Date: 19 September 2020

From: Mark J. Bellini, MS
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To: Mr. Norman Kulla
162 Wadsworth Avenue
Santa Monica, CA 90405
310-387-9335 (mobile)
nkulla@aol.com
A principal, IMOR LLC

Re: Biological Assessment Memorandum for 12774 Banyan Street, Rancho Cucamonga, CA

Dear Mr. Kulla,

On 22 November 2016 a Biological Evaluation (BE) report was prepared for the property located at 12774 Banyan Street, Rancho Cucamonga, which addressed potential impacts to sensitive biological resources triggered by a proposal to develop the property with a 10 lot residential housing development (proposed action). This memorandum has been prepared to address:

- Any changes in biological conditions at the site in the intervening time frame since the 2016 report.
- Change to the proposed action – now 9 lots are planned as opposed to the 10 lot subdivision proposed in 2016.

Scope of Work

- On 3 September 2020 a Sentinel Science biologist performed a site visit and compared conditions at the site with respect to conditions that existed during the site visit in 2016 in order to determine if significant changes have occurred.
- We have reviewed the sensitive species list maintained by the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) for the Cucamonga Peak USGS 7.5-minute quadrangle and compared the habitat requirements of the listed species to conditions at the site.

CONCLUSION

Nesting Migratory and Special Status Birds: The subject property possesses suitable habitat for nesting birds. The following avian species were noted during the recent site inspection; red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), Great-horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), northern mockingbird (*Mimus polyglottos*), bushtit (*Psaltriparus minimus*), California scrub-jay

(*Aphelocoma californica*), American crow (*Corvus brachyrhynchos*), Acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*). Although not observed during the site inspection, the following special status birds have the potential to occur: Cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*) and loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*). In order to prevent impacts to nesting migratory and special status birds, the following measure should be implemented:

1. Initial ground clearing and vegetation removal that occurs during the nesting season (Feb 1 – Aug 31) should be preceded by a nesting bird survey, conducted by a qualified biologist, no more than ten (10) days prior to the commencement of the activities. If the biologist determines that there are active nests, appropriate buffers will be established for each nest and no work will occur inside the buffer of an active nest until the fledglings are no longer dependent on the nest or until the biologist otherwise determines the nest is no longer active.

Special Status Reptiles: The following special status reptiles have the potential to occur at the site; Coast horned lizard (*Phrynosoma blainvillii*) and Coastal whiptail (*Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*). In order to prevent impacts to special status reptiles the following measure should be implemented:

2. A biological construction monitor (BCM) should be present during the days when initial ground clearing, best maintenance practice (BMP) installation and vegetation removal activities are occurring. The BCM will observe the activities, watch for these species' and if detected will relocate them out of harm's way.

   Please contact me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Mark J. Bellini
Sentinel Science Inc.

(Species List and Site Photographs Found on Following Pages)

Sensitive Species Identified by the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) as Potentially Occurring Within the Cucamonga Peak 7.5-minute USGS Quadrangle (List Obtained 3 September 2020)

SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME / LIFE FORM	STATUS	HABITAT	EFFECT DETERMINATION
		Plants	
San Gabriel manzanita / *Arctostaphylos glandulosa ssp. gabrielensis* Shrub	Federal: None State: None CDFW: None CNPS: 1B.3	Rocky outcrops in chaparral in the San Gabriel Mountains. Elevation: 1300 m – 1600 m Blooming Period: April - May	ABSENT / NO EFFECT Site is not within elevation or geographic range of the species. Suitable habitat not present. Not detected during the field inspection.
Peirson's spring beauty / *Claytonia lanceolata var. peirsonii* Perennial herb	Federal: None State: None CDFW: None CNPS: 1B.3	Scree slopes in subalpine coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 1510 m – 2745 m Blooming Period: March – June	ABSENT / NO EFFECT Suitable scree habitat not present. Not detected during the field inspection.
Parry's spineflower / *Chorizanthe parryi var. parryi* Annual Herb	Federal: None State: None CDFW: None CNPS: 1B.1	Sandy or rocky, openings in chaparral, cismontane woodland, coastal scrub, valley and foothill grassland. Elevation: 275 m – 1220 m Blooming Period: April - June	ABSENT / NO EFFECT Suitable habitat not present. Not detected during the field inspection.
Johnston's buckwheat / *Eriogonum microthecum var. johnstonii* Shrub / Perennial Herb	Federal: None State: None CDFW: None CNPS: 1B.3	Rocks, rocky outcrops in lodgepole Forest, subalpine forest, red fir forest. Predominately in forests in the San Gabriel Mountains. Elevation: 2600 m – 2900 m Blooming Period: July – September	ABSENT / NO EFFECT Site is not within elevation range of the species. Suitable habitat not present. Not detected during the field inspection.
Mesa horkelia *Horkelia cuneata* var. *puberula* Perennial Herb	Federal: None State: None CDFW: None CNPS: 1B.1	Maritime chaparral, cismontane woodland, and coastal scrub habitats with sandy or gravelly soils. Elevation: 70 m - 810 m Blooming Period: February - September	ABSENT / NO EFFECT Suitable habitat not present. Not detected during the field inspection.
Lemon lily / *Lilium parryi* Perennial Bulbiferous Herb	Federal: None State: None CDFW: None CNPS: 1B.2	Mesic habitat within lower montane coniferous forest, meadows and seeps, riparian forest, upper montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 1220 m – 2745 m Blooming Period: July – August	ABSENT / NO EFFECT Site is not within elevation or geographic range of the species. Suitable habitat not present. Not detected during the field inspection.

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San Gabiel linanthus / *Linanthus concinnus* Annual Herb	Federal: None State: None CDFW: None CNPS: 1B.2	Rocky, openings in chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest, upper montane coniferous forest Elevation: 1520 m – 2800 m Blooming Period: April – July	ABSENT / NO EFFECT Site is not within elevation or geographic range of the species. Suitable rocky habitat not present. Not detected during the field inspection.
Jockert's monardella / *Monderella australis ssp. jokerstii* Perennial Herb	Federal: None State: None CDFW: None CNPS: 1B.1	Steep scree or talus slopes between breccia, secondary alluvial benches along drainages and washes, within chaparral, lower montane coniferous forest. Known only from the San Gabriel Mountains Elevation: 1350 m – 1750 m Blooming Period: July – September	ABSENT / NO EFFECT Site is not within elevation range of the species. Suitable steep scree or talus habitat not present. Not detected during the field inspection.
Wooly mountain-parsley / *Oreonana vestita* Perennial Herb	Federal: None State: None CDFW: None CNPS: 1B.3	Gravel or talus in lower montane coniferous forest, subalpine coniferous forest or upper montane coniferous forest Elevation: 1615 m – 3500 m Blooming Period: March – September	ABSENT / NO EFFECT Site is not within elevation or geographic range of the species. Suitable habitat not present. Not detected during the field inspection.
Sanford's arrowhead / *Sagittaria sanfordii* Perennial Rhizomatous Herb	Federal: None State: None CDFW: None CNPS: 1B.2	Freshwater wetlands, wetland-riparian habitat. Elevation: 0 m – 650 m Blooming Period: May - October	ABSENT / NO EFFECT Suitable wetland habitat not present. Not detected during the field inspection, which occurred during the blooming period.
Grey-leaved violet / *Viola pinetorum ssp. grisea* Perennial Herb	Federal: None State: None CDFW: None CNPS: 1B.3	Meadows and seeps in subalpine coniferous forest and upper montane coniferous forest. Elevation: 1500 m – 3400 m Blooming Period: April - May	ABSENT / NO EFFECT Site is not within elevation or geographic range of the species. Suitable damp habitat not present. Not detected during the field inspection.
Intermediate mariposa lily / *Calochortus weedii var. intermedius* Perennial bulbiferous herb	Federal: None State: None CDFW: None CNPS: 1B.2	Rocky, calcareous soils in chaparral, coastal scrub, and valley and foothill grassland habitat. Elevation: 105 m – 855 m Blooming Period: May - July	ABSENT / NO EFFECT Suitable rocky calcareous soils not present at the site. Not detected during the field inspection.

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SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME / LIFE FORM	STATUS	HABITAT	EFFECT DETERMINATION
		Amphibians	
Southern mountain yellow-legged frog / *Rana muscosa*	Federal: EE State: E CDFW: SSC	Inhabits rocky streams in narrow canyons in the chaparral belt, in the mountains of southern California. Source: Californiaherps.com	ABSENT / NO EFFECT Suitable aquatic habitat not present. Not detected during the field inspection.
Western spadefoot / *Spea hammondii*	Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Adults only enter aquatic habitats for breeding. They spend most of the year in a dormant to semi-dormant state in small mammal burrows in upland habitat adjacent to seasonal rain pools. This species requires seasonal rain pools that last a minimum of four weeks as eggs take from 1 to 6 days to hatch and metamorphosis can be completed within 3 to 11 weeks. Breeding habitat must be seasonal such that predators including bullfrogs and predatory fish do not become established. Breeding adults typically emerge during and/or immediately following relatively warm rains in late winter to early spring. Source: Jennings and Hayes - 1994.	ABSENT / NO EFFECT Suitable aquatic habitat not present. No suitable breeding areas in the site surroundings. Not detected during the field inspection.
Southern mountain yellow-legged frog / *Rana muscosa*	Federal: E State: E CDFW: WL	Inhabits the high elevation lakes, ponds, and streams in the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California, from near 1,370 to 3,650 meters (4,500 to 12,000 feet). Usually found in or very close to water, typically within a couple of meters (two or three jumps away from water.). Rarely occurs where predatory fishes have been introduced. Adults and tadpoles often spend the winter at the bottom of frozen lakes. Adults may die under ice in winter due to low oxygen levels. Tadpoles are more tolerant of low oxygen levels. Emerges shortly after snow melts. In years of heavy snow and a long period of freezing temperatures, may only be active for about 3 months. Source: USFWS / California Herps	ABSENT / NO EFFECT Site is too low in elevation. Suitable aquatic habitat not present. No suitable breeding areas in the site surroundings. Not detected during the field inspection.

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Birds			
Northern harrier / *Circus hudsonius*	Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Marshes, fields, prairies. Found in many kinds of open terrain, both wet and dry habitats, where there is good ground cover. Often found in marshes, especially in nesting season, but sometimes will nest in dry open fields. Nest site is on ground in dense field or marsh, sometimes low over shallow water. Source: Cornell Lab of Ornithology.	POTENTIAL PRESENCE (NON BREEDING) / NO EFFECT Could use the site for foraging. Site surroundings appear to be too developed and disturbed for nesting.
Cooper's hawk / *Accipiter cooperii*	Federal: None State: None CDFW: WL	Forest and woodlands and leafy suburbs. These hawks are commonly found in parks, quiet neighborhoods, over fields, at backyard feeders, and even along busy streets if there are trees around. Cooper's Hawks build nests in pines, oaks, Douglas-firs, beeches, spruces, and other tree species, often on flat ground rather than hillsides, and in dense woods. Nests are typically 25-50 feet high, often about two-thirds of the way up the tree in a crotch or on a horizontal branch. Source: Cornell Lab of Ornithology.	POTENTIAL PRESENCE Suitable foraging habitat is present as Cooper's hawks adapt well to urban settings. Suitable nesting habitat is present in eucalyptus trees at the site. Cooper's hawks were not detected during the site inspection. Nesting is also possible in trees within 500 feet of the subject property.
Yellow-headed blackbird / *Xanthocephalus xanthocephalus*	Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Do not nest in southern California. Breed in wetlands in prairies, mountain meadows, quaking aspen parklands, and shallow areas of marshes, ponds, and rivers. They nest in cattails, bulrushes, or reeds, often alongside nesting Red-winged Blackbirds. To forage, they may move to surrounding grasslands, croplands, or savanna. In winter, they gather into large flocks and forage in crop fields, ranchlands. The northernmost wintering populations are mostly males, while the southern ones are mostly females. Source: Cornell Lab of Ornithology.	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Site lacks suitable nesting habitat. Species does not nest in Southern California. Not detected during the site inspection.

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Loggerhead shrike / *Lanius ludovicianus*	Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Open country with short vegetation and well-spaced shrubs or low trees, particularly those with spines or thorns. They frequent agricultural fields, pastures, old orchards, riparian areas, desert scrublands, savannas, prairies, golf courses, and cemeteries. Often seen along mowed roadsides with access to fence lines and utility poles. Often build their nests in thorny vegetation. In the absence of trees or shrubs, they sometimes nest in brush piles or tumbleweeds. Average height of nests above the ground ranges from about 2.5–4 feet. Source: Cornell Lab of Ornithology.	POTENTIAL PRESENCE Suitable foraging and nesting habitat is present. Not detected during the site inspection. Due to the disturbed / developed characteristics of the site and surroundings, nesting is not expected but possible.
Yellow warbler / *Setophaga petechia*	Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Spends the breeding season in thickets and other disturbed or regrowing habitats, particularly along streams and wetlands and riparian areas. Often found among willows. In the west they may occur up to about 9,000 feet elevation. Nest is usually in the vertical fork of a bush or small tree such as willow, hawthorn, raspberry, white cedar, dogwood, and honeysuckle. The nest is typically within about 10 feet of the ground but occasionally up to about 40 feet. Source: Cornell Lab of Ornithology.	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Site lacks suitable riparian nesting habitat. Not detected during the site inspection.
Southern California rufous-crowned sparrow / *Aimophila ruficeps canescens*	Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Moderate to steep, dry, rocky, south-, west-, or east-facing slopes vegetated with low scattered scrub cover interspersed with patches of grasses and forbs or rock outcrops (Cogswell 1968, Garrett and Dunn 1981, Collins 1999). This sparrow often occurs in coastal sage scrub dominated by California sagebrush (*Artemisia californica*) but also may occur in coastal bluff scrub, low chaparral on serpentine outcrops, sparse chaparral recovering from a burn, and edges of tall chaparral (Cogswell 1968, Garrett and Dunn 1981, Collins 1999). It is generally absent from dense, unbroken stands of coastal sage scrub and chaparral (Cogswell 1968, Garrett and Dunn 1981, Collins 1999). Nests are on the ground at the base of rocks, grass tufts, or saplings, or may be 0.3-1 meters above ground in the branches of shrubs or trees. Source: Naturalist.org.	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Site lacks suitable nesting habitat. Not detected during the site inspection.

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Bell's sage (Bell's) sparrow / *Artemisiospiza bellii*	Federal: None State: None CDFW: WL	Coastal sage scrub, chaparral; in winter, also deserts. Found year-round in unique sage scrub habitat on the California coastal slope and foothills. In the interior, also breeds in saltbush, chamise, and other low shrubs of arid flats. In winter some spread eastward into open flats and deserts with scattered brush. Source: Cornell Lab of Ornithology.	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Site lacks suitable nesting habitat. Not detected during the site inspection.
Double-crested cormorant / *Phalacrocorax auritus*	Federal: None State: None CDFW: WL	Colonial waterbirds that seek aquatic bodies big enough to support their mostly fish diet. However, they may roost and form breeding colonies on smaller lagoons or ponds, and then fly up to 40 miles to a feeding area. Colonial nesters usually in large trees near water. After a while, masses of cormorant guano may kill these trees and the trees may topple, at which point the cormorants may switch to nesting on the ground. Source: Cornell Lab of Ornithology.	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Site lacks suitable nesting habitat such as large trees near a water body. Not detected during the site inspection.
Long-eared owl / *Asio otis*	Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Roost in dense vegetation and forage in open grasslands or shrublands; also open coniferous or deciduous woodlands. They occur at elevations ranging from near sea level to above 6,500 feet. In several western states these owls also often build their nests in brushy vegetation adjacent to open habitats. Typically use stick nests abandoned by other bird species. Less often in cavities in trees or cliffs, in abandoned squirrel nests, or on the ground. Source: Cornell Lab of Ornithology.	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Eucalyptus trees at the site offer suitable nesting habitat; however, it is unlikely to find Long-eared owls in a heavily urbanized area. As such, they are not expected to be present. Not detected during the site inspection.
California spotted owl / *Strix occidentalis occidentalis*	Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC	In southern California they are found in the Traverse and Peninsular Ranges from southern California to Baja California. The owl resides in forest habitats at elevations of below 1,000 feet along the coast to as high as 8,500 feet inland. Found in four general forest types in Southern California: riparian-hardwood forest, live oak/big-cone Douglas fir, mixed conifer forest, and redwood/California laurel forest. They require a multi-layered forest habitat with high canopy closure and a mixture of tree sizes and densities, as well as large diameter old-growth trees for nesting and roosting. They nest in natural tree cavities, broken treetops, or abandoned nests of other large birds in areas of dense old-growth forest, between February and August. Source: Los Padres Forest Watch	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Site lacks suitable forest nesting and forage habitat. Not detected during the site inspection.

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Coastal California gnatcatcher / *Polioptila californica californica*	Federal: T State: None CDFW: SSC	Coastal sage scrub and similar scrub habitat often including California buckwheat, California sage, and patches of prickly pear cactus. Species recently discovered nesting within the vicinity of California State University Channel Islands. Non migratory. Source: USFWS.	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Site lacks suitable coastal sage scrub nesting and forage habitat. Not detected during the site inspection.
Southwestern willow flycatcher / *Empidonax trailii extimus*	Federal: E State: E CDFW: SSC	Dense riparian habitats along streams, rivers, and other wetlands. At low elevations it breeds in stands of dense cottonwood, willow, and tamarisk thickets, as well as other lush woodland areas near water. Source: USFWS.	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Site lacks suitable riparian nesting and forage habitat. Not detected during the site inspection.
Invertebrates			
Crotch's bumble bee / *Bombus crotchii*	Federal: None State: CE CDFW: None	Grasslands and shrublands. Requires a hotter and drier environment than other bumblebee species. Prefers milkweeds, dusty maidens, lupines, medics, phacelias, sages, clarkias, poppies, and wild buckwheats as food sources. Nests are often located underground in abandoned rodent nests, or above ground in tufts of grass, old bird nests, rock piles, or cavities in dead trees. Source: Los Padres National Forest	UNLIKELY Heavily developed urban site surroundings are not conductive to occupation.
Reptiles			
Coast horned lizard / *Phrynosoma blainvillii*	Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Prefers friable, rocky, or shallow sandy soils in scrub and chaparral habitats in arid and semi-arid regions. Requires the presence of native ants for prey. Source: Californiaherps.com	POTENTIAL PRESENCE Heavily developed urban site surroundings are not conductive to occupation. However, suitable habitat is present; therefore occupation cannot be ruled out.

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San Diego banded gecko / *Coleonyx variegatus abbotti*	Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Prefers rocky areas in coastal sage and chaparral. Active at night, hiding in burrows or under surface objects during daylight. Hibernates through the winter (generally November to February). Source: Californiaherps.com	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Heavily developed urban site surroundings are not conductive to providing suitable habitat. Not detected during the site inspection.
Silvery legless lizard / *Anniella pulchra*	Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Moist warm loose soil with plant cover. Moisture is essential. Occurs in sparsely vegetated areas of beach dunes, chaparral, pine-oak woodlands, desert scrub, sandy washes, and stream terraces with sycamores, cottonwoods, or oaks. Leaf litter under trees and bushes in sunny areas and dunes stabilized with bush lupine and mock heather often indicate suitable habitat. Often can be found under surface objects such as rocks, boards, driftwood, and logs. Can also be found by gently raking leaf litter under bushes and trees. Sometimes found in suburban gardens in Southern California. Source: Californiaherps.com	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Heavily developed urban site surroundings are not conductive to occupation. Sandy soils (suitable habitat) not present. Not detected during the site inspection.
Coast patch-nosed snake / *Salvadora hexalepis virgultea*	Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Inhabits semi-arid brushy areas and chaparral in canyons, rocky hillsides, and plains. Source: Californiaherps.com	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Heavily developed urban site surroundings are not conductive to providing suitable habitat. Not detected during the site inspection.
Two-striped garter snake / *Thamnophis hammondii*	Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Primarily aquatic. Generally found around pools, creeks, cattle tanks, and other water sources, often in rocky areas, in oak woodland, chaparral, brushland, and coniferous forest. Source: Californiaherps.com	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Heavily developed urban site surroundings are not conductive to occupation. Aquatic habitat lacking at the site. Not detected during the site inspection.

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Orange-throated whiptail / *Aspidoscelis hyperythra*	Federal: None State: None CDFW: WL	Semi-arid brushy areas typically with loose soil and rocks, including washes, streamsides, rocky hillsides, and coastal chaparral. Source: Californiaherps.com	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Site is outside the range of the species. Not detected during the site inspection.
Coastal whiptail / *Aspidoscelis tigris stejnegeri*	Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC	This subspecies is found in coastal Southern California, mostly west of the Peninsular Ranges and south of the Transverse Ranges, and north into Ventura County. Ranges south into Baja California. Found in a variety of ecosystems, primarily hot and dry open areas with sparse foliage - chaparral, woodland, and riparian areas. Source: Californiaherps.com	POTENTIAL PRESENCE Heavily developed urban site surroundings are not conductive to occupation. However, suitable habitat is present; therefore occupation cannot be ruled out.
California glossy snake / *Arizona elegans occidentalis*	Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Inhabits arid scrub, rocky washes, grasslands, chaparral. Appears to prefer microhabitats of open areas and areas with soil loose enough for easy burrowing. Source: Californiaherps.com	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Heavily developed urban site surroundings are not conductive to occupation. Sandy loose soils (suitable habitat) not present. Not detected during the site inspection.
Mammals			
Desert bighorn sheep / *Ovis canadensis nelsoni*	Federal: None State: None CDFW: FP	Desert mountain ranges where they favor open terrain Typical terrain is rough, rocky and steep; it also encompasses springs and plateaus. Source: California Department of Fish and Wildlife.	ABSENT / NO EFFECT Suitable mountainous terrain lacking at the subject property. Not detected during the site inspection.
Northwestern San Diego pocket mouse / *Chaetodipus fallax fallax*	Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Sandy herbaceous areas, usually in association with rocks or course gravel (Grinnell 1933, Miller and Stebbins 1964) mainly in coastal sage scrub (including Diegan and Riversidean upland sage scrubs and alluvial fan sage scrub), sage scrub/grassland ecotones, chaparral, and desert scrubs at all elevations up to 6,000 feet. This species is considered to be fairly common in suitable habitat. Source: California Department of Fish and Wildlife, Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan.	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Heavily developed urban site surroundings are not conductive to providing suitable habitat. Sage scrub habitat is not present. Subject property is not within the known geographical range of the species. Not detected during the site inspection.

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San Bernardino kangaroo rat / *Dipodomys merriami parvus*	Federal: E State: None CDFW: SSC	Loose soils in alluvial fan scrub habitat, near washes and seasonal drainages where they form burrow systems. These areas are subject to periodic flooding. Source: USFWS, Western Riverside County Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan.	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Heavily developed urban site surroundings are not conductive to occupation. Site does not contain suitable scrub habitat elements or proximity to a wash or drainage. Not detected during the site inspection.
Los Angeles pocket mouse / *Perognathus longimembris*	Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Lower elevation grassland, alluvial sage scrub, and coastal sage scrub. The recorded elevation range is from 167 m (at Burbank) to 808 m (Oak Grove). Source: California Department of Fish and Wildlife	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Heavily developed urban site surroundings are not conductive to occupation. Suitable scrub habitat is not present. Not detected during the site inspection.
San Diego black-tailed rabbit / *Lepus californicus bennettii*	Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Open areas or semi-open country, typically in grasslands, agricultural fields or sparse coastal scrub (Bond 1977). Vaughan (1954) found San Diego black-tailed jackrabbit in "thin stands" of coastal sage scrub and on the margins of citrus groves in the lower foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains; however, it is generally not found in chaparral or woodland habitats.	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Heavily developed urban site surroundings are not conductive to occupation. No suitable sized burrows were noted at the site. Not detected during the site inspection.
Western mastiff bat (Greater bonneted bat) / *Eumops perotis californicus*	Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Open, semi-arid to arid habitats, including conifer and deciduous woodlands, coastal scrub, annual and perennial grasslands, palm oases, chaparral, desert scrub, and urban settings. Prefers open arid areas with high cliffs. Crevices, high buildings, trees, and tunnels are required for roosting. This species has also adapted to roosting in buildings and has been observed hanging from various other kinds of man-made structures, including awnings, ledges over doors and windows, large cracks in masonry, and rafters (Best et al. 1996; Krutzsch 1955).	POTENTIAL PRESENCE / NO EFFECT Suitable foraging habitat is present at the site. No structures are present that could provide roosting habitat. Hibernation and maternal roost habitat does not appear to be present. No bats or evidence of bats such as guano was detected during the site inspection.

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SCIENTIFIC NAME COMMON NAME / LIFE FORM	STATUS	HABITAT	EFFECT DETERMINATION
San Diego desert woodrat / *Neotoma lepida intermedia*	Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Joshua tree, pinyon-juniper, mixed and chamise-redshank chaparral, sagebrush, and most desert habitats. Houses are constructed with twigs, sticks, cactus parts, and rocks, depending on availability of building materials and used for nesting, food caching, and predator escape.	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Heavily developed urban site surroundings are not conductive to occupation. No woodrat houses were detected at the site during the site inspection. Not detected during the site inspection.
Western yellow-bat / *Lasiurus xanthinus*	Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Roost in palm trees within a variety of habitats, from dry tropical forest to semi-tropical wet forests (Kurta and Lehr 1995). They primarily use desert regions in the southwestern United States. Distribution may be expanding as palm trees become more commonly used in landscaping. Source: California Department of Fish and Wildlife	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT No palm trees (suitable habitat) are present at the site.
Southern grasshopper mouse / *Onychomys torridus*	Federal: None State: None CDFW: SSC	Common in arid desert habitats of the Mojave Desert and southern Central Valley of California. Alkali desert scrub and desert scrub habitats are preferred, with somewhat lower densities expected in other desert habitats, including succulent shrub, wash, and riparian areas. Also occurs in coastal scrub, mixed chaparral, sagebrush, low sage, and bitterbrush habitats. Uncommon in valley foothill and montane riparian, and in a variety of other habitats. Source: California Department of Fish and Wildlife	NOT EXPECTED / NO EFFECT Heavily developed urban site surroundings are not conductive to occupation. Low quality habitat is present. Not detected during the site inspection.

Table Key

Federal: Afforded Protection under the Federal Endangered Species Act
State: Afforded Protection under the California Endangered Species Act
CDFW: Afforded Protection under CDFW Code(s)
E: Endangered
T: Threatened
C: Candidate for Listing
SSC: CDFW Species of Special Concern
FP: State of California Fully Protected Species
WL: CDFW Watch List Species

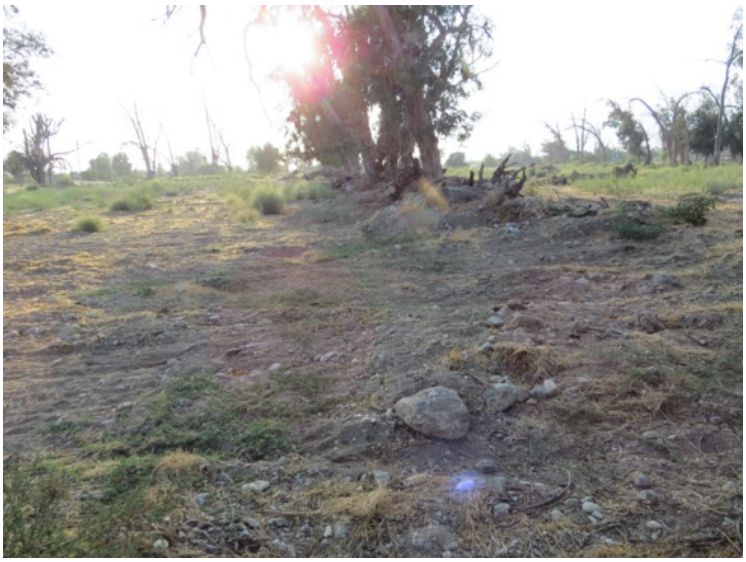
California Native Plant Society (CNPS) California Rare Plant Rankings

1A: Plants Presumed Extinct in California
1B: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California and Elsewhere
2: Plants Rare, Threatened, or Endangered in California, But More Common Elsewhere
3: Plants About Which We Need More Information - A Review List
4: Plants of Limited Distribution - A Watch List
.1-Seriously threatened in California (over 80% of occurrences threatened / high degree and immediacy of threat)
.2-Fairly threatened in California (20-80% 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)

Photograph 1

Description: Typical view of the subject property. Vegetation has begun to regrow since the 2016 site visit, at which time the site had been graded and the ground surface was mostly bare dirt. See photo below for comparison.

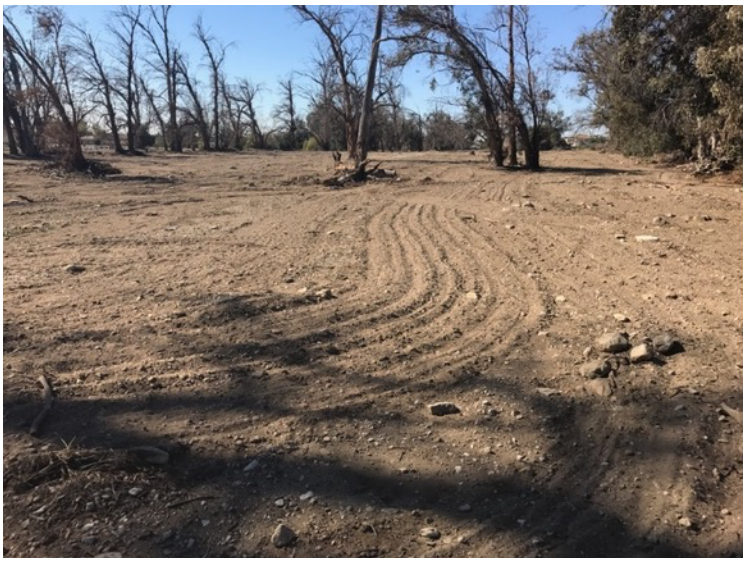
View: Facing westerly



Photograph 2

Description: Photo depicts typical conditions in 2016. Soils at the site showed signs of recent grading.

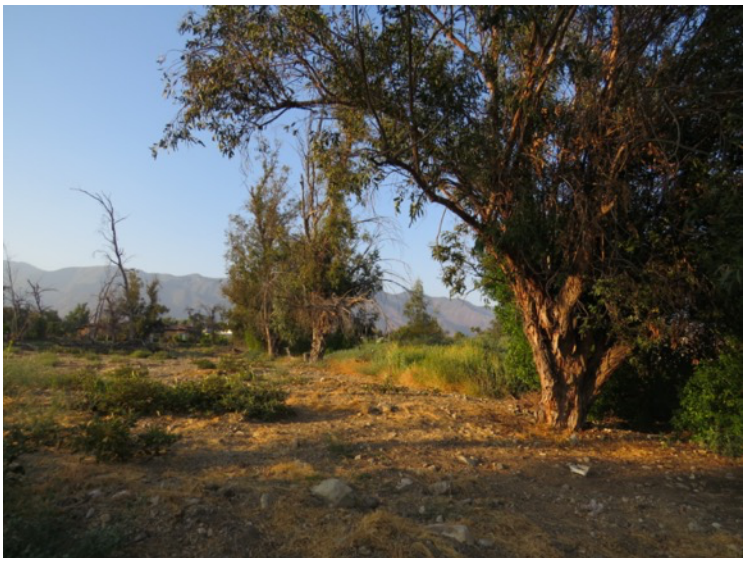
View: Facing west



Photograph 3

Description: Typical conditions at the site.

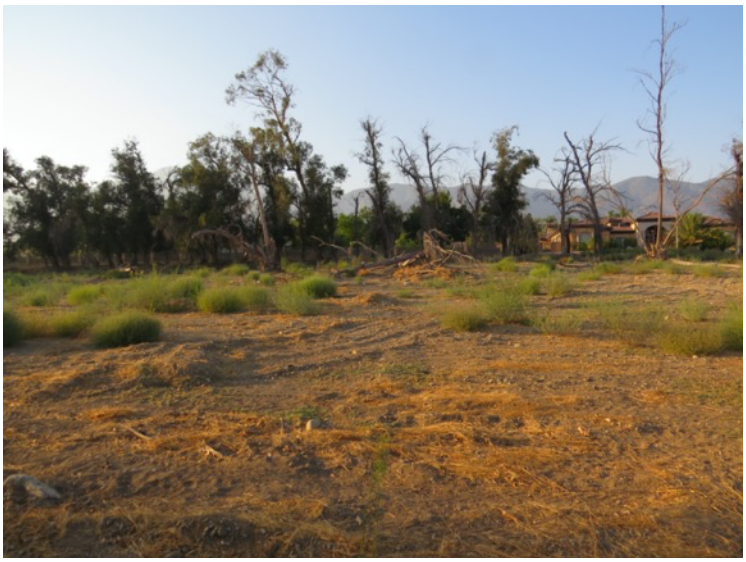
View: Facing north



Photograph 4

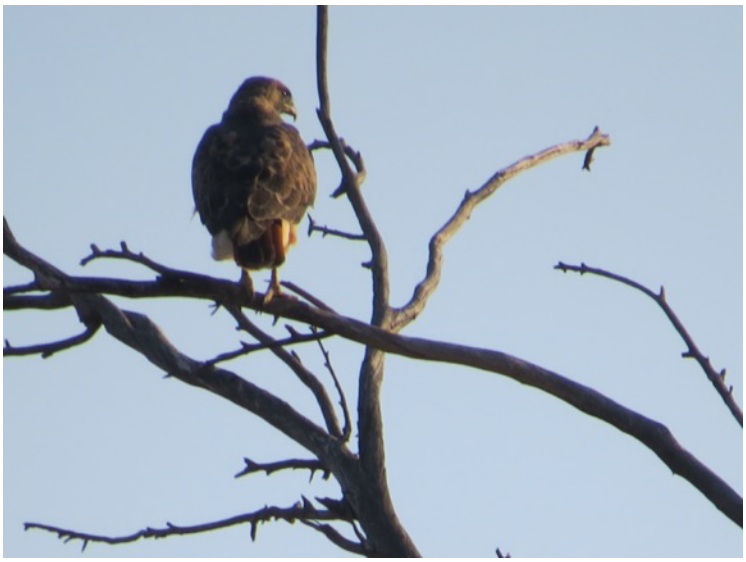
Description: Eucalyptus trees growing on the northern property boundary. These and other trees at the site offer suitable nesting habitat for raptors and migratory birds.

View: Facing northerly



Photograph 5

Description: Red-tailed hawk at the site. Suitable nesting habitat within mature eucalyptus tees is present for this species.



Photograph 6

Description: Small mammal burrows at the site offer suitable refugia for special status reptiles.