Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

We Make a Difference

April 4, 2025 JN 202609

VICTOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DISTRICT
Joe Pont, Director of Facilities, Maintenance, Grounds, & Transportation
14875 South Mojave Drive
Victorville, CA 92395

SUBJECT: Biological Resources Assessment for the Challenger Elementary School Track & Field Project in the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California

Dear Joe Pont,

Michael Baker International, Inc. (Michael Baker) is pleased to submit this technical letter report documenting the results of a biological resources assessment for the proposed Challenger Elementary School Track & Field Project (project) located in the City of Victorville, San Bernardino County, California. The project involves the construction and operation of a new sports complex at the existing Challenger School of Sports and Fitness (Challenger School) campus.

This report is intended to identify the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

1.0 PROJECT LOCATION

The approximately 11.63-acre project site is located adjacent to the existing Challenger School (Attachment A, Figure 1, Project Vicinity). The project site is southwest of the Gloria Lane and Cahuenga Road intersection and is within Section 7 of Township 5 North, Range 5 West of the *Victorville, California* 7.5-minute United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic quadrangle map (Attachment A, Figure 2, Project Location). The project site is not within any Natural Communities Conservation Plan (NCCP) or Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) area.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project involves the construction and operation of a new sports complex at the Challenger School campus. The new facility would include a lighted synthetic track and field with home and visitor bleacher-seating for 2,000 spectators. Appurtenant improvements would be installed, including a 1,440-square-foot building with restroom facilities and concessions on the southeastern side of the track, as well as a 480-square-foot separate restroom facility located northwest of the proposed track. A new approximately 237-space parking lot would be developed south of the existing school parking lot along Cahuenga Road. The proposed sports complex would serve the existing physical education and sports programs at Challenger School. When not used by the school, the proposed facility would be available for other events sponsored by the Victor Elementary School District (District) or the Victorville community, pursuant to the California

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Civic Center Act and District policies. Additionally, the project may include construction of a portion of the improvements associated with planned City of Victorville roadways along the eastern project site boundary (southern extension of Cahuenga Road) and southern project site boundary (future Enmarada Road), as the District may be responsible for roadway development to the centerline (Attachment A, Figure 3, Project Area).

3.0 EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS

The approximately 11.63-acre project site includes undeveloped land and part of a sports turf field in the southern portion of the existing school as well as the undeveloped parcel south of the school (Assessor's Parcel Number 0395-244-17). Vacant, undeveloped land occurs to the west, south, and east of the project site. The survey area is relatively flat with little elevation change, with a slight increase in elevation within the surrounding survey area south and west of the project site. Elevations onsite range from approximately 2,890 feet in the northeast corner to 2,920 feet in the southwest corner of the survey area. The project site consists of a portion of the existing school, along with an undeveloped area of land consisting of disturbed land cover and one natural vegetation community. Two natural vegetation communities are present throughout the entire survey area, with disturbed and developed land cover present as well. Refer to Attachment B for representative photographs taken throughout the survey area.

4.0 METHODS

4.1 Literature Review

Prior to conducting the field survey, Michael Baker conducted a thorough literature review and records search to characterize existing site conditions and assess the potential for special-status biological resources to occur that might pose a constraint to implementation of the project. A query of the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB, CNDDB 2024) and California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2024) was conducted to obtain a list of special-status plant and wildlife species occurrence records within the USGS *Baldy Mesa, Hesperia, Apple Valley South, Apple Valley North, Turtle Valley, Helendale, Victorville, Victorville NW, and Adelanto, California* 7.5-minute quadrangle maps. The US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) online database was also reviewed to identify special-status species and other resources, such as Critical Habitat, known or expected to occur on the project site or within the immediate vicinity (USFWS 2024a). In addition, the USFWS Critical Habitat for Threatened & Endangered Species mapping tool (USFWS 2024b) was accessed to determine the location of designated Critical Habitat in relation to the project site. Other sources of information about the project site and surrounding area include the US Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (USDA NRCS 2024) and the USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2024c). All the information obtained informed the understanding of the project site and assisted with the field survey and subsequent analysis. The results presented in this report provide a detailed assessment of the suitability of the habitat on-site to support special-status plant and wildlife species and other sensitive natural resources.

4.2 Habitat Assessment/Field Survey

Michael Baker biologists Stephen Anderson and Samantha Martinez conducted a general biological resources survey and habitat assessment on October 10, 2024, between 0730 and 0900 hours, to document existing conditions and conduct a habitat assessment for special-status plant and wildlife species and sensitive natural communities, and to determine the presence of aquatic resources within the project site. Weather conditions were partly cloudy, and temperatures ranged from 65 to 72.5 degrees Fahrenheit with wind speeds ranging from 0 to 1 mile per hour. A total of 51.61 acres were covered during the survey. Classification of the on-site vegetation communities and other land uses is based on the descriptions of terrestrial vegetation classification systems described in *A Manual of California Vegetation* (Sawyer et al. 2009). In addition, site characteristics such as soil condition, topography, hydrology, anthropogenic disturbances, indicator species, condition of on-site vegetation communities, and the presence of potentially regulated jurisdictional features were noted. A formal aquatic resources delineation was not conducted. Michael Baker used Geographic Information Systems (GIS) ArcView software to digitize the mapped vegetation communities and overlayed the data onto an aerial photograph to further analyze existing conditions and quantify the acreages of each vegetation community onsite.

All plant and wildlife species observed during the field survey were recorded in a field notebook. Plant species observed were identified by visual characteristics and morphology in the field while unusual and less familiar plant species were photographed and later identified using taxonomic guides. Plant species nomenclature and taxonomy follows *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California*, *Second Edition* (Baldwin et al. 2012), and scientific names are provided immediately following common names of plant species (first reference only). Wildlife detections were made through aural and visual detection, as well as observation of sign including scat, trails, tracks, burrows, and nests. Field guides used to assist with identification of species during the field survey included *The Sibley Guide to Birds* (Sibley 2014) for birds, *A Field Guide to Western Reptiles and Amphibians* (Stebbins 2003) for herpetofauna, and *A Field Guide to Mammals of North America* (Reid 2006) for mammals. Wildlife species taxonomy follows the North American Butterfly Association (NABA, NABA 2024) for butterflies, the Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles (Crother et al. 2017) for herpetofauna, the American Ornithological Society (Chesser et al. 2023) for birds, and Wilson and Reeder (2005) for mammals. Scientific names are provided immediately following common names of wildlife species (first reference only).

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Vegetation Communities and Land Covers

The survey area supports the following natural vegetation communities: disturbed rubber rabbitbrush scrub and disturbed creosote bush scrub. In addition, the following land cover types are present within the survey area: disturbed and developed. Table 1, Vegetation Communities and Other Land Uses, summarizes the extent of each land cover type within the survey area. Attachment A, Figure 5, Vegetation Communities and Other Land Uses, illustrates the extent of each vegetation community and land cover on the project site. The surrounding area consists of similar land use (i.e., developed land and undeveloped land cover). A total of fifteen species of plants, ten native (67 percent) and five non-native (33 percent), were recorded on the site. Attachment C, Species Compendiums, contains a list of observed plant species.

TABLE 1. VEGETATION COMMUNITIES AND OTHER LAND USES

Vegetation Community/Land Cover	Project Site (Acres)	Survey Area (Acres)
Disturbed Rubber Rabbitbrush Scrub	1.23	2.40
Disturbed Creosote Bush Scrub	1.18	14.67
Disturbed	4.95	26.00
Developed	4.27	8.54
TOTAL	**11.63**	**51.61**

Disturbed Rubber Rabbitbrush Scrub

Approximately 2.40 acres of disturbed rubber rabbitbrush scrub are present within the survey area. This includes a large patch located within the project site footprint, along with a small area within the northeast portion of the survey area. This vegetation community is entirely dominated by sparsely covered rubber rabbitbrush (*Ericameria nauseosa*), with some individuals of common mediterranean grass (*Schismus barbatus*) and short-podded mustard (*Hirschfeldia incana*) interspersed throughout. In addition, human visitation is evident within the community via a moderate amount of trash present throughout.

Disturbed Creosote Bush Scrub

Approximately 14.67 acres of disturbed creosote bush scrub are present within the survey area. This vegetation community occurs mostly within the survey area outside of the project footprint, with a small portion occurring within the project footprint adjacent to the west of the existing school. This community is dominated by creosote bush (*Larrea tridentata*) with common Mediterranean grass interspersed in between shrubs. Nevada ephedra (*Ephedra nevadensis*) is also somewhat dominant in this community, specifically within the northwest portion of the survey area. In addition, human visitation is evident within the community via a moderate amount of trash present throughout.

Disturbed

Approximately 26.00 acres of disturbed land cover are present within the survey area. This land cover consists of the majority of the project footprint and survey area. This land cover type is characterized by areas of barren, unvegetated soil and areas dominated by non-native species such as common Mediterranean grass.

Developed

Approximately 8.54 acres of developed land cover are present within the survey area. This consists of the existing Challenger School and the adjacent roadways and residential development.

5.2 General Floral Inventory

A total of fifteen plant species were observed during the field survey, ten native (67 percent) and five non-native (33 percent) (Attachment C, Species Compendiums). The most abundant plants observed during the field survey included creosote bush, rubber rabbitbrush, and common mediterranean grass. Attachment C, Species Compendiums, contains a full list of plant species detected on the project site.

5.3 General Wildlife Inventory

A total of ten wildlife species were observed during the field survey, nine native (90 percent) and one non-native (10 percent) (Attachment C, Species Compendiums). The most commonly occurring species during the field survey included European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), house finch (*Haemorhous mexicanus*), and white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*). Attachment C, Species Compendiums, contains a full list of wildlife species detected on the project site.

5.4 Special-Status Biological Resources

Sensitive Natural Communities

No natural communities considered sensitive by the CDFW were reported in the CNDDB from the nine USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle map region surrounding and including the Victorville map. In addition, no natural communities considered sensitive by the CDFW are present within the survey area.

Special-Status Plant Species

Twenty-three special-status plant species have been recorded in the USGS *Baldy Mesa, Hesperia, Apple Valley South, Apple Valley North, Turtle Valley, Helendale, Victorville, Victorville NW, and Adelanto, California* 7.5-minute quadrangles by the CNDDB, CNPS Online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California, and IPaC online database. One special-status plant species was observed on site during the October 2024 survey: western Joshua tree (*Yucca brevifolia*; State Candidate Threatened). After a review of specific habitat preferences, known distributions, and elevation ranges, all other special-status plant species either have a low potential or are not expected to occur due to a lack of suitable habitat and lack of recent extant occurrences near the survey area. Attachment D, Special-Status Species Potential to Occur Tables, contains a summary of the special-status species reviewed for their potential to occur on the project site.

Special-Status Wildlife Species

Thirty-three special-status wildlife species have been recorded in the USGS *Baldy Mesa, Hesperia, Apple Valley South, Apple Valley North, Turtle Valley, Helendale, Victorville, Victorville NW, and Adelanto, California* 7.5-minute quadrangles by the CNDDB and IPaC online database. Two special-status wildlife species were observed during the field survey: burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*; State Candidate Threatened/Endangered) and loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*; CDFW Species of Special Concern). Based on the general habitat assessment, the project site is expected to be used by burrowing owl during

the winter, and there is high potential for this species to occupy the project site during the breeding season. All other special-status species are not expected to occur within the project site following a review of specific habitat preferences, known distributions, and elevation ranges. Attachment D, Special-Status Species Potential to Occur Tables, contains a summary of the special-status species reviewed for their potential to occur on the project site.

Critical Habitat

Under the US Endangered Species Act (ESA), Critical Habitat is designated at the time of listing of a species. Critical Habitat refers to specific areas within the geographical range of a species at the time it is listed that include the physical or biological features that are essential to the survival and eventual recovery of that species. Maintenance of these physical and biological features requires special management considerations or protection, regardless of whether individuals or the species are present or not. In the event that a project may result in take or adverse modification to a listed species' designated Critical Habitat, a project proponent may be required to engage in suitable mitigation. However, consultation for impacts to Critical Habitat is only required when a project has a federal nexus. This may include projects that occur on federal lands, require federal permits (e.g., Clean Water Act [CWA] Section 404 permit), or receive any federal oversight or funding. If there is a federal nexus, then the federal agency that is responsible for providing funds or permits would be required to consult with the USFWS under the ESA.

No Critical Habitat occurs within the project site or survey area. The nearest Critical Habitat is approximately two miles north of the project site for southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus;* Federally and State Endangered), for which no suitable habitat is present on site.

State and Federal Jurisdictional Aquatic Features

There are three agencies that regulate activities within streams, wetlands, and riparian areas in California. The US Army Corps of Engineers Regulatory Branch regulates discharge of dredged or fill material into "waters of the U.S." pursuant to the CWA Section 404 of the CWA and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act. Of the state agencies, the Regional Water Quality Control Board regulates discharges to surface waters pursuant to Section 401 of the CWA and Section 13263 of the California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, and the CDFW regulates alterations to streambed and associated riparian habitat under Section 1600 et seq. of the CFGC.

Based on a review of aerial photographs, USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle maps, USFWS National Wetland Inventory maps, and observations made during the field survey, no drainage features are present within or in the immediate vicinity of the survey area.

The Web Soil Survey shows that the survey area supports two soil types (Attachment A, Figure 4, USDA Soils):

- 107 – Bryman loamy fine sand, 5 to 9 percent slopes
- 140 – Lavic loamy fine sand

The site visit confirmed the absence of any drainage features and riparian habitat. Therefore, a formal aquatic resources delineation is not required.

5.5 Wildlife Corridors and Habitat Linkages

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

The survey area consists of an area of mostly undeveloped land adjacent to an existing area of development. The surrounding land consists of a mix of developed and undeveloped land and could potentially support travel routes or wildlife connectivity within the area. Because the project site is adjacent to developed land and consists of a small portion of the overall undeveloped land in the area, it does not serve as a habitat linkage or wildlife corridor.

6.0 IMPACT ANALYSIS

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

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

6.1 Impacts to Special-Status Species

a) Would the project have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special-status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or US Fish and Wildlife Service?

Less than significant impact with mitigation incorporated. Twenty-three special-status plant species and thirty-three special-status wildlife species have been recorded in the USGS *Baldy Mesa, Hesperia, Apple Valley South, Apple Valley North, Turtle Valley, Helendale, Victorville, Victorville NW, and Adelanto, California* 7.5-minute quadrangles by the CNDDB, NCPS, and IPaC online databases, refer to Attachment D, Special-Status Species Potential to Occur Tables. One special-status plant species, western Joshua tree, and two special-status wildlife species, burrowing owl and loggerhead shrike, were observed within the survey area during the October 2024 survey. Impacts to western Joshua tree are not expected to occur.

Direct impacts to burrowing owl are expected to occur during implementation of the project. The number of breeding burrowing owls affected by the project is currently unknown, pending results of the breeding season focused surveys; however, the project would directly remove 7.36 acres of year-round occupied habitat. Impacts to occupied burrowing owl habitat and their burrows is considered a potentially significant impact, and an incidental take permit must be acquired after adoption of the environmental document and prior to construction. Mitigation Measures **BIO-1** through **BIO-5** provided below would reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

6.2 Impacts to Sensitive Natural Communities

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

No impact. No sensitive natural communities are present within the project site. Therefore, the project would not have a significant impact on sensitive natural communities.

6.3 Impacts to State or Federal Wetlands

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

No impact. The project site is entirely developed and does not contain any state or federally protected wetlands. Therefore, there would be no impact to state or federally protected wetlands.

6.4 Impacts to Wildlife Movement or Wildlife Corridors

d) Would the project interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?

Less than significant with mitigation incorporated. The survey area consists of an area of mostly undeveloped land adjacent to an existing area of development. The surrounding land uses consist of a mix of developed and undeveloped lands and could potentially support travel routes or wildlife connectivity within the area. Because the project site is adjacent to developed land and consists of a small portion of the overall undeveloped land in the area, it does not serve as a habitat linkage or wildlife corridor. There would be no impact to native wildlife movement or wildlife corridors.

Nesting birds are protected pursuant to the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) of 1918 and the California Fish and Game Code[1] (CFGC). To maintain compliance with the MBTA and CFGC, clearance surveys are typically required during the breeding season (generally February 1 to August 31 but as early as January 1 for raptors) prior to any ground disturbance or vegetation removal activities to avoid direct and indirect impacts to active bird nests and/or nesting birds. Consequently, if an active bird nest is destroyed or if project activities result in indirect impacts to nesting birds (e.g., nest abandonment, loss of reproductive effort), it is considered "take" and is potentially punishable by fines and/or imprisonment. Although no nests were observed during the field survey, the vegetation within and adjacent to the project site provides suitable nesting opportunities for a variety of bird species, and the removal of vegetation supporting an active nest is considered a potentially significant impact. Mitigation Measure **BIO-1** provided below would reduce this impact to a less than significant level.

6.5 Conflicts with Local Policies or Ordinances

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

No Impact. The project is not anticipated to conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources.

6.6 Conflicts with Adopted Habitat Conservation Plan

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

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

No impact. The project site is not within any Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

7.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

BIO-1: Within 30 days of ground-disturbing activities associated with project implementation that would occur during the nesting/breeding season of native bird species potentially nesting on the site (typically February through August in the project region, or as determined by a qualified biologist), the applicant shall have weekly surveys conducted by a qualified biologist to determine if active nests of bird species protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and/or the California Fish and Game Code are present on the project site. The surveys shall continue on a weekly basis, with the last survey being conducted no more than seven days prior to initiation of disturbance work. If ground-disturbing activities are delayed, then additional pre-disturbance surveys shall be conducted such that no more than seven days will have elapsed between the survey and ground-disturbing activities.

If active nests are found, clearing and construction within 300 feet of the nest (500 feet for raptors) shall be postponed or halted, at the discretion of the qualified biologist in consultation with CDFW, until the nest is vacated and juveniles have fledged, as determined by the qualified biologist, and there is no evidence of a second attempt at nesting.

BIO-2: A focused survey for burrowing owls during the breeding season (February 15 – July 15) shall be conducted prior to adoption of the environmental document. This survey should follow the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Staff Guidelines on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (2012) to determine how the species is utilizing resources within 500 feet of the project site. The result of the focused survey will be incorporated into the final CEQA document.

BIO-3: A qualified biologist will conduct a preconstruction survey for burrowing owl 14 days prior to initiation of ground-disturbing activities. If the species is present, measures in the Burrowing Owl Mitigation and Monitoring Plan will be implemented. Additional preconstruction surveys may be necessary within 3 days prior to construction to verify the species has not recolonized.

BIO-4: A Burrowing Owl Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (MMP) will be prepared for the burrowing owl. This plan will outline the actions required before the start of construction activities, including preconstruction surveys, timing of activities, avoidance buffer zones, monitoring requirements, relocation, and any other mitigation measures based on coordination and guidance from CDFW. The Burrowing Owl MMP must be approved by CDFW before any relocation or construction activities commence and will incorporate any conditions required in the incidental take permit.

Additional measures that may be required by CDFW and would be incorporated into the Burrowing Owl MMP include (but are not limited to):

- Avoidance of construction during the nesting period (February 1- August 31).
- No impacts on active burrows during the non-breeding season and no direct destruction of burrows would occur until it is confirmed that the burrowing owls are no longer utilizing the burrow.
- Development and execution of a Worker Environmental Awareness training.
- Monitoring by a qualified biologist.

BIO-5: The District will replace burrowing owl habitat at ratio of 1:1 through payment into the Fremont Yermo Conservation Bank (pending CDFW approval) or other approved mitigation bank.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

The project, inclusive of mitigation measures **BIO-1** through **BIO-5**, will mitigate potentially significant adverse impacts to biological resources. Please feel free to contact me at (949) 330-4147 or at stephen.anderson@mbakerintl.com with any questions you may have regarding the results and/or conclusions of this report.

Sincerely,

Stephen Anderson

Stephen Anderson
Senior Biologist

Attachments

A. Figures
B. Site Photographs
C. Species Compendiums
D. Special-Status Species Potential to Occur Tables

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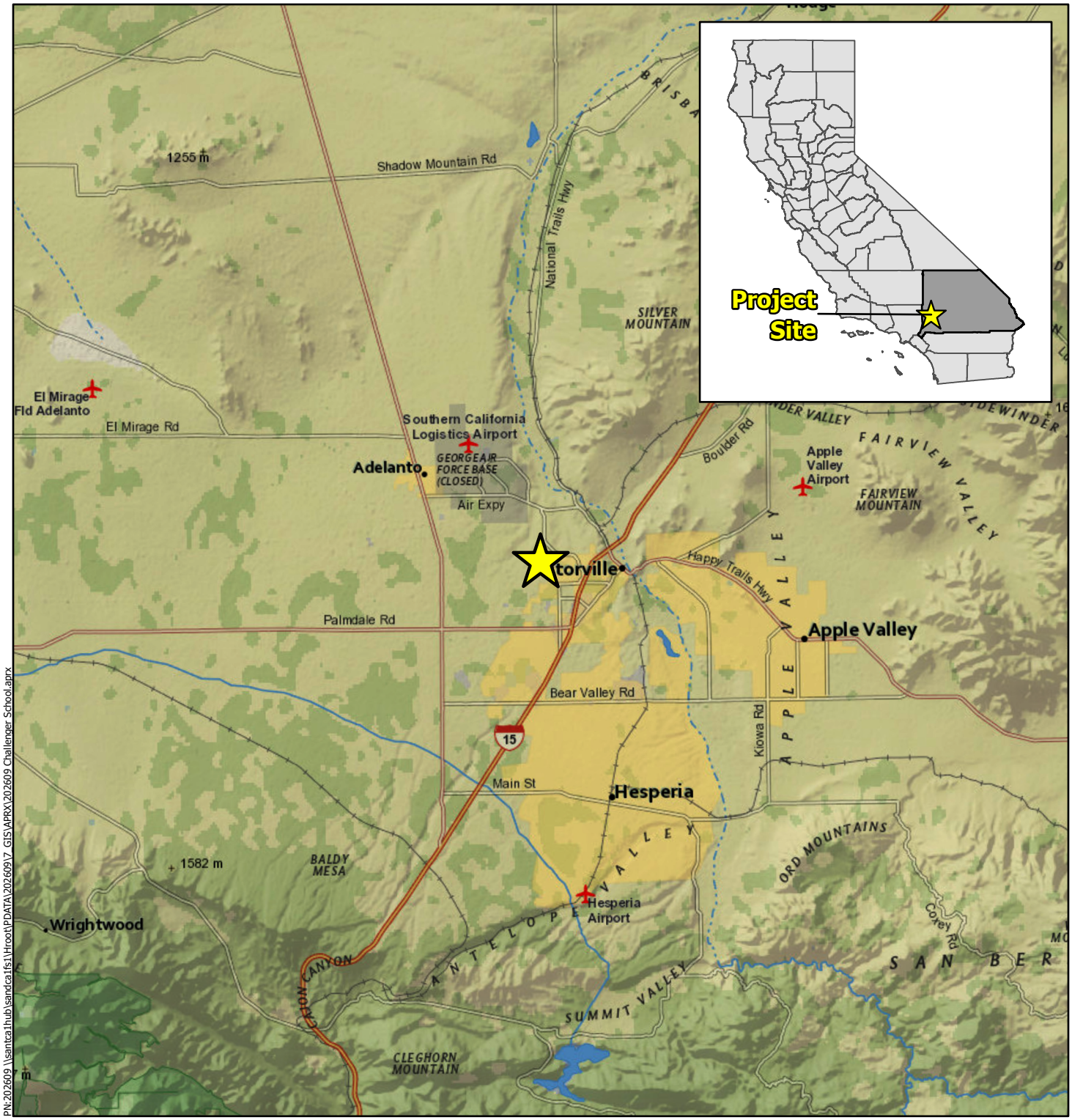
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ATTACHMENT A

Figures



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Legend

Project Location

CHALLENGER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TRACK AND FIELD PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

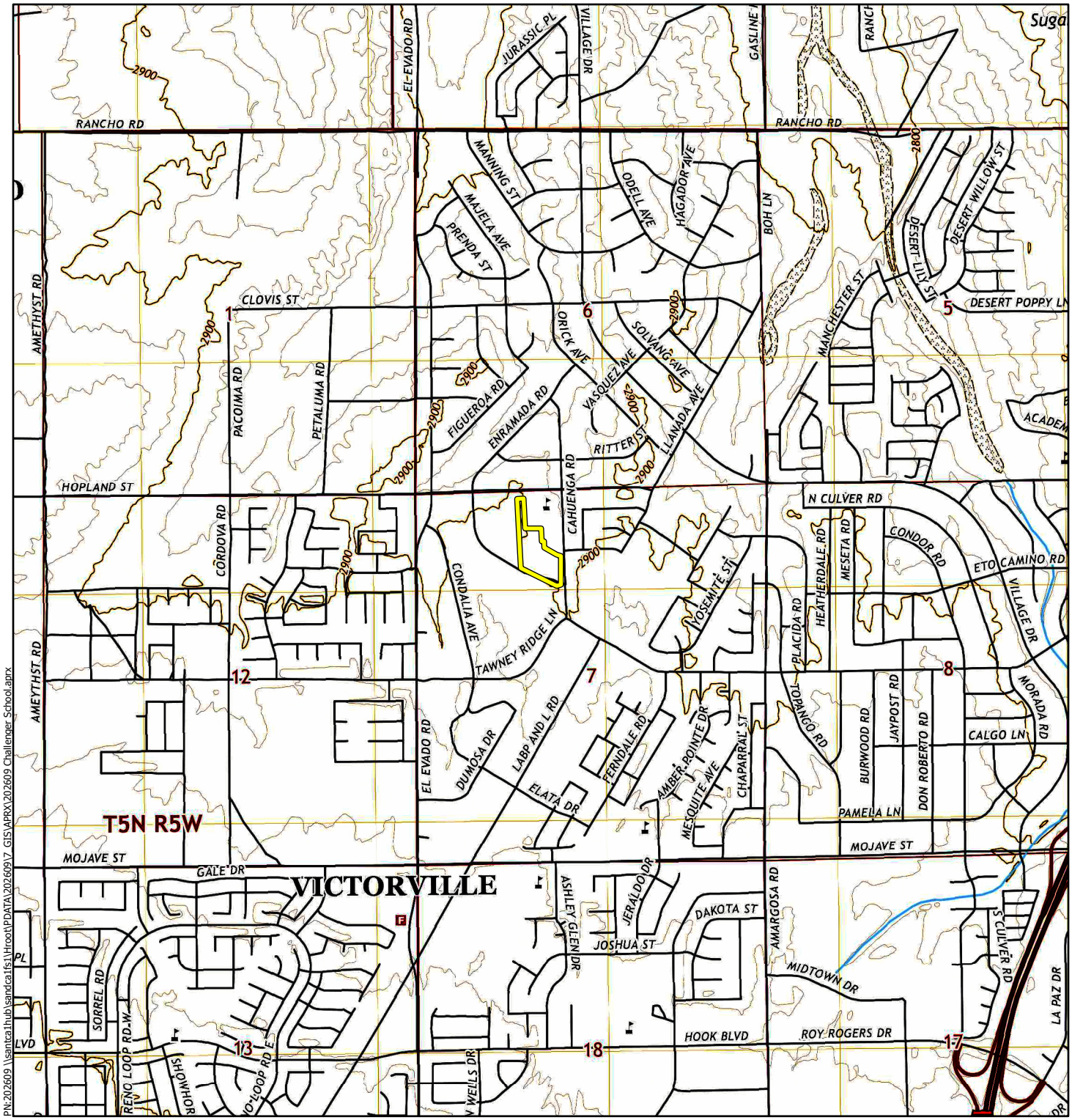
Regional Vicinity

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0 2.5 5 Miles

Source: Esri National Geographic World Map, Esri USA_Counties

Figure 1



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Legend

Project Site

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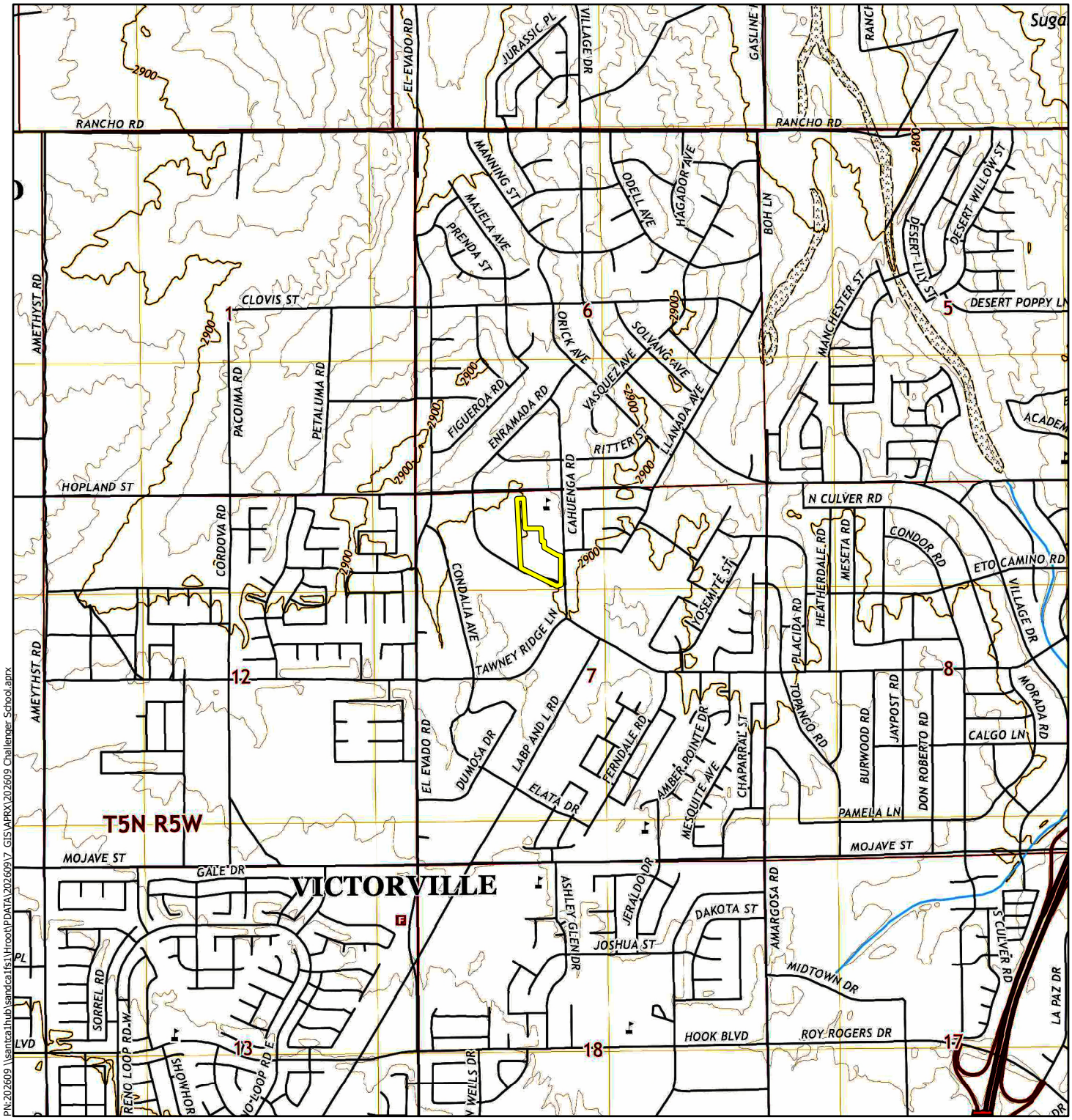
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Source: USA Topo Maps

CHALLENGER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TRACK AND FIELD PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Project Vicinity

Figure 2



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Legend

Project Site

CHALLENGER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TRACK AND FIELD PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

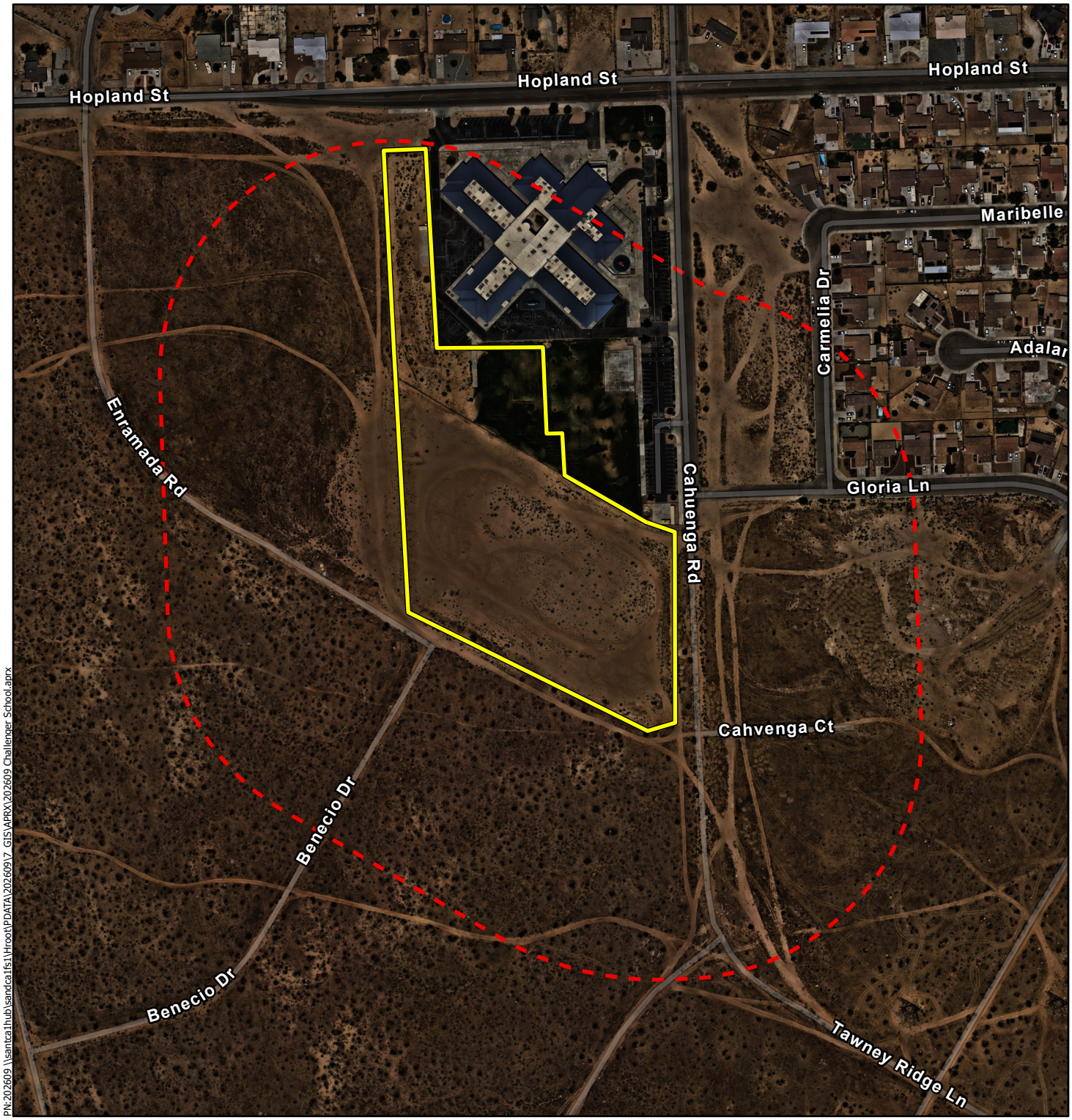
Project Vicinity

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0 1,000 2,000 Feet

Source: USA Topo Maps

Figure 2



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Legend

- Project Site
- Survey Area

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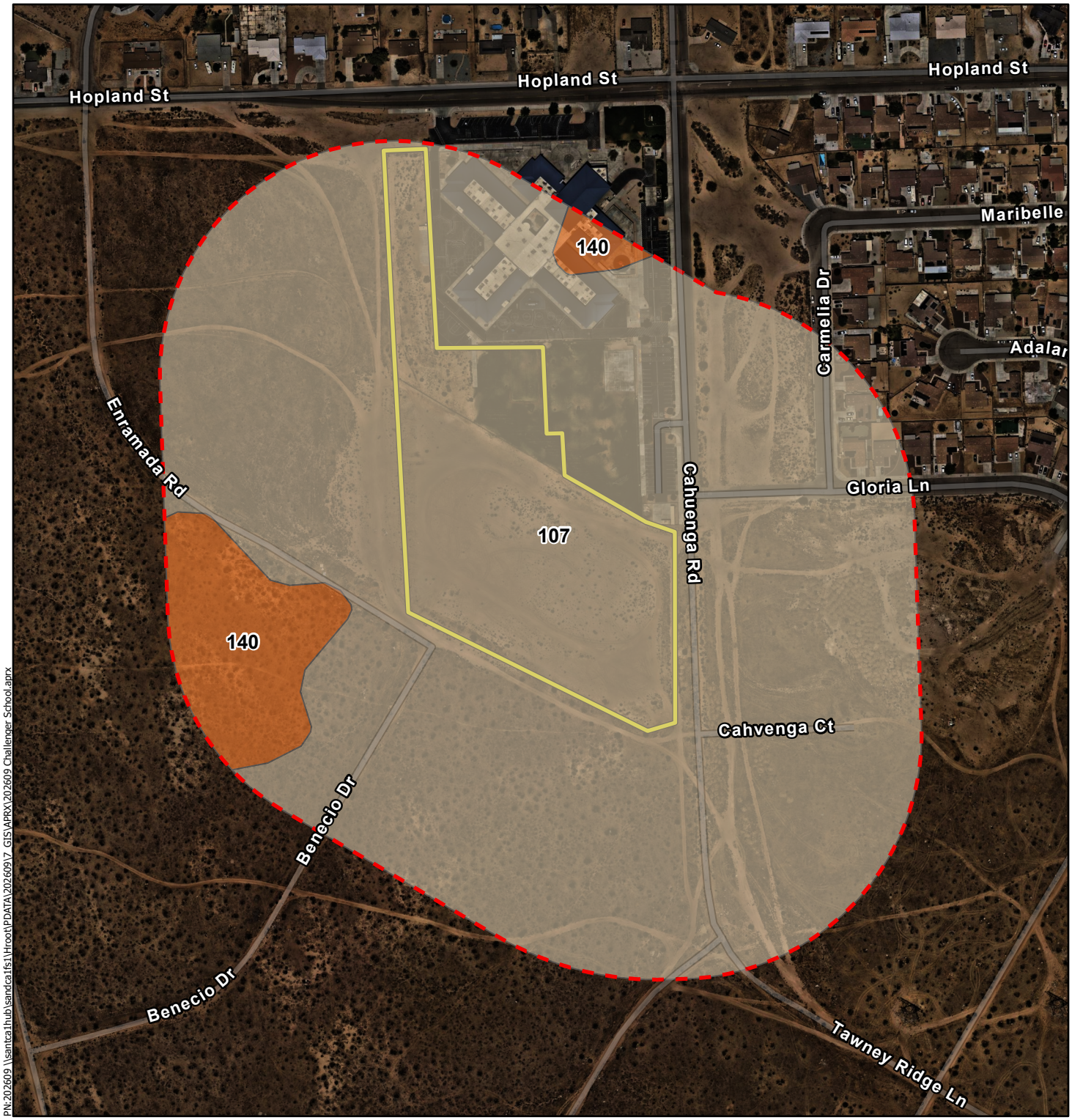
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Source: 2025 Nearmap, Esri World Imagery Hybrid

CHALLENGER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TRACK AND FIELD PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Project Area

Figure 3



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Legend

- Project Site
- Survey Area

USDA Soils

- 107: Bryman Loamy Fine Sand, 5 to 9 percent slopes
- 140: Lavic Loamy Fine Sand

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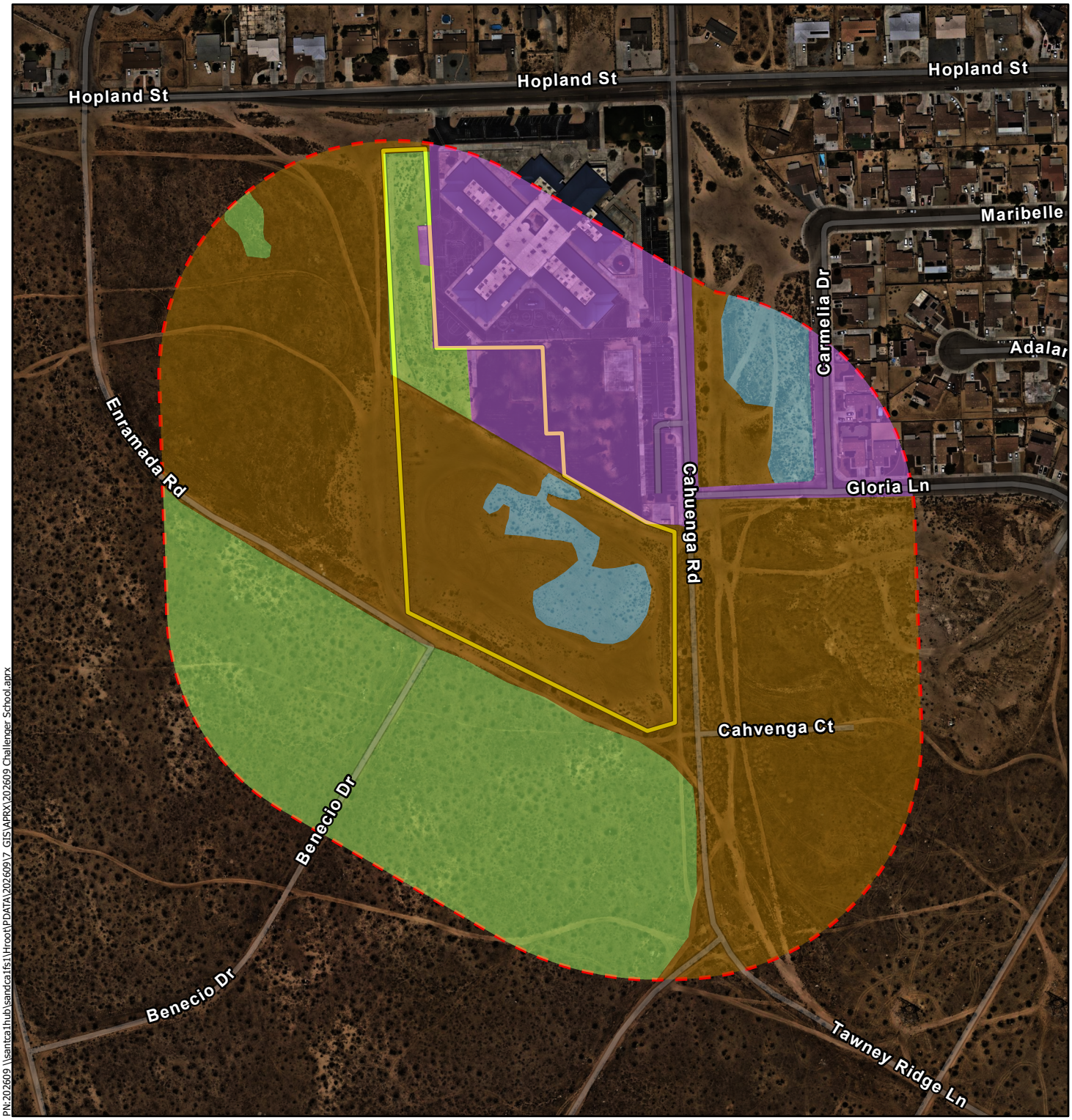
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Source: Esri Hybrid Reference Layer, 2025 Nearmap Imagery, USDA Soils

CHALLENGER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TRACK AND FIELD PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

USDA Soils

Figure 4



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Legend

- Project Site
- Survey Area

Vegetation Communities/Land Uses

- Developed (8.54 acres)
- Disturbed Creosote Bush Scrub (14.67 acres)
- Disturbed Rubber Rabbitbrush Scrub (2.4 acres)
- Disturbed (26 acres)

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0 150 300 Feet

Source: Esri Hybrid Reference Layer, 2025 Nearmap Imagery

CHALLENGER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TRACK AND FIELD PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Vegetation Communities and Other Land Uses

Figure 5

ATTACHMENT B

Site Photographs



Photo 1. Southeast-facing view of project site from the northwest boundary.



Photograph 2. View looking north from the southern boundary of the project site.



Photograph 3. View of a burrowing owl located within the west portion of the project site.



Photograph 4. View of a loggerhead shrike within the buffer area.

ATTACHMENT C

Species Compendiums

PLANT COMPENDIUM

VASCULAR SPECIES

Eudicots

ASTERACEAE—Sunflower Family

Ambrosia acanthicarpa—flatspine bur ragweed
Ericameria nauseosa—rubber rabbitbrush
Isocoma menziesii—Menzies's golden bush
Lactuca serriola—prickly lettuce*

BRASSICACEAE—Mustard Family

Hirschfeldia incana—shortpod mustard*
Sisymbrium irio—London rocket*

CHENOPODIACEAE—Goosefoot Family

Atriplex confertifolia—shadscale
Atriplex polycarpa—allscale
Salsola tragus—prickly Russian thistle*

EUPHORBIACEAE—Spurge Family

Euphorbia albomarginata—whitemargin sandmat

POLYGONACEAE—Buckwheat Family

Eriogonum baileyi—Bailey's buckwheat
Eriogonum fasciculatum var. polifolium—California buckwheat
Eriogonum reniforme—kidneyleaf buckwheat

ULMACEAE—Elm Family

Ulmus parvifolia—Chinese elm*

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE—Caltrop Family

Larrea tridentata—creosote bush

Gymnosperms and Gnetophytes

EPHEDRACEAE—Ephedra Family

Ephedra nevadensis—Nevada joint fir

Monocots

POACEAE—Grass Family

Schismus barbatus—common Mediterranean grass*

WILDLIFE COMPENDIUM

Birds

AEGITHALIDAE—LONG-TAILED TITS & BUSHTITS

Psaltriparus minimus—bushtit

CORVIDAE—CROWS & JAYS

Corvus brachyrhynchos—American crow

FRINGILLIDAE—FRINGILLINE & CARDUELINE FINCHES & ALLIES

Haemorhous mexicanus—house finch

LANIIDAE—SHRIKES

Lanius ludovicianus—loggerhead shrike

PASSERELLIDAE—NEW WORLD SPARROWS

Artemisiospiza nevadensis—sagebrush sparrow
Zonotrichia leucophrys—white-crowned sparrow

STRIGIDAE—TYPICAL OWLS

Athene cunicularia—burrowing owl

STURNIDAE—STARLINGS

Sturnus vulgaris—European starling*

TYRANNIDAE—TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

Sayornis saya—Say's phoebe

Mammals

LEPORIDAE—HARES & RABBITS

Sylvilagus audubonii—desert cottontail

*signifies introduced (non-native) species

ATTACHMENT D

Special-Status Species Potential to Occur Tables

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

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/Other)	HCP/NCCP Protection	Habitats/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur in BSA
Boechera dispar	pinyon rockcress	None/None/2B.3/None	None	Joshua tree "woodland", Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland; Granitic, Gravelly/perennial herb/Mar–June/3935–8335	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
Canbya candida	white pygmy-poppy	None/None/4.2/USFS-S	None	Joshua tree "woodland", Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland; Granitic, Gravelly, Sandy/annual herb/Mar–June/1970–4790	Not expected. Most recent extant occurrence is from 1958.
Castilleja plagiotoma	Mojave paintbrush	None/None/4.3/USFS-S	None	Great Basin scrub (alluvial), Joshua tree "woodland", Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland/perennial herb (hemiparasitic)/Apr–June/985–8205	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Chorizanthe spinosa	Mojave spineflower	None/None/4.2/None	None	Chenopod scrub, Joshua tree "woodland", Mojavean desert scrub, Playas; Alkaline (sometimes)/annual herb/Mar–July/20–4265	Not expected. There are no recent extant occurrences within 5 miles of the project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/Other)	HCP/NCCP Protection	Habitats/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur in BSA
Cymopterus deserticola	desert cymopterus	None/None/1B.2/BLM-S	None	Joshua tree "woodland", Mojavean desert scrub; Sandy/perennial herb/Mar–May/2065–4920	Not expected. Most recent extant occurrence was last seen in 1988.
Diplacus mohavensis	Mojave monkeyflower	None/None/1B.2/BLM-S	None	Joshua tree "woodland", Mojavean desert scrub; Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes), Washes (often)/annual herb/Apr–June/1970–3935	Not expected. Most recent extant occurrence (CNDDB Occ. 43) is approximately 13 miles northeast of the project site.
Dudleya abramsii ssp. *affinis*	San Bernardino Mountains dudleya	None/None/1B.2/BLM-S, USFS-S	None	Pebble (Pavement) plain, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Upper montane coniferous forest; Carbonate (sometimes), Granitic (sometimes)/perennial herb/Apr–July/4100–8530	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable habitat present.
Eremothera boothii ssp. *boothii*	Booth's evening-primrose	None/None/2B.3/None	None	Joshua tree "woodland", Pinyon and juniper woodland/annual herb/Apr–Sep/2675–7875	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Johnstonella costata	ribbed cryptantha	None/None/4.3/None	None	Desert dunes, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub; Sandy/annual herb/Feb–May/-195–1640	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range.
Loeflingia squarrosa var. *artemisiarum*	sagebrush loeflingia	None/None/2B.2/BLM-S	None	Desert dunes, Great Basin scrub, Sonoran desert scrub; Sandy/annual herb/Apr–May/2295–5300	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/Other)	HCP/NCCP Protection	Habitats/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur in BSA
Lycium torreyi	Torrey's box-thorn	None/None/4.2/None	None	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub; Rocky, Sandy, Streambanks, Washes/perennial shrub/(Jan–Feb)Mar–June(Sep–Nov)/-165–4005	Not expected. There are no recent extant occurrences within 5 miles of the project site.
Mentzelia eremophila	solitary blazing star	None/None/4.2/None	None	Mojavean desert scrub/annual herb/Mar–May/2295–4005	Not expected. There are no recent extant occurrences within 5 miles of the project site.
Monardella exilis	Mojave monardella	None/None/4.2/None	None	Chenopod scrub, Desert dunes, Great Basin scrub, Joshua tree "woodland", Lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland; Sandy/annual herb/Apr–Sep/1970–6725	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Muilla coronata	crowned muilla	None/None/4.2/None	None	Chenopod scrub, Joshua tree "woodland", Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland/perennial bulbiferous herb/Mar–Apr(May)/2200–6430	Not expected. There are no recent extant occurrences within 5 miles of the project site.
Opuntia basilaris var. *brachyclada*	short-joint beavertail	None/None/1B.2/BLM-S, USFS-S	None	Chaparral, Joshua tree "woodland", Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland/perennial stem/Apr–June(Aug)/1395–5905	Not expected. Most recent extant occurrence (CNDDB Occ. 93) is approximately 10 miles southwest of the project site.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/Other)	HCP/NCCP Protection	Habitats/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur in BSA
Pediomelum castoreum	Beaver Dam breadroot	None/None/1B.2/BLM-S	None	Joshua tree "woodland", Mojavean desert scrub; Roadsides, Sandy, Washes/perennial herb/Apr–May/2000–5005	Low. The closest extant occurrence (CNDDB Occ. 9) is approximately 2.5 miles north of the project site, and there is marginal suitable habitat on-site.
Pentachaeta aurea ssp. *aurea*	golden-rayed pentachaeta	None/None/4.2/None	None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland/annual herb/Mar–July/260–6070	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Saltugilia latimeri	Latimer's woodland-gilia	None/None/1B.2/BLM-S, USFS-S	None	Chaparral, Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland; Granitic (often), Rocky (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes), Washes (sometimes)/annual herb/Mar–June/1310–6235	Not expected. There are no recent extant occurrences within 5 miles of the project site.
Sclerocactus polyancistrus	Mojave fish-hook cactus	None/None/4.2/None	None	Great Basin scrub, Joshua tree "woodland", Mojavean desert scrub; Carbonate (usually)/perennial stem/Apr–July/2100–7610	Low. The closest extant occurrence (Calflora 2024) is approximately 2.5 miles north of the project site, and there is marginal suitable habitat on-site.
Scutellaria bolanderi ssp. *austromontana*	southern mountains skullcap	None/None/1B.2/USFS-S	None	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest; Mesic/perennial rhizomatous herb/June–Aug/1395–6560	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/Other)	HCP/NCCP Protection	Habitats/ Life Form/ Blooming Period/ Elevation Range (feet)	Potential to Occur in BSA
Selaginella asprella	bluish spike-moss	None/None/4.3/None	None	Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Subalpine coniferous forest, Upper montane coniferous forest; Granitic, Rocky/perennial rhizomatous herb/July/5250–8860	Not expected to occur. The study area is outside of the species' known elevation range and there is no suitable habitat present.
Symphyotrichum defoliatum	San Bernardino aster	None/None/1B.2/USFS-S	None	Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Marshes and swamps, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland (vernally mesic); Streambanks/perennial rhizomatous herb/July–Nov/5–6695	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Yucca brevifolia	western Joshua tree	None/SC/CBR/None	None	Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, Pinyon and juniper woodland, Sonoran desert scrub, Valley and foothill grassland/perennial leaf succulent/Apr–May/0–0	Present. Two individuals were observed within the survey buffer area during the 10/10/2024 survey.

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

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/Other)	HCP/NCCP Protection	Habitats	Potential to Occur in BSA
Amphibians					
Anaxyrus californicus	arroyo toad	FE / None / CDFW-SSC	None	Desert wash | Riparian scrub | Riparian woodland | South coast flowing waters | South coast standing waters; Semi-arid regions near washes or intermittent streams, including valley-foothill and desert riparian, desert wash, etc.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Rana draytonii	California red-legged frog	FT / None / CDFW-SSC	None	Aquatic | Artificial flowing waters | Artificial standing waters | Freshwater marsh | Marsh & swamp | Riparian forest | Riparian scrub | Riparian woodland | Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters | Sacramento/San Joaquin standing waters | South coast flow; Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Birds					
Accipiter cooperii	Cooper's hawk	None / None / None	None	Cismontane woodland | Riparian forest | Riparian woodland | Upper montane coniferous forest; Woodland, chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal type.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	None / ST / BLM-S, CDFW-SSC	None	Freshwater marsh | Marsh & swamp | Swamp | Wetland; Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley and vicinity. Largely endemic to California.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/Other)	HCP/NCCP Protection	Habitats	Potential to Occur in BSA
Aquila chrysaetos	golden eagle	None / None / BLM-S, CDFW-FP	None	Broadleaved upland forest | Cismontane woodland | Coastal prairie | Great Basin grassland | Great Basin scrub | Lower montane coniferous forest | Pinon & juniper woodlands | Upper montane coniferous forest | Valley & foothill grassland; Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Asio otus	long-eared owl	None / None / CDFW-SSC	None	Cismontane woodland | Great Basin scrub | Riparian forest | Riparian woodland | Upper montane coniferous forest; Riparian bottomlands grown to tall willows and cottonwoods; also, belts of live oak paralleling stream courses.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	None / None / BLM-S, CDFW-SSC	None	Coastal prairie | Coastal scrub | Great Basin grassland | Great Basin scrub | Mojavean desert scrub | Sonoran desert scrub | Valley & foothill grassland; Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation.	Present. A pair was observed during the October 2024 survey.
Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's hawk	None / ST / BLM-S	None	Great Basin grassland | Riparian forest | Riparian woodland | Valley & foothill grassland; Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Coccyzus americanus occidentalis	western yellow-billed cuckoo	FT / SE / BLM-S, USFS-S	None	Riparian forest; Riparian forest nester, along the broad, lower flood-bottoms of larger river systems.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Empidonax traillii extimus	southwestern willow flycatcher	FE / SE / None	None	Riparian woodland; Riparian woodlands in Southern California.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/Other)	HCP/NCCP Protection	Habitats	Potential to Occur in BSA
Falco mexicanus	prairie falcon	None / None / None	None	Great Basin grassland | Great Basin scrub | Mojavean desert scrub | Sonoran desert scrub | Valley & foothill grassland; Inhabits dry, open terrain, either level or hilly.	Not Expected. The most recent extant occurrence was last seen in 1980.
Icteria virens	yellow-breasted chat	None / None / CDFW-SSC	None	Riparian forest | Riparian scrub | Riparian woodland; Summer resident; inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Lanius ludovicianus	loggerhead shrike	None / None / CDFW-SSC	None	Broadleaved upland forest | Desert wash | Joshua tree woodland | Mojavean desert scrub | Pinon & juniper woodlands | Riparian woodland | Sonoran desert scrub; Broken woodlands, savannah, pinyon-juniper, Joshua tree, and riparian woodlands, desert oases, scrub and washes.	Present. This species was observed during the October 2024 survey.
Piranga rubra	summer tanager	None / None / CDFW-SSC	None	Riparian forest; Summer resident of desert riparian along lower Colorado River, and locally elsewhere in California deserts.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Setophaga petechia	yellow warbler	None / None / CDFW-SSC	None	Riparian forest | Riparian scrub | Riparian woodland; Riparian plant associations in close proximity to water. Also nests in montane shrubbery in open conifer forests in Cascades and Sierra Nevada.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Toxostoma lecontei	Le Conte's thrasher	None / None / BLM-S, CDFW-SSC	None	Desert wash | Mojavean desert scrub | Sonoran desert scrub; Desert resident; primarily of open desert wash, desert scrub, alkali desert scrub, and desert succulent scrub habitats.	Low. The most recent extant occurrence record (CNDDB Occ. 252) is located approximately 3 miles east of the project site. In addition, marginal suitable habitat is present within the project site.
Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	FE / SE / BLM-S, CDFW-SSC, USFS-S	None	Riparian forest | Riparian scrub | Riparian woodland; Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 ft.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/Other)	HCP/NCCP Protection	Habitats	Potential to Occur in BSA
Vireo vicinior	gray vireo	None / None / BLM-S, CDFW-SSC, USFS-S	None	Chaparral; Dry chaparral; west of desert, in chamise-dominated habitat; mountains of Mojave Desert, associated with juniper and Artemisia.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Fish					
Siphateles bicolor mohavensis	Mohave tui chub	FE / SE / CDFW-FP	None	Aquatic | Artificial flowing waters | Artificial standing waters; Endemic to the Mojave River basin, adapted to alkaline, mineralized waters.	Not Expected. No suitable habitat is present.
Invertebrates					
Bombus crotchii	Crotch's bumble bee	None / SCE / None	None	Open grassland and scrub communities supporting suitable floral resources. ; Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico.	Not Expected. The most recent extant occurrence was last seen in 1944.
Danaus plexippus plexippus	monarch - California overwintering population	FC / None / USFS-S	None	Closed-cone coniferous forest; Winter roost sites extend along the coast from northern Mendocino to Baja California, Mexico.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Helminthoglypta mohaveana	Victorville shoulderband	None / None / None	None	Aquatic | Great Basin flowing waters; Known only from along the Mojave River in San Bernardino County.	Not Expected. The most recent extant occurrence was last seen in 1939.
Plebulina emigdionis	San Emigdio blue butterfly	None / None / USFS-S	None	Near streambeds, washes, or alkaline areas; associated with fourwing saltbush and big saltbush (Atriplex canescens and A. lentiformis); Found in desert canyons and along riverbeds in Inyo, Kern, Los Angeles, and San Bernardino counties.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/Other)	HCP/NCCP Protection	Habitats	Potential to Occur in BSA
Mammals					
Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	None / None / BLM-S, CDFW-SSC, USFS-S	None	Chaparral | Coastal scrub | Desert wash | Great Basin grassland | Great Basin scrub | Mojavean desert scrub | Riparian woodland | Sonoran desert scrub | Upper montane coniferous forest | Valley & foothill grassland; Deserts, grasslands, shrublands, woodlands and forests. Most common in open, dry habitats with rocky areas for roosting.	Not Expected. Although this species may forage within the survey area, no suitable roosting habitat is present.
Chaetodipus fallax pallidus	pallid San Diego pocket mouse	None / None / CDFW-SSC	None	Desert wash | Pinon & juniper woodlands | Sonoran desert scrub; Desert border areas of San Diego, Riverside, San Bernardino, and Los Angeles counties in desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent scrub, pinyon-juniper, etc.	Not Expected. The most recent extant occurrence was last seen in 1976.
Corynorhinus townsendii	Townsend's big-eared bat	None / None / BLM-S, CDFW-SSC, USFS-S	None	Broadleaved upland forest | Chaparral | Chenopod scrub | Great Basin grassland | Great Basin scrub | Joshua tree woodland | Lower montane coniferous forest | Meadow & seep | Mojavean desert scrub | Riparian forest | Riparian woodland | Sonoran desert scr; Throughout California in a wide variety of habitats. Most common in mesic sites.	Not Expected. Although this species may forage within the survey area, no suitable roosting habitat is present.
Lasionycteris noctivagans	silver-haired bat	None / None / None	None	Lower montane coniferous forest | Oldgrowth | Riparian forest; Primarily a coastal and montane forest dweller, feeding over streams, ponds and open brushy areas.	Not Expected. Although this species may forage within the survey area, no suitable roosting habitat is present.
Microtus californicus mohavensis	Mohave river vole	None / None / CDFW-SSC	None	Riparian scrub; Occurs only in weedy herbaceous growth in wet areas along the Mojave River. May be found in some irrigated pastures.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status (Federal/State/Other)	HCP/NCCP Protection	Habitats	Potential to Occur in BSA
Xerospermophilus mohavensis	Mohave ground squirrel	None / ST / BLM-S	None	Chenopod scrub | Joshua tree woodland | Mojavean desert scrub; Open desert scrub, alkali scrub and Joshua tree woodland. Also feeds in annual grasslands. Restricted to Mojave Desert.	Not Expected. The most recent extant occurrence (CNDDB Occ. 372) is located over 5 miles to the west of the survey area.
Reptiles					
Actinemys pallida	southwestern pond turtle	FPT / None / BLM-S, CDFW-SSC, USFS-S	None	Lakes | Rivers and Streams | Riparian corridors	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.
Gopherus agassizii	desert tortoise	FT / ST / None	None	Joshua tree woodland | Mojavean desert scrub | Sonoran desert scrub; Most common in desert scrub, desert wash, and Joshua tree habitats; occurs in almost every desert habitat.	Not expected to occur. Although there are two recent occurrence records (CNDDB Occ. 51 and 1003) located approximately 1.6 miles from the survey area, these locations are separated by residential development from the project site. In addition, no suitable tortoise burrows or tortoise sign were observed during any of the field surveys.
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	None / None / BLM-S, CDFW-SSC	None	Chaparral | Cismontane woodland | Coastal bluff scrub | Coastal scrub | Desert wash | Pinon & juniper woodlands | Riparian scrub | Riparian woodland | Valley & foothill grassland; Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes.	Not expected to occur. No suitable habitat is present.



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Legend

- Project Site
- Survey Area

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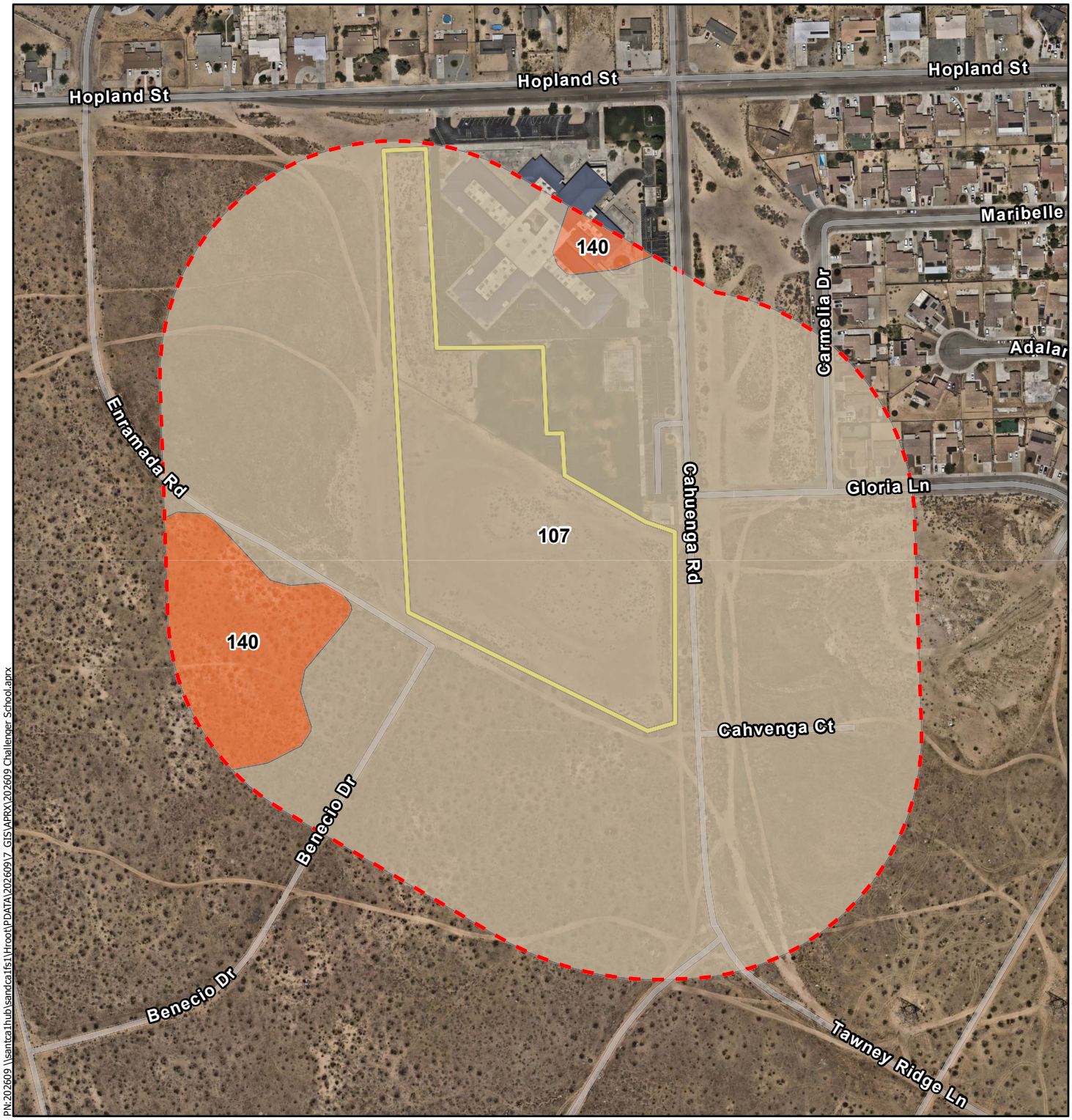
0 150 300 Feet

Source: 2025 Nearmap, Esri World Imagery Hybrid

CHALLENGER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TRACK AND FIELD PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Project Area

Figure 3



PN:202609 \\santra1hub\sandca1fs1\hroot\PDATA\202609\7_GIS\APRX\202609 Challenger School.aprx

Legend

- Project Site
- Survey Area

USDA Soils

- 107: Bryman Loamy Fine Sand, 5 to 9 percent slopes
- 140: Lavic Loamy Fine Sand

Michael Baker INTERNATIONAL

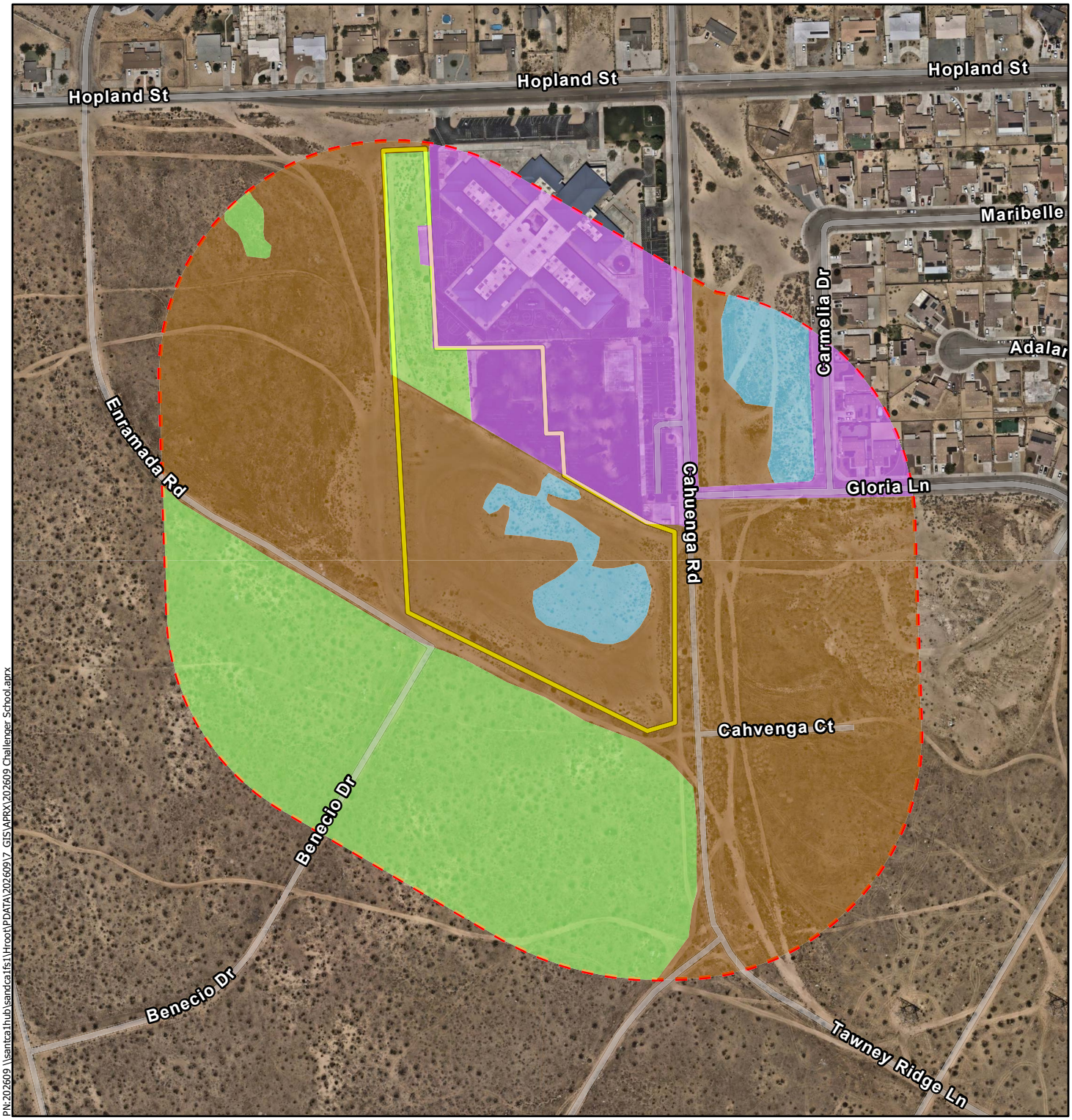
0 150 300 US Feet

Source: Esri Hybrid Reference Layer, 2025 Nearmap Imagery, USDA Soils

CHALLENGER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TRACK AND FIELD PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

USDA Soils

Figure 4



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Legend

- Project Site
- Survey Area

Vegetation Communities/Land Uses

- Developed (8.54 acres)
- Disturbed Creosote Bush Scrub (14.67 acres)
- Disturbed Rubber Rabbitbrush Scrub (2.4 acres)
- Disturbed (26 acres)

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0 150 300 Feet

Source: Esri Hybrid Reference Layer, 2025 Nearmap Imagery

CHALLENGER ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TRACK AND FIELD PROJECT
BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT

Vegetation Communities and Other Land Uses

Figure 5