

**Biological Technical Report  
for the  
8.38-Acre Maple Property Project**

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**San Bernardino County, California**

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**LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
°F	Degrees Fahrenheit
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
CNDDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
CNPSEI	California Native Plant Society's Electronic Inventory
CRPR	California Rare Plant Rank
CWA	Clean Water Act
ESA	Endangered Species Act
GPS	Global Positioning System
HCP	Habitat Conservation Plan
MBTA	Migratory Bird Treaty Act
mph	Miles per Hour
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NPPA	Native Plant Protection Act
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
OHWM	Ordinary High-Water Mark
Procedures	Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State
Project	Maple Property Project
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board
SAA	Streambed Alteration Agreement
SSC	Species of Special Concern
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USC	U.S. Code
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
WOTUS	Waters of the U.S.

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

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ECORP Consulting, Inc. (ECORP) conducted a biological reconnaissance survey at an approximately 8.38-acre property (Assessor Parcel Numbers: 024-314-201, 024-314-206, 024-314-205, 024-314-204, 024-314-203, and 024-314-202) in the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. The survey was conducted to identify any potential biological resources that could be affected by the proposed 8.38-Acre Maple Property Project (Project) pursuant to the terms of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), and for the purposes of identifying any biological constraints that would affect the proposed site plan for the Project. The Project will be subject to county, state, and federal regulations regarding compliance with the federal Endangered Species Act (ESA), California ESA, Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA), Clean Water Act (CWA) regulations, California State Water Resources Control Board for state waters, and California Fish and Game Code.

### **1.1 Project Description and Location**

The Project is located in Section 4 of Township 1 South, Range 5 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian as depicted on the "Fontana, California" U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute topographic quadrangle in the County of San Bernardino (Figure 1). The Project is located at the northwest corner of the intersection of W Foothill Boulevard and N Maple Avenue in the City of Fontana, California (Figure 2). The elevation of the Project Area lies between 1305 and 1316 feet (398 and 400 meters) above mean seal level.

The Project proposes complete development of the approximately 8.38-acre Project Area. The Proposed Project entails the construction of a gated residential community consisting of six buildings, each of which is either a three-story or four-story apartment building. The Proposed Project will also include a pool, a dog park, landscaped open space, and a combined clubhouse and leasing office, in addition to roadways, necessary utilities, and a covered garage and open parking.

## **2.0 FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL REGULATIONS**

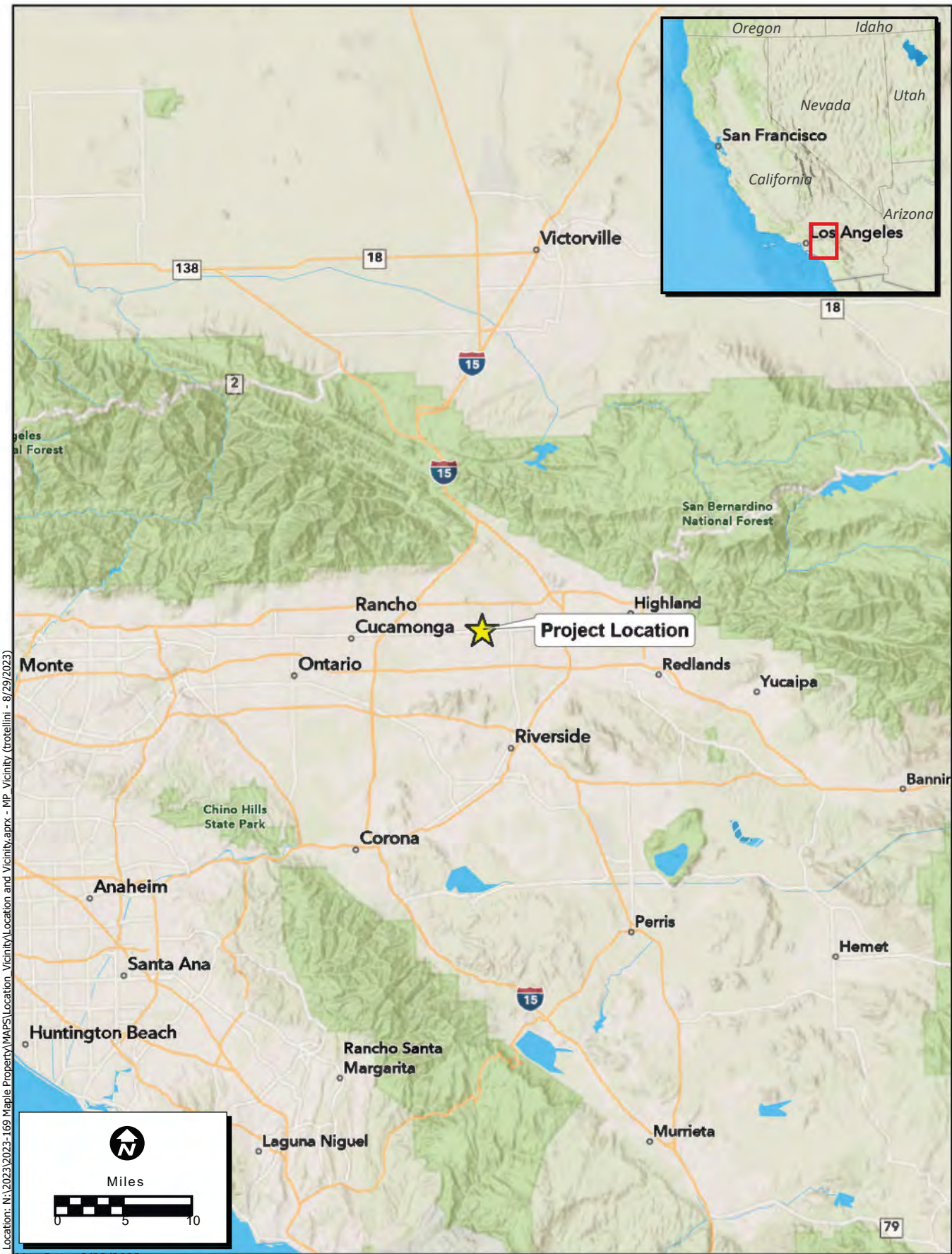
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This biological reconnaissance survey was conducted to identify potential biological resource constraints and ensure compliance with federal, state, and local regulations regarding listed, protected, and special-status species and resources. The regulations are detailed below.

### **2.1 Federal Regulations**

#### **2.1.1 The Federal Endangered Species Act**

The federal ESA protects plants and animals that are listed as endangered or threatened by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the National Marine Fisheries Service. Section 9 of the ESA prohibits the taking of endangered wildlife, where taking is defined as "harass, harm, pursue, hunt, shoot, wound, kill, trap, capture, collect, or attempt to engage in such conduct" (50 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 17.3). For plants, this statute governs removing, possessing, maliciously damaging, or destroying any endangered plant on federal land and removing, cutting, digging up, damaging, or destroying any endangered plant on non-federal land in knowing violation of state law (16 U.S. Code [USC] 1538).



Location: N:\2023\2023-169 Maple Property\MAPS\Location\_Vicinity\Location and Vicinity.aprx - MP\_Vicinity (trotellini - 8/29/2023)

Map Date: 8/23/2023

Sources: ESRI

Figure 1. Project Vicinity



**Figure 2. Project Location**

Under Section 7 of the ESA, federal agencies are required to consult with the USFWS if their actions, including permit approvals or funding, could adversely affect a listed (or proposed) species (including plants) or its critical habitat. Through consultation and the issuance of a biological opinion, the USFWS may issue an incidental take statement allowing take of the species that is incidental to an otherwise authorized activity provided the activity will not jeopardize the continued existence of the species. Section 10 of the ESA provides for issuance of incidental take permits where no other federal actions are necessary provided a habitat conservation plan is developed.

### **2.1.2 National Environmental Policy Act**

Signed into law on January 1, 1970, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requires all federal agencies to analyze the environmental impacts related to their proposed actions prior to making and implementing decisions or actions. This framework for evaluation of environmental and associated economic and social effects of proposed actions, described in 42 USC 4321, also provides the public opportunity to review and comment. Actions that are covered by NEPA include decision-making related to publicly owned facilities such as highways, permit applications, and federal land management.

### **2.1.3 Migratory Bird Treaty Act**

The MBTA implements international treaties between the U.S. and other nations devised to protect migratory birds, any of their parts, eggs, and nests from activities including hunting, pursuing, capturing, killing, selling, and shipping, unless expressly authorized in the regulations or by permit. As authorized by the MBTA, the USFWS issues permits to qualified applicants for the following types of activities: falconry, raptor propagation, scientific collecting, special purposes (rehabilitation, education, migratory game bird propagation, and salvage), take of depredating birds, taxidermy, and waterfowl sale and disposal. The regulations governing migratory bird permits can be found in 50 CFR Part 13 General Permit Procedures and 50 CFR Part 21 Migratory Bird Permits.

### **2.1.4 Federal Clean Water Act**

Under Section 404 of the federal CWA, potential Waters of the U.S., including wetlands, may be regulated by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). The limit of USACE jurisdiction for non-tidal watercourses (without adjacent wetlands) is defined in 33 Code of Federal Regulations 328.4(c)(1) as the Ordinary High-Water Mark (OHWM).

The OHWM is defined as the line on the shore established by the fluctuations of water and indicated by physical characteristics such as clear, natural line impressed on the bank, shelving, changes in the character of soil, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, the presence of litter and debris, or other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas. The upstream limits of other waters are defined as the point where the OHWM is no longer perceptible.

Jurisdictional Waters of the U.S. (WOTUS) are delineated in accordance with the "Revised Definition of 'Waters of the United States'" rule, published in the *Federal Register* in 2022 and which became final on January 18, 2023. This rule, set forth by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and USACE, was consistent with the pre-2015 regulatory definition as all waters that are currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate commerce, including all waters subject to the ebb

and flow of the tide. This definition also includes all interstate waters, including interstate wetlands, interstate lakes, rivers, streams (including all intermittent and ephemeral streams), mudflats, sand flats, sloughs, and prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds where the use, degradation, or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce. Under this rule, WOTUS do not include prior converted cropland.

The definition of WOTUS in accordance with this rule (40 CFR 230.3[s]), is summarized below.

1. All waters which are currently used, or were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters which are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
2. All interstate waters including interstate wetlands;
3. All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds, the use, degradation or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters: (i) Which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes; or (ii) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; or (iii) Which are used or could be used for industrial purpose by industries in interstate commerce;
4. All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as waters of the U.S. under the definition;
5. Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (s)(1)-(4) of this section;
6. The territorial sea; and
7. Wetlands adjacent to waters (other than waters that are themselves wetlands) identified in paragraphs (s)(1) through (6) of this section; waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet the requirements of CWA (other than cooling ponds as defined in 40 CFR 423.11(m) which also meet the criteria of this definition) are not WOTUS.

On May 25, 2023, the Supreme Court of the United States adopted a narrower definition of WOTUS in the case *Sackett v. Environmental Protection Agency*. Under the majority opinion, WOTUS refers to “geographical features that are described in ordinary parlance as ‘streams, oceans, rivers, and lakes’ and to adjacent wetlands that are ‘indistinguishable’ from those bodies of water due to a continuous surface connection.” On August 29, 2023, the agencies issued a final rule to amend the final “Revised Definition of ‘Waters of the United States’” rule to conform the definition of “waters of the United States” to the U.S. Supreme Court’s May 25, 2023, decision in the case of *Sackett v. Environmental Protection Agency*.

Parts of the January 2023 Rule are invalid under the Supreme Court’s interpretation of the CWA in the *Sackett* decision. Therefore, the agencies have amended key aspects of the regulatory text to conform to the Court’s decision. Key changes under the amendment include:

- Definition of “adjacent” is now “having a continuous surface connection;”

- Only tributaries that are relatively permanent, standing or continuously flowing bodies of water (or tributaries with a continuous surface connection to those) are considered jurisdictional;
- Interstate wetlands are no longer jurisdictional just by virtue of being interstate; and
- Significant nexus test is eliminated.

Where areas jurisdictional to the USACE are present, and will be impacted by a project, the project proponent must usually apply for permitting with the agency, which generally consists of submittal of a Pre-Construction Notification under Section 404 of the CWA. As of the writing of this report, we do not know the details of how the individual USACE offices will implement the conforming rule for permitting purposes.

## **2.2 State and Local Regulations**

### **2.2.1 California Endangered Species Act**

The California ESA generally parallels the main provisions of the ESA but, unlike its federal counterpart, the California ESA applies the take prohibitions to species proposed for listing (called “candidates” by the state). Section 2080 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibits the taking, possession, purchase, sale, and import or export of endangered, threatened, or candidate species, unless otherwise authorized by permit or in the regulations. Take is defined in Section 86 of the California Fish and Game Code as “hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill, or attempt to hunt, pursue, catch, capture, or kill.” The California ESA allows for take incidental to otherwise lawful development projects. State lead agencies are required to consult with California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) to ensure that any action they undertake is not likely to jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species or result in destruction or adverse modification of essential habitat.

### **2.2.2 Fully Protected Species**

The State of California first began to designate species as *fully protected* prior to the creation of the federal and California ESAs. Lists of fully protected species were initially developed to provide protection to those animals that were rare or faced possible extinction, and included fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals. Most fully protected species have since been listed as threatened or endangered under the federal and/or California ESA. Previously, the regulations that implement the Fully Protected Species Statute (California Fish and Game Code § 4700) provide that fully protected species may not be taken or possessed at any time. However, as of July 10, 2023, Senate Bill 147 (SB147) was signed into law, authorizing CDFW to issue take permits under the California ESA for fully protected species for qualifying projects through 2033. As stated in section 2081.15 of SB147, qualifying projects include:

- A maintenance, repair, or improvement project to the State Water Project, including existing infrastructure, undertaken by the Department of Water Resources;
- A maintenance, repair, or improvement project to critical regional or local water agency infrastructure;

- A transportation project, including any associated habitat connectivity and wildlife crossing project, undertaken by a state, regional, or local agency, that does not increase highway or street capacity for automobile or truck travel;
- A wind project and any appurtenant infrastructure improvement, and any associated electric transmission project carrying electric power from a facility that is located in the state to a point of junction with any California based balancing authority; and
- A solar photovoltaic project and any appurtenant infrastructure improvement, and any associated electric transmission project carrying electric power from a facility that is located in the state to a point of junction with any California-based balancing authority.

### **2.2.3 California Native Plant Protection Act**

The California Native Plant Protection Act (NPPA) of 1977 (California Fish and Game Code §§ 1900-1913) was created with the intent to “*preserve, protect and enhance rare and endangered plants in this State.*” The NPPA is administered by CDFW. The California Fish and Game Commission has the authority to designate native plants as “endangered” or “rare” and to protect endangered and rare plants from take. The California ESA of 1984 (California Fish and Game Code § 2050-2116) provided further protection for rare and endangered plant species, but the NPPA remains part of the California Fish and Game Code.

### **2.2.4 California Fish and Game Code**

#### **2.2.4.1 Streambed Alteration Agreement**

Pursuant to Section 1602 of the California Fish and Game Code, a Streambed Alteration Agreement (SAA) application must be submitted for “any activity that may substantially divert or obstruct the natural flow or substantially change the bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake” (CDFW 2021). In Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 1.72, the CDFW defines a *stream* (including creeks and rivers) as “a body of water that flows at least periodically or intermittently through a bed or channel having banks and supports fish or other aquatic life. This includes watercourses having a surface or subsurface flow that supports or has supported riparian vegetation.”

In Chapter 9, Section 2785 of the Fish and Game Code, *riparian habitat* is defined as “lands which contain habitat which grows close to, and which depends upon, soil moisture from a nearby freshwater source.”

The CDFW’s jurisdiction includes drainages with a definable bed, bank, or channel and areas associated with a drainage channel that support intermittent, perennial, or subsurface flows; supports fish or other aquatic life; or supports riparian or hydrophytic vegetation. It also includes areas that have a hydrologic source.

The CDFW will determine if the proposed actions will result in diversion, obstruction, or change of the natural flow, bed, channel, or bank of any river, stream, or lake that supports fish or wildlife. If warranted, the CDFW will issue an SAA that includes measures to protect affected fish and wildlife resources; this SAA is the final proposal agreed upon by the CDFW and the applicant.

### 2.2.4.2 **Migratory Birds**

The CDFW enforces the protection of nongame native birds in §§ 3503, 3503.5, and 3800 of the California Fish and Game Code. Section 3513 of the California Fish and Game Code prohibits the possession or take of birds listed under the MBTA. These sections mandate the protection of California nongame native birds' nests and also make it unlawful to take these birds. All raptor species are also protected from "take" pursuant to California Fish and Game Code § 3503.5 and are also protected at the federal level by the MBTA of 1918 (USFWS 1918).

### 2.2.5 **Bat Species**

Bats in California are currently protected directly and indirectly by:

- The California Fish and Game Code, Sections 86, 1600, 2000, 2014, 3007, and 4150;
- California Public Resources Code, Division 14, Section 21000 et seq.;
- California Code of Regulations, Title 14, including, but not limited to Section 251.1, CEQA regulations (Section 15000 et seq.), and Section 15382 – Significant Effect on the Environment.

Regulations of particular relevance to the protection of bats and bat roosts include Title 14, Section 251.1 of the California Code of Regulations, which prohibits harassment (defined in that section as an intentional act that disrupts an animal's normal behavior patterns, including breeding, feeding, or sheltering) of nongame mammals (e.g., bats), and California Fish and Game Code Section 4150, which prohibits *take* or possession of all nongame mammals or parts thereof. Any activities resulting in bat mortality (e.g., the destruction of an occupied bat roost that results in the death of bats), disturbance that causes the loss of a maternity colony of bats (resulting in the death of young), or various modes of nonlethal pursuit or capture may be considered *take* as defined in Section 86 of the California Fish and Game Code. In addition, impacts to bat maternity colonies, which are considered native wildlife nursery sites, could be considered significant under CEQA.

### 2.2.6 **Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act**

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act requires "any person discharging waste, or proposing to discharge waste, within any region that could affect the waters of the State to file a report of discharge" with the Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) through State Wetland Definition and Procedures for Discharges of Dredged or Fill Material to Waters of the State (Procedures) (California Code of Regulations [CCR], title 23, § 3855) (State Water Resources Control Board 2021). *Waters of the State* is defined as any surface water or groundwater, including saline waters, within the boundaries of the State (California Water Code § 13050[e]). Pollution is defined as an alteration of the quality of the waters of the state by waste to a degree that unreasonably affects its beneficial uses (California Water Code § 13050) and includes filling in waters of the State. Note that CCR, title 23, § 3855 applies only to individual water quality certifications, but the new Procedures extend the application of § 3855 to individual waste

discharge requirements for discharges of dredged or fill material to Waters of the State and waivers thereof.

A permit for impacts to Waters of the State of California would likely be required under the CWA and/or Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. To determine whether a project should be regulated pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, the RWQCB considers whether project activities could impact the quality of Waters of the State.

On September 27, 2023, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency published its final 2023 Clean Water Act Section 401 Quarter Quality Certification Improvement Rule (88 Fed. Reg. 66558.) The final 2023 Rule revises and replaces the 2020 Rule's regulatory requirements for water quality certification that were adopted by the prior federal administration. The updates realign the scope of the Section 401 certification process with established practices, while also restoring the roles of states, territories, and authorized Tribes as certifying agencies.

### **2.2.7 California Environmental Quality Act Significance Criteria**

Section 15064.7 of the CEQA Guidelines encourages local agencies to develop and publish the thresholds the agency uses in determining the significance of environmental effects caused by projects under its review. However, agencies may also rely upon the guidance provided by the CEQA checklist contained in Appendix G of the CEQA Guidelines. Appendix G provides examples of impacts that would normally be considered significant. Based on these examples, impacts to biological resources would normally be considered significant if a project would:

- 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 CDFW or USFWS;
- have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations or by CDFW or USFWS;
- 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; and
- conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP), Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state HCP.

An evaluation of whether an impact on biological resources would be substantial must consider both the resource itself and how that resource fits into a regional or local context. Substantial impacts would be those that would diminish, or result in the loss of, an important biological resource, or those that would obviously conflict with local, state, or federal resource conservation plans, goals, or regulations. Impacts are sometimes locally important but not significant according to CEQA. The reason for this is that although the impacts would result in an adverse alteration of existing conditions, they would not

substantially diminish, or result in the permanent loss of an important resource on a population-wide or region-wide basis.

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## 3.0 METHODS

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### 3.1 Literature Review

Prior to conducting the biological reconnaissance survey, ECORP biologists performed a literature review using the CDFW's California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB; CDFW 2023a) and the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Electronic Inventory (CNPSEI; CNPS 2023) to determine the special-status plant and wildlife species that have been documented near the Project Area. ECORP searched CNDDDB and CNPSEI records within the Project Area boundaries as depicted on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute Fontana topographic quadrangle, plus the surrounding eight topographic quadrangles including Guasti, Riverside East, Riverside West, Corona North, San Bernardino North, San Bernardino South, Cucamonga Peak, and Devore. The CNDDDB and CNPSEI contain records of reported occurrences of federally and/or state-listed endangered, threatened, proposed endangered or threatened species, California Species of Special Concern (SSC), or other special-status species or habitat that may occur within or near the Project. Additional information was gathered from the following sources and includes, but is not limited to:

- *State and Federally Listed Endangered and Threatened Animals of California* (CDFW 2023b);
- *Special Animals List* (CDFW 2023c);
- *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California* (Baldwin et al. 2012);
- *The Manual of California Vegetation*, 2nd Edition (Sawyer et al. 2009);
- Countywide – All Biotic Resources Overlay Map (County of San Bernardino 2012); and
- various online websites (e.g., Calflora 2023).

Using this information and observations in the field, a list of special-status plant and animal species that have the potential to occur on or near the Project Area was generated. For the purposes of this assessment, special-status species are defined as plants or animals that:

- have been designated as either rare, threatened, or endangered by CDFW, CNPS, or the USFWS, or are protected under either the federal ESA or California ESA;
- are candidate species being considered or proposed for listing under these same acts;
- are fully protected by the California Fish and Game Code, §§ 3511, 4700, 5050, or 5515; or
- are of expressed concern to resource and regulatory agencies or local jurisdictions.

Special-status species reported for the region in the literature review or for which suitable habitat occurs on the site were assessed for their potential to occur within the Project Area based on the following guidelines:

- **Present:** The species was observed onsite during a site visit or focused survey.

- **High:** Habitat (including soils and elevation factors) for the species occurs within the Project Area and a known occurrence has recently been recorded (within the last 20 years) within five miles of the area.
- **Moderate:** Habitat (including soils and elevation factors) for the species occurs within the Project Area and a documented observation occurs within the database search, but not within five miles of the area; a historic documented observation (more than 20 years old) was recorded within five miles of the Project Area; or a recently documented observation occurs within five miles of the area and marginal or limited amounts of habitat occurs in the Project Area.
- **Low:** Limited or marginal habitat for the species occurs within the Project Area and a recently documented observation occurs within the database search, but not within five miles of the area; a historic documented observation (more than 20 years old) was recorded within five miles of the Project Area; or suitable habitat strongly associated with the species occurs on site, but no records or only historic records were found within the database search.
- **Presumed Absent:** Species was not observed during a site visit or focused surveys conducted in accordance with protocol guidelines at an appropriate time for identification; habitat (including soils and elevation factors) does not exist on site; or the known geographic range of the species does not include the Project Area.

Note that location information on some special-status species may be of questionable accuracy or unavailable. Therefore, for survey purposes, the environmental factors associated with a species' occurrence requirements may be considered sufficient reason to give a species a positive potential for occurrence. In addition, just because a record of a species does not exist in the databases does not mean it does not occur. In many cases, records may not be present in the databases because an area has not been surveyed for that species. Bat species, in particular, are often underrepresented in biological resources surveys and observations are commonly underreported in CNDDDB due to the sensitivity of known bat-roost locations. The lack of recent CNDDDB records for bat observations does not necessarily indicate a lack of sensitive bat species' presence.

A review of the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS; NRCS 2023a) Web Soil Survey, NRCS Hydric Soils List (NRCS 2023b), National Wetlands Inventory (USFWS 2023a), and the corresponding USGS topographic maps was also conducted to determine if there were any blue line streams or drainages present on the Project Area that potentially fall under the jurisdiction of either federal or state agencies.

## 3.2 Field Survey

### 3.2.1 Biological Reconnaissance Survey

The biological reconnaissance survey was conducted by walking the entire Project Area and an associated buffer, where accessible, to determine the vegetation communities and wildlife habitats present on the site. Areas that were not accessible by foot were scanned using binoculars for suitable habitat. The biologists documented the plant and animal species present on the Project Area, and the location and condition of the Project Area were assessed for the potential to provide habitat for special-status plant and wildlife species. Data were recorded on a Global Positioning System (GPS) unit, field notebooks, or

maps. Photographs were also taken during the survey to provide visual representation of the conditions within the Project Area. The Survey area was also examined to assess its potential to facilitate wildlife movement or function as a movement corridor for wildlife moving throughout the region. In addition, the biologists documented the vegetation communities present on the Project Area.

Plant and wildlife species, including any special-status species that were observed during the survey, were recorded. Plant nomenclature follows that of *The Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California* (Baldwin et al. 2012). Wildlife nomenclature follows Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles (2017), *Checklist of North American Birds* (Chesser et al. 2023), and the *Revised Checklist of North American Mammals North of Mexico* (Bradley et al. 2014).

In instances where a special-status species was observed, the date, species, location and habitat, and GPS coordinates were recorded. The locations of special-status species observations were recorded using a handheld GPS device.

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## 4.0 RESULTS

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Summarized below are the results of the literature review and field surveys, including site characteristics, vegetation communities, wildlife, special-status species, and special-status habitats (including any potential wildlife corridors and native wildlife nursery sites).

### 4.1 Literature Review

#### 4.1.1 Special-Status Plants and Wildlife

The literature review and database searches identified 54 special-status plant species and 44 special-status wildlife species that could occur near the Project Area. A list was generated from the results of the literature review and the Project Area was evaluated for suitable habitat that could support any of the special-status plant or wildlife species on the list. Additionally, the Project Area is located within the San Bernardino County biotic overlay for burrowing owl (County of San Bernardino 2012).

#### 4.1.2 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Designated Critical Habitat

The Project Area is not located within any USFWS-designated critical habitat (USFWS 2023b). Designated Critical Habitat for San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*) is present approximately 3.4 miles east and approximately 3 miles north of the Project Area. Designated Critical Habitat for coastal California gnatcatcher (*Polioptila californica californica*) is present approximately 4 miles south of the Project Area. Designated Critical Habitat for Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*) is present approximately 5.8 miles south of the Project Area. There are no expected impacts to the USFWS-designated Critical Habitat as there is no Critical Habitat on or immediately adjacent to the Project Area.

#### 4.1.3 Preliminary Aquatic Resources Delineation Literature Review

The desktop review of the NRCS identified two soil types within the Project Area: Tujunga loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes and Tujunga gravelly loamy sand, 0 to 9 percent slopes (NRCS 2023a). Tujunga gravelly loamy sand, 0 to 9 percent slopes is considered a hydric soil (NRCS 2023b; Figure 3). The National Wetland Inventory did not identify any potential aquatic features within the Project Area (USFWS 2023a).

## 4.2 Biological Reconnaissance Survey

The biological reconnaissance survey was conducted on September 8, 2023, by ECORP biologist Corrina Tapia. Summarized below are the results of the biological reconnaissance survey including site characteristics, plant communities, wildlife and plant species observed, special-status species potential of occurrence, and special-status habitats (including any potential wildlife corridors). Weather conditions during the survey are summarized in Table 1.

A bat habitat assessment of structures and trees that were accessible within the Project Area was also conducted during the biological reconnaissance survey. The interior and exterior of unoccupied buildings were examined for bat roosting habitat and bat sign, where accessible. During the assessment, potential roosting structures were documented, and follow-up surveys are recommended.

<b>Table 1. Weather Conditions During the Survey</b>									
<b>Date</b>	<b>Surveyors</b>	<b>Time</b>		<b>Temperature (°F)</b>		<b>Cloud Cover (%)</b>		<b>Wind Speed (mph)</b>	
		<b>Start</b>	<b>End</b>	<b>Min</b>	<b>Max</b>	<b>Min</b>	<b>Max</b>	<b>Min</b>	<b>Max</b>
9/8/23	Corrina Tapia	0715	0815	73.0	81.6	0	0	0-1	0-1

Note: °F = Degrees Fahrenheit; mph = Miles per Hour

### 4.2.1 Property Characteristics

The Project Area consists of an undeveloped lot containing ruderal vegetation that was disturbed. Past signs of disking and minor trash were present throughout the Project Area. The entire Project Area was enclosed with chain-link fencing; however, there were numerous gaps throughout that allowed access into the site. Two trees and some dense shrubs were present throughout the Project Area; however, the vegetation primarily consisted of nonnative grasses and forbs. In the southeast corner of the Project Area there was a patch of asphalt that was degraded. An abandoned portable building and two shipping containers were present in the northern portion of the Project Area (Figure 4). The Project Area is bounded by Barbee Street to the north, N Maple Avenue to the east, Foothill Boulevard to the south, and commercial buildings to the west. Adjacent to the Project Area is primarily commercial and residential development. An undeveloped lot exists to the east of the Project Area. Representative photographs of the Project Area are presented in Appendix A.

### 4.2.2 Vegetation Communities

The Project Area is encompassed within a developed environment that is generally subjected to repeated and ongoing disturbance from human activities. Native vegetation was sparse and disturbances were present throughout the site. Disturbances included an area of degraded asphalt and signs that previous disking had occurred. The vegetation community on the Project Area was identified as Disturbed. This is not a vegetation community but rather a landcover type. Areas defined as Disturbed are generally areas where native vegetation communities have been heavily influenced by human activities, such as disking, and lack development. Native vegetation was very sparse.



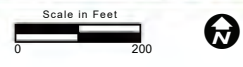
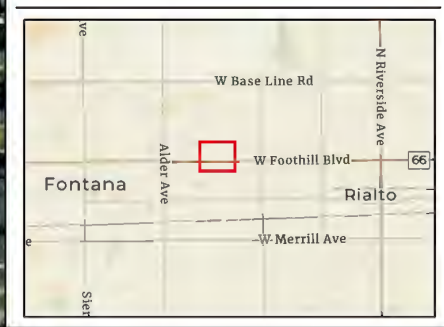
**Map Contents**

- Project Area
- Study Area

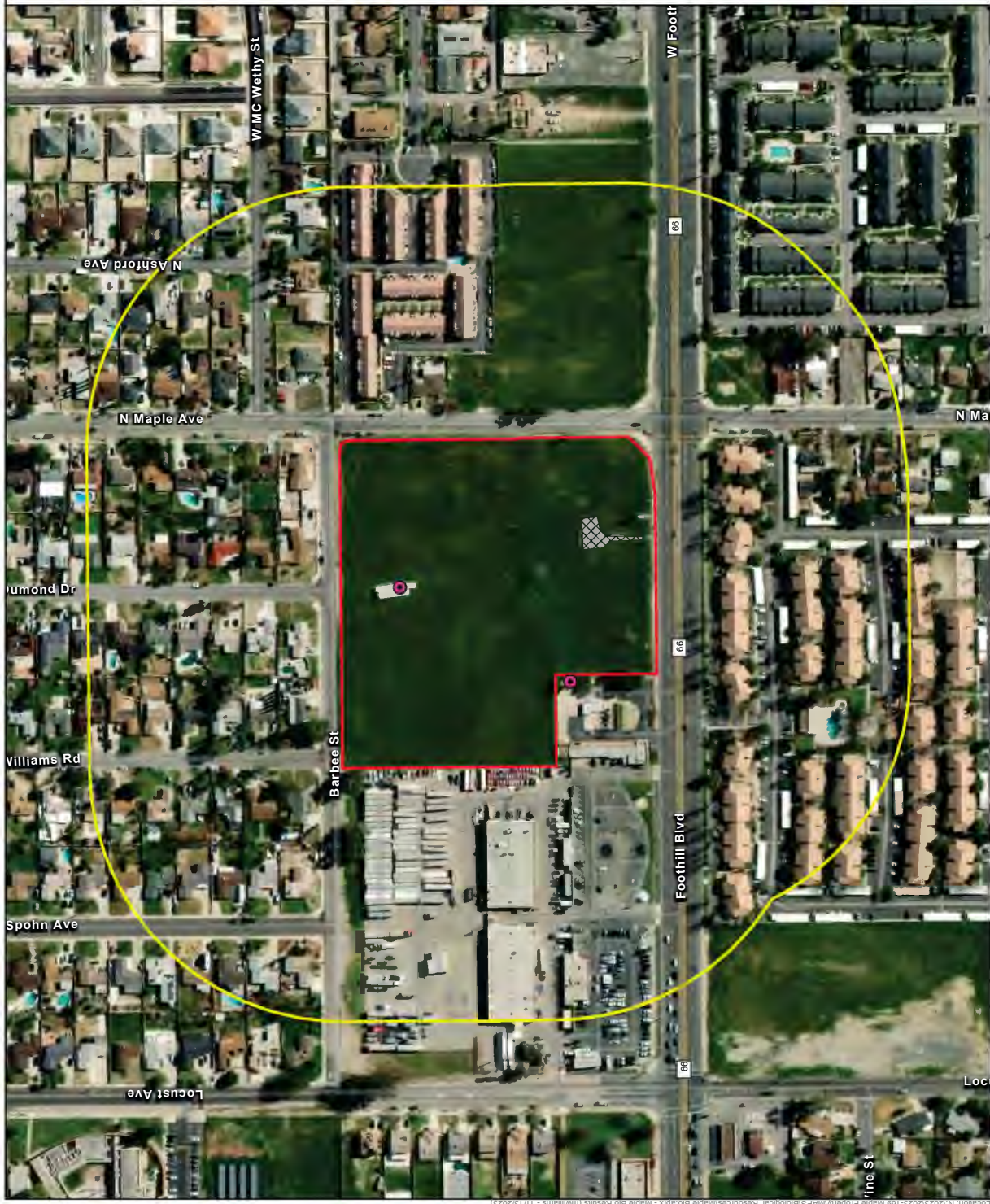
Series Designation - Series Description

- TuB - Tujunga loamy sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes
- TvC - Tujunga gravelly loamy sand, 0 to 9 percent slopes

Sources: ESRI, Diversified Pacific, NRCS



**Figure 3. Natural Resources Conservation Service Soils**  
 2023-169 Diversified Pacific Maple Property



- Map Contents**
- Project Area
  - Study Area
  - Potential Bat Habitat
  - Asphalt

Sources: ESRI, Diversified Pacific, San Bernardino County



Map Date: 11/13/2023

**ECORP Consulting, Inc.**  
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS



**Figure 4. Biological Results**

2023-169 Diversified Pacific Maple Property

Dominant plant species observed on the Project Area were nonnative weedy and ruderal species including Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), puncture vine (*Tribulus terrestris*), and wild oat (*Avena* sp.). Native plant species observed included telegraph weed (*Heterotheca grandiflora*), turkey-mullein (*Croton setiger*), and jimsonweed (*Datura wrightii*).

#### **4.2.3 Plants**

Plant species observed on the Project Area were generally characteristic of disturbed areas. Native plant species occurred at low densities and were scattered throughout the Project Area. Nonnative and weedy species were the dominant plants within the Project Area. One tree species was identified on the Project Area, a tree-of-heaven (*Ailanthus altissima*.) near the middle of the Project Area; emergent tree-of-heaven saplings were also present throughout the southern portion of the Project Area. A tree snag (unidentified species) was present in the southeastern portion of the Project Area. Immediately adjacent to the Project Area were planted ornamental tree species such as fan palm (*Washingtonia* sp.) and eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus* sp.). Due to the disturbed nature of the entire Project Area, the property represents relatively low-quality habitat for most plant species, including common ones. A full list of plant species observed on and immediately adjacent to the Project Area is included in Appendix B.

#### **4.2.4 Wildlife**

Despite the disturbed nature of the Project Area, wildlife species were present. Seven bird species were observed during the biological survey and included native and nonnative species: black phoebe (*Sayornis nigricans*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), and European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*). Additionally, Botta's pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*) burrows were present throughout the Project Area. All of these species are common within urban environments. A full list of wildlife species observed on and immediately adjacent to the Project Area is included in Appendix C.

Areas of potential bat-roosting habitat were identified in the Project Area in an abandoned portable building and a mature palm tree with an intact frond skirt. No bats or sign of bats (e.g., guano, staining) were observed during the biological reconnaissance survey. Access to the interior of the abandoned portable building was not available at the time of the biological reconnaissance survey; however, access to the interior for bat species was observed through holes and cracked panels on the exterior. Due to the potential for bat roosting on the Project Area, a preconstruction survey and two-step tree removal are recommended within the Project Area.

#### **4.2.5 Potential for Special-Status Plant and Wildlife Species to Occur on the Project Area**

The literature review and database searches identified 54 special-status plant species and 44 special-status wildlife species that could occur on or near the Project Area. However, due to the level of human disturbance within the Project Area and the current lack of suitable habitat for the special-status plant and wildlife species, many of the species are presumed absent from the Project Area.

**4.2.5.1 Special-Status Plants**

There were 54 special-status plant species that appeared in the literature review and database searches for the Project Area (CDFW 2023a; CNPS 2023). A list was generated from the results of the literature review and the Project was evaluated for suitable habitat that could support any of the special-status plant species on the list. With various habitat types occurring within the 9-quadrangle search, including the San Bernardino and San Gabriel Mountains, several species appeared in the literature review results that had no potential to occur on or near the Project Area due to elevational and habitat requirements. Additionally, for the purposes of this study, plant species with a CNPS California Rare Plant Rank (CRPR) of 3 or 4 were eliminated from the analysis because these rankings are considered a review list and a watch list, respectively. Descriptions of the CRPR designations are found in Table 2.

Due to the isolated nature of the Project site, the fact that it is surrounded by development, the Project site’s long history of disturbance, the absence of suitable habitat (including elevation, soils, and vegetation community associations), and the lack of mobility for plant species, all of the 54 plant species identified in the literature review were presumed absent or. A table outlining each species, their designations, and potential for occurrence on the Project Area can be found in Appendix D.

<b>Table 2. CRPR Status Designations</b>	
<b>List Designation</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1A	Plants Presumed Extirpated in California and Either Rare or Extinct Elsewhere
1B	Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
2A	Plants Presumed Extirpated in California, But Common Elsewhere
2B	Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere
3	Plants about which more information is needed; a review list
4	Plants of limited distribution; a watch list
List .1, .2 and .3 extension meanings:	
.1	Seriously threatened in California (over 80 percent of occurrences threatened/high degree and immediacy of threat)
.2	Moderately threatened in California (20 to 80 percent occurrences threatened/moderate degree and immediacy of threat)
.3	Not very threatened in California (less than 20 percent of occurrences threatened/low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

Note: According to CNPS (Skinner and Pavlik 1994), plants on Lists 1B and 2 meet definitions for listing as threatened or endangered under Section 1901, Chapter 10, of the California Fish and Game Code (CDFG 1984). This interpretation is inconsistent with other definitions.  
 CDFG = California Department of Fish and Game; CRPR = California Rare Plant Rank

#### 4.2.5.2 **Plant Species Presumed Absent**

The 54 special-status plant species identified in the literature review were all presumed absent from the Project Area due to the isolated nature of the Project site, the fact that it is surrounded by development, the Project site's long history of disturbance, the absence of suitable habitat (including elevation, soils, and vegetation community associations), and the lack of mobility for plant species, or because the Project is located outside of the known range for the species. A list of the special-status plant species identified in the literature review is provided below:

- chaparral sand-verbena (*Abronia villosa* var. *aurita*), CRPR 1B.1;
- singlewhorl burrobrush (*Ambrosia monogyra*), CRPR 2B.2;
- San Diego ambrosia (*Ambrosia pumila*), CRPR 1B.1 federally listed (Endangered);
- San Gabriel manzanita (*Arctostaphylos glandulosa* ssp. *Gabrielensis*), CRPR 1B.2;
- marsh sandwort (*Arenaria paludicola*), CRPR 1B.1, federally listed (Endangered), state-listed (Endangered);
- Horn's milk-vetch (*Astragalus hornii* var. *hornii*), CRPR 1B.1;
- Nevin's barberry (*Berberis nevinii*), CRPR 1B.1, state- and federally listed (Endangered);
- thread-leaved brodiaea (*Brodiaea filifolia*), CRPR 1B.1, state-listed (Endangered), federally listed (Threatened);
- Palmer's mariposa-lily (*Calochortus palmeri* var. *palmeri*), CRPR 1B.2;
- La Panza mariposa-lily (*Calochortus simulans*), CRPR 1B.3;
- intermediate mariposa-lily (*Calochortus weedii* var. *intermedius*), CRPR 1B.2;
- bristly sedge (*Carex comosa*), CRPR 2B.1;
- San Bernardino Mountains owl's-clover (*Castilleja lasiorhyncha*), CRPR 1B.2;
- smooth tarplant (*Centromadia pungens* ssp. *laevis*), CRPR 1B.1;
- salt marsh bird's-beak (*Chloropyron maritimum* ssp. *maritimum*), CRPR 1B.2, state- and federally listed (Endangered);
- Parry's spineflower (*Chorizanthe parryi* var. *parryi*), CRPR 1B.1;
- white-bracted spineflower (*Chorizanthe xanti* var. *leucotheca*), CRPR 1B.2;
- California saw-grass (*Cladium californicum*), CRPR 2B.2;
- Peirson's spring beauty (*Claytonia peirsonii* ssp. *peirsonii*), CRPR 1B.2;
- Tulare cryptantha (*Cryptantha incana*), CRPR 1B.3;
- Peruvian dodder (*Cuscuta obtusiflora* var. *glandulosa*), CRPR 2B.2;

- slender-horned spineflower (*Dodecahema leptoceras*), CRPR 1B.1, state- and federally listed (Endangered);
- many-stemmed dudleya (*Dudleya multicaulis*), CRPR 1B.2;
- Santa Ana River woollystar (*Eriastrum densifolium* ssp. *sanctorum*), CRPR 1B.1, state- and federally listed (Endangered);
- Johnston's buckwheat (*Eriogonum microthecum* var. *johnstonii*), CRPR 1B.3;
- hot springs fimbristylis (*Fimbristylis thermalis*), CRPR 2B.2;
- Alvin Meadow bedstraw (*Galium californicum* ssp. *primum*), CRPR 1B.2;
- Los Angeles sunflower (*Helianthus nuttallii* ssp. *parishii*), CRPR 1A;
- mesa horkelia (*Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula*), CRPR 1B.1;
- California satintail (*Imperata brevifolia*), CRPR 2B.1;
- Coulter's goldfields (*Lasthenia glabrata* ssp. *coulteri*), CRPR 1B.1;
- lemon lily (*Lilium parryi*), CRPR 1B.2;
- San Gabriel linanthus (*Linanthus concinnus*), CRPR 1B.2;
- Parish's desert-thorn (*Lycium parishii*), CRPR 2B.3;
- Parish's bush-mallow (*Malacothamnus parishii*), CRPR 1A;
- Jokerst's monardella (*Monardella australis* ssp. *Jokerstii*), CRPR 1B.1;
- Pringle's monardella (*Monardella pringlei*), CRPR 1A;
- aparejo grass (*Muhlenbergia utilis*), CRPR 2B.2;
- Gambel's water cress (*Nasturtium gambelii*), CRPR 1B.1, state-listed (Threatened), federally listed (Endangered);
- prostrate vernal pool navarretia (*Navarretia prostrata*), CRPR 1B.2;
- short-joint beavertail (*Opuntia basilaris* var. *brachyclada*), CRPR 1B.2;
- woolly mountain-parsley (*Oreonana vestita*), CRPR 1B.3;
- Brand's star phacelia (*Phacelia stellaris*), CRPR 1B.1;
- white rabbit-tobacco (*Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum*), CRPR 2B.2;
- Parish's gooseberry (*Ribes divaricatum* var. *parishii*), CRPR 1A;
- Sanford's arrowhead (*Sagittaria sanfordii*), CRPR 1B.2;
- black bog-rush (*Schoenus nigricans*), CRPR 2B.2;

- chaparral ragwort (*Senecio aphanactis*), CRPR 2B.2;
- salt spring checkerbloom (*Sidalcea neomexicana*), CRPR 2B.2;
- prairie wedge grass (*Sphenopholis obtusata*), CRPR 2B.2;
- San Bernardino aster (*Symphyotrichum defoliatum*), CRPR 1B.2;
- grey-leaved violet (*Viola pinetorum* ssp. *grisea*), CRPR 1B.2; and
- western Joshua tree (*Yucca brevifolia*), CRPR Considered but Rejected; state-listed (Candidate).

#### **4.2.5.3 Special-Status Wildlife**

The literature search documented 44 special-status wildlife species in the vicinity of the Project Area. A list was generated from the results of the literature review and the Project was evaluated for suitable habitat that could support any of the special-status wildlife species on the list. The Project Area's disturbed nature, proximity to commercial development, and the presence of anthropogenic influences on the site likely preclude many of these species from occurring. A brief natural history and discussion of the special-status wildlife species that have a moderate potential to occur on the Project Area is provided below. A table outlining each species, their designations, and potential for occurrence on the Project Area can be found in Appendix E.

#### **4.2.5.4 Wildlife Species with a Moderate Potential to Occur**

Two species were found to have a moderate potential to occur on the Project Area. Although these species were not present on the Project Area during the biological reconnaissance survey, habitat for these species occurs onsite, and a known occurrence has been reported in the database, but not within five miles of the site; or a historic documented observation (more than 20 years old) was recorded within five miles of the Project Area; or a recently documented observation occurs within five miles of the site and marginal or limited amounts of habitat occurs onsite.

#### **Crotch Bumble Bee**

The Crotch bumble bee (*Bombus crotchii*) was petitioned for listing under the California ESA in October 2018 (Hatfield et al. 2018); advanced to candidacy in June 2019; challenged in courts and the candidacy was temporarily stayed beginning in February 2021; and candidacy was recently reinstated in September 2022 (CDFW 2023d). This species is associated with open grassland and scrub habitats and occurs primarily in California, including the Mediterranean region, Pacific Coast, Western Desert, Great Valley, and adjacent foothills through most of southwestern California (Williams et al. 2014). Crotch bumble bees primarily nest underground, and may occupy cavities in a variety of substrates including: thatched grasses, abandoned rodent burrows or bird nests, brush piles, rock piles, and fallen logs (Alford 1975; Free and Colin Gasking 1959; Fussell and Corbet 1992; Lye et al. 2012; Sladen 1912; Williams et al. 2014) and have also been found nesting in manmade structures such as walls, rubble or abandoned furniture (Fussell and Corbet 1992, Williams et al. 2014). Bumble bee nests are annual and conclude with deaths of the queen, workers, and drones at the end of the season with only the mated gyne (future queen) surviving the winter (overwintering) in order to emerge the following spring to start the next year's colony. Similar to

other bumble bee species, Crotch bumble bee is a generalist forager and reportedly visits a variety of flowering plants including *Asclepias*, *Chaenactis*, *Lupinus*, *Medicago*, *Phacelia*, and *Salvia*.

The Project Area contains marginally suitable habitat for this species in the form of suitable burrows within the Project Area and nectar sources and foraging habitat within and adjacent to the Project Area. Additionally, numerous recent and historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB (CDFW 2023a). The most recent occurrences were documented in 2020 (OCC 316, 427, 428, 429, and 430) and over 9 miles from the Project site. Four occurrences were documented within 5 miles of the Project site; the nearest was approximately one mile east of the Project site in 1938 (OCC 184). Due to the presence of potential foraging, nesting, and overwintering habitat and recent CNDDDB records within 5 miles of the Project site, this species was determined to have moderate potential for occurrence.

### **Burrowing Owl**

Burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*) is a CDFW SSC. Burrowing owls historically occurred throughout much of California and the western U.S.; however, many former California populations have been extirpated. Burrowing owls typically inhabit open habitats, primarily grasslands and deserts. Burrowing owls require burrows for roosting and nesting cover. Although they often nest in abandoned California ground squirrel (*Otospermophilus beecheyi*) burrows, they will also use other small mammal burrows, pipes, culverts, and nest boxes, particularly where burrows are scarce (Zeiner et al. 1990).

The Project Area provides marginally suitable due to the presence of friable soils for burrowing and areas of low-growing vegetation. Although no burrowing owls were observed during the biological survey, due to the mobile nature of the burrowing owl, it is possible for burrowing owl to be move into the site due to the presence suitable habitat. Numerous recent and historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB (CDFW 2023a). The most recent occurrence was documented in 2016 (OCC 561) approximately 9 miles west of the Project site. Six occurrences were documented within 5 miles of the Project site; the nearest were approximately one mile from the Project site in 2006 (OCC 927) and 2007 (OCC 1793) north and northeast of the Project site, respectively. Based on the presence of marginally suitable burrowing habitat and the recent records of the species within five miles of the Project Area, this species has a moderate potential to occur on the Project Area.

#### **4.2.5.5 Wildlife with a Low Potential to Occur**

Seven species were determined to have a low potential to occur within the Project Area due to limited or marginal habitat for the species occurs within the Project Area and a recently documented observation occurs within the database search, but not within five miles of the area; a historic documented observation (more than 20 years old) was recorded within five miles of the Project Area; or suitable habitat strongly associated with the species occurs on site, but no records or only historic records were found within the database search.

- western spadefoot (*Spea hammondi*), CDFW SSC;
- California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentalis*) CDFW SSC;
- coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*), CDFW SSC;

- coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*) CDFW SSC;
- northwestern San Diego pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus fallax fallax*), CDFW SSC;
- western yellow bat (*Lasiurus xanthinus*), CDFW SSC; and
- San Diego desert woodrat (*Neotoma lepida intermedia*), CDFW SSC.

#### 4.2.5.6 **Wildlife Species Presumed Absent**

A total of 35 species were presumed absent. These species were not present at the site during the biological reconnaissance survey and the habitat present on the Project Area was not suitable. For some species, there were historic or recent sightings near the site; however, due to the lack of suitable habitat within the Project Area, these species are presumed absent. The species presumed absent are listed below and a table outlining each species, their designations, and potential for occurrence on the Project Area can be found in Appendix E.

- quino checkerspot butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*), federally listed (Endangered);
- Delhi Sands flower-loving fly (*Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis*), federally listed (Endangered);
- Riverside fairy shrimp (*Streptocephalus woottoni*), federally listed (Endangered);
- Santa Ana sucker (*Catostomus santaanae*), federally listed (Threatened);
- arroyo chub (*Gila orcutti*), CDFW SSC;
- steelhead - southern California Distinct Population Segment (*Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus* pop. 10), federally listed (Endangered);
- Santa Ana speckled dace (*Rhinichthys osculus* ssp. 8), CDFW SSC;
- southern mountain yellow-legged frog (*Rana muscosa*), state- and federally listed (Endangered);
- southern California legless lizard (*Anniella stebbinsi*) CDFW SSC;
- southern rubber boa (*Charina umbratica*), state-listed (Threatened);
- San Diego banded gecko (*Coleonyx variegatus abbotti*), CDFW SSC;
- red-diamond rattlesnake (*Crotalus ruber*), CDFW SSC;
- western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*), CDFW SSC;
- two striped gartersnake (*Thamnophis hammondi*), CDFW SSC;
- tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*), state-listed (Threatened), CDFW SSC;
- Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*) state-listed (Threatened);
- western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*), state-listed (Endangered), federally listed (Threatened);

- yellow rail (*Coturnicops noveboracensis*), CDFW SSC;
- southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus*), state- and federally listed (Endangered);
- yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*), CDFW SSC;
- loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*), CDFW SSC;
- California black rail (*Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus*), state-listed (Threatened), CDFW Fully Protected;
- coastal California gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila californica californica*), federally listed (Threatened), CDFW SSC;
- yellow warbler (*Setophaga petechia*), CDFW SSC;
- least Bell's vireo (*Vireo bellii pusillus*), state- and federally listed (Endangered);
- pallid San Diego pocket mouse (*Chaetodipus fallax pallidus*), CDFW SSC;
- San Bernardino kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys merriami parvus*), state-listed (Candidate), CDFW SSC, federally listed (Endangered);
- Stephens' kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys stephensi*), state- and federally listed (Threatened);
- western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus*), CDFW SSC;
- San Bernardino flying squirrel (*Glaucomys oregonensis californicus*), CDFW SSC;
- pocketed free-tailed bat (*Nyctinomops femorosaccus*), CDFW SSC;
- southern grasshopper mouse (*Onychomys torridus ramona*), CDFW SSC;
- desert bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis nelsoni*), state Fully Protected;
- Los Angeles pocket mouse (*Perognathus longimembris brevinasus*), CDFW SSC; and
- American badger (*Taxidea taxus*), CDFW SSC.

#### 4.2.6 Raptors and Migratory Birds

Potential nesting habitat for migratory birds and raptors protected by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code was present in and adjacent to the Project Area. Suitable habitat is present in the mature and emergent tree-of heaven shrubs as well as the eucalyptus and ornamental trees adjacent to the Project Area. Suitable nesting habitat for ground-nesting bird species, such as mourning doves, was also present on the Project Area. Therefore, nesting birds could use the Project Area during the nesting bird season (typically February 1 through August 31).

#### **4.2.7 Wildlife Movement Corridors, Linkages, and Significant Ecological Areas**

The concept of habitat corridors addresses the linkage between large blocks of habitat that allow the safe movement of mammals and other wildlife species from one habitat area to another. The definition of a corridor varies, but corridors may include such areas as greenbelts, refuge systems, underpasses, and biogeographic land bridges. In general, a corridor is described as a linear habitat embedded in a dissimilar matrix that connects two or more large blocks of habitat. Wildlife movement corridors are critical for the survivorship of ecological systems for several reasons. Corridors can connect water, food, and cover sources, spatially linking these three resources with wildlife in different areas. In addition, wildlife movement between habitat areas provides for the potential of genetic exchange between wildlife species populations, thereby maintaining genetic variability and adaptability to maximize the success of wildlife responses to changing environmental conditions. This is especially critical for small populations subject to loss of variability from genetic drift and effects of inbreeding. The nature of corridor usage and wildlife movement patterns vary greatly among species.

The Project Area was assessed for its ability to function as a wildlife corridor. The Project Area is disturbed and surrounded by paved roads and development. Although the Project Area is undeveloped, it is surrounded by development and isolated from large, contiguous blocks of native habitat. Wildlife could pass through the site; however, movement is likely limited due to few openings in the chain-link fencing that surrounds the Project Area. The Project Area is bordered by Barbee Street to the north, N Maple Avenue to the east, Foothill Boulevard to the south, and commercial development to the west. These features further isolate the habitat that is present within the Project Area from its surrounding area and provide potential barriers to wildlife movement. Additionally, the lack of consistent vegetative cover within the Project Area, the urban nature of the site, and the high density of nonnative weedy vegetation across the site would likely deter wildlife from using the Project Area for movement opportunities due to lack of suitable cover.

The Project Area was also assessed for its ability to function as a significant ecological area, such as a native wildlife nursery site. Suitable nesting habitat for bird species was documented within the Project Area. However, due to the level of disturbance within and adjacent to the Project Area, nursery site habitat for bird species (e.g., heron rookery) is not anticipated to occur. Suitable bat roosting habitat was observed within the Project Area and there is potential for the structures and trees observed to serve as maternity roost sites during the maternity season (March 1 through August 31; Figure 4). Maternity roosts are considered protected as native wildlife nursery sites under CEQA.

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## **5.0 IMPACT ANALYSIS**

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### **5.1 Special-Status Species**

The Project Area consists of disturbed land and is largely devoid of native vegetation. Vegetation communities onsite were classified as Disturbed. This is a land cover type rather than a vegetation community. Disturbances observed on the site were mainly associated with nonnative species and anthropogenic factors (e.g., abandoned portable building and shipping containers, asphalt, and signs of previous disking). The literature review and database searches identified 54 special-status plant species

and 44 special-status wildlife species that have been documented in the vicinity of the Project Area and have potential to occur within the Project Area.

All of the 54 special-status plant species identified in the literature review were all presumed absent from the Project Area due to the isolated nature of the Project site, the fact that it is surrounded by development, the Project site's long history of disturbance, the absence of suitable habitat (including elevation, soils, and vegetation community associations), and the lack of mobility for plant species, or because the Project is located outside of the known range for the species. No impacts to special-status plant species are expected to occur with the development of the Project.

Of the 44 special-status wildlife species identified in the literature review and database searches, two have a moderate potential to occur, seven have a low potential to occur, and thirty-five are presumed absent. Those presumed absent are due to a lack of suitable habitat within the Project Area, the Project Area being outside the known range for the species, or because there are no recent or historic occurrences within five miles of the Project Area.

Crotch bumble bee is a Candidate for state listing and therefore afforded all the protections as though it were listed under the California ESA. Due to the presence of suitable friable soils, suitable burrow habitat, suitable burrows (i.e., Botta's pocket gopher burrows), and nectar sources within and adjacent to the Project Area, it was determined that this species has a moderate potential to occur on the Project Area. Numerous recent and historic occurrences were documented in the CNDDDB; however, only four were within five miles of the Project Area (CDFW 2023a). If Crotch bumble bee is found to be using or nesting in the Project Area prior to the start of construction, impacts to Crotch bumble bee may occur in the form of direct mortality of individuals, direct mortality to an active nesting colony, direct mortality to an overwintering individual, conversion of foraging habitat, or permanent loss of foraging resources. Because this species is a generalist forager that chooses nest and overwintering locations on an annual basis, temporary and permanent loss of habitat would not be expected to contribute substantially to the overall decline of this species unless an active nest or overwintering gyne (future queen) were to be impacted. Impacts to Crotch bumble bee would be less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-1.

Burrowing owls are a CDFW SSC species and are also protected by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code. Due to the presence of suitable friable soils, suitable burrow habitat, it was determined that this species has a moderate potential to occur on the Project Area. During the survey, suitable habitat was observed in the Project Area in the form of friable soils and low-growing ruderal vegetation. The literature review and database search identified numerous recent and historic occurrences in CNDDDB (CDFW 2023b). The most recent occurrence was documented in 2016 (OCC 561) approximately 9 miles west of the Project Area. Six occurrences were documented within 5 miles of the Project Area; the nearest were documented approximately one mile from the Project Area in 2006 (OCC 927) and 2007 (OCC 1793) north and northeast of the Project Area, respectively. The Project Area did not appear to have been currently or recently used by burrowing owls at the time of the survey (i.e., no previous sign [feathers, burrows, pellets, whitewash] were observed). However, the species is mobile and due to the presence of suitable habitat, burrowing owl could take up residence on the Project Area at prior to the start of Project activities. If burrowing owls are present on the Project Area prior to construction, direct impacts in the form of ground disturbance, vegetation removal, habitat loss, and mortality and indirect impacts to these species could

occur in the form of increased human activity, noise, dust, nighttime lighting, and ground vibrations may occur. Impacts to burrowing owl would be less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-2 and BIO-3. The Mitigation Measures for the Proposed Project are discussed in Section 6.0.

Seven special-status wildlife species were determined to have a low potential to occur within the Project Area: western spadefoot, California glossy snake, coastal whiptail, coast horned lizard, northwestern San Diego pocket mouse, western yellow bat, and San Diego desert woodrat. All are CDFW SSC. If present, direct impacts to these species could occur in the form of injury or mortality due to vehicle or equipment strike or entombment inside of burrows that are graded over during construction, and loss of habitat. If present, indirect impacts to these species could occur in the form of increased human activity, noise, dust, nighttime lighting, and ground vibrations. These species have a low probability of occurring in the Project Area, and if present, these species are not expected to occur at high densities due to the disturbed and isolated nature of the site. The loss of the SSC individuals (except western yellow bat), if present, in the Project Area would not be expected to contribute to the decline in regional populations and would therefore not be considered a significant impact under CEQA.

Three bat species were documented in the literature review however only one, western yellow bat, was determined to have a potential to occur within the Project Area. Western mastiff bat and pocketed free-tailed bat were presumed absent due to a lack of suitable roosting habitat (i.e., cliffs, rock crevices) within or adjacent to the Project Area. Due to the presence of palm trees adjacent to the Project Area with intact thatch skirts and suitable foraging habitat within and adjacent to the Project Area, western yellow bat has a low potential to occur. Additionally, the abandoned portable structure within the Project Area offers potential access into the interior. Although no sign of bat use was present at the time of the reconnaissance survey, if bats are found to be roosting within the Project Area, direct impacts can occur in the form of mortality or roost abandonment. Roost abandonment during the maternity season could result in the mortality of flightless young, which could be considered a violation of California Fish and Game Code Section 4150 as well as a significant impact to a native wildlife nursery site under CEQA. Additionally, activities conducted outside of the maternity season that cause bats to leave a roost during daytime hours pose a mortality risk to individual bats. Indirect impacts from Project activities may also occur in the form of increased human activity, noise, dust, nighttime lighting, and ground vibrations. Impacts to roosting bats would be less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-4 and 5.

The remaining 35 special-status wildlife species are presumed absent from occurring on or adjacent to the site due to the lack of suitable habitat; proximity to the surrounding residential, commercial, and industrial development; and the presence of anthropogenic disturbances associated with the commercial and industrial development surrounding the site. No significant impacts to the 35 special-status wildlife species that are presumed absent are anticipated to result from the development of this Project.

The mature and emergent shrubs of tree-of-heaven observed in the Project Area as well as the trees immediately adjacent to the Project Area could provide nesting habitat for nesting birds and raptors protected by the MBTA and California Fish and Game Code. Furthermore, the Project Area could provide nesting habitat for ground-nesting bird species. If construction of the proposed Project occurs during the bird breeding season (typically February 1 through August 31), ground-disturbing construction activities could directly affect birds protected by the MBTA and their nests through the removal of habitat on the

Project Area, and indirectly through increased noise, vibrations, and increased human activity. Impacts to nesting birds would be less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measure BIO-3.

## 5.2 Sensitive Natural Communities

The Project Area consists of disturbed land that supports mostly nonnative and weedy vegetation species. The Project Area does not contain any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural communities that would need to be preserved. No impacts to sensitive natural communities are anticipated to result from the development of this Project.

## 5.3 State and Federally Protected Wetlands and Waters of the United States

According to the results of the preliminary aquatic resources delineation, no state or federally protected wetlands or Waters of the U.S. were identified on the Project Area, therefore no impacts to state or federally protected wetlands are expected to occur.

## 5.4 Wildlife Corridors and Nursery Sites

The Project Area is located within and adjacent to areas containing existing disturbances (e.g., paved roads and residential and commercial development). The Project Area is disturbed and contains insufficient vegetative cover to facilitate wildlife movement and it is isolated from large, contiguous blocks of native habitat. No migratory wildlife corridors were identified within the Project Area. No impacts to these resources are expected to occur during the development of the Project Area.

Suitable bat roosting habitat was identified within and adjacent to the Project Area in the form of fan palms and an abandoned portable building with potential access into the interior through cracked panels and holes. Should bats be found roosting in these features during the bat maternity season (March 1 through August 31), these roosts would be considered native wildlife nursery sites and impacts would need to be mitigated for under CEQA. Impacts to maternity bat roosts would be less than significant with the implementation of Mitigation Measures BIO-4 and 5.

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## 6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

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The following mitigation measures are recommended prior to Project implementation:

**BIO-1: Preconstruction Surveys for Crotch Bumble Bee:** If the Crotch bumble bee is no longer a Candidate or formally Listed species under the California ESA at the time ground-disturbing activities occur, then no additional protection measures are proposed for the species.

If the Crotch bumble bee is legally protected under the California ESA as a Candidate or Listed species at the time ground-disturbing activities are scheduled to begin, preconstruction surveys shall be conducted in accordance with CDFW's Survey Considerations for California ESA Candidate Bumble Bee Species (CDFW 2023d) the season immediately prior to project implementation. A minimum of three Crotch bumble bee preconstruction surveys shall be conducted at two-to-four-week intervals during the colony

active period (April through August) when Crotch bumble bees are most likely to be detected. Non-lethal, photo voucher surveys shall be completed by a biologist who holds a Memorandum of Understanding to capture and handle Crotch bumble bee (if nesting and chilling protocol is to be utilized) or by a CDFW approved biologist experienced in identifying native bumble bee species (if surveys are restricted to visual surveys that will provide high-resolution photo documentation for species verification). The surveyor shall walk through all areas of suitable habitat focusing on areas with floral resources. Surveys shall be completed at a minimum of one person-hour of searching per three acres of suitable habitat during suitable weather conditions (sustained winds less than 8 miles per hour (mph), mostly sunny to full sun, temperatures between 65 and 90°F) at an appropriate time of day for detection (at least 1 hour after sunrise and at least 2 hours before sunset, though ideally between 9:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m.).

If Crotch bumble bees are detected, CDFW shall be notified by the designated biologist as further coordination may be required to avoid or mitigate certain impacts. At a minimum, two nesting surveys shall be conducted with focus on detecting active nesting colonies within one week and 24-hours immediately prior to ground disturbing activities that are scheduled to occur during the flight season (February through October). If an active Crotch bumble bee nest is detected, an appropriate no disturbance buffer zone (including foraging resources and flight corridors essential for supporting the colony) shall be established around the nest to reduce the risk of disturbance or accidental take and the designated biologist shall coordinate with CDFW to determine if an Incidental Take Permit under Section 2081 of the California ESA will be required. Nest avoidance buffers may be removed at the completion of the flight season and/or once the qualified biologist deems the nesting colony is no longer active and CDFW has provided concurrence of that determination. If no nests are found but the species is present, a full-time qualified biological monitor shall be present during vegetation or ground disturbing activities that are scheduled to occur during the queen flight period (February through March), colony active period (March through September), and/or gyne flight period (September through October). Because bumble bees move nest sites each year, two preconstruction nesting surveys shall be required during each subsequent year of construction, regardless of the previous year's findings, whenever vegetation and ground disturbing activities are scheduled to occur during the flight season if nesting and foraging habitat is still present or has re-established.

**BIO-2: Preconstruction Surveys for Burrowing Owl:** Preconstruction surveys for burrowing owl should be conducted. The surveys should follow the methods described in the CDFW's Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (CDFG 2012). Two surveys should be conducted, with the first survey being scheduled between 30 and 14 days before initial ground disturbance (grading, grubbing, and construction), and the second survey being conducted no more than 24 hours prior to initial ground disturbance. If burrowing owls and/or suitable burrowing owl burrows are identified on the Project Area during the survey, the Project should consult with CDFW and follow the methods listed in the CDFW's Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (CDFG 2012) for avoidance and/or passive relocation. If burrowing owls or suitable burrowing owl burrows with sign (e.g., whitewash, pellets, feathers, prey remains) are

identified on the Project Area during the survey, these features must be completely avoided. If impacts to those features are unavoidable then the Project proponent must also develop an owl mitigation plan in consultation with CDFW. Mitigation methods may include passive relocation conducted outside of the owl breeding season (between September 1 and February 28). If an active owl burrow is identified, and construction is to proceed, then a qualified biologist (with two or more years of burrowing owl experience) can establish an appropriate disturbance-limit buffer around the burrow using flagging or staking. Construction activities shall not occur within any buffer zones until the burrow is deemed inactive by the qualified biologist.

**BIO-3: Preconstruction Survey for Nesting Birds:** If construction or other Project activities are scheduled to occur during the nesting bird season (generally February 1 through August 31), a preconstruction nesting bird survey shall be conducted by a qualified avian biologist to ensure that active bird nests will not be disturbed or destroyed. The survey shall be completed no more than three days prior to initial ground disturbance. The nesting bird survey shall include the Project Area and adjacent areas where Project activities have the potential to affect active nests, either directly or indirectly, due to construction activity, noise, human activity, or ground disturbance.

If an active nest is identified, a qualified avian biologist shall establish an appropriately sized non-disturbance buffer around the nest using flagging or staking. Construction activities shall not occur within any non-disturbance buffer zones until the nest is deemed inactive by the qualified avian biologist. If initial ground-disturbing activities are scheduled to occur during the nesting bird season, then a biological monitor shall be present during all vegetation removal activities to ensure no impacts to nesting birds occur.

The implementation of this mitigation measure, and any additional avoidance and minimization measures, may need to be implemented to reduce or eliminate potential Project-related impacts to special-status bird species. Should any special-status species be identified during the preconstruction survey and Project-related impacts are unavoidable, consultation with the appropriate agency (e.g., USFWS, CDFW) may need to be undertaken to develop suitable avoidance and minimization measures.

**BIO- 4: Preconstruction Survey for Bat Species.** Within 14 days prior to the start of ground-disturbing activities a qualified bat biologist will conduct a follow-up bat survey at the abandoned portable structure to determine if any change in bat use at the structure has occurred since the initial bat habitat assessment. If suitable evidence of bat occupation is present, the biologist will conduct follow-up nighttime emergence surveys to determine the species present and to evaluate the size and significance of the colony. If roosting bats are determined to be present, the qualified bat biologist will prepare a Bat Management Plan that will outline project-specific protective measures to avoid and minimize impacts to roosting bats during project construction.

**BIO-5: Tree Avoidance and Removal Process.** If trees are scheduled to be removed (e.g., relocating)/modified (i.e., trimming) that were determined to be suitable for bat roosting,

these activities should be scheduled during seasonal periods of bat activity - September 1 to October 15 or when evening temperatures are not below 45 degrees Fahrenheit and rain is not over ½ inch in 24 hours; or between March 1-April 15 with the same parameters.

1. If tree removal/modification must occur during the maternity season, a qualified bat biologist shall conduct a focused emergence survey(s) of the tree(s) within 48 hours of scheduled work. If a maternity roost is located, whether solitary or colonial, that roost will remain undisturbed until after the maternity season or until a qualified biological monitor has determined the roost is no longer active.
2. If trees with suitable bat roosting habitat are scheduled for removal or relocation outside of the maternity season, tree removal during the weather parameters described above using the two-step method should be conducted:
  - i. As much as feasible, vegetation and trees within the area that are not suitable for roosting bats will be removed first to provide a disturbance that might reduce the likelihood of bats using the habitat.
  - ii. Two-step tree removal will occur over two consecutive days under the supervision of a qualified bat biologist. On Day 1, small branches and small limbs containing no cavity, crevice or exfoliating bark habitat on habitat trees (or outer fronds in the case of palm trees), as identified by a qualified bat biologist are removed first, using chainsaws only (i.e., no dozers, backhoes). The following day (Day 2), the remainder of the tree is to be felled/removed. (The intention of this method is to disturb the tree with noise and vibration and branch removal on Day 1. This should cause any potentially present day-roosting bats to abandon the roost tree after they emerge for nighttime foraging. Removing the tree quickly the next consecutive day should avoid reoccupation of the tree by bats).

## 6.1 Additional Recommendations

The following best management practices are not mitigation measures pursuant to CEQA but are recommended to further reduce impacts to species that have potential to occur on the property:

- Confine all work activities to a predetermined work area.
- To prevent inadvertent entrapment of wildlife during the construction phase of the Project, all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches more than 2 feet deep should be covered at the close of each working day by plywood or similar materials. If the trenches cannot be closed, one or more escape ramps constructed of earthen fill or wooden planks shall be installed. Before such holes or trenches are filled, they should be thoroughly inspected for trapped animals.
- Wildlife are often attracted to burrow- or den-like structures such as pipes and may enter stored pipes and become trapped or injured. To prevent wildlife use of these structures, all construction pipes, culverts, or similar structures with a diameter of 4 inches or greater should be capped while stored onsite.

- All food-related trash items such as wrappers, cans, bottles, and food scraps should be disposed of in securely closed containers and removed at least once a week from the construction or Project Area.
- Use of rodenticides and herbicides on the Project Area should be restricted. This is necessary to prevent primary or secondary poisoning of wildlife, and the depletion of prey populations on which they depend. All uses of such compounds should observe label and other restrictions mandated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, California Department of Food and Agriculture, and other state and federal legislation. If rodent control must be conducted, zinc phosphide should be used because it has a proven lower risk to predatory wildlife.

## 7.0 CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits present the data and information required for this biological evaluation, and that the facts, statements, and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. Field work conducted for this assessment was performed by me or under my direct supervision. I certify that I have not signed a non-disclosure or consultant confidentiality agreement with the Project applicant or the applicant's representative and that I have no financial interest in the Project.

SIGNED:

  
Senior Wildlife Biologist  
ECORP Consulting, Inc.

DATE:

11/17/2023

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## **LIST OF APPENDICES**

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Appendix A – Representative Site Photographs

Appendix B – Plant Species Observed

Appendix C – Wildlife Species Observed

Appendix D – Special-Status Plant Species Potential for Occurrence

Appendix E – Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential for Occurrence

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**APPENDIX A**

Representative Site Photographs



**Photo 1. East Side of the Project Site, facing west.**



**Photo 2. Middle of the North Side of the Project Site, facing south.**



**Photo 3. Middle of the North Side of the Project Site, facing west.**



**Photo 4. Middle of the Project Site, facing southeast.**



**Photo 5. Suitable Nesting Bird and Roosting Bat Habitat Immediately Adjacent to the Southwest Corner of the Project Site, facing southwest.**



**Photo 6. Portable Building and Shipping Containers near the North Side of the Project Site, facing northwest.**



**Photo 7. Hole on Exterior of Portable Building—Potential Entrance into the Interior. Potential Suitable Bat Habitat.**



**Photo 8. Southern End of the Project Site, facing north.**



**Photo 9. Asphalt Present in the Southern Portion of the Project Site, facing south.**

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**APPENDIX B**

Plant Species Observed

<b>Scientific Name</b>	<b>Common Name</b>
<b>VASCULAR PLANTS</b>	
<b>GYMNOSPERMS</b>	
Cupressaceae	Cypress Family
<i>Cupressus</i> sp.	cypress species
<b>ANGIOSPERMS (DICOTS)</b>	
Asteraceae	Sunflower Family
<i>Ambrosia</i> sp.	ragweed species
<i>Erigeron</i> sp.	horseweed species
<i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i>	telegraph weed
<i>Stephanomeria</i> sp.	wirelettuce species
<i>Verbesina encelioides</i> *	cowpen daisy
Chenopodiaceae	Goosefoot Family
<i>Salsola tragus</i> *	Russian thistle
Euphorbiaceae	Spurge Family
<i>Croton setiger</i>	turkey-mullein
Geraniaceae	Geranium Family
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> *	redstem filaree
Malvaceae	Mallow Family
<i>Malva parviflora</i> *	cheeseweed mallow
Myrtaceae	Myrtle Family
<i>Eucalyptus</i> sp.*	eucalyptus species
Oleaceae	Olive Family
<i>Olea europaea</i> *	common olive
Onagraceae	Evening Primrose Family
<i>Oenothera laciniata</i> *	cutleaf evening primrose
Simaroubaceae	Quassia Family
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	tree-of-heaven
Solanaceae	Nightshade Family
<i>Datura wrightii</i>	jimson weed
Zygophyllaceae	Caltrop Family
<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> *	puncture vine
<b>ANGIOSPERMS (MONOCOTS)</b>	
Arecaceae	Palm Family
<i>Washingtonia</i> sp.	fan palm species
Poaceae	Grass Family
<i>Avena</i> sp.*	wild oat
<i>Digitaria sanguinalis</i> *	hairy crabgrass

\*Nonnative species

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## **APPENDIX C**

Wildlife Species Observed

SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME
<b>BIRDS</b>	
Columbidae	Pigeons and Doves
<i>Columba livia*</i>	Rock pigeon
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning dove
Corvidae	Crows, Jays, and Magpies
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common raven
Mimidae	Mockingbirds and Thrashers
<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>	Northern mockingbird
Sturnidae	Starlings
<i>Sturnus vulgaris*</i>	European starling
Trochilidae	Hummingbirds
<i>Calypte anna</i>	Anna's hummingbird
Tyrannidae	Tyrant Flycatchers
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Black phoebe
<b>MAMMALS</b>	
Canidae	Dogs, Wolves, and Foxes
<i>Canis latrans</i>	Coyote (scat)
Rodentia	Rodents
<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	Bottas's pocket gopher (burrows)
*Nonnative species	

Special-Status Plant Species Potential for Occurrence

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Bloom Period & Elevation (meters)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Abronia villosa</i> var. <i>aurita</i>  chaparral sand-verbena	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.1	(Jan) Mar- Sep 75-1,600	Occurs in sandy soils within chaparral, coastal scrub, and desert dunes. Threatened by nonnative plants, changes to fire regimes, development, and vehicles and road maintenances.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> One historic occurrence is documented in CNDDDB; OCC 26 was documented in 1934 over 17 miles southwest of the Project site. No suitable chaparral, coastal scrub, or desert dunes habitat is present in the Project site.
<i>Ambrosia monogyra</i>  singlewhorl burrobrush	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.2	Aug- Nov 10-50	Occurs in sandy soils within chaparral and Sonoran desert scrub. Possibly threatened by nonnative plants and trail maintenance.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> The Project site is outside the known elevational range for this species. One historic occurrence is documented in CNDDDB; OCC 14 was documented in 1961 approximately 3 miles north of the Project site. One historic occurrence was documented north of the Project site in CalFlora in 1926 (ID 970327). No suitable chaparral or Sonoran desert scrub habitat is present in the Project site.
<i>Ambrosia pumila</i>  San Diego ambrosia	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	<b>END</b> none 1B.1	Apr-Oct 20-415	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland, vernal pools. Often found in disturbed areas. Sometimes found in alkaline, clay, loamy, and sandy soils. Threatened by development, nonnative plants, vehicles, road maintenance, and foot traffic.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> One historic occurrence is documented in CNDDDB; OCC 50 was documented in 1940 approximately 11 miles south of the Project site. No suitable chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothills grassland, or vernal pool habitat is present in the Project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Bloom Period & Elevation (meters)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>Gabrielensis</i>  San Gabriel manzanita	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	Mar 595-1,500	Occurs in rocky chaparral. Only known from Mill Creek Summit divide in the San Gabriel Mtns. Threatened by powerline construction.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> The Project site is outside the known elevational range for this species. One historic occurrence is documented in CNDDDB; OCC 2 was documented in 1993 approximately 11 miles northwest of the Project site. No suitable rocky chaparral habitat is present in the Project site.
<i>Arenaria paludicola</i>  marsh sandwort	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	<b>END</b> <b>END</b> 1B.1	May-Aug 3-1,70	Occurs in sandy soil and openings within marshes, swamps, and often in brackish or freshwater. Known from only two natural occurrences in Black Lake Cyn and Oso Flaco Lake. Threatened by vehicles, development, erosion, hydrological alterations, and nonnative plants.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> The Project site is outside the known elevational range for this species. One historic occurrence is documented in CNDDDB; OCC 8 was documented in 1899 approximately 1 mile southeast of the Project site. No suitable marsh or swamp habitat is present in the Project site.
<i>Astragalus hornii</i> var. <i>hornii</i>  Horn's milk-vetch	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.1	May-Oct 60-850	Occurs in meadows and seeps, and playas. Microhabitats include alkaline soils and lake margins.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> One historic occurrence is documented in CNDDDB; OCC 1 was documented in 1900 approximately 5 miles east of the Project site. No suitable meadows, seeps, or playa habitat are present within the Project site.
<i>Berberis nevinii</i>  Nevin's barberry	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	<b>END</b> <b>END</b> 1B.1	Feb(Mar)-Jun 70-825	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland in sandy or gravelly soils.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> Two historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB (OCC 23 in 1966 and OCC 47 in 1999). Both were over 10 miles northeast and south of the Project site, respectively. No suitable chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, or riparian woodland habitat is present in the Project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Bloom Period & Elevation (meters)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i>  thread-leaved brodiaea	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	<b>THR</b> <b>END</b> 1B.1	Mar-Jun 25-1,120	Occurs in chaparral openings, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playas, vernal pools, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. Often found within clay soils.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> One recent and one historic occurrence are documented in CNDDB. The recent occurrence was documented in 2005 (OCC 7) approximately 10 miles northeast of the Project site. No suitable chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, playa, vernal pool, or valley and foothill grassland habitat is present in the Project site.
<i>Calochortus palmeri</i> var. <i>palmeri</i>  Palmer's mariposa-lily	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	Apr-Jul 710-2,390	Occurs in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, and meadows and seeps. Microhabitat is often mesic.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> The Project site is outside the known elevational range for this species. One historic occurrence is documented in CNDDB; this occurrence (OCC 99) is over 50 years old and was approximately 6 miles northeast of the Project site. No suitable chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, or meadow and seep habitat is present in the Project site.
<i>Calochortus simulans</i>  La Panza mariposa-lily	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.3	Apr-Jun 325-1,150	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and valley and foothill grassland. Often occurs in granitic soils, but can also be found in sandy or serpentinite soils.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> No occurrences are documented in CNDDB within the vicinity of the Project site. No suitable chaparral, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, or valley and foothill grassland habitat is present in the Project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Bloom Period & Elevation (meters)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Calochortus weedii</i> var. <i>intermedius</i>  intermediate mariposa-lily	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	May-Jul 105-855	Occurs in rocky calcareous soils within chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands. Threatened by development, nonnative plants, road construction, fuel modification and potentially by frequent wildfires and horticultural collecting.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> Three recent occurrences are documented in CNDDDB. All three were documented in 2017 (OCC 205, 206, and 207) and approximately 8 to 9 miles west and northwest of the Project site. No suitable chaparral, coastal scrub, or valley and foothill grassland habitat is present in the Project site.
<i>Carex comosa</i>  bristly sedge	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.1	May-Sep 0-625	Occurs in coastal prairie, marshes and swamps, and valley and foothills grassland. Found also along lake margins.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> One historic occurrence is documented in CNDDDB; this occurrence was documented in 1994 (over 100 years old; OCC 1) and was documented approximately 5 miles southeast of the Project site. One historic occurrence was documented in 1882 northeast of the Project site in Calflora (ID 34272). No suitable coastal prairie, marsh and swamp, or valley and foothill grassland habitat is present within the Project site.
<i>Castilleja lasiorhyncha</i>  San Bernardino Mountains owl's-clover	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	May-Aug 1,300-2,390	Occurs in chaparral, meadows and seeps, pebble plains, riparian woodland, and upper montane coniferous forest habitats.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> The Project site is outside the known elevational range for this species. One historic occurrence is documented in CNDDDB; this occurrence was documented in 1937 (over 50 years old; OCC 23) approximately 10 miles northeast of the Project site. No suitable chaparral, meadow and seep, pebble plains, riparian woodland, or upper montane coniferous forest habitat is present in the Project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Bloom Period & Elevation (meters)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Centromadia pungens</i> ssp. <i>laevis</i>  smooth tarplant	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.1	Apr-Sep 0-640	Occurs in alkaline soils in chenopod scrub, meadows and seeps, playas, riparian woodlands, and valley and foothill grassland. Threatened by foot traffic, agriculture, road maintenance, disking, urbanization, hydrological alterations, and flood control projects.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> Although numerous recent and historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB, due to the site's isolated nature, its long history of disturbance, and the lack of suitable habitat, this species has been presumed absent.
<i>Chloropyron maritimum</i> ssp. <i>maritimum</i>  salt marsh bird's-beak	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	<b>END</b> <b>END</b> 1B.2	May-Oct(Nov) 0-30	Occurs in coastal dunes and in coastal salt marshes and swamps.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> The Project site is outside the known elevational range for this species. One historic occurrence is documented in CNDDDB; OCC 16 was documented in 1888 (over 100 years ago) approximately 1 mile southeast of the Project site. No suitable coastal dune or coastal salt marsh and swamp habitat is present in the Project site.
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>  Parry's spineflower	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.1	Apr-Jun 275-1,220	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitats in openings in sandy or rocky soils.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> Although numerous recent and historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB, due to the site's isolated nature, its long history of disturbance, and the lack of suitable habitat, this species has been presumed absent.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Bloom Period & Elevation (meters)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
<p><i>Chorizanthe xanti</i> var. <i>leucotheca</i></p> <p>white-bracted spineflower</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: CRPR:</p>	<p>none none 1B.2</p>	<p>Apr-Jun 300-1,200</p>	<p>Occurs on alluvial fans in coastal scrub habitat, Mojavean desert scrub, and pinyon and juniper woodland. Often found in sandy or gravelly soils.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent.</b> Three recent and one historic occurrence are documented in CNDDDB. The most recent occurrences were documented in 2010 (OCC 61 and 62) approximately 9 and 10 miles northwest and north of the Project site, respectively. No suitable alluvial fans of coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, or pinyon and juniper woodland habitat is present in the Project site.</p>
<p><i>Cladium californicum</i></p> <p>California saw-grass</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: CRPR:</p>	<p>none none 2B.2</p>	<p>Jun-Sep 60-1,600</p>	<p>Occurs in alkaline or freshwater marshes and swamps as well as meadows and seeps.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent.</b> One historic occurrence is documented in CNDDDB; OCC 3 was documented in 1918 approximately 12 miles west of the Project site. No suitable marsh, swamp, meadow, or seep habitat is present within the Project site.</p>
<p><i>Claytonia peirsonii</i> ssp. <i>peirsonii</i></p> <p>Peirson's spring beauty</p>	<p>Fed: Ca: CRPR:</p>	<p>none none 1B.2</p>	<p>(Mar)May-Jun 1,510-2,745</p>	<p>Occurs in granitic, metamorphic, scree, and talus soils within subalpine coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest. Threatened by foot traffic, recreational activities, and proposed ski area expansion.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent.</b> The Project site is outside the known elevational range for this species. Two recent occurrences are documented in CNDDDB; OCC 1 and 2 were documented in 2012 approximately 14 miles northwest of the Project site. No suitable subalpine coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest habitat is present in the Project site.</p>

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Bloom Period & Elevation (meters)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Cryptantha incana</i> Tulare cryptantha	Fed: none Ca: none CRPR: 1B.3	Jun-Aug 1,430-2,150	Occurs in gravelly and rocky soils within lower montane coniferous forest.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> The Project site is outside the known elevational range for this species. No occurrences are documented in CNDDDB within the vicinity of the Project site. No suitable lower montane coniferous forest habitat is present in the Project site.
<i>Cuscuta obtusiflora</i> var. <i>glandulosa</i> Peruvian dodder	Fed: none Ca: none CRPR: 2B.2	Jul-Oct 15-280	Occurs in freshwater marshes and swamps.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> One historic occurrence (OCC 1) was documented in 1890 approximately 6 miles southeast of the Project site. No suitable marsh or swamp habitat is present within the Project site.
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> slender-horned spineflower	Fed: <b>END</b> Ca: <b>END</b> CRPR: 1B.1	Apr-Jun 200-760	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and alluvial fan coastal scrub in sandy soils.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> One recent and numerous historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB. The recent occurrence was documented in 2020 (OCC 39) approximately 10 miles north of the Project site. The nearest occurrence (OCC 4) was documented in 1884 approximately 5 miles southeast of the Project site. No suitable chaparral, cismontane woodland, or alluvial fan coastal scrub habitat is present in the Project site.
<i>Dudleya multicaulis</i> many-stemmed dudleya	Fed: none Ca: none CRPR: 1B.2	Apr-Jul 15-790	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grasslands. Often found in clay soils. Seriously threatened by development, road construction and maintenance, fire suppression, nonnative plants, mining, grazing, recreation, and possibly by military activities.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> One recent occurrence (OCC 149) was documented in 2017 in CNDDDB approximately 13 miles southwest of the Project site. No suitable chaparral, coastal scrub, or valley and foothill grassland habitat is present in the Project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Bloom Period & Elevation (meters)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>sanctorum</i>  Santa Ana River woollystar	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	<b>END</b> <b>END</b> 1B.1	Apr-Sep 91-610	Occurs in chaparral and alluvial fan coastal scrub in sandy or gravelly soils.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> Numerous recent and historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB. The most recent occurrence was documented in 2021 (OCC 5) approximately 8 miles east of the Project site. Eight occurrences were documented within approximately 5 miles from the Project site; six are recent with the nearest documented in 2014 (OCC 41) and 2016 (OCC 3) approximately 3 miles north and northeast of the Project site. No suitable chaparral or alluvial fan coastal scrub habitat is present within the Project site.
<i>Eriogonum microthecum</i> var. <i>johnstonii</i>  Johnston's buckwheat	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.3	Jul-Sep 1,829-2,926	Occurs in rocky soils within subalpine coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest. Known from fewer than ten occurrences; most in designated wilderness areas. Threatened by mining and recreational activities.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> The Project site is outside the known elevational range for this species. One historic and one recent occurrence are documented in CNDDDB. The recent occurrence (OCC 8) was documented in 2005 approximately 12 miles northwest of the Project site. No suitable subalpine coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest habitat is present in the Project site.
<i>Fimbristylis thermalis</i>  hot springs fimbristylis	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.2	Jul-Sep 110-1,340	Occurs in meadows and seeps that are often alkaline and near hot springs.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> One recent occurrence (OCC 1) was documented in 2005 approximately 10 miles northeast of the Project site. No suitable meadow or seep habitat is present within the Project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Bloom Period & Elevation (meters)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Galium californicum</i> ssp. <i>primum</i>  Alvin Meadow bedstraw	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	May-Jul 1,350-1,700	Occurs in chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest. Found in granitic and sandy soils.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> The Project site is outside the known elevational range for this species. One historic occurrence (OCC 2) was documented in 1891 in CNDDDB approximately 8 miles southeast of the Project site. No suitable chaparral or lower montane coniferous forest habitat is present in the Project site.
<i>Helianthus nuttallii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i>  Los Angeles sunflower	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1A	Aug-Oct 10-1,525	Occurs in marshes and swamps both freshwater and coastal salt.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> One historic occurrence (OCC 5) was documented in 1937 in CNDDDB approximately 5 miles southeast of the Project site. No suitable marsh or swamp habitat is present within the Project site. Further, this species is presumed extirpated in California.
<i>Horkelia cuneata</i> var. <i>puberula</i>  mesa horkelia	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.1	Feb-Jul(Sep) 70-810	Occurs in maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub in sandy or gravelly soils.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> Although numerous recent and historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB, due to the site's isolated nature, its long history of disturbance, and the lack of suitable habitat, this species has been presumed absent.
<i>Imperata brevifolia</i>  California satintail	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.1	Sep-May 0-1,215	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, meadows and seeps, and riparian scrub. Often within mesic microhabitats and alkali meadows and seeps.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> One historic occurrence was documented in 1993 (OCC 9) in CNDDDB approximately 9 miles northeast of the Project site. No suitable chaparral, coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, meadows and seeps, or riparian scrub habitat is present within the Project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Bloom Period & Elevation (meters)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Lasthenia glabrata</i> ssp. <i>coulteri</i>  Coulter's goldfields	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.1	Feb-Jun 1-1,220	Occurs in marshes and swamps, playas, and vernal pools. Threatened by urbanization, agriculture, road maintenance, and drought.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> One historic occurrence was documented in 1989 (OCC 11) in CNDDDB approximately 15 miles south of the Project site. No suitable marshes and swamps, playas, or vernal pool habitat is present within the Project site.
<i>Lilium parryi</i>  lemon lily	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	Jul-Aug 1,220-2,745	Occurs in mesic soils in lower and upper montane coniferous forests, meadows and seeps, and riparian forests.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> The Project site is outside the known elevational range for this species. One historic occurrence was documented in 1993 (OCC 37) in CNDDDB approximately 8 miles northwest of the Project site. No suitable lower and upper montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, or chaparral habitat is present within the Project site.
<i>Linanthus concinnus</i>  San Gabriel linanthus	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	Apr-Jul 1,520-2,800	Occurs in rocky openings within chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Threatened by recreational activities and road maintenance.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> The Project site is outside the known elevational range for this species. Three recent occurrences (OCC 16, 20, and 21) were documented in 2003 in CNDDDB between 14 and 15 miles northwest of the Project site. No suitable chaparral or lower and upper montane coniferous forest habitat is present within the Project site.
<i>Lycium parishii</i>  Parish's desert-thorn	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.3	Mar-Apr 135-1,000	Occurs in coastal scrub and Sonoran desert scrub.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> One historic occurrence was documented in 1885 in CNDDDB (OCC 4) less than one mile northeast of the Project site. No suitable coastal scrub or Sonoran desert scrub habitat is present within the Project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Bloom Period & Elevation (meters)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Malacothamnus parishii</i> Parish's bush-mallow	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1A	Jun-Jul 305-455	Occurs in chaparral and coastal scrub habitats.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> One historic occurrence was documented in CNDDDB in 1895 (OCC 2) approximately one mile east of the Project site. No suitable chaparral or coastal scrub habitat is present within the Project site. Further, this species is presumed extirpated in California.
<i>Monardella australis</i> ssp. <i>Jokerstii</i> Jokerst's monardella	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.1	Jul-Sep 1,350-1,750	Occurs in chaparral and lower montane coniferous forest. Found in steep scree or talus slopes between breccia, drainages, washes, and alluvial terraces. Only known from the San Gabriel Mountains. Possibly threatened by stochastic events, erosion, alteration of fire regimes, recreational activities, road maintenance, and possibly by energy development and mining.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> The Project site is outside the known elevational range for this species. One recent occurrence was documented in 2006 in CNDDDB (OCC 2) approximately 12 miles northwest of the Project site. No suitable chaparral or lower montane coniferous forest habitat is present within the Project site.
<i>Monardella pringlei</i> Pringle's monardella	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1A	May-Jun 300-400	Occurs in sandy coastal scrub.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> Two historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB; OCC 1 and 2 were documented in 1921 and 1941 (over 50 years old) approximately 3 and 6 miles southeast and southwest of the Project site, respectively. No suitable coastal scrub habitat is present within the Project site. Further, this species is presumed extirpated in California.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Bloom Period & Elevation (meters)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Muhlenbergia utilis</i> aparejo grass	Fed: none Ca: none CRPR: 2B.2	Mar-Oct 25-2,325	Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, marshes, swamps, meadows and seeps. Associated with alkaline and serpentine soils. Threatened by development.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> One historic occurrence was documented in 1916 in CNDDDB (OCC 1) approximately 12 miles west of the Project site. No suitable chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, marshes, swamps, or meadow and seep habitat is present within the Project site.
<i>Nasturtium gambelii</i> Gambel's water cress	Fed: <b>END</b> Ca: <b>THR</b> CRPR: 1B.1	Apr-Oct 5-330	Occurs in brackish or freshwater marshes and swamps.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> One historic occurrence was documented in CNDDDB in 1935 (OCC 4) within approximately 5 miles east of the Project site. No suitable marsh or swamp habitat is present within the Project site.
<i>Navarretia prostrata</i> prostrate vernal pool navarretia	Fed: none Ca: none CRPR: 1B.2	Apr-Jul 3-1,210	Occurs in mesic soils within coastal scrub, meadows, seeps, vernal pools, and alkaline valley and foothill grasslands.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> One historic occurrence was documented in CNDDDB in 1918 (OCC 15) approximately 12 miles west of the Project site. No suitable meadow, seep, vernal pool, or valley and foothill grassland habitat is present within the Project site.
<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> var. <i>brachyclada</i> short-joint beavertail	Fed: none Ca: none CRPR: 1B.2	Apr-Jun(Aug) 425-1,800	Occurs in chaparral, Joshua tree "woodland", Mojavean desert scrub, and pinyon and juniper woodland. Threatened by urbanization, mining, horticultural collecting, grazing, vehicles, and possibly by powerline construction and nonnative plants.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> The Project site is outside the known elevational range for this species. One historic occurrence was documented in CNDDDB in 1995 (OCC 113) approximately 10 miles northwest of the Project site. No suitable chaparral, Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, or pinyon and juniper woodland habitat is present within the Project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Bloom Period & Elevation (meters)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Oreonana vestita</i> woolly mountain-parsley	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.3	Mar-Sep 1,615-3,500	Occurs in gravelly and talus soils within lower montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest. Possibly threatened by foot traffic and recreational activities.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> The Project site is outside the known elevational range for this species. Numerous recent and historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB. The most recent occurrence was documented in 2006 (OCC 28) approximately 15 miles northwest of the Project site. No suitable lower and upper montane coniferous forest or subalpine coniferous forest habitat is present within the Project site.
<i>Phacelia stellaris</i> Brand's star phacelia	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.1	Mar-Jun 1-400	Occurs in coastal scrub and dunes. Threatened by development and nonnative plants.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> One recent and one historic occurrence are documented in CNDDDB. The most recent occurrence was documented in 2003 (OCC 16) approximately 7 miles west of the Project site. No suitable coastal scrub or dune habitat is present within the Project site.
<i>Pseudognaphalium leucocephalum</i> white rabbit-tobacco	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.2	Jul(Aug)- Nov(Dec) 0-2,100	Occurs in gravelly and sandy soils within chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, and riparian woodland. Threatened by nonnative plants, recreational activities, and hydrological alterations.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> One historic occurrence was documented in CNDDDB in 1891 (OCC 46) approximately 7 miles west of the Project site. No suitable chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, or riparian woodland habitat is present within the Project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Bloom Period & Elevation (meters)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Ribes divaricatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i>  Parish's gooseberry	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1A	Feb-Apr 65-300	Occurs in riparian woodlands.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> One historic occurrence was documented in 1917 in CNDDDB (OCC 5) approximately 8 miles east of the Project site. No suitable riparian habitat is present within the Project site. Further, this species is presumed extirpated in California.
<i>Sagittaria sanfordii</i>  Sanford's arrowhead	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	May-Oct(Nov) 0-650	Occurs in shallow freshwater of marshes and swamps. Extirpated from southern California, and mostly extirpated from the Central Valley. Threatened by grazing, development, recreational activities, nonnative plants, road widening, and channel alteration and maintenance.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> One recent occurrence was documented in 2009 in CNDDDB (OCC 94) approximately 10 miles west of the Project site. No suitable marsh or swamp habitat is present within the Project site.
<i>Schoenus nigricans</i>  black bog-rush	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.2	Aug-Sep 150-2,000	Occurs in marshes and swamps often in alkaline conditions.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> One recent occurrence was documented in 2005 (OCC 1) approximately 9 miles northeast of the Project site. No suitable marsh or swamp habitat is present within the Project site.
<i>Senecio aphanactis</i>  chaparral ragwort	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.2	Jan-Apr (May) 15-800	Occurs within chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub. Sometimes found in alkaline areas. Threatened by development.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> One recent and two historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB. The most recent occurrence was documented in 2004 (OCC 52) approximately 9 miles southeast of the Project site. The nearest occurrence was OCC 30 in 1909 approximately 5 miles southwest of the Project site. No suitable chaparral, cismontane woodland, or coastal scrub habitat is present within the Project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Bloom Period & Elevation (meters)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i> salt spring checkerbloom	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.2	Mar-Jun 15-1,530	Occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, and playas. Often within alkaline and mesic areas.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> One historic occurrence was documented in 1906 in CNDDDB (OCC 6) approximately 5 miles east of the Project site. No suitable chaparral, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, Mojavean desert scrub, or playa habitat is present within the Project site.
<i>Sphenopholis obtusata</i> prairie wedge grass	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 2B.2	Apr-Jul 300-2,000	Occurs within cismontane woodland and meadows and seeps.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> Two historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB; OCC 11 and 12 were documented in 1917 and 1907 approximately 7 miles east and south of the Project site, respectively. No suitable cismontane woodland or meadow and seep habitat is present within the Project site.
<i>Streptanthus campestris</i> southern jewelflower	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.3	(Apr)May-Jul 900-2,300	Occurs in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, and pinyon and juniper woodland. Often within rocky microhabitats.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> The Project site is outside the known elevational range for this species. One recent occurrence was documented in 2004 in CNDDDB (OCC 38) approximately 12 miles northeast of the Project site. No suitable chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, or pinyon and juniper woodland habitat is present within the Project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Bloom Period & Elevation (meters)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Symphyotrichum defoliatum</i> San Bernardino aster	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	Jul-Nov 2-2,040	Occurs in meadows and seeps, marshes, and swamps, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, lower montane coniferous forest, and vernal mesic valley and foothill grassland. Often found in disturbed areas and near ditches, streams, and springs.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> Four historical occurrences are documented in CNDDDB. Two (OCC 32 in 1917 and OCC 106 in 1995) were documented approximately 5 miles east and southwest of the Project site, respectively. No suitable meadow and seep, marsh, coastal scrub, swamp, cismontane woodland, or lower montane coniferous forest habitat is present within the Project site.
<i>Viola pinetorum</i> ssp. <i>grisea</i> grey-leaved violet	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none none 1B.2	Apr-Jul 1,500-3,400	Occurs in meadows, seeps, subalpine coniferous forest, and upper montane coniferous forest. Threatened by grazing, trampling, vehicles and possibly by recreational activities.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> The Project site is outside the known elevational range for this species. One recent occurrence was documented in 2014 in CNDDDB (OCC 57) approximately 14 miles northwest of the Project site. No suitable meadow, seep, subalpine coniferous forest, or upper montane coniferous forest habitat is present within the Project site.
<i>Yucca brevifolia</i> western Joshua tree	Fed: Ca: CRPR:	none CAN CBR	–	Occurs in Mojavean desert scrub, Great Basin scrub, and California juniper woodlands. Often found in sandy areas. Threatened by fire, drought, climate change, and habitat loss.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present in the Project site. No occurrences are documented in CNDDDB within the vicinity of the Project site. No suitable Mojavean desert scrub, Great Basin scrub, or California juniper woodland habitat is present within the Project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Bloom Period & Elevation (meters)	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
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**Federal Designations:**

(Federal Endangered Species Act, USFWS)

**END:** federally listed, endangered

**THR:** federally listed, threatened

**State Designations:**

(California Endangered Species Act, CDFW)

**END:** state-listed, endangered

**THR:** state-listed, threatened

**CAN:** Candidate for state listing

**FP:** Fully Protected Species

**SSC:** Species of Special Concern

**CRPR Ranking**

1A: Presumed extinct

1B: Rare, threatened, or endangered in California and elsewhere

2B: Rare, threatened, or endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

3: Review list of plants requiring more study

4: Plants of limited distribution watch list

**CBR:** Considered but rejected

**CRPR Threat Code**

0.1: Seriously threatened in California

0.2: Fairly threatened in California

0.3: Not very threatened in California

Source: California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDDB) California Native Plant Society Electronic Inventory (CRPREI) Guasti, Fontana, Riverside West, Corona North, Prado Dam, Ontario, Mt. Baldy, Cucamonga Peak, and Devore 7.5-minute quads.

Special-Status Wildlife Species Potential for Occurrence

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence	
<b>Insects</b>				
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch bumble bee	Fed: CA:	none <b>CAN END</b>	Found in coastal California east to the Sierra-Cascade crest and south into Mexico. Occurs in open grassland and scrub habitats. Prefers a diet consisting of certain plant species including milkweeds, dusty maidens, lupines, medics, phacelias, sages, clarkias, poppies, and wild buckwheats. Nests are often located underground in abandoned rodent nests or above ground in tufts of grass, old bird nests, rock piles, or cavities in dead trees.	<b>Moderate Potential.</b> Numerous recent and historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB. The most recent occurrences were documented in 2020 (OCC 316, 427, 428, 429, and 430) and over 9 miles from the Project site. Four occurrences were documented within 5 miles of the Project site; the nearest was approximately one mile east of the Project site in 1938 (OCC 184). Suitable habitat in the form of burrows is present within the Project site and suitable nectar sources are present within and adjacent to the Project site.
<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i> Quino checkerspot butterfly	Fed: CA:	<b>END</b> none	Occurs in chaparral and coastal sage scrublands, containing the proper host plants (i.e. dwarf plantain, white snapdragon, woolly plantain, and Chinese houses) and abundant nectar resources.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> Three historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB; all over 50 years old. OCC 111 was documented in 1914 approximately 5 miles east of the Project site. The Project site is located outside of the recommended survey area/potential range for quino checkerspot butterfly.
<i>Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis</i> Delhi Sands flower-loving fly	Fed: CA:	<b>END</b> none	Occur in Delhi Sands series soils. Indicator plant species include telegraph weed ( <i>Heterotheca grandiflora</i> ), California buckwheat ( <i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i> ), and California croton ( <i>Croton californica</i> ).	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> Numerous recent and historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB. The most recent occurrences were documented in 2013 (OCC 17 and 26) within and approximately 2 miles east of the Project site, respectively. Twelve historic and recent occurrences were documented within the Project site; the most recent was OCC 17. Despite occurrence data, the Project site does not contain the Delhi Sands soil series which is essential for this species' ecology. Further, the Project site is not within the known range map of the species.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>  Riverside fairy shrimp	Fed: CA:	<b>END</b> none	Occurs in vernal pools, tectonic swales, and earth slump basins in Riverside County.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> The Project site is outside the known range for this species. Two historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB (OCC 27 and 28); both are over 30 years old and over 10 miles from the Project site. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site.
<b>Fish</b>				
<i>Catostomus santaanae</i>  Santa Ana sucker	Fed: CA:	<b>THR</b> none	Occurs in clean, shallow portions of rivers and streams. They occur in water systems that experience a range of currents from swift to sluggish.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> Numerous recent and two historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB. The nearest occurrence (OCC 27) was documented in 2005 approximately 5 miles southeast of the Project site. No stream or river features are present within the Project site.
<i>Gila orcuttii</i>  Arroyo chub	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Occurs in streams and rivers within southern California, particularly those of the Los Angeles plain. They are found in cool to warm streams but are common in slow flowing or backwater areas with sand or mud substrate.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> Numerous historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB. One occurrence (OCC 26) was documented in 1998 approximately 5 miles southeast of the Project site. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site.
<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus</i> pop. 10  Steelhead- southern California DPS	Fed: CA:	<b>END</b> none	Occur in warmer water temperatures, up to 77°F. They depend on winter rains to provide passage through seasonal waterways.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> One historic occurrence was documented in CNDDDB in 1950 (OCC 18) approximately 5 miles southeast of the Project site. No stream or river features are present within the Project site.
<i>Rhinichthys osculus</i> ssp. 8  Santa Ana speckled dace	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Occur in a variety of aquatic habitats including small springs, streams, large rivers, and deep lakes. They are found in waters that are clear, well oxygenated, and with currents or waves. Vegetative cover allows for protection against predation.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> Three historic occurrences (OCC 4, 5, and 7) are documented in CNDDDB; all are over 20 years old and approximately 10 miles from the Project site. No stream or river features are present within the Project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
<b>Amphibians</b>			
<i>Rana muscosa</i> Southern mountain yellow-legged frog	Fed: CA:	<b>END</b> <b>END</b>	Occur in glaciated, alpine lakes, ponds, springs, and streams. Lakes usually have grassy or muddy margins.
			<b>Presumed Absent.</b> The Project site is outside the known range for this species. Five historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB; all over 25 years old and over 8 miles from the Project site. No suitable aquatic features are present within the Project site.
<i>Spea hammondi</i> Western spadefoot	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Typically occurs in scrub, chaparral, vernal pools, and rivers with sandy banks, willows, cottonwoods, and sycamores with loose, gravelly areas of streams in drier parts of range.
			<b>Low Potential.</b> Numerous recent and historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB. The most recent occurrence was documented in 2023 (OCC 1453) approximately 11 miles southeast of the Project site. The nearest occurrence (OCC 465) was documented approximately 7 miles northeast of the Project site in 2016. Marginally suitable habitat is present within the Project site in the form of friable soils that offer the potential for pooling water after rain events.
<b>Reptiles</b>			
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i> Southern California legless lizard	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Typically occurs in moist warm loose soil with plant cover in sparsely vegetated areas of beach dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces with sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks.
			<b>Presumed Absent.</b> Numerous recent and historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB. The most recent occurrences were documented in 2018 (OCC 394 and 417) approximately 5 and 0.4 mile(s) from the Project site, respectively. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Fed: CA:			
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>  California glossy snake	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Typically occurs in rocky washes, chaparral, scrub and grassland habitat, often with loose or sandy soils.	<b>Low Potential.</b> Numerous recent and historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB. The most recent occurrences were documented in 2016 (OCC 86 and 89) approximately 6 miles north of the Project site. Six occurrences were documented within approximately 5 miles of the Project site; the nearest was approximately 2 miles south of the Project site in 1966 (OCC 235). Marginally suitable habitat is present within the Project site in the form of friable soils.
<i>Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri</i>  Coastal whiptail	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Found in a variety of habitats. They prefer hot, dry open areas that have little cover. Common habitats include chaparral, woodland, and riparian.	<b>Low Potential.</b> Three recent and three historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB. The most recent occurrences were documented in 2016 (OCC 133 and 135) approximately 8 and 6 miles from the Project site, respectively. The nearest occurrence was documented approximately 4 miles southeast of the Project site in 1995 (OCC 83). Marginally suitable habitat is present within the Project site in the form of friable soils.
<i>Charina umbratica</i>  Southern rubber boa	Fed: CA:	none <b>THR</b>	Occurs in coniferous forests within riparian areas in the San Bernardino and San Jacinto Mountains. Preferred habitat is damp woodland, coniferous forests, grassy meadows, and moist sandy areas near streams. Downed logs and forest litter area also crucial habitat qualities.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> No suitable habitat is present within the Project site. The Project site is outside the known range for this species. Numerous recent and historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB. The nearest occurrences were documented approximately 2 miles northeast of the Project site in 1981 (OCC 59) and 1990 (OCC 97). The most recent occurrence was documented in 2020 (OCC 5) approximately 9 miles east of the Project site. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
<p><i>Coleonyx variegatus abbotti</i></p> <p>San Diego banded gecko</p>	<p>Fed: CA:</p>	<p>none SSC</p>	<p>Occur within rocky areas in coastal sage scrub and chaparral habitats.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent.</b> Two recent occurrences are documented in CNDDDB (OCC 5 and 6). The most recent occurrence was documented in 2015 (OCC 6) approximately 6 miles southeast of the Project site. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site.</p>
<p><i>Crotalus ruber</i></p> <p>Red-diamond rattlesnake</p>	<p>Fed: CA:</p>	<p>none SSC</p>	<p>Occur in arid scrub, coastal chaparral, oak and pine woodlands, rocky grasslands, and cultivated areas. Within desert slopes on mountains, often found within rocky desert flats.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent.</b> Numerous and one recent occurrence are documented in CNDDDB. The most recent occurrence was documented in 2003 (OCC 88) approximately 15 miles southwest of the Project site. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site.</p>
<p><i>Emys marmorata</i></p> <p>Western pond turtle</p>	<p>Fed: CA:</p>	<p>none SSC</p>	<p>Occurs in aquatic, artificial flowing waters, Klamath/North coast flowing waters, Klamath/North coast standing waters, marsh &amp; swamp, Sacramento/San Joaquin flowing waters, Sacramento/San Joaquin standing waters, south coast flowing waters, south coast standing waters, and wetland habitats. Needs basking sites (logs, rocks, and exposed banks) and suitable (sandy banks or grassy open fields) upland habitat up to 0.5 km from water for egg-laying.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent.</b> One recent occurrence (OCC 1351) was documented in CNDDDB in 2011 over 10 miles southwest of the Project site. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site.</p>

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
<p><i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i></p> <p>Coast horned lizard</p>	<p>Fed: CA:</p>	<p>none SSC</p>	<p>Occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal bluff scrub, coastal scrub, desert wash, pinon &amp; juniper woodlands, riparian scrub, riparian woodland, and valley &amp; foothill grassland habitats. Requires open areas for sunning, bushes to provide cover, and loose soil for burial. Diet consists mainly of ants and also small invertebrates. Most commonly found in lowlands along sandy washes with scattered low bushes.</p>	<p><b>Low Potential.</b> Numerous historic and two recent occurrences are documented in CNDDB. The most recent occurrence was documented in 2009 (OCC 696) approximately 8 miles north of the Project site. Seven occurrences were documented within 5 miles of the Project site; the nearest was approximately 1 mile northeast of the Project site in 1988 (OCC 322). Marginally suitable habitat is present within the Project site in the form of friable soils and an open to intermittent herbaceous layer to provide protection and sunning opportunities.</p>
<p><i>Thamnophis hammondi</i></p> <p>Two-striped gartersnake</p>	<p>Fed: CA:</p>	<p>none SSC</p>	<p>Typically occurs near permanent or semi-permanent water sources in a variety of habitats.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent.</b> One historic and two recent occurrences are documented in CNDDB. The most recent occurrence was documented in 2016 (OCC 152) approximately 9 miles northeast of the Project site. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site.</p>
<b>Birds</b>				
<p><i>Agelaius tricolor</i></p> <p>Tricolored blackbird (nesting colony)</p>	<p>Fed: CA:</p>	<p>none <b>THR/SSC</b></p>	<p>Occurs in freshwater marsh, swamp, and wetland habitats. Largely endemic to California. Highly colonial species, most numerous in Central Valley &amp; vicinity. Requires open water, protected nesting substrate, and foraging area with insect prep within a few kilometers of the colony. Forages in open habitat such as cultivated fields and pastures.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent.</b> Numerous historic occurrences are documented in CNDDB; all are over 20 years old and over 7 miles from the Project site. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site.</p>

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
<p><i>Athene cunicularia</i> Burrowing owl</p>	<p>Fed: CA:</p>	<p>none SSC</p>	<p>Open, dry annual or perennial grasslands, deserts, and scrublands characterized by low-growing vegetation. Occurs in coastal prairie, coastal scrub, Great Basin grassland, Great Basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Sonoran desert scrub, and valley &amp; foothill grassland habitats. Subterranean nester, dependent upon burrowing mammals, most notably, the California ground squirrel. Also found in vacant lots and airports.</p>	<p><b>Moderate Potential.</b> Numerous recent and historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB. The most recent occurrence was documented in 2016 (OCC 561) approximately 9 miles west of the Project site. Six occurrences were documented within 5 miles of the Project site; the nearest were approximately one mile from the Project site in 2006 (OCC 927) and 2007 (OCC 1793) north and northeast of the Project site, respectively. Marginally suitable habitat is present within the Project site in the form of gopher burrows.</p>
<p><i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk (nesting)</p>	<p>Fed: CA:</p>	<p>none <b>THR</b></p>	<p>Occurs in Great Basin grassland, riparian forest, riparian woodland, and valley &amp; foothill grassland habitats. Breeds in grasslands with scattered trees, juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, savannahs, &amp; agricultural or ranch lands with groves or lines of trees. Nests in solitary bush or tree, or in small groves. Requires adjacent suitable foraging areas such as grasslands or alfalfa/grain fields supporting rodent populations.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent.</b> Two historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB (OCC 2549 and 2552); both are over 100 years old and over approximately 10 miles from the Project site. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site.</p>
<p><i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i> Western yellow-billed cuckoo (nesting)</p>	<p>Fed: CA:</p>	<p><b>THR</b> <b>END</b></p>	<p>Occurs in riparian forest habitat. Nests along the broad (<math>\geq 12.4</math> acres) patches of multi-layered riparian woodland, often dominated by willows and cottonwoods of lower flood bottoms of larger river systems.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent.</b> Six historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB; one was documented within approximately 5 miles southeast of the Project site in 1930 (OCC 79). No suitable riparian habitat is present within the Project site.</p>
<p><i>Coturnicops noveboracensis</i> Yellow rail</p>	<p>Fed: CA:</p>	<p>none SSC</p>	<p>Occur in freshwater marshes and meadows. Often nest in areas with shallow water and short vegetation.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent.</b> One historical occurrence (OCC 17) was documented in 1914 over 10 miles southwest of the Project site. No suitable marsh or meadow habitat is present within the Project site.</p>

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Empidonax traillii extimus</i>  Southwestern willow flycatcher (nesting)	Fed: CA:	<b>END</b> <b>END</b>	Occurs in riparian woodland habitat in Southern California. Nests in densest areas of riparian tree and shrub communities associated with rivers, swamps, and other wetlands, including lakes and reservoirs. Nests are often in nonnative tamarisk ( <i>Tamarisk</i> spp.) and native willow ( <i>Salix</i> spp.), typically in vegetation stands of 4-7 m in height.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> One recent occurrence (OCC 76) was documented in 2004 in CNDDDB however it was over 10 miles southwest of the Project site. No suitable riparian habitat is present within the Project site.
<i>Icteria virens</i>  Yellow-breasted chat	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Occurs in riparian forest, riparian scrub, and riparian woodland habitats. Nests in low, dense riparian, consisting of willow, blackberry, wild grape along streams or at the edges of ponds or swamps. Forages and nests within 10 ft of ground.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> One recent occurrence (OCC 106) was documented in 2015 in CNDDDB approximately 10 miles south of the Project site. No suitable riparian habitat is present within the Project site.
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>  Loggerhead shrike	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Occurs in broadleaved upland forest, desert wash, Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, pinon & juniper woodlands, riparian woodland, and Sonoran desert scrub habitats. Prefers open country for hunting, with perches for scanning, and fairly dense shrubs and brush for nesting.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> One historic occurrence is documented in CNDDDB; OCC 2 was recorded in 1994 over 10 miles south of the Project site. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site.
<i>Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus</i>  California black rail	Fed: CA:	none <b>THR/FP</b>	Occurs in marshes, wet meadows, riparian marshes, coastal prairies, salt marshes, and impounded wetlands. Water levels are usually shallow, less than 2 inches deep. American glasswort ( <i>Salicornia</i> sp.), bulrush species ( <i>Typha angustifolia</i> ), and alkali seaheath ( <i>Frankenia salina</i> ) are common plant species.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> Three historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB; all are over 50 years old. One occurrence (OCC 64) was documented approximately 5 miles from the Project site in 1919. No suitable marsh, wetland, or riparian habitat is present within the Project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
<p><i>Polioptila californica californica</i></p> <p>Coastal California gnatcatcher</p>	<p>Fed: CA:</p>	<p><b>THR</b> <b>SSC</b></p>	<p>Occurs in coastal bluff scrub.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent.</b> Numerous recent and historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB. The most recent occurrence was documented in 2020 (OCC 1063) over 10 miles southwest of the Project site. Six occurrences were documented within 5 miles of the Project site; the nearest was approximately 3 miles north of the Project site in 1997 (OCC 878). No suitable habitat is present within the Project site.</p>
<p><i>Setophaga petechia</i></p> <p>Yellow warbler (nesting)</p>	<p>Fed: CA:</p>	<p>none SSC</p>	<p>Occurs in riparian forest, riparian scrub, and riparian woodland habitats. Frequently found nesting and foraging in willow shrubs and thickets, and in other riparian plants including cottonwoods, sycamores, ash, and alders. Diet consists primarily of insects.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent.</b> Three recent occurrences are documented in CNDDDB. The most recent occurrence was documented in 2016 (OCC 75) and over 10 miles southwest of the Project site. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site.</p>
<p><i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i></p> <p>Least Bell's vireo (nesting)</p>	<p>Fed: CA:</p>	<p><b>END</b> <b>END</b></p>	<p>Occurs in riparian forest, riparian scrub, and riparian woodland habitats. Summer resident of Southern California in low riparian vegetation in the vicinity of water or in dry river bottoms, below 2,000 ft msl. Nests placed along margins of bushes or on twigs projecting into pathways, usually willow, mule fat, and mesquite.</p>	<p><b>Presumed Absent.</b> Numerous recent and historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB. The most recent occurrence was documented in 2015 (OCC 202) approximately 5 miles southeast of the Project site. The nearest occurrence was approximately 4 miles southeast of the Project site in 1918 (OCC 125). No suitable habitat is present within the Project site.</p>

Scientific Name Common Name	Status	Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence	
<b>Mammals</b>				
<i>Chaetodipus fallax fallax</i>  Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Occur in sandy herbaceous areas, usually associated with rocks or coarse gravel in southwestern California. Primarily occurs in arid coastal and desert borders. Typical habitats include sandy desert fans and shrub communities such as coastal sage scrub, chaparral, sagebrush, desert wash, desert scrub, desert succulent scrub, pinyon-juniper, and annual grassland.	<b>Low Potential.</b> Numerous recent and historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB. The most recent occurrence was documented in 2016 (OCC 59) approximately 8 miles southeast of the Project site. Six occurrences are documented within approximately 5 miles of the Project site; three were approximately 3 miles from the Project site (OCC 61 in 1999, OCC 93 in 2002, and OCC 19 in 1994). Marginally suitable habitat is present within the Project site due to the presence of friable soils and small mammal burrows.
<i>Chaetodipus fallax pallidus</i>  Pallid San Diego pocket mouse	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Occur in desert wash, pinon & juniper woodlands, and Sonoran desert scrub.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> One historic occurrence is documented in CNDDDB; OCC 47 was documented in 1976 approximately 6 miles north of the Project site. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site.
<i>Dipodomys merriami parvus</i>  San Bernardino kangaroo rat	Fed: CA:	<b>END</b> CAN/SSC	Occur on the gentle slopes of alluvial fans, flood plains, washes, and adjacent habitats. Common habitats include alluvial sage scrub, coastal sage scrub, and chaparral.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> Numerous recent and historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB. Twenty-two occurrences were documented within approximately 5 miles of the Project site. The nearest was documented in 2006 (OCC 55) approximately one mile northeast of the Project site. The most recent within 5 miles was documented in 2017 (OCC 2) approximately 3 miles northeast of the Project site. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
	Fed: CA:			
<i>Dipodomys stephensi</i>  Stephens' kangaroo rat	Fed: CA:	<b>THR</b> <b>THR</b>	Occur in arid and semi-arid habitats. Prefer open areas where the cover is less than 50%.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> Numerous recent and historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB. The most recent occurrence was documented in 2013 (OCC 252) approximately 10 miles southwest of the Project site. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site.
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>  Western mastiff bat	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Occurs in open areas that have potential roosting areas. Primarily roosts in cliffs and rock crevices. Found in semi-arid to arid habitats.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> Six historical occurrences are documented in CNDDDB; all are over 30 years old. One occurrence (OCC 83) was documented in 1933 approximately 4 miles southeast of the Project site. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site.
<i>Glaucomys oregonensis californicus</i>  San Bernardino flying squirrel	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Occurs in broadleaved upland forest and lower montane coniferous forest. Requires cavities in trees/snags for nests and cover and water nearby. Known from black oak or white fir dominated woodlands between 5200 - 8500 ft in the San Bernardino and San Jacinto ranges.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> One recent and two historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB. The recent occurrence was documented in 2005 (OCC 9) approximately 13 miles northeast of the Project site. No suitable forest habitat is present within the Project site.
<i>Lasiurus xanthinus</i>  Western yellow bat	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Occurs within riparian woodland habitats with tree species such as Fremont cottonwood ( <i>Populus fremontii</i> ), Arizona sycamore ( <i>Platanus wrightii</i> ), and Arizona white oak ( <i>Quercus arizonica</i> ).	<b>Low Potential.</b> Numerous historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB. Two occurrences were documented in 1996 (OCC 34) and 1992 (OCC 37) approximately 1 mile southwest and 4 miles northeast of the Project site. Suitable roosting habitat is present within and adjacent to the Project site in the form of palm trees.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>  San Diego desert woodrat	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Occur in a variety of habitats such as desert scrub. They are known to prefer rock outcroppings and cactus patches.	<b>Low Potential.</b> One recent occurrence and numerous historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB. The most recent and nearest occurrence (OCC 44) was documented in 2017 approximately 3 miles northeast of the Project site. Marginally suitable habitat is present within the Project site.
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>  Pocketed free-tailed bat	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Occurs in pinyon-juniper woodlands, desert scrub, desert succulent shrub, desert riparian, desert wash, alkali desert scrub, Joshua tree, and palm oasis habitat. Primarily roosts in cliffs and rock crevices. This species is not known to roost in bridges.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> Four historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB; all are over 40 years old. One occurrence (OCC 23) was documented approximately one mile east of the Project site in 1985. No suitable roosting habitat is present within the Project site.
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>  Southern grasshopper mouse	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Occurs in low, semi-open, and open scrub habitats with flat, sandy valley floors. Habitats include coastal and mixed chaparral, coastal sage scrub, riparian scrub, low sagebrush, and grasslands with interspaced shrubs.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> Two historic occurrences are documented in CNDDDB; OCC 30 was documented in 1908 and OCC 35 in 1923 (over 50 years old) and both are over 5 miles southeast of the Project site. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site.
<i>Ovis canadensis nelsoni</i>  Desert bighorn sheep	Fed: CA:	none FP	Occurs in alpine, alpine dwarf scrub, chaparral, chenopod scrub, great basin scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, montane dwarf scrub, pinon & juniper woodlands, riparian woodland, and Sonoran desert scrub. Prefer steep rocky terrain and require freestanding water.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> One historic occurrence is documented in CNDDDB (OCC 10 in 1986) over 10 miles northwest of the Project site. No suitable rocky terrain habitat is present within the Project site.
<i>Perognathus longimembris brevinasus</i>  Los Angeles pocket mouse	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Occurs in low elevational grassland, alluvial sage scrub, and coastal sage scrub.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> Numerous historic and three recent occurrences are documented in CNDDDB. Five occurrences were documented within 5 miles of the Project site; the nearest and most recent occurrence was approximately 3 miles northeast of the Project site (OCC 76 in 2017). No suitable habitat is present within the Project site.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status		Habitat Requirements	Potential for Occurrence
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	Fed: CA:	none SSC	Occurs in open habitats with friable soil such as grasslands, brushlands with sparse ground cover, open chaparral, and sometimes riparian zones.	<b>Presumed Absent.</b> One historic occurrence (OCC 204) is documented in CNDDB; OCC 204 was documented in 1908 and approximately 8 miles southeast of the Project site. No suitable habitat is present within the Project site.

**Federal Designations:**

(Federal Endangered Species Act, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service)

- END:** Federally-listed, Endangered
- THR:** Federally-listed, Threatened
- FC:** Federal Candidate Species
- DL:** Federally-delisted

**State Designations:**

(California Endangered Species Act, CDFW)

- END:** State-listed, Endangered
- THR:** State-listed, Threatened
- PR EN:** State-listed, Proposed Endangered
- CAN EN:** State-listed, Candidate Endangered
- CAN:** Candidate for state listing
- SSC:** Species of Special Concern
- FP:** Fully Protected Species
- WL:** Watch List Species

Source: California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) Guasti, Fontana, Riverside West, Corona North, Prado Dam, Ontario, Mt. Baldy, Cucamonga Peak, and Devore 7.5-minute quads.