

# **Appendix C**

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## Biological Assessment

# Biological Resources Assessment

**Menifee Boardwalk Project, City of Menifee, Riverside County, California**

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**October 2025**

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- Appendix A: Photograph Log
- Appendix B: Special-Status Species Analysis
- Appendix C: Biologist Qualifications

# Executive Summary

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**Introduction:** This report includes the findings of a Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) conducted by South Environmental for new developments for the Menifee Boardwalk Project (project) in the City of Menifee, Riverside County, California. The project site is within Sun City/Menifee Area Plan for the Western Riverside County (WRC) Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP), and therefore the proposed project also includes an MSHCP Consistency Analysis. This report identifies and assesses the potential impacts to sensitive or protected biological resources on the parcel, indicates the regulations governing these resources, and discusses recommendations for avoiding or mitigating these impacts. The biological resources of the site were assessed based on a literature review and a field site survey of the site plus a 500-ft buffer (study area).

**Proposed Development:** The proposed project would construct a total of five commercial buildings totaling 36,650 square feet with 273 parking spaces on an undeveloped parcel with a development footprint of approximately 6.32-acres (Figure 3). No new fuel modification, off-site improvements, or off-site staging area are included in the proposed development.

**Plant Communities/Habitat/Sensitive Natural Communities:** The proposed project would be constructed on 5.77-acres of disturbed non-native grassland habitat and on 0.55-acres of developed areas. No native habitat or Sensitive Natural Communities occur on the project site. Habitat for burrowing owl was determined to be absent from the site due to lack of burrows and tall vegetation and no other sensitive species would occur here because the site lacks suitable habitat. Because the project would avoid impacts to native plant communities, habitat for special-status species, and sensitive natural communities would be no impacts to these resources.

**Special-Status Plants:** No special-status plant species were found on the project site and the site is highly disturbed and unable to support special-status plants in the future. Therefore, the proposed project would not impact on special-status plant species.

**Protected Trees:** There are no protected trees on the project site, and therefore none would be impacted by the project.

**Nesting Birds and Raptors:** The proposed development would require ground disturbance and removal herbaceous plants that could provide potential nesting habitat for birds protected by the MBTA, MBPA, and the California Fish and Game Code. If present at the time of vegetation removal, active nests, eggs, or young could be destroyed or otherwise disturbed to a point at which the young do not survive, which would be a violation of the MBTA, MBPA, and the Fish and Game Code. In addition, indirect impacts from noise or vibration have the potential to disturb an active

bird nest that may occur in adjacent landscaping to the point of failure if the nest is within immediate proximity to project activities, and this would also be a violation of the MBTA and Fish and Game Code. To avoid impacts to active bird or raptor nests, eggs, or young, preconstruction nesting bird surveys and monitoring is required per the MBTA and Fish and Game Code as described in **BIO-1**.

**Special-Status Wildlife:** Most special-status wildlife would be absent from the site due to lack of native habitats. Although no other special-status wildlife has the potential to occur, burrowing owls are typically found in areas of disturbance that are relatively flat with low-lying vegetation and small mammal burrows. The site is not within a WRC MSHCP burrowing owl survey area, and a habitat assessment of the site found that the site lacked burrows of the size required for use by burrowing owls and that the vegetation (grasses and forbs) were taller than would be necessary for use by burrowing owls. No burrowing owls, potential burrows, or signs of burrowing owls were observed during the survey. However, the potential for burrows to be there in the future is high, and the MSHCP guidelines will require pre-construction surveys for burrowing owls within 30 days prior to ground disturbance avoid take of burrowing owls or burrowing owl nests. In compliance with the MSHCP Species-Specific Conservation Objectives for burrowing owl, a pre-construction survey is required. The MSHCP suggested mitigation language is below in **BIO-2**.

**Wildlife Movement Corridors and Habitat Linkages:** The project site contains disturbed areas that lack native habitat and vegetation cover, and the study area is densely developed with residential and commercial developments in all directions. There no unique features on the project site that could be used as a wildlife movement area. Therefore, the proposed project would not have any impacts to wildlife movement corridors.

**Water Resources:** The project site and study area do not have any water features; therefore, the proposed project would not impact any water features.

**MSHCP Consistency Analysis:** There are no resources protected by the MSHCP on the project site or surrounding areas, and none would impacted by the project. It was determined that burrowing owl habitat does not occur on the site currently as there is a lack of burrows of the appropriate size for use by burrowing owls and tall grasses and herbs would preclude burrowing owls from establishing in the future. Mitigation Measure BIO-2, which is a requirement of projects within the MSHCP where potential burrowing owl habitat occurs and will be implemented as required to comply with the MSHCP guidelines. Therefore, the project would have no impact to the MSHCP species or habitat, and the project would be consistent with the goals and requirements of the MSHCP.

**Cumulative Impacts:** The project site and surrounding study area lack native habitat and are not expected to host any sensitive biological resources. Impacts to sensitive biological resources would not occur and therefore, the project would not contribute to any cumulative impacts to biological resources in the region.

**Conclusion:** The project would avoid impacts to sensitive and protected biological resources per the thresholds of CEQA. Mitigation Measures BIO-1 and BIO-2 are not measures required to reduce impacts per CEQA but are required measures per the MBTA, MBPA, and Fish and Game Code as well as requirements of projects conducted within the MSHCP. Therefore, no impacts per CEQA are expected. With the implementation of the nesting bird survey BIO-1 and burrowing owl preconstruction survey BIO-2, the project would avoid impacts to biological resources and be consistent with the goals and guidelines of the MSHCP and all regulations governing biological resources on the project site.

# 1. Introduction

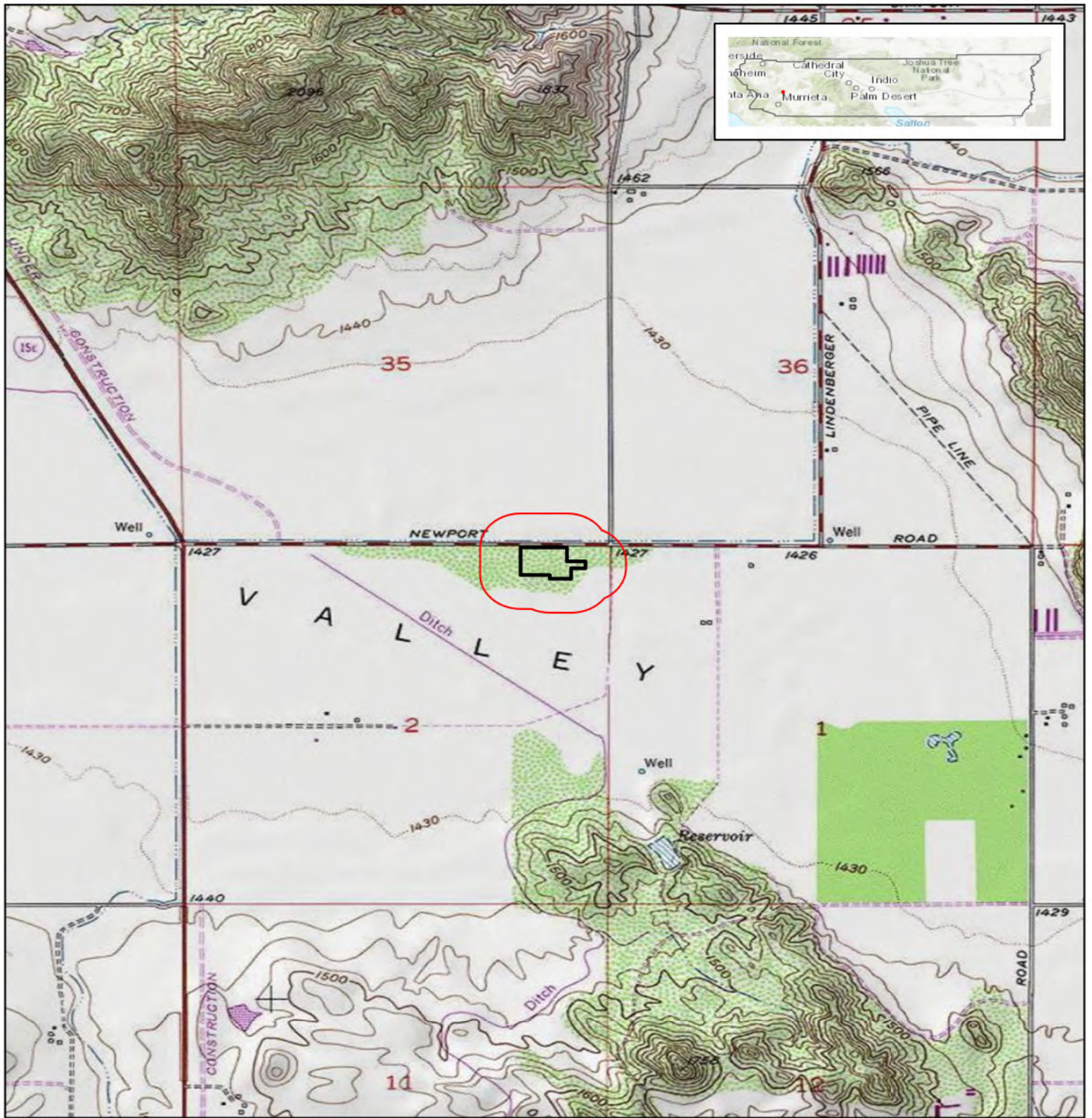
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This report includes the findings of a Biological Resources Assessment (BRA) conducted by South Environmental for new developments for the Menifee Boardwalk Project in the City of Menifee, Riverside County, California (project). The purpose of this report is to identify and characterize biological resources that occur on the project site and surrounding 500 feet (study area), quantify and assess potential impacts to protected biological resources, and propose measures to reduce impacts to a less than significant level. The scope of this report includes a description of the proposed development, methods used to assess the biological resources, the environmental setting including technical characterizations and maps of vegetation communities, an assessment of the potential for special-status plants and animals to occur on the study area, a description of the regulatory setting, an analysis of the potential for the project to impact biological resources according to the thresholds of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and detailed recommendations for avoiding or mitigating impacts. The project is within the Western Riverside County (WRC) Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP) and therefore includes a consistency analysis with the MSHCP requirements. Representative photographs of the study area are in Appendix A.

## 1.1 Project Description

### Location and Setting



The project site is located at 28880 Newport Road in the City of Menifee, Riverside County, California on approximately 6.32-acres (Assessor's Parcel Number 364-030-016). The project site is on the Romoland USGS 7.5-minute quad in Section 02 Township 6 South, Range 3 West San Bernardino Principal Meridian. The project site is relatively flat and undeveloped. The surrounding study area is surrounded by housing developments and has commercial businesses to the east. Roadways in the study area include Newport Road to the north, Menifee Road to the east, Reviere Drive to the south, and Calle Pompeii to the west. Local access to the project site is provided via Newport Road and Menifee Road (Figure 1 and Figure 2). No off-site improvements/ staging areas or new fuel modification is proposed for this project.



Source: ESRI USA Topo Maps and World Topo Map 2025

Menifee Boardwalk Project

# Figure 1. Regional Location

-  Project Site
-  Study Area (500-Foot Buffer)

Project Site is within Menifee, California, in Riverside County on the USGS Romoland 7.5-minute quadrangle map in Section 02 of Township 06 South and Range 03 West

Center Coordinate (Decimal Degrees):  
 Latitude: 33.6843653N Longitude: -117.1563420W



0 1,150 2,300 Feet

Scale: 1:24,000



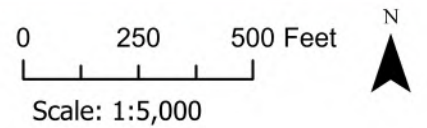


Source: ESRI Aerial Map 2025

Menifee Boardwalk Project

Figure 2. Project Site Detail

- Project Site
- Study Area (500-Foot Buffer)
- California Protected Area Database (CPAD)
- USFWS - National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)



## Proposed Development

The proposed project would construct a total of five commercial buildings totaling 36,650 square feet with 273 parking spaces on an undeveloped parcel with a development footprint of approximately 6.32-acres. (Figure 3). This project does not include regular weed abatement and fuel modification zones as the entire 6.32-acres footprint will be permanently developed. The project site is located south of Newport Road and west of Menifee Road. The project is within the Sun City/Menifee Area Plan for the WRC MSHCP area and is not within a Subunit, Cellgroup, or Criteria Cell (Figure 4).

## 1.2 Methodology

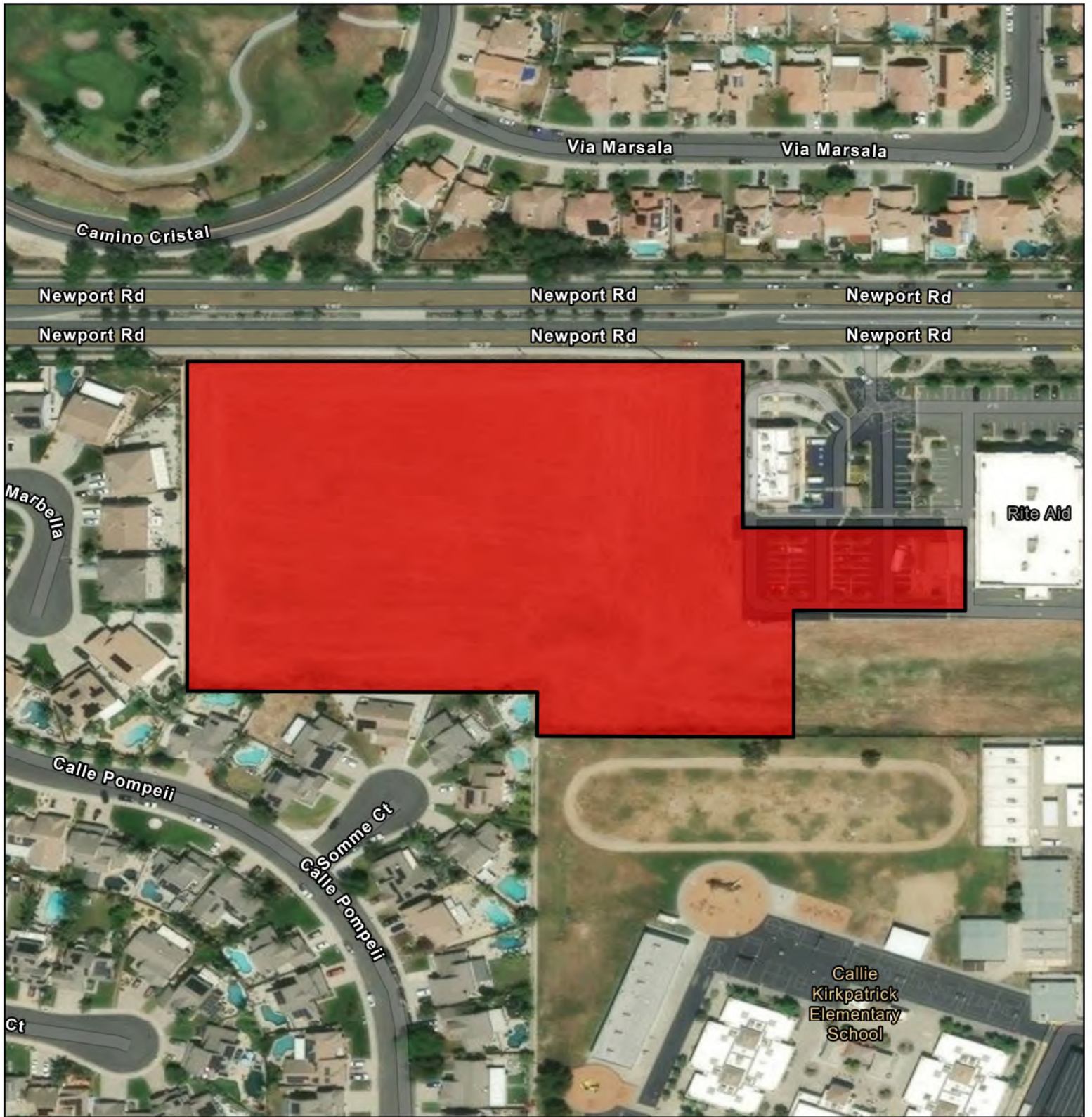
This biological resource assessment is based on information compiled through a reconnaissance survey and a literature review involving an assessment of appropriate reference materials and literature regarding the biological resources of the region.

### Literature Review

The assessment of the project began with a review of literature relating to the natural resources — flora, fauna, and water resources — that were targeted for study as part of the MSHCP area assessment. To better understand these resources, including the occurrence of the aforementioned plants and animals, the following were consulted:

#### Flora and Fauna

- The California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB) was reviewed to identify special-status plants and animals that have previously recorded in the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Romoland 7.5" quad in which the project site is located, and the eight surrounding USGS 7.5" quads: Winchester, Bachelor Mountain, Murrieta, Wildomar, Lake Elsinore, Steele Peak, Perris, and Lakeview (CDFW 2025a).
- CDFW California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR) life history accounts and range maps (CDFW 2025b)
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Environmental Conservation Online System (ECOS) Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) (USFWS 2025a)
- USFWS Designated and Proposed Critical Habitat GIS data (USFWS 2025b)
- California Native Plant Society (CNPS) online Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2025a)
- Resource Conservation Authority (RCA) MSHCP Information Map online (RCA 2025).

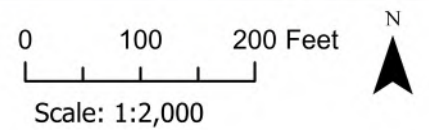


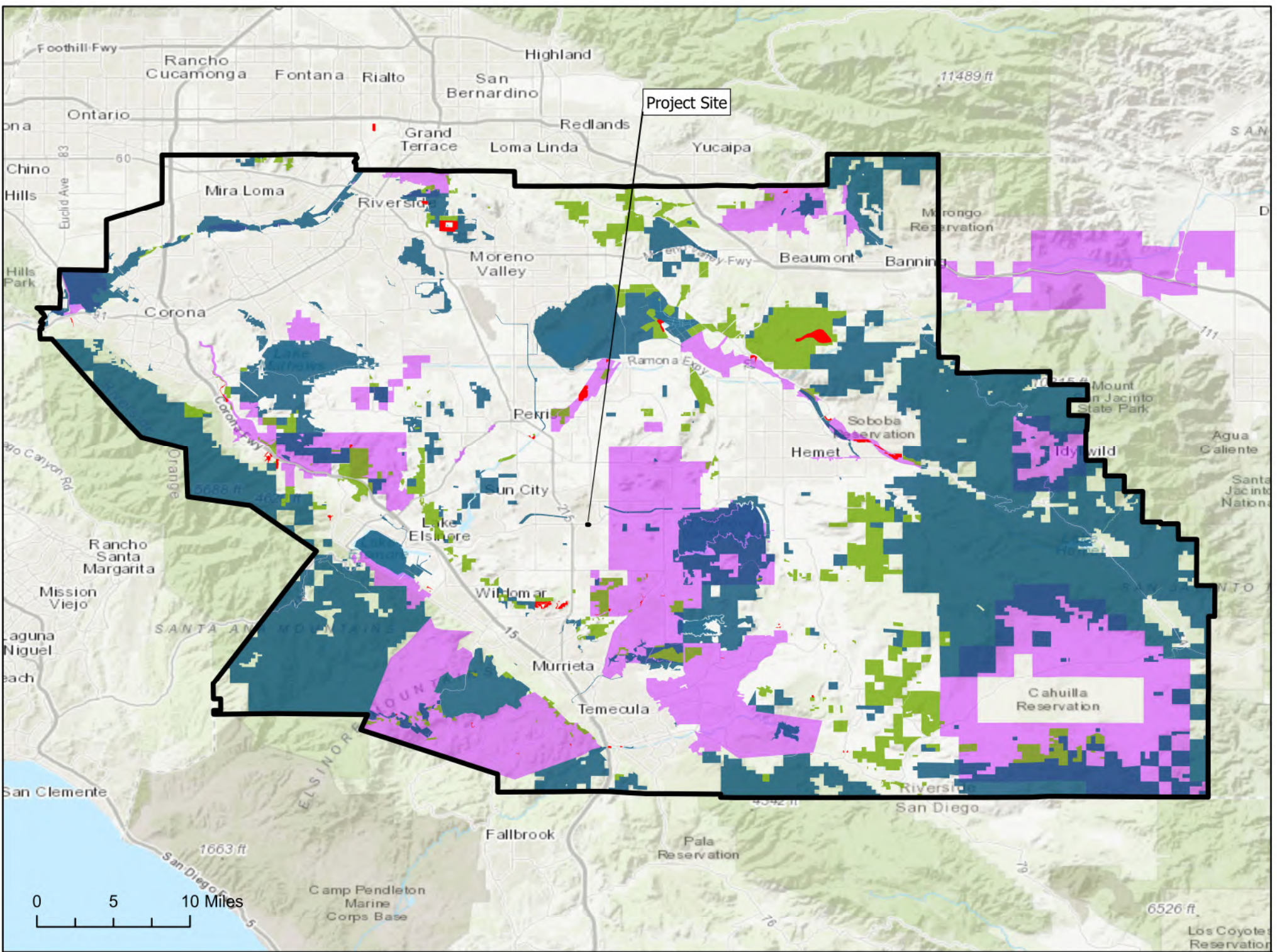
Source: ESRI Aerial Map 2025

Menifee Boardwalk Project

Figure 3. Proposed Development

- Project Site
- Menifee Boardwalk Mixed-Use Development

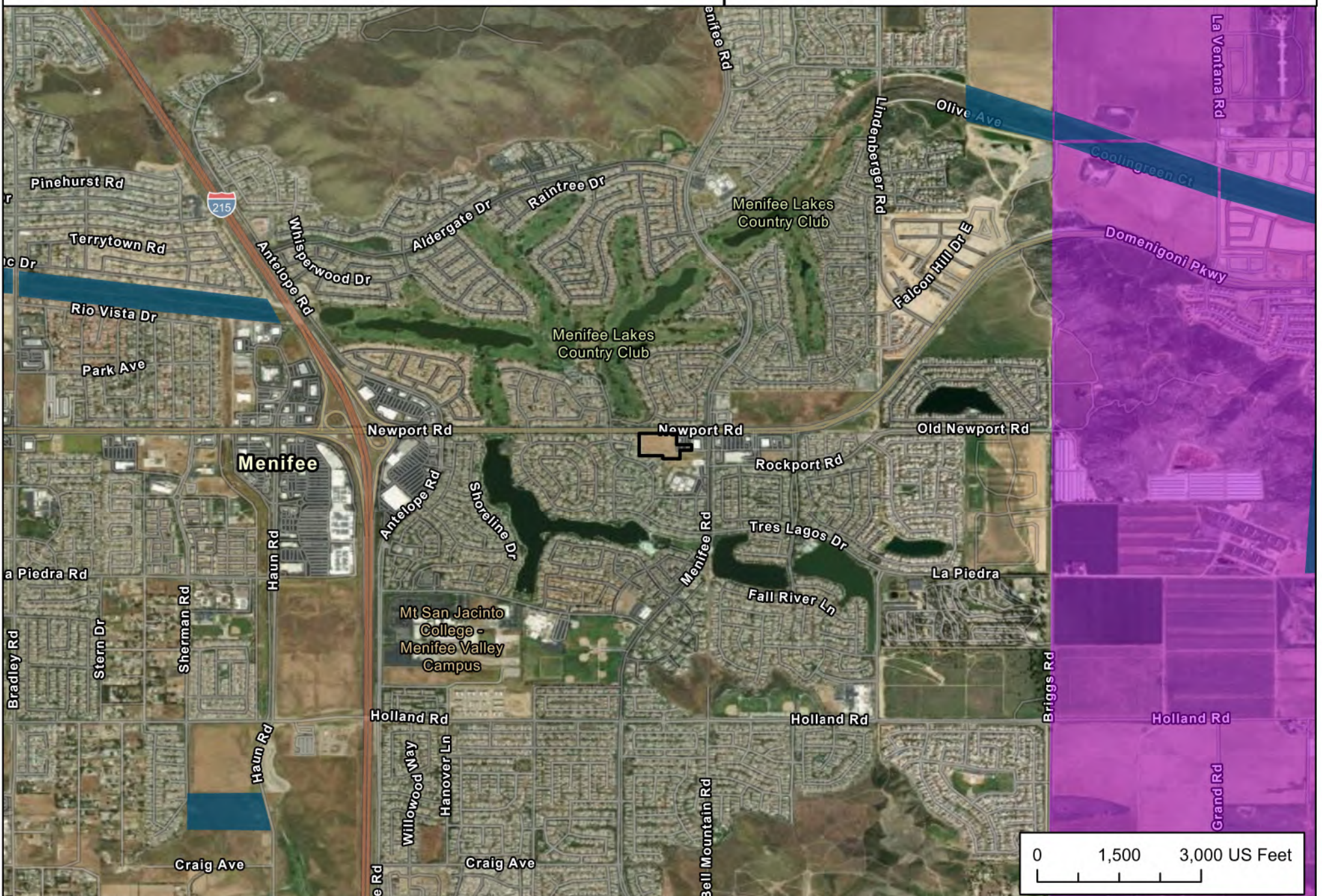




- Project Site
- Policy Areas
- Public/Quasi-Public Lands
- RCA Conservation Easements
- Multiple Species Habitat Conserved Lands
- WRCMSHCP Boundary
- MSHCP Criteria Cells

Figure 4. WRC MSHCP Overview

Sources:  
 -ESRI Aerial Basemap  
 -Riverside County Mapping Portal Data



### Water Resources

- National Hydrography Dataset (USGS 2025a)
- National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2025c)
- California Protected Areas Database (CPAD 2025)
- WRC MSHCP GIS Data (Riverside County 2025)

### Soil Resources

- US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Soils Database (USDA 2025)

### Field Reconnaissance

South Environmental biologist Dana Briggs conducted a field reconnaissance on June 27, 2025, from 10:00AM-12:00PM to record plants and animals observed on the site, characterize and map plant communities, and assess the potential for special-status species to occur. The weather was sunny, 84-86°F, and 5 mph winds. The findings described in the reports are cited in the Literature Review, and results are referenced throughout the analysis in this report. A 500-ft radius from the project site was drawn in ARCGIS to clearly delineate the project site and surrounding buffer study area. Sufficient time was allotted to collect data on the most prevalent plant species present on the project site and the overall study area. The most important plants were observed and recorded on the study area and identified to species except for species that could not be identified because of condition (dried out), lack of floral parts, or lack of access to an area (e.g., private property). Plant communities were identified according to A Manual of California Vegetation Online (CNPS 2025) and mapped in ARCGIS. When applicable, the field surveys complied with the Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities (CDFW 2025b). Species that could not be identified in the field were identified with digital photos and plant specimens using the Jepson Manual Vascular Plants of California (Baldwin et al., 2012) and other botanical sources.

Wildlife including mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and birds was observed and recorded on the study area and identified to species. Animals were detected and identified via direct sighting, scat, calls, or based on discussion with people living in the area. Direct sightings of animals were with the naked eye or binoculars when necessary. Binoculars were used to try and view wildlife in private areas where access was prohibited.

## 2. Environmental Setting

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The project site is located south of Newport Rd. and west of Menifee Rd. within the City of Menifee. More broadly, the project site is just east of Highway 215 and 4.11-miles north of Route 79. The area within the project site is undeveloped with ruderal vegetation. The areas surrounding the project site include developments/ornamental landscaping surrounding the site with roadways throughout the study area. The project site and study area are in a dense urban development in Menifee.

### 2.1 Topography and Climate

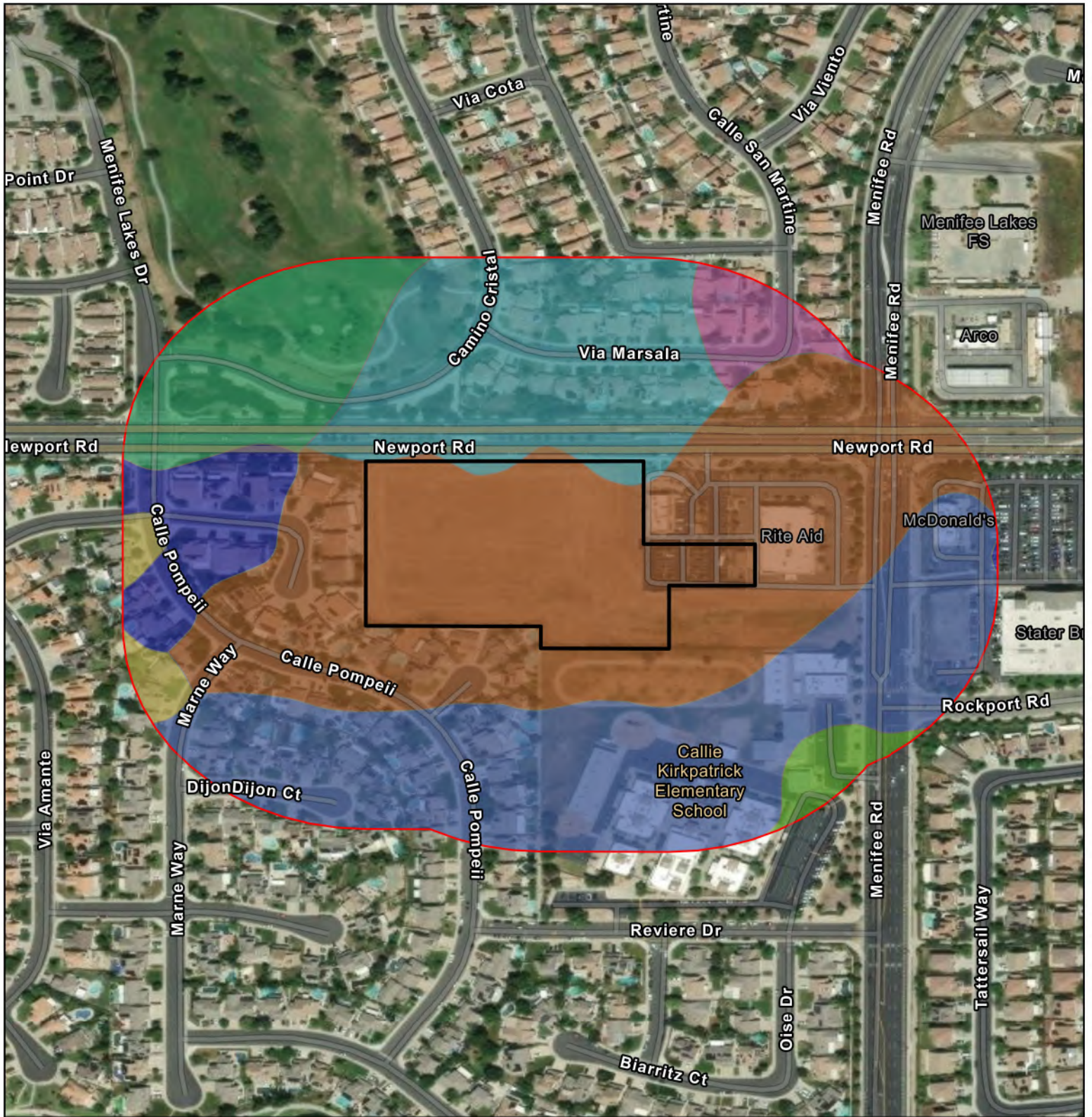
The project site is relatively flat with an elevation of approximately 1,426 ft. above mean sea level (amsl) (USGS 2025). Land use in the surrounding vicinity includes commercial, residential, and roadways. The region has a hot and dry Mediterranean climate, with average summer high temperatures in the low-100s and average winter lows in the mid-30s. Average yearly rainfall is approximately 11.11 inches (U.S. Climate Data 2025).

### 2.2 Soils

Three soil types occur on the project site/ study area as shown in Figure 4 (USDA/NRCS 2024):

- Waukena fine sandy loam, strongly saline-alkali
- Willows silty clay, deep, saline-alkali
- Exeter sandy loam, deep, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Of the abovementioned soil types, all three are classified with 0% hydric soils. Based on the USDA-NRCS Soil Survey data, the Waukena fine sandy loam occurs in the majority of the project site where the permanent impact footprint will be and is moderately well drained. Willows silty clay occurs in the southeast corner of the project site and southern region of the study area and is poorly drained. The Exeter sandy loam is found on the northern region of the project site and study area and is well drained.



Source: ESRI Aerial Map 2025

Menifee Boardwalk Project

Figure 5. Soils

0 200 400 Feet



Scale: 1:4,000

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Project Site                                   | Waukena fine sandy loam, strongly saline-alkali  |
| Study Area (500-Foot Buffer)                   | Waukena loam, saline-alkali                      |
| Chino silt loam, drained                       | Willows silty clay, deep, saline-alkali          |
| Domino silt loam, saline-alkali                | Willows silty clay, deep, strongly saline-alkali |
| Exeter sandy loam, deep, 0 to 2 percent slopes | Willows silty clay, saline-alkali                |



## 2.3 Plants

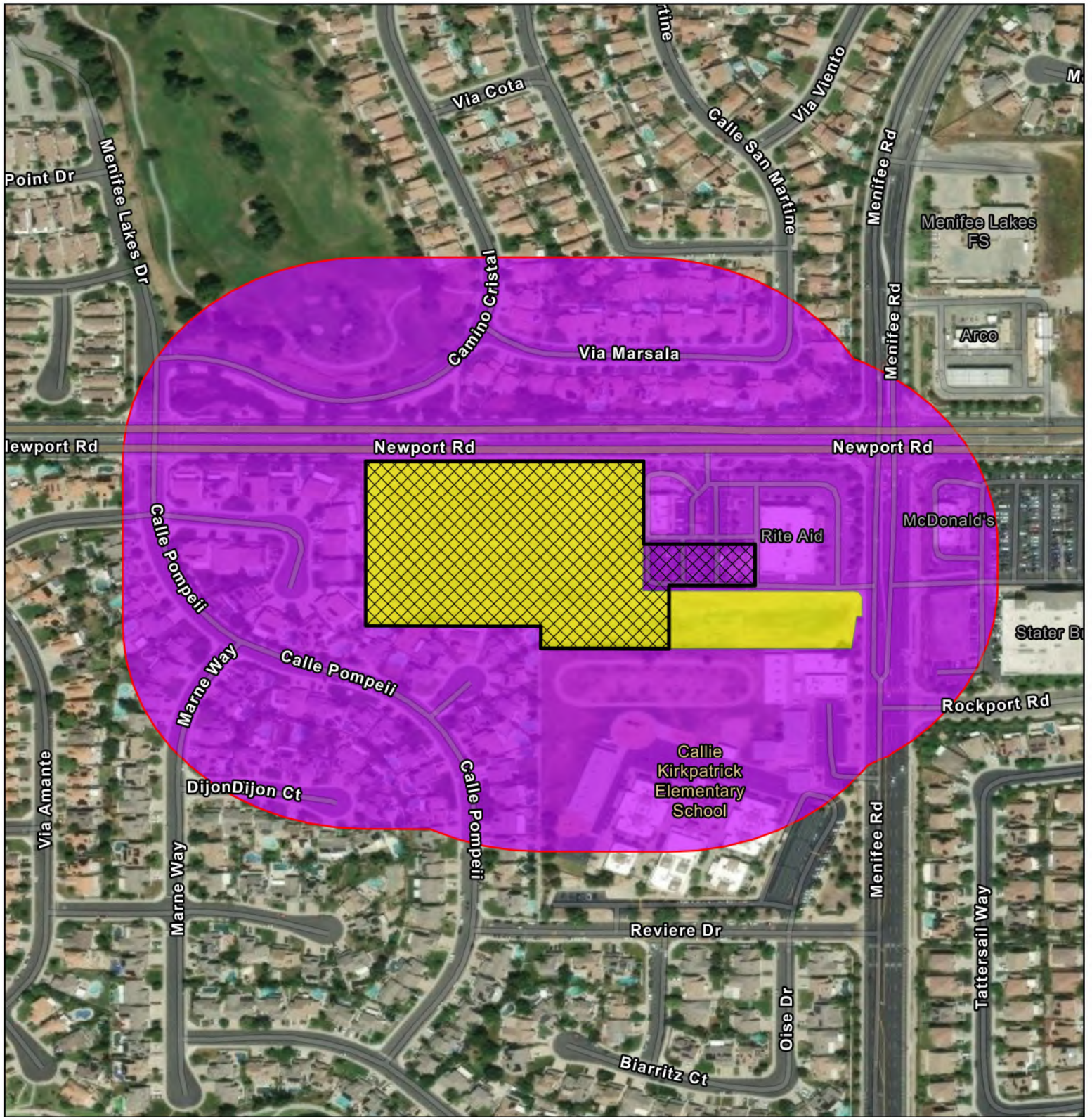
A total of 21 plant species were identified in the study area. 3 are native to this region and 18 are non-native due to the disturbed regions throughout the study area. No special-status plant species were found during the survey. A list of the species observed and their California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) on the site is presented below in Table 1.

**Table 1. List of Plants Observed in the Study Area**

Common name	Scientific name	On Project Site	Native	CRPR
Menzies fiddleneck	<i>Amsinckia menziesii</i>	Yes	Yes	-
wild oat	<i>Avena fatua</i>	Yes	No	-
great brome	<i>Bromus diandrus</i>	Yes	No	-
compact brome	<i>Bromus madritensis</i>	Yes	No	-
crimson bottlebrush	<i>Callistemon citrinus</i>	Yes	No	-
field bindweed	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	Yes	No	-
common tarweed	<i>Deinandra fasciculata</i>	Yes	Yes	-
redstem stork's bill	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>	Yes	No	-
common sunflower	<i>Helianthus annuus</i>	Yes	Yes	-
telegraphweed	<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	Yes	No	-
shortpod mustard	<i>Hirschfeldia incana</i>	Yes	No	-
mouse barley	<i>Hordeum murinum</i>	Yes	No	-
tumbleweed	<i>Kali tragus subsp. tragus</i>	Yes	No	-
prickly lettuce	<i>Lactuca serriola</i>	Yes	No	-
southern magnolia	<i>Magnolia grandiflora</i>	No	No	-
cheeseweed	<i>Malva parviflora</i>	Yes	No	-
bur clover	<i>Medicago polymorpha</i>	Yes	No	-
Buddhist pine	<i>Podocarpus macrophyllus</i>	No	No	-
Peruvian peppertree	<i>Schinus molle</i>	Yes	No	-
African sumac	<i>Searsia lancea</i>	No	No	-
Mexican fan palm	<i>Washingtonia robusta</i>	No	No	-

## 2.4 Plant Communities and Land Cover

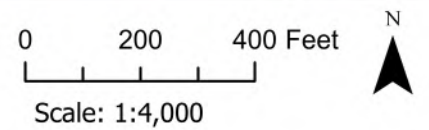
The project site is dominated by non-native grassland with compacted soil, and the study area is dominated by commercial/ residential developments and agricultural activities. The study area contains one plant community and one cover type, as shown in Figure 4 and Table 2 below.







Source: ESRI Aerial Map 2025

Menifee Boardwalk Project

Figure 6. Plant Communities and Land Cover



-  Project Site
-  Study Area (500-Foot Buffer)
-  Proposed Development Footprint
-  Developed / Ornamental Landscaped
-  Disturbed Non-Native Grassland



**Table 2. Summary of Plant Communities on the Study Area and Project Site**

Plant Community/ Cover Type	Acres on Study Area	Acres on Project Site	Acres Impacted by Project	Acres of New Fuel Modification	Global/State Rank
Non-native Grassland	7.02	5.77	5.77	0	--
Developed/ Ornamental Landscape	44.01	0.55	0.55	0	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.03</b>	<b>6.32</b>	<b>6.32</b>	<b>0</b>	-

- **Non-native Grassland** plant community occurs on 7.02-acres of the study area including 5.77-acres of the project site. This vegetation community is characterized by a dominance of non-native, ruderal grasses and forbs including tumbleweed, wild oat, black mustard, great brome, compact brome, and red brome. This community occurs throughout almost the entire project site.
- **Developed/ Ornamental Landscape** cover type occurs on 44.01-acres of the study area and 0.55-acres of the project site. This cover type contains commercial/ residential developments, paved parking lots, and roadways. The vegetation in these areas is dominated by non-native, ornamental species such as southern magnolia, Buddhist pine, Peruvian peppertree, and Mexican fan palm. This cover type is found within the parking lot on the project site and throughout the study area surrounding the project site.

## 2.5 Wildlife

A total of three wildlife species were observed during the field survey on June 27, 2025, and are listed in Table 3 below. No special-status wildlife was observed during the survey, and none are expected to occur due to the disturbed habitat present and surrounding developed areas. A list of the species observed on the site is presented below in Table 3.

**Table 3. Summary of Wildlife Observed in the Study Area**

Common Name	Scientific Name	Taxonomic Group	Status
California ground squirrel	<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>	Mammal	None
House sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Bird	None
Western fence lizard	<i>Sceloporus occidentalis</i>	Reptile	None

## 2.6 Special-Status Species

The literature analysis of the CNDDDB, CNPS, and IPAC databases for special-status species known to occur within a 9-quad search surrounding the project site resulted in 111 special-status species, including 48 plants and 63 animals. The list includes rare, threatened, endangered species at a

federal and state level. In the case of plants, it also includes California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) species with a classification of 1-4.

### Special-Status Plants

The 48 special-status plant species that CNDDDB, CNPS, and IPAC identify as occurring in the region of the project and an assessment of their likelihood to inhabit the project site are presented in Appendix B. No special-status plant species were observed during the survey. Based on the analysis in Appendix B, no other special-status plants have the potential to occur in the project site due to a lack of native habitat. The site is heavily disturbed by non-native/ invasive species and lacks native habitats that are required for special-status plant species to occur. The soil compaction, surrounding developments, and lack of native habitat ensures that special-status plants do not occur on the project site.

### Special-Status Wildlife

The 63 special-status animal species that CNDDDB, CNPS, and IPAC identify as occurring in the region of the project and an assessment of their likelihood to inhabit the project site are presented in Appendix B. Based on the analysis in Appendix B, burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) was determined to have a medium potential to occur on the project site because it is relatively flat and contain low, open vegetation and small mammal burrows that are required for nesting burrowing owls, but it is not within a MSHCP burrowing owl survey area. However, the survey conducted in June observed non-native grasses in abundance, which would indicate low quality habitat, and a survey of the entire project site found numerous small mammal burrows but none of which were large enough (i.e. greater than 3-inches in diameter) and they were all unsuitable for burrowing owls. Therefore, the project site and surrounding areas are not considered habitat for burrowing owls and no additional burrowing owl surveys would be required due to a lack of suitable burrows.

The remaining special-status species known to occur in the region are not expected to occur on the project site or study area due to a lack of suitable habitat.

## 2.7 Sensitive Natural Communities

CDFW 2018 *Protocols for Surveying and Evaluating Impacts to Special Status Native Plant Populations and Sensitive Natural Communities* defines sensitive natural communities as those that are "of limited distribution statewide or within a county or region and are often vulnerable to environmental effects of projects." CDFW considers a natural community sensitive if it has a Global or State rarity rank of 1-3, which includes communities that are vulnerable (G3/S3), imperiled (G2/S2), and critically imperiled (G1/S1). CDFW uses the alliances and groups described in the California Natural Community List (CDFW 2025c) and the California Natural Communities List from A Manual of California Vegetation Online (CNPS 2025b) to characterize California's natural

communities. The current global and state rarity rank for natural communities of California are listed in these resources. There are no sensitive natural communities on the project site or study area.

## 2.8 Protected Trees

“The Riverside County “Code of Ordinances” protects native trees on private and public property that are at an elevation of >5,000-ft and are “at least thirty (30) feet and are not less than twelve (12) inches in diameter when measured four and one-half feet above the ground.”

The “Open Space and Conservation Element” is a general vision document that discusses protection of different plant communities and native tree species primarily in relation to the MSHCP. The trees on the site are not special-status species or conservation species recognized in the MSHCP (e.g., covered, narrow endemic).

No protected trees occur in the study area or the project site.

## 2.9 Hydrology Features

During the South Environmental field visit the study area was inspected for the presence of potential jurisdictional features such as wetlands, streams, lakes, and other water features. A formal delineation of jurisdictional waters was not performed, only a preliminary investigation was conducted. The survey was conducted by observing the landscape across the study area and looking for the presence of water and topographic depressions that are associated with dense vegetation.

The project site is located within the San Jacinto Valley watershed. Based on the literature review and results of the reconnaissance survey there are no hydrology features on the study area.

## 2.10 Habitat Linkages and Wildlife Migration Corridors

During the South Environmental field reconnaissance on June 27, 2025, the project site and surrounding 500-ft study area were assessed for their potential use as a wildlife corridor or habitat linkage. The level of disturbance of the site and surrounding areas by way of development including roads, house and commercial structures, fences, and lighting were noted as they pertain to the connectivity of the site to high-quality habitat. The study area was assessed for the presence of a corridor of linkage of habitat that connects the site to adjacent high-quality habitat. Included in this assessment of a corridor were stream areas or those with unique natural feature (e.g., rock outcrops) which wildlife are known to frequently use as habitat linkages.

The project site is dominated by invasive grasses that undergo routine fuel modification, which is not a wildlife movement area because it lacks cover and native habitat. There are no unique features like waterways, thickets, or rocky areas present. The surrounding study area is also entirely

developed with commercial and residential developments that would deter most wildlife. The closest MSHCP Conserved Public Quasi-Public (PQP) Conserved Land is within Salt Creek Channel approximately 1.15-miles to the west of the project site. These spaces could serve as wildlife corridors for special-status wildlife and contain habitat for native wildlife in the region, but this area is separated from the project site by dense urban development. Therefore, the project site would not be considered a wildlife movement area or corridor.

The project is within the Sun City/Menifee Area Plan for the WRC MSHCP. There are habitat linkages (i.e., wildlife migration corridors) addressing wildlife that are established in the MSHCP (Riverside County 2003) for the Sun City/Menifee Area Plan and indicates how the Criteria Cells contributes specifically to an established habitat linkage (Riverside County, 2003). The project site is not within any Area Plan Subunits, Criteria Cells, or Cores and Linkages.

## 3. MSHCP Consistency Analysis

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### 3.1 MSHCP Literature Review

Based on the Western Riverside County MSHCP mapper of the Regional Conservation Authority 2025 and Figure 4, the project site has the following attributes:

- The project site is within the Sun City/Menifee Area Plan;
- The project site is not within an Area Plan Subunit;
- The project site is not within a Criteria Cell or Cellgroup;
- The project is not within an amphibian or mammal survey area;
- The project is not within a mammal survey area;
- The project is not within a narrow endemic plant survey area;
- The project is not within a criteria species survey area;
- The project is not within the burrowing owl survey area;
- The project is not within a Delhi Sands Flower-loving Fly survey area;
- The project site is not within any RCA Conserved Lands;
- There are no riparian or riverine features on the site;
- There are no vernal pools on the site;
- There are no riparian birds;
- There are no fairy shrimps;
- An analysis of the urban/wildlands interface is also required by the MSHCP.

### 3.2 Urban/Wildlands Interface

Section 6.0 of the MSHCP requires an Urban/Wildlands Interface analysis to be conducted in order to address the indirect effects associated with locating proposed development in proximity of MSHCP Conservation Areas. As indicated, the project site is within the Sun City/Menifee Area Plan.

The entire project sites consist of non-native ruderal vegetation and is disturbed by fuel modification, and study areas surrounding the site are developed on all sides with commercial business and residential homes. There are no wildlands or native plant communities on the site or vicinity, and only developed areas surround the site, while non-native, disturbed plants occur on the site. The project would not interfere with the urban wildlands interface.

### 3.4 MSHCP Consistency Analysis

There are no resources protected by the MSHCP on the project site or surrounding areas, and none would be impacted by the project. It was determined that burrowing owl habitat does not occur on the

site currently as there is a lack of burrows of the appropriate size for use by burrowing owls and tall grasses and herbs would preclude burrowing owls from establishing in the future. Below is proposed mitigation measure BIO-2, which is a requirement of projects within the MSHCP where burrowing owl habitat occurs and will be implemented as required to comply with the MSHCP guidelines. Therefore, the project would have no impact to the MSHCP species or habitat, and the project would be consistent with the goals and requirements of the MSHCP.

## 4. Impacts Analysis

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For the purposes of this report, impacts to protected biological resources are analyzed within the context of the regulatory setting. Below is an overview of the federal, state, and local regulations pertaining to protected biological resources in the study area, and an analysis of impacts to those resources that may occur as a result of the proposed development follows.

### 4.1 Regulatory Setting

#### Federal Regulations

##### *Migratory Bird Treaty Act*

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) protects individuals as well as any part, nest, or eggs of any bird listed as migratory. In practice, federal permits issued for activities that potentially impact migratory birds typically have conditions that require pre-disturbance surveys for nesting birds. In the event nesting is observed, a buffer area with a specified radius must be established, within which no disturbance or intrusion is allowed until the young have fledged and left the nest, or it has been determined that the nest has failed. If not otherwise specified in the permit, the size of the buffer area varies with species and local circumstances (e.g., presence of busy roads, intervening topography, etc.), and is based on the professional judgment of a monitoring biologist. A list of migratory bird species protected under the MBTA is published by USFWS.

#### California Regulations

##### *California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)*

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) is a statute that requires state and local agencies to identify the significant environmental impacts of their actions and to avoid or mitigate those impacts, if feasible. CEQA applies to certain activities of state and local public agencies. A public agency must comply with CEQA when it undertakes an activity defined by CEQA as a "project." A project is an activity undertaken by a public agency or a private activity which must receive some discretionary approval (meaning that the agency has the authority to deny the requested permit or approval) from a government agency which may cause either a direct physical change in the environment or a reasonably foreseeable indirect change in the environment.

An Initial Study (IS) is prepared when a proposed action is determined to be a "project" under CEQA. The IS is a checklist that asks specific questions about the project's level of environmental impacts in many categories, including biological resources. The checklist includes a series of questions to

determine the projects level of potential impacts in each of the categories. The CEQA Checklist includes the following questions regarding biological resources:

- *Would the project:*
  - *Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?*
  - *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?*
  - *Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?*
  - *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?*
  - *Conflict with any local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance*
  - *Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?*

Potential level of impact choices includes: No Impacts, Less Than Significant Impact, Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated, and Potentially Significant Impact. For projects that have no impact or less than significant impact a Negative Declaration is prepared, for those with Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated prepare a Mitigated Negative Declaration, and for those with a Potentially Significant Impact prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR).

#### *State of California Fish and Game Code Section 3500*

Section 3503.5 of the California Fish and Game Code states that it is “unlawful to take, possess, or destroy any birds in the order Falconiformes or Strigiformes (birds of prey) or to take, possess, or destroy the nest or eggs of any such bird except as otherwise provided by this code or any regulation adopted pursuant thereto.” Activities that result in the abandonment of an active bird of prey nest may also be considered in violation of this code. In addition, California Fish and Game Code, Section 3511 prohibits the taking of any bird listed as fully protected, and California Fish and Game Code, Section 3515 states that it is unlawful to take any non-game migratory bird protected under the MBTA.

### *California Migratory Bird Protection Act*

The California Migratory Bird Protection Act (MBPA) was enacted in September 2019 to reinforce the MBTA at the state level. The Act states:

- “It is unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird as designated in the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. Sec. 703 et seq.) before January 1, 2017, any additional migratory nongame bird that may be designated in that federal act after that date, or any part of a migratory nongame bird described in this section, except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the United States Secretary of the Interior under that federal act before January 1, 2017, or subsequent rules or regulations adopted pursuant to that federal act, unless those rules or regulations are inconsistent with this code.” This section is inactive on January 20, 2025 and the following language below will be adopted.
- “It is unlawful to take or possess any migratory nongame bird as designated in the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. Sec. 703 et seq.), or any part of a migratory nongame bird described in this section, except as provided by rules and regulations adopted by the United States Secretary of the Interior under that federal act.” This section is operative starting on January 20, 2025.

### Local Regulations

#### Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan (MSHCP)

The MSHCP is an overarching, regional, multi-jurisdictional plan centered on the conservation of species with conservation problems (i.e., special-status species) and their associated habitats in western Riverside County. The MSHCP identified 146 species, termed “Covered Species,” and then was given authority to grant federal and California ESA “take” authorizations to regional jurisdictions under the plan when they follow the state and federal ESAs and MSHCP regulations. Of the 146 Covered Species, 118 are considered to be “adequately conserved” and 28 Covered Species will be adequately conserved when certain conservation goals are met in accordance with the MSHCP. The MSHCP was designed to focus on core habitat and linkages in the region in relation to the species designated for protection. Its overall goal is to conserve the biological and ecological diversity in a rapidly developing region while at the same time promoting economic development of western Riverside County.

The approval of the MSHCP and execution of the Implementing Agreement (IA) by the wildlife agencies allows signatories of the IA to issue “take” authorizations for all species covered by the MSHCP, including state- and federally listed species, as well as other identified sensitive species and/or their habitats. Each city of local jurisdiction will impose a Development Mitigation Fee for

projects within their jurisdiction. With payment of the mitigation fee to the county and compliance with the survey requirements of the MSHCP where required, full mitigation in compliance with CEQA, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the California ESA, and the ESA will be granted. The Development Mitigation Fee varies according to project size and project description and is dependent on development density (Riverside County Ordinance No. 810.2). Payment of the mitigation fee and compliance with the requirements of Section 6.0 of the MSHCP are intended to provide full mitigation under CEQA, NEPA, and the California and federal ESAs for impacts to the species and habitats covered by the MSHCP, pursuant to agreements with USFWS, CDFW, and/or any other appropriate participating regulatory agencies as set forth in the IA for the MSHCP.

As mentioned, the project site is within the Western Riverside County (WRC) MSHCP San Jacinto Valley Area Plan, and therefore the proposed project also provides an MSHCP Consistency Analysis separate from this report.

## 4.2 Project Impacts

### Impacts to Plant Communities/Habitat/Sensitive Natural Communities

The proposed project would be constructed on 5.77-acres of disturbed non-native grassland habitat and on 0.55-acres of developed areas. No native habitat or Sensitive Natural Communities occur on the project site. Habitat for burrowing owl was determined to be absent from the site due to lack of burrows and tall vegetation and no other sensitive species would occur here because the site lacks suitable habitat. Because the project would avoid impacts to native plant communities, habitat for special-status species, and sensitive natural communities would be no impacts to these resources.

### Impacts to Nesting Birds and Raptors

The proposed development would require ground disturbance and removal of herbaceous plants that could provide potential nesting habitat for birds protected by the MBTA, MBPA, and the California Fish and Game Code. If present at the time of vegetation removal, active nests, eggs, or young could be destroyed or otherwise disturbed to a point at which the young do not survive, which would be a violation of the MBTA, MBPA, and the Fish and Game Code. In addition, indirect impacts from noise or vibration have the potential to disturb an active bird nest that may occur in adjacent landscaping to the point of failure if the nest is within immediate proximity to project activities, and this would also be a violation of the MBTA and Fish and Game Code. To avoid impacts to active bird or raptor nests, eggs, or young, preconstruction nesting bird surveys and monitoring is required per the MBTA and Fish and Game Code as described in **BIO-1** below.

### **BIO-1: Preconstruction Nesting Bird and Raptor Survey**

- If possible, ground disturbing activities and vegetation removal should be timed to occur between September 1 – January 31, which is outside the bird and raptor nesting season.
- If ground disturbing activities or vegetation removal (including tree trimming) are scheduled between February 1 – August 31, which is the bird nesting season, a preconstruction survey for nesting birds should be conducted within 72 hours prior to construction activities. The survey should be conducted by a qualified biologist with prior experience conducting nesting bird surveys for construction projects. The study area should include the affected area and suitable habitat within a 500-foot buffer, or a buffer size determined by the qualified biologist based on level of proposed disturbance and access. If no active nests are found, no additional measures are required.
- If active nests are found the biologist will map the location and document the species and nesting stage. A no-work buffer will be established around the active nest as determined by the qualified biologist and based on the species' sensitivity to disturbance and the type and duration of the disturbance. No construction activities shall occur within the no-work buffer until the biologist has determined the nest is no longer active.

### Impacts to Special-Status Species

No special-status plant species were found on the project site and the site is highly disturbed and unable to support special-status plants in the future. Therefore, the proposed project would not impact on special-status plant species.

Most special-status wildlife would be absent from the site due to lack of native habitats. Although no other special-status wildlife has the potential to occur, burrowing owls are typically found in areas of disturbance that are relatively flat with low-lying vegetation and small mammal burrows. The site is not within a WRC MSHCP burrowing owl survey area, and a habitat assessment of the site found that the site lacked burrows of the size required for use by burrowing owls and that the vegetation (grasses and forbs) were taller than would be necessary for use by burrowing owls. No burrowing owls, potential burrows, or signs of burrowing owls were observed during the survey. However, the potential for burrows to be there in the future is high, and the MSHCP guidelines will require pre-construction surveys for burrowing owls within 30 days prior to ground disturbance avoid take of burrowing owls or burrowing owl nests. In compliance with the MSHCP Species-Specific Conservation Objectives for burrowing owl, a pre-construction survey is required. The MSHCP suggested mitigation language is below in **BIO-2**.

## **BIO-2: Preconstruction Burrowing Owl Survey**

- Prior to issuance of a grading permit, the applicant shall perform a preconstruction survey that shall be conducted within 30 days prior to ground disturbance to avoid direct take of burrowing owls. If the results of the survey indicate that no burrowing owls are present on-site, then the project may move forward with grading, upon Planning Department approval. If burrowing owls are found to be present or nesting on-site during the preconstruction survey, then the following recommendations must be adhered to: Exclusion and relocation activities may not occur during the breeding season, which is defined as March 1 through August 31, with the following exception: From March 1 through March 15 and from August 1 through August 31 exclusion and relocation activities may take place if it is proven to the Lead Agency and/or appropriate agencies (if any) that egg laying or chick rearing is not taking place. This determination must be made by a qualified biologist.

### Impacts to Water Resources

The project site and study area do not have any water features; therefore, the proposed project would not impact any water features.

### Impacts to Protected Trees

There are no protected trees on the project site; therefore, no protected would be impacted by the project.

### Impacts to Wildlife Movement Corridors and Habitat Linkages

The project site contains disturbed areas that lack native habitat and vegetation cover, and the study area is densely developed with residential and commercial developments in all directions. There are no unique features on the project site that could be used as a wildlife movement area. Therefore, the proposed project would not have any impacts to wildlife movement corridors.

### Impacts to WRC MSHCP Resources

There are no resources protected by the MSHCP on the project site or surrounding areas, and none would be impacted by the project. It was determined that burrowing owl habitat does not occur on the site currently as there is a lack of burrows of the appropriate size for use by burrowing owls and tall grasses and herbs would preclude burrowing owls from establishing in the future. Mitigation Measure BIO-2, which is a requirement of projects within the MSHCP where potential burrowing owl habitat occurs and will be implemented as required to comply with the MSHCP guidelines. Therefore, the project would have no impact to the MSHCP species or habitat, and the project would be consistent with the goals and requirements of the MSHCP.

## Cumulative Impacts

The project site and surrounding study area lack native habitat and are not expected to host any sensitive biological resources. Impacts to sensitive biological resources would not occur and therefore, the project would not contribute to any cumulative impacts to biological resources in the region.

## Conclusion

The project would avoid impacts to sensitive and protected biological resources per the thresholds of CEQA. Mitigation Measures BIO-1 and BIO-2 are not measures required to reduce impacts per CEQA but are required measures per the MBTA, MBPA, and Fish and Game Code as well as requirements of projects conducted within the MSHCP. Therefore, no impacts per CEQA are expected. With the implementation of the nesting bird survey BIO-1 and burrowing owl preconstruction survey BIO-2, the project would avoid impacts to biological resources and be consistent with the goals and guidelines of the MSHCP and all regulations governing biological resources on the project site.

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# Appendix A

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## Photograph Log



**Image 1.)** Depicts project site from southeast end, facing west. Site is primarily a flat, routinely mowed field of non-native herbaceous species.



**Image 2.)** View of paved parking lot area within eastern side of project site (left) that is connected to more paved parking lot and commercial developments in the eastern study area (right), facing north.



**Image 3.)** View of central region of parcel from southern end, facing north.



**Image 4.)** View of central region of parcel from western end of project site, facing east.



**Image 5.)** View of residential developments to the south/ west of project site in study area behind a cinder block wall, facing southwest.



**Image 6.)** View of northern region of project site with Newport Rd. in the background in the study area, facing north.



**Image 7.)** View of western side of parcel from northern end with residential developments visible in the background/study area, facing south.



**Image 8.)** View of eastern end of project site and commercial developments just east of the project site in the study area, facing east.



**Image 9.)** Depicts eastern end of project site from north end and daycare center just south of the project site in the study area, facing south.



**Image 10.)** View of paved parking lot area in eastern end of project site, facing east.



**Image 11.)** View of several small mammal burrows on project site that did not have any signs of burrowing owls (*Athene cunicularia*).

# Appendix B

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## Special-Status Species Analysis

## Special-Status Species

Special-status species are those plants and animals that, because of their recognized rarity or vulnerability to various causes of habitat loss or population decline, are recognized by federal, state, or other agencies as under threat from human-associated developments. Some of these species receive specific protection that is defined by federal or state endangered species legislation. Others have been designated as special-status based on adopted policies and expertise of state resource agencies or organizations with acknowledged expertise, or policies adopted by local governmental agencies such as counties, cities, and special districts to meet local conservation objectives. Special-status species include:

- Plants or wildlife listed or proposed for listing as threatened or endangered, or are candidates for possible future listing as threatened or endangered, under the federal Endangered Species Act or the California Endangered Species Act;
- Plants or wildlife that meet the definitions of rare or endangered under CEQA Guidelines Section 15380.
- Plants or wildlife covered under an adopted NCCP/HCP;
- Plants considered by the California Native Plant Society (CNPS) to be rare, threatened, or endangered (List 1A, 1B and 2 plants) in California;
- Plants listed by the CNPS as plants in which there is limited information about distribution (List 3);
- Plants listed as rare under the California Native Plant Protection Act (Fish and Game Code 1900 et seq.);
- Wildlife designated by CDFW as species of special concern;
- Wildlife "fully protected" in California (California Fish and Game Code Sections 3511, 4700, and 5050); and
- Wildlife protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MTBA).

### Federally-Protected Status

All references to Federally-protected species in this BRA include the most current published status or candidate category to which each species has been assigned by USFWS. For purposes of this assessment the following acronyms are used for Federal status species, as applicable:

<b>FE</b>	Federally-listed as Endangered
<b>FT</b>	Federally-listed as Threatened
<b>FPE</b>	Federally proposed for listing as Endangered
<b>FPT</b>	Federally proposed for listing as Threatened
<b>FPD</b>	Federally proposed for delisting
<b>FC</b>	Federal candidate species (former C1 species)

## State-Protected Status

For the purposes of this BRA, the following acronyms are used for State status species, as applicable:

<b>SE</b>	State-listed as Endangered
<b>ST</b>	State-listed as Threatened
<b>SR</b>	State-listed as Rare
<b>SCE</b>	State candidate for listing as Endangered
<b>SCT</b>	State candidate for listing as Threatened
<b>SFP</b>	State Fully Protected
<b>SSC</b>	California Species of Special Concern

## California Rare Plant Rank

The CNPS is a private plant conservation organization dedicated to the monitoring and protection of special-status species in California. CNPS has compiled an inventory comprised of the information focusing on geographic distribution and qualitative characterization of Rare, Threatened, or Endangered vascular plant species of California (CNPS 2018). The list serves as the candidate list for listing as Threatened and Endangered by CDFW. CNPS has developed six categories of rarity known as the California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR), of which Ranks 1A, 1B, 2A, and 2B are particularly considered sensitive:

<b>Rank 1A</b>	Presumed extinct in California.
<b>Rank 1B</b>	Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere.
<b>Rank 2A</b>	Presumed extinct in California, but more common elsewhere.
<b>Rank 2B</b>	Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
<b>Rank 3</b>	Plants about which we need more information – a review list.
<b>Rank 4</b>	Plants of limited distribution – a watch list.

The CNPS recently added “threat ranks” which parallel the ranks used by the CNDDDB. These ranks are added as a decimal code after the CNPS List (e.g., Rank 1B.1). The threat codes are as follows:

- .1 Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat);
- .2 Moderately threatened in California (20-80% occurrences threatened);
- .3 Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened or no current threats known).

#### Potential to Occur Assessment

Special-status species that **present** or are **likely** (high or medium potential) to occur within the parcel are based on one or more of the following:

- the direct observation of the species within the parcel during any field surveys;
- a record reported in the CNDDDB, CNPS, or IPAC; and
- the parcel is within known distribution of a species and contains appropriate habitat.

Special-status species that are **unlikely** (low potential) to occur are based on one of the following:

- the parcel has the general habitat types but lacks necessary habitat elements such as suitable microhabitat or soils; or
- the parcel is outside the known elevation range or distribution of the species, and has otherwise suitable habitats;

Special-status species that have no potential to occur on the parcel are labeled as **none** due to the absence of suitable habitat.

## Special-Status Animals

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Project Site
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's hawk	Birds	None	None	CDFW_WL-Watch List   IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Woodland, chiefly of open, interrupted or marginal type.	Nest sites mainly in riparian growths of deciduous trees, as in canyon bottoms on river flood-plains; also, live oaks.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Actinemys pallida</i>	southwestern pond turtle	Reptiles	Proposed Threatened	None	BLM_S-Sensitive   CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern   IUCN_VU-Vulnerable   USFS_S-Sensitive	Aquatic freshwater habitats such as ponds, streams, etc.		<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	tricolored blackbird	Birds	None	Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive   CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern   IUCN_EN-Endangered   USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley and vicinity. Largely endemic to California.	Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prey within a few km of the colony.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	Birds	None	None	CDFW_WL-Watch List	Resident in Southern California coastal sage scrub and sparse mixed chaparral.	Frequents relatively steep, often rocky hillsides with grass and forb patches.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Project Site
<i>Anaxyrus clifornicus</i>	Arryo toad	Amphibians	Endangered	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_EN-Endangered	Semi-arid regions near washes or intermittent streams, including valley-foothill and desert riparian, desert wash, etc.	Rivers with sandy banks, willows, cottonwoods, and sycamores; loose, gravelly areas of streams in drier parts of range.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	Southern California legless lizard	Reptiles	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern   USFS_S-Sensitive	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.	Variety of habitats; generally in moist, loose soil. They prefer soils with a high moisture content.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	golden eagle	Birds	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive   CDF_S-Sensitive   CDFW_FP-Fully Protected   CDFW_WL-Watch List   IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Rolling foothills, mountain areas, sage-juniper flats, and desert.	Cliff-walled canyons provide nesting habitat in most parts of range; also, large trees in open areas.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	California glossy snake	Reptiles	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Patchily distributed from the eastern portion of San Francisco Bay, southern San Joaquin Valley, and the Coast, Transverse, and Peninsular ranges,	Generalist reported from a range of scrub and grassland habitats, often with loose or sandy soils.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Project Site
						south to Baja California.		
<i>Artemisiospiza belli belli</i>	Bell's sparrow	Birds	None	None	CDFW_WL-Watch List	Nests in chaparral dominated by fairly dense stands of chamise. Found in coastal sage scrub in south of range.	Nest located on the ground beneath a shrub or in a shrub 6-18 inches above ground. Territories about 50 yds apart.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Asio otus</i>	long-eared owl	Birds	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern   IUCN_LC-Least Concern   USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Riparian bottomlands grown to tall willows and cottonwoods; also, belts of live oak paralleling stream courses.	Require adjacent open land, productive of mice and the presence of old nests of crows, hawks, or magpies for breeding.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Aspidoscelis hyperythra</i>	orange-throated whiptail	Reptiles	None	None	CDFW_WL-Watch List   IUCN_LC-Least Concern   USFS_S-Sensitive	Inhabits low-elevation coastal scrub, chaparral, and valley-foothill hardwood habitats.	Prefers washes and other sandy areas with patches of brush and rocks. Perennial plants necessary for its major food: termites.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>	coastal whiptail	Reptiles	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Found in deserts and semi-arid areas with sparse vegetation and open areas. Also found in woodland and riparian areas.	Ground may be firm soil, sandy, or rocky.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	burrowing owl	Birds	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive   CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern   IUCN_LC-Least	Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation.	Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel.	<b>Low.</b> Project site is an open, flat field with low-growing vegetation and small mammal burrows present. No signs of burrowing owls,

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Project Site
					Concern   USFWS_BCC- Birds of Conservation Concern			surrounding area is disturbed by development and human presence, and outside of burrowing owl survey area.
<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Crotch's bumble bee	Insects	None	Candidate Endangered	IUCN_EN- Endangered	Coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico.	Food plant genera include Antirrhinum, Phacelia, Clarkia, Dendromecon, Eschscholzia, and Eriogonum.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Bombus pensylvanicus</i>	American bumble bee	Insects	None	None	IUCN_VU- Vulnerable		Long-tongued; forages on a wide variety of flowers including vetches (Vicia), clovers (Trifolium), thistles (Cirsium), sunflowers (Helianthus), etc. Nests above ground under long grass or underground. Queens overwinter in rotten wood or underground.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i>	Vernal pool fairy shrimp	Crustaceans	Endangered	None	IUCN_VU- Vulnerable	Endemic to the grasslands of the Central Valley, Central Coast mountains, and South Coast mountains, in astatic rain-filled pools.	Inhabit small, clear-water sandstone-depression pools and grassed swale, earth slump, or basalt-flow depression pools.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Branchinecta sandiegonensis</i>	San Diego fairy shrimp	Crustaceans	Endangered	None	IUCN_EN- Endangered	Endemic to San Diego and Orange County mesas.	Vernal pools.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Project Site
								development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Buteo regalis</i>	ferruginous hawk	Birds	None	None	CDFW_WL-Watch List   IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Open grasslands, sagebrush flats, desert scrub, low foothills and fringes of pinyon and juniper habitats.	Eats mostly lagomorphs, ground squirrels, and mice. Population trends may follow lagomorph population cycles.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's hawk	Birds	None	Threatened	BLM_S-Sensitive   IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, and agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees.	Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands, or alfalfa or grain fields supporting rodent populations.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus sandiegensis</i>	coastal cactus wren	Birds	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern   USFS_S-Sensitive   USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Southern California coastal sage scrub.	Wrens require tall opuntia cactus for nesting and roosting.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Chaetodipus californicus femoralis</i>	Dulzura pocket mouse	Mammal	None	None		Variety of habitats including coastal scrub, chaparral, and grassland primarily in San Diego County.	Attracted to grass-chaparral edges.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>	northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	Mammals	None	None		Coastal scrub, chaparral, grasslands, sagebrush, etc. in western San Diego, Riverside, San	Sandy, herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or coarse gravel.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Project Site
						Bernardino, and Los Angeles Counties, inclusive of Orange County.		development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i>	Western snowy plover	Birds	Threatened	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Sandy beaches, salt pond levees and shores of large alkali lakes.	Needs sandy, gravelly or friable soils for nesting.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Cicindela senilis frosti</i>	Senile tiger beetle	Insect	None	None		Inhabits marine shoreline, from Central California coast south to salt marshes of San Diego. Also found at Lake Elsinore.	Inhabits dark-colored mud in the lower zone and dried salt pans in the upper zone.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Circus hudsonius</i>	Northern harrier	Bird	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_LC-Least Concern USFWS_BCC-Birds of Conservation Concern	Coastal salt and freshwater marsh. Nest and forage in grasslands, from salt grass in desert sink to mountain cienagas.	Nests on ground in shrubby vegetation, usually at marsh edge; nest built of a large mound of sticks in wet areas.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Coleonyx variegatus abbotti</i>	San Diego banded gecko	Reptiles	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Coastal and cismontane Southern California.	Found in granite or rocky outcrops in coastal scrub and chaparral habitats.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Crotalus ruber</i>	red-diamond rattlesnake	Reptiles	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern   IUCN_LC-Least	Chaparral, woodland, grassland, and desert areas from coastal San Diego County to	Occurs in rocky areas and dense vegetation. Needs rodent burrows, cracks in rocks or	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Project Site
					Concern   USFS_S-Sensitive	the eastern slopes of the mountains.	surface cover objects.	development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Diadophis punctatus modestus</i>	San Bernardino ringneck snake	Reptiles	None	None	USFS_S-Sensitive	Most common in open, relatively rocky areas. Often in somewhat moist microhabitats near intermittent streams.	Avoids moving through open or barren areas by restricting movements to areas of surface litter or herbaceous veg.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>	San Bernardino kangaroo rat	Mammals	Endangered	Endangered	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Alluvial scrub vegetation on sandy loam substrates characteristic of alluvial fans and flood plains.	Needs early to intermediate seral stages.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>	Stephens' kangaroo rat	Mammals	Threatened	Threatened	IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	Primarily annual and perennial grasslands, but also occurs in coastal scrub and sagebrush with sparse canopy cover.	Prefers buckwheat, chamise, brome grass and filaree. Will burrow into firm soil.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	white-tailed kite	Birds	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive   CDFW_FP-Fully Protected   IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks and river bottomlands or marshes next to deciduous woodland.	Open grasslands, meadows, or marshes for foraging close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Eremophila alpestris actia</i>	California horned lark	Birds	None	None	CDFW_WL-Watch List   IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Coastal regions, chiefly from Sonoma County to San Diego County. Also main part of San Joaquin Valley and east to foothills.	Short-grass prairie, "bald" hills, mountain meadows, open coastal plains, fallow grain fields, alkali flats.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	western mastiff bat	Mammals	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive	Many open, semi-arid to arid habitats,	Roosts in crevices in cliff faces, high	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Project Site
					CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, grasslands, chaparral, etc.	buildings, trees and tunnels.	invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>	quino checkerspot butterfly	Insects	Endangered	None		Sunny openings within chaparral and coastal sage shrublands in parts of Riverside and San Diego counties.	Hills and mesas near the coast. Need high densities of food plants <i>Plantago erecta</i> , <i>P. insularis</i> , and <i>Orthocarpus purpurescens</i> .	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Gila orcuttii</i>	arroyo chub	Fish	None	None	AFS_VU-Vulnerable   CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern   IUCN_VU-Vulnerable   USFS_S-Sensitive	Native to streams from Malibu Creek to San Luis Rey River basin. Introduced into streams in Santa Clara, Ventura, Santa Ynez, Mojave and San Diego river basins.	Slow water stream sections with mud or sand bottoms. Feeds heavily on aquatic vegetation and associated invertebrates.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	bald eagle	Birds	Delisted	Endangered	BLM_S-Sensitive   CDF_S-Sensitive   CDFW_FP-Fully Protected   IUCN_LC-Least Concern   USFS_S-Sensitive	Ocean shore, lake margins, and rivers for both nesting and wintering. Most nests within 1 mile of water.	Nests in large, old-growth, or dominant live tree with open branches, especially ponderosa pine. Roosts communally in winter.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Icteria virens</i>	yellow-breasted chat	Birds	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern   IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Summer resident; inhabits riparian thickets of willow and other brushy tangles near watercourses.	Nests in low, dense riparian, consisting of willow, blackberry, wild grape; forages and nests within 10 ft of ground.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Project Site
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	loggerhead shrike	Birds	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern   IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	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.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>	western yellow bat	Mammals	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern   IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Found in valley foothill riparian, desert riparian, desert wash, and palm oasis habitats.	Roosts in trees, particularly palms. Forages over water and among trees.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit	Mammals	None	None		Intermediate canopy stages of shrub habitats and open shrub / herbaceous and tree / herbaceous edges.	Coastal sage scrub habitats in Southern California.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Linderiella occidentalis</i>	California linderiella	Crustaceans	None	None	IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	Seasonal pools in unplowed grasslands with old alluvial soils underlain by hardpan or in sandstone depressions.	Water in the pools has very low alkalinity, conductivity, and total dissolved solids.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Linderiella santarosae</i>	Santa Rosa Plateau fairy shrimp	Crustaceans	None	None		Found only in the vernal pools on Santa Rosa Plateau in Riverside County.	Southern basalt flow vernal pools.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Neolarra alba</i>	white cuckoo bee	Insects	None	None		Known only from localities in Southern California.	Cleptoparasitic in the nests of perdita bees.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Project Site
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	San Diego desert woodrat	Mammals	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	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.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	pocketed free-tailed bat	Mammals	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern   IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Variety of arid areas in Southern California; pine-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, palm oasis, desert wash, desert riparian, etc.	Rocky areas with high cliffs.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	southern grasshopper mouse	Mammals	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Desert areas, especially scrub habitats with friable soils for digging. Prefers low to moderate shrub cover.	Feeds almost exclusively on arthropods, especially scorpions and orthopteran insects.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>	Los Angeles pocket mouse	Mammals	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	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.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Perognathus longimembris internationalis</i>	Jacumba pocket mouse	Mammals	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Desert riparian, desert scrub, desert wash, coastal scrub and sagebrush.	Rarely found on rocky sites; uses all canopy coverages.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	coast horned lizard	Reptiles	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive   CDFW_SSC-Species of Special	Frequents a wide variety of habitats, most common in lowlands along sandy	Open areas for sunning, bushes for cover, patches of loose soil for burial, and abundant	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Project Site
					Concern   IUCN_LC-Least Concern	washes with scattered low bushes.	supply of ants and other insects.	development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	white-faced ibis	Birds	None	None	CDFW_WL-Watch List   IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Shallow freshwater marsh.	Dense tule thickets for nesting, interspersed with areas of shallow water for foraging.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	coastal California gnatcatcher	Birds	Threatened	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Obligate, permanent resident of coastal sage scrub below 2500 ft in Southern California.	Low, coastal sage scrub in arid washes, on mesas and slopes. Not all areas classified as coastal sage scrub are occupied.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Rana draytonii</i>	California red-legged frog	Amphibians	Threatened	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern IUCN_VU-Vulnerable	Lowlands and foothills in or near permanent sources of deep water with dense, shrubby or emergent riparian vegetation.	Requires 11-20 weeks of permanent water for larval development. Must have access to estivation habitat.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgulata</i>	coast patch-nosed snake	Reptiles	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Brushy or shrubby vegetation in coastal Southern California.	Require small mammal burrows for refuge and overwintering sites.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	yellow warbler	Birds	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern   IUCN_LC-Least Concern	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.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Project Site
<i>Socalchemmis icenoglei</i>	Icenogle's socialchemmis spider	Arachnids	None	None		Known only from the type locality in the vicinity of Winchester, Riverside County.		<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Spea hammondi</i>	western spadefoot	Amphibians	Proposed Threatened	None	BLM_S-Sensitive   CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern   IUCN_NT-Near Threatened	Occurs primarily in grassland habitats, but can be found in valley-foothill hardwood woodlands.	Vernal pools are essential for breeding and egg-laying.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>	Riverside fairy shrimp	Crustaceans	Endangered	None	IUCN_EN-Endangered	Endemic to Western Riverside, Orange, and San Diego counties in areas of tectonic swales/earth slump basins in grassland and coastal sage scrub.	Inhabit seasonally astatic pools filled by winter/spring rains. Hatch in warm water later in the season.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Taricha torosa</i>	Coast Range newt	Amphibians	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	Coastal drainages from Mendocino County to San Diego County.	Lives in terrestrial habitats and will migrate over 1 km to breed in ponds, reservoirs and slow moving streams.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	Mammals	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern   IUCN_LC-Least Concern	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. Digs burrows.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	two-striped gartersnake	Reptiles	None	None	BLM_S-Sensitive   CDFW_SSC-	Coastal California from vicinity of Salinas to northwest	Highly aquatic, found in or near permanent fresh	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species,

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Project Site
					Species of Special Concern   IUCN_LC-Least Concern   USFS_S-Sensitive	Baja California. From sea to about 7,000 ft elevation.	water. Often along streams with rocky beds and riparian growth.	surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Thamnophis sirtalis pop.1</i>	South coast gartersnake	Reptile	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern	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.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	least Bell's vireo	Birds	Endangered	Endangered		Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian in vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms; below 2000 ft.	Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, Baccharis, mesquite.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus</i>	yellow-headed blackbird	Birds	None	None	CDFW_SSC-Species of Special Concern   IUCN_LC-Least Concern	Nests in freshwater emergent wetlands with dense vegetation and deep water. Often along borders of lakes or ponds.	Nests only where large insects such as Odonata are abundant, nesting timed with maximum emergence of aquatic insects.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.

## Special-Status Plants

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Project Site
<i>Abronia villosa var. aurita</i>	chaparral sand-verbena	Dicots	None	None	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive   SB_CalBG/RSABG - California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden   USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, coastal scrub, desert dunes.	Sandy areas. - 60-1570 m.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Allium marvinii</i>	Yucaipa onion	Monocots	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive   SB_CalBG/RSABG - California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden   USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral.	In openings on clay soils. 850-1070 m.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Allium munzii</i>	Munz's onion	Monocots	Endangered	Threatened	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG - California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, pinyon and juniper woodland, valley and foothill grassland.	Heavy clay soils; grows in grasslands and openings within shrublands or woodlands. 375-1040 m.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Almutaster pauciflorus</i>	Alkali marsh aster	Dicots	None	None	2B.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG	Meadows and seeps	Alkaline	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Ambrosia pumila</i>	San Diego ambrosia	Dicots	FE	None	1B.1	SB_CRES	Chaparral, Coastal	Alkaline (sometimes),	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Project Site
							scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools	Clay (sometimes), Disturbed areas (often), Loam (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Amsinckia douglasiana</i>	Douglas' fiddleneck	Dicots	None	None	4.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG; SB_SBBG	Cismontane woodland, Valley and foothill grassland	Dry	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Arctostaphylos rainbowensis</i>	Rainbow manzanita	Dicots	None	None	1B.1	BLM_S; SB_CRES; USFS_S	Chaparral		<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Astragalus pachypus</i> var. <i>jaegeri</i>	Jaeger's milk-vetch	Dicots	None	None	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG - California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden   USFS_S-Sensitive	Coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland.	Dry ridges and valleys and open sandy slopes; often in grassland and oak-chaparral. 365-1040 m.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Atriplex coronata</i> var. <i>notatior</i>	San Jacinto Valley crownscale	Dicots	Endangered	None	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG - California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools.	Alkaline areas in the San Jacinto River Valley. 35-460 m.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Project Site
<i>Atriplex parishii</i>	Parish's brittle scale	Dicots	None	None	1B.1	SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank   USFS_S-Sensitive	Vernal pools, chenopod scrub, playas.	Usually on drying alkali flats with fine soils. 4-1420 m.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Atriplex serenana</i> var. <i> davidsonii</i>	Davidson's salt scale	Dicots	None	None	1B.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG - California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub.	Alkaline soil. 0-480 m.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Ayenia compacta</i>	California ayenia	Dicots	None	None	2B.3	SB_CalBG/RSABG	Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub	Rocky	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Bahiopsis laciniata</i>	San Diego County viguiera	Dicots	None	None	4.3	SB_CalBG/RSABG; SB_CRES	Chaparral, Coastal scrub		<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>	thread-leaved brodiaea	Monocots	Threatened	Endangered	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG - California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden   SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank	Chaparral (openings), cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools.	Usually associated with annual grassland and vernal pools; often surrounded by shrubland habitats. Occurs in openings on	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Project Site
								clay soils. 15-1030 m.	
<i>Brodiaea santarosae</i>	Santa Rosa Basalt brodiaea	Dicots	None	None	1B.2	USFS_S	Valley and foothill grassland		<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Calochortus plummerae</i>	Plummer's mariposa-lily	Monocots	None	None	4.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG - California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Coastal scrub, chaparral, valley and foothill grassland, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest.	Occurs on rocky and sandy sites, usually of granitic or alluvial material. Can be very common after fire. 60-2500 m.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>intermedius</i>	Intermediate mariposa-lily	Monocots	None	None	1B.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG; USFS_S	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland	Rocky	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Carex buxbaumii</i>	Buxbaum's sedge	Monocots	None	None	4.2		Bogs and fens, Marshes and swamps, Meadows and seeps (mesic)		<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Project Site
<i>Caulanthus simulans</i>	Payson's jewelflower	Dicots	None	None	4.2	SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank   USFS_S-Sensitive	Chaparral, coastal scrub.	Frequently in burned areas, or in disturbed sites such as streambeds; also on rocky, steep slopes. Sandy, granitic soils. 90-2200 m.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Centromadia pungens ssp. laevis</i>	smooth tarplant	Dicots	None	None	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG - California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Valley and foothill grassland, chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodland.	Alkali meadow, alkali scrub; also in disturbed places. 5-1170 m.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Chorizanthe leptotheca</i>	Peninsular spineflower	Dicots	None	None	4.2		Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest	Granitic	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi</i>	Parry's spineflower	Dicots	None	None	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive   SB_CalBG/RSABG - California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden   USFS_S-Sensitive	Coastal scrub, chaparral, cismontane woodland, valley and foothill grassland.	Dry slopes and flats; sometimes at interface of 2 vegetation types, such as chaparral and oak woodland. Dry, sandy	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Project Site
								soils. 90-1220 m.	
<i>Chorizanthe polygonoides</i> var. <i>longispina</i>	long-spined spineflower	Dicots	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive   SB_CalBG/RSABG - California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden   SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank	Chaparral, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools.	Gabbroic clay. 30-1630 m.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Clinopodium chandleri</i>	San Miguel savory	Dicots	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S; SB_CRES; USFS_S	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland	Gabbroic (sometimes), Rocky (sometimes)	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Convolvulus simulans</i>	Small-flowered morning-glory	Dicot	None	None	4.2	SB_CRES	Chaparral (openings), Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland	Clay, Seeps, Serpentine	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Cryptantha wigginsii</i>	Wiggin's cryptantha	Dicot	None	None	1B.2		Coastal scrub	Clay (often)	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Project Site
<i>Deinandra paniculata</i>	Paniculate tarplant	Dicots	None	None	4.2		Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools	Sandy (sometimes), Vernal Mesic (usually)	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i>	slender-horned spineflower	Dicots	Endangered	Endangered	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG - California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub (alluvial fan sage scrub).	Flood deposited terraces and washes; associates include Encelia, Dalea, Lepidospartum, etc. Sandy soils. 200-765 m.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i>	Many-stemmed dudleya	Dicots	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S; SB_CalBG/RSABG; USFS_S	Chaparral, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland	Clay (often)	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>	San Diego button-celery	dicots	FE	CE	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG; SB_CRES	Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools	Mesic	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Erythranthe diffusa</i>	Palomar monkeyflower	Dicots	None	None	4.3	SB_CalBG/RSABG	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest	Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Project Site
<i>Geothallus tuberosus</i>	Campbell's liverwort	Monocots	None	None	1B.1	IUCN_CR	Chaparral, Lower montane coniferous forest	Gravelly (sometimes), Sandy (sometimes)	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Harpagonella palmeri</i>	Palmer's grapplinghook	Dicots	None	None	4.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG - California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden   SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank	Chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	Clay soils; open grassy areas within shrubland. 20-955 m.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Hesperocyparis forbesii</i>	Tecate cypress	Dicots	None	None	1B.1	BLM_S; SB_CalBG/RSABG; SB_CRES; SB_UCSC; SB_USDA; USFS_S	Chaparral, Closed-cone coniferous forest	Clay, Gabbroic (sometimes)	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Holocarpha virgata ssp. elongata</i>	Graceful tarplant	Dicots	None	None	4.2	SB_CRES	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland		<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Hordeum intercedens</i>	Vernal barley	Monocot	None	None	3.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG	Coastal dunes, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland (depressions)		<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Project Site
							, saline flats), Vernal pools		
<i>Juglans californica</i>	Southern California black walnut	Dicots	None	None	4.2	IUCN_NT; SB_CalBG/RSABG; SB_USDA	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Riparian woodland		<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Juncus acutus ssp. leopoldii</i>	Southwestern spiny rush	Monocots	None	None	4.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG; SB_CRES	Coastal dunes (mesic), Coastal scrub, Marshes and swamps (coastal salt), Meadows and seeps (alkaline seeps)		<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Juncus luciensis</i>	Santa Lucia dwarf rush	Monocots	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S; USFS_S	Chaparral, Great Basin scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Vernal pools		<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri</i>	Coulter's goldfields	Dicots	None	None	1B.1	BLM_S-Sensitive   SB_CalBG/RSABG - California/Rancho Santa Ana	Coastal salt marshes, playas, vernal pools.	Usually found on alkaline soils in playas, sinks, and	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Project Site
						Botanic Garden   SB_SBBG-Santa Barbara Botanic Garden		grasslands. 1-1375 m.	development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Lathyrus splendens</i>	Pride-of-California	Dicots	None	None	4.3		Chaparral		<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Lepidium virginicum var. robinsonii</i>	Robinson's pepper-grass	Dicots	None	None	4.3		Chaparral, coastal scrub.	Dry soils, shrubland. 4-1435 m.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Lilium humboldtii ssp. ocellatum</i>	Ocellated Humboldt lily	Monocots	None	None	4.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG; SB_CRES	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Lower montane coniferous forest, Riparian woodland	Openings	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Lilium parryi</i>	Lemon lily	Monocots	None	None	1B.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG; SB_CRES; USFS_S	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Riparian forest, Upper	Mesic	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Project Site
							montane coniferous forest		
<i>Limnanthes alba ssp. parishii</i>	Parish's meadowfoam	Dicots	None	CE	1B.2	BLM_S; SB_CalBG/RSABG; SB_USDA; USFS_S	Lower montane coniferous forest, Meadows and seeps, Vernal pools	Vernally Mesic	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Microseris douglasii ssp. platycarpa</i>	Small-flowered microseris	Dicots	None	None	4.2	SB_CRES	Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub, Valley and foothill grassland, Vernal pools	Clay	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Monardella hypoleuca ssp. intermedia</i>	Intermediate monardella	Dicots	None	None	1B.3	BLM_S	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Lower montane coniferous forest (sometimes)		<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Myosurus minimus ssp. apus</i>	little mousetail	Dicots	None	None	3.1	SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank	Vernal pools, valley and foothill grassland.	Alkaline soils. 20-640 m.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Nama stenocarpa</i>	mud nama	Dicots	None	None	2B.2		Marshes and swamps.	Lake shores, river banks, intermittently	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Project Site
								wet areas. 15-815 m.	development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Navarretia fossalis</i>	spreading navarretia	Dicots	Threatened	None	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG - California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden   SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank	Vernal pools, chenopod scrub, marshes and swamps, playas.	San Diego hardpan and San Diego claypan vernal pools; in swales and vernal pools, often surrounded by other habitat types. 15-850 m.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i>	Prostrate vernal pool navarretia	Dicots	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S	Coastal scrub, Meadows and seeps, Valley and foothill grassland (alkaline), Vernal pools	Mesic	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Orcuttia californica</i>	California Orcutt grass	Monocots	FE	CW	1B.1	SB_CalBG/RSABG; SB_CRES	Vernal pools		<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i>	White rabbit-tobacco	Dicots	None	None	2B.2		Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Coastal scrub,	Gravelly, Sandy	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Project Site
							Riparian woodland		
<i>Quercus engelmannii</i>	Engelmann oak	Dicots	None	None	4.2	IUCN_EN; SB_CRES	Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Riparian woodland, Valley and foothill grassland		<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Rhinotropis cornuta var. fishiae</i>	Fish's milkwort	Dicots	None	None	4.3		Chaparral, Cismontane woodland, Riparian woodland		<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Romneya coulteri</i>	Coulter's Matilija poppy	Dicots	None	None	4.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG	Chaparral, Coastal scrub	Burned areas (often)	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Schoenoplectiella saximontana</i>	Rocky Mountain bulrush	Monocots	None	None	2B.1		Marshes and swamps (margins), Vernal pools	Sandy (often)	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Sibaropsis hammittii</i>	Hammitt's clay-cress	Dicots	None	None	1B.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG; USFS_S	Chaparral (openings), Valley and foothill grassland	Clay	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Project Site
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i>	salt spring checkerbloom	Dicots	None	None	2B.2	USFS_S-Sensitive	Playas, chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub.	Alkali springs and marshes. 3-2380 m.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Sphaerocarpos drewiae</i>	Bottle liverwort	Dicots	None	None	1B.1	IUCN_EN	Chaparral, Coastal scrub	Openings	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Symphotrichum defoliatum</i>	San Bernardino aster	Dicots	None	None	1B.2	SB_CalBG/RSABG - California/Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden   SB_CRES-San Diego Zoo CRES Native Gene Seed Bank   USFS_S-Sensitive	Meadows and seeps, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, marshes and swamps, valley and foothill grassland.	Vernally mesic grassland or near ditches, streams and springs; disturbed areas. 3-2045 m.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Texosporium sancti-jacobi</i>	woven-spored lichen	Lichens	None	None	3		Chaparral.	Open sites; in California with <i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i> , <i>Eriogonum</i> , <i>Selaginella</i> .	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.

Scientific Name	Common Name	Taxonomic Group	Federal Listing	State Listing	California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR)	Other Status	General Habitat	Microhabitat	Potential to Occur on Project Site
								Found on soil, small mammal pellets, dead twigs, and on Selaginella. 60-870 m.	
<i>Tortula californica</i>	California screw moss	Bryophytes	None	None	1B.2	BLM_S-Sensitive	Chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland.	Moss growing on sandy soil. 45-750 m.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.
<i>Trichocoronis wrightii</i> var. <i>wrightii</i>	Wright's trichocoronis	Dicots	None	None	2B.1		Marshes and swamps, riparian forest, meadows and seeps, vernal pools.	Mud flats of vernal lakes, drying river beds, alkali meadows. 5-435 m.	<b>None.</b> Project site is highly disturbed by invasive species, surrounding development, and lacks native habitat.

# Appendix C

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## Biologist Qualifications

## EDUCATION

B.S., Wildlife Ecology, University of Wisconsin-Madison, 2004

## CERTIFICATIONS

Certified Wildlife Biologist, The Wildlife Society 2014

Certified Technical Service Provider (TSP) for Fish and Wildlife Management Plans, USDA NRCS 2017

Authorized Desert Tortoise Biologist – Numerous BOs

Unmanned Aircraft System Pilot Certification, FAA #4177603

## TRAINING

Wetland Delineation Training Course – The Wetland Institute (2014)

Southwest Willow Flycatcher Workshop, 2017

USGS Desert Tortoise Health Assessment and Tissue Collection Techniques Training, 2009

# Matthew South

## PRINCIPAL BIOLOGIST

Matthew South founded South Environmental in 2018. He is a certified wildlife biologist with over 18 years of professional experience providing natural resources consulting services for a wide variety of clients that include residential, commercial, government, utility, infrastructure, research, and non-profit projects. For the last 15 years, Mr. South has been an environmental consultant in southern California acting as a Wildlife Biologist and Geographic Information System (GIS) Analyst. In early 2018 he started South Environmental and has since been supporting clients in Los Angeles, Ventura, Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, and Riverside Counties.

Mr. South's background in ecology has led to a passion for conservation planning and resources assessments for the purpose of preservation and management. The integration of the latest technologies such as advanced GIS systems, mobile computing, and drone sensing allows him to innovate new data collection, analysis, and collaboration tools for the environmental sciences that produce more accurate data and better-informed resource managers.

## EXPERTISE

- **Conservation and Management Planning.** Mr. South's has extensive experience preparing mitigation and monitoring plans, habitat conservation plans, and technical biological resources management plans that are compliant with federal, state, and local regulations. Mr. South has prepared numerous reports within conservation areas such as the Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Area (MSHCP) and the LA County Significant Ecological Areas (SEAs).
- **Biological Resources Assessment.** Mr. South has completed dozens of biological resources assessments throughout southern California.
- **Rare Plants and Arborist Services.** Mr. South has surveyed and assessed thousands of native and landscaped trees in southern California. He is a certified arborist with six years of tree survey experience working closely with some of the most experienced arborists in California. In addition, he has performed hundreds of hours of rare plant surveys and habitat assessments.
- **Wetland & Jurisdictional Delineations.** Mr. South has conducted dozens of jurisdictional and wetland delineations per the guidelines and methods from the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and the state Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB).
- **GIS.** Mr. South is an expert at spatial data collection and analysis using ESRI mobile and desktop software products and Trimble hardware.

## SELECT RIVERSIDE COUNTY PROJECT EXPERIENCE

### **Jackson Street Improvement Project Phase I, City of Indio, Riverside County, California (2024-present).**

South Environmental was retained to conduct paleontological resources monitoring for this project that will improve portions of Jackson Street, Avenue 50, and Avenue 52 as well as construct drainage improvements. The project is subject to CEQA and Mr. South serves as the biological resources Task Manager, overseeing preconstruction burrowing owl survey, preconstruction roosting bat survey, and nesting bird survey tasks.

### **Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District Highway 74 16-Inch Sewer Extension from Wasson Canyon Road to Ethanac Road Project, Riverside County, California (2024-present).**

South Environmental was retained to provide archaeological, biological, and paleontological monitoring services for the Elsinore Valley Municipal Water District (EVMWD) Highway 74 16-Inch Sewer Extension from Wasson Canyon Road to Ethanac Road Project. Mr. South serves as the biological resources Task Manager, overseeing sensitive biological resources flagging, pre-construction burrowing owl surveys, and preconstruction nesting bird surveys if work extends into the nesting season.

### **EVMWD Rice Canyon Reservoir Access Road and New Conduit Project, City of Lake Elsinore, Riverside County, California (2022-present).**

South Environmental was retained to complete biological and cultural resources services. Biological resources work included a Jurisdictional Delineation Report, a Biological Resources Assessment/MSHCP Consistency Analysis, Rare Plant Surveys, Burrowing Owl Surveys, and mitigation planning. Matthew South was the Principal Biologist on the project.

### **Moreno Valley Dracaea Street Improvements Plan Tract 32834, City of Moreno Vally, Riverside County, California (2023-present).**

South Environmental completed a jurisdictional delineation for the project and obtained permits from the CDFW and RWQCB for the road improvements project. We conducted focused surveys for least Bell's vireo and for burrowing owls and prepared focused survey reports. Mr. South was the lead biologist that conducted the field survey, prepared the reports, and negotiated the permits.

### **Southwest Trailers Project, Riverside County, California (2024).**

South Environmental was retained to complete a Biological Resources Assessment and Western Riverside County MSHCP Consistency Analysis Report. Mr. South served as the Principal Biologist on this proposed gas station development project.

### **Market Street Triangle Project, City of Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California (2024).**

South Environmental was retained to complete a Biological Resources Assessment and Western Riverside County MSHCP Consistency Analysis Report and a focused burrowing owl survey. Mr. South served as the Principal Biologist on the Project.

### **Bob's Big Boy Project, City of Calimesa, Riverside County, California (2024).**

South Environmental was retained to complete a Biological Resources Assessment and Western Riverside County MSHCP Consistency Analysis Report and a focused burrowing owl survey. Mr. South served as the Principal Biologist on the Project.

### **Spruce Grove Project, City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California (2024).**

South Environmental was retained to complete a Biological Resources Assessment and Western Riverside County MSHCP Consistency Analysis Report and a focused burrowing owl survey. Mr. South served as the Principal Biologist on this proposed housing development Project.



## EDUCATION

B.S., Ecology, Evolution, & Organismal Biology, California State University, Monterey Bay, 2017

M.S., Conservation and Restoration Science, University of California, Irvine, 2022

## SKILLS

-Scientific collection and management of field data

-Technical writing

-Project management and risk assessment

-Plant and animal identification through dichotomous keys, field guides, and experience

-Statistical analyses through R Studio

## TRAINING

California Bumble Bee Atlas Workshop. 2025

## CERTIFICATIONS

-Wilderness First Aid Certification

# Dana Briggs Wyler

## BIOLOGIST

Dana Briggs Wyler is a current environmental professional and recent graduate from University of California, Irvine's Masters in Conservation and Restoration Science program. Here, she specialized in project management, restoration design, and field monitoring in areas with sensitive species. She has extensive field data collection and restoration experience in central and southern California learned while in school. While at UCI, she was involved with a project monitoring a fuel modification zone using native plant species to support regional biodiversity, especially Least Bell's Vireo and California Gnatcatcher. She also participated in a restoration and monitoring program of native grasslands in Irvine aimed to provide data for community resilience to fire. More recently, she worked for Southern California Coastal Water Research Project as a toxicologist where she conducted research and assessments of southern California's water resources.

## EXPERTISE

- **Field Data Collection.** Dana has extensive experience collecting data in diverse terrestrial and aquatic habitats in both southern and central California.
- **Biological Monitoring.** Dana has diverse experience identifying wildlife species throughout the Southern California region.
- **Plant Identification.** Dana is proficient in identifying native, non-native, and invasive plant species throughout southern California, specifically in coastal, wetland, riparian, and chaparral.
- **Technical Writing.** Dana has prepared numerous biological resource assessments reports for the city of Los Angeles. Reports include detail-oriented descriptions of biological resources, surveys for special-status species, biological resources maps, and assessments of potential impacts to biological resources from development.
- **Data Management and Analysis.** Dana has significant expertise in statistical analyses as well as producing statistical figures through R Studio. She has extensive experience working with both single data sets as well as large databases.

## SELECT PROJECT EXPERIENCE

**Desert Hot Springs Project Viento Monitoring (2024).** Dana was a monitor for a warehouse construction project in Desert Hot Springs, California. The project site hosted 3 burrowing owl nests with both adult burrowing owls and their young. Dana assisted in establishing Environmentally Sensitive Areas around the burrows, training construction crew in environmental procedures, documenting onsite compliance, and submitting project compliance reports.

**Trader Joe's Palmdale Warehouse Project (2023-2024).** Dana was a monitor for a long-term monitoring project in Palmdale California. The project constructed a Trader Joe's distribution Center on 130-acres in the City of Palmdale. The project had an ITP and LSAA that covers Mohave Ground Squirrel, western Joshua tree, 2 streams on the site, special-status reptiles, rare plants, Crotch's bumble bee, Swainson's hawk, and several other species. Dana assisted in compliance with the permitting documents and conducted preconstruction rare plant and Mojave ground squirrel surveys.

**South Environmental, Monitoring Biologist. Ramona Expressway (2023-2024).** As a Biologist for South Environmental, Dana's responsibilities were to provide WEAP trainings and biological monitoring for the Ramona Expressway project with First Carbon. Duties included:

- Conduct Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training to all onsite construction personnel to describe species of concern and requirements to protect them under the Endangered Species Act and the Western Riverside Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan and mitigation measures being implemented on the project site to conserve the species of concern.
- Monitoring construction activities for the duration of project activities to ensure that all practicable measures are being employed to avoid incidental disturbance of habitat and species:
  - establish environmentally sensitive areas around sensitive biological resources on the project site during the construction phase.
  - ensure that vegetation clearance activities limit disturbance to the smallest practical area and that construction personnel and activities do not enter environmentally sensitive areas.
  - perform daily pre-construction sweeps of work areas prior to initiation of daily construction activities.
  - inspect open trenches, pits, and pipes or other materials within which a covered species or other sensitive species may become entrapped or hide within.
  - Summarize relevant findings in a letter report that will be prepared at the completion of ground disturbing activities.

**Aliso Canyon Emergency Monitoring Project Southern California Gas (2023).** Dana was the lead monitor for a long-term project that included the removal of sediment from catch basins where sensitive wetlands and wildlife such as coast range newts occur. Dana was responsible for overseeing the monitoring effort, daily reports, and overall project compliance. Dana oversaw the relocation of over 50 coast range newts during the project and created a new coast range newt management plan.

**City of LA Recreation and Parks City Park Brush Clearance Monitoring within Riparian Areas (2023).** Dana was the primary monitor that conducted nesting bird surveys and compliance monitoring at White Point Park where brush clearance is performed annually to meet LA Fire Department requirements. The work was within and near riparian areas and wetland and riparian vegetation and wildlife were the target species. Also, Dana monitored nesting coastal California gnatcatchers at this site and protected the nest during the project.



**City of Los Angeles Biological Resources Assessments (2023 – present).** Dana conducts site assessments for biological resources, surveys for special-status plants and animals, maps and characterizes plant communities and wetlands/streams, and assesses potential impacts to biological resources from proposed developments. Dana has worked on the following reports:

- 41 Mar Vista Biological Resources Report in the Santa Monica Mountains Local Coastal Program (LCP)
- 4801 Knob Hill Drive Biologist's Statement of Biological Resources
- 1746 Mandeville SB9 Statement of Habitat
- 2460 Sunset Plaza SB9 Statement of Habitat
- 21050 San Miguel SB9 Statement of Habitat
- 11496 Orum SB9 Statement of Habitat & California Wildlife Habitat Relationship (CWHR) Assessment
- 230 Carolwood Biologist's Statement of Biological Resources
- 2383 Mandeville Canyon Biologist's Statement of Biological Resources
- 4960 Calvin SB9 Statement of Habitat
- 8152 Ellenbogen SB9 Statement of Habitat
- 10826 Tuxford Statement of Habitat

Dana has also conducted the following monitoring projects:

- Ramona Expressway monitoring biologist
- Glenoaks/ SoCal Edison compliance monitoring
- White Point nesting bird survey and monitoring

**Southern California Coastal Water Research Project (2021 – 2022).** Dana was a laboratory and field assistant for coastal wetlands project. Dana later was promoted to research technician in the toxicology department where she coordinated and implemented a water toxicology experiment that support southern California wetlands and waters.