NATURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, INC.

General Biological Survey
June Springs Business Park
San Bernardino, California
APN 0267-012-09

Prepared for:

Lilburn Corporation
1905 Business Center De
San Bernardino, CA 92408

Prepared by:

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February 24, 2024

Project Number: LIL20-107

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CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished below and in the attached exhibits present data and information required for this jurisdictional delineation, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Karen Kirtland

NATURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT, INC

February 24, 2024

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Appendices

Appendix A. Plants and Wildlife Observed
Appendix B. Sensitive Biological Resources

1.0 Introduction

Natural Resources Assessment, Inc. (NRAI) was contacted by the Lilburn Corporation to prepare a general biological assessment for a proposed development project for Dunleer Group in San Bernardino, California (Figure 1).

2.0 Description of the Property and Project

The 4.59-acre property (Assessor's Parcel No. 0267-012-09) is located on the southeast corner of Cajon Boulevard and June Street in San Bernardino, California. The property is vacant. Residential development is along the north, south and west. Cajon Boulevard is along the east, with the Burlington Northern Santa Fe east of Cajon Boulevard (Figures 1 - 3). There is a small section of the property that extends southeast down a small unimproved channel (Figures 2 - 4).

The proposed project is the development of an industrial complex (Figure 5).

3.0 Methods

3.1 Data Review

Relevant distributional and status data were reviewed to compile occurrences of common and protected plant and wildlife species within the vicinity of the project. This review included biological texts on general and specific biological resources, and those resources considered to be sensitive by various wildlife agencies, local governmental agencies and interest groups. The documents reviewed include:

- Documented rare species occurrences compiled in the California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, 2023, Figure 6;
- A review of (IPaC) results, 2023;
- Geological maps available from the US Geological Survey (Morton and Miller 2003);
- Soils data from the Natural Resources Conservation Service and available from the Web Soil Survey, 2023 and,
- Aerial photographs from Google Earth, ESRI, Digital Globe, GeoEye, US Department of Agriculture, US Geological Survey, i-cubed, Aerogrid and Getmapping.

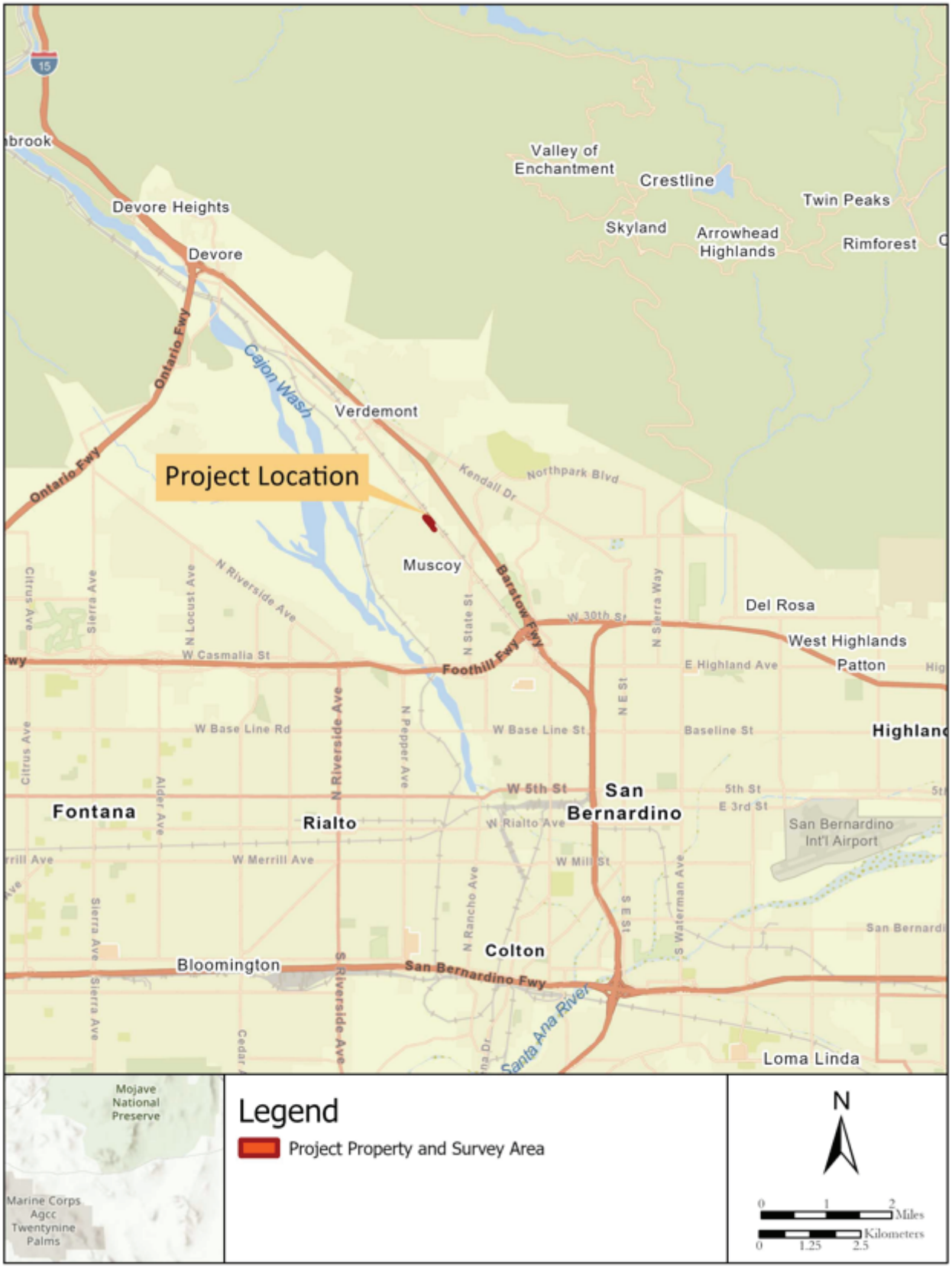

Figure 1. Regional and Location Map.

Figure 2. Aerial Photo of the Project Site.

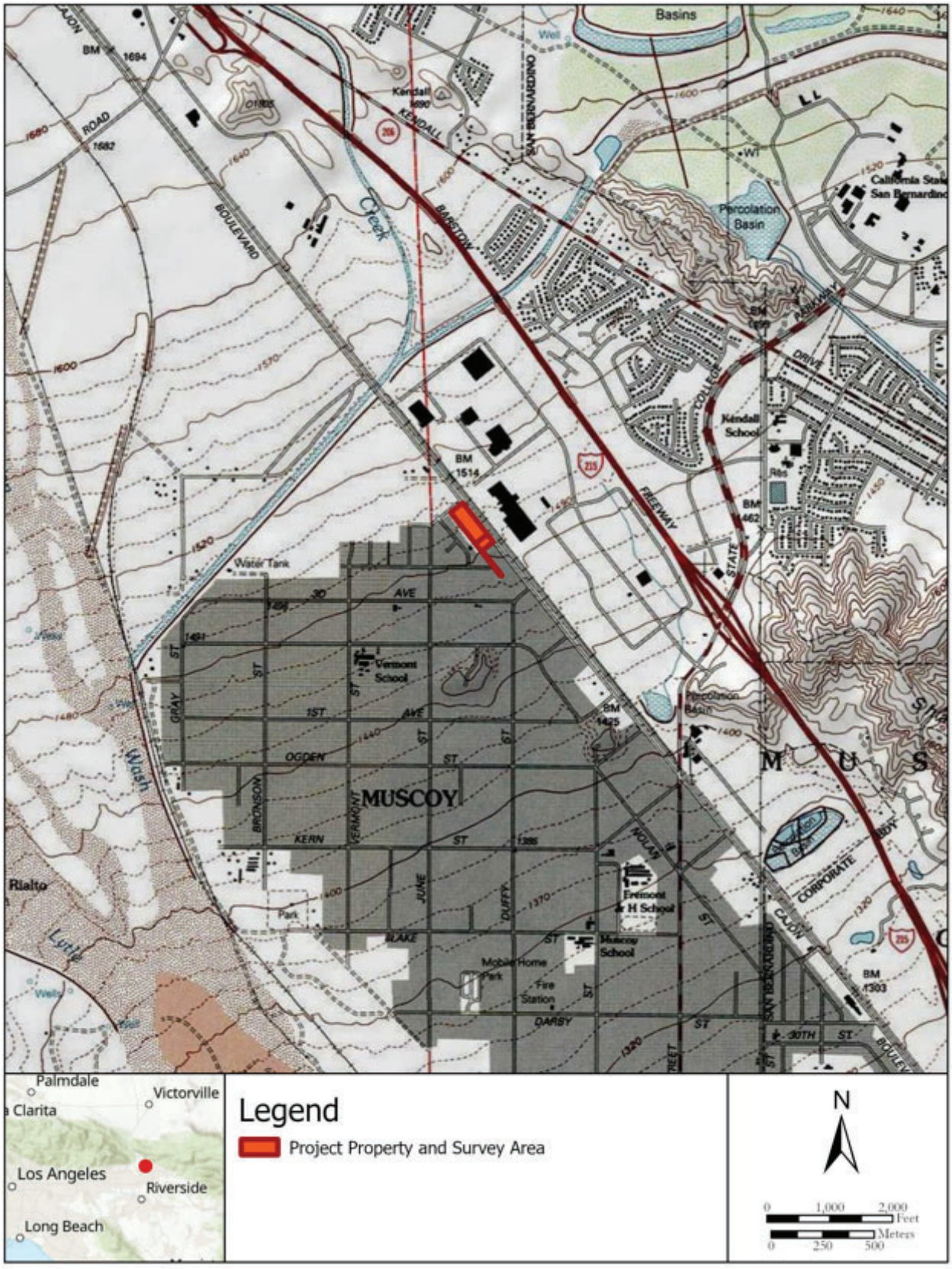

Figure 3. Regional Topographic Map of the Project Area.

Figure 4. Channel Location on the Project Site.

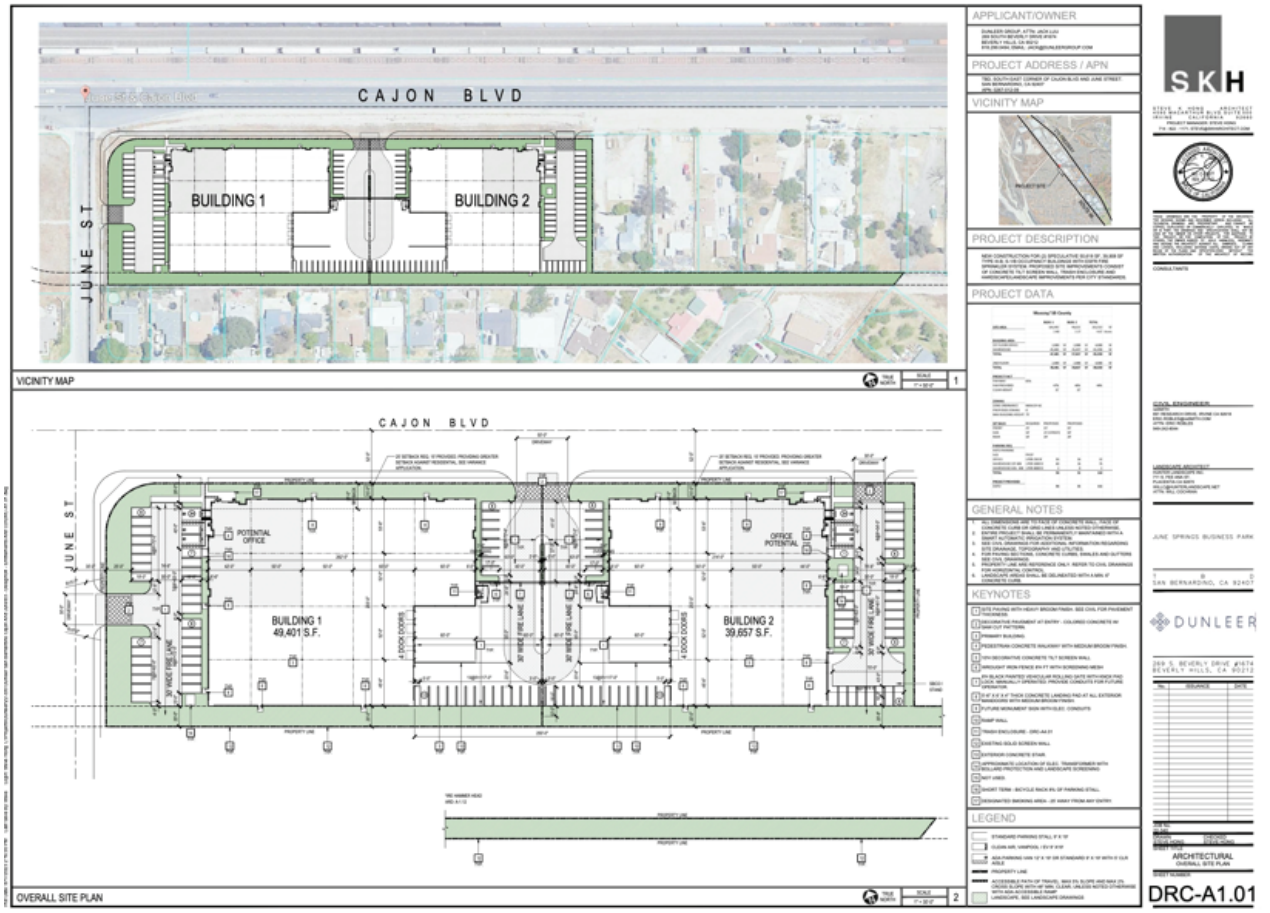

Figure 5. Project Layout

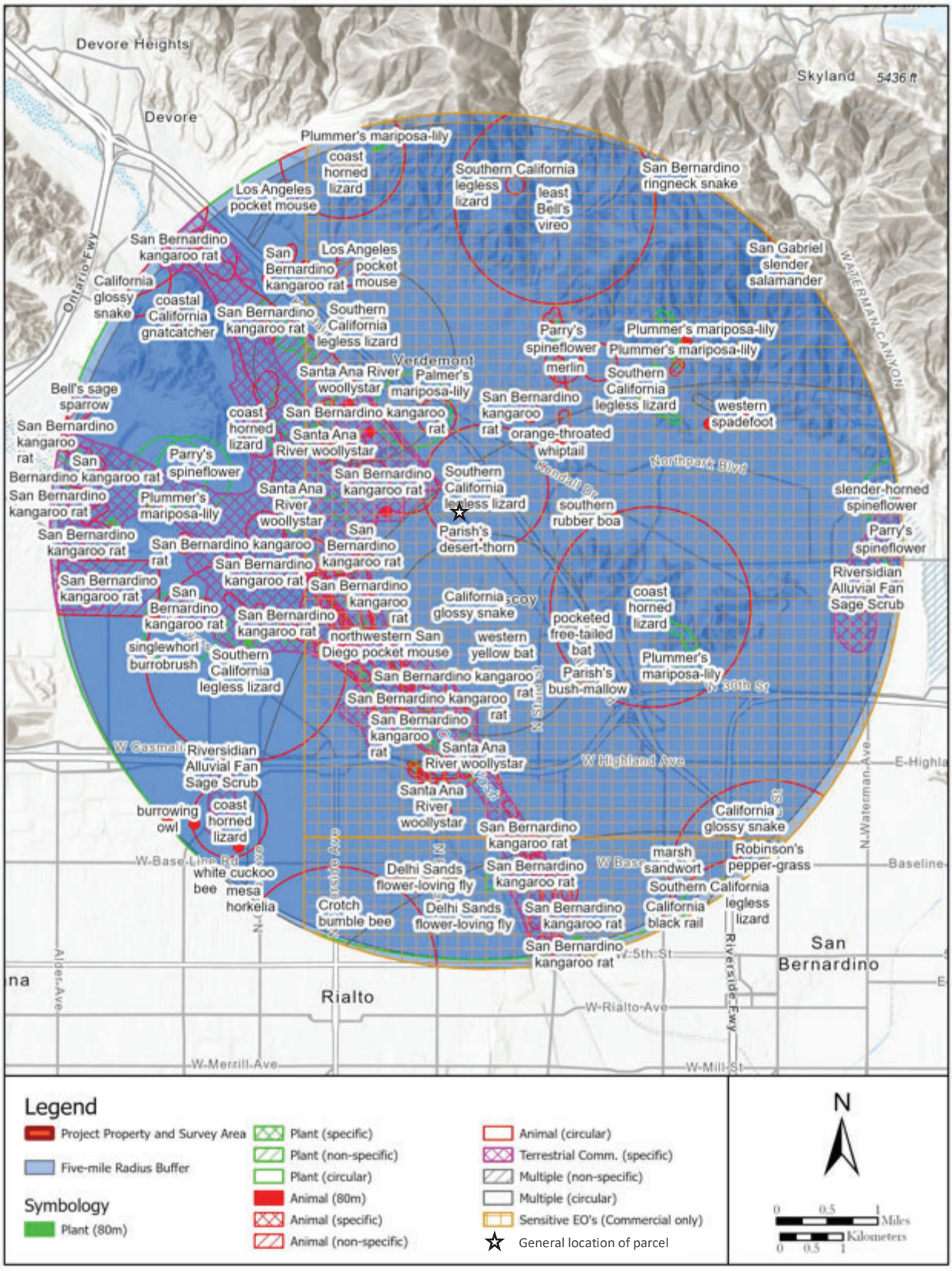

Figure 6. Distribution of Biological Resources in the Vicinity of the Project Site.

3.2 Field Survey

Ms. Kirtland and Mr. Ricardo Montijo (subconsultant to NRAI) conducted the field survey on 12 October 2023. The field team conducted the survey according to standard protocols set forth by the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW).

The field surveys included searches for sensitive biological resources and observations of potential habitat for sensitive species. Sign surveyed for included nests, tracks, scat, burrows, skeletal remains, and live animals and plants.

3.3 Jurisdictional Waters and Wetland Evaluation

The field team evaluated the property for drainages subject to jurisdiction by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, CDFW under Sections 1600 et seq. of the California Fish and Game Code, and the water act regulations of the State Water Resources Control Board.

4.0 Results

4.1 Weather Conditions, Topography and Soils

At the beginning of the survey the temperature was 77 degrees Fahrenheit, with clear skies and winds between eight to ten miles per hour (mph) from the north. By the end of the survey the temperature was 75 degrees Fahrenheit, with clear skies and winds remaining eight to ten mph from the north.

The property is flat. There are no prominent geologic features occurring on or within the vicinity of the property. The average elevation is 1500 feet.

Tujunga gravelly loamy sand is the only soil found on site (Figure 7). Tujunga gravelly loamy sand occurs on alluvial fans on slopes of zero to nine percent. It is made up of alluvium derived from granite that rarely floods and never ponds. Tujunga gravelly loamy sand is a non-saline, somewhat excessively drained soil. It is classified as a hydric soil when it occurs along drainageways (Natural Resources Conservation Service 2023).

4.2 Vegetation

The property is occupied by ruderal habitat (Photos 1 and 2). The dominant species observed includes puncture vine (*Tribulus terrestris*), Mediterranean grass (*Schismus barbatus*), prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*) and telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*). Other species observed included doveweed (*Croton setiger*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), and London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*).

Vegetation along the unimproved channel is a mix of bare ground and ruderal habitat (Photo 3).

A complete list of plant species observed is provided in Appendix A.

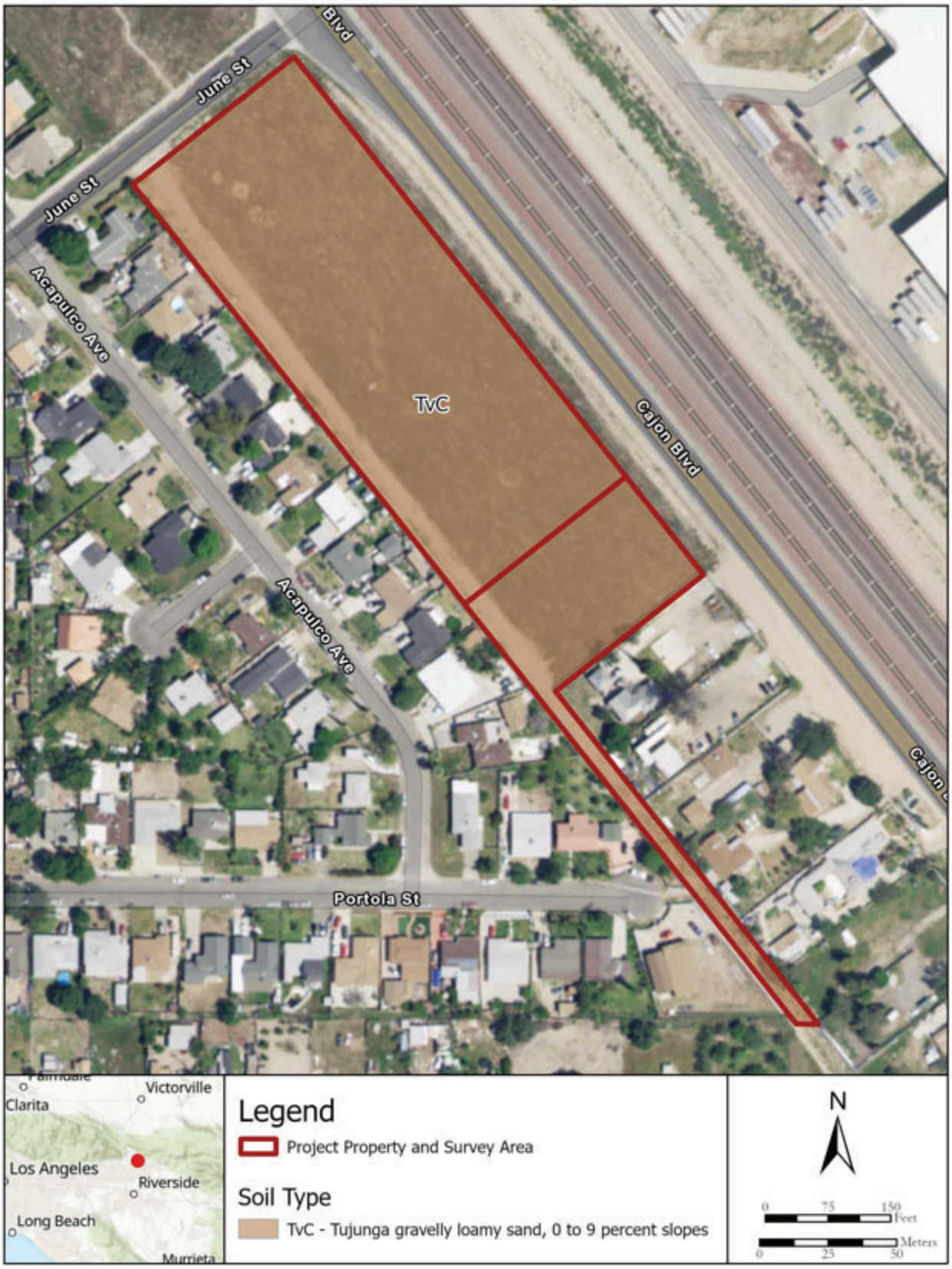

Figure 7. Soil Map of the Property

Photo 1. Ruderal habitat. Southern boundary looking north.

Photo 2. Ruderal habitat. Eastern border looking west.

4.3 Wildlife

No amphibians or reptile species were observed. Bird species observed included horned lark (*Eremophila alpestris*), rock dove (*Columba livia*), and northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*). Mounds belonging to Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*) were found throughout the site.

A complete list of wildlife observed is provided in Appendix A.

4.4 Sensitive Biological Resources

All sensitive species were considered as potentially present on the project site if its known geographical distribution encompassed all or part of the project area or if its distribution was near the site and its general habitat requirements were present.

The CNDDB lists 82 biological resources that have been mapped on the San Bernardino North 7.5' USGS topographical quadrangle. IPAC lists seven sensitive species as potentially present, two eagle species and sixteen migratory birds (which includes the two eagle species). The CNDDB list and the IPAC lists duplicate some species as present or potentially present. Appendix B provides a compendium of these species, their status, habitat preferences, seasonal activity period and likelihood of occurrence.

There is no habitat for sensitive plants, fish, amphibians, reptiles, mammals or insects that were listed as potentially present in the vicinity of the property (Appendix B). There is suitable foraging and/or nesting habitat on site for the bird species listed in Appendix B which includes suitable habitat (such as landscape trees) on the adjacent properties.

4.4.1 Foraging Habitat

Impacts to foraging habitat for sensitive but not formally listed species is generally not addressed except when foraging areas include or are adjacent to nesting sites. Therefore, loss of foraging habitat on this property would not be deemed significant.

4.4.2 Other Sensitive Species

Species not discussed in the text but that were reviewed to determine their potential presence within the project area are discussed in Appendix B. None of these resources were found during the surveys.

4.5 Streambeds and Wetlands

4.5.1 Army Corps of Engineers

The Corps regulates discharges of dredged or fill material into waters of the United States. These watersheds include wetlands and non-wetland bodies of water that meet specific criteria. The lateral limit of Corps jurisdiction extends to the Ordinary High-Water Mark (OHWM) and to any wetland areas extending beyond the OHWM; thus, the maximum jurisdictional area is represented by the OHWM or wetland limit, whichever is greater.

Corps regulatory jurisdiction pursuant to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act is founded on a connection or nexus between the water body in question and interstate (waterway) commerce. This connection may be

direct, through a tributary system linking a stream channel with traditional navigable waters used in interstate or foreign commerce, or indirectly, through a nexus identified in the Corps regulations

As of this report, the NRAI reviewed the determination of jurisdictional waters that is still under review by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The identification of nexus is still in flux.

4.5.2 Regional Water Quality Control Board

The Corps has delegated the authority for use of 404 permits to each individual state. The use of a 404 permit in California is regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) under Section 401 of the Clean Water Act regulations. The Board has authority to issue a 401 permit that allows the use of a 404 permit in the state, with the authority in the state being vested in regional offices known as Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB).

The Act identifies beneficial uses of waters of the state that the RWQCB use to evaluate jurisdiction. These beneficial uses (BUs) include: Warm Freshwater Habitat (WARM), Wildlife Habitat (WILD), Groundwater Recharge (GWR), Agricultural Supply (AGR), and Non-Contact Water Recreation (REC2) (which is limited by fencing), beneficial use of "rare, threatened or endangered species habitat", Municipal and Domestic Supply (MUN), Agricultural Supply (AGR), Industrial Service Supply (IND), and Industrial Process Supply (PROC).

Under the Porter-Cologne Act of 2003, the SWRCB has extended its responsibilities to include impacts to water quality from non-point source pollution.

In addition, the SWRCB has the responsibility to require that projects address ground water and water quality issues, which would be evaluated as part of the geotechnical and hydrology studies. Their authority extends to all waters of the State (of California).

4.5.3 California Department of Fish and Wildlife

The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), through provisions of the State of California Administrative Code, is empowered to issue agreements for any alteration of a river, stream or lake where fish or wildlife resources may adversely be affected. Streams (and rivers) are defined by the presence of a channel bed and banks, and at least an intermittent flow of water. Lateral limits of jurisdiction are not clearly defined, but generally include any riparian resources associated with a stream or lake, CDFW regulates wetland areas only to the extent that those wetlands are part of a river, stream or lake as defined by CDFW.

Findings

The property does not have any drainages or areas of riparian habitat or wetland habitat that meet the test for jurisdictional waters for these three agencies.

The small unimproved channel is entirely manmade. It does not provide any wetland or riparian habitat or wildlife values as defined by the resource agencies.

The unimproved channel (Photo 3) exits from the southwest corner of the property and then flows southeast to west Third Avenue. The property boundary ends before Third Avenue, northwest of the channel's meeting at Third Avenue. The channel continues southeast with some sections becoming a soft-sided straight-sided channel, and runs into Third Avenue where it flows over the street as shown in Photo 4. Any downstream connection is either along paved streets or dirt lots. It does not clearly connect with any jurisdictional water It does not come under the jurisdiction of the resource agencies.

The small unimproved channel is entirely manmade. It does not provide any wetland or riparian habitat or wildlife values as defined by the resource agencies.

4.6 Raptors and Migratory Birds Nesting Habitat

Most of the raptor species (eagles, hawks, falcons and owls) are experiencing population declines because of habitat loss. Some, such as the peregrine falcon, have also experienced population losses because of environmental toxins affecting reproductive success, animals destroyed as pests or collected for falconry, and other direct impacts on individuals. Only a few species, such as the red-tailed hawk and barn owl, have expanded their range despite or a result of human modifications to the environment. As a group, raptors are of concern to state and federal agencies.

Raptors and all migratory bird species, whether listed or not, also receive protection under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918[1]. The MBTA prohibits individuals to kill, take, possess or sell any migratory bird, bird parts (including nests and eggs) except per regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Department (16 U. S. Code 70[2]).

Additional protection is provided to all bald and golden eagles under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940, as amended[3]. State protection is extended to all birds of prey by the California Fish and Game Code, Section 2503.5[4]. No take is allowed under these provisions except through the approval of the agencies or their designated representatives.

No take is allowed under these provisions except through the approval of the agencies or their designated representatives.

1 https://www.fws.gov/birds/policies-and-regulations/laws-legislations/migratory-bird-treaty-act.php

2 https://www.fws.gov/le/USStatutes/MBTA.pdf

3 https://www.fws.gov/le/USStatutes/BEPA.pdf

4 https://law.justia.com/codes/california/2015/code-fgc/division-4/part-2/chapter-1/section-3513

Photo 3. Downstream portion offsite showing the soft-bottom trapezoidal section.

Photo 4, . Exit point of the defined portion of the soft-unimproved channel. Looking at termination on Third Street.

At the time of the survey, the parcel had nesting habitat for ground-nesting bird species. A breeding bird survey following the recommended guidelines of the MBTA will be required to determine if nesting is occurring in this area.

1. If the start of construction occurs between February 1 and August 31, then a qualified biologist shall conduct a breeding bird survey no more than three days prior to the start of construction to determine if nesting is occurring.
2. If occupied nests are found, they shall not be disturbed unless the qualified biologist verifies through non-invasive methods that either (a) the adult birds have not begun egg-laying and incubation; or (b) the juveniles from the occupied nests are capable of independent survival.
3. If the biologist is not able to verify one of the above conditions, then no disturbance shall occur within a distance specified by the qualified biologist for each nest or nesting site. The qualified biologist will determine the appropriate distance in consultation with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

"Construction" includes selection of staging areas, demolition, tree, trash and debris removal, placement of equipment and machinery on to the site preparatory to grading, and any other project-related activity that increases noise and human activity on the project site beyond existing levels. Emergency measures are exempt from this definition.

Findings

At the time of the survey, there was suitable nesting habitat on and around the property for nesting birds. It is the Project proponent's responsibility to comply with all applicable laws related to nesting birds and birds of prey. Fish and Game Code sections 3503, 3503.5, and 3513 afford protective measures as follows: Fish and Game Code section 3503 makes it unlawful to take, possess, or needlessly destroy the nest or eggs of any bird, except as otherwise provided by Fish and Game Code or any regulation made pursuant thereto.

The following shall be implemented to ensure effective avoidance and minimization of impacts to nesting birds:

- Applicant shall designate an avian biologist (qualified biologist) experienced in: identifying local and migratory bird species; conducting bird surveys using appropriate survey protocol, nesting surveying techniques, recognizing breeding and nesting behaviors, locating nests and breeding territories, identifying nesting stages and success; establishing avoidance and minimization measures; and monitoring the efficacy of implemented avoidance and minimization measures.
- If start of construction occurs between February 1 and August 31, then a qualified biologist shall conduct a breeding bird surveys at the appropriate time of day/night during the appropriate weather conditions, no more than three days prior to the start of construction to determine if nesting is occurring. Preconstruction surveys shall focus on direct and indirect evidence of nesting, including nest locations, nesting stages, and nest behavior. Surveys shall evaluate all suitable areas

including trees, shrubs, bare ground, burrows, cavities, and structures. The duration of the survey shall be dependent upon the size of the project site, density, and complexity of the habitat; and shall be sufficient to ensure complete and accurate data is collected.

- If active occupied nests are found, they shall not be disturbed unless the qualified biologist verifies through non-invasive methods that either (a) the adult birds have not begun egg-laying and incubation; or (b) the juveniles from the occupied nests are capable of independent survival and will not be impacted by the removal of the nest. If the biologist is not able to verify one of the above conditions, then no disturbance shall occur within a distance specified by the qualified biologist for each nest or nesting site. The qualified biologist will determine the appropriate distance in consultation with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The size and location of buffer zones shall be based on nesting bird species, species behavior, nesting stage, species sensitivity to disturbance, and the intensity and duration of the disturbance activity.

"Construction" includes selection of staging areas, demolition, tree, trash and debris removal, placement of equipment and machinery on to the site preparatory to grading, and any other project-related activity that increases noise and human activity on the project site beyond existing levels. Emergency measures are exempt from this definition.

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Appendix A. Plants and Animal Species Observed

PLANTS

* Denotes non-native species

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
DICOTYLEDONS	**EUDICOTS**
ASTERACEAE	**Sunflower Family**
Ambrosia psilostachya	Western Ragweed
Glebionus coronaria	Crown Daisy*
Helianthus annuus	Western Sunflower
Heterotheca grandiflora	Telegraph Weed
Lactuca serriola	Prickly Lettuce*
Sonchus asper	Prickly Sow Thistle*
CHENOPODIACEAE	**Goosefoot Family**
Salsola tragus	Tumbleweed*
EUCPHORBIACEAE	**Euphorb Family**
Eremocarpus setiger	Doveweed
GERANIACEAE	**Geranium Family**
Erodium cicutarium	Red-stemmed Filaree*
MORACEAE	**Mulberry Family**
Ficus carica	Common Fig*
POLYGONACEAE	**Buckwheat Family**
Polygonum aviculare	Knotgrass*
SOLANACEAE	**Nightshade Family**
Datura wrightii	Jimsonweed
VERBENACEAE	**Vervain Family**
Lantana camara	Lantana*
ZYGOPHYLLACEAE	**Caltrop Family**
Tribulus terrestris	Punctureveine*
MONOCOTYLEDONS	**MONOCOTS**
POACEAE	**Grass Family**
Bromus diandrus	Ripgut Brome*
Cynodon dactylon	Bermuda Grass*
Leptochloa uninerva	Mexican Sprangletop*
Schismus barbatus	Mediterranean Grass*

WILDLIFE

AVES-BIRDS

COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME
Hawks and Eagles	**Accipitridae**
Red-tailed Hawk	*Buteo jamaicensis*
Larks	**Alaudidae**
Horned Lark	*Eremophila alpestris*
New World Vultures	**Cathartidae**
Turkey Vulture	*Cathartes aura*
Doves and Pigeons	**Columbidae**
Mourning Dove	*Zenaida macroura*
Rock Dove	*Columba livia*
Crows and Ravens	**Corvidae**
American Crow	*Corvus brachyrhynchos*
Common Raven	*Corvus corax*
Finches	**Fringillidae**
House Finch	*Haemorhous mexicanus*
Lesser Goldfinch	*Spinus psaltria*
Mimic Thrushes	**Mimidae**
Northern Mockingbird	*Mimus polyglottos*
New World Warblers	**Parulidae**
Yellow-rumped Warbler	*Setophaga coronata*
Pheasants, Quails, etc.	**Phasianidae**
Indian Peafowl	*Pavo cristatus* (heard only, non-native)
Woodpeckers	**Picidae**
Northern Flicker	*Colaptes auratus*
Kinglets	**Regulidae**
Ruby-crowned Kinglet	*Regulus calendula*
Tyrants, Flycatchers	**Tyrannidae**
Cassin's Kingbird	*Tyrannus vociferans*
Say's Phoebe	*Sayornis saya*
Finches, Euphonias and Allies	**Fringilidae**
House Finch	*Haemorhous mexicanus*
Old World Sparrows	**Passeridae**
House Sparrow	*Passer domesticus*

MAMMALIA-MAMMALS

Gophers	**Geomyidae**
Botta's Pocket Gopher	*Thomomys bottae*
Dogs and Coyotes	**Canidae**
Domestic dog	*Canis familiaris*

Resource	Habitat and Distribution	Acivity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Plants				
Singlewhorl burrobrush *Ambrosia monogyra*	Perennial shrub. Found on sandy soils in chaparral and Sonoran desert scrub. Elevation range is from 30 feet to 330 feet. Known from California, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada and Texas. Also in Baja California and Sonora, Mexico	August - November, flowering period	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 2B.2	None. No suitable habitat.
San Diego ambrosia *Ambrosia pumila*	Annual herb from rhizomatous root stock. Chaparral, coastal sage scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and occasionally in freshwater wetlands. Sandy loam or clay soils. In valleys, it persists where disturbance is superficial. From 30 to 182 meters (100 to 600 feet) in elevation, western Riverside and San Diego counties. It blooms from April through October.	April - October	FED: END STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
Marsh sandwort *Arenaria paludicola*	Perennial plant. Occasionally in boggy meadows, swamps and freshwater marshes. Less than 900 feet elevation. San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara counties. To Washington State. In San Bernardino, occurs mostly along Santa Ana River.	May - Aug flowering period	FED: END STATE: END CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
Nevin's barberry *Berberis nevinii*	Perennial. Sandy and gravelly places below 2000 feet. Coastal sage scrub and chaparral. Hills south of Loma Linda, San Bernardino. Co. and in the area around Vail Lake, Riverside Co.	Year round	FED: THR STATE: END CNPS: 1B.	None. No suitable habitat. Species not observed
Thread-leaved brodiaea *Brodiaea filifolia*	Clay soils; open grasslands at edges of vernal pools or floodplains. Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego counties. Elevation from 40 – 1220 meters (130 to 4300 feet).	April - June	FED: THR STATE: END CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
Plummer's mariposa lily *Calochortus plummerae*	Dry, rocky areas in coastal sage scrub, chaparral and yellow pine forest. Below 1700 meters (5000 feet) elevation. Santa Monica Mtns. to San Jacinto Mtns.	May - July	FED: C2* STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.2	None. No suitable habitat.

Resource	Habitat and Distribution	Acivity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Bristly sedge *Carex comosa*	Perennial. Swampy places, San Bernardino Valley. Central California to Washington.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 2.1	None. No suitable habitat.
San Bernardino Mountains owl's clover *Castilleja lasiorhyncha*	Annual. Meadows from 4600 to 7400 feet. Yellow pine forest. San Bernardino Mountains to Cuyamaca Mountains.	June - July	FED: C2* STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.2	None. No suitable habitat.
Smooth tarplant *Centromadia pungens* ssp. *laevis*	Often in disturbed sites near the coast. Also found on alkaline soils at the edges of marshes, swamps, playas and chenopod scrub. Found in riparian areas, valley and foothill grasslands, and sometimes vernal pool margins. Southern California and Baja California.	April - September	FED: C2* STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
Payson's jewel-flower *Caulanthus simulans*	Dry, rocky, open slopes, often in chaparral, pinyon juniper woodland. Between 2000 - 5500 ft. elevation. Santa Rosa Mtns., Riverside Co. To interior San Diego County.	April - June	FED: C2* STATE: ND CNPS: 4.2	None. No suitable habitat.
Salt marsh bird's beak *Chloropyron maritimus* ssp. *maritimus*	Coastal salt marsh below 10 meters (30 feet) elevation. Southern California coast.	May - Oct	FED: END STATE: END CNPS: 1B.2	None. No suitable marsh habitat on site.
Parry's spineflower *Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*	Found on dry sandy soils and dry slopes and flats. Sometimes at the interface of two vegetation types such as chaparral and oak woodland. Sandy openings in coastal sage scrub and chaparral, 130 to 5600 ft. Elevation, east Los Angeles Co. to San Gorgonio Pass and west Riverside Co.	April - June flowering period	FED: C2* STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
California sawgrass Cladium californicum	Perennal rhizamatous herb. Occurs in meadows and seeps, marshes and swamps Found in both alkaline or freshwater habitats.	June - September	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 2B.2	None. No suitable habitat.
Peruvian dodder *Cuscuta obtusiflora* var. *glandulosa*	Annual vine. Occurs in marshes and swamps	July – October	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 2B.2	None. No suitable habitat.

Resource	Habitat and Distribution	Acivity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Slender-horned spineflower *Dodecahema leptoceras*	Sandy and gravelly soils on alluvial fans and old floodplains; 500 to 2000 ft. elevation. Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties.	Apr - Jun	FED: END STATE: END CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
Santa Ana River woolly star *Eriastrum densifolium* var. *sanctorum*	Perennial subshrub found in alluvial fan scrub, coastal sage scrub on alluvial deposits along the Santa Ana River, San Bernardino Co.	June - August flowering period	FED: END STATE: END CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
Hot Springs Fimbristylis *Fimbristylis thermalis*	Occurs in alkaline mud and sand, especially around hot springs and mineral-rich seeps;	July - September	FED: END STATE: END CNPS: 2B.1	None. The known habitat for this species is not found onsite
Mesa horkelia *Horkelia cuneata* ssp. *puberula*	Perennial herb. Found in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub. Grows on sandy or gravelly soils. From 70 - 810 meters (230 – 2700 feet) elevation.	February – July (occasionally September)	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
California satintail *Imperata brevifolia*	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Found in meadows and seeps (often alkaline conditions) in chaparral, coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub and riparian scrub.	September - May	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 2B.1	None. No suitable meadows or seeps on site.
Robinson's pepper-grass *Lepidium virginicum* ssp. *menziesii*	Annual. Chaparral, coastal sage scrub habitats, primarily on dry soils. From Los Angeles County south to Baja California.	Jan - April	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 4.3	None. No suitable habitat.
Parish's desert-thorn *Lycium parishii*	Perennial shrub. Sandy to rocky slopes and canyons below 2000 feet. Coastal sage scrub, def. In creosote bush scrub. San Bernardino Valley and western Colorado Desert.	March - April flowering period	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 2.3	None. Species was not observed.
Parish's bush-mallow *Malacothamnus parishii*	Perennial shrub. Chaparral, coastal sage scrub. Known from only two historical localities, both gone. Presumed extinct.	June – July flowering period	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1A	None. Species was not observed. No suitable habitat.
Pringle's monardella *Monardella pringlei*	Annual herb. Sandy places, coastal sage scrub near Colton. 900 - 1200 feet. Nine locations all historical. Not recorded since the turn of the last century. Presumed extinct.	May - June	FED: C2* STATE: ND CNPS: 1A	None. No suitable habitat.

Resource	Habitat and Distribution	Acivity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
California muhly *Muhlenbergia californica*	Perennial. Occasional in wet places up to 7000 feet. Coastal sage scrub, chaparral, yellow pine forest. Cismontane especially around the San Bernardino Valley to the edge of the desert.	July - Sept flowering period	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 4.3	None. No suitable habitat.
Gambel's water cress *Nasturtium gambelii*	Perennial. Marshes, streambanks and lake margins. Ventura to San Diego counties, including Riverside and San Bernardino counties.	Unknown	FED: END STATE: THR CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
Prostrate vernal pool navarretia *Navarretia prostrata*	Annual herb. Occurs in mesic habitats in coastal scrub, meadows and seeps alkaline areas in valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools.	April – July	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat
Brand's phacelia *Phacelia stellaris*	An annual herb that grows from seed. It occurs in open areas within coastal dunes and coastal sage scrub, usually on sandy dune soils.	March to June	FED: C2* STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.1	None. No suitable habitat.
Sanford's arrowhead *Sagittaria sanfordii*	Emergent from a perennial rhizomatous base. Shallow freshwater habitats such as marshes and swamps.	May – October, sometimes November	FED: C2* STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.2	None. No suitable marshy habitats.
Black bog-rush *Schoenus nigricans*	Perennial herb. Marshes and swamps (often alkaline). Scattered localities in San Bernardino and Inyo counties. 490 - 6560 feet elevation.	August - September	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 2B.2	None. Site lacks suitable mesic habitats.
Rayless ragwort *Senecio aphanactis*	Annual wildflower. On drying alkaline flats. Cismontane woodland, coastal scrub. Elevations of 20 to 575 meters (60 to 2000 feet).	January - April	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 2B.2	None. No suitable habitat.
Prairie wedge grass *Sphenopholis obtusata*	Perennial shrub. Found in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest. Occurs on clay or decomposed granite soils. Sometimes found in disturbed areas such as flood-scoured or road cuts, atream sides. Elevation range from 1440 - 2500 meters.	August - November flowering period	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 2B.2	None. No suitable habitat.
Laguna Mountains jewel-flower *Streptanthus bernardinus*	Mostly perennial. Dry slopes from 4000 to 7500 feet. Mostly dry montane coniferous forest, San Gabriel Mountains to Laguna Mountains.	June - July flowering period	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B	None. No suitable habitat.

Resource	Habitat and Distribution	Acivity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Southern jewelflower *Streptanthus campestris*	Perennial herb. Rocky soils in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, pinyon and juniper woodland. 900 - 2300 meters (2900 to 7600 feet).	(Apr), May-Jul. Months in parentheses are uncommon.	FED: ND STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.3	None. Property lacks rocky soil habitats.
San Bernardino aster *Symphyotrichum defoliatum*	Perennial rhizomatous herb. Found in meadow and seeps, marshes and swamps in coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, grasslands, vernally mesic grassland or near ditches, streams and springs, disturbed habitats. At elevations from six to 6,700 feet.	July - November	FED: END STATE: ND CNPS: 1B.2	None. No suitable habitat.
Western Joshua tree *Yucca brevifolia*	Perennial. Mojave scrub, saltbush scrub. Mojave Desert areas of Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada and California. Predominately in California. Slopes and flats with scrub habitats.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: CE CNPS: None	None. No suitable habitat
Fish				
Arroyo chub *Gila orcutti*	Coastal streams of Los Angeles, Orange, and San Diego counties.	Year-round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
Santa Ana speckled dace *Rhinichthys osculus* ssp. 3	Headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel rivers. May be extirpated from the Los Angeles River system. Requires permanent flowing streams with summer water temperatures of 17 - 20 degrees centigrade. Usually inhabits shallow cobble and gravel riffles.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
Steelhead *Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10*	Depending on the phase of their life history strategy, steelhead Live in freshwater rivers and streams, estuaries and marine environments. Steelhead occupy freshwater streams or lakes during spawning and then migrate back through brackish water to the open ocean to live during their adult non-spawning phase of their life cycle. Steelhead spend most of the year in estuaries or open ocean and only return to fresh water to spawn.	Year-round	FED: END DPS* STATE: ND *A Distinct Population Segment in the southern California	None. No suitable habitat.

Resource	Habitat and Distribution	Acivity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Santa Ana sucker *Catostomus santaanae*	Santa Ana, Santa Clara, San Gabriel and Los Angeles rivers.	Year-round	FED: THR STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
Amphibians				
Western spadefoot *Spea hammondii*	Grasslands and occasionally hardwood woodlands; terrestrial but for breeding, requires rain pools or other ponded water for 3+ weeks; burrows in loose soils during dry season; Central Valley and foothills, coast ranges, inland valleys, to Baja Calif.	October - April (following onset of winter rains)	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
San Gabriel slender salamander *Batrachoseps gabrieli*	Known only from the San Gabriel Mountains. Found under rocks, wood, fern frond and on soils found at the base of talus slopes.	Most active on the surface in winter and early spring	FED: ND STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.
Mountain yellow-legged frog *Rana muscosa*	Always encountered within a few feet of water. Rocky stream courses in southern California. Tadpoles may require up to two years to complete aquatic development.	Mar - May breeding period	FED: PE STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat
Reptiles				
San Diego banded gecko *Coleonyx variegatus abbotti*	Occurs in coastal and cismontane southern California. Found in granite or rocky outcrops in coastal scrub and chaparral habitats.	Year-round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
Southern California legless lizard *Anniella stebbinsi*	Requires a moist environment. Moist warm loose soil with plant cover. Sparsely vegetated areas of beach dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces with sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks. Leaf litter under trees and bushes in sunny areas and dunes stabilized with bush lupine and mock heather often indicate suitable habitat. Often can be found under surface objects such as rocks, boards, driftwood, and logs. Sometimes found in suburban gardens in Southern California.	Year-round. Mostly diurnal. Underground in appropriate temperatures.	FED: ND Forest Service Sensitive STATE: SSC	None. Site lacks shrubs and trees to provide leaf litter for cover. Site is weedy and probably disked each year for weed control.

Resource	Habitat and Distribution	Acivity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Belding's orange-throated whiptail *Aspidoscelis hyperythra beldingi*	Semi-arid brushy areas usually with loose soil and rocks, including washes, streamsides, rocky hillsides, and coastal chaparral perennial plants and open areas nearby; sea level to 3000 feet elevation; inland and coastal valleys of Riverside, Orange, and San Diego Counties. to Baja Calif.	Diurnal March - July (with reduced activity Aug. - Feb.)	FED: ND STATE: WL	None. No suitable brushy habitats.
San Diegan tiger whiptail *Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*	Found primarily in hot and dry open areas. Firm, sandy or rocky soils in deserts and semiarid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland and riparian areas.	Diurnal year-round	FED: ND STATE: ND	None. Soils are suitable but sparse shrub cover is lacking.
Blainville's horned lizard *Phrynosoma blainvillii*	Wide variety of habitats including coastal sage scrub, grassland, riparian woodland; typically on or near loose sandy soils; coastal and inland areas from Ventura Co. to Baja Calif.	April - July (with reduced activity Aug. - Oct.)	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. Not tolerant of human activity; site too disturbed.
Glossy snake *Arizona elegans occidentalis*	Arid scrub, rocky washes, grasslands, chaparral. Appears to prefer microhabitats of open areas and areas with soil loose enough for easy burrowing.	Nocturnal. Typically active from late February until November, depending on the weather. Most active in May. Less active during summer.	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. Site lacks suitable habitat.
San Bernardino ring-necked snake *Diadophis punctatus modestus*	Wet meadows, rocky hillsides, gardens, farmland, grassland, chaparral, mixed coniferous forests, woodlands. Prefers moist habitats.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: SSC Forest Service Sensitive Species	None. Site lacks suitable moist habitats.
Two-striped garter snake *Thamnophis hammondii*	Highly aquatic. Only in or near permanent sources of water. Streams with rocky beds supporting willows or other riparian vegetation. From Monterey Co. to northwest Baja Calif.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. Site lacks suitable aquatic habitats.

Resource	Habitat and Distribution	Acivity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Southern rubber boa *Charina bottae umbratica*.	Usually occurs in moist woodlands and coniferous forests. Mixed conifer-oak forest and woodlands at elevations 5000 to 8000 feet. Prefers old large logs, rock piles as hibernacula, as well as dense leaf litter. High soil moisture seems important, although this species has been found on dry slopes. Active during evening or heavily overcast days with high humidity and temperatures of 60 - 70 degrees Fahrenheit. Probably hibernates November to March. Records from San Bernardino, San Jacinto Mountains and Mt. Pinos.	April - October	FED: C2* STATE: THR US Forest Service Species of Concern.	None. Site lacks suitable habitat.
Northern red-diamond rattlesnake *Crotalus exsul*	Occurs in rocky areas & dense vegetation. Needs rodent burrows cracks in rocks or other surface material. Chaparral, woodland, grassland and desert areas. Coastal San Diego County to the eastern slopes of the mountains.	Year round	FED: C2* STATE: SSC	None. Site is too heavily disturbed and habitat mostly absent
Birds				
Great blue heron *Ardea herodias*	Fairly common resident in most of southern California, becoming more numerous in warmer areas in winter. Found in a variety of aquatic habitats. Peak abundance in coastal estuaries. In the desert, mostly seen during migrations; winters locally in suitable habitats.	Year-round	FED: ND STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.
Great egret *Casmerodius albus*	Fairly common winter visitor along the coast, commonly resident and a breeder at the Salton Sea and the Colorado River. An uncommon transient in the rest of southern California.	Year-round in the desert; seasonal in other areas.	FED: ND STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.
Snowy egret *Egretta thula*	Common winter visitor along the coast, occasionally remaining throughout the summer. Common resident at the Salton Sea and the Colorado River. Uncommon transient elsewhere in southern California.	Year-round in the desert; seasonal in other areas	FED: ND STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.

Resource	Habitat and Distribution	Acivity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Black-crowned night heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*	Common but local resident along the coastal and the Salton Sea. Uncommon transient and rare winter visitor in the desert.	Yar-round in the coast and along the Salton Sea. Winters in the desert.	FED: ND STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.
White-faced ibis *Plegadis chihi*	Fairly common transient and summer visitor at the Salton Sea. Irregular and local breeder. Uncommon in winter. Primarily transient throughout the rest of southern California, as well as a local visitor along the coast.	Most spring and summer in the desert; winter along the coast	FED: ND STATE: WL (nesting colonies)	None. No suitable habitat.
Yellow rail *Coturnicops noveboracensis*	Shallow marshes with fairly short vegetation. Preferred vegetation is dominated by sedges, rushes, bulrushes, and grasses.	Migration in Southern California area.	FED: ND STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.
California black rail *Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*	Nest in marshes and wet meadows, including riparian marshes saltmarshes, and impounded wetlands. Nests in stable shallow water, usually just 1.2 inches deep.	Year round in the San Francisco Bay area and the lower Colorado River. Migratory elsewhere.	FED: ND STATE: THR	None. No suitable habitat
California condor *Gymnopgyps californianus*	Sea level up to about 6,000 feet elevation. Open grasslands provide foraging areas. Nesting habitats range from scrubby chaparral to forested mountain regions, with multiple nesting sites.	Year round, diurnal	FED: END STATE: END	None. There is no suitable nesting or foraging habitat on the property size.
White-tailed kite *Elanus leucurus*	Open country in South America and southern North America.	Year-round	FED: ND STATE: ND (nesting) CFP	None. No suitable habitat.
Swainson's hawk *Buteo swainsoni*	Open habitats for foraging. Prefer prairie and grassland habitats, but also in hay and alfalfa fields, pastures, grain crops, and row crops. Nests in scattered stands of trees near agricultural fields and grasslands.	Resident spring through summer (breeding)	FED: ND STATE: THR	None. No suitable foraging habitat.
Northern harrier *Circus cyaneus*	Grassland and marshy habitats in Southern California. Uncommonly in open desert and brushlands.	Year-round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.

Resource	Habitat and Distribution	Acivity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Sharp-shinned hawk *Accipiter striatus*	Nests in woodland, coniferous deciduous forest. Winter visitor and migrant to coastal Southern California. Forages over a variety of habitats.	Fall & winter; scarce in summers	FED: ND STATE: SSC	Low. Little or sparse suitable foraging habitat and no nesting habitat.
Cooper's hawk *Accipiter cooperii*	Woodland and semi-open habitats, riparian groves and mountain canyons. Uncommon permanent resident in coastal, mountains, and deserts of Southern California. Transients fairly common on coast in fall.	Year-round; predominant in summer	FED: ND STATE: SSC	Low. Sparse suitable foraging habitat and no nesting habitat.
Golden eagle *Aquila chrysaetos*	Grasslands, brushlands, deserts, oak savannas, open coniferous forests and montane valleys. Nesting primarily in rugged mountainous country. Uncommon resident in Southern California.	Year-round Jan 1 to Aug 31 breeding period.	FED: ND STATE: SSC (nesting and wintering). CFP	Low, Sparse suitable foraging habitat. No suitable nesting habitat
Ferruginous hawk *Buteo regalis*	Fairly common in winter in open grassland and agricultural regions in the interior, as well as some valleys along the coast. Rare and uncommon along the coast and in the desert.	Winter	FED: C2* STATE: SSC	Low, Sparse suitable foraging habitat. No suitable nesting habitat.
Merlin *Falco columbarius*	Frequents several habitats including coastal sage scrub and annual grassland. Forages along the coast, and in montane valleys and open deserts with scattered clumps of trees. Rare fall migrant and winter visitor to Southern California.	Fall & winter	FED: ND STATE: SSC	Low. No suitable nesting and limited/seasonal foraging habitat.
American peregrine falcon *Falco peregrinus anatum*	Wetlands near high cliffs; few known to nest in urban settings on tall buildings. Scattered locations in North America; in California found nesting in coastal areas and inland mountains.	Fall & Winter (in migration and as winter visitor)	FED: ND STATE: END, CFP	Low. No suitable nesting and limited/seasonal foraging habitat.
Prairie falcon *Falco mexicanus*	Nest in cliffs or rocky outcrops; forage in open arid valleys, agricultural fields. Throughout the desert and arid interior portions of coastal counties. Uncommon resident in Southern California.	Year-round diurnal	FED: ND STATE: SSC	Low. No suitable nesting and limited/seasonal foraging habitat.

Resource	Habitat and Distribution	Acivity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia hypugea*	Grasslands and rangelands, usually occupying ground squirrel burrows. Resident over most of Southern California. Found in agricultural areas.	Year-round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No nesting habitat. The site located in urbanized area.
Long-eared owl *Asio otus*	Rare resident in coastal Southern California and uncommon resident in desert areas. Dense willow-riparian woodland and oak woodland. Breeds from valley foothill hardwood up to ponderosa pine habitat.	Nocturnal year round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat exists on site.
California spotted owl *Strix occidentalis occidentalis*	Mature forests with dense, multilayered canopy. Hardwood understory species such as oak also form part of the habitat. Elevation range from below 1000 feet to over 8500 feet. All major mountains ranges of southern California.	Year round	FED: SSC STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat exists on site.
Olive-sided flycatcher *Contopus cooperi*	Breeds in montane and northern coniferous forests, at forest edges and openings, such as meadows and ponds. Winters at forest edges and clearings where tall trees or snags are present.	Summer	FED: ND STATE: ND	None. No suitable nesting or foraging habitat exists on site.
Western yellow-billed cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	Primarily nests in riparian forest, along broad, lower flood-bottoms of large river systems. Prefers close tangles of willow, often mixed with cottonwood and an understory of blackberry, nettles or wild grape Known in California from the Mojave and Colorado Rivers.	Summer	FED: THR Forest Service Sensitive STATE: END BCC throughout its range	None. No suitable habitat.
Allen's hummingbird *Selasphorus sasin*	Common in coastal sage scrub and low riparian woods. Formerly along a narrow strip that stretches up the coast from California to southern Oregon, now expanding rapidly into the Inland Empire area.	Year-round Feb 1 - Jul 15 breeding period	FED: BCC throughout its range STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.
Costa's hummingbird *Calypte costae*	Common in coastal sage scrub and desert scrub, mostly away from the coast in more arid regions.	Year-round Jan 15 to Jun 10 breeding period.	FED: BCC in particular Bird Conservation Regions. STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.

Resource	Habitat and Distribution	Acivity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Lewis's woodpecker *Melanerpes lewis*	Uncommon to fairly common in open woodlands in interior California, rare on the coast.	Winter	FED: BCC throughout its range STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat; does not breed in this area.
Nuttall's woodpecker *Picoides nuttallii*	Chaparral mixed with scrub oak; wooded canyons and streamside trees. Has easily adapted to suburban and rural neighborhoods with suitable tree habitats.	Year-round Apr 1 to Jul 20 breeding period.	FED: BCC in particular Bird Conservation Regions STATE: ND	None. May be in adjacent neighborhoods, but no suitable habitat on site.
Olive-sided flycatcher *Contopus cooperi*	Breeds in montane and northern coniferous forests, at forest edges and openings, such as meadows and ponds. Winters at forest edges and clearings where tall trees or snags are present.	Summer	FED: ND STATE: ND	None. No suitable nesting or foraging habitat exists on site.
Southwestern willow flycatcher *Empidonax traillii extimus*	Breeds and nests in willow riparian forest. Rare and local in So. Calif.	May – Sept breeding period	FED: END STATE: END (nesting)	None. No suitable habitat.
Vermilion flycatcher *Pyrocephalus rubinus*	Rare and local resident along Colorado River and Morongo Valley. Rare fall and winter visitor to lowlands in the coast and desert areas, including the Salton Sea. Breeds near water in both riparian groves and mesquite thickets.	April to May breeding	FED: ND STATE: ND	None. No suitable nesting or foraging habitat exists on site.
California horned lark *Eremophila alpestris actia*	Found in coastal regions, chiefly from Sonoma County to San Diego County. Also found in the main part of the San Joaquin Valley and east to the foothills. Prefers short-grass prairie, “bald” hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, and alkali flats.	Variable, Year-round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. Site is outside known range.
Bank swallow *Riparia riparia*	Nesting habitat is vertical banks of fine textured soils, most commonly along streams and rivers. In Southern California, fairly common spring and fall transient in interior; very uncommon spring transient and rare fall transient along coast. Casual in winter.	Variable Year-round	FED: ND STATE: THR (Nesting sites)	None. No suitable nesting habitat.
Wrentit *Chamaea fasciata*	Chaparral and evergreen brushland. Coastal and interior scrub habitats from Washington south to Baja California. Not in the Central Valley	Year-round Mar 15 to Aug 10 breeding period	FED: BCC throughout its range STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.

Resource	Habitat and Distribution	Acivity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Oak titmouse *Baeolophus inornatus*	Warm, dry oak and mixed woodlands from southern California up to Washington state.	Year-round Mar 15 to Jul 15 breeding period	FED: BCC throughout its range STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.
Coastal cactus wren *Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus couesi*	Tall *Opuntia* required for nesting and roosting. Coastal sage scrub. Southern California.	Year-round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
California gnatcatcher *Polioptila californica*	Coastal sage scrub; occurs only in cismontane Southern California and northwestern Baja California in low-lying foothills and valleys.	Year-round	FED: THR STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.
Loggerhead shrike *Lanius ludovicianus*	Open fields with scattered trees, open woodland, scrub. Fairly common resident throughout southern California.	Year-round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat in or around the property.
Least Bell's vireo *Vireo bellii pusillus*	Riparian forests and willow thickets. Breeds and nests only in southwestern California; winters in Baja Calif.	Apr - Sept	FED: END STATE: END	None. No suitable habitat.
Yellow-breasted chat *Icteria virens*	Riparian thickets of willow, brushy tangles near watercourses. Nests in riparian woodland throughout much of western North America. Winters in Central America.	Year-round. Nocturnal migrant	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
Common yellowthroat *Geothlypis trichas sinuosa*	Marshes and wet understory of riparian woodlands. Throughout southern California, including the Salton Sea and Colorado River areas.	Year-round, May 20 to Jul 3 breeding period.	FED: BCC in particular Bird Conservation Regions. STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
Yellow warbler *Setophagus petechia brewsteri*	Nesting habitat is protected. Riparian plant associations. Prefers willows, cottonwoods, aspens, sycamores, and alders for nesting and foraging. Also found in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests.	Spring and summer for breeding	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
Spotted towhee *Pipilo maculatus clementae*	Chaparral. Oak woodlands and riparian thickets.	Presence varies throughout its range. Year-round in our region. Apr 15 to Jul 20 breeding period.	FED: BCC in particular Bird Conservation Regions. STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.

Resource	Habitat and Distribution	Acivity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Song sparrow *Melospiza melodia*	Generally common, found in brushy areas and marshes, especially streamside thickets.	Year-round Feb 20 to Sep 5 breeding period	FED: BCC in particular Bird Conservation Regions. STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.
Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow *Aimophila ruficeps canescens*	Fairly common resident along the coast of California; breeds very locally on desert mountain ranges. Preferred habitat is slopes with sparse shrubs and open grassy areas intermixed. Coastal sage scrub is the preferred habitat.	Year-round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
Bell's sage sparrow *Amphispiza belli belli*	Uncommon to common resident. Nests in chaparral dominated by fairly dense stands of chamise. Fairly common in coastal sage scrub in the south portion of its range. Nests are located on the ground beneath a shrub or in a shrub six to eight inches above the ground. Individual territories are about 50 yards apart.	Year-round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
Grasshopper sparrow *Ammodramus savannarum*	Occupies grassland habitats across North America. They are found in a variety of tall- and mixed-grass habitats including native prairies, hayfields, pastures, and grassy fallow fields.	Year-round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
Lawrence's goldfinch *Spinus lawrencei*	Dry woodlands and brushy areas near areas with some water and riparian habitats.	Year-round Mar 20 to Sep 20 breeding period	FED: BCC throughout its range STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.
Tri-colored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	Resident Year-round in the coast and eastern edge of the desert. Occurs in all coastal counties including interior areas west of the deserts. Breeds in dense colonies is reed beds.	Year-round Mar 15 to Aug 10 breeding	FED: BCC throughout its range STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.

Resource	Habitat and Distribution	Acivity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Mammals				
Western mastiff bat *Eumops perotis californicus*	Historically from north-central California south to northern Baja California, eastward across the southwestern United States, and northwestern Mexico to west Texas and Coahuila (Hall, 1981; Williams, 1986). In California, most records are from rocky areas at low elevations where roosting occurs primarily in crevices.	Spring, Summer, Fall Nocturnal Hibernates in Winters	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. Use of the site limited to aerial foraging.
Western yellow bat *Lasiurus xanthinus*	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert palm oasis and desert wash. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. This species forages over water and among trees.	Spring, Summer, Fall Nocturnal Hibernates in Winters	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. Use of the site limited to aerial foraging.
Pocketed free-tailed bat *Nyctinomops femorasaccus*	Spotty distribution in California, ranging from Southern California south to the Baja Peninsula, and through southwestern Arizona to at least central Mexico (Williams, 1986). In California, pocketed free-tailed bats are typically found in rocky, desert areas with relatively high cliffs.	Warmer months. Nocturnal	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habit in or around the site.
Pallid bat *Antrozous pallidus*	Day roost in caves, crevices, mines and occasionally hollow trees and buildings. Night roosts may be more open sites, such as porches and open buildings. Hibernation sites are probably rock crevices. Grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forest from sea level through to mixed conifer. Throughout Southern California.	Spring, Summer, Fall Nocturnal Hibernates in Winters	FED: ND STATE: SSC	Low. Because there are no suitable roost sites in the property limits, this species does not roost on the property. However, it may forage over the property if there are roosting sites such as caves in the nearby mountains.
San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit *Lepus californicus bennettii*	Variety of habitats including herbaceous and desert scrub areas, early stages of open forest and chaparral. Most common in relatively open habitats. Restricted to the cismontane areas of Southern California, extending from the coast to the Santa Monica, San Gabriel, San Bernardino and Santa Rosa mountain ranges.	Year-round, diurnal and Crepuscular activity	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. Site is located in a highly urbanized area and species is not expected to be present.

Resource	Habitat and Distribution	Acivity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse *Chaetodipus fallax fallax*	Sandy herbaceous areas, usually with rocks or coarse gravel. Arid coastal areas in grassland, coastal scrub and chaparral. San Diego, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, and Riverside Counties.	Nocturnal; active year-round.	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. Habitat lacks complexity; ruderal grasslands not known to be occupied by this species.
Los Angeles pocket mouse *Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*	Prefers sandy soil for burrowing, but has been found on gravel washes and stony soils. Found in coastal scrub. Los Angeles, Riverside, and San Bernardino Counties.	Nocturnal; active late spring to early fall.	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat on site.
San Bernardino kangaroo rat *Dipodomys merriami parvus*	Primary and secondary alluvial fan scrub habitats, with sandy soils deposited by fluvial (water) rather than aeolian (wind) processes. Preferred substrate appears to be sandy and sandy loam soils and very little herbaceous ground cover. In isolated populations along the Santa Ana and San Jacinto drainage systems.	Nocturnal; active year-round	FED: END STATE: ND	No suitable habitat.
San Diego desert woodrat *Neotoma lepida intermedia*	Moderate to dense canopies, particularly in rocky areas. Coastal sage scrub and chaparral. Coastal southern California.	Nocturnal; active year round	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No suitable habitat.
San Bernardino flying squirrel *Glaucomy sabrinus californicus*	San Bernardino Mountains, historically in the San Jacinto Mountains. Mid to upper elevation coniferous forest plant communities. Mature, dense conifer forest, typically with white fir close to riparian areas. 5200 to 8500 feet in elevation.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: SSC Forest Service Sensitive Species	None. Suitable habitat is not present.
American badger *Taxidea taxus*	Most abundant in drier, open stages of most shrub, forest and herbaceous habitats. Friable soils for digging, food for foraging and uncultivated ground.	More active in spring and summer	FED: ND STATE: SSC	None. No sign was observed.

Resource	Habitat and Distribution	Acivity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Insects				
Crotch's bumblebee *Bombus crotchii*	Open grassland and scrub habitats. Nesting occurs underground. Food plants include Asclepias, Chaenactis, Lupinus, Medicago, Phacelia, and Salvia. Nests are often located underground in abandoned rodent nests, or above ground in tufts of grass, old bird nests, rock piles, or cavities in dead trees.	Diurnal. Overall activity from April to Sept. Males are active from April to September. Workers from April to August and queen bees are active only from March until May	FED: ND STATE: CE	None. Site lacks suitable wildflower cover and is highly disturbed.
Busck's gallmoth *Eugnosta busckana*	**Eugnosta busckana is found in California. Larval host is California brittlebush (*Encelia californica*)..**	November to February, Adults	FED: ND STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat and the site is highly disturbed.
Desert cuckoo wasp *Ceratochrysis longimala*	Nest parasite. Upper Sonoran Zone of southern California. No other habitat description. Collected in Gorman, Los Angeles Co. and in Riverside, Riverside Co. Endemic to California	No information available	FED: ND STATE: ND	No information available.
Greenest tiger beetle *Cicindela tranquebarica viridissima*	Inhabits the woodlands adjacent to the Santa Ana River basin. Usually found in open spots between trees.	Year-round	FED: ND STATE: ND	None. No suitable habitat.
Delhi sands flower-loving fly *Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*	Limited information suggests this species is found on "fine, sandy soils, often with wholly or partially consolidated dunes. These soil types are generally classified as the "Delhi" series (primarily Delhi fine sand)" (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1992). Restricted to western Riverside and San Bernardino Counties.	Above-ground emergence August and September. Not visible during the rest of the year.	FED: END STATE: ND	No. Suitable soils required for the preferred habitat are not present.

Resource	Habitat and Distribution	Acivity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Quino checkerspot butterfly *Euphydryas editha quino*	Open grassy sites on grasslands and in open areas in coastal sage scrub. Areas must contain food plants (plantain and owl's clover) with low levels of non-native vegetation, open or bare soils with sparse shrub cover. Historic range was western Riverside County and n. San Diego co; range recently extended to include inland and coastal San Bernardino, L.A., Orange, Ventura and San Diego counties.	Spring	FED: END STATE: ND	No. Suitable soils required for the preferred habitat are not present
Andrew's marble butterfly *Euchloe hyantis andrewsi*	West Coast of North America from southern Oregon south through California west of the Sierra Nevada crest to northern Baja California, Mexico. The habitat consists of rocky canyons, cliffs, moraines and gravelly flats. Preferentially feed on Brassica, especially Streptanthus spp.	Year round	FED: ND STATE: ND Globally imperiled	None. Suitable rocky and gravel habitats not present.
Sensitive Communities				
California walnut woodland	Present along broad drainages and alluvial fans where surface water is available or where groundwater is shallow.	Year round	Declining plant community	Not present.
Coastal and valley freshwater marsh	Flat or rolling terrain, with depressions and low spots at or near water table. Declining due to draining and alteration for agriculture.	Year round, although size can change with available surface water and groundwater levels.	Declining plant community	Not present.
Riversidian alluvial fan sage scrub	Creeks, rivers, canyons and drainages in Peninsular and Transverse Ranges. Riverside, San Bernardino Counties.	Year round	Declining plant community	Not present.
Southern California arroyo chub/Santa Ana sucker stream	From Mount Rubidoux downstream to northeastern Anaheim, including tributaries, Chino, Aliso and Sunnyslope Creeks. Best habitat found below Riverside Narrows where groundwater is forced to the surface & flows become more perennial and stable, Santa Ana sucker and arroyo chub are the only native fish that still occur.	Year round	Protected by the presence of listed species.	Not present.

Resource	Habitat and Distribution	Acivity Period	Status Designation	Occurrence Probability
Southern cottonwood willow riparian forest	Steep, narrow and shallow, broad canyons and drainages in the foothills of local mountain ranges.	Year-round	Declining plant community	Not present.
Southern sycamore alder riparian woodland	Steep, narrow and shallow, broad canyons and drainages in the foothills of local mountain ranges.	Year round	Declining plant community	Not present.

Legend

FED: Federal Classifications

END	Taxa listed as endangered
THR	Taxa listed as threatened
PE	Taxa proposed to be listed as endangered
PT	Taxa proposed to be listed as threatened
BCC	Bird of Conservation Concern
C2*	The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) revised its classifications of candidate taxa (species, subspecies, and other taxonomic designations). Species formerly designated as "Category 1 Candidate for listing" are now known simply as "Candidate". The former designation of "Category 2 Candidate for listing" has been discontinued.
C	Candidate for listing. Refers to taxa for which the USFWS has sufficient information to support a proposal to list as Endangered or Threatened and issuance of the proposal is anticipated but precluded at this time.
ND	Not designated as a sensitive species

STATE: State Classifications

END	Taxa listed as endangered
THR	Taxa listed as threatened
CE	Candidate for endangered listing
CT	Candidate for threatened listing
CFP	California Fully Protected.Species legally protected under special legislation enacted prior to the California Endangered Species Act.
SSC	California Species of Special Concern. Taxa with populations declining seriously or that are otherwise highly vulnerable to human development.
SA	Special Animal. Taxa of concern to the California Natural Diversity Data Base regardless of their current legal or protected status.
WL	Watch list.
ND	Not designated as a sensitive species

CNPS: California Native Plant Society Classifications

1A	Plants presumed by CNPS to be extinct in California
1B	Plants considered by CNPS to be rare or endangered in California and elsewhere
2P	Plants considered by CNPS to be rare, threatened or endangered in California, but which are more common elsewhere.
3	Review list of plants suggested by CNPS for consideration as endangered but about which more information is needed.
4	Watch list of plants of limited distribution whose status should be monitored

Occurrence Probabilities

Occurs	Observed on the site during this study or recorded on site by other qualified biologists.
Expected	Not observed or recorded on site, but likely to be present at least during a portion of the year.
High	Known to occur in the vicinity of the project site. Suitable habitat exists on site.
Moderate	Known to occur in the vicinity of the project site. Small areas or marginally suitable habitat exist on site.
Low	No reported sightings within the vicinity of the project. Available habitat limited and rarely used.
None	Focused surveys did not locate the species, or suitable habitat does not exist on site.
Unknown	No data is available on whether species is on or in the vicinity of the site, and information about the species is insufficient to make an accurate assessment of probability occurrence to make an accurate assessment of probability occurrence.