Habitat Assessment Report

Riverside City College

New Cosmetology Building

Riverside Community College District

Riverside, CA

October 17, 2025

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October 17, 2025

Riverside Community College District
3801 Market Street
Riverside, California 92501

Attn: Mr. Mehran Mohtasham
Director, Capital Planning, Facilities Planning and Development
P: (951) 222-8946
E: mehran.mohtasham@rccd.edu

RE: Habitat Assessment Report
Riverside City College New Cosmetology Building
4800 Magnolia Avenue
Riverside, Riverside County, California
Terracon Project No. CB257021

Dear Mr. Mohtasham:

Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon) is pleased to submit this Habitat Assessment Report for the above-referenced site. The following report details our findings and presents an opinion regarding the potential suitable habitat for special-status species on the site. Please feel free to contact us at 310-627-3426 or at rachel.spellenberg@terracon.com if you have any questions or concerns.

Sincerely,
Terracon

Rachel Spellenberg
Senior Staff Scientist

Kayti Christianson
Authorized Project Reviewer
Senior Scientist/Ecologist

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Executive Summary

The proposed project involves the development of a new Cosmetology building on Riverside City College's campus at 4800 Magnolia Avenue in the city of Riverside, Riverside County, California. The site currently consists of two existing parking lots (Parking Lots G and U) and a 0.2-mile segment of Terracina Drive for planned utility improvements on Riverside City College campus. The purpose of this assessment is to summarize findings from desktop resources and a site visit regarding biological resources and their observed presence or potential to be present within the project site.

Terracon conducted a desktop review and site visit to evaluate the potential for presence of federally and/or state-listed species within the project site. Terracon's review of readily available species information identified one proposed threatened special-status wildlife species, monarch butterfly, that occurred on the project site. Additionally, migratory nesting bird habitat was identified within the vicinity of the sites. Terracon's resulting recommendation includes avoidance by stopping work if a monarch butterfly is present during project activities and pre-construction nesting bird surveys to avoid impacts to special-status species and migratory birds and their nests during project activities and remain in compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA).

1. Introduction

The project site (Study Area) is located at 4800 Magnolia Avenue in Riverside, Riverside County, California. The site currently consists of two existing parking lots (Parking Lots G and U) and a 0.2-mile segment of Terracina Drive for planned utility improvements on Riverside City College campus. The location of the Study Area and adjoining properties are depicted on **Exhibit 1** of **Appendix A**. The Study Area is overlaid over a portion of the Riverside West, California USGS 7.5-minute series topographic maps (2022) and Riverside East, California USGS 7.5-minute series topographic maps (2022), and can be viewed in **Exhibit 2a** and **Exhibit 2b**. Terracon performed a site visit on September 25, 2025.

2. Methodology

Terracon reviewed readily available resources to identify potential threatened and endangered species for the Study Area. A desktop review was completed using the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information, Planning and Conservation (IPaC) service and the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB). The preliminary data analysis assisted Terracon in identifying potential biological resources on the site, as well as the potential for threatened/endangered species habitat.

Additionally, Terracon reviewed applicable Habitat Conservation Plans (HCPs) that the site may be subject to jurisdiction under. The Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (WR-MSHCP) was identified as applicable to the Study Area. The WR-MSHCP is a comprehensive, multi-jurisdictional Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) focusing on conservation of species and their associated habitats in Western Riverside County. The WR-MSHCP encompasses approximately 1.26 million acres and includes all unincorporated Riverside County land west of the crest of the San Jacinto Mountains to the Orange County Line (RCTLMA 2025). This evaluation is informed by the WR-MSHCP which provides guidance on assessing impacts to sensitive species and their habitats.

3. Summary of Findings

3.1 Special-Status Plants

The records search of IPaC and CNDDB identified eight (8) plant species that have the potential to be present on the project site: Munz's onion (*Allium munzii),* San Diego ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila),* marsh sandwort (*Arenaria paludicola),* Nevin's barberry (*Berberis nevinii),* salt marsh bird's-beak (*Chloropyron maritimum* ssp*. maritimum),* slender-horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras),* Santa Ana river woollystar (*Eriastrum densifolium* ssp*. sanctorum),* and Gambel's water cress (*Nasturtium gambelii).* The species and their habitats are summarized in **Table 1** below.

3.2 Special-Status Wildlife

Based on the database review of IPaC and CNDDB, Terracon identified 22 special-status wildlife species (threatened, endangered, or candidate threatened/endangered), 20 California Species of Special Concern or Fully Protected species, and 14 migratory bird species that required evaluation for potential to occur in the Study Area.

The special-status species that required evaluation include southwestern pond turtle (*Actinemys pallida*), tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor),* arroyo toad (*Anaxyrus californicus),* burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia),* Crotch's bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii),* Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni),* Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santaanae),* western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis),* monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus*), San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus),* Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi),* southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus),* quino checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino)*, bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus),* California black rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*), steelhead (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus* pop. 10), coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica),* Delhi Sands flower-loving fly (*Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis),* Santa Ana speckled dace (*Rhinichthys gabrielino),* western spadefoot (*Spea hammondii),* Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus woottoni),* and least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus).*

The California species listed as Species of Special Concern or Fully Protected that required evaluation include southern California legless lizard (*Anniella stebbinsi),* California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentalis),* long-eared owl (*Asio otus),* coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri),* San Diego banded gecko (*Coleonyx variegatus abbotti),* yellow rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis),* red-diamond rattlesnake (*Crotalus ruber),* white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus),* western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus),* arroyo chub (*Gila orcuttii),* yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens),* loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus),* western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus),* San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia),* pocketed free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops femorosaccus),* southern grasshopper mouse (*Onychomys torridus ramona),* Los Angeles pocket mouse (*Perognathus longimembris brevinasus),* yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia),* American badger (*Taxidea taxus),* and south coast gartersnake (*Thamnophis sirtalis* pop. 1).

The migratory bird species that required evaluation include the Allen's hummingbird (*Selasphorus sasin*), Belding's savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi*), Bullock's oriole (*Icterus bullockii*), California gull (*Larus californicus*), California thrasher (*Toxostoma redivivum*), common yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas sinuosa*), golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Lawrence's goldfinch (*Spinus lawrencei*), northern harrier (*Circus hudsonius*), oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*), olive-sided flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*), Santa Barbara song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia graminea*), western screech-owl (*Megascops kennicottii cardonensis*), and wrentit (*Chamaea fasciata*).

These species and their habitats are listed in **Table 1** and **Table 2** below.

Table 1.

Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within the Study Area					
Common Name	***Scientific Name***	***Status Fed/CA/ other***	***Habitat and Seasonal Distribution in California***	***Habitat Present/ Absent***	***Likelihood of Occurrence Within the Study Area***
Plants					
Munz's onion	*Allium munzii*	FE/ST/1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Valley and foothill grassland. Blooms: March to May Elevation: 375 to 1070 m	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
San Diego ambrosia	*Ambrosia pumila*	FE/--/1B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools Blooms: April to October Elevation: 20 to 415 m	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Marsh sandwort	*Arenaria paludicola*	FE/SE/1B.1	Marshes and swamps Blooms May to August Elevation: 3 to 170 m	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Nevin's barberry	*Berberis nevinii*	FE/SE/1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian scrub Blooms: February to June Elevation: 70 to 825 m	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Salt marsh bird's-beak	*Chloropyron maritimum* ssp. *maritimum*	FE/SE/1B.1	Coastal dunes, Marshes and swamps Blooms: May to November Elevation: 0 to 30 m	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Slender-horned spineflower	*Dodecahema leptoceras*	FE/SE/1B.1	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub Blooms: April to June Elevation: 200 to 760 m	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.

Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within the Study Area					
Common Name	***Scientific Name***	***Status Fed/CA/ other***	***Habitat and Seasonal Distribution in California***	***Habitat Present/ Absent***	***Likelihood of Occurrence Within the Study Area***
Santa Ana river woollystar	*Eriastrum densifolium* ssp. *sanctorum*	FE/SE/1B.1	Chaparral, Coastal scrub Blooms: April to September Elevation: 91 to 610 m	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Gambel's water cress	*Nasturtium gambelii*	FE/ST/1B.1	Marshes and swamps (brackish, freshwater) Blooms: April to October Elevation: 5 to 330 m	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Invertebrates					
Crotch's Bumble Bee	*Bombus crotchii*	--/SC/--	Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Shrubland and grassland habitat. Food plant genera include milkweeds, lupines, medics, sages, clarkia, poppies, and wild buckwheats.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Monarch Butterfly	*Danaus plexippus*	PT/--/--	Grasslands and milkweed plants. Low incidence in California during winter. Critically important wintering areas in Coastal California.	Present	**Present:** One monarch butterfly was observed in the Study Area. No suitable habitat was observed in the Study Area.
Quino checkerspot butterfly	*Euphydryas editha quino*	FE/SC/--	Scrub habitats including California sagebrush, chamise and non-native/native grasslands.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Delhi Sands flower-loving fly	*Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*	FE/--/--	Found only in areas of the Delhi Sands formation in southwestern San Bernardino and northwestern Riverside counties. Requires fine, sandy soils, often with wholly or partly consolidated dunes and sparse vegetation. Oviposition requires shade.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.

Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within the Study Area					
Common Name	***Scientific Name***	***Status Fed/CA/ other***	***Habitat and Seasonal Distribution in California***	***Habitat Present/ Absent***	***Likelihood of Occurrence Within the Study Area***
Riverside fairy shrimp	*Streptocephalus woottoni*	FE/--/--	Vernal pools or other seasonal pools at least 30 centimeters in depth. Observed January through March in southern California.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Mammals					
San Bernardino kangaroo rat	*Dipodomys merriami parvus*	FE/SE/SSC	Alluvial scrub vegetation on sandy loam substrates characteristic of alluvial fans and flood plains, Coastal scrub.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Stephens' kangaroo rat	*Dipodomys stephensi*	FT/ST/--	Primarily annual and perennial grasslands, but also occurs in coastal scrub and sagebrush with sparse canopy cover.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Western mastiff bat	*Eumops perotis californicus*	--/--/BLMS, SSC	Desert, Woodland Hardwood, Woodland, Shrubland/chaparral, Cliff, Grassland/herbaceous, Bare rock/talus/scree. Roosts in crevices and shallow caves on the sides of cliffs and rock walls, and occasionally buildings. Roosts high above ground with unobstructed approach.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Western yellow bat	*Lasiurus xanthinus*	--/--/SSC	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats. Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
San Diego desert woodrat	*Neotoma lepida intermedia*	--/--/SSC	Coastal scrub of Southern California from San Diego County to San Luis Obispo County. Moderate to dense canopies preferred. They are particularly abundant in rock outcrops, rocky cliffs, and slopes.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.

Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within the Study Area					
Common Name	***Scientific Name***	***Status Fed/CA/ other***	***Habitat and Seasonal Distribution in California***	***Habitat Present/ Absent***	***Likelihood of Occurrence Within the Study Area***
Pocketed free-tailed bat	*Nyctinomops femorosaccus*	--/--/SSC	Found in a variety of arid areas in Southern California; pine-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, palm oasis, desert wash, and desert riparian scrub. Rocky areas with high cliffs.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Southern grasshopper mouse	*Onychomys torridus ramona*	--/--/SSC	Desert areas, especially scrub habitats with friable soils for digging. Prefers low to moderate shrub cover. Feeds almost exclusively on arthropods, specifically scorpions and orthopteran insects.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Los Angeles pocket mouse	*Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*	--/--/BLMS, SSC	Coastal scrub, Lower elevation grasslands and coastal sage communities in and around the Los Angeles Basin. Open ground with fine, sandy soils. May not dig extensive burrows, hiding under weeds and dead leaves instead.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
American badger	*Taxidea taxus*	--/--/SSC	Found in a wide variety of habitats, most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. Needs sufficient food, friable soils and open, uncultivated ground. Preys on burrowing rodents.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Fish					
Santa Ana sucker	*Catostomus santaanae*	FT/--/SSC	Primarily found in small to medium freshwater stream systems.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Arroyo chub	*Gila orcuttii*	--/--/SSC	Native to streams from Malibu Creek to San Luis Rey River Basin. Introduced into streams in the San Diego River Basin. Slow water stream sections with mud or sand bottoms.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.

Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within the Study Area					
Common Name	***Scientific Name***	***Status Fed/CA/ other***	***Habitat and Seasonal Distribution in California***	***Habitat Present/ Absent***	***Likelihood of Occurrence Within the Study Area***
Steelhead – southern California DPS	*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus* pop. 10	FE/SE/--	Federal listing refers to populations from Santa Maria River south to southern extent of range (San Mateo Creek in San Diego County). Southern steelhead likely have greater physiological tolerances to warmer water and more variable conditions. Aquatic and South coast flowing waters	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Santa Ana speckled dace	*Rhinichthys gabrielino*	PT/--/SSC	Headwaters of the Santa Ana and San Gabriel rivers. May be extirpated from the Los Angeles River system. Requires permanent flowing streams with summer water temps of 17-20 C. Usually inhabits shallow cobble and gravel riffles. Aquatic and South coast flowing waters	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Amphibians					
Arroyo Toad	*Anaxyrus californicus*	FE/--/SSC	Found in desert washes, riparian scrub and woodlands, and south coast flowing and standing waters.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Western spadefoot	*Spea hammondii*	PT/--/SSC	Occurs primarily in grassland, coastal scrub, valley-foothill woodlands, and vernal pool habitats.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Reptiles					
Southwestern Pond Turtle	*Actinemys pallida*	PT/--/SSC	Found in ponds, marshes, rivers, streams, and irrigation ditches, usually with aquatic vegetation and in proximity to adequate basking sites.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.

Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within the Study Area					
Common Name	***Scientific Name***	***Status Fed/CA/ other***	***Habitat and Seasonal Distribution in California***	***Habitat Present/ Absent***	***Likelihood of Occurrence Within the Study Area***
Southern California legless lizard	*Anniella stebbinsi*	--/--/SSC	Broadleaved upland forest, Chaparral, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub. Generally south of the Transverse Range, extending to northwestern Baja California. Occurs in sandy or loose loamy soils under sparse vegetation. Disjunct populations in the Tehachapi and Piute Mountains in Kern County.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
California glossy snake	*Arizona elegans occidentalis*	--/--/SSC	Variety of scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Coastal whiptail	*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*	--/--/SSC	Found in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland and riparian areas.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
San Diego banded gecko	*Coleonyx variegatus abbotti*	--/--/SSC	Chaparral, Coastal scrub. Found in granite or rocky outcrops in coastal scrub and chaparral habitats.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Red-diamond rattlesnake	*Crotalus ruber*	--/--/SSC	Chaparral, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub. Occurs in rocky areas and dense vegetation. Needs rodent burrows, cracks in rocks or surface cover objects.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
South coast gartersnake	*Thamnophis sirtalis* pop. 1	--/--/SSC	Southern California coastal plain from Ventura County to San Diego County, and from sea level to about 850 m. Marsh and upland habitats near permanent water with good strips of riparian vegetation.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Birds					

Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within the Study Area					
Common Name	***Scientific Name***	***Status Fed/CA/ other***	***Habitat and Seasonal Distribution in California***	***Habitat Present/ Absent***	***Likelihood of Occurrence Within the Study Area***
Tricolored Blackbird	*Agelaius tricolor*	--/ST/SSC	Typically inhabits freshwater marshes, swamps, and wetlands. Requires open water, protected nesting and foraging area within a few kilometers of the colony.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Long-eared Owl	*Asio otus*	--/--/SSC	Cismontane woodland, Great Basin scrub, Riparian forest, Riparian woodland, Upper montane coniferous forest. Require adjacent open land, productive of mice and the presence of old nests of crows, hawks, or magpies for breeding.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Burrowing Owl	*Athene cunicularia*	FC/--/SSC, BLMS	Prefer open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts and scrublands. Specifically, creosote bush scrub with flat, sandy soils. They are subterranean nesters, dependent on other burrowing mammals, most notably the ground squirrel.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Swainson's Hawk	*Buteo swainsoni*	--/ST/BLMS	Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa fields supporting rodent populations.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo	*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*	FT/SE/BLMS	Uses a variety of riparian habitats. Cottonwood and willow trees are important foraging habitat in areas where the species has been studied in California. Appears to require large blocks of riparian habitat for nesting.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.

Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within the Study Area					
Common Name	***Scientific Name***	***Status Fed/CA/ other***	***Habitat and Seasonal Distribution in California***	***Habitat Present/ Absent***	***Likelihood of Occurrence Within the Study Area***
Yellow rail	*Coturnicops noveboracensis*	--/--/SSC	Found in freshwater marshlands and meadow and seep habitats. Summer resident in eastern Sierra Nevada in Mono County.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
White-tailed kite	*Elanus leucurus*	--/--/BLMS, FP	Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland. Dense-topped trees from nesting and perching.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher	*Empidonax traillii extimus*	FE/SE/--	Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays. Breeds in dense riparian vegetation near surface water or saturated soils in the American Southwest.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Bald eagle	*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*	FD/SE-BLMS, FP	Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live trees with open branches, especially ponderosa pine. Roosts communally in winter. Ocean shore, lake margins, and rivers for both nesting and wintering. Most nests within 1 mile of water	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Yellow-breasted Chat	*Icteria virens*	--/--/SSC	Found in riparian forests, scrub, and woodlands.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Loggerhead Shrike	*Lanius ludovicianus*	--/--/SSC	Broken woodlands, savannah, pinyon-juniper, Joshua tree, and riparian woodlands, desert oases, scrub and washes. Prefers open country for hunting, with perches for scanning, and fairly dense shrubs and brush for nesting.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.

Special-Status Species Potentially Occurring within the Study Area					
Common Name	***Scientific Name***	***Status Fed/CA/ other***	***Habitat and Seasonal Distribution in California***	***Habitat Present/ Absent***	***Likelihood of Occurrence Within the Study Area***
California black rail	*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*	--/ST/FP	Inhabits freshwater marshes, wet meadows and shallow margins of saltwater marshes bordering larger bays.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Coastal California gnatcatcher	*Polioptila californica californica*	FT/--/SSC	Permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2500 ft in Southern California population.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Yellow Warbler	*Setophaga petechia*	--/--/SSC	Riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests in Cascades and Sierra Nevada. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.
Least Bell's Vireo	*Vireo bellii pusillus*	FE/SE/--	Inhabits low-elevation, riparian habitats with a dense shrub understory that is near water. The ideal habitat contains both canopy and shrub layers. They prefer to nest in willows but will also use shrubs, trees, and vines. Most least Bell's vireos are found below 2,000 feet elevation. Their breeding range is primarily coastal southern California, but they also occur at isolated oases in Mojave, Colorado and Vizcaino deserts.	Absent	**Not Expected:** No suitable habitat present in the Study Area.

SOURCE:

- CDFW Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), September 2025 for the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) 7.5-minute Riverside West quadrangle and eight surrounding quadrangles.
- California Native Plant Society (CNPS), September 2025 for the U.S. Geological Survey's (USGS) 7.5-minute Riverside West quadrangle and eight surrounding quadrangles.
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), September 2025 for Riverside County and Project Area coordinates.

a. Status:

Federal

FE	Federally listed as Endangered
FT	Federally listed as Threatened
FPD	Federally Proposed for Delisting
FC	Federal Candidate
FD	Federal Delisted
PE	Proposed Endangered
PT	Proposed Threatened
S	Federally Sensitive
SC	National Marine Fisheries Service or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service designated Species of Concern. Species of Concern status does not carry any procedural or substantive protections under the ESA.

State

SE	State-listed as Endangered
ST	State-listed as Threatened
SPD	State-Proposed for Delisting
S	State Sensitive
SR	State Rare
SC	State Candidate
PE	Proposed Endangered
WL	Watch List
SSC	California Department of Fish and Game designated "Species of Special Concern"

Other

CH	Critical Habitat
FP	California Department of Fish and Game designated "Fully Protected"– Permit required for "take"
CWL	California Department of Fish and Game designated "California Watch List"
SLC	California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Ranking Species of Local Concern
1B	California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Ranking. Defined as plants that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere.
2	California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Ranking. Defined as plants that are rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
3	California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Ranking. Plants About Which More Information is Needed - A Review List.
BLMS	Bureau of Land Management Sensitive

Recent modifications to the CNPS Ranking System include the addition of a new Threat Code extension to listed species (e.g., List 1B.1, List 2.2 etc.). A Threat Code extension of x.1 signifies that a species is seriously endangered in California; x.2 is fairly endangered in California; and x.3 is not very endangered in California.

b. Likelihood of occurrence evaluations:

A rating of **"High"** indicates that all of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present and/or most of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is highly suitable. The species has a high potential of being found on the site.

A rating of **"Moderate"** indicates that some of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or only some of the habitat on or adjacent to the site is unsuitable. The species has a moderate potential of being found on the site.

A rating of **"Low"** indicates that few of the habitat components meeting the species requirements are present, and/or the majority of habitat on and adjacent to the site is unsuitable or of very poor quality. The species is not likely to be found on the site.

A rating of "**Present"** indicates that the species is observed on the site or has been recorded (e.g., CNDDB, other reports) on the site recently (within the last 5 years).

A rating of "**Not Expected"** indicates that habitat on and adjacent to the site is clearly unsuitable for the species requirements (foraging, breeding, cover, substrate, elevation, hydrology, plant community, site history, disturbance regime). The species is not expected to be found on the site.

3.3 Migratory Bird Treaty Act

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 (MBTA) decrees that migratory birds and their parts (including eggs, nests, and feathers) are federally protected. The MBTA is the domestic law that affirms, or implements, the United States commitment to four international conventions (with Canada, Japan, Mexico, and Russia) for the protection of a shared migratory bird resource. Each of the conventions protect selected species of birds that are common to these countries (i.e., they occur in these countries at some point during their annual life cycle). Certain birds are protected under the MBTA and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act. Activities that result in a take of migratory birds or eagles is prohibited unless permitted and authorized by the USFWS.

Based on the IPaC and CNDDB database review, Terracon identified the following migratory Bird of Conservation Concern that may require evaluation for potential to occur in the Study Area. The species are listed in **Table 2** below.

Table 2. Migratory Birds with Potential of Presence in Study Area

Species Name	Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC)	Seasonal Occurrence in Study Area
Allen's hummingbird (*Selasphorus sasin*)	Yes	Breeds Feb 1 to Jul 15
Belding's savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi*)	Yes	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 15
Bullock's oriole (*Icterus bullockii*)	Yes	Breeds Mar 21 to Jul 25
California gull (*Larus californicus*)	Yes	Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 31
California thrasher (*Toxostoma redivivum*)	Yes	Breeds Jan 1 to Jun 31
common yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas sinuosa*)	Yes	Breeds May 20 to Jul 31
golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)	No	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31
Lawrence's goldfinch (*Spinus lawrencei*)	Yes	Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20
northern harrier (*Circus hudsonius*)	Yes	Breeds Apr 1 to Sep 15
oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*)	Yes	Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15
olive-sided flycatcher (*Contopus cooperi*)	Yes	Breeds May 20 to Aug 31
Santa Barbara song sparrow (*Melospiza melodia graminea*)	Yes	Breeds Mar 1 to Sep 5
western screech-owl (*Megascops kennicottii cardonensis*)	Yes	Breeds Mar 1 to Jun 30
wrentit (*Chamaea fasciata*)	Yes	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10

Based on a review of readily available documentation for the Study Area including the IPaC report, CNDDB query, aerial imagery, and the site visit, the Study Area contains suitable habitat for one or more of the above-mentioned migratory birds of concern.

3.4 Compliance with the WR-MSHCP

The purpose of this section is to document existing biological resources, identify general vegetation types, and assess the potential biological and regulatory constraints associated with the proposed Project as outlined by the WR-MSHCP. The following sections summarize the Study Area's relationship with the WR-MSHCP criteria areas and compliance guidelines. The proposed Project is public development by RCCD and therefore is considered a covered activity outside of Criteria Areas.

Criteria Areas

The 5.7-acre Study Area is located entirely within the WR-MSHCP Plan Area. However, the Study Area is not located in a WR-MSHCP Criteria Area, Cell Group, or Linkage Area (WRCRCA 2025). As a result, no Habitat Evaluation, and Acquisition Negotiation Strategy, Joint Project Review, or Criteria Area Consistency Analysis is required.

Criteria Area Species Survey Area

The Study Area does not occur within a predetermined Survey Area for WR-MSHCP criteria area plant species; therefore, no criteria area plant surveys are required (WRCRCA 2025).

The proposed project is compliant with WR-MSHCP Section 6.3.2.

Narrow Endemic Plant Species Survey Area

The Study Area does not occur within a predetermined Survey Area for WR-MSHCP narrow endemic plant species; therefore, no endemic plant surveys are required (WRCRCA 2025).

The proposed project is compliant with WR-MSHCP Section 6.1.3.

Amphibian Species Survey Area

The Study Area does not occur within a predetermined Amphibian Species Survey Area; therefore, no amphibian surveys are required (WRCRCA 2025).

The proposed project is compliant with WR-MSHCP Section 6.3.2 and 6.1.2.

Mammal Species Survey Area

The Study Area does not occur within a Mammal Species Survey Area; therefore, no mammal surveys are required (WRCRCA 2025).

The proposed project is compliant with WR-MSHCP Section 6.3.2.

Burrowing Owl Survey Area

The Study Area does not occur within a predetermined Survey Area for the burrowing owl and suitable habitat was not observed; therefore, no burrowing owl surveys are required (WRCRCA 2025).

The proposed project is compliant with WR-MSHCP Section 6.3.2.

WR-MSHCP Riparian/Riverine Areas and Vernal Pools

No riverine features or riparian vegetation represented by WR-MSHCP Section 6.1.2 riverine/riparian resources were observed within the Study Area. Additionally, no vernal pool resources, seasonal depressions, or associated clay substrates were documented on site (USFWS 2025). Therefore, WR-MSHCP Section 6.1.2 resources are not present within the Study Area and a WR-MSHCP Determination of Biologically Equivalent or Superior Preservation (DBESP) will not be required.

The proposed project is compliant with WR-MSHCP Section 6.1.2.

Urban/Wildlands Interface

The WR-MSHCP Urban/Wildlands Interface guidelines presented in Section 6.1.4 are intended to address indirect effects associated with locating commercial, mixed uses and residential developments in proximity to a WR-MSHCP Conservation Area (existing Public/Quasi-Public Lands). The Study Area is not located within or adjacent to a proposed or existing Public/Quasi-Public Conserved Lands area (WRCRCA 2025). The nearest area is located approximately one mile to the west.

The proposed project is compliant with WR-MSHCP Section 6.1.4.

Fuels Management

The fuels management guidelines presented in Section 6.4 of the WR-MSHCP are intended to address brush management activities around new development within or adjacent to WR-MSHCP Conservation Areas. The Study Area is not located within or adjacent to a proposed or existing Public/Quasi-Public Conserved Lands area (WRCRCA 2025). The nearest area is located approximately one mile to the west.

The proposed project is compliant with WR-MSHCP Section 6.4.

4. Results

The proposed Study Area consists of a developed college campus with a cement-lined canal running through a portion of the site. A site visit was conducted on September 25, 2025, by Terracon biologists to document existing site conditions. Vegetation within the site consisted primarily of ornamental species including tree aeonium (*Aeonium arboreum*), western redbud (*Cercis occidentalis*), tuckeroo (*Cupaniopsis anacardioides*), Mediterranean cypress (*Cupressus sempervirens*), silver dollar gum (*Eucalyptus polyanthemos*), red ironbark (*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*), chaparral yucca (*Hesperoyucca whipplei*), creeping lantana (*Lantana montevidensis*), American sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), crimson bottlebrush (*Melaleuca citrina*), heavenly bamboo (*Nandina domestica*), *Pinus* sp., Japanese cheesewood (*Pittosporum tobira*), Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*), Indian hawthorn (*Rhaphiolepis indica*), firecracker plant (*Russelia equisetiformis*), Peruvian pepper tree (*Schinus molle*), Brazilian pepper (*Schinus terebinthifolia*), and Chinese elm (*Ulmus parvifolia*).

Wildlife species observed during the site visit include monarch butterfly (*Danaus plexippus),* Anna's hummingbird (*Calypte anna),* American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos),* red-shouldered bug (*Jadera haematoloma*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos)*, California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*), western fence lizard (Sceloporus occidentalis), and lesser goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*).

Photographs taken during the site visit are displayed in **Appendix B**.

5. Recommendations

Due to the potential for migratory bird species to nest near the site, Terracon's resulting recommendation includes conducting pre-construction nesting bird surveys if construction is scheduled to take place during the typical nesting bird season (January 1 – September 15).

No habitat for special-status species was identified within the Study Area. If special-status plant, wildlife, or migratory bird species are observed during the pre-construction surveys, a qualified biologist, in coordination with the appropriate wildlife agency, shall formulate a strategy for avoidance, minimization, or mitigation of impacts to the species present within the project site.

One monarch butterfly was observed on-site during the field survey. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) proposed listing the monarch butterfly as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) on December 12, 2024. Because it is not currently listed, there are no mitigation measure requirements. However, Terracon recommends avoidance by stopping work if a monarch butterfly is present during project activities.

6. Conclusions

Terracon identified one (1) special-status wildlife species within the Study Area, but there was no suitable habitat present within the Study Area. Terracon recommends avoidance by stopping work if a monarch butterfly is present during project activities and conducting pre-construction nesting bird surveys to avoid impacts on potential nests in compliance with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA).

7. Closing

Terracon appreciates the opportunity to submit this report to Riverside Community College District. If you have questions or concerns regarding this assessment, please contact Rachel Spellenberg by phone at 310-627-3426, or via email, at rachel.spellenberg@terracon.com.

8. References

Riverside County Transportation and Land Management Agency (RCTLMA). 2025. *Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan*. Available from: https://planning.rctlma.org/epd/wr-mshcp

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2025. *National Wetlands Inventory Surface Waters and Wetlands*. Available from: https://fwsprimary.wim.usgs.gov/wetlands/apps/wetlands-mapper/

Western Riverside County Regional Conservation Authority (WRCRCA). 2025. *RCA MSHCP Information Map*. Available from: https://wrcrca.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=2b9d4520bd5f4d35add35fb58808c1b7

Appendix A – Exhibits

Exhibit 1 – Site Diagram

Exhibits 2a & 2b – CNDDB Occurrence Maps



Legend

Study Area (5.7 acres)



0 100 200 400 Feet

1:1,200 1 inch equals 100 feet

DATA SOURCES:
ESRI WMS - World Aerial Imagery, OpenStreetMap

Project No.:	CB257021
Date:	Oct 2025
Drawn By:	RS
Reviewed By:	KC

Terracon
Explore with us
1355 E. Cooley Drive Colton, CA 92324
PH. (909) 824-7311 terracon.com

SITE DIAGRAM

Biological Habitat Assessment

Riverside City College New Cosmetology Building
Riverside, CA

Exhibit

1

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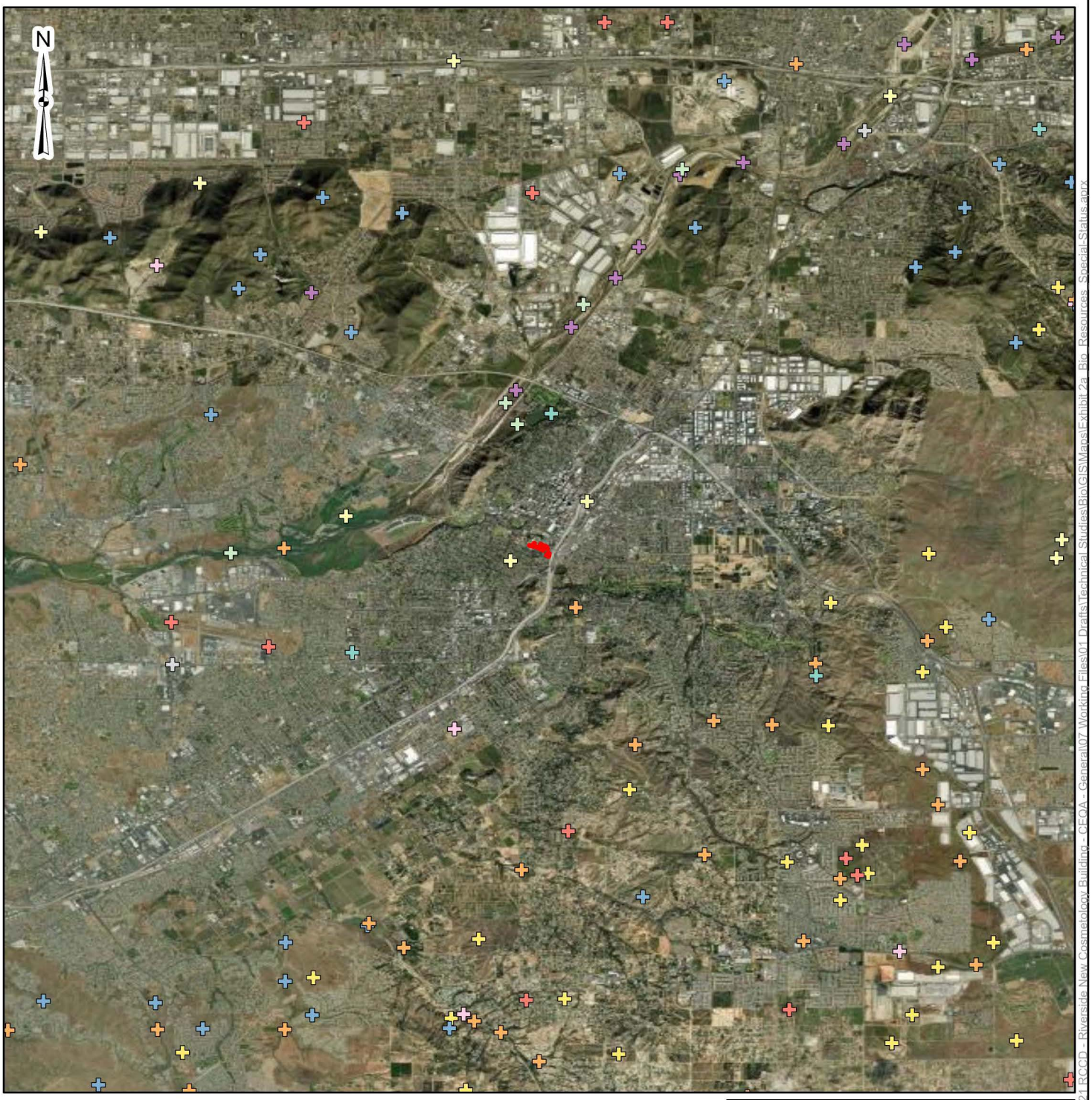

Legend

- Study Area (5.7 acres)

Occurrences (CDFW 2025)

- California black rail
- Crotch's bumble bee
- Delhi Sands flower-loving fly
- Gambel's water cress
- Munz's onion
- Nevin's barberry
- Riverside fairy shrimp
- San Bernardino kangaroo rat
- San Diego ambrosia
- Santa Ana River woollystar
- Santa Ana sucker
- Stephens' kangaroo rat
- Swainson's hawk
- arroyo toad
- bald eagle
- burrowing owl
- coastal California gnatcatcher
- least Bell's vireo
- marsh sandwort
- quino checkerspot butterfly
- salt marsh bird's-beak
- slender-horned spineflower
- southwestern willow flycatcher
- steelhead - southern California DPS
- tricolored blackbird
- western yellow-billed cuckoo

0 1 2 4 Miles

1:126,720 1 inch equals 2 miles

DATA SOURCES:
ESRI WMS - World Aerial Imagery, OpenStreetMap
CNDDB (CDFW 2025)

Project No.:	CB257021
Date:	Oct 2025
Drawn By:	RS
Reviewed By:	KC

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CNDDB SPECIAL-STATUS OCCURENCE MAP

Biological Habitat Assessment

Riverside City College New Cosmetology Building
Riverside, CA

Exhibit

2a

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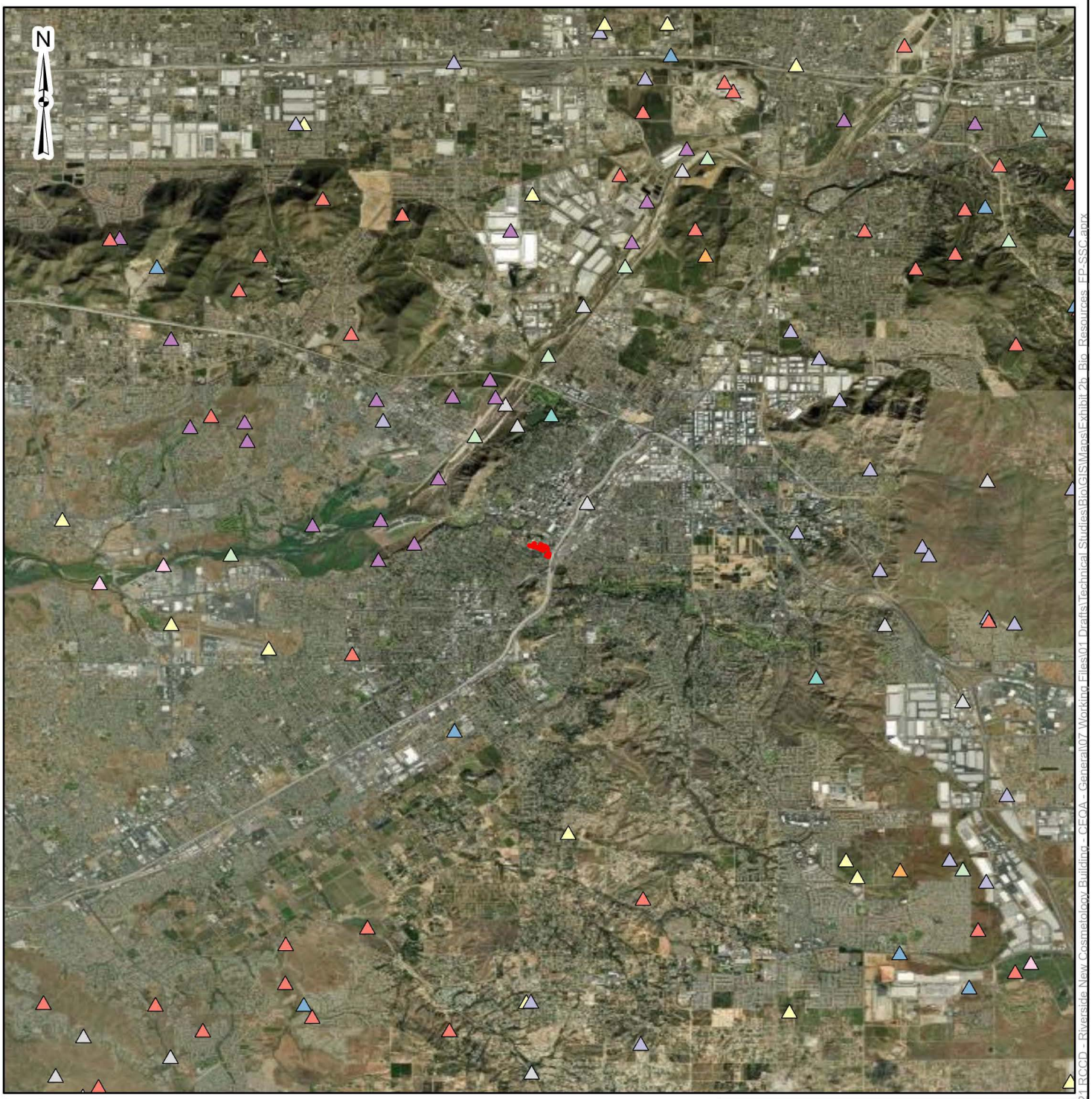

Legend

- Study Area (5.7 acres)

Occurrences (CDFW 2025)

- American badger
- California black rail
- California glossy snake
- Los Angeles pocket mouse
- San Bernardino kangaroo rat
- San Diego banded gecko
- San Diego desert woodrat
- Santa Ana speckled dace
- Santa Ana sucker
- Southern California legless lizard
- arroyo chub
- arroyo toad
- bald eagle
- burrowing owl
- coast horned lizard
- coastal California gnatcatcher
- coastal whiptail
- loggerhead shrike
- long-eared owl
- pocketed free-tailed bat
- red-diamond rattlesnake
- south coast gartersnake
- southern grasshopper mouse
- southwestern pond turtle
- tricolored blackbird
- western mastiff bat
- western spadefoot
- western yellow bat
- white-tailed kite
- yellow rail
- yellow warbler
- yellow-breasted chat

0 1 2 4 Miles

1:126,720 1 inch equals 2 miles

DATA SOURCES:
ESRI WMS - World Aerial Imagery, OpenStreetMap
CNDDB (CDFW 2025)

Project No.:	CB257021
Date:	Oct 2025
Drawn By:	RS
Reviewed By:	KC

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CNDDB SSC-FP OCCURENCE MAP

Biological Habitat Assessment

Riverside City College New Cosmetology Building
Riverside, CA

Exhibit

2b

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Appendix B – Photograph Log

Photo 1	
Date: September 25, 2025	
Description: View of Parking Lot G from the southern boundary (Terracina Dr.) facing northeast.	
Photo 2	
Date: September 25, 2025	
Description: Additional view of Parking Lot G from the southern boundary (Terracina Dr.) facing north.	

Photo 3	
Date: September 25, 2025	
Description: View of Parking Lot G from the eastern boundary (Saunders St.) facing northwest.	
Photo 4	
Date: September 25, 2025	
Description: Additional view of Parking Lot G from the eastern portion (Saunders St.) facing west.	

Photo 5	
Date: September 25, 2025	
Description: View of potential utility tie-in location on eastern portion of the site (Saunders St.) facing northeast.	
Photo 6	
Date: September 25, 2025	
Description: View of potential utility tie-in location on the eastern portion of the site facing east.	

Photo 7	
Date: September 25, 2025	
Description: View of the laydown area in Parking Lot U from the southwest corner facing northeast.	
Photo 8	
Date: September 25, 2025	
Description: View of the laydown area in Parking Lot U from the southeast corner facing northeast.	

Photo 9	
Date: September 25, 2025	
Description: View of the laydown area in Parking Lot U from the northwest corner facing south.	
Photo 10	
Date: September 25, 2025	
Description: View of potential utility tie-in location on the northwestern portion of the site facing east.	

Photo 11	
Date: September 25, 2025	
Description: View from the northwestern portion of the site facing south.	
Photo 12	
Date: September 25, 2025	
Description: View of the canal on the eastern side of Parking Lot G on the northern boundary of the site facing northeast.	

Photo 13	
Date: September 25, 2025	
Description: View of the canal on the eastern side of Parking Lot G on the northern boundary of the site facing southwest.	
Photo 14	
Date: September 25, 2025	
Description: View of the canal on the eastern side of Parking Lot G on the southern boundary of the site facing northeast.	

Appendix C – IPaC Letter Report

IPaC **U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service**

IPaC resource list

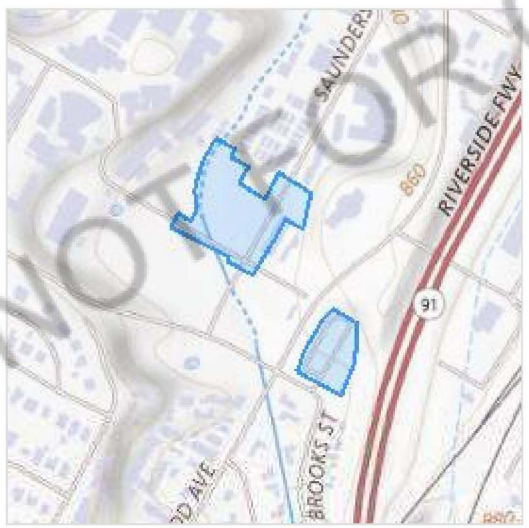
This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list 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.

---

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
Stephens' Kangaroo Rat Dipodomys stephensi (incl. D. cascus) Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3495	Threatened

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

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Southwestern Pond Turtle Actinemys pallida Wherever found No critical habitat has been designated for this species. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4768	Proposed Threatened

Amphibians

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

NAME	STATUS
Western Spadefoot Spea hammondii No critical habitat has been designated for this species.	Proposed Threatened

Fishes

NAME	STATUS
Santa Ana Sucker Catostomus santaanae There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3785	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

Flowering Plants

NAME	STATUS
Nevin's Barberry Berberis nevinii Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8025	Endangered
San Diego Ambrosia Ambrosia pumila Wherever found There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8287	Endangered
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 habitats, should follow appropriate regulations and consider implementing appropriate avoidance and minimization measures, as described in the various links on this page.

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

There are Bald Eagles and/or Golden Eagles in your project area.

Measures for Proactively Minimizing Eagle Impacts
For information on how to best avoid and minimize disturbance to nesting bald eagles, please review the National Bald Eagle Management Guidelines. You may employ the timing and activity-specific distance recommendations in this document when designing your project/activity to avoid and minimize eagle impacts. For bald eagle information specific to Alaska, please refer to Bald Eagle Nesting and Sensitivity to Human Activity.

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

The FWS does not currently have guidelines for avoiding and minimizing disturbance to nesting Golden Eagles. For site-specific recommendations regarding nesting Golden Eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional Migratory Bird Office or Ecological Services Field Office.

If disturbance or take of eagles cannot be avoided, an incidental take permit may be available to authorize any take that results from, but is not the purpose of, an otherwise lawful activity. For assistance making this determination for Bald Eagles, visit the Do I Need A Permit Tool. For assistance making this determination for golden eagles, please consult with the appropriate Regional Migratory Bird Office or Ecological Services Field Office.

Ensure Your Eagle List is Accurate and Complete

If your project area is in a poorly surveyed area in IPaC, your list may not be complete and you may need to rely on other resources to determine what species may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys). Please review the Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles, to help you properly interpret the report for your specified location, including determining if there is sufficient data to ensure your list is accurate.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to bald or golden eagles on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these bald or golden eagles are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

Review the FAQs

The FAQs below provide important additional information and resources.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Golden Eagle Aquila chrysaetos This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680	Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

NOT FOR CONSULTATION

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

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 year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

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

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

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. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

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

Survey Timeframe
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.

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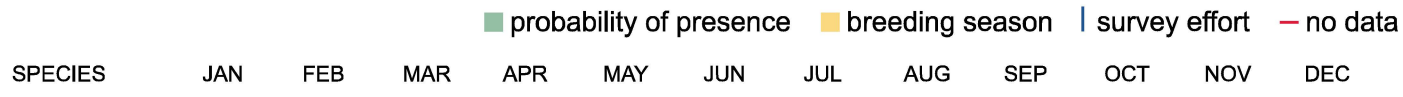
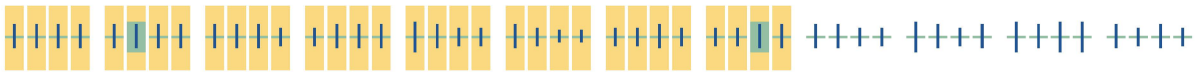


Golden Eagle
Non-BCC
Vulnerable



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

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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
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.

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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 (Service).

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

Measures for Proactively Minimizing Migratory Bird Impacts

Your IPaC Migratory Bird list showcases birds of concern, including Birds of Conservation Concern (BCC), in your project location. This is not a comprehensive list of all birds found in your project area. However, you can help proactively minimize significant impacts to all birds at your project location by implementing the measures in the Nationwide avoidance and minimization

measures for birds document, and any other project-specific avoidance and minimization measures suggested at the link Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds for the birds of concern on your list below.

Ensure Your Migratory Bird List is Accurate and Complete

If your project area is in a poorly surveyed area, your list may not be complete and you may need to rely on other resources to determine what species may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys). Please review the Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles document, to help you properly interpret the report for your specified location, including determining if there is sufficient data to ensure your list is accurate.

For guidance on when to schedule activities or implement avoidance and minimization measures to reduce impacts to migratory birds on your list, see the "Probability of Presence Summary" below to see when these birds are most likely to be present and breeding in your project area.

Review the FAQs

The FAQs below provide important additional information and resources.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
Allen's Hummingbird Selasphorus sasin This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9637	Breeds Feb 1 to Jul 15
Belding's Savannah Sparrow Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8	Breeds Apr 1 to Aug 15
Bullock's Oriole Icterus bullockii This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Mar 21 to Jul 25
California Gull Larus californicus This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Mar 1 to Jul 31
California Thrasher Toxostoma redivivum This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Jan 1 to Jul 31

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Common Yellowthroat Geothlypis trichas sinuosa — Breeds May 20 to Jul 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2084

Golden Eagle Aquila chrysaetos — Breeds Jan 1 to Aug 31

This is not a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) in this area, but warrants attention because of the Eagle Act or for potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1680

Lawrence's Goldfinch Spinus lawrencei — Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464

Northern Harrier Circus hudsonius — Breeds Apr 1 to Sep 15

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8350

Nuttall's Woodpecker Dryobates nuttallii — Breeds Apr 1 to Jul 20

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9410

Oak Titmouse Baeolophus inornatus — Breeds Mar 15 to Jul 15

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9656

Olive-sided Flycatcher Contopus cooperi — Breeds May 20 to Aug 31

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3914

Santa Barbara Song Sparrow Melospiza melodia graminea — Breeds Mar 1 to Sep 5

This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA
https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5513

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Western Screech-owl Megascops kennicottii cardonensis — Breeds Mar 1 to Jun 30
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA

Wrentit Chamaea fasciata — Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10
This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.

Probability of Presence Summary

The graphs below provide our best understanding of when birds of concern are most likely to be present in your project area. This information can be used to tailor and schedule your project activities to avoid or minimize impacts to birds. Please make sure you read "Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles", specifically the FAQ section titled "Proper Interpretation and Use of Your Migratory Bird Report" before using or attempting to interpret this report.

Probability of Presence (■)

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 year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

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

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. 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.

To see a bar's probability of presence score, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

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.

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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. The number of surveys is expressed as a range, for example, 33 to 64 surveys.

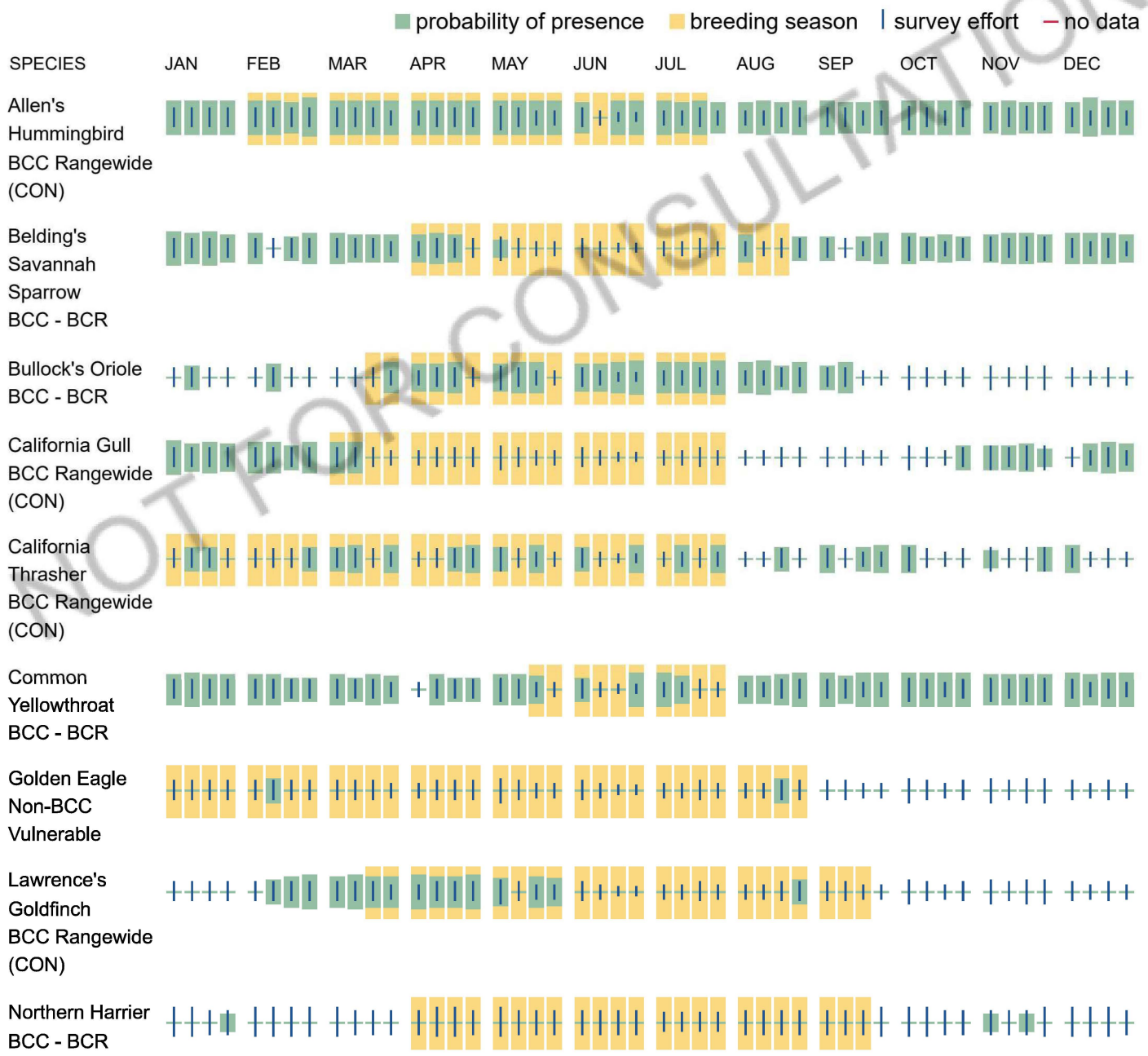
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

No Data (–)

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

Survey Timeframe

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.



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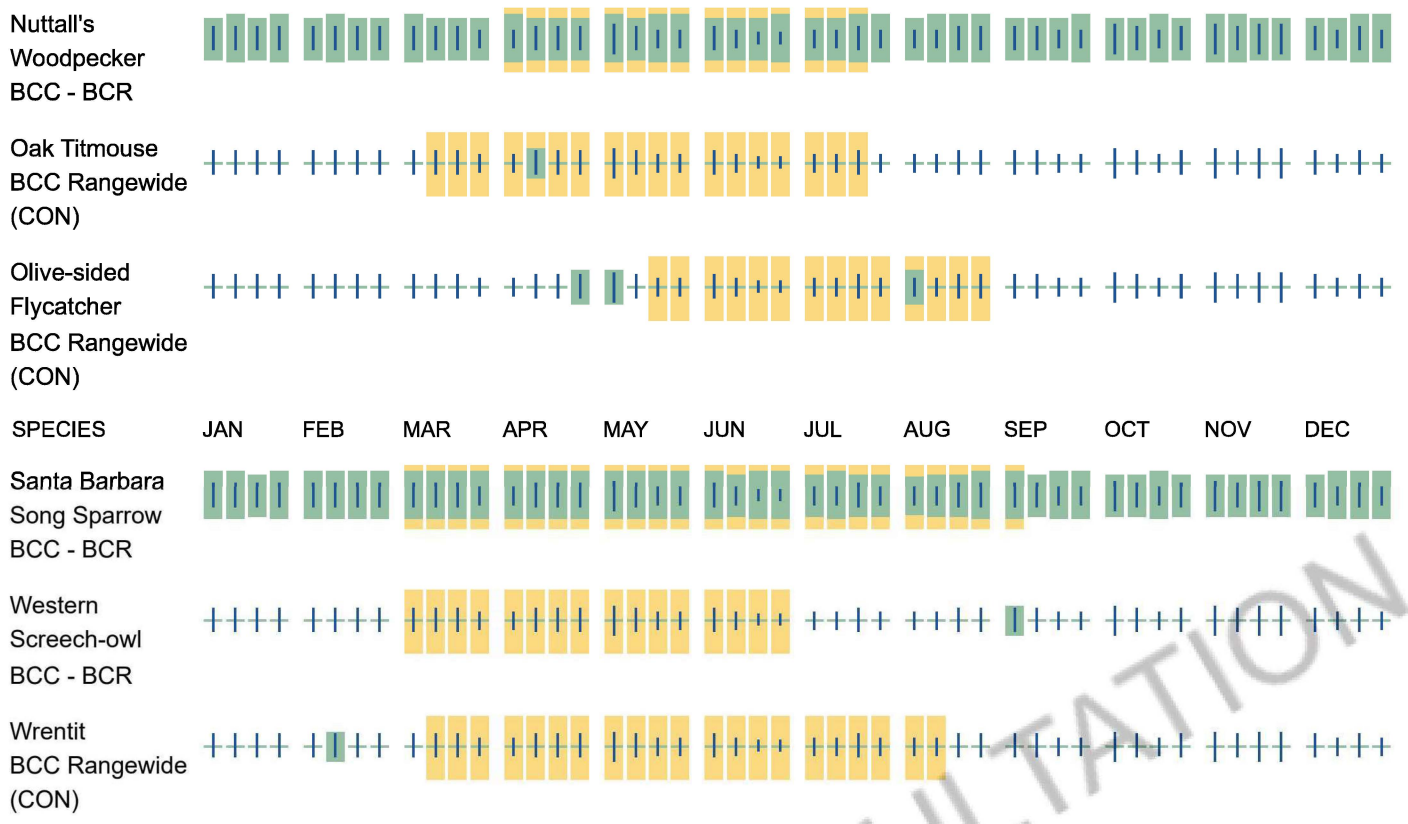

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Migratory Bird FAQs

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);
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”.

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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:
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.

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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
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.

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.

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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.

This location did not intersect any wetlands mapped by NWI.

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.

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Appendix D – CNDDB Query

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH and WILDLIFE **RareFind**

Query Summary:
Quad IS (Riverside East (3311783) OR Riverside West (3311784) OR Steele Peak (3311773) OR Lake Mathews (3311774) OR Corona North (3311785) OR Corona South (3311775) OR Guasti (3411715) OR Fontana (3411714) OR San Bernardino South (3411713))
AND Federal Listing Status IS (Endangered OR Threatened OR Proposed Endangered OR Candidate) OR State Listing Status IS (Endangered OR Threatened OR Candidate Endangered OR Candidate Threatened)

Print Close

CNDDB Element Query Results

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Element Code	Total Occs	Returned Occs	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	CA Rare Plant Rank	Other Status	Habitats
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	Birds	ABPBXB0020	960	8	None	Threatened	G1G2	S2	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_EN-Endangered, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Swamp, Wetland
Allium munzii	Munz's onion	Monocots	PMLIL022Z0	21	6	Endangered	Threatened	G1	S1	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Pinon & juniper woodlands, Valley & foothill grassland
Ambrosia pumila	San Diego ambrosia	Dicots	PDAST0C0M0	61	1	Endangered	None	G1	S1	1B.1	SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley & foothill grassland
Anaxyrus californicus	arroyo toad	Amphibians	AAABB01230	139	1	Endangered	None	G1G2	S2	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_EN-Endangered	Desert wash, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland, South coast flowing waters, South coast standing waters
Arenaria paludicola	marsh sandwort	Dicots	PDCAR040L0	19	1	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1	SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Wetland
Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	Birds	ABNSB10010	2261	45	None	Candidate Endangered	G4	S2	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Valley & foothill grassland
Berberis nevinii	Nevin's barberry	Dicots	PDBER060A0	32	1	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub,

												Riparian scrub
Bombus crotchii	Crotch's bumble bee	Insects	IIHYM24480	786	21	None	Candidate Endangered	G2	S2	null	IUCN_EN-Endangered	null
Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's hawk	Birds	ABNKC19070	2585	3	None	Threatened	G5	S4	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Great Basin grassland, Riparian forest, Riparian woodland, Valley & foothill grassland
Catostomus santaanae	Santa Ana sucker	Fish	AFCJC02190	28	8	Threatened	None	G1	S1	null	AFS_TH-Threatened, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_EN-Endangered	Aquatic, South coast flowing waters
Chloropyron maritimum ssp. maritimum	salt marsh bird's-beak	Dicots	PDSCR0J0C2	26	1	Endangered	Endangered	G4?T1	S1	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive, SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank, SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	Coastal dunes, Marsh & swamp, Salt marsh, Wetland
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis	western yellow-billed cuckoo	Birds	ABNRB02022	165	6	Threatened	Endangered	G5T2T3	S1	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, USFS_S-Sensitive	Riparian forest
Dipodomys merriami parvus	San Bernardino kangaroo rat	Mammals	AMAFD03143	76	9	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1	S1	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Coastal scrub
Dipodomys stephensi	Stephens' kangaroo rat	Mammals	AMAFD03100	226	76	Threatened	Threatened	G2	S3	null	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	Coastal scrub, Valley & foothill grassland
Dodecahema leptoceras	slender-horned spineflower	Dicots	PDPGN0V010	42	1	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub
Empidonax traillii extimus	southwestern willow flycatcher	Birds	ABPAE33043	75	3	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S3	null	null	Riparian woodland
Eriastrum densifolium ssp. sanctorum	Santa Ana River woollystar	Dicots	PDPLM03035	31	16	Endangered	Endangered	G4T1	S1	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral, Coastal scrub
Euphydryas editha quino	quino checkerspot butterfly	Insects	IILEPK405L	185	7	Endangered	Candidate Endangered	G4G5T1T2	S1S2	null	null	Chaparral, Coastal scrub
Haliaeetus leucocephalus	bald eagle	Birds	ABNKC10010	334	5	Delisted	Endangered	G5	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDF_S-Sensitive, CDFW_FP-Fully Protected, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive	Lower montane coniferous forest, Oldgrowth
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus	California black rail	Birds	ABNME03041	304	3	None	Threatened	G3T1	S2	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_FP-Fully Protected, IUCN_EN-Endangered	Brackish marsh, Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Salt marsh, Wetland
Nasturtium gambelii	Gambel's water cress	Dicots	PDBRA270V0	13	1	Endangered	Threatened	G1	S1	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG-California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden	Brackish marsh, Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Wetland
Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus pop. 10	steelhead - southern California DPS	Fish	AFCHA0209J	19	1	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1Q	S1	null	AFS_EN-Endangered	Aquatic, South coast flowing waters

Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	Birds	ABPBJ08081	1159	81	Threatened	None	G4G5T3Q	S2	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub
Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis	Delhi Sands flower-loving fly	Insects	IIDIP05021	36	36	Endangered	None	G1T1	S1	null	null	Interior dunes
Streptocephalus woottoni	Riverside fairy shrimp	Crustaceans	ICBRA07010	83	2	Endangered	None	G1G2	S2	null	IUCN_EN-Endangered	Coastal scrub, Valley & foothill grassland, Vernal pool, Wetland
Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	Birds	ABPBW01114	505	48	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S3	null	null	Riparian forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH and WILDLIFE **RareFind**

Query Summary:
Quad IS (Riverside East (3311783) OR Riverside West (3311784) OR Steele Peak (3311773) OR Lake Mathews (3311774) OR Corona North (3311785) OR Corona South (3311775) OR Guasti (3411715) OR Fontana (3411714) OR San Bernardino South (3411713))
AND Other Status CONTAINS (CDFW_FP-Fully Protected OR CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern)

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CNDDB Element Query Results

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Element Code	Total Occs	Returned Occs	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	CA Rare Plant Rank	Other Status	Habitats
Actinemys pallida	southwestern pond turtle	Reptiles	ARAAD02032	481	1	Proposed Threatened	None	G2	SNR	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_VU-Vulnerable, USFS_S-Sensitive	null
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	Birds	ABPBXB0020	960	8	None	Threatened	G1G2	S2	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_EN-Endangered, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Swamp, Wetland
Anaxyrus californicus	arroyo toad	Amphibians	AAABB01230	139	1	Endangered	None	G1G2	S2	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_EN-Endangered	Desert wash, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland, South coast flowing waters, South coast standing waters
Anniella stebbinsi	Southern California legless lizard	Reptiles	ARACC01060	427	37	None	None	G3	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive	Broadleaved upland forest, Chaparral, Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub
Arizona elegans occidentalis	California glossy snake	Reptiles	ARADB01017	260	10	None	None	G5T2	S2	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	null
Asio otus	long-eared owl	Birds	ABNSB13010	56	2	None	None	G5	S3?	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Cismontane woodland, Great Basin scrub, Riparian forest, Riparian woodland, Upper montane coniferous forest
Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri	coastal whiptail	Reptiles	ARACJ02143	148	9	None	None	G5T5	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	null

Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	Birds	ABNSB10010	2261	45	None	Candidate Endangered	G4	S2	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, Valley & foothill grassland
Catostomus santaanae	Santa Ana sucker	Fish	AFCJC02190	28	8	Threatened	None	G1	S1	null	AFS_TH-Threatened, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_EN-Endangered	Aquatic, South coast flowing waters
Coleonyx variegatus abbotti	San Diego banded gecko	Reptiles	ARACD01031	8	2	None	None	G5T5	S1S2	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Chaparral, Coastal scrub
Coturnicops noveboracensis	yellow rail	Birds	ABNME01010	45	1	None	None	G4	S2	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive, USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Freshwater marsh, Meadow & seep
Crotalus ruber	red-diamond rattlesnake	Reptiles	ARADE02090	192	51	None	None	G4	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub
Dipodomys merriami parvus	San Bernardino kangaroo rat	Mammals	AMAFD03143	76	9	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1	S1	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Coastal scrub
Elanus leucurus	white-tailed kite	Birds	ABNKC06010	190	1	None	None	G5	S3S4	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_FP-Fully Protected, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Cismontane woodland, Marsh & swamp, Riparian woodland, Valley & foothill grassland, Wetland
Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	Mammals	AMACD02011	296	7	None	None	G4G5T4	S3S4	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley & foothill grassland
Gila orcuttii	arroyo chub	Fish	AFCJB13120	49	6	None	None	G1	S2	null	AFS_VU-Vulnerable, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_VU-Vulnerable, USFS_S-Sensitive	Aquatic, South coast flowing waters

Haliaeetus leucocephalus	bald eagle	Birds	ABNKC10010	334	5	Delisted	Endangered	G5	S3	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDF_S-Sensitive, CDFW_FP-Fully Protected, IUCN_LC-Least Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive	Lower montane coniferous forest, Oldgrowth
Icteria virens	yellow-breasted chat	Birds	ABPBX24010	101	5	None	None	G5	S4	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Riparian forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland
Lanius ludovicianus	loggerhead shrike	Birds	ABPBR01030	110	1	None	None	G4	S4	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	Broadleaved upland forest, Desert wash, Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, Pinon & juniper woodlands, Riparian woodland, Sonoran desert scrub
Lasiurus xanthinus	western yellow bat	Mammals	AMACC05070	58	8	None	None	G4G5	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Desert wash
Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus	California black rail	Birds	ABNME03041	304	3	None	Threatened	G3T1	S2	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_FP-Fully Protected, IUCN_EN-Endangered	Brackish marsh, Freshwater marsh, Marsh & swamp, Salt marsh, Wetland
Neotoma lepida intermedia	San Diego desert woodrat	Mammals	AMAFF08041	132	3	None	None	G5T3T4	S3S4	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Coastal scrub
Nyctinomops femorosaccus	pocketed free-tailed bat	Mammals	AMACD04010	90	5	None	None	G5	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Joshua tree woodland, Pinon & juniper woodlands, Riparian scrub, Sonoran desert scrub
Onychomys torridus ramona	southern grasshopper mouse	Mammals	AMAFF06022	28	2	None	None	G5T3	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Chenopod scrub
Perognathus longimembris brevinasus	Los Angeles pocket mouse	Mammals	AMAFD01041	70	11	None	None	G5T2	S1S2	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Coastal scrub
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	Reptiles	ARACF12100	841	31	None	None	G4	S4	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub, Desert wash, Pinon & juniper woodlands, Riparian scrub, Riparian

												woodland, Valley & foothill grassland
Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	Birds	ABPBJ08081	1159	81	Threatened	None	G4G5T3Q	S2	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal scrub
Rhinichthys gabrielino	Santa Ana speckled dace	Fish	AFCJB3705K	13	1	Proposed Threatened	None	G1	S1	null	AFS_TH-Threatened, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, USFS_S-Sensitive	Aquatic, South coast flowing waters
Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	Birds	ABPBX03010	78	2	None	None	G5	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Riparian forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland
Spea hammondii	western spadefoot	Amphibians	AAABF02020	1445	34	Proposed Threatened	None	G2G3	S3S4	null	BLM_S-Sensitive, CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley & foothill grassland, Vernal pool, Wetland
Taxidea taxus	American badger	Mammals	AMAJF04010	648	2	None	None	G5	S3	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern, IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Alkali marsh, Alkali playa, Alpine, Alpine dwarf scrub, Bog & fen, Brackish marsh, Broadleaved upland forest, Chaparral, Chenopod scrub, Cismontane woodland, Closed-cone coniferous forest, Coastal bluff scrub, Coastal dunes, Coastal prairie, Coastal scrub, Desert dunes, Desert wash, Freshwater marsh, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Interior dunes, Ione formation, Joshua tree woodland, Limestone, Lower montane coniferous forest, Marsh & swamp, Meadow & seep, Mojavean desert scrub,

												Montane dwarf scrub, North coast coniferous forest, Oldgrowth, Pavement plain, Redwood, Riparian forest, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland, Salt marsh, Sonoran desert scrub, Sonoran thorn woodland, Ultramafic, Upper montane coniferous forest, Upper Sonoran scrub, Valley & foothill grassland
Thamnophis sirtalis pop. 1	south coast gartersnake	Reptiles	ARADB3613F	48	11	None	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	null	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Artificial standing waters, Marsh & swamp, Riparian scrub, Riparian woodland, South coast flowing waters, South coast standing waters, Wetland