

Technical Memorandum



To: F Scott Jewell, ACCESS Services

From: Ayoola Folarin, HDR

Date: October 15, 2024 (Revised October 15, 2026)

Subject: **Antelope Valley Paratransit Operations and Maintenance Facility Project - Biological Resource Technical Memorandum**

Introduction

This biological resource technical memorandum was prepared for ACCESS Services (ACCESS) to support the environmental documentation prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) for the proposed Antelope Valley Paratransit Operations and Maintenance Facility Project (project). The purpose of this biological resource technical memorandum is to document the existing biological resources within the project site, potential impacts of the project, and to identify avoidance, minimization, or mitigation measures to reduce potential impacts on biological resources pursuant to local, state, and federal regulations.

This technical memorandum provides an overview of the literature review and field survey that was conducted for the project to assess existing conditions on the project site and includes a consideration of special-status species and sensitive vegetation communities, migratory birds, potential jurisdictional resources, wildlife movement, and potential conflicts with policies related to protection of biological resources and conservation plans (e.g., U.S. Fish and Wildlife [USFWS] Habitat Conservation Plans [HCPs] or California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Natural Community Conservation Plans (NCCP) program).

Project Location and Description

Project Location

The project site is located in the Antelope Valley portion of Los Angeles County, California and within the City of Lancaster (Figure 1). The project site is a contiguous 6.81-acre flat and undeveloped site generally bounded by Avenue K-15 to the north, Morton Way to the east, Avenue L to the south, and the Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR) right-of-way (ROW) where the Southern California Regional Rail Authority (SCRRA) operates Metrolink service on the Antelope Valley Line (AVL), and Sierra Highway to the west (Figure 2).

The Assessor Parcel Numbers (APN) assigned to the project site include the following:

- APN: 3126-009-974
- APN: 3126-009-975

- APN: 3126-009-976

Project Description

ACCESS is proposing to construct the project on an undeveloped site owned by the City of Lancaster. The project site is zoned as Specific Plan and within the boundaries of the City of Lancaster's Lancaster Business Park Phase III Specific Plan (SP No. 90-01) which aims to develop the specific plan area as a high-quality business center, an important element of the long-range economic development strategy for the City of Lancaster (City of Lancaster 1991).

The project would be constructed in two phases and includes the following major Project components, as depicted on Figure 3. An architectural site plan for the project is provided as Figure 4.

- **Administration and Vehicle Maintenance Building** – One mixed occupancy, single-story 26,565 square-foot (sf) building, ranging in height from 17 feet to 26 feet and four inches.
 - Administration Building - 9,810 sf (Phase 1), not to be expanded for Phase 2
 - Vehicle Maintenance Building - 10,510 sf (Phase 1), to be expanded by 6,245 sf for a total of 16,755 sf (Phase 2)
- **Parking Areas**
 - Staff and Visitor Parking – 165 spaces (Phase 1), to be expanded by 67 additional spaces for a total of 232 spaces (Phase 2)
 - Fleet Vehicle Parking – 88 spaces (60 cutaway, 28 van) (Phase 1), to be reconfigured as part of Phase 2 to remove cutaway spaces for a total of 153 spaces (0 cutaway, 153 van) (Phase 2)
 - Non-revenue Parking – 10 spaces (Phase 1), not to be expanded in Phase 2
- **Fuel Island** – One unleaded gasoline fuel island with one fuel dispenser and a 12,000-gallon aboveground storage tank (AST) to facilitate on-site fueling is proposed (Phase 1). One dispenser would accommodate 83 fleet vehicles. Fuel would be delivered to the project site once every two weeks.
- **Wash Bay** – One prefabricated, fully enclosed 2,498 sf drive-through wash bay is proposed adjacent to the fleet parking area to provide an on-site area to clean fleet vehicles. Washing would be conducted manually, and associated infrastructure would consist of supporting equipment, storage tanks, pumps, filters, water softeners, a reclaimed water system, etc. (Phase 1).
- **Detention Basins** – Two detention basins at the northwest and southeast corners of the project site are proposed (Phase 1). Both detention basins would be converted to underground systems during Phase 2 to accommodate planned Phase 2 project components.
- **Photovoltaic (PV) Shade Structures** – Column-supported shade structures with PV arrays covering all fleet parking are planned for Phase 2 of the project; however, they may be constructed during Phase 1, based on funding availability. PV array shading is anticipated to provide 75 percent or more of the building energy consumption.

- **Backup Generator** – One 500 kilovolt-amps diesel generator with underground conduits and automatic transfer switches (Phase 1).
- **Lighting** – Internal external light-emitting diode lighting is proposed for the project. A Lighting Plan will be prepared during final design.
- **Fencing** - An 8-foot steel wire mesh fence would be constructed around the perimeter of the project site with security gates at each of the proposed entrance/exit points

Figure 1. Project Vicinity



Source: HDR 2026

Figure 2. Project Site



- Project Site
- Parcel Boundary
- Union Pacific
Railroad/Metrolink
Antelope Valley Line



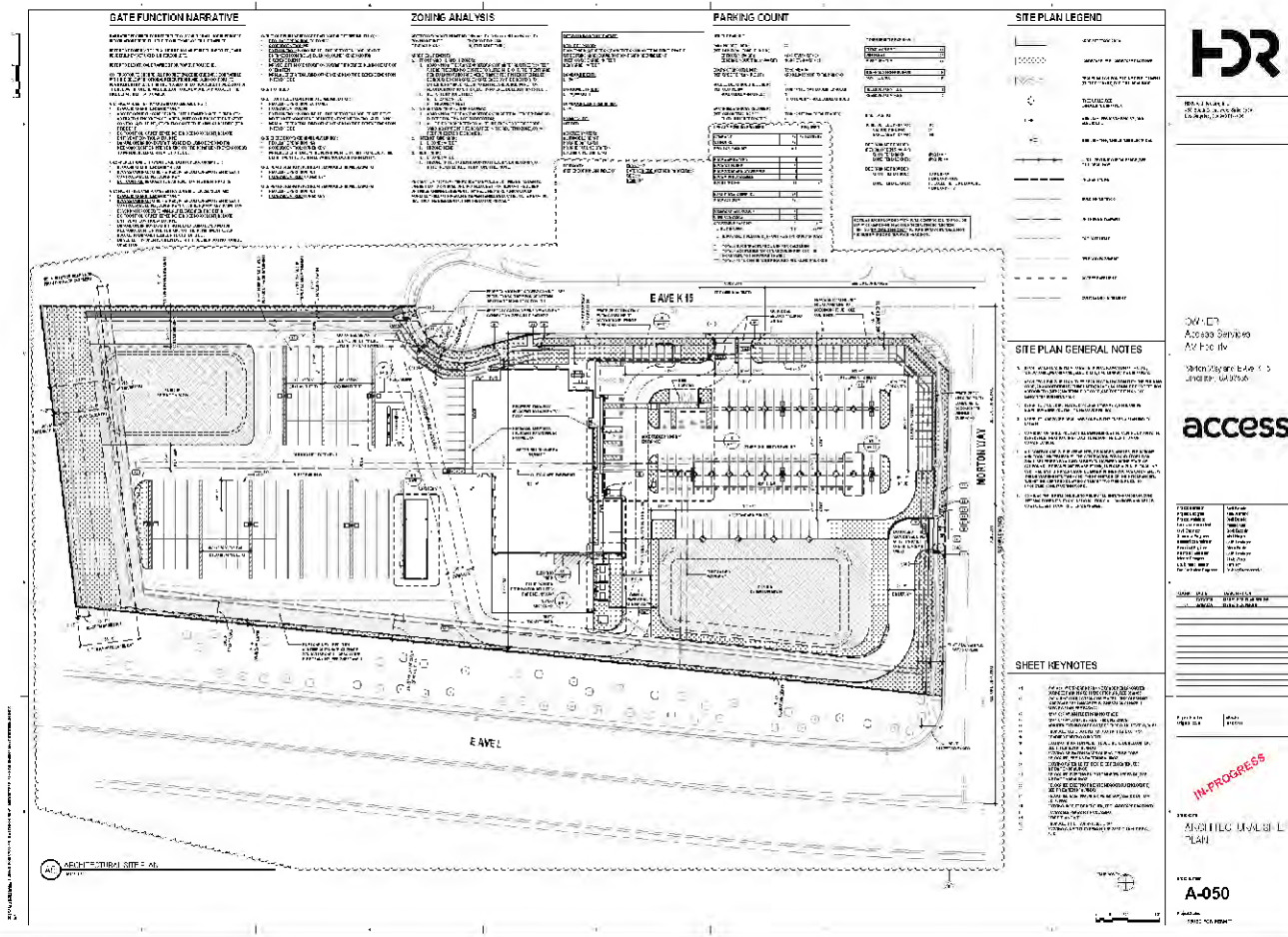
0 200 Feet

Source: HDR 2026

Source: HDR 2026



Figure 4. Architectural Site Plan



Source: HDR 2026

Literature Review

HDR biologists conducted literature reviews on February 1 and 26, 2024, and updated literature reviews on April 30, 2026 (see **Attachment A and B**) and prepared a list of special-status plant and animal species with a potential to occur within the project site. Literature reviews were conducted using information provided in the USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation online tool (USFWS 2026), the California Department of Fish and Wildlife's (CDFW) California Natural Diversity Database RareFind program ([CNDDDB]; CDFW 2026), and the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) *Rare Plant Inventory* (CNPS 2026).

The CNDDDB and CNPS databases were searched for the nine United States Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic quadrangles including and surrounding the project site (Rosamond Lake, Rosamond, Little Buttes, Lancaster East, Palmdale, Ritter Ridge, Del Sur, Lancaster West, and Sleepy Valley). Attachment A, *Literature Review Results*, provides the February 2026 database search results. Attachment B, *Special-Status Species Tables*, identifies special-status species' with potential to occur within the project site. Additional resources used to characterize existing site conditions included USGS topographic maps at a minimum 1:24,000 scale (USGS 2024), a USFWS National Wetlands Inventory dataset (USFWS 2023a), the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service's online soil survey mapping tool (U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service 2024), and current and historic aerial imagery available on Google Earth (Google Earth 2024) and NETR Online (NETR 2024).

According to CDFW and USFWS online information resources, the project site does not fall within the boundaries of any existing or planned HCP/NCCP (CDFW 2024, USFWS 2023b).

Field Survey Results and Existing Conditions

HDR biologist Ayoola Folarin conducted a reconnaissance-level biological survey on February 12, 2024, between 1:25 p.m. and 2:35 p.m., documenting observed wildlife and dominant plant species and communities within the project site. Photographs of the project site are included (**Attachment C**).

The project site is an undeveloped site mainly supporting ruderal vegetation. Prior to 1994, there were two buildings on the site near its southern edge, and portions of the site have been graded more recently. The vegetation within the project site mainly consists of non-native grasses, forbs, and shrubs, including non-native brome grasses (*Bromus sp.*), filaree (*Erodium sp.*), London rocket (*Sisymbrium irio*), and Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*). A narrow strip of ornamental vegetation occurs along Avenue K on the northern edge of the project site and along Morton Way on the eastern edge of the project site. Ornamental vegetation also occurs to the south between the project site and Avenue L. Native plant species observed include fourwing saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*) and winterfat (*Krascheninnikovia lanata*). Although Joshua trees (*Yucca brevifolia*) were

documented on the project site during previous surveys (Impact Sciences Inc. 1990), no individuals of this species were observed during the February 2024 survey.

Numerous rodent burrows were observed within the project site as well as a California ground squirrel. Avian species observed within the project site include white-crowned sparrow (*Zonotrichia leucophrys*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), common raven (*Corvus corax*), and rock pigeon (*Columba livia*).

There is an approximately 30-foot-wide linear depression running along the western edge of the project site, terminating at a concrete culvert emerging from beneath Avenue L near the southwest corner of the project site. The culvert conveys water onto the project site and into the depression.

No special-status plant or wildlife species were observed or detected within the project site. In addition, there were no riparian habitat areas or sensitive vegetation communities or habitats observed within the project site, and the project site does not function as a wildlife corridor or linkage as it is surrounded by developed land.

Impact Analysis

Special-Status Species and Sensitive Communities

Based on the results of the literature review, 25 special-status plant and 29 special-status wildlife species have potential to occur within the project site. Attachment B includes a list of these species, details about their habitat requirements, and an assessment of their potential to occur within or adjacent to the project site.

Due to the disturbed nature of the project site, surrounding development, and lack of a suitable special-status species habitat, only one of the special-status species included in Attachments A and B, burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), which as of late 2024 is a state candidate for listing as endangered, could potentially occur within the project site.

The likelihood of burrowing owls being present on the project site is considered moderate. Although no burrowing owls or sign of burrowing owl presence were detected during the field survey, mammal burrows were observed within the project site and it is possible that burrowing owls could occupy the site prior to the start of construction. Upon implementation of measures outlined below, impacts to special status species would not occur.

Migratory Birds

Nesting migratory birds and raptors are protected by the federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act and California Fish and Game Code (e.g., Section 3503). Migratory birds and raptors could use trees and shrubs or the ground on and adjacent to the project site for nesting, as well as man-made structures such as streetlights or utility poles.

Project construction may result in direct impacts to active nests due to grading/vegetation removal and indirect impacts to active nests and nesting activities due to noise and the presence of humans and equipment if construction activities occur during nesting season.

Implementation of a pre-construction nesting bird survey prior to grading/vegetation removal during the nesting season (typically February 15 through September 15), would be required.

Potential Jurisdictional Resources

The project site was assessed for its potential to support aquatic features that may be subject to federal, state, and local regulations. Based on aerial photos, a dirt road was present prior to the construction of Avenue L in the early 1990s where the 30-foot-wide linear depression running along the western edge of the project site is currently located. Vegetation in the depression was similar to vegetation in other areas of the project site, although more dense vegetation was present due to the soil retaining moisture longer than in other areas. No hydrophytic wetland plant species were observed within the depression. As a result of the disturbed site, no aquatic resources were mapped. Therefore, no potential jurisdictional resources, historic or current, occur within the project site.

Consistency Analysis with Applicable Plans

The project would not conflict with any local policies or ordinances, such as a tree preservation policy, protecting biological resources. The project would be subject to the requirements of Ordinance No. 848, Biological Impact Fee, which requires payment to offset the cumulative loss of biological resources in the Antelope Valley as a result of development. This fee is required of all projects occurring on previously undeveloped land regardless of the biological resources present and is utilized to enhance biological resources through education programs and the acquisition of property for conservation. Therefore, no impacts would occur.

There are no HCPs, NCCPs, or other approved local, regional, or State habitat conservation plans that are applicable to the project site. The West Mojave Coordinated HCP only applies to federal land, specifically land owned by the Bureau of Land Management. In conjunction with the Coordinated Management Plan, an HCP was proposed which would have applied to all private properties within the Plan Area. However, this HCP was never approved by the CDFW, nor was it adopted by the local agencies (counties and cities) within the Plan Area. As such, there is no HCP that is applicable to the project site.

Findings and Recommendations

Based on a review of available literature and data collected during the site visit, no special-status plant or wildlife species, special-status vegetation communities, sensitive habitats,

or potential jurisdictional features were observed, and no significant impacts on biological resources are expected to occur. The project site is very disturbed, however nesting or migratory bird species could use trees and shrubs in the area for nesting. The following recommendations are proposed to reduce potential impacts on biological resources:

Preconstruction Nesting Bird Survey: If construction activities would begin during the bird nesting season (typically February 15 through September 15), a qualified biologist shall conduct a survey for migratory birds on and within 100 feet of the project site. The survey should be conducted no more than 5 days prior to onset of construction activities. If no active nests are found, no further action would be required. If an active nest is found, the biologist should set appropriate no-work buffers around the nest which would be based upon the nesting species, its sensitivity to disturbance, nesting stage and expected types, intensity, and duration of disturbance. The approved no-work buffer zone should be clearly marked in the field, within which no disturbance activity should commence until the qualified biologist has determined the young birds have successfully fledged and the nest is inactive.

Burrowing Owl Surveys. Burrowing owl surveys will be conducted by a qualified biologist in accordance with the protocol described in the Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation (CDFW 2012) over all suitable habitat present within the project site. If possible, surveys should be conducted during both the breeding (February 1 – August 31) and non-breeding seasons (September 1 – January 31) immediately preceding the planned start of construction activities to ascertain the seasonal residency status of any owls occupying the site. The presence of burrowing owl or their sign anywhere on the site or within a 500-foot accessible radius around the project site will be recorded and mapped. Results of the survey will be submitted to the City of Lancaster.

Burrowing Owl Take Avoidance. During the breeding season (February 1 to August 31), surveys will document whether burrowing owls are nesting in or within 500 feet of the project site. During the non-breeding season (September 1 to January 31), surveys will document whether burrowing owls are using habitat in or directly adjacent to any area to be disturbed. Survey results are only be valid for the season (breeding or non-breeding) during which the survey was conducted. If a lapse in project-related work of 15 calendar days or longer occurs, an additional focused survey and consultation with the City of Lancaster and CDFW will be required before project activities can be reinitiated. If a burrowing owl or burrowing owl sign is observed near a burrow entrance within 500 feet of the project site, the following measures would be implemented:

- If burrowing owls are found during the non-breeding season (approximately September 1 to January 31), a minimum 160-foot (50-meter) buffer zone around active burrows will be established. The buffer zone will be flagged or otherwise clearly marked. Measures such as visual screens may be used to further reduce the buffer with CDFW approval, if a qualified biologist can confirm that such measures do not cause agitated behavior.

- If burrowing owls are found during the breeding season (approximately February 1 to August 31):
 - a. All nest sites that could be disturbed by Project construction for the remainder of the breeding season or while the nest is occupied by adults or young (occupation includes individuals or family groups foraging on or near the site following fledging) will be avoided.
 - b. A minimum 500-foot non-disturbance buffer zone around nests will be established, unless otherwise approved by the City of Lancaster in writing, in consultation with CDFW. The buffer zone will be clearly marked. Should construction activities cause the nesting bird to vocalize, make defensive flights at intruders, or otherwise display agitated behavior, then the exclusionary buffer will be increased such that activities are far enough from the nest so that the bird(s) no longer display this agitated behavior. Construction within the 500-foot buffer zone would only occur during the breeding season if a qualified biologist monitors the nest and determines that the activities do not disturb nesting behavior, or that nests are not active. Modifications to the buffer need to be approved by the City of Lancaster, in consultation with CDFW prior to implementation, and include relevant information new measures justifying the reduction in buffer size. The buffer area will be clearly marked to prevent project activities from occurring within the buffer.

Passive Exclusion of Burrowing Owls. If all applicable avoidance and minimization measures are implemented and passive exclusion of burrowing owl is needed, an Incidental Take Permit will be obtained and a burrowing owl exclusion plan will be developed by a qualified biologist for the City of Lancaster's review and approval, in consultation with CDFW. This plan, including its proposed mitigation, should be consistent with the most recent available guidelines (e.g., CDFW 2012). Burrow exclusion will only be conducted during the non-breeding season for burrows located on the project site or the 500-foot buffer zone around the project site, as determined by the City of Lancaster in consultation with CDFW after all avoidance and minimization measures have been exhausted.

References

- Access Services (Access). 2024. https://accessla.org/about_us/overview.html. Accessed February 15, 2024.
- California Department of Fish and Game. 2012. Staff Report on Burrowing Owl Mitigation. State of California, Natural Resources Agency. March 7, 2012.
- California Department of Fish and Wildlife. 2024. California Department of Fish and Wildlife Natural Community Conservation Plans. Accessed February 1, 2024. <https://wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/Planning/NCCP/Plans>.
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- United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service. 2019. "Web Soil Survey." Accessed February 26, 2024. <https://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/>.
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service. 2023a. "National Wetlands Inventory." Accessed February 26, 2024. <https://www.fws.gov/program/national-wetlands-inventory>.
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service. 2023b. Habitat Conservation Plans. Accessed June 28, 2024. <https://www.fws.gov/office/carlsbad-fish-and-wildlife/habitat-conservation-planning>.
- United States Fish and Wildlife Service. 2026. "Information for Planning and Consultation." Carlsbad Fish and Wildlife Office. Accessed April 30, 2026. <https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>.

Attachment A. Literature Review Results



Selected Elements by Scientific Name

California Department of Fish and Wildlife

California Natural Diversity Database



Query Criteria: Quad IS (Rosamond (3411872) OR Rosamond Lake (3411871) OR Little Buttes (3411873) OR Lancaster East (3411861) OR Lancaster West (3411862) OR Palmdale (3411851) OR Ritter Ridge (3411852) OR Del Sur (3411863) OR Sleepy Valley (3411853))

Species	Element Code	Federal Status	State Status	Global Rank	State Rank	Rare Plant Rank/CDFW SSC or FP
<i>Actinemys pallida</i> southwestern pond turtle	ARAAD02032	Proposed Threatened	None	G2	SNR	SSC
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i> tricolored blackbird	ABPBXB0020	None	Threatened	G3	S2	SSC
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i> southern California rufous-crowned sparrow	ABPBX91091	None	None	G5T3	S4	WL
<i>Anarhynchus montanus</i> mountain plover	ABNNB03100	None	None	G3	S2	SSC
<i>Anarhynchus nivosus nivosus</i> western snowy plover	ABNNB03031	Threatened	None	G3T3	S3	SSC
<i>Anniella pulchra</i> Northern California legless lizard	ARACC01020	None	None	G3	S2S3	SSC
<i>Anniella spp.</i> California legless lizard	ARACC01070	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	SSC
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i> golden eagle	ABNKC22010	None	None	G5	S3	FP
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i> California glossy snake	ARADB01017	None	None	G5T2	S2	SSC
<i>Artemisiospiza belli belli</i> Bell's sparrow	ABPBX97021	None	None	G5T2T3	S3	WL
<i>Asio flammeus</i> short-eared owl	ABNSB13040	None	None	G5	S2	SSC
<i>Astragalus hornii</i> var. <i>hornii</i> Horn's milk-vetch	PDFAB0F421	None	None	GUT1	S1	1B.1
<i>Astragalus preussii</i> var. <i>laxiflorus</i> Lancaster milk-vetch	PDFAB0F721	None	None	G4T2	S1	1B.1
<i>Astur cooperii</i> Cooper's hawk	ABNKC12040	None	None	G5	S4	WL
<i>Athene cunicularia</i> burrowing owl	ABNSB10010	None	Candidate Endangered	G4	S2	SSC
<i>Bombus crotchii</i> Crotch's bumble bee	IIHYM24480	None	Candidate Endangered	G2	S2	
<i>Branchinecta lynchi</i> vernal pool fairy shrimp	ICBRA03030	Threatened	None	G3	S3	
<i>Buteo regalis</i> ferruginous hawk	ABNKC19120	None	None	G4	S3S4	WL



Selected Elements by Scientific 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
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i> Swainson's hawk	ABNKC19070	None	Threatened	G5	S4	
<i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i> slender mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D096	None	None	G4T2T3	S2S3	1B.2
<i>Calochortus palmeri</i> var. <i>palmeri</i> Palmer's mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D122	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.2
<i>Calochortus striatus</i> alkali mariposa-lily	PMLIL0D190	None	None	G3	S2S3	1B.2
<i>Calystegia peirsonii</i> Peirson's morning-glory	PDCON040A0	None	None	G4	S4	4.2
<i>Canbya candida</i> white pygmy-poppy	PDPAP05020	None	None	G3G4	S3S4	4.2
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i> Parry's spineflower	PDPGN040J2	None	None	G3T2	S2	1B.1
<i>Circus hudsonius</i> northern harrier	ABNKC11011	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsend's big-eared bat	AMACC08010	None	None	G4	S2	SSC
<i>Cryptantha clokeyi</i> Clokey's cryptantha	PDBOR0A3M0	None	None	G3	S3	1B.2
<i>Eriastrum rosamondense</i> Rosamond eriastrum	PDPLM030G0	None	None	G1?	S1?	1B.1
<i>Eriophyllum mohavense</i> Barstow woolly sunflower	PDAST3N070	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i> quino checkerspot butterfly	IILEPK405L	Endangered	Candidate Endangered	G4G5T1T2	S1S2	
<i>Falco columbarius</i> merlin	ABNKD06030	None	None	G5	S3S4	WL
<i>Gopherus agassizii</i> Mojave desert tortoise	ARAAF01012	Threatened	Endangered	G2G3	S2S3	
<i>Helminthoglypta fontiphila</i> Soledad shoulderband	IMGASC2250	None	None	G1	S1	
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i> loggerhead shrike	ABPBR01030	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
<i>Loeflingia squarrosa</i> var. <i>artemisiarum</i> sagebrush loeflingia	PDCAR0E011	None	None	G5T3	S2	2B.2
<i>Mentzelia ravenii</i> Raven's blazing-star	PDLOA033A0	None	None	GNR	S2	1B.3
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i> southern grasshopper mouse	AMAFF06022	None	None	G5T3	S3	SSC
<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> var. <i>brachyclada</i> short-joint beavertail	PDCAC0D053	None	None	G5T3	S3	1B.2



Selected Elements by Scientific 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
<i>Perognathus inornatus</i> San Joaquin pocket mouse	AMAFD01060	None	None	G3	S2S3	
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i> coast horned lizard	ARACF12100	None	None	G4	S4	SSC
<i>Plegadis chihi</i> white-faced ibis	ABNGE02020	None	None	G5	S3S4	WL
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i> coastal California gnatcatcher	ABPB08081	Threatened	None	G4G5T3Q	S2	SSC
<i>Puccinellia simplex</i> California alkali grass	PMPOA53110	None	None	G2	S2	1B.2
<i>Rana draytonii</i> California red-legged frog	AAABH01022	Threatened	None	G2G3	S2S3	SSC
<i>Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest</i> Southern Coast Live Oak Riparian Forest	CTT61310CA	None	None	G4	S4	
<i>Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest</i> Southern Cottonwood Willow Riparian Forest	CTT61330CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
<i>Southern Riparian Scrub</i> Southern Riparian Scrub	CTT63300CA	None	None	G3	S3.2	
<i>Southern Willow Scrub</i> Southern Willow Scrub	CTT63320CA	None	None	G3	S2.1	
<i>Taxidea taxus</i> American badger	AMAJF04010	None	None	G5	S3	SSC
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i> two-striped gartersnake	ARADB36160	None	None	G4	S3S4	SSC
<i>Toxostoma lecontei</i> Le Conte's thrasher	ABPBK06100	None	None	G4	S3	SSC
<i>Valley Needlegrass Grassland</i> Valley Needlegrass Grassland	CTT42110CA	None	None	G3	S3.1	
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> least Bell's vireo	ABPBW01114	Endangered	Endangered	G5T2	S3	
<i>Wildflower Field</i> Wildflower Field	CTT42300CA	None	None	G2	S2.2	
<i>Xerospermophilus mohavensis</i> Mohave ground squirrel	AMAFB05150	None	Threatened	G3	S2	

Record Count: 56

Search Results

26 matches found. Click on scientific name for details

Search Criteria: , 9-Quad include [3411871:3411872:3411873:3411861:3411851:3411852:3411863:3411862:3411853]

▲ SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY	LIFEFORM	BLOOMING PERIOD	FED LIST	STATE LIST	CA RARE PLANT RANK	LOWEST ELEVATION (FT)	HIGHEST ELEVATION (FT)	CA ENDEMIC	DATE ADDED
<i>Androsace elongata</i> ssp. <i>acuta</i>	California androsace	Primulaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	4.2	490	4280		1994-01-01
<i>Astragalus hornii</i> var. <i>hornii</i>	Horn's milk-vetch	Fabaceae	annual herb	May-Oct	None	None	1B.1	195	2790		2006-11-28
<i>Astragalus preussii</i> var. <i>laxiflorus</i>	Lancaster milk-vetch	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Mar-May	None	None	1B.1	2295	2295		1988-01-01
<i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	slender mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Jun(Nov)	None	None	1B.2	1050	3280	Yes	1994-01-01
<i>Calochortus palmeri</i> var. <i>palmeri</i>	Palmer's mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-Jul	None	None	1B.2	2330	7840	Yes	1994-01-01

<i>Calochortus striatus</i>	alkali mariposa-lily	Liliaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	1B.2	230	5235		1974-01-01
<i>Calystegia peirsonii</i>	Peirson's morning-glory	Convolvulaceae	perennial rhizomatous herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	4.2	100	4920	Yes	1974-01-01
<i>Canbya candida</i>	white pygmy-poppy	Papaveraceae	annual herb	Mar-Jun	None	None	4.2	1970	4790	Yes	1974-01-01
<i>Castilleja plagiotoma</i>	Mojave paintbrush	Orobanchaceae	perennial herb (hemiparasitic)	Apr-Jun	None	None	4.3	985	8205	Yes	1974-01-01
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>	Parry's spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	1B.1	900	4005	Yes	1994-01-01
<i>Chorizanthe spinosa</i>	Mojave spineflower	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Mar-Jul	None	None	4.2	20	4265	Yes	1974-01-01
<i>Cryptantha clokeyi</i>	Clokey's cryptantha	Boraginaceae	annual herb	Apr	None	None	1B.2	2380	4480	Yes	1994-01-01
<i>Eriastrum rosamondense</i>	Rosamond eriastrum	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-May(Jun-Jul)	None	None	1B.1	2295	3855	Yes	2013-12-04
<i>Eriophyllum mohavense</i>	Barstow woolly sunflower	Asteraceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	1B.2	1640	3150	Yes	1974-01-01
<i>Gilia interior</i>	inland gilia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	4.3	2295	5580	Yes	2001-01-01

<i>Gilia latiflora</i> ssp. <i>cuyamensis</i>	Cuyama gilia	Polemoniaceae	annual herb	Apr-Jun	None	None	4.3	1950	6560	Yes	1974-01-01
<i>Goodmania luteola</i>	golden goodmania	Polygonaceae	annual herb	Apr-Aug	None	None	4.2	65	7220		1994-01-01
<i>Loeflingia squarrosa</i> var. <i>artemisiarum</i>	sagebrush loeflingia	Caryophyllaceae	annual herb	Apr-May	None	None	2B.2	2295	5300		1974-01-01
<i>Lupinus elatus</i>	silky lupine	Fabaceae	perennial herb	Jun-Aug	None	None	4.3	4920	9845	Yes	1974-01-01
<i>Lycium torreyi</i>	Torrey's box-thorn	Solanaceae	perennial shrub	(Jan-Feb)Mar-Jun(Sep-Nov)	None	None	4.2	-165	4005		2015-05-05
<i>Mentzelia ravenii</i>	Raven's blazing-star	Loasaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	1B.3	2625	3610	Yes	2025-03-11
<i>Monardella exilis</i>	Mojave monardella	Lamiaceae	annual herb	Apr-Sep	None	None	4.2	1970	6725		2022-08-04
<i>Muilla coronata</i>	crowned muilla	Themidaceae	perennial bulbiferous herb	Mar-Apr(May)	None	None	4.2	2200	6430		1988-01-01
<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> var. <i>brachyclada</i>	short-joint beavertail	Cactaceae	perennial stem	Apr-Jun(Aug)	None	None	1B.2	1395	5905	Yes	1980-01-01
<i>Perideridia pringlei</i>	adobe yampah	Apiaceae	perennial herb	Apr-Jun(Jul)	None	None	4.3	985	5905	Yes	1974-01-01

<i>Puccinellia simplex</i>	California alkali grass	Poaceae	annual herb	Mar-May	None	None	1B.2	5	3050	2015-10-15
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Showing 1 to 26 of 26 entries

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Suggested Citation:

California Native Plant Society, Rare Plant Program. 2026. Rare Plant Inventory (online edition, v9.5.1). Website https://www.rareplants.cnps.org [accessed 1 May 2026].

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IPaC resource list

This report is an automatically generated list of species and other resources such as critical habitat (collectively referred to as *trust resources*) under the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's (USFWS) jurisdiction that are known or expected to be on or near the project area referenced below. The list may also include trust resources that occur outside of the project area, but that could potentially be directly or indirectly affected by activities in the project area. However, determining the likelihood and extent of effects a project may have on trust resources typically requires gathering additional site-specific (e.g., vegetation/species surveys) and project-specific (e.g., magnitude and timing of proposed activities) information.

Below is a summary of the project information you provided and contact information for the USFWS office(s) with jurisdiction in the defined project area. Please read the introduction to each section that follows (Endangered Species, Migratory Birds, USFWS Facilities, and NWI Wetlands) for additional information applicable to the trust resources addressed in that section.

Location

Los Angeles County, California



Local office

Carlsbad Fish And Wildlife Office

-  (760) 431-9440
-  (760) 431-5901

2177 Salk Avenue - Suite 250
Carlsbad, CA 92008-7385

Endangered species

This resource list is for informational purposes only and does not constitute an analysis of project level impacts.

The primary information used to generate this list is the known or expected range of each species. Additional areas of influence (AOI) for species are also considered. An AOI includes areas outside of the species range if the species could be indirectly affected by activities in that area (e.g., placing a dam upstream of a fish population even if that fish does not occur at the dam site, may indirectly impact the species by reducing or eliminating water flow downstream). Because species can move, and site conditions can change, the species on this list are not guaranteed to be found on or near the project area. To fully determine any potential effects to species, additional site-specific and project-specific information is often required.

Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act **requires** Federal agencies to "request of the Secretary information whether any species which is listed or proposed to be listed may be present in the area of such proposed action" for any project that is conducted, permitted, funded, or licensed by any Federal agency. A letter from the local office and a species list which fulfills this requirement can **only** be obtained by requesting an official species list from either the Regulatory Review section in IPaC (see directions below) or from the local field office directly.

For project evaluations that require USFWS concurrence/review, please return to the IPaC website and request an official species list by doing the following:

1. Draw the project location and click CONTINUE.
2. Click DEFINE PROJECT.
3. Log in (if directed to do so).
4. Provide a name and description for your project.
5. Click REQUEST SPECIES LIST.

Listed species¹ and their critical habitats are managed by the [Ecological Services Program](#) of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and the fisheries division of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA Fisheries²).

Species and critical habitats under the sole responsibility of NOAA Fisheries are **not** shown on this list. Please contact [NOAA Fisheries](#) for [species under their jurisdiction](#).

1. Species listed under the [Endangered Species Act](#) are threatened or endangered; IPaC also shows species that are candidates, or proposed, for listing. See the [listing status page](#) for more information. IPaC only shows species that are regulated by USFWS (see FAQ).
2. [NOAA Fisheries](#), also known as the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), is an office of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration within the Department of Commerce.

The following species are potentially affected by activities in this location:

Birds

NAME	STATUS
California Condor <i>Gymnogyps californianus</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8193	Endangered
Least Bell's Vireo <i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i> Wherever found There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/5945	Endangered

Reptiles

NAME	STATUS
Desert Tortoise <i>Gopherus agassizii</i> There is final critical habitat for this species. Your location does not overlap the critical habitat. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4481	Threatened

Southwestern Pond Turtle Actinemys pallida

Wherever found

No critical habitat has been designated for this species.

<https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/4768>

Proposed Threatened

Insects

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

Critical habitats

Potential effects to critical habitat(s) in this location must be analyzed along with the endangered species themselves.

There are no critical habitats at this location.

You are still required to determine if your project(s) may have effects on all above listed species.

Bald & Golden Eagles

Bald and Golden Eagles are protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act ² and the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) ¹. Any person or organization who plans or conducts activities that may result in impacts to Bald or Golden Eagles, or their nests, should follow appropriate regulations and implement required avoidance and minimization measures, as described in the various links on this page.

The [data](#) in this location indicates that no eagles have been observed in this area. This does not mean eagles are not present in your project area, especially if the area is difficult to survey. Please review the 'Steps to Take When No Results Are Returned' section of the [Supplemental Information on Migratory Birds and Eagles document](#) to determine if your project is in a poorly surveyed area. If it is, you may need to rely on other resources to determine if eagles may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys).

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>
- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds <https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incidental-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds <https://www.fws.gov/sites/default/files/documents/nationwide-standard-conservation-measures.pdf>
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC <https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action>

Bald & Golden Eagles FAQs

What does IPaC use to generate the potential presence of bald and golden eagles in my specified location?

The potential for eagle presence is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) which your project intersects, and that have been identified as warranting special attention because they are an eagle ([Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) requirements may apply).

Proper interpretation and use of your eagle report

On the graphs provided, please look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical line) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal line). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort line or no data line (red horizontal) means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list is not perfect; it is simply a starting point for identifying what birds have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list and associated information help you know what to look for to confirm presence and helps guide you in knowing when to implement avoidance and minimization measures to eliminate or reduce potential impacts from your project activities or get the appropriate permits should presence be confirmed.

How do I know if eagles are breeding, wintering, or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating, or resident), you may query your location using the [RAIL Tool](#) and view the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If an eagle on your IPaC migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it (indicated by yellow vertical bars on the phenology graph in your "IPaC PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY" at the top of your results list), there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

Interpreting the Probability of Presence Graphs

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score.

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

The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.

The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

Breeding Season ()

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort ()

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data ()

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

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

Migratory birds

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA) ¹ prohibits the take (including killing, capturing, selling, trading, and transport) of protected migratory bird species without prior authorization by the Department of Interior U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service).

1. The [Migratory Birds Treaty Act](#) of 1918.
2. The [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) of 1940.

Additional information can be found using the following links:

- Eagle Management <https://www.fws.gov/program/eagle-management>

- Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds
<https://www.fws.gov/library/collections/avoiding-and-minimizing-incident-take-migratory-birds>
- Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds
- Supplemental Information for Migratory Birds and Eagles in IPaC <https://www.fws.gov/media/supplemental-information-migratory-birds-and-bald-and-golden-eagles-may-occur-project-action>

Measures for Proactively Minimizing Migratory Bird Impacts

Your IPaC Migratory Bird list showcases [birds of concern](#), including [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#), in your project location. This is not a comprehensive list of all birds found in your project area. However, you can help proactively minimize significant impacts to all birds at your project location by implementing the measures in the [Nationwide avoidance and minimization measures for birds](#) document, and any other project-specific avoidance and minimization measures suggested at the link [Measures for avoiding and minimizing impacts to birds](#) for the birds of concern on your list below.

Ensure Your Migratory Bird List is Accurate and Complete

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

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

Review the FAQs

The FAQs below provide important additional information and resources.

NAME	BREEDING SEASON
American Avocet <i>Recurvirostra americana</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA	Breeds Apr 21 to Aug 10
California Thrasher <i>Toxostoma redivivum</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska.	Breeds Jan 1 to Jul 31
Costa's Hummingbird <i>Calypte costae</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9470	Breeds Jan 15 to Jun 10
Lawrence's Goldfinch <i>Spinus lawrencei</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/9464	Breeds Mar 20 to Sep 20
Leconte's Thrasher <i>Toxostoma lecontei</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/8969	Breeds Feb 15 to Jun 20
Tricolored Blackbird <i>Agelaius tricolor</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/3910	Breeds Mar 15 to Aug 10
Western Grebe <i>Aechmophorus occidentalis</i> This is a Bird of Conservation Concern (BCC) throughout its range in the continental USA and Alaska. https://ecos.fws.gov/ecp/species/6743	Breeds Jun 1 to Aug 31

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

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. (A year is represented as 12 4-week months.) A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort (see below) can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score. One can have higher confidence in the presence score if the corresponding survey effort is also high.

1. The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.
2. To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.
3. The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

Breeding Season (🟡)

Survey Effort (I)

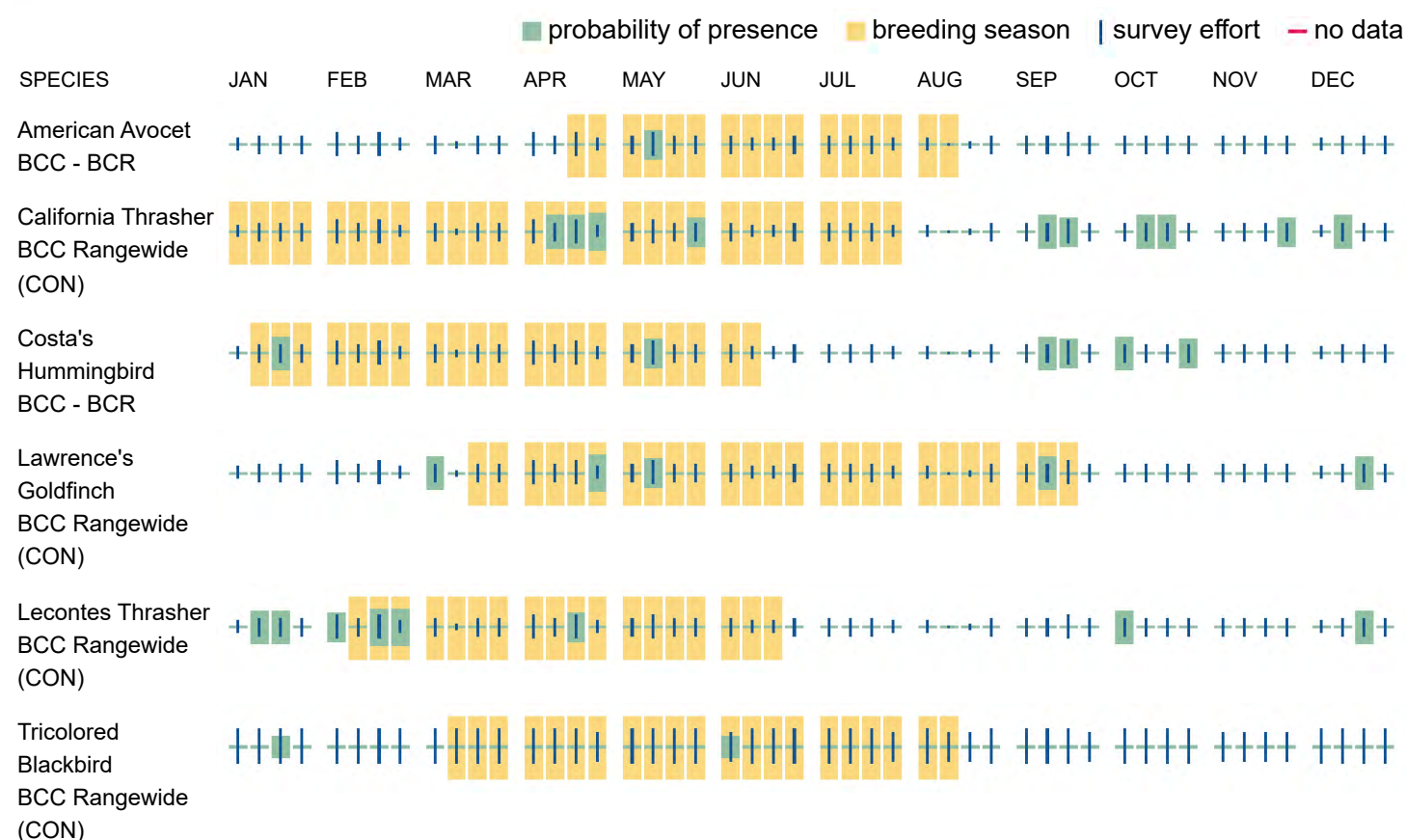
To see a bar's survey effort range, simply hover your mouse cursor over the bar.

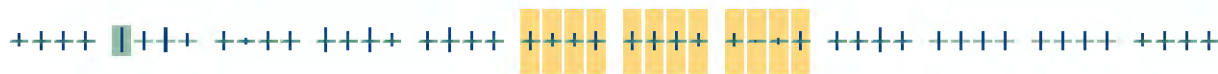
No Data (—)

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

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.





Migratory Bird FAQs

Tell me more about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds.

[Nationwide Avoidance & Minimization Measures for Birds](#) describes measures that can help avoid and minimize impacts to all birds at any location year-round. When birds may be breeding in the area, identifying the locations of any active nests and avoiding their destruction is one of the most effective ways to minimize impacts. To see when birds are most likely to occur and breed in your project area, view the Probability of Presence Summary. [Additional measures](#) or [permits](#) may be advisable depending on the type of activity you are conducting and the type of infrastructure or bird species present on your project site.

What does IPaC use to generate the list of migratory birds that potentially occur in my specified location?

The Migratory Bird Resource List is comprised of [Birds of Conservation Concern \(BCC\)](#) and other species that may warrant special attention in your project location, such as those listed under the Endangered Species Act or the [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) and those species marked as "Vulnerable". See the FAQ "What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?" for more information on the levels of concern covered in the IPaC migratory bird species list.

The migratory bird list generated for your project is derived from data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). The AKN data is based on a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#) and is queried and filtered to return a list of those birds reported as occurring in the 10km grid cell(s) with which your project intersects. These species have been identified as warranting special attention because they are BCC species in that area, an eagle ([Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) requirements may apply), or a species that has a particular vulnerability to offshore activities or development.

Again, the Migratory Bird Resource list includes only a subset of birds that may occur in your project area. It is not representative of all birds that may occur in your project area. To get a list of all birds potentially present in your project area, and to verify survey effort when no results present, please visit the [Rapid Avian Information Locator \(RAIL\) Tool](#).

Why are subspecies showing up on my list?

Subspecies profiles are included on the list of species present in your project area because observations in the AKN for **the species** are being detected. If the species are present, that means that the subspecies may also be present. If a subspecies shows up on your list, you may need to rely on other resources to determine if that subspecies may be present (e.g. your local FWS field office, state surveys, your own surveys).

What does IPaC use to generate the probability of presence graphs for the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location?

The probability of presence graphs associated with your migratory bird list are based on data provided by the [Avian Knowledge Network \(AKN\)](#). This data is derived from a growing collection of [survey, banding, and citizen science datasets](#).

Probability of presence data is continuously being updated as new and better information becomes available. To learn more about how the probability of presence graphs are produced and how to interpret them, go to the Probability of Presence Summary and then click on the "Tell me about these graphs" link.

How do I know if a bird is breeding, wintering, or migrating in my area?

To see what part of a particular bird's range your project area falls within (i.e. breeding, wintering, migrating, or resident), you may query your location using the [RAIL Tool](#) and view the range maps provided for birds in your area at the bottom of the profiles provided for each bird in your results. If a bird on your IPaC migratory bird species list has a breeding season associated with it (indicated by yellow vertical bars on the phenology graph in your "IPaC PROBABILITY OF PRESENCE SUMMARY" at the top of your results list), there may be nests present at some point within the timeframe specified. If "Breeds elsewhere" is indicated, then the bird likely does not breed in your project area.

What are the levels of concern for migratory birds?

Migratory birds delivered through IPaC fall into the following distinct categories of concern:

1. "BCC Rangewide" birds are [Birds of Conservation Concern](#) (BCC) that are of concern throughout their range anywhere within the USA (including Hawaii, the Pacific Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands);
2. "BCC - BCR" birds are BCCs that are of concern only in particular Bird Conservation Regions (BCRs) in the continental USA; and
3. "Non-BCC - Vulnerable" birds are not BCC species in your project area, but appear on your list either because of the [Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act](#) requirements (for eagles) or (for non-eagles) potential susceptibilities in offshore areas from certain types of development or activities (e.g. offshore energy development or longline fishing).

Although it is important to avoid and minimize impacts to all birds, efforts should be made, in particular, to avoid and minimize impacts to the birds on this list, especially BCC species. For more information on avoidance and minimization measures you can implement to help avoid and minimize migratory bird impacts, please see the FAQ

"Tell me more about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds".

Details about birds that are potentially affected by offshore projects

For additional details about the relative occurrence and abundance of both individual bird species and groups of bird species within your project area off the Atlantic Coast, please visit the [Northeast Ocean Data Portal](#). The Portal also offers data and information about other taxa besides birds that may be helpful to you in your project review. Alternately, you may download the bird model results files underlying the portal maps through the [NOAA NCCOS Integrative Statistical Modeling and Predictive Mapping of Marine Bird Distributions and Abundance on the Atlantic Outer Continental Shelf](#) project webpage.

Proper interpretation and use of your migratory bird report

The migratory bird list generated is not a list of all birds in your project area, only a subset of birds of priority concern. To learn more about how your list is generated and see options for identifying what other birds may be in your project area, please see the FAQ "What does IPaC use to generate the migratory birds potentially occurring in my specified location". Please be aware this report provides the "probability of presence" of birds within the 10 km grid cell(s) that overlap your project; not your exact project footprint. On the graphs provided, please look carefully at the survey effort (indicated by the black vertical line) and for the existence of the "no data" indicator (a red horizontal line). A high survey effort is the key component. If the survey effort is high, then the probability of presence score can be viewed as more dependable. In contrast, a low survey effort bar or no data bar means a lack of data and, therefore, a lack of certainty about presence of the species. This list does not represent all birds present in your project area. It is simply a starting point for identifying what birds of concern have the potential to be in your project area, when they might be there, and if they might be breeding (which means nests might be present). The list and associated information help you know what to look for to confirm presence and helps guide implementation of avoidance and minimization measures to eliminate or reduce potential impacts from your project activities, should presence be confirmed. To learn more about avoidance and minimization measures, visit the FAQ "Tell me about avoidance and minimization measures I can implement to avoid or minimize impacts to migratory birds".

Interpreting the Probability of Presence Graphs

Each green bar represents the bird's relative probability of presence in the 10km grid cell(s) your project overlaps during a particular week of the year. A taller bar indicates a higher probability of species presence. The survey effort can be used to establish a level of confidence in the presence score.

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

The probability of presence for each week is calculated as the number of survey events in the week where the species was detected divided by the total number of survey events for that week. For example, if in week 12 there were 20 survey events and the Spotted Towhee was found in 5 of them, the probability of presence of the Spotted Towhee in week 12 is 0.25.

To properly present the pattern of presence across the year, the relative probability of presence is calculated. This is the probability of presence divided by the maximum probability of presence across all weeks. For example, imagine the probability of presence in week 20 for the Spotted Towhee is 0.05, and that the probability of presence at week 12 (0.25) is the maximum of any week of the year. The relative probability of presence on week 12 is $0.25/0.25 = 1$; at week 20 it is $0.05/0.25 = 0.2$.

The relative probability of presence calculated in the previous step undergoes a statistical conversion so that all possible values fall between 0 and 10, inclusive. This is the probability of presence score.

Breeding Season ()

Yellow bars denote a very liberal estimate of the time-frame inside which the bird breeds across its entire range. If there are no yellow bars shown for a bird, it does not breed in your project area.

Survey Effort ()

Vertical black lines superimposed on probability of presence bars indicate the number of surveys performed for that species in the 10km grid cell(s) your project area overlaps.

No Data ()

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

Survey Timeframe

Surveys from only the last 10 years are used in order to ensure delivery of currently relevant information. The exception to this is areas off the Atlantic coast, where bird returns are based on all years of available data, since data in these areas is currently much more sparse.

Facilities

National Wildlife Refuge lands

Any activity proposed on lands managed by the [National Wildlife Refuge](#) system must undergo a 'Compatibility Determination' conducted by the Refuge. Please contact the individual Refuges to discuss any questions or concerns.

There are no refuge lands at this location.

Fish hatcheries

There are no fish hatcheries at this location.

Wetlands in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI)

Impacts to [NWI wetlands](#) and other aquatic habitats may be subject to regulation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act, or other State/Federal statutes.

For more information please contact the Regulatory Program of the local [U.S. Army Corps of Engineers District](#).

Wetland information is not available at this time

This can happen when the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) map service is unavailable, or for very large projects that intersect many wetland areas. Try again, or visit the [NWI map](#) to view wetlands at this location.

Data limitations

The Service's objective of mapping wetlands and deepwater habitats is to produce reconnaissance level information on the location, type and size of these resources. The maps are prepared from the analysis of high altitude imagery. Wetlands are identified based on vegetation, visible hydrology and geography. A margin of error is inherent in the use of imagery; thus, detailed on-the-ground inspection of any particular site may result in revision of the wetland boundaries or classification established through image analysis.

The accuracy of image interpretation depends on the quality of the imagery, the experience of the image analysts, the amount and quality of the collateral data and the amount of ground truth verification work conducted. Metadata should be consulted to determine the date of the source imagery used and any mapping problems.

Wetlands or other mapped features may have changed since the date of the imagery or field work. There may be occasional differences in polygon boundaries or classifications between the information depicted on the map and the actual conditions on site.

Data exclusions

Certain wetland habitats are excluded from the National mapping program because of the limitations of aerial imagery as the primary data source used to detect wetlands. These habitats include seagrasses or submerged aquatic vegetation that are found in the intertidal and subtidal zones of estuaries and nearshore coastal waters. Some deepwater reef communities (coral or tubercid worm reefs) have also been excluded from the inventory. These habitats, because of their depth, go undetected by aerial imagery.

Data precautions

Federal, state, and local regulatory agencies with jurisdiction over wetlands may define and describe wetlands in a different manner than that used in this inventory. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, state, or local government or to establish the geographical scope of the regulatory programs of government agencies. Persons intending to engage in activities involving modifications within or adjacent to wetland areas should seek the advice of appropriate Federal, state, or local agencies concerning specified agency regulatory programs and proprietary jurisdictions that may affect such activities.

Attachment B. Special-Status Species Tables

Special-Status Plant Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal	State	CRPR	Habitat Characteristics	Potential for Occurrence	Rationale
<i>Androsace elongata</i> ssp. <i>acuta</i>	California androsace	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, meadows and seeps, pinyon and juniper woodland, and grassland. Elevation: 492–3,937 feet. Blooming period: March	No	Suitable habitat not present
<i>Astragalus hornii</i> var. <i>hornii</i>	Horn's milk-vetch	None	None	1B.1	Lake margins and alkaline soils in meadows, seeps, and playas. Elevation: 196–2,788 feet. Blooming period: May–October	No	Suitable soils and habitat not present
<i>Astragalus preussii</i> var. <i>laxiflorus</i>	Lancaster milk-vetch	None	None	1B.1	Chenopod scrub. Elevation: elevation range unknown. Blooming period: March–May	No	Perennial; not observed
<i>Calochortus clavatus</i> var. <i>gracilis</i>	slender mariposa lily	None	None	1B.2	Chaparral, coastal scrub, grassland. Elevation: 1,050–3,280 feet. Blooming period: March–June	No	Suitable habitat not present
<i>Calochortus palmeri</i> var. <i>palmeri</i>	Palmer's mariposa lily	None	None	1B.2	Mesic soils in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forests, meadows and seeps. Elevation: 3,280–7,839 feet. Blooming period: April–July	No	Suitable soils and habitat not present
<i>Calochortus striatus</i>	alkali mariposa lily	None	None	1B.2	Alkaline and mesic soils in chaparral, chenopod scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, meadows, seeps, desert grassland. Elevation: 230–5,232 feet. Blooming period: April–June	No	Suitable soils not present
<i>Calystegia peirsonii</i>	Peirson's morning-glory	None	None	4.2	Chaparral, chenopod scrub, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, lower montane coniferous forest, grassland. Elevation: 98–4,920 feet. Blooming period: April–June	No	Perennial; not observed
<i>Canbya candida</i>	white pygmy-poppy	None	None	4.2	Gravelly, sandy, or granitic soils in Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland. Elevation: 1,968–4,789 feet. Blooming period: March–June	No	Suitable habitat not present
<i>Castilleja plagiotoma</i>	Mojave paintbrush	None	None	4.3	Great Basin scrub (alluvial soils), lower montane coniferous forests, Joshua tree, pinyon and juniper woodland. Elevation: 984–8,200 feet. Blooming period: April–June	No	Suitable habitat not present
<i>Chorizanthe parryi</i> var. <i>parryi</i>	Parry's spineflower	None	None	1B.1	Sandy or rocky openings in chaparral, coastal scrub, cismontane woodland, and grassland. Elevation: 902–4,001 feet. Blooming period: April–June	No	Suitable habitat not present

Special-Status Plant Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal	State	CRPR	Habitat Characteristics	Potential for Occurrence	Rationale
<i>Chorizanthe spinosa</i>	Mojave spineflower	None	None	4.2	Sometimes alkaline soils in chenopod scrub, Joshua tree woodland, Mojavean desert scrub, and playas. Elevation: 20–4,264 feet. Blooming period: March–July	No	Suitable habitat not present
<i>Cryptantha clokeyi</i>	Clokey's cryptantha	None	None	1B.2	Mojavean desert scrub. Elevation: 2,378–4,477 feet. Blooming period: April	No	Suitable habitat not present
<i>Eriastrum rosamondense</i>	Rosamond eriastrum	None	None	1B.1	Alkaline hummocks in often sandy soil in openings of chenopod scrub and the edges of vernal pools. Elevation: 2,296–2,345 feet. Blooming period: April–July	No	Suitable habitat not present
<i>Eriophyllum mohavense</i>	Barstow woolly sunflower	None	None	1B.2	Chenopod scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, and playas. Elevation: 1,640–3,149 feet. Blooming period: March–May	No	Suitable habitat not present
<i>Gilia interior</i>	inland gilia	None	None	4.3	Rocky soils in Cismontane or Joshua tree woodland and lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 2,296–5,577 feet. Blooming period: March–May	No	Suitable habitat/soils not present
<i>Gilia latiflora ssp. cuyamensis</i>	Cuyama gilia	None	None	4.3	Sandy soil in pinyon and juniper woodland. Elevation: 1,952–6,560 feet., Blooming period: April–June	No	Suitable habitat not present
<i>Goodmania luteola</i>	golden goodmania	None	None	4.2	Alkaline or clay soils in Mojavean desert scrub, meadows, seeps, playas, and grassland. Elevation: 66–7,216 feet. Blooming period: April–August	No	Suitable soils not present
<i>Loeflingia squarrosa var. artemisiarum</i>	sagebrush loeflingia	None	None	2B.2	Sandy soil in desert dunes, Great Basin scrub, and Sonoran desert scrub. Elevation: 2,296–5,297 feet. Blooming period: April–May	No	Suitable habitat not present
<i>Lycium torreyi</i>	Torrey's box-thorn	None	None	4.2	Coastal scrub and Sonoran desert scrub. Elevation: –10–3,660 feet. Blooming period: January–November	No	Suitable habitat not present. Perennial; not observed
<i>Mentzelia ravenii</i>	Raven's blazing-star	None	None	1B.3	Mojavean desert scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland, Joshua tree woodland. Decomposed granite, flats, gravelly, roadsides, sandy, slopes, washes. Elevation: 2,625–3,610 feet. Blooming period: Mar-May	No	Outside of elevational range

Special-Status Plant Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal	State	CRPR	Habitat Characteristics	Potential for Occurrence	Rationale
<i>Monardella exilis</i>	Mojave monardella	None	None	4.2	Sandy soils in desert dunes, Great Basin, chenopod, and Mojavean desert scrub, Joshua tree or pinyon and juniper woodland, and lower montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 1,970–6,725 feet. Blooming period: April–September	No	Suitable habitat not present
<i>Muilla coronata</i>	crowned muilla	None	None	4.2	Chenopod scrub, Mojavean desert scrub, Joshua tree and pinyon and juniper woodland. Elevation: 2,509–6,429 feet. Blooming period: March–May	No	Suitable habitat not present
<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> var. <i>brachyclada</i>	short-joint beavertail	None	None	1B.2	Chaparral, Mojavean desert scrub, Joshua tree, pinyon and juniper woodland. Elevation: 1,394–5,904 feet. Blooming period: April–August	No	Suitable habitat not present
<i>Perideridia pringlei</i>	adobe yampah	None	None	4.3	Serpentine or often clay soils in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, pinyon and juniper woodland. Elevation: 984–5,904 feet. Blooming period: April–July	No	Suitable soils not present
<i>Puccinellia simplex</i>	California alkali grass	None	None	1B.2	Alkaline and vernal mesic soils in sinks, flats, and lake margins of chenopod scrub, meadows, seeps, grassland, and vernal pools. Elevation: 5–3,050 feet. Blooming period: March–May	No	Suitable soils not present
<i>Yucca brevifolia</i>	Joshua tree	None	SC	None	Mojave desert scrub, on flats and slopes. Elevation: 1,300–6,560 feet. Blooming period: April–May (Jepson Flora Project 2021)	No	Not observed

Source for all plant species habitat characteristics with a CRPR value is: California Native Plant Society (CNPS). 2023 (INSERT DATE). Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants (online edition, v-9.5). Sacramento, CA: CNPS. <http://www.rareplants.cnps.org/>.

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BLM: Bureau of Land Management; CDFW: California Department of Fish and Wildlife; CRPR: California Rare Plant Rank; USDA: U.S. Department of Agriculture; USFWS: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Special-Status Plant Species Table

Species Status:

Federal (BLM, USDA, USFWS)

FE Endangered

FT Threatened

FC Federal Candidate Species

FSS Forest Service Sensitive

BLMS-A BLM Sensitive (known to occur on BLM lands)

BLMS-B BLM Sensitive (not known to occur on BLM lands)

State (CDFW)

SE Endangered

ST Threatened

SC Candidate

SR Rare

SC State Candidate Species

WL Watch List

CRPR

1A Plants presumed extirpated in California and either rare or extinct elsewhere

1B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and elsewhere

2A Plants Presumed extirpated in California, but more common elsewhere

2B Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, but more common elsewhere

3 Plants about which we need more information - review list

4 Plants of limited distribution - watch list

CRPR Threat Code Extension

None Plants lacking any threat information

.1 Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened; high degree and immediacy of threat)

.2 Moderately threatened in California (20–80% of occurrences threatened; moderate degree and immediacy of threat)

.3 Not very threatened in California (<20% of occurrences threatened; low degree and immediacy of threat or no current threats known)

Special-Status Wildlife Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal	State	Habitat Characteristics	Citation	Potential for Occurrence	Rationale
Invertebrates							
<i>Bombus crotchii</i>	Crotch's bumble bee	None	SCE	Occurs primarily in California, ranging through most of southwestern California from the coast and coastal ranges, through the Central Valley, and to the adjacent foothills. Also range into Baja California, Mexico and southwest Nevada near the California border. Historically common throughout the southern two-thirds of California but now absent from most of it. Known to inhabit open grassland and shrublands. Requires floral resources and undisturbed nesting and overwintering sites. This species is classified as a short-tongued species, whose food plants include open flowers with short corollas particularly in families Fabaceae, Apocynaceae, Asteraceae, Lamiaceae, Hydrophyllaceae, Asclepiadaceae and Boraginaceae. Known to produce annual colonies and typically nest underground and may rely on sufficient availability of rodent or other animal burrows to provide potential nesting sites. The flight period for Crotch bumble bee queens in California is from late February to late October. The flight period for workers and males is from late March through September. Mated queens overwinter in soft debris, leaf litter, or disturbed soils and emerge in early spring to feed and search for a new colony site (CDFW 2019). Nests are also sometimes located above ground in tufts of grass, old bird nests, rock pile, or cavities in dead trees. (ICUN 2023).	CDFW 2019. Evaluation of the Petition from Xerces society, Defenders of Wildlife, and The Center For Food Safety to List Four Species of Bumblebees as Endangered Under the California Endangered Species Act. Available online: https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=166804&inline IUCN 2023. The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species. Version 2022-2. https://www.iucnredlist.org	No	No suitable habitat within the Study Area

Special-Status Wildlife Species Table

[illegible]

Special-Status Wildlife Species Table

<i>Rana draytonii</i>	California red-legged frog	FT	SSC	Aquatic breeding habitat is generally found in still or slow-moving water and can have a wide range of edge and emergent cover amounts. In streams and creeks, frogs have been documented in low, moderate, high, and extreme gradients ranging from 0.4 percent to 21.0 percent slopes; however, the most stable populations and the highest breeding densities occur in low and moderate stream gradient types (less than 4 percent) with minimal scouring flows. Breed from November to May and breeding sites typically retain water for a minimum of 20 weeks to allow for tadpole development and metamorphosis. Breeding sites typically also contain shelter such as vegetation, rocks, or other cover and water more than 0.7 m deep. Typically use partially shaded pools and creeks with emergent vegetation as breeding habitat containing shelter such as vegetation, rocks, or other cover and water more than 0.7 m deep but the species can deposit eggs in a large variety of habitats. Also typically deposit egg masses in relatively shallow water (less than 38 cm) on emergent vegetation within 1 meter of shore, but can deposit eggs on a wide variety of substrates including boulders and cobbled substrate and submerged tips of overhanging branches and up to 12 m from shore in water up to 3.2 m deep. Can successfully breed in ponds with water temperatures up to 30o C. Ponds or streams completely choked with emergent vegetation such as cattails or giant reed (<i>Arundo</i> sp.) are generally considered unsuitable for breeding because the dense vegetation can impede adult movement. Non-breeding aquatic habitat is found in similar aquatic features as breeding habitat but these features may not hold water long enough for the species to successfully	USFWS. 2022. California Red-Legged Frog (<i>Rana draytonii</i>) 5-Year Review. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office. December 2022. Sacramento, California	No	No suitable habitat within the Study Area
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Special-Status Wildlife Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal	State	Habitat Characteristics	Citation	Potential for Occurrence	Rationale
				complete its aquatic life cycle. While generally found in freshwater habitats, can survive in saline water for short periods and have been observed in salinities up to 36 ppt. Non-breeding aquatic features provide habitat for foraging, shelter, movement, and other essential behaviors. In addition to the aquatic features used for breeding, aquatic non-breeding habitat may include plunge pools within intermittent creeks, seeps, quiet water refugia during high water flows, and springs of sufficient flow to withstand the summer dry period. Readily use disturbed areas such as channelized creeks and drainage ditches as aquatic habitat. Suitable upland habitat for the California red-legged frog includes nearly any terrestrial area within 100 m of breeding or non-breeding aquatic habitat that contains cover features such as dense riparian vegetation, wood or rock debris, burrows, or anthropogenic cover including discarded tires and wooden boards. Dispersal habitat consists of terrestrial areas up to 3.2 km away from breeding and non-breeding aquatic habitat used to move along and between watersheds during long-distance dispersal events (USFWS 2022).			
Reptiles							
<i>Actinemys pallida</i>	southwestern pond turtle	FPT	SSC	Ranges throughout California except for Inyo and Mono Counties. Generally occurs in various water bodies including permanent and ephemeral systems either natural or artificial. Upland habitat that is at least moderately undisturbed is required for nesting and overwintering, in soils that are loose enough for excavation (Thomson et al. 2016).	Thomson, Robert C., Wright, Amber N., and Shaffer H. Bradley. 2016. California Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern. University of California Press Berkeley, CA.	No	No suitable habitat within the Study Area

Special-Status Wildlife Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal	State	Habitat Characteristics	Citation	Potential for Occurrence	Rationale
<i>Anniella pulchra</i>	Northern California legless lizard	None	SSC	Generally found in habitats with a relatively sparse amount of vegetation including coastal sand dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodland, desert scrub, grassland, and riparian zones. Specifically, requires sandy to loose loamy substrates suitable for burrowing, and avoids areas with gravel or larger sized substrates and those with greater than 10% clay content. Also tends to avoid non-native grasslands, iceplant fields, and other non-native dominated herbaceous communities (Thomson et al. 2016). Occurs from the southern edge of the San Joaquin River in northern Contra Costa County south to Ventura County, south of which there is a wide area where the species of <i>Anniella</i> is or are unknown. Occurs in scattered locations in the San Joaquin Valley, along the southern Sierra Nevada Mountains, on the desert side of the Tehachapi Mountains, and part of the San Gabriel Mountains. Two melanistic or dusky populations occur. One is in coastal dunes from Morro Bay south to the mouth of the Santa Maria River in San Luis Obispo County. The other, recognized as <i>Anniella pulchra nigra</i> , occurs in beach dunes on the Monterey Peninsula and on the southern coast of Monterey Bay south of the Salinas River in Monterey County (Nafis 20XX).	Thomson, Robert C., Wright, Amber N., and Shaffer H. Bradley. 2016. California Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern. University of California Press Berkeley, CA. Nafis, Gary. 20XX. California Herps: A Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians of California. Available online: http://www.californiaherps.com/	No	No suitable habitat within the Study Area

Special-Status Wildlife Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal	State	Habitat Characteristics	Citation	Potential for Occurrence	Rationale
<i>Anniella stebbinsi</i>	Southern California legless lizard	None	SSC	Little is known about this species and this information is based on <i>Anniella pulchra</i> before it was split into five species. Occurs in sparsely vegetated areas of beach dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodland, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces (Papenfuss and Parham 2013). Found throughout southern California south of the Transverse Ranges into northern Baja California, Mexico. Populations in the Tehachapi and Piute Mountains of Kern County are disjunct from the main distribution of this species to the south. Therefore, the distribution of <i>Anniella stebbinsi</i> is presumably bisected by southern populations of <i>Anniella pulchra</i> ranging from the Santa Barbara region into the Antelope Valley (Nafis 20XX).	Papenfuss, T.J., and J.F. Parham. 2013. Four New Species of California Legless Lizards (<i>Anniella</i>). Breviora, Number 536:1-17. Nafis, Gary. 20XX. California Herps: A Guide to Reptiles and Amphibians of California. Available online: http://www.californiaherps.com/	No	No suitable habitat within the Study Area
<i>Arizona elegans occidentalis</i>	California glossy snake	None	SSC	Ranges in the cismontane portion of southern California, the southern portion of the Central Coast Ranges, and in isolated pockets up to the Alameda and San Joaquin County border. Generally found in open desert, grasslands, shrublands, chaparral, and woodlands. Some evidence of open and sandy habitat preference exists, but specific habitat requirements for this species aren't known (Thomson et al. 2016).	Thomson, Robert C., Wright, Amber N., and Shaffer H. Bradley. 2016. California Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern. University of California Press Berkeley, CA.	No	No suitable habitat within the Study Area
<i>Gopherus agassizii</i>	Mohave desert tortoise	FT	ST	Occupies flats and slopes dominated by creosote bush scrub at lower elevations, and rocky slopes in blackbrush and juniper woodland at higher elevations. Likes sandy-gravel friable soil and sparse cover of low-growing shrubs (USFWS 2011).	USFWS. 2011. Revised Recovery Plan for the Mojave Population of Desert Tortoise (<i>Gopherus agassizii</i>). USFWS; Sacramento, CA.	No	Suitable habitat not present; Site is surrounded by development

Special-Status Wildlife Species Table

<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>	Federal	State	Habitat Characteristics	Citation	Potential for Occurrence	Rationale
<i>Phrynosoma blainvillii</i>	coast horned lizard	None	SSC	Ranges in the southern half of California outside of the desert, along the foothills of the Sierra Nevada Mountains to Butte County, and along the Central Coast ranges up to Contra Costa County. Generally occurs in sage scrub, dunes, alluvial scrub, annual grassland, chaparral, oak, riparian, and Joshua tree woodland, coniferous forest, and saltbush scrub. Needs loose, fine soils for burrowing, open areas for basking, and dense foliage for cover. Negatively associated with Argentine ants (<i>Linepithema humi</i>) (Thomson et al. 2016).	Thomson, Robert C., Wright, Amber N., and Shaffer H. Bradley. 2016. California Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern. University of California Press Berkeley, CA.	Low	Unlikely to occur due to disturbed habitat.
<i>Thamnophis hammondi</i>	two-striped gartersnake	None	SSC	Ranges in cismontane southern California with some occurrences in Monterey and San Luis Obispo Counties and southern San Benito County. Generally found in or near permanent and intermittent freshwater streams, creeks, and pools, as well as stock ponds and other artificial aquatic habitats bordered by dense vegetation. Associated habitat includes willow, oak woodlands, chaparral, brushland and coniferous forest from sea level to 8,000 feet elevation (Thomson et al. 2016).	Thomson, Robert C., Wright, Amber N., and Shaffer H. Bradley. 2016. California Amphibian and Reptile Species of Special Concern. University of California Press Berkeley, CA.	No	No suitable habitat within the Study Area

Birds

Special-Status Wildlife Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal	State	Habitat Characteristics	Citation	Potential for Occurrence	Rationale
<i>Agelaius tricolor</i>	tricolored blackbird	None	ST, SSC	Mostly a year-round resident in California. Common locally throughout Central Valley and in coastal districts from Sonoma County south. Breeds locally in northeastern California. In winter, becomes more widespread along the central coast and San Francisco Bay area, and can be found in portions of the Colorado Desert. Preferred nesting habitat includes cattails (<i>Typha</i> spp.), bulrushes (<i>Schoenoplectus</i> spp.), Himalayan blackberry (<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>), and agricultural silage. Dense vegetation is preferred but heavily lodged cattails not burned in recent years may preclude settlement. Need access to open water. Strips of emergent vegetation along canals are avoided as nest sites unless they are about 30 feet or more wide but in some ponds, especially where associated with Himalayan blackberries and deep water, settlement may be in narrower fetches of cattails. (CWHR Program Staff 2008).	CWHR Program Staff 2008. "Tricolored blackbird", California Wildlife Habitat Relationships System Life History Accounts and Range Maps. Available online: https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CWHR/Life-History-and-Range . CDFW Biogeographic Data Branch; Sacramento, CA	No	No suitable habitat within the Study Area
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	golden eagle	BGEPA	FP	Uncommon resident in hills and mountains throughout California, and an uncommon migrant and winter resident in the Central Valley and Mojave Desert. Prefers rolling foothills and mountain terrain, wide arid plateaus deeply cut by streams and canyons, open mountain slopes, cliffs, and rock outcrops. (Polite et al. 1990)	Polite, C., Pratt, J., Kiff, L. 1990. "Golden Eagle," California Wildlife Habitat Relationships System Life History Accounts and Range Maps. https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=1681&inline=1	No	No suitable habitat within the Study Area

Special-Status Wildlife Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal	State	Habitat Characteristics	Citation	Potential for Occurrence	Rationale
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	short-eared owl	None	SSC	Found in open, treeless areas with elevated sites for perches, and dense vegetation for roosting and nesting. Associated with perennial grasslands, prairies, dunes, meadows, irrigated lands, and saline and fresh emergent wetlands. Breeds in coastal areas in Del Norte and Humboldt Counties, San Francisco Bay Delta, northeastern Modoc plateau, east Sierras from Lake Tahoe to Inyo County and San Joaquin Valley. Winters in the Central Valley, western Sierra Nevada foothills and along the coastline (CWHR Program Staff 2005).	CWHR Program Staff. 2005. "Short-eared Owl," California Wildlife Habitat Relationships System Life History Accounts and Range Maps. https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=1879&inline=1	No	No suitable habitat within the Study Area
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	burrowing owl	None	SCE	Resident in much of the state in open, dry grasslands and various desert habitats. Requires open areas with mammal burrows; especially those of California ground squirrel (<i>Otospermophilus beecheyi</i>) Inhabits rolling hills, grasslands, fallow fields, sparsely vegetated desert scrub, vacant lots and other open human disturbed lands such as airports and golf courses. Absent from northwest coast and elevations above 5,500 feet (CWHR Program Staff 1999).	CWHR Program Staff. 1999. "Burrowing Owl," California Wildlife Habitat Relationships System Life History Accounts and Range Maps. https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=1871&inline=1	Moderate	Habitat within the Study Area, though disturbed, could support burrowing owls. Mammal burrows were observed within the Study Area; however no burrowing owls or burrowing owl sign were observed.

Special-Status Wildlife Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal	State	Habitat Characteristics	Citation	Potential for Occurrence	Rationale
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's hawk	None	ST	Nests in oak savanna and cottonwood riparian areas adjacent to foraging habitat of grasslands, agricultural fields, and pastures where they often follow farm equipment to gather killed and maimed rodents. Increasingly also nests in sparse stands of gum trees (<i>Eucalyptus</i> spp.) and Australian pines (<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>) and often forage along roadsides and grassy highway medians. Breeding resident in the Central Valley, Klamath Basin, Northeastern Plateau, and in juniper-sagebrush flats of Lassen County. Limited breeding reported from Lanfair Valley, Owens Valley, Fish Lake Valley, and Antelope Valley. Winters primarily in Argentina, with most birds absent from California October through February, though a few overwinter in the Sacramento-San Joaquin River Delta. Prolific migrant through southern California in spring and fall, with large mixed-age groups of birds frequently observed kettling high overhead on thermals or foraging together on freshly cut agricultural fields (CWHR Program Staff 2006). Regulatory buffer of 1,320 feet (¼ mile) from active nests. Buffer should be increased to 1/2 mile if nesting area is away from urban development (CDFW 1994)	CWHR Program Staff. 2006. "Swainson's Hawk," California Wildlife Habitat Relationships System Life History Accounts and Range Maps. https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=1595&inline=1 CDFW. 1994. Staff Report Regarding Mitigation for Impacts to Swainson's Hawks in the Central Valley of California. Accessed February, 2022 https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=83992&inline	No	No suitable habitat within the Study Area

Special-Status Wildlife Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal	State	Habitat Characteristics	Citation	Potential for Occurrence	Rationale
<i>Charadrius montanus</i>	mountain plover	None	SSC	Does not nest in California. Present in the state November through March in open grasslands and plowed fields with no or very short vegetation. Found in flocks mostly on the west side of the Central Valley from Colusa County south to Kern County, Carrizo Plain, Antelope Valley, Imperial Valley, and western Riverside County. Single individuals are rarely found on beaches or offshore islands (CWHR Program Staff 2008).	CWHR Program Staff. 2008. "Mountain Plover," California Wildlife Habitat Relationships System Life History Accounts and Range Maps. https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=1733&inline=1	No	No nesting habitat within the Study Area
<i>Charadrius nivosus nivosus</i>	western snowy plover	FT	SSC	Coastal populations nest on sandy or gravelly dune-backed beaches, sand spits, and on estuarine salt pans and lagoons (USFWS 2005). Inland populations nest along barren to sparsely vegetated flats and along shores of alkaline and saline lakes, reservoirs, ponds, braided river channels, agricultural wastewater ponds, and salt evaporation ponds (Shuford and Gardali 2008). Inland nesting occurs at Salton Sea, Mono Lake, and isolated sites on the shores of alkali lakes in northeastern California, the Central Valley, and southeastern deserts (CWHR Program Staff 2008).	USFWS. 2005. Designation of Critical Habitat for the Pacific Coast Population of the Western Snowy Plover (<i>Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus</i>). Federal Register Vol. 70 (188): 56969-57018 Shuford, W.D. and Gardali, T., editors. 2008. California Bird Species of Special Concern CWHR Program Staff. 2008. California Wildlife Habitat Relationships System Life History Accounts and Range Maps. Available online: https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CWHR/Life-History-and-Range . CDFW Biogeographic Data Branch; Sacramento, CA	No	No suitable habitat within the Study Area

Special-Status Wildlife Species Table

<i>Scientific Name</i>	Common Name	Federal	State	Habitat Characteristics	Citation	Potential for Occurrence	Rationale
<i>Circus hudsonius</i>	northern harrier	None	SSC	Nests on the ground in patches of dense, tall vegetation in undisturbed areas. Breed and forage in a variety of open habitats such as marshes, wet meadows, weedy borders of lakes, rivers and streams, grasslands, pastures, croplands, sagebrush flats, and desert sinks (Shuford and Gardali 2008).	Shuford, W. D., and Gardali, T., editors. 2008. California Bird Species of Special Concern: A Ranked Assessment of Species, Subspecies, and Distinct Populations of Birds of Immediate Conservation Concern in California. Studies of Western Birds 1. Western Field Ornithologists, Camarillo, California, and California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento.	No	No suitable habitat within the Study Area

Special-Status Wildlife Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal	State	Habitat Characteristics	Citation	Potential for Occurrence	Rationale
<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>	California condor	FE	SE, FP	Formerly ranged across much of North America, but over the course of the 20th Century, disappeared over nearly its entire range. Dwindled to such small numbers that by the 1980's, all remaining birds were removed from the wild to a captive rearing program. In the 1990's, began being re-released, and now the species has re-established in the foothills of the southern Sierra Nevada Range, across the Tehachapi Range and through the Transverse Ranges from Los Angeles County to Santa Barbara County, and up the Coast Range Mountains to Big Sur and Pinnacles National Park. Nests in cavities located on steep rock formations or in the burned out hollows of old-growth coast redwoods (<i>Sequoia semervirens</i>) or giant sequoias (<i>Sequoiadendron giganteum</i>). Less commonly uses cliff ledges or large old nests of other bird species. Forages in open terrain of foothill grassland and oak savanna habitats, and at coastal sites in central California (USFWS 2013).	USFWS. 2013. California Condor (<i>Gymnogyps californianus</i>) 5-Year Review: Summary and Evaluation. USFWS; Pacific Southwest Region.	No	No suitable habitat within the Study Area

Special-Status Wildlife Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal	State	Habitat Characteristics	Citation	Potential for Occurrence	Rationale
<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>	loggerhead shrike	None	SSC	Shrublands and open woodlands with a fair amount of grass cover and areas of bare ground. Requires tall shrubs or trees, fences, or power lines for hunting perches and territorial advertisement. Also requires open areas of short grasses, forbs, or bare ground for hunting, large shrubs or trees for nest placement, and thorny vegetation or barbed wire fences for impaling prey. Ranges across most of the state, but absent from the highest mountains and the northwest forests and coast (Shuford and Gardali 2008).	Shuford, W. D., and Gardali, T., editors. 2008. California Bird Species of Special Concern: A Ranked Assessment of Species, Subspecies, and Distinct Populations of Birds of Immediate Conservation Concern in California. Studies of Western Birds 1. Western Field Ornithologists, Camarillo, California, and California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento.	No	No suitable habitat within the Study Area
<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>	coastal California gnatcatcher	FT	SSC	Strongly associated with coastal scrub, sage scrub, and coastal succulent scrub communities. Ranges from southern Ventura County east across the coastal side of the Transverse Ranges to just west of Palm Springs, and south through Orange and San Diego Counties into Baja California (USFWS 2010).	USFWS. 2010. coastal California gnatcatcher (<i>Polioptila californica californica</i>) 5-year Review: Summary and Evaluation. USFWS; Carlsbad, CA.	No	No suitable habitat within the Study Area

Special-Status Wildlife Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal	State	Habitat Characteristics	Citation	Potential for Occurrence	Rationale
<i>Toxostoma lecontei</i>	Le Conte's thrasher (San Joaquin Valley population)	None	SSC	Species is more widespread and numerous across the Mohave Desert, but the San Joaquin Valley population (residing from the Coalinga area in Fresno County south to the Tulare Lake Basin and Carrizo Plain) has declined precipitously with conversion of the land to agricultural use. Prefers gentle to rolling, well-drained slopes bisected with dry washes; conditions found most often on bajadas or alluvial fans. Occupied habitats are moderately to sparsely vegetated with saltbush (<i>Atriplex</i> spp.) with bare ground or patchy, sparse, low-growing grass (Shuford and Gardali 2008).	Shuford, W. D., and Gardali, T., editors. 2008. California Bird Species of Special Concern: A Ranked Assessment of Species, Subspecies, and Distinct Populations of Birds of Immediate Conservation Concern in California. Studies of Western Birds 1. Western Field Ornithologists, Camarillo, California, and California Department of Fish and Game, Sacramento.	No	No suitable habitat within the Study Area
<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>	least Bell's vireo	FE	SE	Once occupied much of the Central Valley, but has disappeared from most its former range, and is now restricted to southern California from southern Inyo and Monterey Counties south through the South Coast and Inland Empire regions. Obligate riparian breeder, favoring cottonwood (<i>Populus</i> spp.), willow (<i>Salix</i> spp.), and oak (<i>Quercus</i> spp.) woodlands, and mule fat (<i>Baccharis salicifolia</i>) scrub along watercourses (USFWS 2006).	USFWS. 2006. Least Bell's Vireo (<i>Vireo bellii pusillus</i>) 5-Year Review: Summary and Evaluation. USFWS; Carlsbad, CA.	No	No suitable habitat within the Study Area
Mammals							

Special-Status Wildlife Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal	State	Habitat Characteristics	Citation	Potential for Occurrence	Rationale
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's big-eared bat	None	SSC	There are currently two accepted subspecies of <i>C. townsendii</i> whose ranges include California: <i>C. t. pallescens</i> and <i>C. t. townsendii</i>. This species has a broad range in the western U.S., occupying montane forests dominated by pine, fir, and aspen trees as well as subalpine areas and arid desert habitats (Adams 2003, Kunz and Martin 1982). Roosting commonly occurs in caves and cave-like structures, including anthropogenic mines and buildings, bridges, and hollow trees (WBWG 2005). Abandoned buildings are typically used in summer months, with a preference of caves and mines in the winter (Adams 2003). Maternity colonies are relatively well documented compared to other species. These colonies form between March and June and can hold between a few individuals and several hundred individuals (WBWG 2005). These maternity colonies will almost exclusively be found in caves and cave-like systems. Townsend's big-eared bats are extremely sensitive to disturbance and will relocate roosts at minimal signs of human activity (Kunz and martin 1982). Ranges throughout California except for high elevation portions of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Generally prefers mesic habitats but known to occur in all non-alpine habitats of California. This species may use different roosting sites for day and night (CWHR Program Staff 2000).	Adams, R. 2003. Bats of the Rocky Mountain West: a natural history, ecology, and conservation. Boulder, CO. University Press of Colorado. Kunz, T. H., and R. A. Martin. 1982. <i>Plecotus townsendii</i>. American Society of Mammalogists, Mammalian Species, 175: 1-6. WBWG. 2005. Western Bat Species: <i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i> Townsend's big-eared bat. Western Bat Working Group. Available at: http://wbwg.org/western-bat-species/ CWHR Program Staff. 2000. "Townsend's Big-Eared Bat," California Wildlife Habitat Relationships System Life History Accounts and Range Maps. https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=2347&inline=1	No	No suitable roosting habitat within the Study Area

Special-Status Wildlife Species Table

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federal	State	Habitat Characteristics	Citation	Potential for Occurrence	Rationale
<i>Onychomys torridus ramona</i>	southern grasshopper mouse	None	SSC	Historically, inhabited mesas and valleys along the Pacific slope of the Peninsular and Transverse Ranges and extreme northwestern Baja California. Currently ranges southward from Los Angeles County to the Mexican border, generally west of the desert. Inhabits a variety of low, open and semi-open flat, sandy, valley floor scrub habitats including coastal sage scrub, mixed chaparral, low sagebrush, riparian scrub, and annual grassland with scattered shrubs (Bolster 1998).	Bolster, B.C., editor. 1998. Terrestrial Mammal Species of Special Concern in California. Draft Final Report prepared by P.V. Brylski, P.W. Collins, E.D. Pierson, W.E. Rainey and T.E. Kucera. Report submitted to California Department of Fish and Game Wildlife Management Division.	Low	Unlikely to occur due to disturbed habitat and surrounding development
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger	None	SSC	Ranges across nearly all of California except northernmost Humboldt and Del Norte Counties. Most abundant in drier open stages of moist shrub, forest, and herbaceous habitats, with friable soils (Ahlborn and White 1990).	Ahlborn, G., White, M. 1990. "American Badger," California Wildlife Habitat Relationships System Life History Accounts and Range Maps. https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=2597&inline=1	No	Unlikely to occur due to disturbed habitat and surrounding development. No badger burrows observed

Special-Status Wildlife Species Table

<i>Scientific Name</i>	<i>Common Name</i>	<i>Federal</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Habitat Characteristics</i>	<i>Citation</i>	<i>Potential for Occurrence</i>	<i>Rationale</i>
<i>Xerospermophilus mohavensis</i>	Mohave ground squirrel	None	ST	Ranges in the western half of the Mojave Desert but does not occur in the Victorville-Hesperia metropolitan area. Generally occurs in most desert scrub communities and Joshua tree woodland (CWHR Program Staff 1990). Specifically, this species strongly prefers spiny hopsage (<i>Grayia spinosa</i>) and winter fat (<i>Krascheninnikovia lanata</i>) (Leitner 2017).	CWHR Program Staff. 1990. "Mohave Ground Squirrel," California Wildlife Habitat Relationships System Life History Accounts and Range Maps. https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=2419&inline=1 Barbara M. Leitner and Philip Leitner "Diet of the Mohave Ground Squirrel (<i>Xerospermophilus mohavensis</i>) in Relation to Season and Rainfall," Western North American Naturalist 77(1), 1-13, (21 February 2017). https://doi.org/10.3398/064.077.0102	No	Suitable habitat not present; site is surrounded by development

USFWS: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; CDFW: California Department of Fish and Wildlife

Species Names and Status Follows; California Department of Fish and Wildlife. July 2023. Special Animals List. Available on-line: <https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDDB/Plants-and-Animals> CDFW Biogeographic Data Branch. Sacramento, CA.

Species Status:

Federal (USFWS-USFS-BLM)	State (CDFW)
BGEPA Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act	SE Endangered
FE Endangered	ST Threatened
FT Threatened	SCE Candidate Endangered
FCE Candidate Endangered	SCT Candidate Threatened
FCT Candidate Threatened	SCD Candidate for delisting
FCD Candidate for delisting	FP Fully Protected
FSS Forest Service Sensitive	SSC Species of Special Concern
BLMS Bureau of Land Management Sensitive	

Attachment C. Survey Photographs



Photograph 1. View looking southeast from the northwest corner of the Study Area.



Photograph 2. View looking northeast from the southwest corner of the Study Area.



Photograph 3. View looking northwest from the southeast corner of the Study Area.



Photograph 4. View of Study Area looking west.



Photograph 5. View of Study Area looking east.



Photograph 6. View of depression along the western edge of the Study Area looking northwest.