BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE EVALUATION

LANDMARK SURVEYING & ENGINEERING, INC.

ZONE CHANGE (APN 368-060-32) PROJECT



NOVEMBER 2025

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCE EVALUATION

ZONE CHANGE (APN 368-060-32) PROJECT

Prepared for:

Landmark Surveying & Engineering, Inc.
4524 District Boulevard
Bakersfield, CA 93313
Contact Person: Michael Dauster
Phone: (661) 859-1923

Consultant:

5080 California Avenue, Suite 220
Bakersfield, CA 93309
Contact: Jaymie Brauer
Phone: (661) 616-2600

November 2025

© Copyright by Quad Knopf, Inc.
Unauthorized use prohibited.
Project #250170

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents ..... *i*

Executive Summary *1*

SECTION 1 - Introduction *2*

1.1 - Project Location 2
1.2 - Project Description 2
1.3 - Purpose, Goals, and Objectives for this Report 2

SECTION 2 - Methods *5*

2.1 - Definition of Biological Study Area 5
2.2 - Literature Review and Database Analysis 5
2.3 - Reconnaissance-Level Field Surveys 6

SECTION 3 - Environmental Setting *7*

3.1 - Topography 7
3.2 - Climate 7
3.3 - Land Use 7
3.4 - Soils 7
3.5 - Hydrology 8
3.6 - General Biological Conditions 8

SECTION 4 - Findings *9*

4.1 - Sensitive Natural Communities 9
4.1.1 - Results of Literature Review and Database Searches 9
4.1.2 - Presence of Sensitive Natural Communities 9
4.2 - Special-Status Plants 9
4.2.1 - Results of Literature Review and Database Searches 9
4.2.2 - Presence of Special-Status Plants 10
4.3 - Special-Status Wildlife 10
4.3.1 - Results of Literature Review and Database Searches 10
4.3.2 - Presence of Special-Status Wildlife 11
4.3.3 - Nesting Migratory Birds and Raptors 13
4.3.4 - Presence of Critical Habitat 13
4.3.5 - Presence of Movement Corridors and Linkages 13
4.4 - Wetlands and Other Waters 13

SECTION 5 - Potential Project Impacts *14*

5.1 - Potential Impacts to Sensitive Vegetation Communities 14
5.2 - Potential Impacts to Special-Status Plant Species 14

5.3 - Potential Impacts to Special-Status Wildlife Species 14
5.4 - Potential Impacts to Critical Habitat, Movement Corridors and Linkages 16
5.4.1 - Potential Impacts to Critical Habitat 16
5.4.2 - Potential Impacts to Movement Corridors and Linkages 16
5.5 - Potential Impacts to Wetlands and Waters 16
5.6 - Potential Impacts to Resources Protected by Local Policies and Ordinances 17
5.7 - Potential Impacts to Habitat Conservation Plans 17
5.8 - Applicable Regional and Local Regulations 17
5.8.1 - Metropolitan Bakersfield General Plan 17

SECTION 6 - Recommendations 19

SECTION 7 - Summary and Conclusions 7-24

SECTION 8 - References 25

Appendices

Appendix A CNDDB, CNPS, and IPaC Database Results
Appendix B Representative Photographs
Appendix C Plants and Wildlife Species Observed On-Site

List of Figures

Figure 1-1 Regional 3
Figure 1-2 Project Location 4
Figure 5-1 Biological Resources Observed 15

List of Tables

Table 3-1 Field Survey Personnel and Timing 7
Table 4-1 Special-Status Plant Species Occurring in the Region of the BSA 9
Table 4-2 Special-Status Wildlife Species Occurring in the Region of the BSA 10

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Biological Resource Evaluation (BRE) report provides the results of a biological site survey conducted by QK for the proposed zone change for Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 368-060-32 (Project). In order to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) a biological evaluation was conducted to identify the potential for sensitive biological resources to occur on or near the Project site.

The Project site is in the northwestern portion within the City of Bakersfield, California located 0.25-mile west of Wedding Avenue and 0.15-mile south of Rosedale Highway. The proposed Project will change the zoning from agricultural to industrial use.

A review of available literature and agency databases was conducted to obtain information about the occurrences of special-status natural communities, sensitive plant, and wildlife species, and State or federal jurisdictional waters occurring in the vicinity of the Project site. QK conducted a biological reconnaissance survey on October 2, 2025, to determine the locations and extent of land use, natural vegetation communities, determine the potential for occurrences of special-status plant and wildlife species, and verify the presence of wetlands and State and/or federal jurisdictional waters. No special-status plant species were observed, and no wetlands or other sensitive biological resources were observed on or near the Project site.

Based on the literature and database searches and results of the site survey, there is potential for one special-status wildlife species to occur on the site: San Joaquin kit fox (*Vulpes macrotis mutica*). The surrounding properties have urban and industrial development. The site consisted of non-native grassland that is minimally disturbed. Two inactive potential San Joaquin kit fox dens were identified during the survey. Suitable prey species are present in the vicinity and San Joaquin kit foxes in metropolitan Bakersfield are highly adaptable to urbanized settings. San Joaquin kit foxes are highly mobile species and may be present from time to time as transient foragers. However, while there is low quality suitable habitat (annual grassland) within the Project site that may support this species, there were no small mammal burrows present indicating a lack of potential prey base. San Joaquin kit foxes are well established in the metropolitan Bakersfield area, and this species may pass through as transient forager in the future if current conditions are not changed.

Based on the literature, database searches and results of the site survey, it is highly unlikely that special-status plant species will occur or inhabit the site. Additionally, riparian habitats/sensitive natural communities, wetlands/water features, other sensitive biological resources, and migratory wildlife corridors are absent from the site.

Implementation of the recommended avoidance and minimization measures outlined in Section 6 would minimize any potential Project impacts to special status wildlife species, should they be observed on site. There is expected to be no impact to special-status plant species, sensitive natural communities, wetlands or water features, or any other sensitive biological resources.

SECTION 1 - INTRODUCTION

A biological evaluation was conducted to identify the potential for sensitive biological resources to occur on or near the proposed zone change for Assessor Parcel Number (APN) 368-060-32 (Project) to comply with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This Biological Resource Evaluation (BRE) provides the basic biological information needed for the permitting process.

1.1 - Project Location

The Project site is in the northwestern portion of the metropolitan Bakersfield area. Located 0.25-mile west of Wedding Avenue and 0.15-mile south of Rosedale Highway (Figure 1-1 and Figure 1-2). The Project site is identified by APN 368-060-32, within Section 28, Township 29S, Range 27E, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian (MDB&M). The parcel is approximately 2.99 acres.

1.2 - Project Description

The proposed Project change the current zoning from an agricultural zone district to an industrial zone district, by the City of Bakersfield, California.

1.3 - Purpose, Goals, and Objectives for this Report

This BRE report includes the results of a biological on-site survey and results of available biological and natural resource database searches on and near the Project site conducted by QK biologists.

The primary focus of this report is to provide information about the presence of sensitive biological resources on the Project and develop measures to avoid and minimize impacts of the Project on those resources. To accomplish that goal, this BRE provides information on the condition and sensitivity of the biological resources present and potentially present on and adjacent to the Project site and evaluates Project impacts to those resources. This BRE focuses on providing information on sensitive natural communities, State and/or federal listed or protected (special-status species) plant and wildlife species, wildlife movement corridors, and State and/or federal jurisdictional wetlands and waters by conducting a desktop analysis of site conditions and verifying those findings with an on-site biological survey.



Figure 1-1
Regional
Zone Change (APN 368-060-32) Project,
Bakersfield, Kern County, California



Figure 1-2
Project Location
Zone Change (APN 368-060-32) Project,
Bakersfield, Kern County, California

SECTION 2 - METHODS

2.1 - Definition of Biological Study Area

The Biological Study Area (BSA) includes the Project site and a 250-foot survey buffer surrounding the Project footprint (Figure 2-1).

2.2 - Literature Review and Database Analysis

The following online resources were reviewed for information on special-status biological resources in the Project survey area:

- California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB; CDFW 2025a).
- CDFW's Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS; CDFW 2025b).
- CDFW's Special Animals List (CDFW 2025c).
- CDFW's California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR) System (Mayer and Laudenslayer 1988).
- California Native Plant Society (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (CNPS 2025).
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) Information for Planning and Consultation System (IPaC; USFWS 2025a).
- USFWS Critical Habitat Mapper (USFWS 2025b).
- USFWS National Wetlands Inventory (NWI; USFWS 2025c).
- USGS National Hydrography Dataset (NHD; USGS 2025).
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood zone maps (FEMA 2025).
- United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey (NRCS 2025)
- Current and historical aerial imagery (Google LLC 2025; Netronline 2025).

The CNDDB and CNPS queries focused on the *Oildale* USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle in which the Project is located, plus the surrounding eight quadrangles: *North of Oildale*, *Knob Hill*, *Lamont*, *Gosford*, *Oil Center*, *Famoso*, *Rosedale*, and *Stevens.* To satisfy other standard search criteria, CNDDB records within a 10-mile radius of the Project site were queried separately from the broader database search.

The CNDDB provides element-specific spatial information on individual documented occurrences of special-status species and sensitive natural vegetation communities. The CNPS database provides similar information, but at a much lower spatial resolution, for additional sensitive plant species tracked by the CNPS. The CDFW Special Animals List and USFWS IPaC provide no spatial data on wildlife occurrences and provide only lists of species potentially present. Wildlife species designated as "Fully Protected" by California Fish and Game Code Sections 5050 (Fully Protected reptiles and amphibians), 3511 (Fully Protected birds), and 4700 (Fully Protected mammals) are also included on the final list of evaluated species. The database search results can be found in Appendix A.

A review of the NWI was completed to identify whether wetlands have previously been documented on or adjacent to the Project site. The NWI, which is operated by the USFWS, is a collection of wetland and riparian maps that depicts graphic representations of the type, size, and location of wetland, deep water, and riparian habitats in the United States. In addition to the NWI, regional hydrologic information from the NHD was obtained from the USGS to evaluate the potential occurrence of blueline streams within or near the Project site.

Soils data were obtained from the USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey, climate information was obtained from the Western Regional Climate Center, and land use information was obtained from available aerial imagery (NRCS 2025; WRCC 2025; Google LLC 2025). Information about flood zones was obtained from the Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security (FEMA 2025).

The results of the database inquiries were reviewed to extract pertinent information on site conditions and evaluate the potential for sensitive biological resources to occur within or near the proposed Project site. Only those resources with the potential to be present and affected by the Project were included and considered in this document. The potential presence of natural communities and special-status species was based on distributional ranges overlapping the Project site and the presence of habitat and/or primary constituent habitat elements.

2.3 - Reconnaissance-Level Field Surveys

A biological reconnaissance survey of the BSA was conducted by qualified QK biologists Dave Dayton and Karissa Denney on October 2, 2025. The survey focused on characterizing vegetation associations, current land use and habitat conditions, generating an inventory of plant and wildlife species and sign (e.g., scat, tracks, prey remains, burrows, nests, etc.), assessing the potential for migratory birds and raptors to nest on and near the BSA and analyzing the potential for special-status species to occur on and near the BSA. The survey consisted of pedestrian transects to provide 100 percent visual coverage of the entire Project site and surrounding BSA. Areas that could not be accessed, such as private business or residences, were surveyed by use of high-power binoculars. Vegetative communities present on the Project site were classified using the California Wildlife Habitat Relationships (CWHR) system (Mayer and Laudenslayer 1988; CDFW 2014), which categorizes communities according to the dominant species present. Plant species were identified using the nomenclature of the Jepson Manual: Vascular Plants of California of Higher Plants (Baldwin et al. 2012). In addition, any historical wetland and water features documented by NWI and NHD were field verified. All spatial data were recorded using Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) Collector for ArcGIS software installed on an iPad. Site conditions were documented with representative photographs and included as Appendix B.

SECTION 3 - ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

This section identifies the regional and local environmental setting of the Project site and describes existing baseline conditions. The environmental setting of the BSA was obtained from various sources of literature, databases, and aerial photographs. Site conditions were verified and updated during the site reconnaissance survey conducted by qualified QK Environmental Scientists (Table 3-1).

Table 3-1
Field Survey Personnel and Timing

Date	Personnel	Time	Weather Conditions	Temperature
10/02/2025	Dave Dayton Karissa Denney	1000 - 1100	Sunny	80 - 83F

3.1 - Topography

The BSA is on the floor of the Central Valley in the central portion of Kern County. The BSA is relatively flat with little variation in topography and an elevation of about 397 feet above mean sea level.

3.2 - Climate

The BSA is within an area that has a Mediterranean climate of hot summers and mild, wet winters. Average high temperatures range from 57.7°F in January to 100.9°F in July, with daily temperatures often exceeding 100°F several days in the summer (WRCC 2025). Average low temperatures range from 35.3°F in December to 64.8°F in July. Precipitation occurs primarily as rain, most of which falls from November to April, with an average of 5.83 inches of rainfall per year. Precipitation may also occur as a dense fog during the winter known as Tule fog. Rain rarely falls during the summer months.

3.3 - Land Use

The Project site is currently vacant and designated for agricultural use. Land uses surrounding the subject site include industrial properties to the north, east, south and west.

3.4 - Soils

The Project site is underlain by one soil type, Granoso loamy sand (NRCS 2025; Figure 3-1). This soil series is described by the NRCS and listed below.

Granoso soil series consists of very deep, somewhat excessively drained soils that formed in alluvium derived from mixed rock sources (NRCS 2025). These soils are found on alluvial fans and flood plains. Slopes range from 0 to 5 percent at elevations from 280 to 1,175 feet. The climate is arid with hot dry summers and somewhat moist winters; flooding is none to

rare. Mean annual precipitation is 5 to 8 inches and mean annual air temperature is between 62 and 65 °F. Granoso soils are used primarily for irrigated crops such as cotton (*Gossypium* sp.), alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*), carrots (*Daucus carota* subsp. *sativus*), and wheat (*Triticum* sp.). Some areas are used for pasture and homesites. Native vegetation is dominantly annual grasses and forbs. Slopes between 0 and 2 percent, is designated hydric (NRCS 2025).

3.5 - Hydrology

The NHD and NWI did not identify any wetlands or non-wetland waters within the Project site (USGS 2025; USFWS 2025c). According to FEMA, the BSA is within an Area of Minimal Flood Hazard (FEMA 2025).

3.6 - General Biological Conditions

The Project site is located within a highly urbanized area of Bakersfield, CA, and is surrounded by industrial, residential and commercial development. The Project site consisted of a vacant lot with non-native annual grassland habitat dominated by ruderal species, including foxtail barley (*Hordeum murinum*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus)*, and prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*). The urban development surrounding and outside of the Project site within the BSA contained various ornamental shrubs and trees. No natural communities are present within the Project site and there is no connection to natural habitat, but the non-native annual grassland may support some special-status wildlife species.

Two dens of appropriate size for San Joaquin kit fox were present within the Project site. The dens were partially collapsed, appeared inactive, and did not contain additional sign (scat, tracks, etc.) associated with SJKF. No other dens, burrows or special-status species were present on the Project site. Common wildlife species observed during the survey included mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), common raven (*Corvus corax*) and sign of domestic dog (*Canis familiaris*).

There are no large trees or structures within the Project site that can support nesting birds and/or raptors, but smaller ornamental trees associated with the private commercial and industrial development surrounding the Project site could support nesting passerine bird species.

A complete list of plant and wildlife species observed within the BSA during the biological reconnaissance survey is included in Appendix C.

SECTION 4 - FINDINGS

4.1 - Sensitive Natural Communities

4.1.1 - RESULTS OF LITERATURE REVIEW AND DATABASE SEARCHES

Literature results from the surrounding nine-quadrangle queries for the Project site revealed four sensitive natural vegetation communities that may occur in the vicinity: Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh, Great Valley Cottonwood Riparian Forest, Great Valley Mesquite Scrub, and Valley Saltbush Scrub.

4.1.2 - PRESENCE OF SENSITIVE NATURAL COMMUNITIES

Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh, Great Valley Cottonwood Riparian Forest, Great Valley Mesquite Scrub, and Valley Saltbush Scrub were not present on the BSA. In addition, the BSA does not provide habitat that would support these communities.

4.2 - Special-Status Plants

4.2.1 - RESULTS OF LITERATURE REVIEW AND DATABASE SEARCHES

There were 17 special-status plant species identified in the literature and database review that are known or have the potential to occur within the surrounding nine-quadrangles centered on the Project site (Table 4-1). None of the special-status plant species have historical records occurring on or overlapping the BSA or were observed during the site survey.

Table 4-1
Special-Status Plant Species Occurring in the Region of the BSA
(Source: CNDDB 2025, CNPS 2025, and USFWS 2025)

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
Astragalus hornii var. hornii	Horn's milk vetch	1B.1
Atriplex tularensis	Bakersfield smallscale	1A
Calochortus striatus	Alkali mariposa lily	1B.2
Caulanthus californicus	California jewelflower	1B.1
Chloropyron molle ssp. Hispidum	Hispid salty bird's beak	1B.1
Delphinium recurvatum	recurved larkspur	1B.2
Diplacus pictus	Calico monkeyflower	1B.2
Eremalche parry ssp. kernensis	Kern mallow	1B.2
Eschscholzia lemmonii ssp. kernensis	Tejon poppy	1B.1
Imperata brevifolia	California satintail	2B.1
Layia leucopappa	Commanche point layia	1B.1
Monolopia congdonii	San Joaquin woollythreads	1B.1
Navarretia setiloba	Piute Mountains naverretia	1B.1
Opuntia basilaris var. treleasei	Bakersfield cactus	1B.1

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
Stylocline citroleum	oil neststraw	1B.1
Stylocline masonii	Mason's neststraw	1B.1
Tortula californica	California screw moss	1B.2

CRPR (California Rare Plant Rank):
1B Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere.
2B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere.
CRPR Threat Code Extension:
.1 Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
.2 Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened

4.2.2 - Presence of Special-Status Plants

No special-status plant species were present within the BSA. The survey coincided with some of the species that may have a late blooming period, but not all, of the plant species' optimal blooming periods. None of the species identified in the CNDDB, IPaC, or CNPS database queries are expected to occur on-site due to the lack of suitable habitat conditions and/or because the BSA is located outside of the species' known range (Appendix D; Table D-1). The Project site is significantly degraded from historical land use in the vicinity, and the surrounding area is predominantly developed, mainly for industrial and equally disturbed. The nonnative grassland habitat surrounded by development is not suitable for any of the 17 species listed in the literature and database review. These species will not be discussed further in this document.

A complete list of plant species observed during the biological reconnaissance survey is included in Appendix C.

4.3 - Special-Status Wildlife

4.3.1 - Results of Literature Review and Database Searches

There were 27 special-status wildlife species identified in the literature and database review that are known or have the potential to occur within the surrounding nine-quad search area centered on the Project site (Table 4-1).

Table 4-2
Special-Status Wildlife Species Occurring in the Region of the BSA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
Invertebrates		
Bombus crotchii	Crotch's bumble bee	-, SCE
Branchinecta lynchi	vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT, -
Danaus Plexippus	monarch butterfly	FC, SSC
Desmocerus californicus dimorphus	valley elderberry longhorn beetle	FT, SSC
Amphibians		
Spea hammondii	western spadefoot	FC, SSC
Reptiles		

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
Actinemys marmorata	northwestern pond turtle	-, SSC
Anniella grinnelli	Bakersfield legless lizard	-, SSC
Anniella ssp.	California legless lizard	-, SSC
Arizona elegans occidentalis	California glossy snake	-, SSC
Gambelia silus	blunt-nosed leopard lizard	FE, SSC
Masticophis flagellum ruddocki	San Joaquin coachwhip	-, SSC
Phrynosoma blainvillii	coast horned lizard	-, SSC
Birds		
Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	ST, SSC
Athene cunicularia hypugaea	western burrowing owl	-, SCE
Eremophila alpestrisactia	California horned lark	-, WL
Buteo swainsoni	Swainson's hawk	ST, SSC
Coccyzus americanus	yellow-billed cuckoo	FT, -
Elanus leucurus	white-tailed kite	-, FP
Empidonax traillii extimus	southwestern willow flycatcher	FE, -
Gymnogyps californianus	California condor	FE, -
Mammals		
Ammospermophilus nelsoninelsoni	San Joaquin antelope squirrel	-, ST
Dipodomys nitratoides nitratoides	Tipton kangaroo rat	FE, SE
Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	-, SSC
Onychomys torridus tularensis	Tulare grasshopper mouse	-, SSC
Sorex ornatus relictus	Buena Vista Lake ornate shrew	FE, SSC
Taxidea taxus	American badger	FE, SSC
Vulpes macrotis mutica	San Joaquin kit fox	FE, ST

(Source: CNDDB 2025, and USFWS 2025)

Abbreviations:

FC	Federal Candidate
FE	Federal Endangered Species
FT	Federal Threatened Species
FPT	Federal Proposed Threatened Species
SFP	Fully Protected Animal, CDFW
SE	California Endangered Species
ST	California Threatened Species
SSC	California Department of Fish and Game Species of Special Concern
SCE	California Candidate Endangered

4.3.2 - PRESENCE OF SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE

The desktop review identified 27 special-status animal species known or with potential to occur in the vicinity of the Project site. Twenty-six of these species were determined during the survey to have no potential to occur on site: Crotch's bumble bee *(Bombus crotchii)*, monarch butterfly (*Danaus Plexippus*), and valley elderberry longhorn beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus)* were eliminated due to the absence of their host plants. There is no vernal pool habitat to support vernal pool fairy shrimp (*Branchinecta lynchi*) or western spadefoot (*Spea hammondii)*, no aquatic habitat for the northwestern pond turtle

(*Actinemys marmorata)*, no moist soil for California legless lizard (*Anniella ssp)* or Bakersfield legless lizard (*Anniella grinnelli)*, and no roosting habitat for western mastiff bat (*Eumops perotis californicus)*. The non-native grassland habitat surrounded by anthropogenic development is not suitable habitat for California glossy snake (*Arizona elegans occidentalis)*, blunt-nosed leopard lizard (*Gambelia silus)*, San Joaquin coachwhip (*Masticophis flagellum ruddocki)*, coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii)*, tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor)*, California horned lark, yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus)*, southwestern willow flycatcher (*Empidonax traillii extimus)*, California condor (*Gymnogyps californianus)*, San Joaquin antelope squirrel (*Ammospermophilus nelsoninelsoni)*, Tipton kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys nitratoides nitratoides)*, Tulare grasshopper mouse (*Onychomys torridus tularensis)*, Buena Vista Lake ornate shrew (*Sorex ornatus relictus)*, or American badger (*Taxidea taxus)*. There is no suitable prey (or sign thereof) or small mammal burrows to support western burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia)*, Swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni)*, or white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus)*. Table D-1 in Appendix D, provides more information on rational behind eliminated species.

One special-status species was determined to have potential to occur on-the Project site: San Joaquin kit fox. An evaluation of the potential for these species to occur on the Project site or within the BSA are based upon nearby occurrence records, habitat affinities, and current habitat conditions presented below. The BSA also has the potential for nesting birds and raptors during the nesting season.

San Joaquin kit fox

VULPES MACROTIS MUTICA

Status: Federally Endangered, State Threatened

The San Joaquin kit fox is a subspecies of kit fox that is endemic to the San Joaquin Valley, Carrizo Plain, and Cuyama Valley, as well as other small valleys in the western foothills of the Central Valley of California (USFWS 1998). They occupy arid to semi-arid grasslands, open shrublands, savannahs, and grazed lands with loose-textured soils. San Joaquin kit foxes are well-established in some urban areas and are highly adaptable to human-altered landscapes. They generally avoid intensively maintained agricultural land but will forage into croplands surrounding suitable habitat. This species is a highly mobile transient forager that preys on small burrowing mammals (e.g., California ground squirrel), but will consume a variety of prey, and has adapted well to urbanized settings, even feeding on anthropogenic food sources. San Joaquin kit fox use subterranean dens year-round for shelter and pup-rearing. They are nocturnally active but may be above ground near their dens during the day, particularly in the spring.

There are 61 CNDDB recorded occurrences within 10 miles of the Project site. There is one record (EONDX 66462) that overlaps with the BSA (CDFW 2025a). This record is from 2004 and is presumed extant.

4.3.3 - Nesting Migratory Birds and Raptors

The survey was conducted outside the nesting bird season, February 15 to September 1; however, no inactive nests were identified within the BSA during the survey. Habitat within the BSA with potential to support nesting birds is limited to ornamental trees located within the surrounding urban/industrial development, which may support passerine nests. Ground nesting birds have the potential to occur due to no disturbance (i.e., disking) on the Project site. Additionally, there are a variety of man-made structures (utility poles) within the BSA and in the vicinity that could support a variety of nesting bird species, including larger species such as raptors and common raven. Critical Habitat, Movement Corridors, and Linkages

4.3.4 - Presence of Critical Habitat

The BSA is not within any USFWS designated critical habitat. There is no USFWS designated critical habitat within 10 miles of the BSA.

4.3.5 - Presence of Movement Corridors and Linkages

The BSA is within a known wildlife linkage or movement corridor. This corridor is the Kern River that bisects the City of Bakersfield. The Project is situated within an area developed for urban and heavy industrial use and does not provide a linkage between suitable natural habitats for most wildlife species. Due to the disturbed condition of the Project site and generally developed and urbanized character of the surrounding area, there is no substantial movement of wildlife on to or off the BSA.

4.4 - Wetlands and Other Waters

The NHD and NWI did not identify any wetlands or non-wetland waters within the Project site (USGS 2025; USFWS 2025c). No wetlands or non-wetland waters were identified during the survey.

SECTION 5 - POTENTIAL PROJECT IMPACTS

The purpose of this section is to present an evaluation of the potential for Project-related impacts to sensitive biological resources from Project construction activities. Although the potential for impacts is anticipated to be minor there are some risks of Project impacts. Avoidance and minimization measures are designed to reduce or eliminate impacts to special-status species during Project construction activities. Detailed specific measures are outlined below for each special-status species that may occur on the Project site.

5.1 - Potential Impacts to Sensitive Vegetation Communities

No sensitive vegetation communities occur within the BSA. The Project would not impact sensitive natural communities.

5.2 - Potential Impacts to Special-Status Plant Species

No special-status plant species occur within the BSA and there is no suitable habitat for any special-status plant species on or near the BSA. The Project would not impact any special-status plant species.

5.3 - Potential Impacts to Special-Status Wildlife Species

One special-status wildlife species, San Joaquin kit fox, was determined to have potential to occur within the BSA as a transient species. Migratory birds were determined to have potential to occur within the BSA.

San Joaquin Kit Fox

BSA is situated among intensive urban and industrial development with minimal connectivity to natural habitat for the species. Two inactive potential San Joaquin kit fox dens were identified during the survey (Figure 5-1). These inactive, old dens could have been used by the species in the past but were not active during the survey. San Joaquin kit foxes utilize a den every night, so these potential dens could become active in the future. However, while there is low quality suitable habitat (annual grassland) within the Project site that may support this species, there were no small mammal burrows present indicating a lack of potential prey base. San Joaquin kit foxes are well established in the metropolitan Bakersfield area, and this species may pass through as transient forager in the future if current conditions are not changed.

Potential impacts to this species could occur if there is an active San Joaquin kit fox den or transient individual within or near the Project site during construction activities. Potential direct impacts resulting in injury, death, or entrapment in dens, trenches, or pipes could occur if a San Joaquin kit fox occupies the construction area or travels through. Noise, vibration, and the presence of construction workers could alter normal behaviors if kit foxes are present, which could affect reproductive success and overall fitness. Implementation of

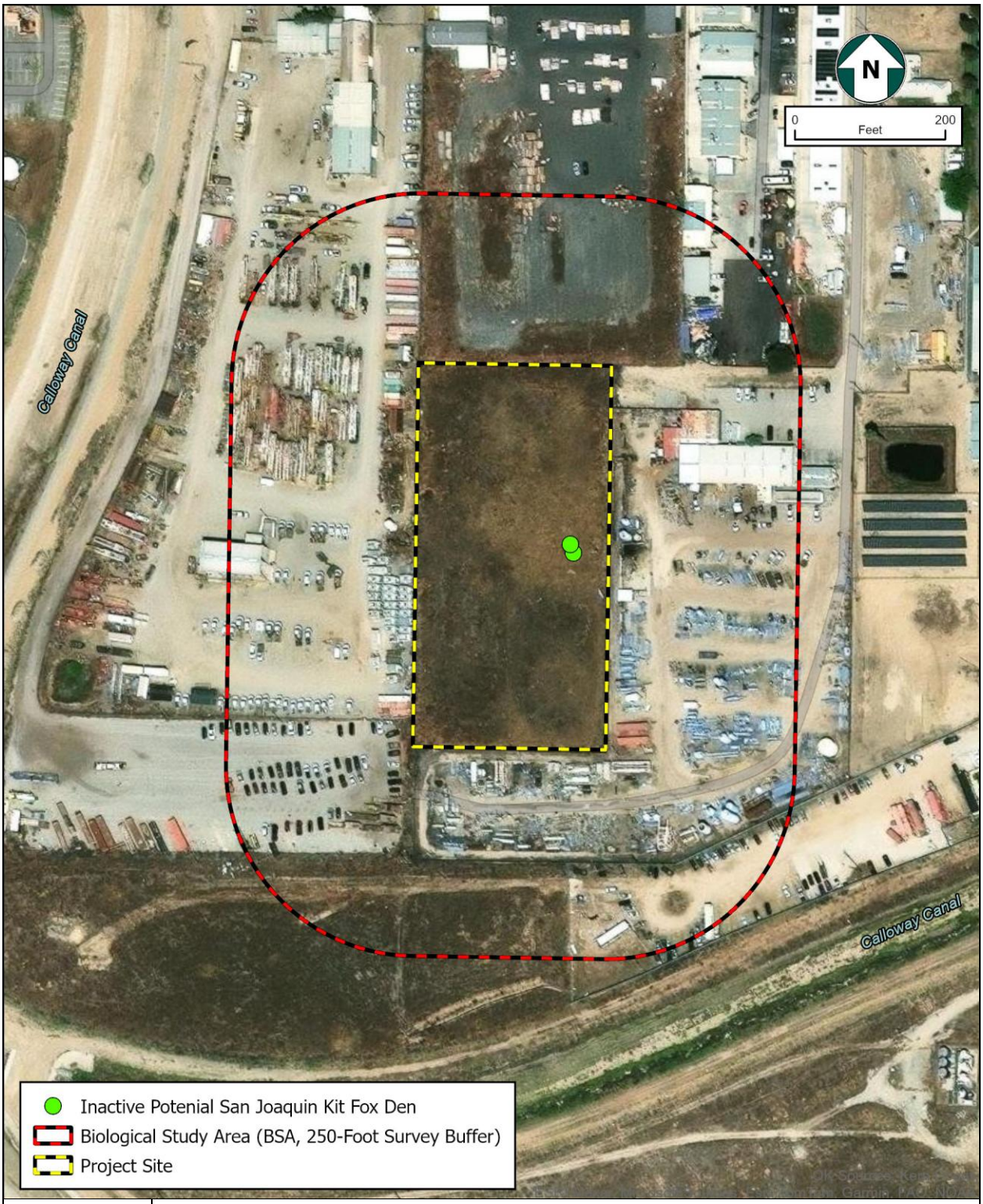


Figure 5-1
Biological Resources Observed
Zone Change (APN 368-060-32) Project,
Bakersfield, Kern County, California

avoidance measures BIO-1 through BIO-4 and BIO-6 would avoid and/or reduce impacts to the species.

Potential Impacts to Nesting Birds and Raptors

No nests were present within the BSA during the survey. There is potential for passerine bird species to nest near the Project site in the ornamental trees associated with the urban development. There is also potential for birds to nest outside of the Project site but within the BSA in existing structures and trees, and in trees and utility poles in the surrounding urban areas. Few large trees are located within the BSA that may potentially support nesting raptor species. If there are active nests present during Project construction activities, nests could be impacted by Project activities that interfere with normal breeding behaviors, which could discourage breeding or lead to nest abandonment or failure. Implementation of avoidance measures BIO-5 and BIO-6 would avoid and/or reduce impacts to potential nesting birds.

To avoid and minimize impacts to San Joaquin kit fox, migratory birds and other special-status wildlife species, avoidance, and minimization measures BIO-1 through BIO-6 are recommended to be implemented during construction to reduce impacts to these biological resources.

5.4 - Potential Impacts to Critical Habitat, Movement Corridors and Linkages

5.4.1 - Potential Impacts to Critical Habitat

There is no critical habitat identified in the area, and therefore, the Project would not have impact on any designated critical habitat.

5.4.2 - Potential Impacts to Movement Corridors and Linkages

Project activities will not have an impact on the local wildlife corridor. The BSA is surrounded by existing urban and industrial development that already hinders wildlife movement. The construction of the Project site will not alter the existing reduced wildlife movement in the vicinity.

5.5 - Potential Impacts to Wetlands and Waters

There are no wetlands or non-wetland waters within the Project site that would fall under the federal jurisdiction of the USACE or under the regulatory authority of the CDFW, RWQCB, or Central Valley Flood Protection Board. Therefore, the Project would not impact any jurisdictional waters.

5.6 - Potential Impacts to Resources Protected by Local Policies and Ordinances

The Project does not conflict with the Kern County General Plan or the Metropolitan Bakersfield General Plan and is not subject to any local ordinances. Therefore, there are no impacts with respect to local policies and ordinances, and no measures are warranted.

5.7 - Potential Impacts to Habitat Conservation Plans

The Project is within the PG&E's San Joaquin Valley O&M HCP plan. Because the Project is not a PG&E facility, the Project is not covered under the HPC, and therefore would not conflict with any adopted HCP and there will be no impacts, and no measures are warranted

5.8 - Applicable Regional and Local Regulations

5.8.1 - METROPOLITAN BAKERSFIELD GENERAL PLAN

Last revised and approved on December 11, 2007, the Metropolitan Bakersfield General Plan (MBGP) has been prepared as a joint planning effort between the City of Bakersfield and Kern County to govern land use decisions within the city limits and unincorporated Kern County land within the Bakersfield Metropolitan Area. Its purpose is to give long-range guidance to those making decisions affecting the future character of the Metropolitan Bakersfield planning area. It represents the official statement of the community's physical development as well as its economic, social, and environmental goals. The general plan also acts to clarify and articulate the relationship and intentions of local government to the rights and expectations of the general public, property owners, and prospective investors. Through the plan, the local jurisdiction can inform these groups of its goals, policies, and development standards, thereby communicating what must be done to meet the objectives of the plan (City of Bakersfield 2007).

Chapter V. Conservation Element

Biological Resources

Goal 1. Conserve and enhance Bakersfield's biological resources in a manner which facilitates orderly development and reflects the sensitivities and constraints of these resources.

Goal 2. To conserve and enhance habitat areas for designated "sensitive" animal and plant species.

Policy 1. Direct development away from "sensitive biological resource" areas, unless effective mitigation measures can be implemented.

Policy 2. Preserve areas of riparian vegetation and wildlife habitat within floodways along rivers and streams, in accordance with the Kern River Plan Element and channel maintenance programs designed to maintain flood flow discharge capacity.

Policy 3. Discourage, where appropriate, the use of off-road vehicles to protect designated sensitive biological and natural resources.

SECTION 6 - RECOMMENDATIONS

The Project is anticipated to have no impacts on sensitive natural communities, special-status plant species, wetlands and non-wetland water features, Critical Habitat, or migratory corridors. There is potential for Project activities to result in impacts to one special-status wildlife species: San Joaquin kit fox, and nesting migratory birds, as listed in Sections 4 and 5. While the potential for impacts to these special status species is low, to avoid impacts to these and other wildlife species, we recommend that the following measures be implemented during Project construction activities:

Avoidance and Minimization Measures:

BIO-1 Within 14 days prior to the start of Project ground-disturbing activities, a pre-construction survey with a 250-foot buffer where land access is permitted should be conducted by a qualified biologist knowledgeable in the identification of these species. Surveys for active, known, potential, and natal San Joaquin kit fox dens within and adjacent to the Project site will be conducted following the USFWS' "Standardized recommendations for protection of the San Joaquin kit fox (SJKF) prior to or during ground disturbance" (2011).

Surveys for active western burrowing owl burrows within and adjacent to the Project Area will be conducted following the CDFG's "Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation" (2012). Surveys need not be conducted for all areas at one time; they may be phased so that surveys occur within 14 days of the portion of the Project Site that will be disturbed.

If no special status species or their sign (tracks, scat, etc.) are observed during the survey, no further action is required. A copy of the pre-construction survey report should be submitted to the lead agency prior to the start of construction.

If, during construction activities, a live burrowing owl, American badger, or SJKF is encountered, all construction activity should stop in the affected area until the animal leaves of its own volition. The special-status species should be avoided by construction activities and construction workers and allowed to leave the Project site without harassment.

BIO-2 If dens/burrows that could support any of these species are discovered during the pre-activity survey (BIO-1), the avoidance buffers outlined below should be established. No work would occur within these buffers unless the biologist approves and monitors the activity.

San Joaquin Kit Fox

- Potential or Atypical den – 50 feet
- Known den – 100-feet
- Natal or pupping den – 500 feet, unless otherwise specified by CDFW.

If any of these species are found within these recommended buffers and avoidance is not possible, consultation with CDFW should be initiated. CDFW may allow burrow exclusion by a qualified biologist and only during the non-breeding season, before breeding behavior is exhibited and after the burrow is confirmed empty through non-invasive methods, such as surveillance. An Incidental Take Permit may be required by CDFW prior to any exclusion activity is completed.

BIO-3 A qualified biologist should remain on-call throughout the construction phase if a western burrowing owl, American badger, or San Joaquin Kit Fox occurs on the site during construction. If one of these species occurs on-site, work should be halted in that area. The biologist should be contacted immediately to determine whether biological monitoring or the implementation of avoidance buffers may be warranted.

BIO-4 The following avoidance and minimization measures should be implemented during all phases of the Project to reduce the potential for impact from the Project. They are modified from the *U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Standardized Recommendations for Protection of the Endangered SJKF Prior to or During Ground Disturbance* (USFWS 2011, Appendix E).

a. All food-related trash items such as wrappers, cans, bottles, and food scraps shall be disposed of in securely closed containers and removed at least once a week from the construction or Project Site.
b. Construction-related vehicle traffic shall be restricted to established roads and predetermined ingress and egress corridors, staging, and parking areas. Vehicle speeds shall not exceed 20 miles per hour (mph) within the Project Site.
c. A Worker Environmental Awareness Training Program should be prepared and presented to all workers that will be on-site during construction activities
d. To prevent inadvertent entrapment of kit fox or other animals during construction, the contractor shall cover all excavated, steep-walled holes or trenches more than two feet deep at the close of each workday with plywood or similar materials. If holes or trenches cannot be covered, one or more escape ramps constructed of earthen fill or wooden planks shall be installed in the trench. Before such holes or trenches are filled, the contractor shall thoroughly inspect them for entrapped animals. All construction-related pipes, culverts, or similar structures with a diameter of four-inches or greater that are stored on the Project Site shall be thoroughly inspected for wildlife before the pipe is subsequently buried, capped, or otherwise used or moved in any way. If at any time an entrapped or injured kit fox is discovered, work in the immediate area shall be temporarily halted and USFWS and CDFW shall be consulted.
e. Kit foxes are attracted to den-like structures such as pipes and may enter stored pipes and become trapped or injured. All construction pipes, culverts, or similar structures with a diameter of four inches or greater that are stored

at a construction site for one or more overnight periods shall be thoroughly inspected for kit foxes before the pipe is subsequently buried, capped, or otherwise used or moved in any way. If a kit fox is discovered inside a pipe, that section of pipe shall not be moved until the USFWS and CDFW have been consulted. If necessary, and under the direct supervision of the biologist, the pipe may be moved only once to remove it from the path of construction activity, until the fox has escaped.

f. No pets, such as dogs or cats, shall be permitted on the Project sites to prevent harassment, mortality of kit foxes, or destruction of dens.
g. Use of anti-coagulant rodenticides and herbicides in Project sites shall be restricted. This is necessary to prevent primary or secondary poisoning of kit foxes and the depletion of prey populations on which they depend. All uses of such compounds shall 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, as well as additional Project-related restrictions deemed necessary by the USFWS and CDFW. If rodent control must be conducted, zinc phosphide shall be used because of the proven lower risk to kit foxes.
h. A representative shall be appointed by the Project proponent who will be the contact source for any employee or contractor who might inadvertently kill or injure a kit fox or who finds a dead, injured, or entrapped kit fox. The representative shall be identified during the employee education program and their name and telephone number shall be provided to the USFWS.
i. The Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office of USFWS and CDFW shall be notified in writing within three working days of the accidental death or injury to a SJKF during Project-related activities. Notification must include the date, time, and location of the incident or of the finding of a dead or injured animal and any other pertinent information. The USFWS contact is the Chief of the Division of Endangered Species, at the addresses and telephone numbers below. The CDFW contact can be reached at (559) 243-4014 and R4CESA@wildlifeca.gov.
j. All sightings of the SJKF shall be reported to the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB). A copy of the reporting form and a topographic map clearly marked with the location of where the kit fox was observed shall also be provided to the Service at the address below.
k. Any Project-related information required by the USFWS or questions concerning the above conditions, or their implementation may be directed in writing to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at: Endangered Species Division, 2800 Cottage Way, Suite W 2605, Sacramento, California 95825-1846, phone: (916) 414-6620 or (916) 414-6600.

BIO-5 If Project construction activities will be initiated during the nesting season (February 1 to September 15), a preconstruction activity nesting bird survey should be conducted within 14 days prior to the start of ground disturbance activities. The surveys should encompass the Project site and accessible land

visible from accessible areas within a 250-foot buffer for songbirds and a 500-foot buffer for raptors.

The surveys may be phased with the construction of the Project. If no active nests are found, no further action is required. However, existing nests may become active and new nests may be built at any time prior to and throughout the nesting season, including when construction activities are in progress. Surveys for burrowing owl will follow CDFW protocol.

If active nests are found during the survey or at any time during construction of the Project, an avoidance buffer ranging from 50 feet to 500 feet may be required, with the avoidance buffer from any specific nest being determined by a qualified biologist. The avoidance buffer will remain in place until the biologist has determined that the young are no longer reliant on the adults or the nest, or if breeding attempts have otherwise been unsuccessful. Work may occur within the avoidance buffer under the approval and guidance of the biologist, but full-time monitoring may be required. The biologist shall have the ability to stop construction if nesting adults show any sign of distress.

BIO-6 A Worker Environmental Awareness Program shall be developed and implemented for all personnel that could access the site prior to commencing any disturbance activities. The program shall consist of an on-site or center presentation that will describe the locations and types of sensitive plant, wildlife, and sensitive natural communities (collectively, "Biological Resources") on and near the site, an overview of the laws and regulations governing the protection of Biological Resources, the reasons for protecting the Biological Resources, the specific protection and avoidance measures that are applicable to the site, and the identity of designated points of contact should questions or issues arise, including the qualified biologist. The program shall provide training to recognize, avoid, and report to applicable qualified biologists any Biological Resources on the site.

a. The Worker Environmental Awareness Program shall emphasize the need to avoid contact with on-site wildlife and avoid entry into areas where Biological Resources have been identified based on pre-disturbance field surveys and to implement the buffer avoidance or other protection measures established by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall be identified California Department of Fish and Wildlife or required by the Biological Resource mitigation measures. The training shall emphasize the importance of not feeding or domesticating wildlife and the need to avoid any trash, micro trash, or potential food disposal on-site except in animal-proof containers emptied daily to avoid attracting or causing adverse impacts to special status wildlife.
b. All on-site personnel must sign a statement verifying that they have completed the Worker Environmental Awareness Program and that they understand and agree to implement the biological requirements for the worksite. If signed employee statements are not available, documentation may be provided by Worker Environmental Awareness Program training records, which shall be kept

by the applicant for a minimum of five years. Each applicant shall maintain a list of all persons who have completed the training program and shall provide the list to the County or to State and federal wildlife agency representatives upon request.

SECTION 7 - SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Land within the Project site is highly disturbed and contains no suitable habitat that would support special-status plant species or sensitive natural communities. There are no designated Critical Habitats, movement corridors, wetlands, or non-wetland water features that would be impacted by the Project.

Based on the literature and database searches and results of the site survey, there is potential for one special-status species to occur on the site: the San Joaquin kit fox. The Project site contains low quality suitable habitat and two inactive potential San Joaquin kit fox dens were identified during the survey. No fresh sign (i.e., kickout, prey remains, tracks, scat) were present. These inactive, old dens could have been used by the species in the past but were not active during the survey. This species may pass through as transient forager or become an inhabitant in the future if current conditions are not changed.

The Project and surrounding areas provide suitable nesting habitat for nesting migratory birds as well and impacts to these species may occur. Implementation of the recommended avoidance and minimization measures outlined in Section 6 would minimize any Project impacts to these species.

This Biological Resource Evaluation report has been performed in accordance with professionally accepted biological investigation practices conducted at this time and in this geographic area. The findings and opinions conveyed in this report are based on findings derived from specified historical and literary sources and a biological survey of the Project site and surrounding area. The biological investigation was limited by the scope of work performed. The biological survey may not have been performed during blooming periods or periods of seasonal or daily wildlife activity that would provide positive identification if resources were present, and therefore the findings of this report might not be definitive. The biological survey was also limited by the environmental conditions present at the time of the survey. In addition, general biological (protocol) surveys do not guarantee that the organisms are not present and would not be discovered in the future within the site. Mobile animal species could occupy the site on a transient basis or re-establish populations in the future. No other guarantees or warranties, expressed or implied, are provided.

SECTION 8 - REFERENCES

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2025a. California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB), Accessed via: https://map.dfg.ca.gov/rarefind/view/RareFind.aspx.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2025b. Biogeographic Information and Observation System (BIOS). Accessed via: www.wildlife.ca.gov/data/BIOS.

California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW). 2025c. CDFW's Special Animals List

California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2025. Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants. Accessed via: www.rareplants.cnps.org.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) 2025. On-line Map Service Center.

Google LLC. 2025. Google Earth Pro.

Mayer, K.E. and W.F. Laudenslayer, Jr. 1988. *A guide to wildlife habitats of California. State of California*. Resources Agency, Department of Fish and Game. Sacramento, CA. 166 pp. Accessed via: https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CWHR/Wildlife-Habitats.

Netronline. 2025. Historic Aerials Viewer. Accessed via: www.historicaerials.com/viewer.

United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). 2025. Web Soil Survey. Accessed via: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 1998. Recovery plan for upland species of the San Joaquin Valley, California. Region 1 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Portland, Oregon

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2025a. Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC) online project planning tool. Accessed via: https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2025b. Critical Habitat Portal. Accessed via: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/report/table/critical-habitat.html.

United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). 2025c. National Wetlands Inventory Wetlands Mapper (NWI). U.S. Geological Survey.

United States Geological Survey (USGS). 2025. National Hydrography Dataset (NHD). Accessed via: https://www.usgs.gov/core-science-systems/ngp/national-hydrography.

Western Regional Climate Center (WRCC). 2025. Cooperative Climatological Data Summaries, NOAA Cooperative Station Bakersfield, California (040439). Accessed via: https://wrcc.dri.edu.

APPENDIX A

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES DATABASE SEARCH RESULTS

ZONE CHANGE (APN 368-060-32)

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office
Federal Building
2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605
Sacramento, CA 95825-1846
Phone: (916) 414-6600 Fax: (916) 414-6713

In Reply Refer To:
Project Code: 2025-0150428
Project Name: Industrial Zone Change

09/16/2025 19:46:11 UTC

Subject: List of threatened and endangered species that may occur in your proposed project location or may be affected by your proposed project

To Whom It May Concern:

The enclosed species list identifies threatened, endangered, proposed and candidate species, as well as proposed and final designated critical habitat, that may occur within the boundary of your proposed project and/or may be affected by your proposed project. The species list fulfills the requirements of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) under section 7(c) of the Endangered Species Act (Act) of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 *et seq.*).

New information based on updated surveys, changes in the abundance and distribution of species, changed habitat conditions, or other factors could change this list. Please feel free to contact us if you need more current information or assistance regarding the potential impacts to federally proposed, listed, and candidate species and federally designated and proposed critical habitat. Please note that under 50 CFR 402.12(e) of the regulations implementing section 7 of the Act, the accuracy of this species list should be verified after 90 days. This verification can be completed formally or informally as desired. The Service recommends that verification be completed by visiting the IPaC website at regular intervals during project planning and implementation for updates to species lists and information. An updated list may be requested through the IPaC system by completing the same process used to receive the enclosed list.

The purpose of the Act is to provide a means whereby threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend may be conserved. Under sections 7(a)(1) and 7(a)(2) of the Act and its implementing regulations (50 CFR 402 *et seq.*), Federal agencies are required to utilize their authorities to carry out programs for the conservation of threatened and endangered species and to determine whether projects may affect threatened and endangered species and/or designated critical habitat.

A Biological Assessment is required for construction projects (or other undertakings having similar physical impacts) that are major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment as defined in the National Environmental Policy Act (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)

(c)). For projects other than major construction activities, the Service suggests that a biological evaluation similar to a Biological Assessment be prepared to determine whether the project may affect listed or proposed species and/or designated or proposed critical habitat. Recommended contents of a Biological Assessment are described at 50 CFR 402.12.

If a Federal agency determines, based on the Biological Assessment or biological evaluation, that listed species and/or designated critical habitat may be affected by the proposed project, the agency is required to consult with the Service pursuant to 50 CFR 402. In addition, the Service recommends that candidate species, proposed species and proposed critical habitat be addressed within the consultation. More information on the regulations and procedures for section 7 consultation, including the role of permit or license applicants, can be found in the "Endangered Species Consultation Handbook" at:

https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/endangered-species-consultation-handbook.pdf

Migratory Birds: In addition to responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), there are additional responsibilities under the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) and the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA) to protect native birds from project-related impacts. Any activity resulting in take of migratory birds, including eagles, is prohibited unless otherwise permitted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (50 C.F.R. Sec. 10.12 and 16 U.S.C. Sec. 668(a)). For more information regarding these Acts, see https://www.fws.gov/program/migratory-bird-permit/what-we-do.

It is the responsibility of the project proponent to comply with these Acts by identifying potential impacts to migratory birds and eagles within applicable NEPA documents (when there is a federal nexus) or a Bird/Eagle Conservation Plan (when there is no federal nexus). Proponents should implement conservation measures to avoid or minimize the production of project-related stressors or minimize the exposure of birds and their resources to the project-related stressors. For more information on avian stressors and recommended conservation measures, see https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/threats-birds.

In addition to MBTA and BGEPA, Executive Order 13186: *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, obligates all Federal agencies that engage in or authorize activities that might affect migratory birds, to minimize those effects and encourage conservation measures that will improve bird populations. Executive Order 13186 provides for the protection of both migratory birds and migratory bird habitat. For information regarding the implementation of Executive Order 13186, please visit https://www.fws.gov/partner/council-conservation-migratory-birds.

We appreciate your concern for threatened and endangered species. The Service encourages Federal agencies to include conservation of threatened and endangered species into their project planning to further the purposes of the Act. Please include the Consultation Code in the header of this letter with any request for consultation or correspondence about your project that you submit to our office.

Attachment(s):

- Official Species List

OFFICIAL SPECIES LIST

This list is provided pursuant to Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, and fulfills the requirement for Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary of the Interior information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of a proposed action".

This species list is provided by:

Sacramento Fish And Wildlife Office
Federal Building
2800 Cottage Way, Room W-2605
Sacramento, CA 95825-1846
(916) 414-6600

PROJECT SUMMARY

Project Code: 2025-0150428
Project Name: Industrial Zone Change
Project Type: New Constr - Above Ground
Project Description: 3ac lot for zone change
Project Location:

The approximate location of the project can be viewed in Google Maps: https://www.google.com/maps/@35.38080155,-119.08606433441928,14z



Counties: Kern County, California

ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT SPECIES

There is a total of 13 threatened, endangered, or candidate species on this species list.

Species on this list should be considered in an effects analysis for your project and could include species that exist in another geographic area. For example, certain fish may appear on the species list because a project could affect downstream species.

IPaC does not display listed species or critical habitats under the sole jurisdiction of NOAA Fisheries[1], as USFWS does not have the authority to speak on behalf of NOAA and the Department of Commerce.

See the "Critical habitats" section below for those critical habitats that lie wholly or partially within your project area under this office's jurisdiction. Please contact the designated FWS office if you have questions.

---

1. NOAA Fisheries, also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

MAMMALS

NAME	STATUS
Buena Vista Lake Shrew *Sorex ornatus relictus* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1610	Endangered
San Joaquin Kit Fox *Vulpes macrotis mutica* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/2873	Endangered
Tipton Kangaroo Rat *Dipodomys nitratoides nitratoides* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7247	Endangered

BIRDS

NAME	STATUS
California Condor *Gymnogyps californianus* Population: Wherever found, except where listed as an experimental population There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8193	Endangered
Southwestern Willow Flycatcher *Empidonax traillii extimus* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6749	Endangered
Yellow-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus* Population: Western U.S. DPS There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3911	Threatened

REPTILES

NAME	STATUS
Blunt-nosed Leopard Lizard *Gambelia silus* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/625	Endangered
Northwestern Pond Turtle *Actinemys marmorata* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/1111	Proposed Threatened

AMPHIBIANS

NAME	STATUS
Western Spadefoot *Spea hammondii* Population: Northern DPS No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5425	Proposed Threatened

INSECTS

NAME	STATUS
Monarch Butterfly *Danaus plexippus* There is **proposed** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9743	Proposed Threatened

CRUSTACEANS

NAME	STATUS
Vernal Pool Fairy Shrimp *Branchinecta lynchi* There is **final** critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/498	Threatened

FLOWERING PLANTS

NAME	STATUS
Bakersfield Cactus *Opuntia treleasei* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/7799	Endangered
San Joaquin Wooly-threads *Monolopia (=Lembertia) congdonii* No critical habitat has been designated for this species. Species profile: https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3746	Endangered

CRITICAL HABITATS

THERE ARE NO CRITICAL HABITATS WITHIN YOUR PROJECT AREA UNDER THIS OFFICE'S JURISDICTION.

YOU ARE STILL REQUIRED TO DETERMINE IF YOUR PROJECT(S) MAY HAVE EFFECTS ON ALL ABOVE LISTED SPECIES.

IPAC USER CONTACT INFORMATION

Agency:	QK, Inc.
Name:	Karissa Denney
Address:	5080 California Avenue
Address Line 2:	Suite 220
City:	Bakersfield
State:	CA
Zip:	93309
Email	karissa.denney@qkinc.com
Phone:	6616162600

Selected Elements by Common Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Query Criteria: Quad IS (North of Oildale (3511951) OR Oildale (3511941) OR Knob Hill (3511858) OR Lamont (3511838) OR Gosford (3511931) OR Oil Center (3511848) OR Famoso (3511952) OR Rosedale (3511942) OR Stevens (3511932))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
alkali mariposa-lily *Calochortus striatus*	PMLIL0D190	None	None	G3	S2S3	1B.2
American badger *Taxidea taxus*	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
Bakersfield cactus *Opuntia basilaris var. treleasei*	PDCAC0D055	Endangered	Endangered	G5T1	S1	1B.1
Bakersfield legless lizard *Anniella grinnelli*	ARACC01050	None	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
Bakersfield smallscale *Atriplex tularensis*	PDCHE04240	None	Endangered	GX	SX	1A
blunt-nosed leopard lizard *Gambelia sila*	ARACF07010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S2	FP
Buena Vista Lake ornate shrew *Sorex ornatus relictus*	AMABA01102	Endangered	None	G5T1	S1	SSC
burrowing owl *Athene cunicularia*	ABNSB10010	None	Candidate Endangered	G4	S2	SSC
calico monkeyflower *Diplacus pictus*	PDSCR1B240	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
California glossy snake *Arizona elegans occidentalis*	ARADB01017	None	None	G5T2	S2	SSC
California horned lark *Eremophila alpestris actia*	ABPAT02011	None	None	G5T4Q	S4	WL
California jewelflower *Caulanthus californicus*	PDBRA31010	Endangered	Endangered	G1	S1	1B.1
California legless lizard *Anniella spp.*	ARACC01070	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
California satintail *Imperata brevifolia*	PMPOA3D020	None	None	G3	S3	2B.1
California screw moss *Tortula californica*	NBMUS7L090	None	None	G2G3	S2?	1B.2
coast horned lizard *Phrynosoma blainvillii*	ARACF12100	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh *Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh*	CTT52410CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
Comanche Point layia *Layia leucopappa*	PDAST5N0A0	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
Crotch's bumble bee *Bombus crotchii*	IIHYM24480	None	Candidate Endangered	G2	S2	

Selected Elements by Common Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Great Valley Cottonwood Riparian Forest *Great Valley Cottonwood Riparian Forest*	CTT61410CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
Great Valley Mesquite Scrub *Great Valley Mesquite Scrub*	CTT63420CA	None	None	G1	S1.1	
hispid salty bird's-beak *Chloropyron molle ssp. hispidum*	PDSCR0J0D1	None	None	G2T1	S1	1B.1
hoary bat *Lasiurus cinereus*	AMACC05032	None	None	G3G4	S4	
Hoover's eriastrum *Eriastrum hooveri*	PDPLM03070	Delisted	None	G3	S3	4.2
Horn's milk-vetch *Astragalus hornii var. hornii*	PDFAB0F421	None	None	GUT1	S1	1B.1
Kern mallow *Eremalche parryi ssp. kernensis*	PDMAL0C031	Endangered	None	G3G4T3	S3	1B.2
Kern shoulderband *Helminthoglypta callistoderma*	IMGASC2080	None	None	G1	S1	
Mason's neststraw *Stylocline masonii*	PDAST8Y080	None	None	G1	S1	1B.1
moestan blister beetle *Lytta moesta*	IICOL4C020	None	None	G2	S2	
monarch - California overwintering population *Danaus plexippus plexippus pop. 1*	IILEPP2012	Proposed Threatened	None	G4T1T2Q	S2	
Morrison's blister beetle *Lytta morrisoni*	IICOL4C040	None	None	G1G2	S2	
Nelson's (=San Joaquin) antelope squirrel *Ammospermophilus nelsoni*	AMAFB04040	None	Threatened	G2G3	S3	
northwestern pond turtle *Actinemys marmorata*	ARAAD02031	Proposed Threatened	None	G2	SNR	SSC
oil neststraw *Stylocline citroleum*	PDAST8Y070	None	None	G3	S3	1B.1
Piute Mountains navarretia *Navarretia setiloba*	PDPLM0C0S0	None	None	G2	S2	1B.1
recurved larkspur *Delphinium recurvatum*	PDRAN0B1J0	None	None	G2?	S2	1B.2
San Joaquin coachwhip *Masticophis flagellum ruddocki*	ARADB21021	None	None	G5T2T3	S3	SSC
San Joaquin kit fox *Vulpes macrotis mutica*	AMAJA03041	Endangered	Threatened	G4T2	S3	
San Joaquin pocket mouse *Perognathus inornatus*	AMAFD01060	None	None	G3	S2S3	
San Joaquin woollythreads *Monolopia congdonii*	PDASTA8010	Endangered	None	G2	S2	1B.2

Selected Elements by Common Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
Swainson's hawk *Buteo swainsoni*	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S4	
Tejon poppy *Eschscholzia lemmonii ssp. kernensis*	PDPAP0A071	None	None	G5T2	S2	1B.1
Tipton kangaroo rat *Dipodomys nitratoides nitratoides*	AMAFD03152	Endangered	Endangered	G2T1T2	S2	
tricolored blackbird *Agelaius tricolor*	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G1G2	S2	SSC
Tulare grasshopper mouse *Onychomys torridus tularensis*	AMAFF06021	None	None	G5T1T2	S1S2	SSC
valley elderberry longhorn beetle *Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*	IICOL48011	Threatened	None	G3T3	S3	
Valley Saltbush Scrub *Valley Saltbush Scrub*	CTT36220CA	None	None	G2	S2.1	
western mastiff bat *Eumops perotis californicus*	AMACD02011	None	None	G4G5T4	S3S4	SSC
western ridged mussel *Gonidea angulata*	IMBIV19010	None	None	G3	S2	
western spadefoot *Spea hammondii*	AAABF02020	Proposed Threatened	None	G2G3	S3S4	SSC
white-tailed kite *Elanus leucurus*	ABNKC06010	None	None	G5	S3S4	FP

Record Count: 51

CALIFORNIA NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

CNPS Rare Plant Inventory

Search Results

29 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: , 9-Quad include [3511951:3511858:3511838:3511931:3511848:3511941:3511952:3511942:3511932]

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	CA RARE PLANT RANK	CA ENDEMIC	DATE ADDED
Allium howellii var. *howellii*	Howell's onion	Alliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Apr	None	None	4.3	Yes	2017-04-04
Astragalus hornii var. *hornii*	Horn's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	May-Oct	None	None	1B.1		2006-12-01
Atriplex tularensis	Bakersfield smallscale	Chenopodiaceae	annual herb	Jun-Oct	None	CE	1A	Yes	1974-01-01
Azolla microphylla	Mexican mosquito fern	Azollaceae	annual/perennial herb	Aug	None	None	4.2		1994-01-01
Calochortus striatus	alkali mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	1B.2		1974-01-01
Caulanthus californicus	California jewelflower	Brassicaceae	annual herb	Feb-May	FE	CE	1B.1	Yes	1984-01-01
Chloropyron molle ssp. *hispidum*	hispid salty bird's-beak	Orobanchaceae	annual herb (hemiparasitic)	Jun-Sep	None	None	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01
Clarkia exilis	slender clarkia	Onagraceae	annual herb	Apr-May	None	None	4.3	Yes	1974-01-01

Convolvulus simulans	small-flowered morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jul	None	None	4.2		1994-01-01
Delphinium recurvatum	recurved larkspur	Ranunculaceae	perennial herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	1B.2	Yes	1988-01-01
Diplacus pictus	calico monkeyflower	Phrymaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01
Eremalche parryi ssp. *kernensis*	Kern mallow	Malvaceae	annual herb	Jan(Feb)Mar-May	FE	None	1B.2	Yes	1974-01-01
Eriastrum hooveri	Hoover's eriastrum	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jul	FD	None	4.2	Yes	1974-01-01
Eriogonum gossypinum	cottony buckwheat	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Mar-Sep	None	None	4.2	Yes	1974-01-01
Eschscholzia lemmonii ssp. *kernensis*	Tejon poppy	Papaveraceae	annual herb	(Feb)Mar-May	None	None	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01
Goodmania luteola	golden goodmania	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	None	None	4.2		1994-01-01
Hesperevax caulescens	hogwallow starfish	Asteraceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	4.2	Yes	2001-01-01
Hordeum intercedens	vernal barley	Poaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	3.2		1994-01-01
Imperata brevifolia	California satintail	Poaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Sep-May	None	None	2B.1		2006-12-26
Lasthenia ferrisiae	Ferris' goldfields	Asteraceae	annual herb	Feb-May	None	None	4.2	Yes	2001-01-01
Layia leucopappa	Comanche Point layia	Asteraceae	annual herb	Mar-Apr	None	None	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01
Leptosiphon grandiflorus	large-flowered leptosiphon	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	None	None	4.2	Yes	1994-01-01
Monolopia congdonii	San Joaquin woollythreads	Asteraceae	annual herb	Feb-May	FE	None	1B.2	Yes	1988-01-01

Navarretia setiloba	Piute Mountains navarretia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01
Opuntia basilaris var. *treleasei*	Bakersfield cactus	Cactaceae	perennial stem	Apr-May	FE	CE	1B.1	Yes	1974-01-01
Stylocline citroleum	oil neststraw	Asteraceae	annual herb	Mar-Apr	None	None	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01
Stylocline masonii	Mason's neststraw	Asteraceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	1B.1	Yes	1994-01-01
Tortula californica	California screw moss	Pottiaceae	moss		None	None	1B.2	Yes	2001-01-01
Trichostema ovatum	San Joaquin bluecurls	Lamiaceae	annual herb	(Apr-Jun)Jul-Oct	None	None	4.2	Yes	1974-01-01

Showing 1 to 29 of 29 entries

Go to top

Suggested Citation:
California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2025. Rare Plant Inventory (online edition, v9.5.1). Website https://www.rareplants.cnps.org [accessed 17 September 2025].
}

APPENDIX B

REPRESENTATIVE PHOTOGRAPHS

ZONE CHANGE (APN 368-060-32)



Photo 1. View from the northeast corner, facing southwest.
GPS coordinates: 35.381462, -119.085709.
Taken by Karissa Denney on October 2, 2025.



Photo 2. View from the northwest corner, facing east.
GPS coordinates: 35.381471, -119.086551.
Taken by Karissa Denney on October 2, 2025.



Photo 3. View from the center of the Project site, facing south.
GPS coordinates: 35.381024, -119.086100.
Taken by Karissa Denney on October 2, 2025.



Photo 4. View from the southwest corner, facing north.
GPS coordinates: 35.380204, -119.086308.
Taken by Karissa Denney on October 2, 2025.



Photo 5. View from the southeast corner, facing north.
GPS coordinates: 35.380204, -119.085789.
Taken by Karissa Denney on October 2, 2025.



Photo 6. View of potential San Joaquin kit fox den entrance within the Project site, facing east.
GPS coordinates: 35.380825, -119.085801.
Taken by Karissa Denney on October 2, 2025.

APPENDIX C

PLANT AND WILDLIFE SPECIES OBSERVED

ZONE CHANGE (APN 368-060-32)

Table C - 1
Plant and Wildlife Species Observed within the BSA

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status
Plants		
Amaranthus sp.	pigweed	None
Bromus diandrus	ripgut brome	None
Erodium cicutarium	red-stem filaree	None
Hirschfeldia incana	short podded mustard	None
Hordeum jubatum	foxtail barley	None
Lactuca serriola	prickly lettuce	None
Salsola tragus	Russian thistle	None
Birds		
Corvus corax	common raven	None
Zenaida macroura	mourning dove	None
Mammals		
*Canis familiaris**	domestic dog	None
*Vulpes macrotis mutica**	San Joaquin kit fox	FE/ST

* Indicates that only sign (e.g., tracks, scat, burrows, dens, vocalizations) of the species was observed.

APPENDIX D

SPECIAL-STATUS SPECIES DATABASE SEARCH RESULTS AND EVALUATION TABLE

Table D-1
Special-Status Plant and Wildlife Species in the Regional Vicinity of the Project Site
Zone Change (APN 368-060-32), Kern County, California

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR/CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Sensitive Natural Communities				
Coastal and Valley Freshwater Marsh	-/- -/-	This community is dominated by perennial, emergent monocots that often form completely closed canopies. *Scirpus* and *Typha* are the dominant species. It is permanently flooded by fresh water (rather than brackish, alkaline, or variable). Prolonged saturation permits accumulation of deep, peaty soils. This community is common in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys in river oxbows and other areas on the flood plain. Freshwater emergent wetlands characterized by erect, rooted herbaceous hydrophytes; composed of moist soil plant species including sedges, rushes, saltgrass (in more alkali sites) and on wetter sites cattail and bulrush.	No	There are no CNDDB recorded occurrences for this species within 10 miles of the BSA. This sensitive community was not observed during the survey.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR/CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Great Valley Cottonwood Riparian Forest	-/- -/-	This community requires fine-grained alluvial soils adjacent to perennial or semi-perennial streams with frequent flooding and with permanent groundwater in the tree root zone.	No	There are two CNDDB recorded occurrences within 10 miles of the BSA. The closest CNDDB recorded occurrence (EONDX 28905) is from 1985 and approximately 0.6 miles south of the BSA. This sensitive community was not observed during the survey. There were no perennial or semi-perennial streams with frequent flooding within the BSA.
Great Valley Mesquite Scrub	-/- -/-	This community is composed of an open woodland or savanna dominated by *Prosopis glandulosa torreyana* and *Atriplex polycarpa*. Understories are grassy in good rainfall years, though usually dominated by introduced annuals. This community is found in sandy loams of alluvial origin, often with wind-modified microtopography. Mesquite requires a high water table. Sierran snowmelt provided the necessary groundwater for the perennial phreatophytes.	No	There is one CNDDB recorded occurrences within 10 miles of the BSA. This CNDDB recorded occurrence (EONDX 15257) is from 1985 and approximately 6.5-miles southwest of the BSA. This sensitive community was not observed during the survey. There were no open woodland or savanna habitats present within the BSA.
Valley Saltbush Scrub	-/- -/-	This community consists of open, gray or blue-green chenopod scrubs, usually over a low herbaceous annual understory. Areas	No	There is one CNDDB recorded occurrences within 10 miles of the BSA. This CNDDB recorded

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR/CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur	Rationale
		dominated by *Atriplex polycarpa* or *A. spinifera* may be differentiable from one another. Typically found on sandy to loamy soils without surface alkalinity, largely on rolling, dissected alluvial fans. Found in areas with long, arid summers and short, damp winters, and tule fog is often present during the winters.		occurrence (EONDX 25378) is from 1985 and approximately 7.2-miles west of the BSA. This sensitive community was not observed during the survey.
Plants				
Astragalus hornii var. hornii Horn's milk vetch	-/- 1B.1/-	This is a perennial herb that blooms between May and September. It occurs in meadows and seeps, alkali playas, wetlands, salty flats, and along lake margins. It occurs at elevations ranging from approximately 200 to 1,000 feet and is known to occur in Inyo, Kern, San Bernardino, and possibly Tulare counties.	No	There are 10 CNDDB records within 10-miles of the BSA. The closest CNDDB record (EONDX 70411) is from 1939 and approximately 2.8 miles southeast of the BSA. This record is extirpated. Suitable habitat to support this species is absent. No meadows, seeps, alkali playa, wetlands, or salty flats are present.
Atriplex tularensis Bakersfield smallscale	-/SE 1A/-	This is an annual herb that blooms from June to October. It occurs in chenopod scrub and is endemic to California. It occurs at elevations ranging from approximately 295 to 656 feet and is known to occur in Kern County. Most known populations are likely	No	There is one CNDDB record within 10-miles of the BSA. This CNDDB record (EONDX 2522) is from 1921 and approximately 8.5 miles southeast of the BSA. This record is extirpated.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR/CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur	Rationale
		extirpated. This species is threatened by habitat loss, lowering of water table, and hybridization with saltscale (*Atriplex serenana*).		Suitable habitat to support this species is absent.
Calochortus striatus alkali mariposa-lily	-/- 1B.2/-	This is a perennial bulbiferous herb that blooms between April and June. It occurs in chaparral, chenopod scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, meadows and seeps, and in alkaline or mesic soil. It occurs at elevations ranging from approximately 230 to 5,230 feet. This species is threatened by urbanization, grazing, trampling, road construction, hydrological alterations, and water diversions that result in the lowering of the water table.	No	There are no CNDDB recorded occurrences for this species within 10 miles of the BSA. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the BSA.
Caulanthus californicus California jewelflower	FE/SE 1B.1/-	This is an annual herb that blooms between February and May. It occurs in slightly alkaline sandy soils in chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grassland, and pinyon and juniper woodland, typically at elevations from approximately 200 to 3,280 feet. It occurs in the San Joaquin Valley, Carrizo Plain, and Cuyama Valley from Fresno County south to Santa Barbara County and many occurrences are presumed extirpated.	No	There is one CNDDB record within 10-miles of the BSA. This CNDDB record (EONDX 20291) is from 1986 and approximately 2.3-miles west of the BSA. This record is extirpated. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the BSA.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR/CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur	Rationale
		It is threatened by development, grazing, and competition from non-native plants.		
Chloropyron molle ssp. *hispidum* Hispid salty bird's beak	-/- 1B.1/-	This is a hemi-parasitic annual herb that blooms from June to September. It grows in alkaline soils in meadows and seeps, playas, and valley and foothill grassland. It occurs at elevations ranging from approximately sea level to 510 feet in scattered occurrences in foothills along the east and west side of Sacramento Valley. It is believed to be extirpated from much of the lower San Joaquin Valley and is threatened by agricultural conversion, development, and grazing.	No	There is one CNDDB record within 10-miles of the BSA. This CNDDB record (EONDX 84432) is from 1927 and approximately 2.8-miles east of the BSA. This record is presumed extant. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the BSA.
Delphinium recurvatum recurved larkspur	-/- 1B.2/-	This is a perennial herb that blooms between March and June. It occurs in alkaline conditions in chenopod scrub, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. It occurs at elevations ranging from approximately 10 to 2,590 feet. This species is endemic to California. It occurs throughout the Central Valley and Coast Ranges from Butte County south. Few occurrences are in the Antelope Valley. This species is threatened by agriculture and competition from non-native plants.	No	There are two CNDDB records within 10-miles of the BSA. The closest CNDDB record (EONDX 51922) is from 1935 and approximately 1.2 miles southwest of the BSA. This record is possibly extirpated. Suitable habitat to support this species is absent.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR/CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Diplacus pictus calico monkeyflower	-/- 1B.2/-	This is an annual herb that starts blooms between March to May. It occurs in broad-leafed upland forest and cismontane woodlands in bare, sunny, shrubby areas around granite outcrops and disturbed areas. It occurs at elevations ranging from approximately 443 to 4,101 feet.	No	There are no CNDDB recorded occurrences for this species within 10 miles of the BSA. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the BSA.
Eremalche parry ssp. *kernensis* Kern mallow	FE/- 1B.2/-	This is an annual herb that starts to bloom in January, sometimes February or March, until May. It occurs on dry, open sandy to clay soils, often at the edges of balds in chenopod scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. It occurs at elevations ranging from approximately 230 to 4,230 feet. It has been documented in the southern San Joaquin Valley and Carrizo Plain and surrounding foothills and mountains. This species is threatened by agriculture and development, and possibly non-native plants.	No	There are four CNDDB records within 10-miles of the BSA. The closest CNDDB record (EONDX 86793) is from 1994 and approximately 8.0 miles west of the BSA. This record is presumed extant. Suitable habitat to support this species is absent.
Eschscholzia lemmonii ssp. *kernensis* Tejon poppy	-/- 1B.1/-	This is an annual herb that blooms in March, sometimes as early as February, to May. It is found in open valley and foothill grasslands and chenopod scrub at elevations from approximately 450 to 4,500 feet. It is distinguished from the more common California poppy (*E. californica*) by its calyx.	No	There is one CNDDB record within 10-miles of the BSA. This CNDDB record (EONDX 101748) is from 1937 and approximately 6.3-miles northeast of the BSA. This record is presumed extant.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR/CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur	Rationale
		It is possibly threatened by grazing and non-native plants.		Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the BSA.
Imperata brevifolia California satintail	-/- 2B.1/-	This perennial rhizomatous herb blooms between September and May. It occurs in chaparral, coastal scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, meadows and seeps, and riparian scrub on mesic or alkali soils. It is found at elevations from approximately sea level up to 3,985 feet. The species is threatened by development and agriculture.	No	There is one CNDDB record within 10-miles of the BSA. This CNDDB record (EONDX 69838) is from 1896 and approximately 2.7-miles east of the BSA. This record is presumed extant. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the BSA.
Layia leucopappa Comanche Point layia	-/- 1B.1/-	This is an annual herb endemic to California that can bloom as early as February but typically blooms from March to April. It occurs in chenopod scrub and valley and foothill grasslands in dry clay soils, often with weedy grasses. It occurs at elevations from approximately 328 to 1,148 feet. Populations have been reduced by agriculture and it is threatened by development and grazing.	No	There are no CNDDB recorded occurrences for this species within 10 miles of the BSA. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the BSA.
Monolopia congdonii San Joaquin woollythreads	FE/- 1B.1/-	This is an annual herb endemic to California that blooms from February to May. It occurs in chenopod scrub and on sandy soils in valley and foothill grassland. It occurs at elevations from approximately 196 to 2,624 feet. Approximately half of the historical	No	There are nine CNDDB records within 10-miles of the BSA. The closest CNDDB record (EONDX 16492) is from 1935 and approximately 2.2-miles west of the BSA. This record is possibly

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR/CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur	Rationale
		occurrences are expected to be extirpated, and the known populations occur in Carrizo Plain Natural Area, Lost Hills, Kettleman Hills, Jacalitos Hills, Panoche Hills, and Cuyama Valley. It is seriously threatened by agricultural conversion, energy development, urbanization, grazing, trampling, and vehicles.		extirpated. Suitable habitat to support this species is absent.
Navarretia setiloba Piute Mountains navarretia	-/- 1B.1/-	This is an annual herb endemic to California that blooms between April and July. It is found on clay or gravelly loam soil in cismontane woodland, pinyon and juniper woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. It occurs at elevations from approximately 1,640 to 6,890 feet. Many historical occurrences are likely extinct, and are threatened by residential development and vehicles.	No	There are no CNDDB recorded occurrences for this species within 10 miles of the BSA. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the BSA.
Opuntia basilaris var. *treleasei* Bakersfield cactus	FE/SC 1B.1/-	This is a perennial stem succulent endemic to California that blooms between April and May. It is found on sandy or gravelly substrates in chenopod scrub, valley and foothill grasslands, and cismontane woodlands. It occurs at elevations from approximately 390 to 1,805 feet and is threatened by energy development, agricultural conversion, grazing, mining,	No	There are 20 CNDDB records within 10-miles of the BSA. The closest CNDDB record (EONDX 83374) is from 2011 and approximately 4.8-miles northeast of the BSA. This record is presumed extant. Suitable

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR/CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur	Rationale
		vehicles, and especially urbanization in the Bakersfield area.		habitat to support this species is absent.
Stylocline citroleum oil neststraw	-/- 1B.1/-	This is an annual herb endemic to California that blooms from March to April. It occurs on clay substrates in chenopod and coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grasslands. It occurs at elevations from approximately 164 to 1,312 feet and is possibly threatened by energy development and urbanization.	No	There are no CNDDB recorded occurrences for this species within 10 miles of the BSA. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the BSA.
Stylocline masonii Mason's neststraw	-/- 1B.1/-	This is an annual herb endemic to California that blooms from March to May. It occurs in loose sandy soils of washes and flats, in chenopod scrub, desert washes, and pinyon and juniper woodland. It occurs at elevations from approximately 330 to 3,940 feet and is threatened by development and habitat disturbance.	No	There is one CNDDB record within 10-miles of the BSA. This CNDDB record (EONDX 15137) is from 1937 and approximately 7.6-miles west of the BSA. This record is presumed extant. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the BSA.
Tortula californica California screw moss	-/- 1B.2/-	This is a non-vascular moss endemic to California that does not flower. It occurs on sandy soils in chenopod scrub or valley and foothill grassland at elevations from approximately 32 to 4,790 feet.	No	There are no CNDDB recorded occurrences for this species within 10 miles of the BSA. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the BSA.
Invertebrates				
Bombus crotchii	-/SCE	This bee occurs in relatively warm and dry environments, including the inner Coast	No	There are four CNDDB records within 10-miles of the BSA. The

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR/CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Crotch's bumble bee	-/-	Range of California and the margins of the Mojave Desert. It inhabits grassland and scrub habitats, where it nests in abandoned rodent burrows, occasionally nesting above ground in tufts of grass, rock piles, or cavities in dead trees. This species is classified as a short-tongued species, whose food plants include *Asclepias, Chaenactis, Lupinus, Medicago, Phacelia,* and *Salvia*. The species is threatened by habitat loss and degradation, including agricultural intensification and rapid urbanization.		closest CNDDB record (EONDX 98827) is from 1959 and approximately 2.7-miles east of the BSA. This record is presumed extant. None of the primary plant species that the Crotch's bumble bee feeds on its present within the BSA. There is no nesting habitat due to the lack of vegetation cover.
Branchinecta lynchi vernal pool fairy shrimp	FT/- -/-	Occur a variety of vernal pool habitats that range from small, clear pools to large, turbid and alkaline pools; more common in pools less than 0.05 acre, typically as part of larger vernal pool complexes; adults active from early December to early May; pools must hold water for at least 18 days, the minimum to complete the life cycle if temperatures are optimal; eggs laid in spring and persist through dry season as cysts; current California distribution includes the Central Valley and coast ranges; threatened by habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation, and interference with vernal pool hydrology.	No	No CNDDB occurrences are present within 10 miles of the Project site. No vernal pool habitat is present within the BSA to support this species.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR/CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Danaus plexippus monarch butterfly	FCT/- -/-	This butterfly species occurs in various open habitats including fields, meadows, weedy areas, marshes, and roadsides. Adults make massive migrations from August to October, flying thousands of miles south to hibernate along the California coast and in central Mexico. Eggs are laid and larvae feed on plants in the milkweed family, primarily *Asclepias* sp., but also other genera including *Calotropis, Cynanchum, Gonolobus,* and *Sarcostemma.* Adult butterflies typically live from two to six weeks, but overwintering individuals may live as long as nine months. Overwintering migratory adults will roost in large colonies in forested sites in California and Mexico, which must provide protection from the elements and assist with thermoregulation.	No	There are two CNDDB records within 10-miles of the BSA. The closest CNDDB record (EONDX 22801) is from 1985 and approximately 5.4-miles east of the BSA. This record is possibly extirpated. No suitable habitat is present within the BSA to support this species. No potential food sources or migratory roosting habitat is present.
Desmocerus californicus dimorphus valley elderberry longhorn beetle	FT-/ -/-	This beetle species is closely associated with elderberry shrubs (*Sambucus* sp.) for food and reproduction. This species usually occurs along rivers and streams and eggs are laid on the bark of elderberry shrubs and larvae hatch and burrow into the stems. Adults eat elderberry leaves and flowers. Stem diameter must be a minimum of one inch and exit holes in stems are the most	No	There is one CNDDB record within 10-miles of the BSA. This CNDDB record (EONDX 15172) is from 1991 and approximately 7.2-miles northeast of the BSA. This record is presumed extant. No elderberry shrubs are present within the BSA that could support this species.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR/CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur	Rationale
		common methods for identification. This species ranges from southern Shasta County to Fresno County.		
Amphibians				
Spea hammondii western spadefoot	-/- -/SSC	This species relies on vernal pools for breeding where predators cannot become established. It occurs in open areas with sand or gravelly soils in a variety of habitats: grasslands, coastal scrub, woodlands, chaparral, sandy washes, lowland river floodplains, alkali flats, foothills, and mountains. This species is endemic to California and northern Baja California with a distribution from Redding south throughout Central Valley and foothills, throughout the South Coast mountain range into coastal southern California to Transverse mountains and Peninsular mountains. This species occurs at elevations ranging from sea level to 4,500 feet.	No	There are nine CNDDB records within 10-miles of the BSA. The closest CNDDB record (EONDX 117488) is from 1974 and is approximately 1.8 miles west of the BSA. No vernal pools, coastal scrub, woodlands, or other supporting habitat is present within the BSA.
Reptiles				
Actinemys marmorata northwestern pond turtle	FPT/- -/SSC	This species is highly aquatic and diurnally active. It is found in ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, creeks, marshes, and irrigation ditches with vegetation and rocky or muddy bottoms in a wide variety of habitats. It	No	There are two CNDDB records within 10-miles of the BSA. The closest CNDDB record (EONDX 28220) is approximately 6.4-miles southwest of the BSA.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR/CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur	Rationale
		needs basking areas near water (logs, rocks, vegetation mats, banks). This species may enter brackish water and even seawater and it digs a nest on land near water. It ranges from north of the San Francisco Bay area to south, including the Central Valley.		There is no site date for this presumed extant record. No suitable habitat is present within the BSA to support this species. No ponds, lakes, rivers, stream, creeks, or marshes are present.
Anniella grinnelli Bakersfield legless lizard	-/- -/SSC	This species occurs in moist warm loose soil with sparsely vegetated areas of beach dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces with sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks. It can be found under leaf litter from trees and bushes or under objects such as rocks, boards, driftwood, and logs. This species requires moisture in the soil. Breeding occurs between early spring and July with young born between September and November.	No	There are 15 CNDDB records within 10-miles of the BSA. The closest CNDDB record (EONDX 113891) is from 2015 and approximately 0.2-miles southeast of the BSA. This record is presumed extant. Suitable habitat to support this species is absent.
Anniella ssp. California legless lizard	-/- -/SSC	This species occurs in moist, loose soils with sparsely vegetated areas of beach dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces with sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks. It can be found under leaf litter from trees and bushes or under objects such as rocks, boards, driftwood, and logs. This species requires moisture in the soil. Breeding occurs	No	No CNDDB occurrences are present within 10 miles of the Project site. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the BSA.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR/CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur	Rationale
		between early spring and July with young born between September and November.		
Arizona elegans occidentalis California glossy snake	-/- -/SSC	This subspecies of glossy snake occurs from the eastern part of the San Francisco Bay south to northwestern Baja, California. It appears to prefer microhabitats of open areas with soil loose enough for easy burrowing. It inhabits arid scrub, rocky washes, grasslands, and chaparral. This species is nocturnal and hides under rocks, in existing burrows, or creates its own burrow during daylight hours. It is usually active from late February until November.	No	There are seven CNDDB records within 10-miles of the BSA. The closest CNDDB record (EONDX 104915) is from 1993 and approximately 2.2-miles west of the BSA. This record is presumed extant. Suitable habitats to support this species is absent from the BSA. No rocky washes, grasslands, or chaparral habitat is present.
Gambelia sila blunt-nosed leopard lizard	FE/SE SFP	This large lizard occurs in semiarid habitats within the southern Central Valley, Cuyama Valley, and Panoche Valley, at elevations between 100 and 2,400 feet. Preferred habitats are typically flat, sparsely vegetated grasslands with large open areas with scattered shrubs for cover, and sandy washes. The species spends most of the year underground in abandoned small mammal burrows, with adults surfacing in the spring and early summer to breed and feed. Young hatch in July and August, and both adults and young recede to refugia between August and November. Individuals feed primarily on	No	There are eight CNDDB records within 10-miles of the BSA. The closest CNDDB record (EONDX 125816) is from 1968 and overlaps with the BSA. This record is possibly extirpated. The record indicates that this is a historic collection, pre-1900's, and is based on other collections identified as from Bakersfield. There is no suitable habitat to support this species within the BSA. The surrounding habitat is entirely developed from

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR/CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur	Rationale
		grasshoppers and smaller lizards. The species is threatened mainly by habitat loss and fragmentation.		urbanization and limits the mobilization of the species.
Masticophis flagellum ruddocki San Joaquin coachwhip	-/- -/SSC	This species occurs in open, dry, treeless areas with little or no cover. They are found in valley grassland and saltbush scrub habitats and avoid areas that are densely vegetated. They are found from the Sacramento Valley in Colusa County southward to the Grapevine in Kern County and westward to the inner South Coast Ranges. They are threatened by habitat loss and fragmentation, conversion of large suitable habitats to agricultural use in the San Joaquin Valley and urban development in the inner Coast Ranges.	No	There is one CNDDB record within 10-miles of the BSA. This CNDDB record (EONDX 66287) is from 2004 and approximately 6.2-miles southwest of the BSA. This record is presumed extant. No suitable habitat that could support this species is present within the BSA.
Phrynosoma blainvillii coast horned lizard	-/- -/SSC	This cryptic lizard prefers sandy, loose soils in grasslands, forests, woodlands, and open chaparral. Individuals are often found along sandy washes and dirt roads with scattered shrubs for cover. This species feeds almost exclusively on ants. It is found in coastal California from Baja California north to the Bay Area, southeastern desert regions, southern Central Valley flats and foothills and the surrounding mountains on drier, warmer slopes, at elevations up to 8,000	No	There is one CNDDB record within 10-miles of the BSA. This CNDDB record (EONDX 81524) is from 2008 and approximately 9.8-miles southwest of the BSA. This record is presumed extant. No suitable habitat that could support this species is present within the BSA. No loose soils in

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR/CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur	Rationale
		feet. The species is threatened by habitat loss and fragmentation and the spread of invasive ant species displacing native prey.		forests, woodlands, or open chaparral are present.
Birds				
Agelaius tricolor tricolored blackbird	-/ST -/SSC	This species is a year-round resident that is a colonial breeder. It occurs in freshwater, emergent wetlands with tall, dense cattails or tule, but also thickets of willow, blackberry, wild rose, and tall herbs. Breeding colonies consist of a minimum of approximately 50 pairs. This species forages for mostly insects and spiders and less often seeds and cultivated grains in pastures, grain fields, cropland, and similar habitats near breeding areas.	No	There are two CNDDB records within 10-miles of the BSA. The closest CNDDB record (EONDX 24703) is from 1971 and approximately 8.5-miles west of the BSA. This record is presumed extant. Suitable habitat for this species is absent from the BSA. No freshwater emergent wetlands are present.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR/CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Athene cunicularia hypugaea western burrowing owl	-/SCE -/SSC	This species occupies a variety of open, semi-arid to arid habitats throughout Central and Southern California, including desert regions. It prefers open habitats with few shrubs or trees and low-growing vegetation. It is most active around sunrise and sunset and utilizes burrows constructed by mammals year-round for shelter and nesting. This species is well documented in urban areas where patches of undeveloped areas are present (e.g., canals, airports, drainage basins), and in areas of dense agricultural development, particularly where canals provide burrow habitat. It forages primarily for rodents and insects within several miles of its burrow, usually in open grassy habitats if available. It has been observed hunting bats and insects around parking lot lights. Threats to this species include development resulting in habitat loss/fragmentation.	No	There are 24 CNDDB records within 10-miles of the BSA. The closest CNDDB record (EONDX 25446) is from 1987 and approximately 0.8-miles southwest of the BSA. This record is presumed extant. The vicinity around the project site is highly disturbed and noisy from industrial uses. No suitable prey species or their sign was identified during the survey.
Eremophila alpestris actia California horned lark	-/- -/WL	This species is a year-round resident in California. It occurs in grasslands and deserts with open areas and low growing herbaceous vegetation or sometimes scattered low shrubs near seal to open alpine dwarf-shrub habitat above tree line. It	No	There are two CNDDB records within 10-miles of the BSA. The closest CNDDB record (EONDX 66888) is from 2006 and approximately 5.7-miles southwest of the BSA. This

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR/CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur	Rationale
		is a ground nester and builds grass-lined nest in cup-shaped depression on ground in the open. It is threatened by pesticide poisoning and habitat loss.		record is presumed extant. Suitable nesting and foraging habitat is absent from the BSA.
Buteo swainsoni Swainson's hawk	-/ST -/-	This species occurs in grassland, desert and agricultural landscapes in the Central Valley and Antelope Valley. These hawks may be resident or migrant, and nest and breed in stands with few trees in juniper-sage flats, riparian areas, and oak savannah habitats. This species has also been observed nesting and breeding in large eucalyptus trees along freeways and in trees over rural residences surrounded by agriculture. Nests are a platform of sticks, bark, and fresh leaves at or near the top of trees. This species breeds from late March to late August. It forages in grassland, open scrub, and grain fields, primarily for rodents.	No	There are five CNDDB records within 10-miles of the BSA. The closest CNDDB record (EONDX 91383) is from 1935 and approximately 2.7-miles east of the BSA. This record is presumed extant. No suitable foraging or nesting habitat is present with the BSA.
Coccyzus americanus yellow-billed cuckoo	FT	This migratory species nests in open riparian woodlands along broad lower flood bottoms of larger river systems. It prefers willows, often mixed with cottonwood, with an understory of blackberry, nettles or wild grape. Its nest is most often placed in willows with cottonwoods used extensively	No	No CNDDB occurrences are present within 10 miles of the Project site. No suitable foraging or nesting habitat is present within the BSA for this species.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR/CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur	Rationale
		for foraging and also occasionally nests in orchards adjacent to river bottoms.		
Elanus leucurus white-tailed kite	-/- -/FP	This species occurs in woodlands, marshes and swamps, partially cleared lands, and cultivated fields, wetlands, riparian woodland, and valley & foothill grassland. It prefers rolling foothills and valley margins with scattered oaks & river bottomlands, or marshes next to deciduous woodland. It forages in open grasslands, meadows, or marshes close to isolated, dense-topped trees for nesting and perching. They nest in the upper third of trees, which can be open-country trees growing in isolation, or at the edge of or within a forest. This species is a year-long resident in coastal and valley lowlands. It forages over open grassland, wetlands, and grazed lands and is rarely found away from agricultural areas.	No	There is one CNDDB record within 10-miles of the BSA. This CNDDB record (EONDX 66020) is from 1992 and approximately 5.6-miles southwest of the BSA. This record is presumed extant. No suitable habitat for foraging or nesting is present within the BSA.
Empidonax traillii extimus southwestern willow flycatcher	FE	This flycatcher occurs in broad, open river valleys or large mountain meadows with lush growth of shrubby willows. It prefers to nest within shrubs and brushes, often near the outer edge. It primarily feeds on insects including bees, wasps, ants, beetles, and moths but will also consume blackberries, raspberries, currants, and dogwood berries.	No	No CNDDB occurrences are present within 10 miles of the Project site. No suitable foraging or nesting habitat is present within the BSA for this species.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR/CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur	Rationale
		Threats include loss and modification of riparian habitat and nest parasitism by the brown-headed cowbird.		
Gymnogyps californianus California condor	FE	This condor has been documented in southern and northern California, northern Baja California, Oregon, southern British Columbia, and Arizona, Utah, and Nevada where the three States come together. It is a rare visitor to the San Joaquin Valley, found at elevation ranges from sea level to 9,000 feet. Their main characteristics sought for a nest site are 1) partially sheltered from the weather and 2) located on a cliff, steep slope, or tall trees. Nests are located between 2,000 to 6,500 feet in elevation. They are threatened by lead poisoning, micro trash ingestion, collisions, electrocution by powerlines, drownings, and predation. More recent threats have been from shootings.	No	No CNDDB occurrences are present within 10 miles of the Project site. No suitable foraging or nesting habitat is present within the BSA for this species.
Mammals				
Ammospermophilus nelsoni San Joaquin antelope squirrel	-/ST -/-	This species occurs in saltbush scrub and grassland habitats and prefers washes and open shrub areas with sandy soils. Known populations occur in Lokern Natural Area, Elk Hills Carrizo and Elkhorn Plains, Temblor Range and foothills and interior	No	No CNDDB occurrences are present within 10 miles of the Project site. No suitable valley saltbush, valley sink scrub, or grassland habitats are present within the BSA.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR/CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur	Rationale
		valleys of the Diablo Range and as far north as Merced and San Benito counties. It feeds primarily on insects, green vegetation, seeds, and occasionally on small vertebrates. This species can excavate burrows or use kangaroo rat burrows for temperature regulation, litter-rearing, shelter, and escape from predators. It is threatened by habitat loss and population fragmentation from agricultural development, urbanization, petroleum extraction, and excessive cattle grazing.		
Dipodomys nitratoides nitratoides Tipton kangaroo rat	FE/SE -/-	This is a subspecies of the San Joaquin kangaroo rat (*Dipodomys nitratoides*) that occurs in valley saltbush scrub, valley sink scrub, and grasslands. It is historically known to occur in the southern San Joaquin Valley from southern margins on Tulare Lake bed near Lemoore and Hanford, and on the valley floor in Tulare and Kern counties but now is found only east of the California Aqueduct. Population distribution is not continuous and occurs only in small isolated patches. It is a nocturnal foraging species that excavates burrows for temperature regulation, litter-rearing, shelter, and escape from predators. This species is threatened by	No	There are seven CNDDB records within 10-miles of the BSA. The closest CNDDB record (EONDX 91383) is from 1990 and approximately 2.7-miles southwest of the BSA. This record is presumed extant. No suitable valley saltbush, valley sink scrub, or grassland habitats are present within the BSA.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR/CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur	Rationale
		habitat loss, fragmentation, degradation and by land conversions to agricultural, industrial, and urban developments, but it can quickly inhabit fallow agricultural fields if a source population is nearby.		
Eumops perotis californicus western mastiff bat	-/- -/SSC	This species occurs in open, semi-arid to arid habitats throughout southeastern San Joaquin Valley and Coast Ranges from Monterey County southward. It can also occur in urban areas. It feeds on insects captured in flight and roosts in cliff faces, high buildings, trees, and tunnels. The maternity season begins in March with young typically volant by September. Nursery roosts most often occur in tight rock crevices or crevices in buildings.	No	There are two CNDDB records within 10-miles of the BSA. The closest CNDDB record (EONDX 66520) is approximately 2.7-miles east of the BSA. There is no site date for this presumed extant record. No suitable roosting habitat is present within the BSA.
Onychomys torridus tularensis Tulare grasshopper mouse	-/- -/SSC	This subspecies occurs in shrubland communities in hot, arid grassland and shrubland associations. These include blue oak woodlands, upper Sonoran subshrub scrub, alkali sink and mesquite associations on the Valley Floor, and grasslands associations on the sloping margins of the San Joaquin Valley and Carrizo Plain region. This subspecies occupies burrows and feeds primarily on invertebrates but may	No	There are two CNDDB records within 10-miles of the BSA. The closest CNDDB record (EONDX 125543) is from 1891 and overlaps the BSA. This record is presumed extant. No suitable grassland or shrubland habitat was present within the BSA to support this species.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR/CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur	Rationale
		supplement its diet with seeds and other small mammals.		
Sorex ornatus relictus Buena Vista Lake ornate shrew	FE/- -/-	This shrew species occurs in moist soil conditions in marsh habitat with dense emergent vegetation and/or leaf litter and is often associated with cottonwoods, willows, alkali heath, wild rye grass, and Baltic rush. Historically, this species occurred in and around the Buena Vista Lake and Tulare Lake Basins and was once thought to be extinct but was rediscovered at Kern Lake Preserve in 1986. It is primarily insectivorous. Reproduction typically occurs from late February to September or early October and the litter size varies.	No	There is one CNDDB record within 10-miles of the BSA. This CNDDB record (EONDX 61930) is from 1935 and approximately 2.7-miles east of the BSA. This record is presumed extant. No suitable moist soils in marsh habitats with dense emergent vegetation or leaf litter was present within the BSA to support this species.
Taxidea taxus American badger	-/- SSC	This species occurs mostly in open, drier stages of shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils. It feeds mostly on fossorial rodents. It digs burrows for cover and reproduction and can dig a new den each night. Litters are typically born in March and April. This species can be somewhat tolerant of human activities but generally avoids cultivated agricultural habitats.	No	There are two CNDDB records within 10-miles of the BSA. The closest CNDDB record (EONDX 57313) is from 1900 and overlaps with the BSA. This record is presumed extant. No suitable foraging or denning habitat is present within the BSA.

Scientific Name Common Name	Status Fed/State ESA CRPR/CDFW	Habitat Requirements	Potential to Occur	Rationale
Vulpes macrotis mutica San Joaquin kit fox	FE/ST -/-	This fox species is endemic to the Central Valley and primarily occurs in arid to semi-arid grasslands, open shrublands, savannahs, and grazed lands with loose-textured soils within the San Joaquin Valley, Carrizo Plain, Salinas Valley, Cuyama Valley, and other small valleys in western foothills. Intensively-maintained agricultural areas are typically avoided. It is highly adaptable and documented in developed urban areas. It uses burrows year-round for shelter, escape from predators, and rearing young and it will use man-made structures, such as pipes, for denning. Kit fox feed primarily on small mammals, but will also consume birds, reptiles, insects, and scavenge for human food. It is threatened by habitat loss and fragmentation, vehicle strikes, and disease such as the current mange outbreak in urban population in Bakersfield and in nearby natural areas.	Yes	There are 61 CNDDB records within 10-miles of the BSA. The closest CNDDB record (EONDX 66462) is from 2004 and overlaps with the BSA. This record is presumed extant. The species may be a transient forager through the Project site. Two potential dens were identified on the eastern boundary of the Project site. These dens appear to be old and inactive based on the lack of sign. San Joaquin kit foxes are well established in the metropolitan Bakersfield area,

CRPR (California Rare Plant Rank):
- 1A Presumed Extinct in California
- 1B Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere
- 2A Plants presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere
- 2B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

CRPR Threat Code Extension:

FE	Federally Endangered
FT	Federally Threatened
FC	Federal Candidate Species
FCT	Federal Candidate Threatened Species
FS	Federally Sensitive
SE	State Endangered
ST	State Threatened

.1 Seriously endangered in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
.2 Fairly endangered in California (20-80% occurrences threatened)
.3 Not very endangered in California (<20% of occurrences threatened)

SC	State Candidate
SCT	State Candidate Threatened
SS	State Sensitive
SSC	State Species of Special Concern
SFP	State Fully Protected
SR	State Rare
WL	Watch List