activism, and volunteer oversight. She has substantive knowledge of forest restoration and is proficient in the use of various software, including Geographic Information System, R, and other forestry-specific software.

RELATED EXPERIENCE AND CLIENT SUMMARY

Prior Work Experience

Yosemite Sierra Summer Camp, Bass Lake, Madera County, CA

As a Nature Specialist, Ms. Evans provided program support and led Nature Education. Her responsibilities included maintaining and handling Nature Center's species and educating campers on Sierra Nevada flora and fauna. She was responsible for full coordination of Yosemite Sierra Summer Camp's daytrips to Yosemite Valley, including organization of medications, meal planning, transportation, scouting hikes, activity planning, and camper and staff supervision. Ms. Evans also served as a rotating counselor for cabins.

Global Leadership Center, Westmont College, Santa Barbara, CA

As a Student Life Assistant and Assistant to the Global Leadership Center (GLC), Ms. Evans provided clerical and administrative support for GLC's Vice President, Dean of Students, Director of Residence Life, Assistant Director of Residence Life, and Resident Director. Her responsibilities also included processing department payments and reimbursements, conducting research on Student Life, acting as a resource to employees, and troubleshooting and resolving issues brought to the office. In addition, Ms. Evans assisted with professional development and served as Secretary and Administrative Assistant for the Communication Board. She planned and implemented programs for the GLC; conducted research on GLC residence; and hired, trained, and supervised GLC Assistants.

KELLY EVANS, MSC—ANALYST II/BIOLOGIST/ISA CERTIFIED ARBORIST

Sparkman Lab of Evolutionary Ecology, Westmont College, Santa Barbara, CA

As a Research Technician, Ms. Evans assisted in data entry and evaluation of ultrasound images and videos, as well as participated in ecological analyses of ultrasonography data and manuscript preparation. She also conducted laboratory ecoimmunological assays of innate immunity on garter snake (*Thamnophis*) plasma and provided as-needed assistance in surveys related to a study of acorn woodpeckers (*Melanerpes formicivorus*) on an urban-wide gradient.

Westmont College, Santa Barbara, CA

As a Research Assistant, Ms. Evans assisted Westmont College's published professor, Ms. Amanda Sparkman, in locating, capturing, and collecting data of southern alligator lizards (*Elgaria multicarinata*) on Santa Cruz Island. Ms. Evans also performed research on the method of photo identification.

Santa Barbara Zoo, City of Santa Barbara, CA

As an Educator, Ms. Evans collaborated with staff in delivering environmental and animal science curriculum. She taught lessons, including environmentalism, ecology, and conservation, using creative and hands-on techniques. Ms. Evans also assisted in running safari overnights, conducting special events and zoo camp programs, conducting zoo tours, managing guests and children, and working overnight shifts outdoors.

Internships

FirstCarbon Solutions, City of Walnut Creek, CA

As an Air Quality Intern, Ms. Evans assists in drafting CEQA noise documentation for a variety of clients and projects. She reviews and develops firm understanding of City and County General Plans and Municipal Codes and noise calculations to create memoranda, reports, Initial Study documents, and sections to include in CEQA submissions. Ms. Evans also conducts research projects to inform future noise and air quality analyses.

Sodexo, City of Santa Barbara, CA

Ms. Evans served as a Sustainability Intern and managed the Westmont gardens. She managed planting, harvesting, composting, and irrigation activities, as well as provided garden intern supervision. She promoted environmental ethics and activism; created a Sustainability Coordinator position; and researched on future sustainability endeavors. In her role as an Intern, Ms. Evans provided food for Westmont's dining commons and community while strengthening community relations and fighting for a shared vision of success.

Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, City of Santa Barbara, CA

As a Teen Programs Intern, Ms. Evans created a curriculum on endangered species for teen programs. She performed extensive research to teach high school level lectures weekly and recruited expert guest lecturers on local endangered species. She also partnered with various organizations, including the US Fish and Wildlife Service; National Park Service; and local botanists, ecologists, and naturalists. Ms. Evans engaged in diverse fields of study, including environmental literature and ethics, sustainability,

ecology, and evolutionary biology. In addition, Ms. Evans organized field excursions, hikes, and daylong trips to local scientific sites.

Westmont College, Santa Barbara, CA

As an Admissions Intern, Ms. Evans worked directly with the Secretary to the Dean of Admissions and performed various administrative tasks, including data entry, filing, and organization. She also worked alongside Admission Counselors, where she conducted transcript evaluations, handled specialized tours, and performed computer data work. In addition, Ms. Evans conveyed Westmont College's mission and provided answers and helpful information to prospective students and their parents.

Publications

Evans, K., Brummett, L., Combrink, L., Holden, K., Catalina, G., Farrar, S., Rodriguez, C., Sparkman, A., 2021. Embryonic heart rate correlates with maternal temperature and development stage in viviparous snakes. Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology Part A: Molecular & Integrative Physiology, 253, 110874.

Evans, K., 2022. A comparative study of the effects of Impatiens glandulifera (Himalayan Balsam) removal methods and tree presence on bankside erosion and I. glandulifera reshooting in Anglesey, Wales. J. Soils Sediments. In Progress.

FIRSTCARBON SOLUTIONS™

MICHAEL TUMA, PHD, CWB, RPA—PRINCIPAL BIOLOGIST

OVERVIEW

- More than 26 years of experience
- Experience leading teams in large data collection and analysis efforts

Education

- Doctor of Philosophy, Integrative and Evolutionary Biology, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, 2016
- Master of Science, Anthropology, University of Southern Mississippi, Hattiesburg, MS, 1998
- Master of Science, Zoology, Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL, 1993
- Bachelor of Science, Zoology, Truman State University, Kirksville, MO, 1991

Permits, Authorizations, and Certifications

- Certified Wildlife Biologist, The Wildlife Society, 2013–present
- Certified Significant Ecological Areas Technical Advisory Committee (SEATAC) Biota Report Preparer, Los Angeles County Department of Regional Planning, 2008–present
- Qualified Biologist, San Bernardino County, 2007–present
- Authorized Biological Consultant, Riverside County, 2006–present
- Authorized Biologist for Agassiz's desert tortoise activities under 10(a)1(A) Recovery Permits (former) and Biological Opinions, US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), August 2005–present
- California Scientific Collecting Permit/California Endangered Species Act (ESA)-Memorandum of Understanding, California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), August 2005–present

Trainings and Workshops

- ArcGIS Training Courses, Esri Academy, 2016–present
- Desert Tortoise Health Assessments for Translocation Projects, Desert Tortoise Council, 2015
- CEQA Workshop, Association of Environmental Professionals, 2008
- Endangered Species: Regulation, Conservation Planning, and Permits for Development, University of California, Los Angeles Extension, 2008
- Desert Tortoise Health Assessment and Phlebotomy Training, US Geographical Survey (USGS), 2007
- Endangered Species Permitting: Strategies and Successful Negotiations Workshop, The Wildlife Society, 2006
- A/E/C Project Management Bootcamp, PSMJ Resources, Inc., 2006
- Introduction to CEQA: A Step-by-Step Approach Workshop, SCWA, 2005
- Western Pond Turtle Workshop: Ecology and Conservation, The Wildlife Society, 2005
- Surveying, Monitoring, and Handling Techniques Workshop, Desert Tortoise Council, 2004

Professional Affiliation

- Adjunct Professor, University of Southern California, March 2019–present
- Chair, Board of Directors, Desert Tortoise Council, February 2018–February 2020
- Chair, Media Committee, Desert Tortoise Council, June 2017–present
- Chair, Grants Committee, Desert Tortoise Council, January 2016–present
- Board of Directors Member, Desert Tortoise Council, January 2014–present
- Newsletter Editor, Desert Tortoise Council, January 2014–January 2018

FIRSTCARBON SOLUTIONS™

MICHAEL TUMA, PHD, CWB, RPA—PRINCIPAL BIOLOGIST

Michael Tuma, PhD, CWB, RPA, has more than 26 years of experience as a professional scientist in academic settings, agency positions, and as an environment consultant. He assists clients in complying with laws such as the ESA, the National Historic Preservation Act, CEQA, and NEPA. He has experience in a wide variety of technical biological work, including rare plant surveys and botanical inventories, habitat restoration planning and implementation, field data collection, population and habitat modeling, and technical biological reporting. He is a proficient project and client manager with experience in a diversity of market sectors, including land management, renewable energy, transportation, water infrastructure, gas and mineral extraction, and land development. Dr. Tuma has led teams in the implementation of studies and documentation in support of permitting and compliance with numerous environmental laws, including the Federal Endangered Species Act, California Endangered Species Act, NEPA, CEQA, and Migratory Bird Treaty Act, among many others. Dr. Tuma is an experienced leader and has supervised and mentored groups of biologists. He has directed teams on large and long-term projects and mentored junior staff on issues pertaining to project management, technical studies and documentation, and regulatory processes. He has led and mentored large groups of volunteers and international biologists on learning advanced data collection techniques and has experience leading a non-profit organization with more than 350 members. Dr. Tuma is skilled in project management, statistics, geographic information systems (GIS), and computer modeling. He has a passion for educating the public about science, and has been providing tutoring sessions, workshops, and lectures for more than 20 years.

RELATED EXPERIENCE AND CLIENT SUMMARY

Biological, Archaeological, and Paleontological Monitoring and Reporting Services for the Los Angeles Regional Interoperable Communications System, Los Angeles County, CA

FCS provided monitoring and reporting services during the construction of more than 150 land mobile radio (LMR) facilities at sites located primarily in Los Angeles County. The LMR sites contain the infrastructure and equipment necessary to provide voice communications coverage throughout the County for emergency responders. These locations are widely dispersed across the County in both urban (intensively developed) and rural (less developed) settings and include coastal locations, sites in downtown Los Angeles, remote mountain peaks across the County, and the northern high desert. FCS conducted the biological, archaeological, and paleontological pre-construction and construction monitoring and reporting services in accordance with the Construction Management Requirements outlined in the NEPA Environmental Assessment that FCS prepared for the project.

Dr. Tuma served as Biological Monitor for this project in 2020. His responsibilities included implementing mitigation measures and ensuring project compliance in support of the LA-RICS LMR System in Los Angeles County, California. Dr. Tuma monitored project for compliance for up to 33 mitigation measures, including performing clearance surveys for special status species, pre-construction nesting bird surveys, and several measures pertaining to California condor (*Gymnogyps californianus*) conservation, including condor hazing.

Other Relevant FCS Projects

- Port of Los Angeles Industrial Project Bird's Nest Survey, City of Los Angeles, CA
- Alton Parkway Logistics Facility Project IS/MND and Technical Studies, City of Irvine, CA
- Quick N Clean Car Wash Project IS/MND and Technical Studies, City of Adelanto, CA
- Bridge Point Peer Review of EIR and Technical Reports, City of Rancho Cucamonga, CA

- Redlands Residential Project Biological and Cultural Due Diligence, City of Redlands, CA
- Lilac Avenue Warehouse Due Diligence Memoranda, City of Rialto, CA
- Barton Road Logistics Center Project EIR, Technical Studies, and Peer Review, City of Colton, CA
- Griswold Residential Project Constraints Analysis, Unincorporated Los Angeles County, CA

Prior Work Experience

Santa Susana Field Laboratory, Boeing (through contract with MWH Americas, Inc.), Ventura County, CA

Dr. Tuma served as the Project Manager for this project between 2006 and 2008. Under one task he designed and conducted field investigations on the extent and size of Braunton's milk-vetch (*Astragalus brauntonii*) population within an area of a USFWS-proposed designated Critical Habitat. He led field efforts, which included conducting vegetation mapping, delineating the Braunton's milk-vetch population within the proposed area, estimating the population size with the use of randomized transects and quadrats, conducting a complete vascular plant inventory within the study area, and authoring a technical report detailing the results of the investigation, which were used by the client in commenting on the proposed area of designated Critical Habitat. Dr. Tuma performed other tasks under this project, including nesting bird surveys, pre-construction surveys for special status species, and a revegetation/mitigation effort for the California Rare Santa Susana tarplant.

Environmental Generalist Services Task Order Contract, California Department of Transportation District 7, Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, CA

Dr. Tuma served as a Senior Biologist for this two-year on-call environmental services contract with the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) District 7 between 2014 and 2015. While serving in this capacity, contributed to two task orders in support of the State Route 138 NW project, which consists of protocol desert tortoise, burrowing owl, and rare plant surveys and an analysis of wildlife crossing and movements on State Route (SR) 138 between SR 14 and Interstate 5. Dr. Tuma led in the field surveys, planned field and desktop analyses, directed a group of biologists and GIS specialists, and served as primary author of the deliverables produced for these task orders.

Dune Palms Road Crossing Replacement, Caltrans (through contract with Parsons Brinckerhoff), Riverside County, CA

Dr. Tuma served as the Project Manager for this project in 2014 and 2015. He was responsible for coordinating natural resources studies and agency consultation in support of the preparation of a Caltrans Natural Environment Study (NES). Project tasks included a general biological survey, focused surveys for burrowing owl and rare plants, trapping efforts for Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel (*Spermophilus tereticaudus*) and Palm Springs pocket mouse, a jurisdictional waters/habitats determination, agency consultation, preparation of a Biological Assessment in support of Section 7 consultation, documentation of study results, and preparation of the NES.

Desert Quartzite Solar Energy Project EIR/EIS and Biological Studies, First Solar, Inc., Riverside County, CA

Dr. Tuma served as the Project Manager for this project in 2015 and 2016, and was responsible for client management, biological studies, technical report preparation, and CEQA/NEPA documentation for a large-scale development in east Riverside County, California. His specific duties included reviewing studies prepared by prior consultants, conducting updated field surveys (vegetation mapping, rare plant, and desert tortoise surveys) and technical studies, and preparing the EIR/EIS Biological Resources

section and appendices (Invasive Weed Management Plan, Raven Management Plan, Desert Tortoise Translocation Plan, Desert Kit Fox and American Badger Management Plan, Rare Plant Management Plan, and Vegetation Restoration Plan).

Edom Hills Wind Energy Facility, BP Wind Energy North America, Inc., Riverside County, CA

Dr. Tuma served as the Project Manager and Lead Authorized Biologist for this project in 2016 and was responsible for conducting a habitat assessment, eolian dune characterization study, and biological monitoring of project activities in support of minimizing the potential for take of Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard (*Uma inornata*) and Coachella Valley milk-vetch (*Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae*) during the installation of equipment in two project turbines. He coordinated with the BLM project Biologist to gain approval of biologists to monitor the work, and concurrence for the recommended mitigation measures, which included removing wind-blown sands from portions of the access road and placing the sand in adjacent areas where they could continue transport in the eolian ecosystem. He authored a post-construction memorandum that detailed the restoration of the eolian sand and avoidance of sensitive microhabitats where fringe-toed lizards typically hibernate during the project activities.

High Desert Solar Project, Middle River Power (through contract with AECOM), San Bernardino County, CA

Dr. Tuma served as the Lead Authorized Biologist for this project in 2020. He led the implementation of a desert tortoise translocation program in support of the High Desert Solar Project site in Victorville, San Bernardino County, California. The effort consists of performing protocol health assessments, collecting blood samples for disease testing, translocating tortoises from the development area to an off-site location in the Kramer Hills in the Fremont-Kramer Critical Habitat Unit, and monitoring them following translocation. Additional tasks included transplanting western Joshua trees from the project site, and monitoring of Environmentally Sensitive Areas established around active desert kit fox dens and burrowing owl burrows.

Agassiz's Desert Tortoise Population Modeling and Conservation Planning for the Superior-Cronese and Gold Butte-Pakoon Critical Habitat Units, BLM, San Bernardino County, CA, Clark County, NV, and Mohave County, AZ

As the Project Manager, Client Manager, and Principal Investigator of this project, Dr. Tuma conducted research into the population biology of Agassiz's desert tortoises on two study areas that comprise federal lands administered by the BLM between 2008 and 2013. He directed a team of more than 40 biologists, statisticians, and GIS specialists who contributed to the project; successfully developed spatially explicit, individual-based population models used to rank the importance of site-specific threats at each of the study areas; and served as the primary author of the technical report deliverables. This project consisted of collecting field data, compiling GIS data, conducting intensive literature reviews and expert interviews, and developing tortoise occurrence models, population models, and threats models for study areas that included the Superior-Cronese Critical Habitat Unit in San Bernardino County, California, and the Gold Butte-Pakoon Critical Habitat Unit in Clark County, Nevada, and Mohave County, Arizona. The modeling effort allowed Dr. Tuma to simulate the effects of site-specific threats on tortoise populations at each study area and develop land management and species conservation strategies that could be implemented by the BLM Field and State Offices on tortoise populations within each Critical Habitat Unit. He presented the research at the annual meetings of the Desert Tortoise Council, The Wildlife Society, and the World Congress of Herpetology, and published a manuscript in the Journal of Wildlife Management in early 2016.

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Attachment B:

Site Photographs



Photograph 1: Wild oats and annual brome grassland located in the northern portion of Valley Hi, facing south.



Photograph 2: Existing culvert at the northern border of Valley Hi at Twin Pines Road, facing north.



Photograph 3: View of detention basin surrounded by Goodding's Willow – Red Willow Riparian Woodland and Forest in the northern portion of Valley Hi, facing north.



Photograph 4: View of ephemeral drainage in center portion of Valley Hi, facing south.



Photograph 5: View of scrub oak chaparral in center and southern portions of Valley Hi, facing north.



Photograph 6: View of scrub oak chaparral in center and southern portions of Valley Hi, facing south.



Photograph 7: Scrub oak chaparral in center and southern portions of Valley Hi, facing east.



Photograph 8: *Calocedrus decurrens* Forest & Woodland Alliance in the northern portion of IDY, facing west.



Photograph 9: View of a small pool in Lilly Creek in the southern portion of IDY, facing north.



Photograph 10: *Calocedrus decurrens* Forest & Woodland Alliance in the northern portion of IDY, facing south.



Photograph 11: *Calocedrus decurrens* Forest & Woodland Alliance in the northern portion of IDY, facing east.



Photograph 12: View of a portion of the campground in the southern portion of IDY, facing north.



Photograph 13: View of campground area and Lilly Creek in southern portion of site, facing north.



Photograph 14: View of campground area and Lilly Creek in southern portion of site, facing west.

FCS
An ADEC Innovation

Attachment C:

Special-status Species Database Query Results

Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (San Jacinto Peak (3311676) OR Idyllwild (3311666) OR Anza (3311656) OR Cahuilla Mtn. (3311657) OR Butterfly Peak (3311655) OR Palm View Peak (3311665) OR Blackburn Canyon (3311667) OR Lake Fulmor (3311677) OR Palm Springs (3311675) OR Desert Hot Springs (3311685) OR White Water (3311686) OR Cabazon (3311687))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Abronia villosa var. aurita chaparral sand-verbena	PDNYC010P1	None	None	G5T2?	S2	1B.1
Accipiter cooperii Cooper's hawk	ABNKC12040	None	None	G5	S4	WL
Acmispon haydonii pygmy lotus	PDFAB2A0H0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S2	SSC
Aimophila ruficeps canescens southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	ABPBX91091	None	None	G5T3	S4	WL
Allium marvinii Yucaipa onion	PMLIL02330	None	None	G1	S2	1B.2
Almutaster pauciflorus alkali marsh aster	PDASTEL010	None	None	G4	S1S2	2B.2
Ambrosia monogyra singlewhorl burrobrush	PDAST50010	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2
Anaxyrus californicus arroyo toad	AAABB01230	Endangered	None	G2G3	S2	SSC
Anniella stebbinsi Southern California legless lizard	ARACC01060	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
Antrozous pallidus pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Aquila chrysaetos golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	G5	S3	FP
Arizona elegans occidentalis California glossy snake	ARADB01017	None	None	G5T2	S2	SSC
Artemisiospiza belli belli Bell's sparrow	ABPBX97021	None	None	G5T2T3	S3	WL
Aspidoscelis hyperythra orange-throated whiptail	ARACJ02060	None	None	G5	S2S3	WL
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri coastal whiptail	ARACJ02143	None	None	G5T5	S3	SSC
Astragalus hornii var. hornii Horn's milk-vetch	PDFAB0F421	None	None	GUT1	S1	1B.1
Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae Coachella Valley milk-vetch	PDFAB0FB97	Endangered	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Astragalus pachypus var. jaegeri Jaeger's milk-vetch	PDFAB0F6G1	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
Astragalus tricarinatus triple-ribbed milk-vetch	PDFAB0F920	Endangered	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	Candidate Endangered	G4	S2	SSC
Atriplex parishii Parish's brittlescale	PDCHE041D0	None	None	G1G2	S1	1B.1
Ayenia compacta California ayenia	PDSTE01020	None	None	G4	S3	2B.3
Boechera johnstonii Johnston's rockcress	PDBRA060Y0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2
Bombus caliginosus obscure bumble bee	IIHYM24380	None	None	G2G3	S1S2	
Bombus crotchii Crotch's bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	Candidate Endangered	G2	S2	
Bombus pensylvanicus American bumble bee	IIHYM24260	None	None	G3G4	S2	
Buteo regalis ferruginous hawk	ABNKC19120	None	None	G4	S3S4	WL
Calileptoneta oasa Andreas Canyon leptonetid spider	ILARAU6020	None	None	G1	S1	
Calochortus palmeri var. munzii San Jacinto mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D121	None	None	G3T3	S3	1B.2
Calochortus palmeri var. palmeri Palmer's mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D122	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2
Calochortus plummerae Plummer's mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D150	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
Canyon Live Oak Ravine Forest Canyon Live Oak Ravine Forest	CTT61350CA	None	None	G3	S3.3	
Carex occidentalis western sedge	PMCYP039M0	None	None	G4	S3	2B.3
Castilleja lasiorhyncha San Bernardino Mountains owl's-clover	PDSCR0D410	None	None	G2?	S2?	1B.2
Caulanthus simulans Payson's jewelflower	PDBRA0M0H0	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis smooth tarplant	PDAST4R0R4	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.1
Chaenactis parishii Parish's chaenactis	PDAST200D0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
Chaetodipus fallax fallax northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	AMAFD05031	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Chaetodipus fallax pallidus pallid San Diego pocket mouse	AMAFD05032	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	
Charina umbratica southern rubber boa	ARADA01011	None	Threatened	G2G3	S2	
Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi Parry's spineflower	PDPGN040J2	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
Chorizanthe polygonoides var. longispina long-spined spineflower	PDPGN040K1	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2
Chorizanthe xanti var. leucotheca white-bracted spineflower	PDPGN040Z1	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.2
Corynorhinus townsendii Townsend's big-eared bat	AMACC08010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
Crotalus ruber red-diamond rattlesnake	ARADE02090	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Cypseloides niger black swift	ABNUA01010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Deinandra mohavensis Mojave tarplant	PDAST4R0K0	None	Endangered	G3	S3	1B.3
Delphinium hesperium ssp. cuyamacae Cuyamaca larkspur	PDRAN0B0U1	None	Rare	G4T2	S2	1B.2
Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland	CTT62300CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
Dieteria canescens var. ziegleri Ziegler's aster	PDAST640B2	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2
Dinacoma caseyi Casey's June beetle	IICOLX5010	Endangered	None	G1	S1	
Dipodomys merriami collinus Earthquake Merriam's kangaroo rat	AMAFD03144	None	None	G5T2?	S2	
Dipodomys merriami parvus San Bernardino kangaroo rat	AMAFD03143	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1	S1	SSC
Dipodomys stephensi Stephens' kangaroo rat	AMAFD03100	Threatened	Threatened	G2	S3	
Dodecahema leptoceras slender-horned spineflower	PDPGN0V010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Draba saxosa Southern California rock draba	PDBRA110Q2	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	1B.3
Empidonax traillii extimus southwestern willow flycatcher	ABPAE33043	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S3	
Ensatina eschscholtzii klauberi large-blotched salamander	AAAAD04013	None	None	G5T2?	S3	WL
Eriastrum harwoodii Harwood's eriastrum	PDPLM030B1	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Eriogonum evanidum vanishing wild buckwheat	PDPGN08780	None	None	G1	S1S2	1B.1
Euphorbia arizonica Arizona spurge	PDEUP0D060	None	None	G5	S3	2B.3
Euphorbia misera cliff spurge	PDEUP0Q1B0	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2
Euphydryas editha quino quino checkerspot butterfly	IILEPK405L	Endangered	None	G4G5T1T2	S1S2	
Falco mexicanus prairie falcon	ABNKD06090	None	None	G5	S4	WL
Galium angustifolium ssp. jacinticum San Jacinto Mountains bedstraw	PDRUB0N04C	None	None	G5T2?	S2?	1B.3
Galium californicum ssp. primum Alvin Meadow bedstraw	PDRUB0N0E6	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2
Glaucomys oregonensis californicus San Bernardino flying squirrel	AMAFB09021	None	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	SSC
Gonidea angulata western ridged mussel	IMBIV19010	None	None	G3	S2	
Gopherus agassizii desert tortoise	ARAAF01012	Threatened	Threatened	G3	S2S3	
Haliaeetus leucocephalus bald eagle	ABNKC10010	Delisted	Endangered	G5	S3	FP
Halictus harmonius haromonius halictid bee	IIHYM75010	None	None	G3	S3	
Heuchera hirsutissima shaggy-haired alumroot	PDSAX0E0J0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
Horkelia cuneata var. puberula mesa horkelia	PDROS0W045	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
Imperata brevifolia California satintail	PMPOA3D020	None	None	G3	S3	2B.1
Ivesia callida Tahquitz ivesia	PDROS0X040	None	Rare	G1	S1	1B.3
Jaffueliobryum raui Rau's jaffueliobryum moss	NBMUS97010	None	None	G4	S2	2B.3
Juniperella mirabilis juniper metallic wood-boring beetle	IICOLX9010	None	None	G2	S1	
Keckiella rothrockii var. jacintensis San Jacinto Mountains keckiella	PDSCR0T061	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	1B.3
Lanius ludovicianus loggerhead shrike	ABPBR01030	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
Lasiurus xanthinus western yellow bat	AMACC05070	None	None	G4G5	S3	SSC

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri Coulter's goldfields	PDAST5L0A1	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1
Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii Robinson's pepper-grass	PDBRA1M114	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3
Lepus californicus bennettii San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	AMAEB03051	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	
Lilium parryi lemon lily	PMLIL1A0J0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
Limnanthes alba ssp. parishii Parish's meadowfoam	PDLIM02052	None	Endangered	G4T2	S2	1B.2
Linanthus jaegeri San Jacinto linanthus	PDPLM08030	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Linanthus maculatus ssp. maculatus Little San Bernardino Mtns. linanthus	PDPLM041Y1	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2
Macrobaenetes valgum Coachella giant sand treader cricket	IIORT22020	None	None	G1G2	S2	
Malaxis monophyllos var. brachypoda white bog adder's-mouth	PMORC1R010	None	None	G5T5	S1	2B.1
Matelea parvifolia spear-leaf matelea	PDASC0A0J0	None	None	G5	S3	2B.3
Meesia uliginosa broad-nerved hump moss	NBMUS4L030	None	None	G5	S3	2B.2
Mentzelia tricuspis spiny-hair blazing star	PDLOA031T0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.1
Mesquite Bosque Mesquite Bosque	CTT61820CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
Monardella macrantha ssp. hallii Hall's monardella	PDLAM180E1	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.3
Monardella nana ssp. leptosiphon San Felipe monardella	PDLAM180F2	None	None	G4G5T2Q	S2	1B.2
Muhlenbergia emersleyi bullgrass	PMPOA480K0	None	None	G5	S1	2B.2
Myotis yumanensis Yuma myotis	AMACC01020	None	None	G5	S4	
Nemacaulis denudata var. gracilis slender cottonheads	PDPGN0G012	None	None	G3G4T3?	S2	2B.2
Neotamias speciosus speciosus lodgepole chipmunk	AMAFB02172	None	None	G4T3T4	S2	
Neotoma lepida intermedia San Diego desert woodrat	AMAFF08041	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
Nyctinomops femorosaccus pocketed free-tailed bat	AMACD04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Nyctinomops macrotis big free-tailed bat	AMACD04020	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Onychomys torridus ramona southern grasshopper mouse	AMAFF06022	None	None	G5T3	S3	SSC
Ovis canadensis nelsoni desert bighorn sheep	AMALE04013	None	None	G4T3	S3	FP
Ovis canadensis nelsoni pop. 2 Peninsular bighorn sheep DPS	AMALE04012	Endangered	Threatened	G4T3Q	S2	FP
Palaeoxenus dohrni Dohrn's elegant eucnemid beetle	IICOL5K010	None	None	G3?	S1S2	
Pelazoneuron puberulum var. sonorense Sonoran maiden fern	PPTHE05192	None	None	G5T4	S2	2B.2
Penstemon californicus California beardtongue	PDSCR1L110	None	None	G3	S2	1B.2
Penstemon pseudospectabilis ssp. pseudospectabilis desert beardtongue	PDSCR1L562	None	None	G4G5T4	S3	2B.2
Perognathus longimembris bangsi Palm Springs pocket mouse	AMAFD01043	None	None	G5T2	S1	SSC
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus Los Angeles pocket mouse	AMAFD01041	None	None	G5T2	S1S2	SSC
Petalonyx linearis narrow-leaf sandpaper-plant	PDLOA04010	None	None	G4	S3?	2B.3
Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
Phrynosoma mcallii flat-tailed horned lizard	ARACF12040	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
Polioptila californica californica coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	G4G5T3Q	S2	SSC
Polioptila melanura black-tailed gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08030	None	None	G5	S3S4	WL
Potentilla rimicola cliff cinquefoil	PDROS1B2G0	None	None	G2	S1	2B.3
Progne subis purple martin	ABPAU01010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Psiloscops flammeolus flammulated owl	ABNSB01020	None	None	G4	S2S4	
Rana draytonii California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
Rana muscosa southern mountain yellow-legged frog	AAABH01330	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S2	WL
Saltugilia latimeri Latimer's woodland-gilia	PDPLM0H010	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Scutellaria bolanderi ssp. austromontana southern mountains skullcap	PDLAM1U0A1	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.2
Selaginella eremophila desert spike-moss	PPSEL010G0	None	None	G4	S2S3	2B.2
Setophaga petechia yellow warbler	ABPBX03010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Sidotheca emarginata white-margined oxytheca	PDPGN0J030	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	CTT61310CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	CTT61330CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
Southern Mixed Riparian Forest Southern Mixed Riparian Forest	CTT61340CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
Southern Riparian Forest Southern Riparian Forest	CTT61300CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	CTT62400CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Spea hammondii western spadefoot	AAABF02020	Proposed Threatened	None	G2G3	S3S4	SSC
Sphaerocarpos drewiae bottle liverwort	NBHEP35030	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Stemodia durantifolia purple stemodia	PDSCR1U010	None	None	G5	S2	2B.1
Stenopelmatus cahuilaensis Coachella Valley jerusalem cricket	IIORT26010	None	None	G1G2	S2	
Streptanthus bernardinus Laguna Mountains jewelflower	PDBRA2G060	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	4.3
Streptanthus campestris southern jewelflower	PDBRA2G0B0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
Symphyotrichum defoliatum San Bernardino aster	PDASTE80C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Taxidea taxus American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Texella deserticola Whitewater Canyon harvestman	ILARA25160	None	None	G1	S1	
Thamnophis hammondii two-striped gartersnake	ARADB36160	None	None	G4	S3S4	SSC
Thysanocarpus rigidus rigid fringepod	PDBRA2Q070	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Toxostoma crissale Crissal thrasher	ABPBK06090	None	None	G5	S2	SSC

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Toxostoma lecontei	ABPBK06100	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Le Conte's thrasher						
Trichostema austromontanum ssp. compactum	PDLAM22022	Delisted	None	G3G4T1	S1	1B.1
Hidden Lake bluecurls						
Uma inornata	ARACF15010	Threatened	Endangered	G1Q	S1	
Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard						
Vireo bellii pusillus	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S3	
least Bell's vireo						
Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus	AMAFB05161	None	None	G5T2	S2	SSC
Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel						
Xylorhiza cognata	PDASTA1010	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Mecca-aster						

Record Count: 150

Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (White Water (3311686) OR Blackburn Canyon (3311667) OR Idyllwild (3311666) OR San Jacinto Peak (3311676) OR Lake Fulmor (3311677) OR Cabazon (3311687) OR San Jacinto (3311678) OR Beaumont (3311688) OR Hemet (3311668))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Abronia villosa var. aurita chaparral sand-verbena	PDNYC010P1	None	None	G5T2?	S2	1B.1
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S2	SSC
Aimophila ruficeps canescens southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	ABPBX91091	None	None	G5T3	S4	WL
Allium marvinii Yucaipa onion	PMLIL02330	None	None	G1	S2	1B.2
Anaxyrus californicus arroyo toad	AAABB01230	Endangered	None	G2G3	S2	SSC
Anniella stebbinsi Southern California legless lizard	ARACC01060	None	None	G3	S3	SSC
Antrozous pallidus pallid bat	AMACC10010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Aquila chrysaetos golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	G5	S3	FP
Arizona elegans occidentalis California glossy snake	ARADB01017	None	None	G5T2	S2	SSC
Artemisiospiza belli belli Bell's sparrow	ABPBX97021	None	None	G5T2T3	S3	WL
Aspidoscelis hyperythra orange-throated whiptail	ARACJ02060	None	None	G5	S2S3	WL
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri coastal whiptail	ARACJ02143	None	None	G5T5	S3	SSC
Astragalus hornii var. hornii Horn's milk-vetch	PDFAB0F421	None	None	GUT1	S1	1B.1
Astragalus lentiginosus var. coachellae Coachella Valley milk-vetch	PDFAB0FB97	Endangered	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2
Astragalus pachypus var. jaegeri Jaeger's milk-vetch	PDFAB0F6G1	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
Astragalus tricarinatus triple-ribbed milk-vetch	PDFAB0F920	Endangered	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Athene cunicularia burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	Candidate Endangered	G4	S2	SSC
Boechera johnstonii Johnston's rockcress	PDBRA060Y0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Bombus caliginosus obscure bumble bee	IIHYM24380	None	None	G2G3	S1S2	
Bombus crotchii Crotch's bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	Candidate Endangered	G2	S2	
Bombus pensylvanicus American bumble bee	IIHYM24260	None	None	G3G4	S2	
Buteo regalis ferruginous hawk	ABNKC19120	None	None	G4	S3S4	WL
Calochortus palmeri var. munzii San Jacinto mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D121	None	None	G3T3	S3	1B.2
Calochortus palmeri var. palmeri Palmer's mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D122	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2
Calochortus plummerae Plummer's mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D150	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
Canyon Live Oak Ravine Forest Canyon Live Oak Ravine Forest	CTT61350CA	None	None	G3	S3.3	
Carex occidentalis western sedge	PMCYP039M0	None	None	G4	S3	2B.3
Castilleja lasiorhyncha San Bernardino Mountains owl's-clover	PDSCR0D410	None	None	G2?	S2?	1B.2
Caulanthus simulans Payson's jewelflower	PDBRA0M0H0	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis smooth tarplant	PDAST4R0R4	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.1
Chaenactis parishii Parish's chaenactis	PDAST200D0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
Chaetodipus fallax fallax northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	AMAFD05031	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	
Chaetodipus fallax pallidus pallid San Diego pocket mouse	AMAFD05032	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	
Charina umbratica southern rubber boa	ARADA01011	None	Threatened	G2G3	S2	
Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi Parry's spineflower	PDPGN040J2	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
Chorizanthe polygonoides var. longispina long-spined spineflower	PDPGN040K1	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2
Chorizanthe xanti var. leucotheca white-bracted spineflower	PDPGN040Z1	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.2
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis western yellow-billed cuckoo	ABNRB02022	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	
Corynorhinus townsendii Townsend's big-eared bat	AMACC08010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Crotalus ruber red-diamond rattlesnake	ARADE02090	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Cypseloides niger black swift	ABNUA01010	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Deinandra mohavensis Mojave tarplant	PDAST4R0K0	None	Endangered	G3	S3	1B.3
Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland Desert Fan Palm Oasis Woodland	CTT62300CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
Dinacoma caseyi Casey's June beetle	IICOLX5010	Endangered	None	G1	S1	
Dipodomys merriami parvus San Bernardino kangaroo rat	AMAFD03143	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1	S1	SSC
Dipodomys stephensi Stephens' kangaroo rat	AMAFD03100	Threatened	Threatened	G2	S3	
Dodecahema leptoceras slender-horned spineflower	PDPGN0V010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
Draba saxosa Southern California rock draba	PDBRA110Q2	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	1B.3
Ensatina eschscholtzii klauberi large-blotched salamander	AAAAD04013	None	None	G5T2?	S3	WL
Eriogonum evanidum vanishing wild buckwheat	PDPGN08780	None	None	G1	S1S2	1B.1
Euphorbia misera cliff spurge	PDEUP0Q1B0	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2
Euphydryas editha quino quino checkerspot butterfly	IILEPK405L	Endangered	None	G4G5T1T2	S1S2	
Falco mexicanus prairie falcon	ABNKD06090	None	None	G5	S4	WL
Galium angustifolium ssp. jacinticum San Jacinto Mountains bedstraw	PDRUB0N04C	None	None	G5T2?	S2?	1B.3
Galium californicum ssp. primum Alvin Meadow bedstraw	PDRUB0N0E6	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2
Glaucomys oregonensis californicus San Bernardino flying squirrel	AMAFB09021	None	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	SSC
Gopherus agassizii desert tortoise	ARAAF01012	Threatened	Threatened	G3	S2S3	
Haliaeetus leucocephalus bald eagle	ABNKC10010	Delisted	Endangered	G5	S3	FP
Halictus harmonius haromonius halictid bee	IIHYM75010	None	None	G3	S3	
Heuchera hirsutissima shaggy-haired alumroot	PDSAX0E0J0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Horkelia cuneata var. puberula mesa horkelia	PDROS0W045	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1
Imperata brevifolia California satintail	PMPOA3D020	None	None	G3	S3	2B.1
Ivesia callida Tahquitz ivesia	PDROS0X040	None	Rare	G1	S1	1B.3
Keckiella rothrockii var. jacintensis San Jacinto Mountains keckiella	PDSCR0T061	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	1B.3
Lanius ludovicianus loggerhead shrike	ABPBR01030	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
Lasiurus xanthinus western yellow bat	AMACC05070	None	None	G4G5	S3	SSC
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri Coulter's goldfields	PDAST5L0A1	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1
Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii Robinson's pepper-grass	PDBRA1M114	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3
Lepus californicus bennettii San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	AMAEB03051	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	
Lilium parryi lemon lily	PMLIL1A0J0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
Limnanthes alba ssp. parishii Parish's meadowfoam	PDLIM02052	None	Endangered	G4T2	S2	1B.2
Linanthus jaegeri San Jacinto linanthus	PDPLM08030	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Linanthus maculatus ssp. maculatus Little San Bernardino Mtns. linanthus	PDPLM041Y1	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2
Macrobaenetes valgum Coachella giant sand treader cricket	IIORT22020	None	None	G1G2	S2	
Malaxis monophyllos var. brachypoda white bog adder's-mouth	PMORC1R010	None	None	G5T5	S1	2B.1
Meesia uliginosa broad-nerved hump moss	NBMUS4L030	None	None	G5	S3	2B.2
Mentzelia tricuspis spiny-hair blazing star	PDLOA031T0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.1
Monardella nana ssp. leptosiphon San Felipe monardella	PDLAM180F2	None	None	G4G5T2Q	S2	1B.2
Myotis yumanensis Yuma myotis	AMACC01020	None	None	G5	S4	
Nemacaulis denudata var. gracilis slender cottonheads	PDPGN0G012	None	None	G3G4T3?	S2	2B.2
Neotamias speciosus speciosus lodgepole chipmunk	AMAFB02172	None	None	G4T3T4	S2	

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Neotoma lepida intermedia San Diego desert woodrat	AMAFF08041	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	SSC
Onychomys torridus ramona southern grasshopper mouse	AMAFF06022	None	None	G5T3	S3	SSC
Ovis canadensis nelsoni pop. 2 Peninsular bighorn sheep DPS	AMALE04012	Endangered	Threatened	G4T3Q	S2	FP
Palaeoxenus dohrni Dohrn's elegant eucnemid beetle	IICOL5K010	None	None	G3?	S1S2	
Penstemon californicus California beardtongue	PDSCR1L110	None	None	G3	S2	1B.2
Penstemon pseudospectabilis ssp. pseudospectabilis desert beardtongue	PDSCR1L562	None	None	G4G5T4	S3	2B.2
Perognathus longimembris bangsi Palm Springs pocket mouse	AMAFD01043	None	None	G5T2	S1	SSC
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus Los Angeles pocket mouse	AMAFD01041	None	None	G5T2	S1S2	SSC
Petalonyx linearis narrow-leaf sandpaper-plant	PDLOA04010	None	None	G4	S3?	2B.3
Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
Polioptila californica californica coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPBJ08081	Threatened	None	G4G5T3Q	S2	SSC
Potentilla rimicola cliff cinquefoil	PDROS1B2G0	None	None	G2	S1	2B.3
Progne subis purple martin	ABPAU01010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum white rabbit-tobacco	PDAST440C0	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2
Psiloscops flammeolus flammulated owl	ABNSB01020	None	None	G4	S2S4	
Rana draytonii California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
Rana muscosa southern mountain yellow-legged frog	AAABH01330	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S2	WL
Saltugilia latimeri Latimer's woodland-gilia	PDPLM0H010	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
Scutellaria bolanderi ssp. austromontana southern mountains skullcap	PDLAM1U0A1	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.2
Selaginella eremophila desert spike-moss	PPSEL010G0	None	None	G4	S2S3	2B.2
Setophaga petechia yellow warbler	ABPBX03010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Sidotheca emarginata white-margined oxytheca	PDPGN0J030	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	CTT61310CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	CTT61330CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
Southern Mixed Riparian Forest Southern Mixed Riparian Forest	CTT61340CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	CTT62400CA	None	None	G4	S4	
Spea hammondii western spadefoot	AAABF02020	Proposed Threatened	None	G2G3	S3S4	SSC
Sphaerocarpos drewiae bottle liverwort	NBHEP35030	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Stenopelmatus cahuilaensis Coachella Valley jerusalem cricket	IIORT26010	None	None	G1G2	S2	
Streptanthus bernardinus Laguna Mountains jewelflower	PDBRA2G060	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	4.3
Streptanthus campestris southern jewelflower	PDBRA2G0B0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3
Symphyotrichum defoliatum San Bernardino aster	PDASTE80C0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Taxidea taxus American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Texella deserticola Whitewater Canyon harvestman	ILARA25160	None	None	G1	S1	
Thamnophis hammondii two-striped gartersnake	ARADB36160	None	None	G4	S3S4	SSC
Thysanocarpus rigidus rigid fringepod	PDBRA2Q070	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
Toxostoma lecontei Le Conte's thrasher	ABPBK06100	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
Trichostema austromontanum ssp. compactum Hidden Lake bluecurls	PDLAM22022	Delisted	None	G3G4T1	S1	1B.1
Uma inornata Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard	ARACF15010	Threatened	Endangered	G1Q	S1	
Vireo bellii pusillus least Bell's vireo	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S3	
Xerospermophilus tereticaudus chlorus Palm Springs round-tailed ground squirrel	AMAFB05161	None	None	G5T2	S2	SSC

Record Count: 122

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

CNPS Rare Plant Inventory

Search Results

106 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: , CRPR is one of [1A:1B:2A:2B:3:4] , Quad is one of [3311676:3311666:3311656:3311686:3311687:3311677:3311667:3311657:3311655:3311665:3311675:3311685]

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	CA RARE PLANT RANK	CA ENDEMIC	DATE ADDED	PHOTO
Abronia villosa var. *aurita*	chaparral sand-verbena	Nyctaginaceae	annual herb	(Jan)Mar-Sep	None	None	G5T2?	S2	1B.1		2001-01-01	 © 2011 Aaron E. Sims
Acmispon haydonii	pygmy lotus	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Jan-Jun	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3		1994-01-01	 © 1995 Saint Mary's College of California
Allium marvinii	Yucaipa onion	Alliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-May	None	None	G1	S2	1B.2	Yes	2001-01-01	 © 2013 Keir Morse
Almutaster pauciflorus	alkali marsh aster	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Jun-Oct	None	None	G4	S1S2	2B.2		2017-03-14	 © 2014 Richard Spellenberg
Aloysia wrightii	Wright's beebrush	Verbenaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Apr-Oct	None	None	G5	S4	4.3		2001-01-01	 © 2010 James M. Andre
Ambrosia monogyra	singlewhorl burrobrush	Asteraceae	perennial shrub	Aug-Nov	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2		2007-02-21	 © 2014 Keir Morse

Androsace elongata ssp. *acuta*	California androsace	Primulaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G5?T3T4	S3S4	4.2		1994-01-01	 © 2008 Aaron Schusteff
Arctostaphylos parryana ssp. *tumescens*	interior manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Feb-Apr	None	None	G4T3T4	S3S4	4.3	Yes	2001-01-01	No Photo Available
Astragalus hornii var. *hornii*	Horn's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	May-Oct	None	None	GUT1	S1	1B.1		2006-12-01	No Photo Available
Astragalus lentiginosus var. *borreganus*	Borrego milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	Feb-May	None	None	G5T5?	S4	4.3		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Astragalus lentiginosus var. *coachellae*	Coachella Valley milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual/perennial herb	Feb-May	FE	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2	Yes	1984-01-01	No Photo Available
Astragalus pachypus var. *jaegeri*	Jaeger's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial shrub	Dec-Jun	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Astragalus tricarinatus	triple-ribbed milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Feb-May	FE	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Atriplex parishii	Parish's brittlescale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Jun-Oct	None	None	G1G2	S1	1B.1		1988-01-01	No Photo Available
Ayenia compacta	California ayenia	Malvaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Apr	None	None	G4	S3	2B.3		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Boechera johnstonii	Johnston's rockcress	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	Feb-Jun	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Calochortus palmeri var. *munzii*	San Jacinto mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G3T3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Calochortus palmeri var. *palmeri*	Palmer's mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Carex occidentalis	western sedge	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Aug	None	None	G4	S3	2B.3		2001-01-01	No Photo Available
Castilleja lasiorhyncha	San Bernardino Mountains owl's-clover	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	May-Aug	None	None	G2?	S2?	1B.2	Yes	1980-01-01	No Photo Available

Caulanthus simulans	Payson's jewelflower	Brassicaceae	annual herb	(Feb)Mar-May(Jun)	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Centromadia pungens ssp. *laevis*	smooth tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	Apr-Sep	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Chaenactis parishii	Parish's chaenactis	Asteraceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Chorizanthe leptotheca	Peninsular spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	May-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	4.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Chorizanthe parryi var. *parryi*	Parry's spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2012 Keir Morse
Chorizanthe polygonoides var. *longispina*	long-spined spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Chorizanthe xanti var. *leucotheca*	white-bracted spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Deinandra mohavensis	Mojave tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	(Jan-May)Jun-Oct	None	CE	G3	S3	1B.3	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Deinandra paniculata	paniculate tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	(Mar)Apr-Nov	None	None	G4	S4	4.2		2001-01-01	No Photo Available
Delphinium hesperium ssp. *cuyamacae*	Cuyamaca larkspur	Ranunculaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	None	CR	G4T2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Delphinium parishii ssp. *subglobosum*	Colorado Desert larkspur	Ranunculaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G4T4	S4	4.3		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Delphinium parryi ssp. *purpureum*	Mt. Pinos larkspur	Ranunculaceae	perennial herb	May-Jun	None	None	G4T4	S4	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Dieteria canescens var. *ziegleri*	Ziegler's aster	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Jul-Oct	None	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2	Yes	1980-01-01	No Photo Available
Diplacus johnstonii	Johnston's monkeyflower	Phrymaceae	annual herb	May-Aug	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Yes	2001-01-01	No Photo Available
Dodecahema leptoceras	slender-horned spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1980-01-01	No Photo Available

Draba saxosa	Southern California rock draba	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Sep	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	1B.3	Yes	2001-01-01	No Photo Available
Eriastrum harwoodii	Harwood's eriastrum	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	2008-07-22	No Photo Available
Erigeron breweri var. *jacinteus*	San Jacinto Mountains daisy	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Sep	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Eriogonum evanidum	vanishing wild buckwheat	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Jul-Oct	None	None	G1	S1S2	1B.1		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Erythranthe diffusa	Palomar monkeyflower	Phrymaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G4	S3	4.3		1974-01-01	 Ron Vanderhoff 2019
Eschscholzia androuxii	Joshua Tree poppy	Papaveraceae	annual herb	Feb-May(Jun)	None	None	G3	S3	4.3		2014-12-17	No Photo Available
Euphorbia arizonica	Arizona spurge	Euphorbiaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Apr	None	None	G5	S3	2B.3		1980-01-01	No Photo Available
Euphorbia misera	cliff spurge	Euphorbiaceae	perennial shrub	(Oct)Dec-Aug	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Galium angustifolium ssp. *gracillimum*	slender bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun(Jul)	None	None	G5T4	S4	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2011 Duncan S. Bell
Galium angustifolium ssp. *jacinticum*	San Jacinto Mountains bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Aug	None	None	G5T2?	S2?	1B.3	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2015 Keir Morse
Galium californicum ssp. *primum*	Alvin Meadow bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2013 Keir Morse
Galium jepsonii	Jepson's bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2015 Keir Morse
Galium johnstonii	Johnston's bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2015 Keir Morse

Harpagonella palmeri	Palmer's grapplinghook	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	G4	S3	4.2		1980-01-01	 © 2015 Keir Morse
Heuchera hirsutissima	shaggy-haired alumroot	Saxifragaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(May)Jun-Jul	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2009 Thomas Stoughton
Horkelia cuneata var. *puberula*	mesa horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Feb-Jul(Sep)	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1	Yes	2001-01-01	 © 2008 Tony Morosco
Horsfordia newberryi	Newberry's velvet-mallow	Malvaceae	perennial shrub	Feb-Dec	None	None	G5	S4	4.3		2001-01-01	No Photo Available
Hulsea vestita ssp. *callicarpha*	beautiful hulsea	Asteraceae	perennial herb	May-Oct	None	None	G5T4	S4	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2015 Keir Morse
Imperata brevifolia	California satintail	Poaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Sep-May	None	None	G3	S3	2B.1		2006-12-26	 © 2020 Matt C. Berger
Ivesia callida	Tahquitz ivesia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Jul-Sep	None	CR	G1	S1	1B.3	Yes	1974-01-01	 2009 Jordan Zylstra
Jaffueliobryum raui	Rau's jaffueliobryum moss	Grimmiaceae	moss		None	None	G4	S2	2B.3		2014-05-15	 © 2021 Scot Loring
Johnstonella costata	ribbed cryptantha	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Feb-May	None	None	G4G5	S4	4.3		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Johnstonella holoptera	winged cryptantha	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Mar-Apr	None	None	G4G5	S4	4.3		1980-01-01	No Photo Available
Juglans californica	Southern California black walnut	Juglandaceae	perennial deciduous tree	Mar-Aug	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2020 Zoya Akulova

Juncus acutus ssp. *leopoldii*	southwestern spiny rush	Juncaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(Mar)May-Jun	None	None	G5T5	S4	4.2		1988-01-01	 © 2019 Belinda Lo
Juncus cooperi	Cooper's rush	Juncaceae	perennial herb	Apr-May(Aug)	None	None	G4	S3	4.3		1974-01-01	 © 2018 Neal Kramer
Juncus duranii	Duran's rush	Juncaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2017 Keir Morse
Keckiella rothrockii var. *jacintensis*	San Jacinto Mountains keckiella	Plantaginaceae	perennial shrub	(Jun)Jul-Aug(Sep)	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	1B.3		2023-11-20	 © 2013 Keir Morse
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. *coulteri*	Coulter's goldfields	Asteraceae	annual herb	Feb-Jun	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1		1994-01-01	 © 2013 Keir Morse
Lepidium virginicum var. *robinsonii*	Robinson's pepper-grass	Brassicaceae	annual herb	Jan-Jul	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3		1994-01-01	 © 2015 Keir Morse
Lilium parryi	lemon lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Jul-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2		1974-01-01	 © 2009 Thomas Stoughton
Limnanthes alba ssp. *parishii*	Parish's meadowfoam	Limnanthaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	CE	G4T2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2005 Christophe L. Christie
Linanthus jaegeri	San Jacinto linanthus	Polemoniaceae	perennial herb	Jul-Sep	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Linanthus maculatus ssp. *maculatus*	Little San Bernardino Mtns. linanthus	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Lycium torreyi	Torrey's box-thorn	Solanaceae	perennial shrub	(Jan-Feb)Mar-Jun(Sep-Nov)	None	None	G4G5	S3	4.2		2015-05-05	No Photo Available

Malaxis monophyllos var. *brachypoda*	white bog adder's-mouth	Orchidaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Jun-Aug	None	None	G5T5	S1	2B.1		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Matelea parvifolia	spear-leaf matelea	Apocynaceae	perennial herb	Mar-May(Jul)	None	None	G5	S3	2B.3		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Meesia triquetra	three-ranked hump moss	Meesiaceae	moss	Jul	None	None	G5	S4	4.2		2001-01-01	 Steve Matson 2008
Meesia uliginosa	broad-nerved hump moss	Meesiaceae	moss	Jul-Oct	None	None	G5	S3	2B.2		2001-01-01	 ©2013 Scot Loring
Mentzelia tricuspis	spiny-hair blazing star	Loasaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	G4	S2	2B.1		2010-10-28	No Photo Available
Monardella macrantha ssp. *hallii*	Hall's monardella	Lamiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Oct	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.3	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Monardella nana ssp. *leptosiphon*	San Felipe monardella	Lamiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Jul	None	None	G4G5T2Q	S2	1B.2		1980-01-01	No Photo Available
Muhlenbergia californica	California muhly	Poaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Sep	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Muhlenbergia emersleyi	bullgrass	Poaceae	perennial herb	Sep-Nov	None	None	G5	S1	2B.2		2019-07-26	No Photo Available
Nemacaulis denudata var. *gracilis*	slender cottonheads	Polygonaceae	annual herb	(Mar)Apr-May	None	None	G3G4T3?	S2	2B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Pelazoneuron puberulum var. *sonorense*	Sonoran maiden fern	Thelypteridaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jan-Sep	None	None	G5T4	S2	2B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Penstemon californicus	California beardtongue	Plantaginaceae	perennial herb	May-Jun(Aug)	None	None	G3	S2	1B.2		1974-01-01	 Justin M. Wood 2009
Penstemon clevelandii var. *connatus*	San Jacinto beardtongue	Plantaginaceae	perennial herb	Mar-May	None	None	G5T4	S3	4.3		1984-01-01	 Keir Morse 2015
Penstemon pseudospectabilis ssp. *pseudospectabilis*	desert beardtongue	Plantaginaceae	perennial herb	Jan-May	None	None	G4G5T4	S3	2B.2		2012-04-11	No Photo Available

Pentachaeta aurea ssp. *aurea*	golden-rayed pentachaeta	Asteraceae	annual herb	Mar-Jul	None	None	G4T3	S3	4.2		2001-01-01	No Photo Available
Petalonyx linearis	narrow-leaf sandpaper-plant	Loasaceae	perennial shrub	(Jan-Feb)Mar-May(Jun-Dec)	None	None	G4	S3?	2B.3		2016-09-16	No Photo Available
Potentilla rimicola	cliff cinquefoil	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Jul-Sep	None	None	G2	S1	2B.3		1994-01-01	 © 2005 US Forest Service
Quercus engelmannii	Engelmann oak	Fagaceae	perennial deciduous tree	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3	S3	4.2		1988-01-01	No Photo Available
Rupertia rigida	Parish's rupertia	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Aug	None	None	G4	S4	4.3		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Saltugilia latimeri	Latimer's woodland-gilia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2	Yes	2004-01-01	No Photo Available
Scutellaria bolanderi ssp. *austromontana*	southern mountains skullcap	Lamiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Aug	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Sedum niveum	Davidson's stonecrop	Crassulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	4.2		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Selaginella asprella	bluish spike-moss	Selaginellaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.3		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Selaginella eremophila	desert spike-moss	Selaginellaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(May)Jun(Jul)	None	None	G4	S2S3	2B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Sidotheca caryophylloides	chickweed oxytheca	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Jul-Sep(Oct)	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Yes	1980-01-01	 ©2021 Kei Morse
Sidotheca emarginata	white-margined oxytheca	Polygonaceae	annual herb	(Feb)Apr-Jul(Aug)	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3	Yes	1980-01-01	No Photo Available
Sphaerocarpos drewiae	bottle liverwort	Sphaerocarpaceae	ephemeral liverwort		None	None	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	2001-01-01	No Photo Available
Stemodia durantifolia	purple stemodia	Plantaginaceae	perennial herb	(Jan)Apr-Dec	None	None	G5	S2	2B.1		2001-01-01	No Photo Available

Streptanthus bernardinus	Laguna Mountains jewelflower	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	May-Aug	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	4.3	Yes	1980-01-01	No Photo Available
Streptanthus campestris	southern jewelflower	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	(Apr)May-Jul	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Symphyotrichum defoliatum	San Bernardino aster	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Nov	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	2004-01-01	No Photo Available
Syntrichopappus lemmonii	Lemmon's syntrichopappus	Asteraceae	annual herb	Apr-May(Jun)	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Thysanocarpus rigidus	rigid fringepod	Brassicaceae	annual herb	Feb-May	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		2011-03-17	No Photo Available
Trichostema austromontanum ssp. *compactum*	Hidden Lake bluecurls	Lamiaceae	annual herb	Jul-Sep	FD	None	G3G4T1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2013 Keir Morse
Xylorhiza cognata	Mecca-aster	Asteraceae	perennial herb	Jan-Jun	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1980-01-01	 Aaron E. Sims

Showing 1 to 106 of 106 entries

Go to top

Suggested Citation:

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CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

CNPS Rare Plant Inventory

Search Results

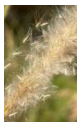
83 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: , CRPR is one of [1A:1B:2A:2B:3:4] , Quad is one of [3311677:3311687:3311688:3311678:3311668:3311667:3311666:3311676:3311686]

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	GLOBAL RANK	STATE RANK	CA RARE PLANT RANK	CA ENDEMIC	DATE ADDED	PHOTO
Abronia villosa var. *aurita*	chaparral sand-verbena	Nyctaginaceae	annual herb	(Jan)Mar-Sep	None	None	G5T2?	S2	1B.1		2001-01-01	 © 2011 Aaron E Sims
Allium marvinii	Yucaipa onion	Alliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-May	None	None	G1	S2	1B.2	Yes	2001-01-01	 © 2013 Keir Mors
Androsace elongata ssp. *acuta*	California androsace	Primulaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G5?T3T4	S3S4	4.2		1994-01-01	 © 2008 Aaron Schustef
Arctostaphylos parryana ssp. *tumescens*	interior manzanita	Ericaceae	perennial evergreen shrub	Feb-Apr	None	None	G4T3T4	S3S4	4.3	Yes	2001-01-01	No Photo Available
Astragalus hornii var. *hornii*	Horn's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	May-Oct	None	None	GUT1	S1	1B.1		2006-12-01	No Photo Available
Astragalus lentiginosus var. *borreganus*	Borrego milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	Feb-May	None	None	G5T5?	S4	4.3		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Astragalus lentiginosus var. *coachellae*	Coachella Valley milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual/perennial herb	Feb-May	FE	None	G5T1	S1	1B.2	Yes	1984-01-01	No Photo Available
Astragalus pachypus var. *jaegeri*	Jaeger's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial shrub	Dec-Jun	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Astragalus tricarinatus	triple-ribbed milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Feb-May	FE	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available

Boechera johnstonii	Johnston's rockcress	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	Feb-Jun	None	None	G1	S1	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Calochortus palmeri var. *munzii*	San Jacinto mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G3T3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Calochortus palmeri var. *palmeri*	Palmer's mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	May-Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Carex occidentalis	western sedge	Cyperaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Aug	None	None	G4	S3	2B.3		2001-01-01	No Photo Available
Castilleja lasiorhyncha	San Bernardino Mountains owl's-clover	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	May-Aug	None	None	G2?	S2?	1B.2	Yes	1980-01-01	No Photo Available
Caulanthus simulans	Payson's jewelflower	Brassicaceae	annual herb	(Feb)Mar-May(Jun)	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Centromadia pungens ssp. *laevis*	smooth tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	Apr-Sep	None	None	G3G4T2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Chaenactis parishii	Parish's chaenactis	Asteraceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Chorizanthe leptotheca	Peninsular spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	May-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	4.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Chorizanthe parryi var. *parryi*	Parry's spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2012 Keir Mors
Chorizanthe polygonoides var. *longispina*	long-spined spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Chorizanthe xanti var. *leucotheca*	white-bracted spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Deinandra mohavensis	Mojave tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	(Jan-May)Jun-Oct	None	CE	G3	S3	1B.3	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Deinandra paniculata	paniculate tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	(Mar)Apr-Nov	None	None	G4	S4	4.2		2001-01-01	No Photo Available

Delphinium parishii ssp. *subglobosum*	Colorado Desert larkspur	Ranunculaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G4T4	S4	4.3		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Delphinium parryi ssp. *purpureum*	Mt. Pinos larkspur	Ranunculaceae	perennial herb	May-Jun	None	None	G4T4	S4	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Diplacus johnstonii	Johnston's monkeyflower	Phrymaceae	annual herb	May-Aug	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Yes	2001-01-01	No Photo Available
Dodecahema leptoceras	slender-horned spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	FE	CE	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1980-01-01	No Photo Available
Draba saxosa	Southern California rock draba	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Sep	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	1B.3	Yes	2001-01-01	No Photo Available
Erigeron breweri var. *jacinteus*	San Jacinto Mountains daisy	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Sep	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Eriogonum evanidum	vanishing wild buckwheat	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Jul-Oct	None	None	G1	S1S2	1B.1		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Erythranthe diffusa	Palomar monkeyflower	Phrymaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	G4	S3	4.3		1974-01-01	 Ron Vanderho 2019
Eschscholzia androuxii	Joshua Tree poppy	Papaveraceae	annual herb	Feb-May(Jun)	None	None	G3	S3	4.3		2014-12-17	No Photo Available
Euphorbia misera	cliff spurge	Euphorbiaceae	perennial shrub	(Oct)Dec-Aug	None	None	G5	S2	2B.2		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Galium angustifolium ssp. *gracillimum*	slender bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun(Jul)	None	None	G5T4	S4	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2011 Duncan S Bell
Galium angustifolium ssp. *jacinticum*	San Jacinto Mountains bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Aug	None	None	G5T2?	S2?	1B.3	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2015 Keir Mors
Galium californicum ssp. *primum*	Alvin Meadow bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial herb	May-Jul	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2013 Keir Mors

Galium jepsonii	Jepson's bedstraw	Rubiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2015 Keir Mors
Heuchera hirsutissima	shaggy-haired alumroot	Saxifragaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(May)Jun-Jul	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2009 Thomas Stoughto
Holocarpha virgata ssp. *elongata*	graceful tarplant	Asteraceae	annual herb	May-Nov	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2013 Anna Bennett
Horkelia cuneata var. *puberula*	mesa horkelia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Feb-Jul(Sep)	None	None	G4T1	S1	1B.1	Yes	2001-01-01	 © 2008 Tony Morosco
Hulsea vestita ssp. *callicarpha*	beautiful hulsea	Asteraceae	perennial herb	May-Oct	None	None	G5T4	S4	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2015 Keir Mors
Imperata brevifolia	California satintail	Poaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Sep-May	None	None	G3	S3	2B.1		2006-12-26	 © 2020 Matt C. Berger
Ivesia callida	Tahquitz ivesia	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Jul-Sep	None	CR	G1	S1	1B.3	Yes	1974-01-01	 2009 Jordan Zylstra
Juglans californica	Southern California black walnut	Juglandaceae	perennial deciduous tree	Mar-Aug	None	None	G4	S4	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01	 © 2020 Zoya Akulova
Juncus duranii	Duran's rush	Juncaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2017 Keir Mors

Keckiella rothrockii var. *jacintensis*	San Jacinto Mountains keckiella	Plantaginaceae	perennial shrub	(Jun)Jul-Aug(Sep)	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	1B.3		2023-11-20	 © 2013 Keir Mors
Lasthenia glabrata ssp. *coulteri*	Coulter's goldfields	Asteraceae	annual herb	Feb-Jun	None	None	G4T2	S2	1B.1		1994-01-01	 © 2013 Keir Mors
Lepidium virginicum var. *robinsonii*	Robinson's pepper-grass	Brassicaceae	annual herb	Jan-Jul	None	None	G5T3	S3	4.3		1994-01-01	 © 2015 Keir Mors
Lilium parryi	lemon lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Jul-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2		1974-01-01	 © 2009 Thomas Stoughto
Limnanthes alba ssp. *parishii*	Parish's meadowfoam	Limnanthaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	CE	G4T2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2005 Christoph L. Christi
Linanthus jaegeri	San Jacinto linanthus	Polemoniaceae	perennial herb	Jul-Sep	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Phot Available
Linanthus maculatus ssp. *maculatus*	Little San Bernardino Mtns. linanthus	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	G2T2	S2	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01	No Phot Available
Lycium torreyi	Torrey's box-thorn	Solanaceae	perennial shrub	(Jan-Feb)Mar-Jun(Sep-Nov)	None	None	G4G5	S3	4.2		2015-05-05	No Phot Available
Malaxis monophyllos var. *brachypoda*	white bog adder's-mouth	Orchidaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Jun-Aug	None	None	G5T5	S1	2B.1		1974-01-01	No Phot Available
Meesia triquetra	three-ranked hump moss	Meesiaceae	moss	Jul	None	None	G5	S4	4.2		2001-01-01	 Steve Matson 2008
Meesia uliginosa	broad-nerved hump moss	Meesiaceae	moss	Jul-Oct	None	None	G5	S3	2B.2		2001-01-01	 ©2013 Scot Lorir
Mentzelia tricuspis	spiny-hair blazing star	Loasaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	G4	S2	2B.1		2010-10-28	No Phot Available

Monardella nana ssp. *leptosiphon*	San Felipe monardella	Lamiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Jul	None	None	G4G5T2Q	S2	1B.2		1980-01-01	No Photo Available
Muhlenbergia californica	California muhly	Poaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Sep	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Nemacaulis denudata var. *gracilis*	slender cottonheads	Polygonaceae	annual herb	(Mar)Apr-May	None	None	G3G4T3?	S2	2B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Parkinsonia microphylla	little-leaved palo verde	Fabaceae	perennial deciduous shrub	Apr-May	None	None	G5	S3	4.3		2001-01-01	No Photo Available
Penstemon californicus	California beardtongue	Plantaginaceae	perennial herb	May-Jun(Aug)	None	None	G3	S2	1B.2		1974-01-01	 Justin M Wood 200
Penstemon pseudospectabilis ssp. *pseudospectabilis*	desert beardtongue	Plantaginaceae	perennial herb	Jan-May	None	None	G4G5T4	S3	2B.2		2012-04-11	No Photo Available
Pentachaeta aurea ssp. *aurea*	golden-rayed pentachaeta	Asteraceae	annual herb	Mar-Jul	None	None	G4T3	S3	4.2		2001-01-01	No Photo Available
Petalonyx linearis	narrow-leaf sandpaper-plant	Loasaceae	perennial shrub	(Jan-Feb)Mar-May(Jun-Dec)	None	None	G4	S3?	2B.3		2016-09-16	No Photo Available
Potentilla rimicola	cliff cinquefoil	Rosaceae	perennial herb	Jul-Sep	None	None	G2	S1	2B.3		1994-01-01	 © 2005 US Forest Service
Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum	white rabbit-tobacco	Asteraceae	perennial herb	(Jul)Aug-Nov(Dec)	None	None	G4	S2	2B.2		2006-11-03	No Photo Available
Quercus engelmannii	Engelmann oak	Fagaceae	perennial deciduous tree	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3	S3	4.2		1988-01-01	No Photo Available
Saltugilia latimeri	Latimer's woodland-gilia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2	Yes	2004-01-01	No Photo Available
Scutellaria bolanderi ssp. *austromontana*	southern mountains skullcap	Lamiaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Aug	None	None	G4T3	S3	1B.2	Yes	1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Sedum niveum	Davidson's stonecrop	Crassulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jun-Aug	None	None	G3	S3	4.2		1974-01-01	No Photo Available

Selaginella asprella	bluish spike-moss	Selaginellaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul	None	None	G4	S4	4.3		1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Selaginella eremophila	desert spike-moss	Selaginellaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	(May)Jun(Jul)	None	None	G4	S2S3	2B.2		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Sidotheca caryophylloides	chickweed oxytheca	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Jul-Sep(Oct)	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Yes	1980-01-01	 ©2021 Ke Morse
Sidotheca emarginata	white-margined oxytheca	Polygonaceae	annual herb	(Feb)Apr-Jul(Aug)	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3	Yes	1980-01-01	No Photo Available
Sphaerocarpos drewiae	bottle liverwort	Sphaerocarpaceae	ephemeral liverwort		None	None	G1	S1	1B.1	Yes	2001-01-01	No Photo Available
Streptanthus bernardinus	Laguna Mountains jewelflower	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	May-Aug	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	4.3	Yes	1980-01-01	No Photo Available
Streptanthus campestris	southern jewelflower	Brassicaceae	perennial herb	(Apr)May-Jul	None	None	G3	S3	1B.3		1994-01-01	No Photo Available
Symphyotrichum defoliatum	San Bernardino aster	Asteraceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Jul-Nov	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2	Yes	2004-01-01	No Photo Available
Syntrichopappus lemmonii	Lemmon's syntrichopappus	Asteraceae	annual herb	Apr-May(Jun)	None	None	G4	S4	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01	No Photo Available
Thysanocarpus rigidus	rigid fringepod	Brassicaceae	annual herb	Feb-May	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2		2011-03-17	No Photo Available
Trichostema austromontanum ssp. *compactum*	Hidden Lake bluecurls	Lamiaceae	annual herb	Jul-Sep	FD	None	G3G4T1	S1	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01	 © 2013 Keir Mors

Showing 1 to 83 of 83 entries

Go to top

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IPaC resource list

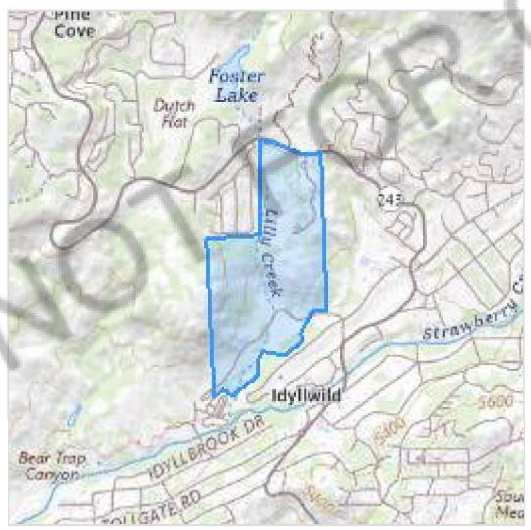
This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Location

Riverside County, California



Local office

Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office

(760) 431-9440
(760) 431-5901

2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250

Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., *placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may* indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species[1] and their critical habitats are managed by the Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries[2]).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact NOAA Fisheries for species under their jurisdiction.

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1. Species listed under the Endangered Species Act are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the listing status page for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
San Bernardino Merriam's Kangaroo Rat Dipodomys merriami parvus Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2060	Endangered

Birds

NAME	STATUS
California Spotted Owl Strix occidentalis occidentalis No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7266	Proposed Endangered
Least Bell's Vireo Vireo bellii pusillus Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945	Endangered
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Empidonax traillii extimus Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749	Endangered

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Desert Tortoise Gopherus agassizii There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4481	Threatened

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Mountain Yellow-legged Frog Rana muscosa There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8037	Endangered

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Santa Ana Speckled Dace Rhinichthys gabrielino No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4124	Proposed Threatened

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly Danaus plexippus Wherever found There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Proposed Threatened
Quino Checkerspot Butterfly Euphydryas editha quino (=E. e. wrighti) Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5900	Endangered

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

There are no critical habitats at this location.

You are still required to determine if your project(s) may have effects on all above listed species.

Bald & Golden Eagles

Bald and Golden Eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act [2] and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) [1]. Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to Bald or Golden Eagles, or their nests, should follow appropriate regulations and implement required avoidance and minimization measures, as described in the various links on this page.

The data in this location indicates that no eagles have been observed in this area. This does not mean eagles are not present in your project area, especially if the area is difficult to survey. Please review the 'Steps to Take When No Results Are Returned' section of the Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles document to determine if your project is in a poorly surveyed area. If it is, you may need to rely on other resources to determine if eagles may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys).

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Bald and Golden Eagle information is not available at this time

Bald & Golden Eagles FAQs

What does IPaC use to generate the potential presence of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The potential for eagle presence is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are an eagle (Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act requirements may apply).

Proper interpretation and use of your eagle report

On the graphs provided, please look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical line) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal line). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort line or no data line (red horizontal) means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list and associated information help you know what to look for to confirm presence and helps guide you in knowing when to implement avoidance and minimization measures to eliminate or reduce potential impacts from your project activities or get the appropriate permits should presence be confirmed.

How do I know if eagles are breeding, wintering, or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating, or resident), you may query your location using the RAIL Tool and view the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If an eagle on your IPaC migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it (indicated by yellow vertical bars on the phenology graph in your “IPaC PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY” at the top of your results list), there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

Interpreting the Probability of Presence Graphs

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:
The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.

The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

Breeding Season ()
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort ()
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data ()
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

Migratory birds

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) [1] prohibits the take (including killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transport) of protected migratory bird species without prior authorization by the Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). The incidental take of migratory birds is the injury or death of birds that results from, but is not the purpose, of an activity. The FWS interprets the MBTA to prohibit incidental take.

1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Migratory bird information is not available at this time

Migratory Bird FAQs

Tell me more about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Avoidance & Minimization Measures for Birds describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year-round. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is one of the most effective ways to minimize impacts. To see when birds are most likely to occur and breed in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location, such as those listed under the Endangered Species Act or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and those species marked as “Vulnerable”. See the FAQ “What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?” for more information on the levels of concern covered in the IPaC migratory bird species list.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) with which your project intersects. These species have been identified as warranting special attention because they are BCC species in that area, an eagle (Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, and to verify survey effort when no results present, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

Why are subspecies showing up on my list?

Subspecies profiles are included on the list of species present in your project area because observations in the AKN for **the species** are being detected. If the species are present, that means that the subspecies may also be present. If a subspecies shows up on your list, you may need to rely on other resources to determine if that subspecies may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). This data is derived from a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets.

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go to the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating, or resident), you may query your location using the RAIL Tool and view the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your IPaC migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it (indicated by yellow vertical bars on the phenology graph in your “IPaC PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY” at the top of your results list), there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially BCC species. For more information on avoidance and minimization measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts, please see the FAQ “Tell me more about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds”.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the Northeast Ocean Data Portal. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project webpage.

Proper interpretation and use of your migratory bird report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical line) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal line). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list does not represent all birds present in your project area. It is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list and associated information help you know what to look for to confirm presence and helps guide implementation of avoidance and minimization measures to eliminate or reduce potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about avoidance and minimization measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds".

Interpreting the Probability of Presence Graphs

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:

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NOT FOR CONSULTATION

To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.

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NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Facilities

Wildlife refuges and fish hatcheries

Refuge and fish hatchery information is not available at this time

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

This location overlaps the following wetlands:

FRESHWATER FORESTED/SHRUB WETLAND

PSSC

RIVERINE

R4SBC

A full description for each wetland code can be found at the National Wetlands Inventory website

NOTE: This initial screening does **not** replace an on-site delineation to determine whether wetlands occur. Additional information on the NWI data is provided below.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tuberficid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate Federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

NOT FOR CONSIDERATION

IPaC resource list

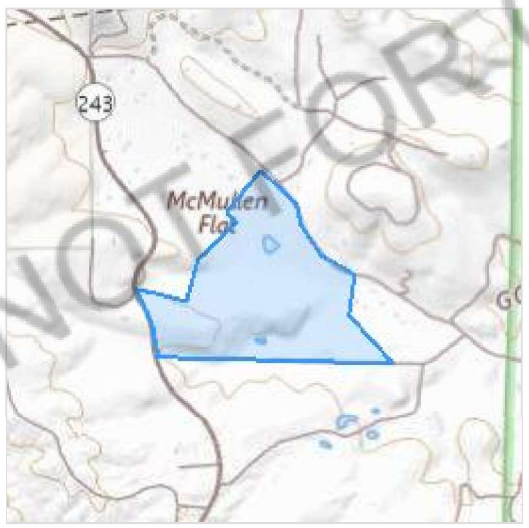
This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Location

Riverside County, California



Local office

Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office

(760) 431-9440
(760) 431-5901

2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250

Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., *placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may* indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species[1] and their critical habitats are managed by the Ecological Services Program of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries[2]).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact NOAA Fisheries for species under their jurisdiction.

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1. Species listed under the Endangered Species Act are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the listing status page for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Mammals

NAME	STATUS
Peninsular Bighorn Sheep Ovis canadensis nelsoni There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4970	Endangered
San Bernardino Merriam's Kangaroo Rat Dipodomys merriami parvus Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2060	Endangered

Birds

NAME	STATUS
Coastal California Gnatcatcher Polioptila californica californica Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8178	Threatened
Least Bell's Vireo Vireo bellii pusillus Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945	Endangered
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher Empidonax traillii extimus Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749	Endangered

Amphibians

NAME	STATUS

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Arroyo (=arroyo Southwestern) Toad Anaxyrus californicus Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3762	Endangered
Mountain Yellow-legged Frog Rana muscosa There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8037	Endangered

Insects

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly Danaus plexippus Wherever found There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Proposed Threatened

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Slender-horned Spineflower Dodecahema leptoceras Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4007	Endangered

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

There are no critical habitats at this location.

You are still required to determine if your project(s) may have effects on all above listed species.

Bald & Golden Eagles

Bald and Golden Eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act [2] and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) [1]. Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to Bald or Golden Eagles, or their nests, should follow appropriate regulations and implement required avoidance and minimization measures, as described in the various links on this page.

The data in this location indicates that no eagles have been observed in this area. This does not mean eagles are not present in your project area, especially if the area is difficult to survey. Please review the 'Steps to Take When No Results Are Returned' section of the Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles document to determine if your project is in a poorly surveyed area. If it is, you may need to rely on other resources to determine if eagles may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys).

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Bald and Golden Eagle information is not available at this time

Bald & Golden Eagles FAQs

What does IPaC use to generate the potential presence of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The potential for eagle presence is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are an eagle (Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act requirements may apply).

Proper interpretation and use of your eagle report

On the graphs provided, please look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical line) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal line). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort line or no data line (red horizontal) means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list and associated information help you know what to look for to confirm presence and helps guide you in knowing when to implement avoidance and minimization measures to eliminate or reduce potential impacts from your project activities or get the appropriate permits should presence be confirmed.

How do I know if eagles are breeding, wintering, or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating, or resident), you may query your location using the RAIL Tool and view the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If an eagle on your IPaC migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it (indicated by yellow vertical bars on the phenology graph in your “IPaC PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY” at the top of your results list), there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

Interpreting the Probability of Presence Graphs

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score.

How is the probability of presence score calculated? The calculation is done in three steps:
The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.

The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

Breeding Season ()
Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort ()
Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data ()
A week is marked as having no data if there were no survey events for that week.

Survey Timeframe

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Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

Migratory birds

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) [1] prohibits the take (including killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transport) of protected migratory bird species without prior authorization by the Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). The incidental take of migratory birds is the injury or death of birds that results from, but is not the purpose, of an activity. The FWS interprets the MBTA to prohibit incidental take.

1. The Migratory Birds Treaty Act of 1918.
2. The Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action

Migratory bird information is not available at this time

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Migratory Bird FAQs

Tell me more about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

Nationwide Avoidance & Minimization Measures for Birds describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year-round. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is one of the most effective ways to minimize impacts. To see when birds are most likely to occur and breed in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. Additional measures or permits may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location, such as those listed under the Endangered Species Act or the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act and those species marked as “Vulnerable”. See the FAQ “What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?” for more information on the levels of concern covered in the IPaC migratory bird species list.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) with which your project intersects. These species have been identified as warranting special attention because they are BCC species in that area, an eagle (Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, and to verify survey effort when no results present, please visit the Rapid Avian Information Locator (RAIL) Tool.

Why are subspecies showing up on my list?

Subspecies profiles are included on the list of species present in your project area because observations in the AKN for **the species** are being detected. If the species are present, that means that the subspecies may also be present. If a subspecies shows up on your list, you may need to rely on other resources to determine if that subspecies may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the Avian Knowledge Network (AKN). This data is derived from a growing collection of survey, banding, and citizen science datasets.

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go to the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating, or resident), you may query your location using the RAIL Tool and view the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your IPaC migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it (indicated by yellow vertical bars on the phenology graph in your “IPaC PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY” at the top of your results list), there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);

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2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially BCC species. For more information on avoidance and minimization measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts, please see the FAQ “Tell me more about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds”.

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the Northeast Ocean Data Portal. The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf project webpage.

Proper interpretation and use of your migratory bird report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical line) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal line). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list does not represent all birds present in your project area. It is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list and associated information help you know what to look for to confirm presence and helps guide implementation of avoidance and minimization measures to eliminate or reduce potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about avoidance and minimization measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds".

Interpreting the Probability of Presence Graphs
Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score.

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To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is 0.25/0.25 = 1; at week 20 it is 0.05/0.25 = 0.2.

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Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the National Wildlife Refuge system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

Impacts to NWI wetlands and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District.

Please note that the NWI data being shown may be out of date. We are currently working to update our NWI data set. We recommend you verify these results with a site visit to determine the actual extent of wetlands on site.

This location overlaps the following wetlands:

FRESHWATER POND

- PUBHh
- PUSCh

RIVERINE

- R4SBC
- R4SBA
- R5UBF

A full description for each wetland code can be found at the National Wetlands Inventory website

NOTE: This initial screening does **not** replace an on-site delineation to determine whether wetlands occur. Additional information on the NWI data is provided below.

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Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tuberficid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate Federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

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U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wetlands Inventory

Idyllwild Project



May 13, 2025

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.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
National Wetlands Inventory

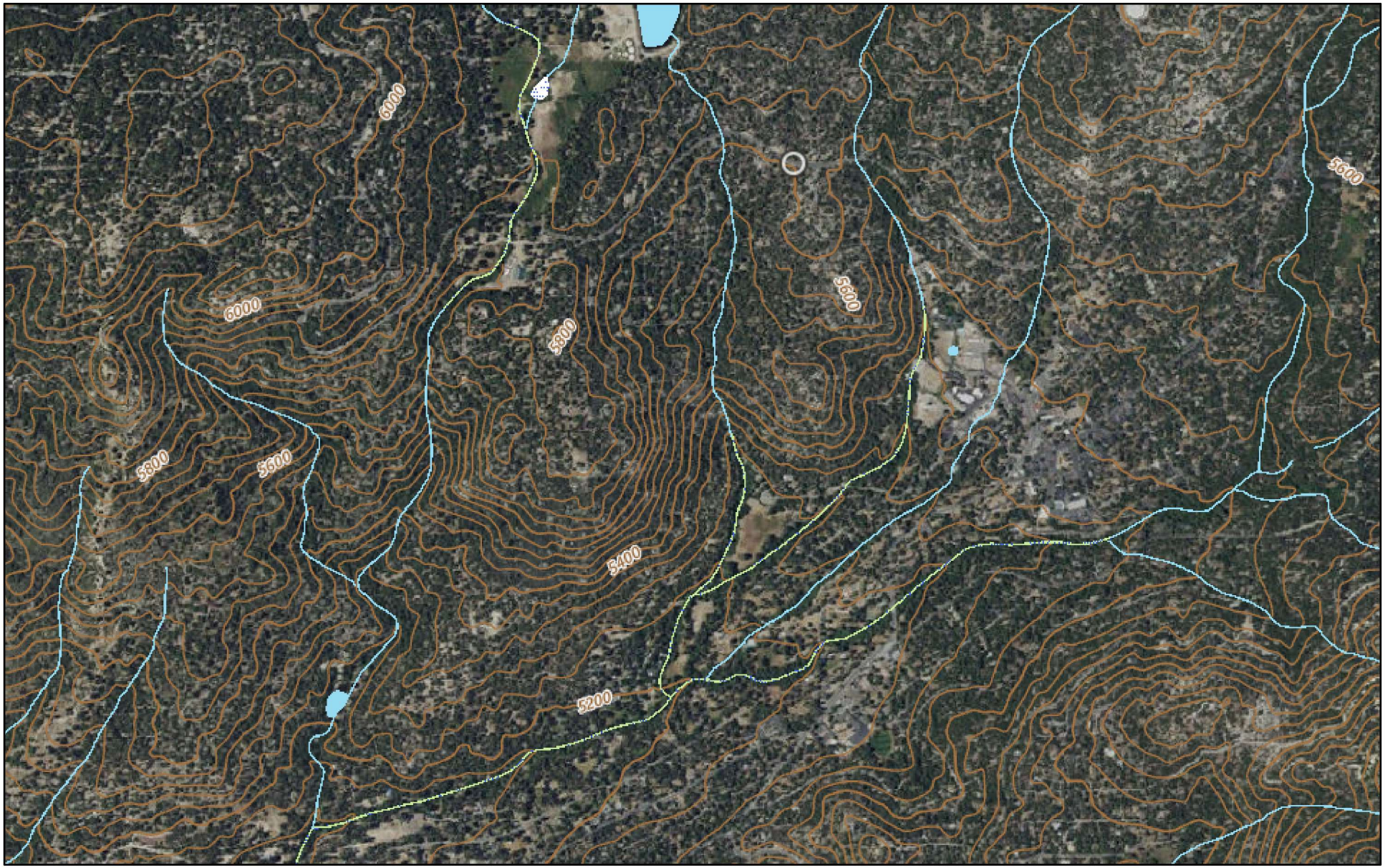
Valley Hi Oak Project



May 13, 2025

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.

Idyllwild Project



5/13/2025

Inland Waters
Emergent Wetlands
Forest/shrub Wetlands
Wetlands
Normal Index Contours
Normal Intermediate Contours

Layers
Red: Band_1
Green: Band_2
Blue: Band_3

1:18,996

0 0.13 0.25 0.5 mi
0 0.2 0.4 0.8 km

USGS The National Map: 3D Elevation Program. Data Refreshed March, 2025., USDA, USGS The National Map: Orthoimagery. Data refreshed June,

Valley Hi Oak Project



5/13/2025

Inland Waters
Emergent Wetlands
Forest/shrub Wetlands
Wetlands
Normal Index Contours
Normal Intermediate Contours

Layers
Red: Band_1
Green: Band_2
Blue: Band_3

1:9,498

0 0.05 0.1 0.2 mi
0 0.1 0.2 0.4 km

USGS The National Map: 3D Elevation Program. Data Refreshed March, 2025., USDA, USGS The National Map: Orthoimagery. Data refreshed June,

FCS
An ADEC Innovation

Attachment D:

Species Compendia

Table 1: Plant Species Observed on the Valley Hi Oak Preserve and Idyllwild Regional Park Sites

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Valley Hi	Idyllwild
Adoxaceae	*Sambucus mexicanus*	blue elderberry	X	
Amaranthaceae	*Chenopodium album**	lamb's quarters	X	
Anacardiaceae	*Rhus aromatica*	fragrant sumac	X	
Apiaceae	*Anthriscus caucalis**	bur chervil	X	
Apiaceae	*Bowlesia incana*	hoary bowlesia	X	
Apocynaceae	*Vinca major**	greater periwinkle		X
Asparagaceae	*Hesperoyucca whipplei*	chaparral yucca	X	
Asteraceae	*Ambrosia psilostachya*	western ragweed	X	
Asteraceae	*Artemisia douglasiana*	California mugwort	X	X
Asteraceae	*Artemisia dracunculus*	tarragon	X	
Asteraceae	*Cirsium occidentale*	cobweb thistle	X	
Asteraceae	*Cirsium vulgare**	bull thistle	X	
Asteraceae	*Carduus pycnocephalus**	Italian thistle	X	
Asteraceae	*Corethrogyne filaginifolia*	common sandaster	X	
Asteraceae	*Dimorphotheca sinuata**	African daisy	X	
Asteraceae	*Eriophyllum confertiflorum*	golden yarrow	X	X
Asteraceae	*Gnaphalium palustre*	lowland cudweed	X	
Asteraceae	*Gutierrezia sarothrae*	broom snakeweed	X	
Asteraceae	*Hypochaeris glabra**	smooth cat's ear	X	
Asteraceae	*Lactuca serriola**	prickly lettuce	X	

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Valley Hi	Idyllwild
Asteraceae	*Logfia filaginoides*	California cottonrose	X	
Asteraceae	*Matricaria discoidea*	pineapple weed	X	
Asteraceae	*Malacothrix saxatilis*	cliff aster	X	
Asteraceae	*Pseudognaphalium microcephalum*	Wright's cudweed	X	
Asteraceae	*Pseudognaphalium stramineum*	cottonbatting plant		X
Asteraceae	*Solidago velutina* ssp. *californica*	California goldenrod	X	X
Asteraceae	*Sonchus oleraceus**	common sow thistle	X	
Asteraceae	*Tragopogon dubius**	yellow salsify	X	
Asteraceae	*Uropappus lindleyi*	silver puffs	X	
Boraginaceae	*Eriodictyon crassifolium*	thickleaf yerba santa	X	
Boraginaceae	*Johnstonella angustifolia*	narrow-leaved johnstonella	X	
Boraginaceae	*Nemophila menziesii*	baby blue eyes	X	
Boraginaceae	*Phacelia imbricata*	imbricate phacelia	X	
Boraginaceae	*Phacelia minor*	California bluebell	X	X
Boraginaceae	*Phacelia tanacetifolia*	lacy phacelia	X	
Boraginaceae	*Plagiobothrys nothofulvus*	rusty popcornflower	X	
Brassicaceae	*Boechera californica*	California rockcress	X	
Brassicaceae	*Brassica nigra**	black mustard	X	
Brassicaceae	*Capsella bursa-pastoris**	shepherd’s purse	X	
Brassicaceae	*Sisymbrium altissimum**	tall tumblemustard	X	
Brassicaceae	*Sisymbrium irio**	London rocket	X	

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Valley Hi	Idyllwild
Boraginaceae	*Johnstonella angustifolia*	narrow-leaved johnstonella	X	
Caprifoliaceae	*Lonicera subspicata*	southern honeysuckle	X	
Caprifoliaceae	*Symphoricarpos mollis*	creeping snowberry		X
Cucurbitaceae	*Marah macrocarpa*	chilicothe	X	
Cupressaceae	*Calocedrus decurrens*	California incense cedar		X
Cupressaceae	*Sequoia sempervirens*	coast redwood		X
Cyperaceae	*Eleocharis palustris*	common spikerush	X	
Ericaceae	*Arctostaphylos pringlei* ssp. *drupacea*	pink bracted manzanita		X
Ericaceae	*Rhododendron occidentale**	western azalea		X
Ericaceae	*Sarcodes sanguinea*	snow plant		X
Euphorbiaceae	*Ricinus communis**	castor bean	X	
Fabaceae	*Acmispon americanus*	American bird's-foot trefoil	X	X
Fabaceae	*Acmispon strigosus*	strigose lotus		X
Fabaceae	*Astragalus douglasii* var. *parishii*	Parish's milk vetch		X
Fabaceae	*Hosackia crassifolia*	broad leaved lotus		X
Fabaceae	*Lathyrus vestitus*	common Pacific pea		X
Fabaceae	*Lupinus albifrons*	silver bush lupine		X
Fabaceae	*Lupinus bicolor*	miniature lupine	X	
Fabaceae	*Lupinus concinnus*	bajada lupine		X
Fagaceae	*Quercus agrifolia*	coast live oak	X	
Fagaceae	*Quercus chrysolepis*	canyon live oak		X

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Valley Hi	Idyllwild
Fagaceae	*Quercus cornelius-mulleri*	desert scrub oak		X
Fagaceae	*Quercus berberidifolia*	inland scrub oak	X	
Fagaceae	*Quercus kelloggii*	black oak		X
Garryaceae	*Garrya flavescens*	ashy silk tassel		X
Geraniaceae	*Erodium cicutarium**	redstem filaree	X	X
Grossulariaceae	*Ribes nevadense*	mountain pink currant		X
Lamiaceae	*Lamium amplexicaule**	henbit deadnettle	X	
Lamiaceae	*Stachys rigida*	rough hedgenettle	X	
Liliaceae	*Chlorogalum pomeridianum*	wavyleaf soap plant	X	
Montiaceae	*Calandrinia menziesii*	red maids	X	
Montiaceae	*Claytonia perfoliata*	miner’s lettuce	X	
Oleaceae	*Syringa vulgaris**	common lilac		X
Onagraceae	*Camissonia strigulosa*	sandysoil suncup	X	
Onagraceae	*Camissoniopsis bistorta*	California sun cup		
Onagraceae	*Camissoniopsis hirtella*	hairy suncup	X	
Papaveraceae	*Eschscholzia californica*	California poppy	X	
Parmeliaceae	*Letharia vulpina*	wolf lichen		X
Phrymaceae	*Erythranthe guttata*	seep monkey flower	X	
Phrymaceae	*Mimetanthe pilosa*	snouted monkey flower	X	
Pinaceae	*Pinus ponderosa*	ponderosa pine		X
Pinaceae	*Pinus coulteri*	Coulter’s pine		X

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Valley Hi	Idyllwild
Plantaginaceae	*Keckiella cordifolia*	heartleaf penstemon	X	
Plantaginaceae	*Penstemon centranthifolius*	scarlet bugler	X	X
Plantaginaceae	*Plantago lanceolata**	narrow-leaved plantain	X	
Plantaginaceae	*Veronica peregrina*	neckweed	X	
Poaceae	*Avena fatua**	wild oat	X	
Poaceae	*Bromus diandrus**	ripgut brome	X	
Poaceae	*Bromus hordaceous**	soft brome	X	
Poaceae	*Bromus tecturum**	cheatgrass	X	X
Poaceae	*Elymus glaucus*	blue wildrye	X	
Poaceae	*Elymus condensatus*	giant wild rye		X
Poaceae	*Hordeum murinum**	farmer's foxtail	X	
Poaceae	*Koeleria macrantha*	prairie junegrass	X	
Poaceae	*Melica imperfecta*	small-flowered melica		X
Polygonaceae	*Eriogonum fasciculatum*	California buckwheat	X	
Polygonaceae	*Eriogonum nudum*	naked buckwheat	X	
Polygonaceae	*Eriogonum wrightii*	Bastardsage		X
Polygonaceae	*Polygonum aviculare**	prostrate knotweed	X	
Polygonaceae	*Rumex crispus**	curly dock	X	
Polygonaceae	*Rumex salicifolius*	willow dock	X	
Ranunculaceae	*Aquilegia formosa*	crimson columbine		X
Ranunculaceae	*Delphinium parishii* ssp. *parishii*	Parish's larkspur	X	

Family	Scientific Name	Common Name	Valley Hi	Idyllwild
Ranunculaceae	*Thalictrum fendleri*	Fendler's meadow rue		X
Rhamnaceae	*Ceanothus leucodermis*	chaparral whitethorn	X	
Rhamnaceae	*Ceanothus perplexans*	cupped leaf ceanothus	X	
Rosaceae	*Adenostoma fasciculatum*	chamise	X	
Rosaceae	*Cercocarpus betuloides*	birch leaf mountain mahogany	X	
Rosaceae	*Drymocallis glandulosa*	stinky cinquefoil	X	X
Rosaceae	*Rosa californica*	wild rose		X
Rubiaceae	*Galium aparine*	cleavers	X	X
Salicaceae	*Populus fremontii*	Fremont cottonwood		X
Salicaceae	*Salix gooddingii*	Goodding's willow	X	
Salicaceae	*Salix lasiolepis*	arroyo willow		X
Saxifragaceae	*Lithophragma heterophyllum*	hillside woodland star	X	
Solanaceae	*Datura wrightii*	jimsonweed	X	
Solanaceae	*Solanum xanti*	chaparral nightshade	X	
Themidaceae	*Dichelostemma capitatum*	blue dicks	X	X
Violaceae	*Viola purpurea*	purple violet	X	

Notes:
* non-native species

Fauna Compendium

Birds	
Accipitridae *Buteo jamaicensis*	**Hawks, Eagles** Red-tailed hawk
Anatidae *Anas carolinensis*	**Ducks, Geese, and Swans** Green-winged teal
Apodidae *Aeronautes saxatalis*	**Swifts** White-throated swift
Cardinalidae *Passerina caerulea*	**Cardinals and grosbeaks** Blue grosbeak
Columbidae *Zenaida macroura* *Patagioenas fasciata*	**Pigeons and Doves** Mourning dove Band-tailed pigeon
Corvidae *Aphelocoma californica* *Corvus corax* *Cyanocitta stelleri*	**Crows, jays, and magpies** California scrub jay Common raven Stellar-s jay
Fringillidae *Haemorhous mexicanus* *Spinus psaltria*	**Finches** House finch Lesser goldfinch
Icteridae *Euphagus cyanocephalus* *Icterus bullockii*	**Blackbirds and Orioles** Brewer’s blackbird Bullock’s oriole
Mimidae *Mimus polyglottos* *Toxostoma redivivum*	**Thrashers and Mockingbirds** Northern mockingbird California thrasher
Paradoxornithidae *Chamaea fasciata*	**Wrentits and Parrotbills** Wrentit
Passerellidae *Pipilo maculatus* *Melospiza melodia* *Junco hyemalis*	**New World Sparrows** Spotted towhee Song sparrow Dark-eyed junco
Paridae *Poecile gambeli* *Baeolophus inornatus*	**Tits and Chickadees** Mountain chickadee Oak titmouse
Picidae *Colaptes auratus* *Melanerpes formicivorus* *Leuconotopicus albolarvatus* *Dryobates nuttallii*	**Woodpeckers** Northern flicker Acorn woodpecker White-headed woodpecker Nuttall’s woodpecker

Sittidae *Sitta carolinensis* *Sitta pygmaea*	**Nuthatches** White-breasted nuthatch Pygmy nuthatch
Sturnidae *Sturnus vulgaris*	**Starlings** European starling
Troglodytidae *Troglodytes aedon*	**Wrens** House wren
Tyrannidae *Sayornis saya* *Tyrannus vociferans* *Myiarchus cinerascens* *Contopus sordidulus*	**Tyrant Flycatchers** Say's phoebe Cassin's kingbird Ash-throated flycatcher Western wood-peewee
Odontophoridae *Callipepla californica* *Callipepla gambelii*	**New World Quails** California quail Gambel's quail
Mammals	
Sciuridae *Otospermophilus beecheyi* *Sciurus carolinensis* *Neotamias obscurus*	**Squirrels** California ground squirrel Grey tree squirrel Chaparral chipmunk
Reptiles	
Phrynosomatidae *Sceloporus occidentalis* *Uta stansburiana elegans*	**Spiny Lizards, Side-blotched Lizards** Western fence lizard Western side-blotched lizard

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ATTACHMENT B:

Cultural Resources Constraint Analysis Memorandum

This attachment contains sensitive information relating to cultural resources and is not intended for public distribution pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 21082.3(C)(2). A copy of confidential Attachment B: Cultural Resources Constraints Analysis Memorandum is on file with the Riverside County Regional Park and Open Space District and is available to qualified professionals upon request.

COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE CLERK & RECORDER

AUTHORIZATION
TO BILL
BY JOURNAL VOUCHER

-TO BE FILLED IN BY SUBMITTING AGENCY-

AUTHORIZATION NUMBER: 33100-931105-537020-PK-9749

AMOUNT: $50.00

DATE:

AGENCY: REGIONAL PARK AND OPEN SPACE DISTRICT

THIS AUTHORIZES THE COUNTY CLERK & RECORDER TO ISSUE A VOUCHER FOR PAYMENT OF ALL FILING AND HANDLING FEES FOR THE ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENT(S).

NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS INCLUDED: One (1)

AUTHORIZED BY:

Signature: 

PRESENTED BY: MICHAEL ALFEREZ, FISCAL MANAGER

-TO BE FILLED IN BY COUNTY CLERK-

ACCEPTED BY:

DATE:

RECEIPT # (S)